

TMA970 Inledande matematisk analys FI/TMI

Lösningar 9/1-2019

- ① (a) konvergent; (b) divergent;
(c) divergent; (d) divergent;
(e) konvergent; (f) konvergent.

② (a) Sätt $t = \frac{1}{x}$
 $x \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow t \rightarrow 0_+$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0_+} \frac{(1+mt)^n - (1+nt)^m}{t^2} = (\text{för } n, m \geq 2)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0_+} \frac{\left(1 + n \cdot mt + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} m^2 t^2 + \binom{n}{3} m^3 t^3 + \dots + t^n - \left(1 + m \cdot nt - \frac{m(m-1)}{2} n^2 t^2 - \binom{m}{3} n^3 t^3 - \dots - t^m \right) \right)}{t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0_+} \left(\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot m^2 - \frac{m(m-1)}{2} n^2 \right) \frac{t^2}{t^2} +$$

$$+ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0_+} t \left(\text{ändligt antal termer} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{n(n-1)}{2} m^2 - \frac{m(m-1)}{2} n^2 = \frac{m^2 n^2 - m^2 n - 2mn^2 + mn^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{mn(n-m)}{2}$$

$m, n \geq 1$ i egentligen ingen
skillnad, samma svar

2

(Om man anser att $0 \in \mathbb{N}$;
om något av talen m, n är 0,
se att funktionen identiskt = 0.)

$$(b) (e^x + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left(1 + (e^x - 1 + x)\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} =$$
$$= \left(\underbrace{\left(1 + (e^x - 1 + x)\right)}_{\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0} \right)^{\frac{1}{e^x - 1 + x}} \frac{e^x - 1 + x}{x}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} e^{1+1} = e^2$$

(p.g.a. kontinuitet)

3. $f(x) = (2 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$, $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 0 \quad (\text{standardgränsvärde})$$

f jämn

$y=0$ horisontell asymptot i $\pm\infty$

$$f'(x) = (2x - 4x^2 - 2x^3)e^{-x^2} =$$
$$= -2x(1 + x^2)e^{-x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \text{för} \quad x = 0$$

x	0
f''	+ 0 -

$\Rightarrow f$ har lok. max i 0

$$f''(x) = (-2 - 6x^2 + 4x^2 + 4x^4) e^{-x^2} = (4x^4 - 2x^2 - 2) e^{-x^2} = 2(2(x^2)^2 - x^2 - 1) e^{-x^2}$$

$$f'' = 0 : (x^2)_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = \pm 1$$

$(x^2 \geq 0)$

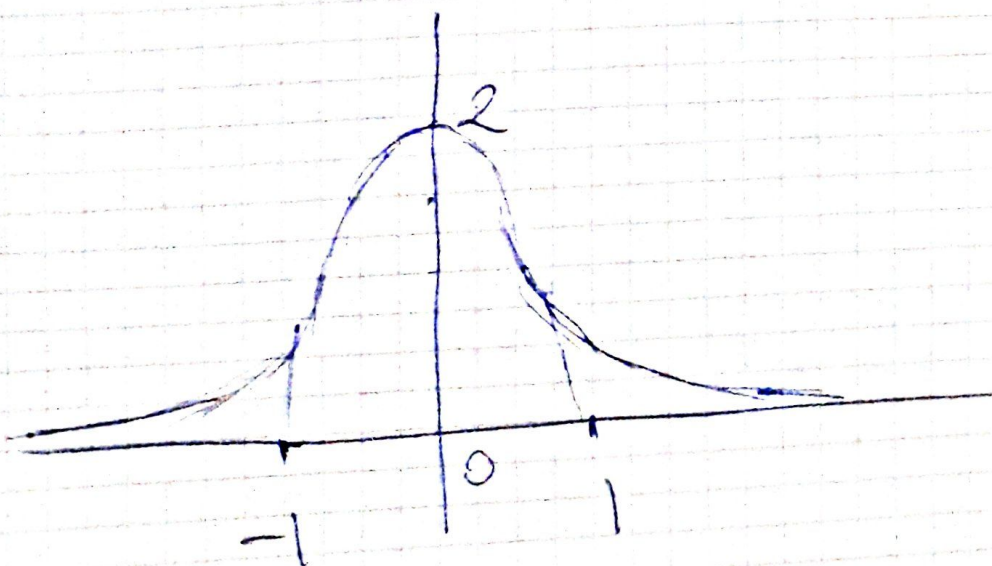
$\Rightarrow f'' = 0$ for $x = \pm 1$

$x \neq 0$	$-$	0	$+$	∞
f''				

(räcker, p.g.a. symmetri)

$\Rightarrow f$ har inflexion i $(\pm 1, f(\pm 1))$

x	$-\infty$	-1	0	1	$+\infty$	
f	$y=0$		2 (max)		$y=0$	
f'		$+$	$+$	0	$-$	$-$
f''	$+$	0	$-$	$-$	0	$+$



4

4. (a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2(x^2-4x+5)}$

$$\frac{1}{(x-2)^2(x^2-4x+5)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2-4x+5}$$

$$1 = A(x-2)(x^2-4x+5) + B(x^2-4x+5) + (Cx+D)(x-2)^2$$

$x=2$: $1 = 0 + B + 0 \Rightarrow B = 0 + 1 = 1$

$x=0$: $1 = -10A + 5B + 4D$

x^3 : $0 = A + C$

x^2 : $0 = -6A + B - 4C + D$

$$1 = -10A + 5 + 4D$$

$$0 = -6A + 1 + 4A + D$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -10A + 4D = -4 \quad (-1) \\ -2A + D = -1 \quad \cdot 5 \end{array} +$$

$$D = -1 \Rightarrow A = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

(Kan göras kortare om man inser att f är en funktion av $(x-2)^2$.)

$$\Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2} - \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 + 1} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x-2} - \arctan(x-2) \quad (+C)$$

(b) Partiell integration

$$x = \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)'$$

$$\int_1^2 x \arccos \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2 \quad (A)$$

$$- \int_1^2 \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx =$$

$$= 2 \arccos \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos 1 -$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(x^2 - 1)' dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right]_1^2 = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{5.} \quad \left(\arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (1-x) - (1+x)}{(1-x)^2}$$

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

$$= (\arctan x)' \text{ överallt, där}$$

funktionerna är definierade

→ skillnaden mellan f och g är konstant, men olika konstanter i de två intervallen

$$(-\infty, 1): \quad x=0 \quad f(0) = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$g(0) = \arctan 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad i \quad (-\infty, 1) \quad \triangle 6$$

$$(1, +\infty) : \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) - \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad i \quad (1, \infty)$$

③

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1000^{n+1} / (n+1)!}{1000^n / n!} = \frac{1000}{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{n+1} \geq x_n \quad \text{für } n \leq 999$$

$$x_{n+1} < x_n \quad \text{für } n > 999$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{n \in \mathbb{N}} x_n = x_{1000} = \frac{1000^{1000}}{1000!}$$

($\Rightarrow \exists$ größte element)