

Lösningar 190108

1 a) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(3x)} \cdot (-\sin(3x)) \cdot 3 = -3 \tan(3x)$

b) Polynomdivision

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x - 1 \\ x-1 \overline{) x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1} \\ \underline{-(x^3 - x^2)} \\ -2x^2 + x + 1 \\ \underline{-(-2x^2 + 2x)} \\ -x + 1 \\ \underline{-(-x + 1)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Lös $x^3 - 2x - 1 = 0$

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

Så

$$P(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1 = (x-1)(x-(1+\sqrt{2}))(x-(1-\sqrt{2}))$$

c) $\frac{x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 2}{4 - x^2 + 3x^3} = \frac{x^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}\right)}{x^3 \left(3 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{x^3}\right)} =$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}}{3 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{x^3}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \text{ då } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$3 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{x^3} \rightarrow 3$$

d) $V_f = (3, \infty) = D_{f^{-1}}$

$$y = 3 + e^{2x} \Rightarrow e^{2x} = y - 3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\ln(y-3)}{2}$$

så: $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\ln(x-3)}{2}$

e) $\frac{\sqrt{3(x+h)+1} - \sqrt{3x+1}}{h} = \frac{3(x+h)+1 - (3x+1)}{h(\sqrt{3(x+h)+1} + \sqrt{3x+1})} =$
 $= \frac{3h}{h(\sqrt{3(x+h)+1} + \sqrt{3x+1})} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+1}} \text{ då } h \rightarrow 0$

$$2a) x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 6y = 15$$

(\Rightarrow)

$$(x-1)^2 - 1^2 + (y+3)^2 - 3^2 = 15$$

(\Rightarrow)

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 5^2$$

$$\text{m.p.} = (1, -3) \quad \text{radie} = 5$$

(b) Implicit derivering ger

$$2x - 2 + 2yy' + 6y' = 0$$

(Insättning av punkten (4,1) ger

$$8 - 2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot y'(4) + 6y'(4) = 0$$

$$8y'(4) = -6$$

$$y' = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Så

$$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + m$$

(Insättning av punkten (4,1) ger

$$1 = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 + m \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad m = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 4$$

$$3. \quad f'(x) = 4 \sin x \cos x - \sqrt{3} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \underbrace{2 \sin x \cos x}_{= \sin(2x)} - \sqrt{3} = 2 \sin(2x) - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\underline{\text{Lös } f'(x) = 0}$$

$$2 \sin(2x) - \sqrt{3} = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \sin(2x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{I. } 2x = \frac{\pi}{3} + n2\pi \\ x = \frac{\pi}{6} + n\pi \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{II. } \sin(2x) = \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + n2\pi \\ 2x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + n2\pi \\ x = \frac{\pi}{3} + n\pi \end{array} \right.$$

$$4. \quad \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - 1}{x-2} = \frac{(x-2)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x-1} + 1)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1} + 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{denn } x \rightarrow 2$$

Så

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \arccos \left(\frac{\sqrt{x-1} - 1}{x-2} \right) =$$

$$\arccos \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - 1}{x-2} \right) = \arccos \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$5. y' = e^{\sqrt{\cos x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos x^2}} \cdot (\sin x^2) \cdot 2x$$

$$6. a) y = \frac{\sin(x+4)}{x+4} \rightarrow 0 \text{ d\u00e5 } x \rightarrow \pm \infty$$

s\u00e5 $y=0$ v\u00e4gr\u00e5t asymptot

$$\left(\frac{\sin(x+4)}{x+4} \rightarrow 1 \text{ d\u00e5 } x \rightarrow -4 \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{S\u00e9 inson} \\ \text{lodr\u00e5t asymptot} \end{array} \right)$$

b) lodr\u00e5t asymptot $x=2$. Visa!

Vidare

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x-2} = \frac{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x(1 - \frac{2}{x})} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{1 - 2/x} & ; x > 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{1 + 1/x^2}}{1 - 2/x} & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & \text{d\u00e5 } x \rightarrow \infty \\ -1 & \text{d\u00e5 } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

S\u00e5 v\u00e4gr\u00e5t asymptot $y=1$ d\u00e5 $x \rightarrow \infty$
och $y=-1$ d\u00e5 $x \rightarrow -\infty$

7. a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ om det för alla $\epsilon > 0$

existerar $\delta > 0$ så att

$$0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon.$$

b) Låt ϵ vara givet, sätt: $f(x) = 4x - 1$

$$|f(x) - 3| = |4x - 1 - 3| = 4|x - 1|$$

Välj $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{4}$. Då gäller

$$0 < |x - 1| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - 3| = 4|x - 1| < 4 \frac{\epsilon}{4} = \epsilon.$$

Det följer att $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (4x - 1) = 3$.

$$8. f_1'(x) = -a \sin(ax)$$

$$f_1^-(1) = -a \sin a$$

$$f_2'(x) = 2x - 2$$

$$f_2^+(1) = 0$$

$$f_1^-(1) = f_2^+(1)$$

$$-a \sin a = 0$$

$$\sin a = 0$$

$$a = n\pi$$

ty f är kontinuerlig endast då $\cos a = 1$ vilket är då $a = n2\pi$

$$9. y = 3 \arcsin x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \sin\left(\frac{y}{3}\right)$$

Implicit derivering ger

$$1 = \cos\left(\frac{y}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{y'}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Så} \\ y' &= \frac{3}{\cos\left(\frac{y}{3}\right)} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\left(\frac{y}{3}\right)}} \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \end{aligned}$$