

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  $f(x) = 2x^2 + \frac{1}{x+1}$ . (2p)

Lösning:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - f(a) &= 2x^2 - 2a^2 + \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{a+1} \\ &= 2(x-a)(x+a) + \frac{a-x}{(x+1)(a+1)} \\ &= (x-a) \left[ 2(x+a) - \frac{1}{(x+1)(a+1)} \right] \\ &\rightarrow 2/a - \frac{1}{(a+1)^2} = f'(a) \end{aligned}$$

Svar: .....

(b) Bestäm lokala max/min till funktionen  $f(x) = \frac{12}{x+1} + x^3$ . (3p)

Lösning:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -\frac{12}{(x+1)^2} + 3x^2 \quad f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{2}{x+1} \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 + x &= \pm 2 \quad \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \pm 2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -2 \end{cases} \\ \begin{array}{ccccccc} & -2 & -1 & 1 & & & \\ & | & | & | & & & \\ + & - & - & + & & & \\ \rightarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \rightarrow & & & \end{array} & \text{test: } \begin{array}{l} -3 \rightarrow + \\ -1.5 \rightarrow - \\ 0 \rightarrow - \\ 2 \rightarrow + \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Svar: lok max:  $x = -2$  lok min:  $x = 1$  .....

(c) Lös ekvationen  $|x-4| + 5 = 6x$ . (3p)

Lösning:

$$\begin{aligned} x \geq 4: \quad x - 4 + 5 &= 6x \quad 1 = 5x \quad \frac{1}{5} = x \\ &\text{ej lösning ty } \frac{1}{5} < 4 \\ x < 4: \quad 4 - x + 5 &= 6x \quad 9 = 5x \quad \frac{9}{5} = x \\ &\text{lösning ty } \frac{9}{5} < 4 \end{aligned}$$

Svar:  $x = \frac{9}{5}$  .....

Var god vänd!

- (d) Ange den antiderivata till  $f(x) = \frac{4}{(x+1)^3} - \frac{3}{x^2}$  som uppfyller  $F(1) = 0$ . (2p)

Lösning:

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

$$F(1) = -\frac{1}{2} + 3 + C = 0 \quad C = -\frac{5}{2}$$

Svar: .....  

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

- (e) Låt  $g(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-2}$  och  $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{1-x}$ . Bestäm inversen till funktionen  $f(g(x))$ . (3p)

Lösning:

$$y = f(g(x)) = \frac{2x+1+3(x-2)}{x-2-(2x+1)} = \frac{5x-5}{-x-3}$$

$$-yx - 3y = 5x - 5 \quad 5 - 3y = 5x + yx$$

$$x = \frac{5-3y}{5+y}$$

Svar: .....  

$$(f \circ g)^{-1}(x) = \frac{5-3x}{5+x}$$

- (f) Bestäm ekvationen för tangenten till  $f$ 's graf i punkten där  $x = 2$  för funktionen  $f(x) = (x-3)\sqrt{x-1}$ . Ange också tangentens skärningspunkt med  $x$ -axeln. (3p)

Lösning:

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + \frac{x-3}{2\sqrt{x-1}} \quad f'(2) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

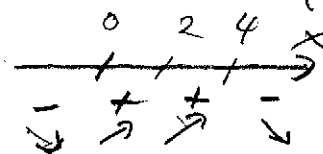
$$\text{Tgt: } y = -1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-2)$$

$$y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}(x-2) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x-2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$$

Svar: .....  

$$\text{Tgt: } y = -1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-2) \quad \text{* -pk* : } x = 4$$

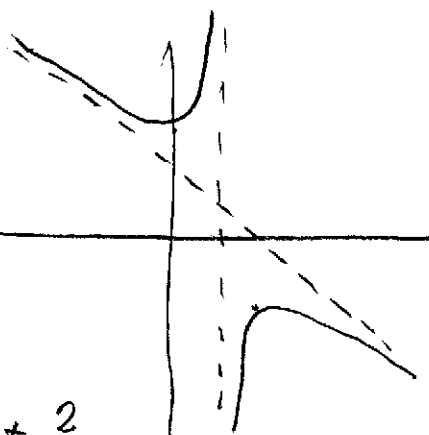
$$2 \quad f'(x) = -1 + \frac{4}{(2-x)^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{2-x} = \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 4 \end{cases}$$



|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| x | 4            |
| 0 | 5 ← lok min  |
| 4 | -3 ← lok max |

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \pm y = \mp \infty$$

$$y - (3-x) = \frac{4}{2-x} \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow \pm \infty$$



$$3a \quad (x+4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 11 + 16 + 9 = 36 = 6^2$$

cent: (-4, 3) radie: 6

$$3b \quad 2x + 8 + 2yy' - 6y' = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{2x+8}{2y-6} = -\frac{x+4}{y-3} = -\frac{4}{\pm\sqrt{20}} = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$4 \frac{0}{0} \text{H} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cos \frac{3x}{2} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{1+3x}}}{2x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{9}{4} \sin \frac{3x}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 3 \left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{-3/2}}{2} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$5 \quad y' = C_1 \cos + C_2 \sin + x(-2C_1 \sin + 2C_2 \cos) = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$y'' = -2C_1 \sin + 2C_2 \cos - 2C_1 \sin + 2C_2 \cos + x(-4C_1 \cos - 2C_2 \sin)$$

$$y'' + 4y = -4C_1 \sin + 4C_2 \cos = \sin 2x \quad C_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad C_2 = 0$$

$$6 \quad x^2 + 6x + 9 = 4 - 12x + 9x^2 \Leftrightarrow 0 = -5 - 18x + 8x^2$$

$$x = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{18^2 - 4 \cdot 8 \cdot (-5)}}{2 \cdot 8} = \frac{18 \pm 2\sqrt{81+40}}{2 \cdot 8} = \frac{18 \pm 2 \cdot 11}{2 \cdot 8} = \frac{9 \pm 11}{8} = \begin{cases} 5/2 \\ -1/4 \end{cases}$$

test:  $\sqrt{\quad} = 2 - 3 \cdot \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{11}{2}$  nej;  $\sqrt{\quad} = 2 - 3 \cdot (-\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{11}{4}$  Ja  $\underline{\underline{-1/4}}$

$$7a \quad f'(x) = e^x - 3e^{-x} - 2e^{2x} + 6 \quad f(x) = e^x + 3e^{-x} - e^{2x} + 6x + C$$

$$f(0) = 1 + 3 - 1 + C = 5 \quad C = 2$$

$$7b \quad e^{-x} = 2 \quad x = -\ln 2 \quad e^{2x} = 3 \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

test:  $-10 \rightarrow -$ ;  $0 \rightarrow +$ ;  $+10 \rightarrow -$

$$8a \quad \text{trigetta + alg: } \frac{-1+t^2}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dt}(t - 2 \arctan t) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(\quad)$$

$$8b \quad \frac{e^{4x} + e^{2x}}{e^{6x} + 1} = \frac{(e^{2x} + 1)e^{2x}}{(e^{2x})^3 + 1} = \frac{e^{2x}}{(e^{2x})^2 - e^{2x} + 1} = \frac{d}{dx}(\arctan(\quad))$$

9  $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$

$$-k = y' \left\{ \begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \frac{m}{k} = \frac{m(k)^2}{k} \\ m - kx &= y \end{aligned} \right. \quad \frac{dA}{dk} = 0$$

$$10 \quad (e^x + e^{-x})^3 = \dots$$