

3/6-2006

① a)  $f(x) = x + \frac{25}{x}, \quad (x \neq 0)$

$f'(x) = 1 + 25 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 1 - \frac{25}{x^2}$

$f''(x) = -25 \cdot \left(-2 \frac{1}{x^3}\right) = \frac{50}{x^3}$

$f(x) = 0 : \quad x + \frac{25}{x} = 0$

$x^2 + 25 = 0$  ingen løsning; ingen c-punkt

$f'(x) = 0 : \quad 1 - \frac{25}{x^2} = 0$

$x^2 - 25 = 0$

$x^2 = 25$

$x = \pm 5$

← to mulige punkter for ekstremalpunkter.

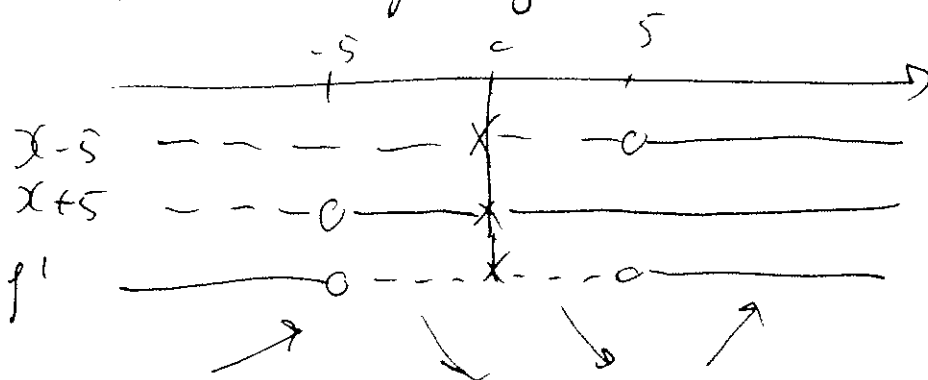
$f''(x) = 0 : \quad \frac{50}{x^3} = 0$  ingen løsning; ingen vendepunkt

For ekstremalpunkter må i og på sig selv hva som skjer når null og mot  $\pm \infty$ .

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \infty$

Forbrenningsdiagram for  $f'$ :



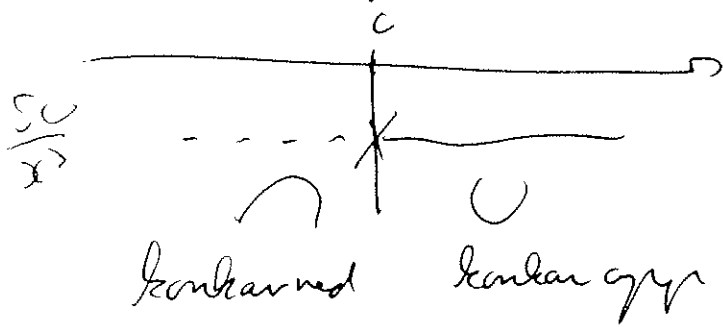
Vi ser at det er lokalt maks i  $x = -5$

( $f(-5) = -10$ ) og lokalt min i  $x = 5$  ( $f(5) = 10$ )

Siden  $f$  går mot  $\infty$  og  $-\infty$  (ved å gå mot  $\pm \infty$  f.eks.)

ser vi at  $f$  ikke har globale ekstremalpunkter.

b) Konkaritet: fortegnsskjema for  $f''$ :

