

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x)x^3 - 3x^2(1+x^2 \cos x)}{x^6} =$$

$$= \frac{(2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x)x - 3(1+x^2 \cos x)}{x^4} =$$

$$= \frac{-x^2 \cos x - x^3 \sin x - 3}{x^4}$$

b) $\int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + 3x^{-3/2} \right) dx = \ln|x| + 3 \frac{x^{-1/2}}{-1/2} + C$
 $= \ln|x| - 6x^{-1/2} + C = \ln|x| - \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}} + C$

2) $y = \ln(\sin x)$, $x_0 = \pi/6$. Sätt $f(x) = \ln(\sin x)$.
 Då $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$ så $f'(x_0) = \frac{\cos \pi/6}{\sin \pi/6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1/2} = \sqrt{3}$

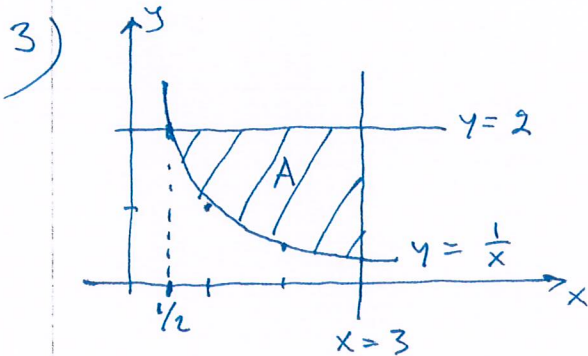
och $f(x_0) = \ln(\sin \frac{\pi}{6}) = \ln(\frac{1}{2}) = -\ln 2$.

Tangentens ekvation ges av:

$$y - (-\ln 2) = \sqrt{3} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \Leftrightarrow y = \sqrt{3}x - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{6} - \ln 2$$

Normalens ekvation:

$$y - (-\ln 2) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}} - \ln 2$$



$$y = \frac{1}{x} = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

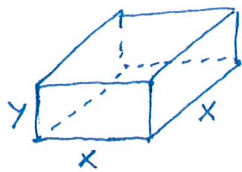
$$A = \int_{1/2}^3 \left(2 - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx =$$

$$= \left[2x - \ln x \right]_{1/2}^3 =$$

$$= 6 - \ln 3 - \left(1 - \ln \frac{1}{2} \right) = 5 - \ln 3 + \ln \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= 5 - \ln 3 - \ln 2 = 5 - (\ln 3 + \ln 2) = \underline{5 - \ln 6} \text{ (a.)}$$

4)



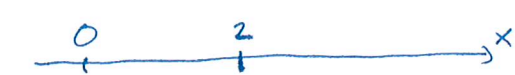
$$V = yx^2 = 4 \Rightarrow y = 4/x^2 \quad (x > 0)$$

(4 liter = 4 dm³; längdmått är dm)

Plåtarean $A = x^2 + 4xy = x^2 + 4x \cdot \frac{4}{x^2} = x^2 + \frac{16}{x}$

$$A' = 2x - \frac{16}{x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^3 = 16 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = 8 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 2}$$

($x > 0$)



$A' \quad - \quad 0 \quad +$

$A \quad \searrow \quad \nearrow$

Teckenschemat visar att
Arean är som minst då

$$x = 2$$

Lådans mått ska alltså vara bredd = djup = 2 dm
och höjd = $\frac{4}{2^2} = 1$ dm. ▣

5a) $3e^{i5\pi/6} = 3\left(\cos\frac{5\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = 3\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2}\right) =$



$$= -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$$

b) $z^2 - (5-i)z + 6-3i = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(z - \frac{5-i}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{(5-i)^2}{4} + 6-3i = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(z - \frac{5-i}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{25-10i-1}{4} - 6+3i = \left(3 - \frac{10}{4}\right)i = \frac{1}{2}i$$

Ansätt $z - \frac{5-i}{2} = u+iv$. Då blir ekvationen:

$$u^2 + v^2 + 2iuv = \frac{1}{2}i \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u^2 + v^2 = 0 \\ +2uv = 1/2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u^2 = v^2 = 0 \\ v = \frac{1}{4u} \end{cases}$$

$$u^2 - v^2 = u^2 - \frac{1}{16u^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow u^4 = \frac{1}{16} \Leftrightarrow u^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$u = \pm 1/2 \quad \therefore u_1 = 1/2, v_1 = 1/2; \quad u_2 = -1/2 = v_2$$

