

TMA 970 Inledande matematisk analys F / TM

Lösningar 21/10-2011

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

2. (a) $\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1} = \frac{x^2+1 - x^2+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$\Rightarrow e^{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} e^0 = 1$

(b) $\frac{\cos x - 1}{\ln(1 + \sin^2 x)} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\ln(1 + \sin^2 x)} \cdot \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin^2 x}$

$= \left| \frac{1}{\ln(1 + \sin^2 x)} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{\sin^2 x} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{\cos x + 1} \right| \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\sin^2 x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow x \rightarrow 0$ $\frac{1}{\cos x + 1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1/2}$

3. $f(x) = x^{-\frac{2}{3}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $D_f : x \neq 0$

Nollställen: $-x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad | \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$-1 = x$

$\Rightarrow \exists!$ reellt nollställe, $x = -1$

Tecken: $f(x) = \underbrace{x^{-\frac{2}{3}}}_{= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}} (1+x)$ 2

$\Rightarrow f < 0$ för $x < -1$
 $f > 0$ för $-1 < x < 0$ & $x > 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{1}{0^+} + 0 = +\infty$

$\Rightarrow x=0$ vertikal asymptot

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = "0 + \infty" = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$; men $f(x) \sim 0 \cdot x$

$\Rightarrow \nexists$ asymptoter i $\pm\infty$
 saknar ändligt gränsvärde

ej jämn, ej udda, ej periodisk
 $f'(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} =$

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

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | | 0 | | 2 | |
| f' | + | | - | 0 | + |

$\Rightarrow f$ har lok. min i $x=2$

$f''(x) = \frac{10}{9}x^{-\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{2}{9}x^{-\frac{5}{3}} =$