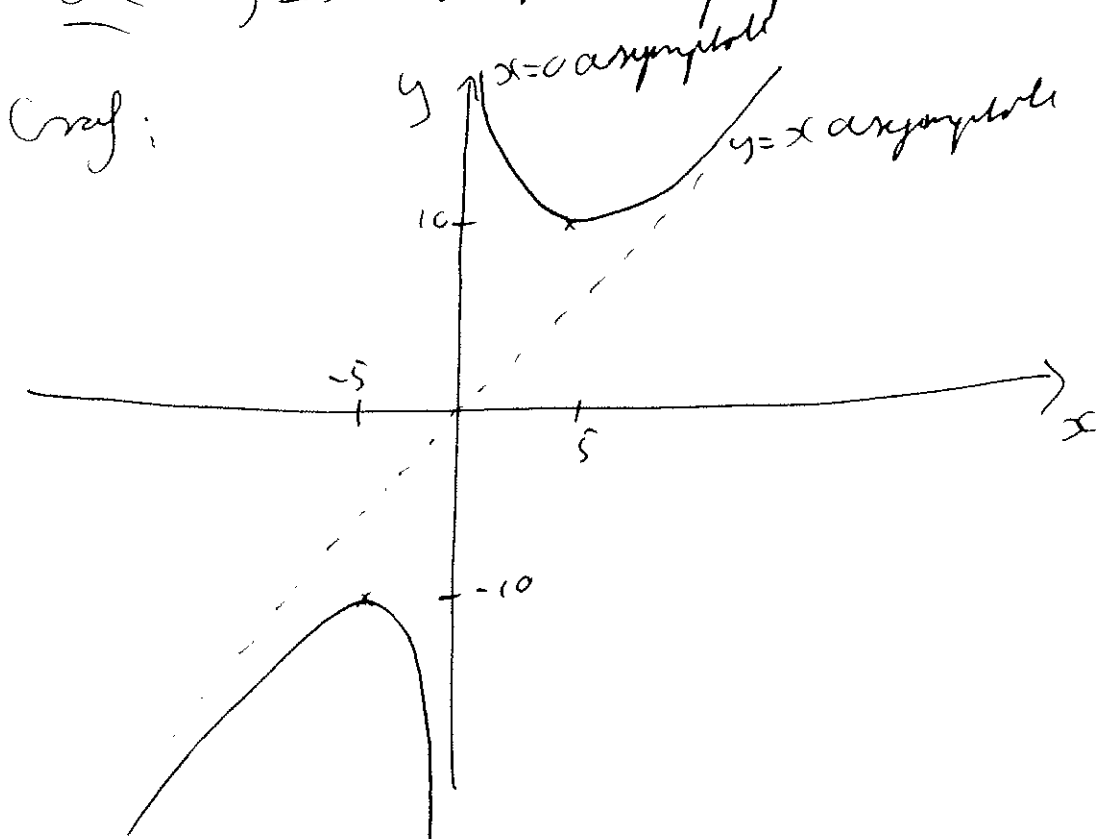


Skråasymptote: ~~De~~  $y=x$  peker seg ut. Vi sjekker

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x + \frac{25}{x} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{25}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{25}{x} = 0$$

ok  $y=x$  er skråasymptote både når  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  og når  $x \rightarrow \infty$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \int_1^e f(x) dx &= \int_1^e \left( x + \frac{25}{x} \right) dx = \left. \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 25 \ln|x| \right|_1^e \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^2 + 25 \ln|e| - \left( \frac{1}{2} 1^2 + 25 \ln|1| \right) = \frac{1}{2} e^2 + 25 \frac{1}{2} - 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^2 + \frac{49}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2 Taylorpolynom av grad 2 om  $x=0$  for  $\sin(x^2)$ .

$$f(x) = \sin(x^2)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin(x^2) \cdot 2x \cdot 2x + \cos(x^2) \cdot 2$$

$$f(0) = \sin 0^2 = 0, \quad f'(0) = \cos 0^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f''(0) = -\sin 0^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 0^2 + \cos(0^2) \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$P_2(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2}$$
$$= 0 + 0x + \frac{2x^2}{2} = x^2$$

Dermed:  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(x^2) dx \approx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 0$

$$= \frac{1}{24}$$

3) a)  $x^2 + y^3 - 2y = 3$ . Punkt:  $(2, 1)$

$$4 + 1 - 2 \cdot 1 = 3 \quad \text{OK, punktet ligger på kurven.}$$

Stigningstall til tangenten er  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  evaluert i punktet.

Vi finner:

$$2x + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{Sett inn } x=2, y=1:$$

$$4 + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\underline{-4}} = \underline{\underline{\text{stigningstallet}}}$$

b) Løsning for tangentlini:

$$y = m(x - x_0) + y_0 = -4(x - 2) + 1 = -4x + 9$$

3/6-2006. Elementar

$$1. \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x-1} dx - \int \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x+2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+2| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| + C$$

Delbrøkkoppsettning:  $\frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2} = \frac{A(x+2) + B(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)}$

gi  $A+B=0, 2A-B=1$   
 $A = -B \rightarrow 2B - B = 1$   
 $A = \frac{1}{3} \quad B = -\frac{1}{3}$

2.  $\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx$   $\int x \sin x dx = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx$   
 // delvis integrasjon  $\left. \begin{matrix} u=x & v'=\sin x \\ u'=1 & v=-\cos x \end{matrix} \right) = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$   
 $-x \cos x + \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\pi \cos \pi + \sin \pi - (-0 \cos 0 + \sin 0)$   
 $= \pi$

3.  $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b) = -(a-b) \cdot (-a-b)$   
 $= (b-a)(-b-a)$

4.  $f(t) = 1 + e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t}$ . Hva er maksimum?

