

$$1a) \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} x \cos(t^2) dt = \left[ \frac{t \sin t^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} [ \sin t ]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} b) \frac{x}{x^3 + x^2} = \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = [PBV] = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$\frac{B}{x+1} = [AP] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^2 \frac{x}{x^3 + x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x+1} dx = [ \ln|x+1| - \ln|x+1| ]^2 = 2 \ln 2 - \ln 3$$

$$1c) \int \frac{1}{x \ln \sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t = \ln x \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \right] = 2 \int \frac{1}{t} dt = 2 \ln|t| + C = 2 \ln|\ln x| + C$$

$$2) y' = x + y \Leftrightarrow y' - y = x \text{ linjär IF: } e^{(-1)x} = e^{-x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}(e^{-x}) = x e^{-x} \Rightarrow e^{-x} y = \int \frac{d}{dx}(e^{-x}) dx = x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C = -(x+1)e^{-x} + C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -(x+1) + C e^x$$

$$3) \text{ För stegslet till grader h: } y = y_0 + h y'(x_0) \text{ på } x = x_0 \text{ gäller } h = \text{stegsteg}$$

$$\text{-höjd: } y'(x_0) = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y - y_0}{x - x_0} = \frac{y - y_0}{h} \quad \text{till } x = x_0 + h, h = \text{stegsteg}$$

$$\therefore y \equiv y = y_0 + (x_0 - x_0) y'(x_0) = y_0 + h y'(x_0) = y_0 + h f(x_0, y(x_0)) = y_0 + h f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\therefore \text{Pss för vi } y_{i+1} = y_i + h f(x_i, y_i), x_{i+1} = x_i + h$$

$$1) \ln(1+t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + O(t^3) \text{ s.t. } \ln(1+x^3) \text{ s.k. } x = x^2 - \frac{(x^2)^2}{2} - (x - \frac{x^3}{3}) + O(x^5) =$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})x^4 + O(x^6) \text{ Vidare är } (\cos x - 1)^2 = \left(\frac{-x^2 + O(x^4)}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)^2 + (O(x^4))^2 + 2\left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)O(x^4) = \frac{x^4}{4} + O(x^8)$$

$$+ O(x^6) = \frac{x^4}{4} + O(x^6) \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^3) - x \arcsin x}{x^2 (1+\cos x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}) + O(x^2)}{x^2 (\frac{1}{4} + O(x^2))} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + 0}{\frac{1}{4} + 0} = -\frac{1}{6} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$5) y = y_p + y_h \quad y_h \text{ har el.v. } v^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow v = \pm i \Rightarrow y_h = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x \text{ vidare: } \cos \frac{x}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} \quad \text{Lös } y''_p + y'_p = \frac{1}{2} \sin y''_p + y'_p = \frac{1}{2} \cos x \quad \therefore y_p = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{t.s.s.t. } y_p = x^m (A \cos mx + B \sin mx) =$$

$$= (m=1) = x(A \cos mx + B \sin mx) \Rightarrow y'_p = \dots, y''_p = \dots \text{ s.k. inskrift i el.v. o. identifikation}$$

$$\text{av huvf.} \Rightarrow y_p = \frac{x}{4} \sin x \quad \therefore y = y_p + y_h + y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{4} \sin x + C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_0^x \cos(tx) dt \right) = \left[ \begin{array}{l} S = tx, 0 \rightarrow 0 \\ \frac{ds}{dt} = x, x \rightarrow x^2 \end{array} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \cos(s) \frac{1}{x} ds = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x} \left[ \sin(s) \right]_0^{x^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \sin(x^2) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \sin(x^2) + \frac{1}{x} (2 \cos x^2) \right) = -1 + 2 = 1$$

$$7) Vi centrerar bollen med värde R i origo och läter der beröra x-axeln med en parallell plan S i s.k. planen avs. Väggen parallell med yz-planet är slät x-axeln; x = R/2, x + R/2. Vi kan nu sätta  $R - \frac{R}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{R}{2}$ , enda x-värde ger enda slämsvolum. Slämsvaret mellan bollen och väggen mellan planen S i en vinkelform med x-axeln  $V(x) =$$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{R}{2}}^{\frac{R}{2}} \left( \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \right)^2 dx = \pi \int_{-\frac{R}{2}}^{\frac{R}{2}} (R^2 - (x + \frac{R}{2})^2 - (R^2 - (x - \frac{R}{2})^2) dx = \pi \left( (x - \frac{R}{2})^2 - (x + \frac{R}{2})^2 \right) = -2\pi Rx$$

$$\therefore \text{s.k. ledersats: } \left. V \right|_{x=0}^{\frac{R}{2}} = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{7\pi R^3}{3} \right)$$

8) Se kurvor bilden