$= \frac{2}{9}x^{-\frac{8}{3}}(5-x)$

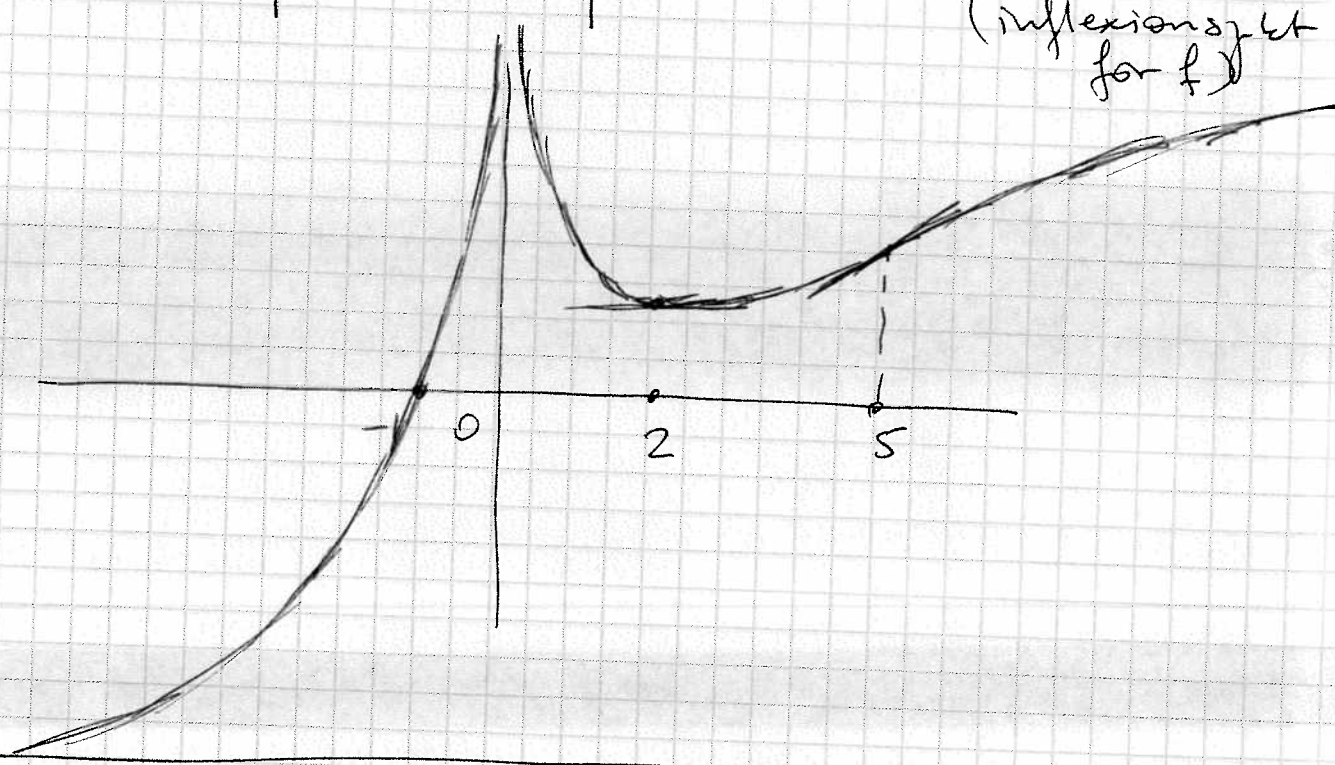
\Rightarrow inflexion i $x=5$

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | | 0 | | 5 | |
| f'' | + | | + | 0 | - |

Tabell:

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | -1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| f | $-\infty$ | 0 | $+\infty$ | $-\infty$ | $+\infty$ |
| f' | + | - | 0 | + | |
| f'' | + | | + | 0 | - |

(convex) \nearrow \nearrow \nearrow \searrow \searrow \searrow
 (loc. min) \searrow \searrow \searrow \searrow \searrow
 (convex) \searrow \searrow \searrow \searrow \searrow
 (Inflexionspt. for f)



4. (a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2(x^2+2x+3)}$

$$= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2x+3}$$

$$1 = A(x+1)(x^2+2x+3) + B(x^2+2x+3) + (Cx+D)(x+1)^2$$

$x = -1$: $1 = 0 + 2B + 0 \Rightarrow B = 1/2$
 x^3 : $0 = A + C$
 x^2 : $0 = 3A + B + 2C + D$
 $x^0 (x=0)$: $1 = 3A + 3B + D$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 2B - 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 0 \Rightarrow D = -1/2$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{x+1} (+C) \quad \triangle 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} (+C) \end{aligned}$$

→ en primitiv funktion till $f(x)$ är $-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \int_0^{1/4} \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} \\ x = t^2 \\ dx = 2t dt \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{0} = 0 \\ \sqrt{1/4} = 1/2 \end{array} \right] \\ &= \int_0^{1/2} \frac{\arcsin t}{t \sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = 2 \int_0^{1/2} \arcsin t d(\arcsin t) \\ &= \left[(\arcsin t)^2 \right]_0^{1/2} = \frac{\pi^2}{36} \end{aligned}$$

5. Längden av ellipsen: ($b > 0$)

parametrisering:

$$l_{\text{ell}} = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + (b^2 - 1) \cos^2 \theta} d\theta \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{array} \right. \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\text{Längden av grafbiten: } l_s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + c^2 \cos^2 x} dx$$

→ likhet råder för $c^2 = b^2 - 1$, vilket låter sig göras för $b \geq 1$ (annars $l_s > 2\pi > l_{\text{ell}}$)

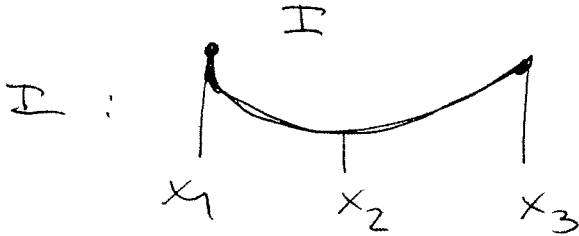
(6.2)

Antag
d.v.s. att
 $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$
 $f(x_3) > f(x_2)$

motsatsen,

$\exists a < x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < b$ s.a
 att. $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$
 $f(x_3) < f(x_2)$

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Utan restriktion
 f kontinuerlig $f(x_3) \leq f(x_1)$

$\Rightarrow f$ antar alla värden mellan
 $f(x_2)$ och $f(x_1)$ i (x_1, x_2)
 \Rightarrow om $f(x_3) < f(x_1)$ så antas
 värdet $f(x_3)$ i (x_1, x_2)
 annars, om $f(x_3) = f(x_1)$ antas
 $f(x_3)$ i x_1

I båda fallen antas $f(x_2)$
 i $[x_1, x_2)$; men $x_3 \notin [x_1, x_2)$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ reellt tal som antas som värde
 minst två gånger. Motsägelse!

Fall II behandlas analogt

$\Rightarrow f$ monoton

Motexempel för f ej kontinuerlig:

