

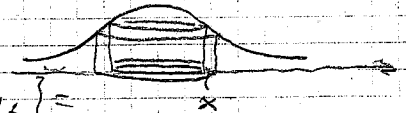
① a) $\int \cos \sqrt{x} dx = \left[\begin{matrix} t = \sqrt{x} \\ dx = 2t dt \end{matrix} \right] = \int 2t \cos t dt = \left[\begin{matrix} \text{part.} \\ \text{tab.} \end{matrix} \right]$
 $= 2t \sin t - \int 2 \sin t = 2t \sin t + 2 \cos t + C =$
 $= \underline{2\sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} + 2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C}$

b) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\ln x} dx = - \int_0^1 \ln x dx = [x - x \ln x]_0^1 = 1$ ty
 $x \ln x \rightarrow 0 \text{ d\AA} x \rightarrow 0$

② Kar. ekv: $0 = r^2 + 4r + 5 = (r+2)^2 + 1, r = -2 \pm i$
 $y_h = e^{-2x} (A \cos x + B \sin x)$
 $y_p = a e^{-2x}, y_p' = -2a e^{-2x}, y_p'' = 4a e^{-2x} \Rightarrow$
 $(4a + 4(-2a) + 5a) e^{-2x} = e^{-2x}, \text{ d\AA} a = 1$
 Allm\AA n l\AA sning: $y = e^{-2x} (A \cos x + B \sin x + 1)$
 $y' = e^{-2x} (-A \sin x + B \cos x - 2(A \cos x + B \sin x + 1))$
 $y(0) = 0 \text{ ger } A = -1$
 $y'(0) = 0 \text{ ger } B = 0$
 Svar: $y = e^{-2x} (1 - \cos x)$

③ $\sqrt{1+t} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{8}t^2 + O(t^3)$
 $\sqrt{1+t^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{8}t^4 + O(t^6)$
 $\ln(1+t) = t - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + O(t^3)$
 $\ln(1+t^2) = t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t^4 + O(t^6)$
 $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + O(x^6)$
 T\AA njaren = $\frac{x^4}{3} + O(x^6)$
 N\AA mnenaren = $x(x - \frac{x^3}{2} + O(x^5)) - x^2 = -\frac{x^4}{2} + O(x^6)$
 Knoten = $\frac{\frac{x^4}{3} + O(x^6)}{-\frac{x^4}{2} + O(x^6)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} + O(x^2)}{-\frac{1}{2} + O(x^2)} \rightarrow \underline{-2}$ d\AA $x \rightarrow 0$

④ Med "ringformeln" f\AA r vi

$\Delta V = 2\pi x f(x) dx$ och 
 $V = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \left[\begin{matrix} t = x^2 \\ 2x dx = dt \end{matrix} \right] =$
 $= \pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = \pi [-e^{-t}]_0^{\infty} = \pi(0 - (-1)) = \underline{\underline{\pi}}$

⑤ Ur fig: $y' = \frac{y}{2x}$

$2 \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$

Integrera:

$\ln|x| = 2 \ln|y| + C_1 = \ln y^2 + C_1$

$|x| = e^{\ln y^2 + C_1} = e^{C_1} y^2$

d\AA s: $x = \pm e^{C_1} y^2 = C y^2$ d\AA r $C \neq 0$

\AA ven $x=0$ uppfyller villkoret!

Svar: Alla parabler $x = C y^2$

⑥ S\AA t $x^3 = t$ och best\AA m f\AA rst konvergensomr\AA det f\AA r $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n$ d\AA r $a_n = \frac{1}{n} \left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right)$

$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{n}{n+1} \frac{\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{2^n}} = \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1} + 1}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + 1} \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ d\AA $n \rightarrow \infty$. Konvergensradie $R = 2$.

$t=2$ ger $a_n 2^n = \frac{1}{n} \left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + 1 \right)$

och $\frac{a_n 2^n}{n} \rightarrow 1$. Efters\AA n $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ \AA r divergent s\AA \AA r \AA ksa $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^n$ divergent.

$\sum a_n (-2)^n$ \AA r dock konvergent enligt Leibnitz

ty $|a_n (-2)^n| = \frac{1}{n} \left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + 1 \right)$ som avtar mot 0.

$-2 \leq t < 2 \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq x^3 \leq 2 \leq -2^{1/3} \leq x \leq 2^{1/3}$
 vilket allts\AA \AA r konv. omr.