

1. Till nedanstående uppgifter skall lösningar redovisas, samt svar anges, på anvisad plats (endast lösningar och svar på detta blad, och på anvisad plats, beaktas).

- (a) Bestäm med hjälp av derivatans definition  $f'(x)$  då  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+2x}$ . (2p)

Lösning:

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+2x+2h} - \frac{1}{1+2x}}{h} =$$

$$= \frac{-2h}{h(1+2x+2h)(1+2x)} \rightarrow \frac{-2}{(1+2x)^2}, \quad h \rightarrow 0$$

Svar: .....  $-2/(1+2x)^2$  .....

- (b) Bestäm lokala max/min till funktionen  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^3}$ . (3p)

Lösning:

$$f'(x) = -\frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^4} = \frac{3-3x^2}{x^4}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & - & & + & & - \\ & & & | & & | & & \\ & & & \longleftarrow & & \longrightarrow & & \\ f' & - & & + & & - & & \\ f & \searrow & & \nearrow & & \searrow & & \end{array}$

$x = -1$  lok min     $x = 1$  lok max

Svar: .....

- (c) Lös ekvationen  $|x-5| + 7 = 3x$ . (3p)

Lösning:

$x \geq 5$  :  $x - 5 + 7 = 3x \Leftrightarrow 2 = 2x$

$1 = x$  ej lösning

$x < 5$  :  $5 - x + 7 = 3x \Leftrightarrow 12 = 4x$  ty  $1 < 5$

$3 = x$  ok ty  $3 < 5$

Svar: .....  $x = 3$  .....

Var god vänd!

(d) Ange den primitiva funktion till  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x^3}$  som uppfyller  $F(1) = 2$ .

(2p)

Lösning:

$$F(x) = 3 \ln x - \frac{x^{-3+1} + C}{-3+1} = 3 \ln x + \frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

$$F(1) = \underbrace{3 \ln 1}_{=0} + \frac{1}{2} + C = 2 \quad C = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$F(x) = 3 \ln x + \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{3}{2}$$

Svar: .....

(e) Bestäm inversen till funktionen  $y(x) = (2x^{-1} + 1)/(3x^{-1} + 4)$ .

(3p)

Lösning:

$$y = \frac{\frac{2}{x} + 1}{\frac{3}{x} + 4} = \frac{2+x}{3+4x} \Leftrightarrow (3+4x)y = (2+x)$$

$$3y - 2 = x - 4xy \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3y-2}{1-4y}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3x-2}{1-4x}$$

Svar: .....

(f) Bestäm mha linjär approximation ett närmevärde till  $f(3)$  om  $f(x) = x^2 \sin(x)$ . (Använd  $\pi \approx 3.14$ ,  $\pi^2 \approx 10$ )

(3p)

Lösning:

$$f(3) \approx f(\pi) + f'(\pi)(3 - \pi)$$

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

$$f(\pi) = \pi^2 \underbrace{\sin \pi}_{=0} = 0$$

$$f'(\pi) = 2\pi \sin \pi + \pi^2 \underbrace{\cos \pi}_{=-1} \approx -10$$

Svar:  $f(3) \approx 0 - 10 \cdot (-0.14) = 1.4$  .....

$$2/ f'(x) = \frac{-e^{-x}(1+2x) - e^{-x} \cdot 2}{(1+2x)^2} = \frac{e^{-x}(-3-2x)}{(1+2x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$$



$$f\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{e^{3/2}}{-2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^-} = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^+} = +\infty$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \infty, & x \rightarrow -\infty \\ 0, & x \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases}$$

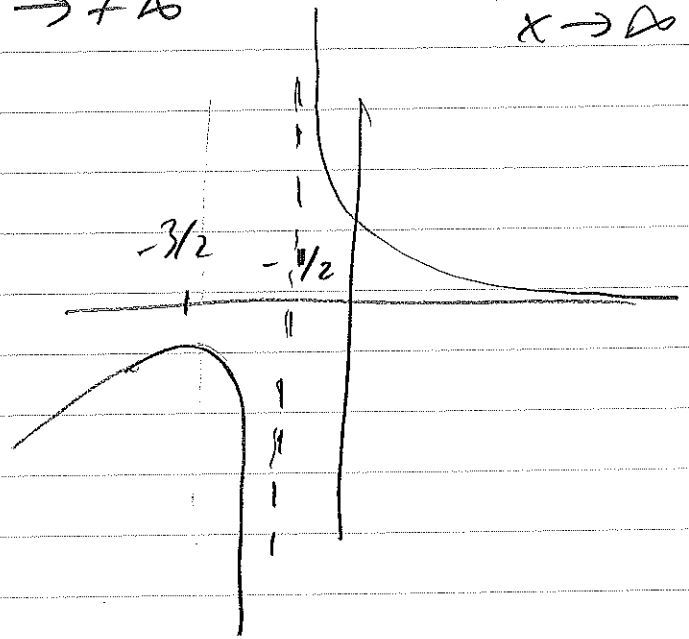
$$f(x) - 0 \cdot x \rightarrow 0, \quad x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{3}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + 2\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 1$$

↑  
Längst
↑  
Kortast



$$2x+1 + 4yy' - 2y' = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{2x+1}{4y-2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\left(\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}}\right) - 2}$$

$$= \pm 1$$

$$4/ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{0}{0} = H$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}}{2x}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$5/ \quad y' = (2C_1 x + C_2) e^{-2x} + (-2)(C_1 x^2 + C_2 x) e^{-2x}$$

$$y'' = (2C_1 - 4(2C_1 x + C_2) + 4(C_1 x^2 + C_2 x)) e^{-2x}$$

$$y'' - 4y = \underbrace{(2C_1 - 4C_2)}_0 - \underbrace{8C_1 x}_3 e^{-2x}$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{3}{8} \quad C_2 = -\frac{3}{16}$$

$$6/ \quad x^2 - 4x + 4 = 4x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$0 = 3x^2 - 8x + 5 = 3(x-1)(x-\frac{5}{3})$$

$$\text{test } x=1: \sqrt{1} + 3 = 2 \text{ neg}$$

$$x=\frac{5}{3}: \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} + 3 = \frac{10}{3} \text{ ok}$$

$$7/ \quad f'(x) = 3e^{-4x} - e^{-2x} \quad (\text{alt } 2x-3 > 0)$$

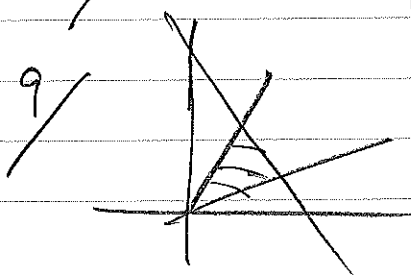
$$f(x) = 3 \frac{e^{-4x}}{-4} - \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} + C \quad -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + C = 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-4x} (3 - e^{2x}) = 0 \quad C = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x = \ln \sqrt{3} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \end{array} \rightarrow \text{lok max}$$

$$8/ \text{ i/ } \frac{1}{2}(x^2+1) - \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{x^2+1} + C$$

$$\text{ii/ } 2 \ln |\sin 2x| + C$$



$$k = \sqrt{2}$$

$$10/ \frac{f(2a) - f(a)}{a} \quad a = \sqrt{\ln 3 \sqrt{2}}$$