

a) $\int \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) + C$ b) $\int \ln x dx = \int 1 \cdot \ln x dx = [PI] = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - \int 1 dx = x \ln x - x + C$ c) $\int \sin \sqrt{x} dx = \int_{x=t^2}^{t=\sqrt{x}} \sin t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int t \sin t dt = [PI] = 2(t(-\cos t) - \int (-\cos t) \cdot 1 dt) = -2t \cos t + 2 \int \cos t dt = -2t \cos t + 2 \sin t + C = -2\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} + 2 \sin \sqrt{x} + C$

2) $y'' + y = e^x$ $\ln \mu, \mathbb{R}: e^{\lambda x} = e^x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x}(e^x y) = e^x e^x = e^{2x} = 1 \Rightarrow e^x y = \int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} e^x + C e^{-x}$ $1 = y(0) = 0e^0 + Ce^0 = C \Rightarrow C = 1$ \Rightarrow $y = \frac{1}{2} e^x + e^{-x}$

b) separabel $\frac{1}{e^y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x \Rightarrow \int e^{-y} dy = \int \sin x dx \Rightarrow -e^{-y} = -\cos x + C \Rightarrow e^{-y} = \cos x + C$
 $e^{-1} = e^{-y(0)} = \cos 0 + C = 1 + C \Rightarrow C = e^{-1} - 1$ $\therefore e^{-y} = \cos x + e^{-1} - 1$

3) $y = y_p + y_h$ Rör y_h : kan elv $0 = v^2 + m^2 = (m-1)(v+y) \Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$
 Rör y_p : Ansett $y_p = x^k C e^x = (k=1) = C x e^x$ \Rightarrow $e^x = y_p'' + y_p' - 2y_p = 2C e^x + C e^x + C x e^x - 2C x e^x = 3C e^x \Rightarrow C = 1/3$
 $\therefore y = y_p + y_h = \frac{1}{3} x e^x + C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$

4) $G = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - \cos x)^2}{x \arctan x}$ $\arctan x = (Maclaurin) = x + O(x^3) \Rightarrow x^2(1 + O(x^2))$
 $(e^x - \cos x)^2 = (1 + x + O(x^2) - (1 + O(x^4)))^2 = (x + O(x^2))^2 = x^2 + 2x O(x^2) + O(x^4) = x^2 + O(x^3) = x^2(1 + O(x))$
 $G = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(1 + O(x))}{x^2(1 + O(x))} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

5) $y = \frac{8}{x+2}$ och $y = x$ står varandra i (2,2) och söker notransversalt vink α $\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \left(\int_0^2 \left(\frac{8}{x+2} \right)^2 dx - \int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx \right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\left[\frac{-64}{x+2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 - \left[\frac{-64}{x+2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 \right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{-64}{4} - \frac{8}{3} - \left(\frac{-64}{2} - 0 \right) \right) = 8\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{8}{2} - 2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = 8\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{24 - 12 - 2}{6} \right) = \frac{40\sqrt{2}}{3}$

6) Derivering ger $y' + xy = x$ som har IR $e^{x^2/2} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(e^{x^2/2} y) = x e^{x^2/2} \Rightarrow e^{x^2/2} y = \int \frac{1}{2} (e^{x^2/2} y) dx = \int x e^{x^2/2} dx = e^{x^2/2} + C \Rightarrow y = 1 + C e^{-x^2/2}$ \Rightarrow $0 = y(0) = 1 + C e^0 \Rightarrow C = -1 \Rightarrow y(x) = 1 - e^{-x^2/2}$

7) Låt $y(t)$ m³ vara mängden föroreningar i sjön vid tiden t. Sjöns volym $V = 1000 \cdot 1000 \cdot 20 \text{ m}^3 = 2 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^3$ så $y(0) = 5\% \cdot 2 \cdot 10^7 = 10^6$. Tillåtet föroreningar $\frac{1}{100} = 2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ Bortförd förorening $\frac{y(t)}{2 \cdot 10^7} \cdot 2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 $\therefore y' = \text{förändring} = \frac{2}{100} - \frac{y(t)}{10^7} \Rightarrow y' + 10^{-7} y = 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ \Rightarrow $y(t) = 2 \cdot 10^5 + 8 \cdot 10^5 e^{-10^{-7} t}$ \Rightarrow $2 \cdot 10^5 + 8 \cdot 10^5 e^{-10^{-7} T} = 2 \cdot 10^5$ $\Rightarrow e^{-10^{-7} T} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow T = 10^7 \ln 4 \approx 5.3 \text{ mån}$