

Svar till tentor i inledande matematisk analys F1, tma970, ht 06

03-01-14

1. (a),(b) konvergent; (c),(d) divergent; (e),(f),(h) falskt; (g) sant

2. (a) 1, (b) e^6 3. lok. max: 0, lok. min: $\frac{21}{5}$, inflex.pkt: $-\frac{1}{5}, 0$, grafen:

4. (a) $\frac{2}{1+\tan\frac{x}{2}} + x + c$ (b) $\frac{24\pi}{5}$



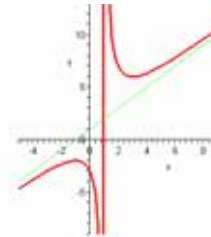
03-08-18

1. (a),(b),(e),(f),(h) konvergent; (c),(d),(g) divergent 2. (a) 3, (b) $\frac{3}{4}$

3. asymptoter: $x=1, y=x+1$, lok. max: -1 , lok. min: 3, grafen:

4. (a) $\ln(\sin^2 x + \sin x + 1) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(\sin x + \frac{1}{2})\right)$ (b) π

5. $\ln(2 + \sqrt{3})$

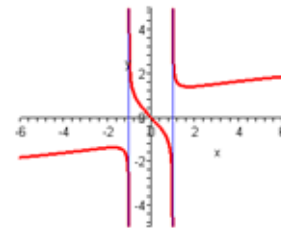


03-10-22

1. (a),(d) konvergent; (b),(c) divergent; (f),(h) deriverbar; (e),(g) ej deriverbar 2. (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) -1 3. asymptoter: $x = \pm 1$,

lok. max: $-\sqrt{3}$, lok. min: $\sqrt{3}$, infl. pkt. $-3, 0, 3$, grafen:

4. (a) $6(\sqrt[6]{x} - \arctan \sqrt[6]{x}) + c$ (b) $\frac{\pi^2 - 8}{32}$



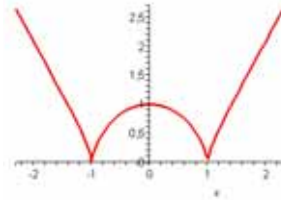
04-01-13

1. (c),(d) konvergent; (a),(b) divergent; (e),(g) finns; (f),(h) finns ej

2. (a) ex. ej (b) 0 3. lok. min: ± 1 , infl. pkt: $\pm \sqrt{3}$, grafen:

4. (a) $(x + \frac{1}{2}) \ln(x^2 + x + 1) - 2x + \sqrt{3} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$

(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\arctan \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} - \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}})$ 5. $\frac{16}{27}(10\sqrt{10} - 1)$



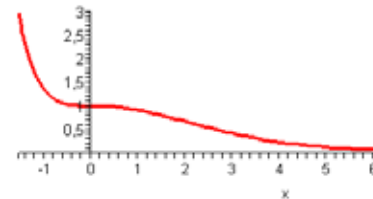
04-08-16

1. (b),(d),(e),(f),(h) konvergent; (a),(c),(g) divergent

2. (a) 1 (b) 1

3. asymptot: $y=0$ i ∞ , infl.pkt: 0 och 2, grafen:

4. (a) $(\arctan \sqrt{x})^2$ (b) $\frac{\pi-2}{8}$



05-10-19

1. (c) falsk, övriga sanna 2. 0 3. a) f är deriverbar i alla punkter $x \neq 0$

b) lok. minimum i $x = -3 - 2\sqrt{2}$, maximum i 0, asymptot: $y=0$

c)
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{-x} - \ln(1-x) - 2 \arctan \sqrt{-x} & \text{om } x < 0 \\ 2\sqrt{x} - 2 \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) & \text{om } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

4. a) $D_f = [0, \infty[$, f är strängt konvex, asymptot: $y=0$

b) $\ln(3 + 2\sqrt{2})$