$f'(t) = -e^{-t} + 4e^{-2t}$

$f'(t) = 0$  gi  $-e^{-t} + 4e^{-2t} = 0$

$-e^{-t}(1 - 4e^{-t}) = 0$

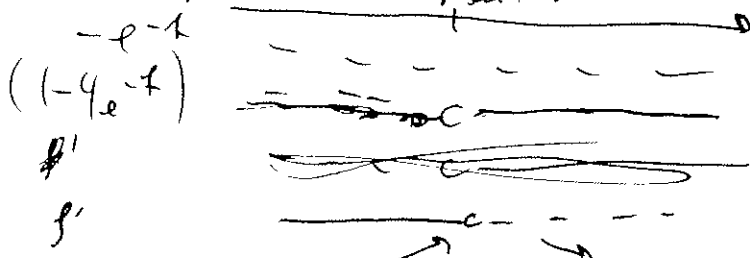
$1 - 4e^{-t} = 0$

$e^{-t} = \frac{1}{4}$

$-t = \ln\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$

$t = \ln 4$

Førtegnstegnene for  $f'$ :



maksimum oppnås ved

$t = \ln 4$ , som gi

$f(\ln 4) = 1 + e^{-\ln 4} - 2e^{-2 \ln 4}$

$= 1 + \frac{1}{e^{\ln 4}} - 2 \left( \frac{1}{e^{\ln 4}} \right)^2$

$= 1 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{16} = 1,125$

$$5. \quad f(t) = \ln(e^{2t} + 3)$$

$$f'(t) = \frac{1}{e^{2t} + 3} \cdot 2e^{2t} = \frac{2}{1 + 3e^{-2t}}$$

6. halveringstid = 5730.

$$f(t) = N_0 e^{at}$$

$$f(5730) = \frac{1}{2} N_0$$

$$\text{gi} \quad \frac{1}{2} = e^{at} \quad t = 5730$$

$$-\ln 2 = at$$

$$a = \frac{-\ln 2}{5730}$$

$$N_0 = 50$$

$$f(100) = 50 \cdot e^{\frac{-\ln 2}{5730} \cdot 100} \approx 49,4$$

$$7. \quad \frac{d}{dx} e^x e^{2x} = \frac{d}{dx} e^{3x} = 3e^{3x}$$

$$8. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{e^x - 1} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{L'Hopital}}{=} \frac{2 \cdot 0}{e^0} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$9. \quad f(x) = x^5 + 8x^3 + x + 1. \quad f^{-1}(11) = ?$$

$$x^5 + 8x^3 + x + 1 = 11$$

$$1^5 + 8 \cdot 1^3 + 1 + 1 = 11 \quad \text{så } f^{-1}(11) = 1$$

(NB! Her er det bare fem forskjellige alternativer)  
 å sjekke ~~skat~~

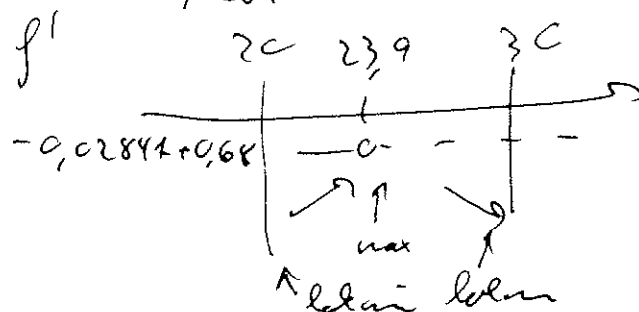
$$10. \quad f(t) = -0,0142t^2 + 0,68t - 7,46, \quad 20 \leq t \leq 30.$$

Når oppnås maksimum?

$$f'(t) = -0,0142 \cdot 2t + 0,68 = -0,0284t + 0,68$$

$$f'(t) = 0 \quad \text{gi} \quad t = \frac{0,68}{0,0284} \approx 23,9$$

fortegnelse for  $f'$



$$f(23,9) \approx 0,68$$

11  $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \ln(1+e^t) dt$ . La F vore en antiderivare  
 ar  $\ln(1+e^t)$

Da  $f(x) = F(t) \Big|_0^{x^2} = F(x^2) - F(0)$ .

$f'(x) = F'(x^2) = \underline{\ln(1+e^{x^2})} \cdot 2x$

12.  $\int_0^\infty x e^{-x^2/2} dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=\infty} -\frac{1}{2} e^u du = -\frac{1}{2} e^u \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\infty} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2/2} \Big|_0^\infty$

$u = -x^2/2$   
 $du = -x dx$   
 $\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$

$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2} e^{-z^2/2} \Big|_0^z = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2} e^{-z^2/2} + \frac{1}{2} e^0$

~~$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$~~

$= 0 + 1 = 1$