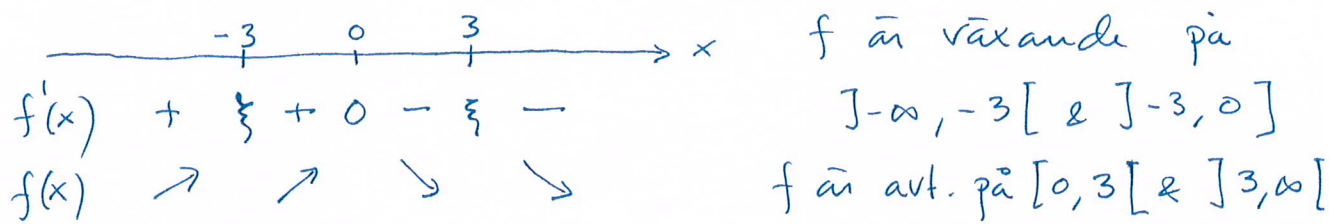
Vi får lösningarna

$$\underline{\underline{z_1 = \frac{5-i}{2} + u_1 + iv_1 = \frac{5-i}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{2} = 3}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{z_2 = \frac{5-i}{2} + u_2 + iv_2 = \frac{5-i}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} = 2-i}}$$

6) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-9}$ $D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}; x \neq \pm 3\}$

b) $f'(x) = \frac{2x(x^2-9) - x^2 \cdot 2x}{(x^2-9)^2} = \frac{-18x}{(x^2-9)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$

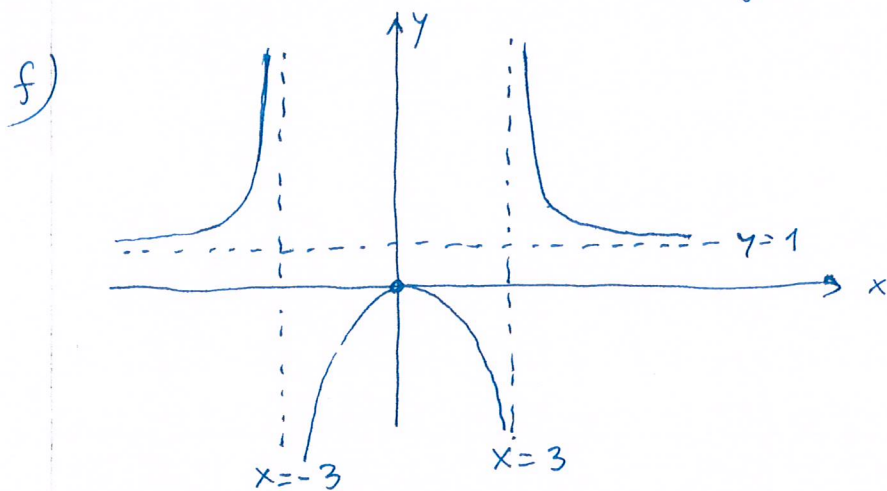


c) f har lokalt max. i $x=0$; $f(0) = 0$

d) f har lodr \acute{a} ta as: $x = -3$ och $x = 3$, ty

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-9} \rightarrow \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{d \acute{a} } x \rightarrow (-3)^- \\ -\infty & \text{d \acute{a} } x \rightarrow (-3)^+ \\ -\infty & \text{d \acute{a} } x \rightarrow 3^- \\ +\infty & \text{d \acute{a} } x \rightarrow 3^+ \end{cases}$$

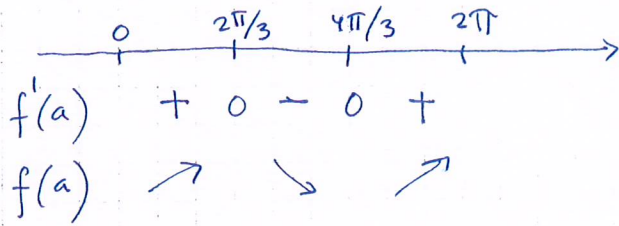
e) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{1-9/x^2} \rightarrow 1$ d \acute{a} $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ " $y=1$ " \bar{a} n v \acute{a} gr \acute{a} t as. b \acute{a} de d \acute{a} $x \rightarrow \infty$ & $x \rightarrow -\infty$



$$7) f(a) = \int_0^a (\cos x + \frac{1}{2}) dx = \left[\sin x + \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^a = \sin a + \frac{a}{2}$$

$$f'(a) = \cos a + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos a = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ el. } a = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

\swarrow
 $0 \leq a \leq 2\pi$



Av teckenschemat framgår att f antar

- största värde i $a = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ eller $a = 2\pi$

- minsta värde i $a = 0$ eller $a = \frac{4\pi}{3}$

Vi kan att

$$\underline{f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} = \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} < 1 + \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} < \pi = \underline{f(2\pi)}$$

$$\underline{f\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)} = \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{2\pi}{3} > -1 + \frac{2\pi}{3} > -1 + 2 > 0 = \underline{f(0)}$$

Vilket ger att

största värdet till f är $f(2\pi) = \pi$ och

minsta värdet till f är $f(0) = 0$

