

1a) $\frac{\sin 5x}{6x} = \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \rightarrow 1 \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$ då $x \rightarrow 0$

b) $\sqrt{4x^2+x} - 2x = \frac{(\sqrt{4x^2+x} - 2x)(\sqrt{4x^2+x} + 2x)}{(\sqrt{4x^2+x} + 2x)} = \frac{4x^2+x - (2x)^2}{\sqrt{4x^2+x} + 2x} =$
 $= \frac{x}{\sqrt{4x^2+x} + 2x} \stackrel{x>0}{\text{så } \sqrt{x^2} = x} = \frac{x}{x\sqrt{4+\frac{1}{x}} + 2x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+\frac{1}{x}} + 2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2}} = \frac{1}{4}$ då $x \rightarrow \infty$

2a) $f(x) = \frac{3\sin 2x}{(3x-1)^4}$, $f'(x) = \frac{(3x-1)^4 \cdot 6\cos 2x - 4(3x-1)^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3\sin 2x}{(3x-1)^8}$
 $= \frac{(3x-1)6\cos 2x - 36\sin 2x}{(3x-1)^5}$

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

3a) $f(x) = 2 + \sin(\ln x)$; $f(1) = 2 + \sin(\underbrace{\ln 1}_{=0}) = 2$
 $f'(x) = \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$; $f'(1) = \cos(\ln 1) = 1$
 Tangentens ekvation är
 $y - 2 = 1(x - 1)$ dvs. $y = x + 1$

b) $f'(x) = \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x}$ enl. ovan så

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

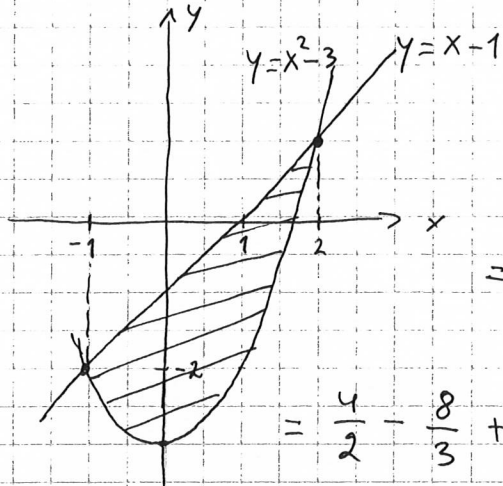
Vi får

$x^2 f''(x) + x f'(x) + f(x) = -\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x) + 2 + \sin(\ln x)$
 $= 2$ så med $a=2$ blir $f(x) = 2 + \sin(\ln x)$

en lösning till differentialekvationen.

4) Bestäm först skärningspunkterna till $y = x^2 - 3$ & $y = x - 1$

$$x^2 - 3 = x - 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 2} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

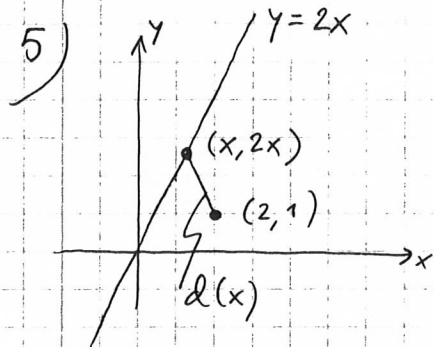


$$A = \int_{-1}^2 (x - 1 - (x^2 - 3)) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^2 (x - x^2 + 2) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x \right]_{-1}^2 =$$

$$= \frac{4}{2} - \frac{8}{3} + 4 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)}{3} - 2 \right) = 8 - \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$= 5 - \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{9}{2} \text{ (a.e.)}}}}$$

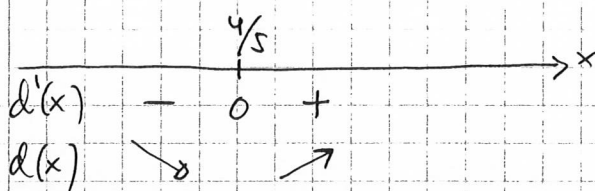


Avståndet från en punkt $(x, 2x)$ på linjen till punkten $(2, 1)$ ges av

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

Vi söker minimum av $d(x)$.

$$d'(x) = \frac{2(x-2) + 2(2x-1) \cdot 2}{2\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (2x-1)^2}} = \frac{5x-4}{\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (2x-1)^2}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4}{5}$$



Av teckenschemat framgår

att d antar minsta värde

då $x = 4/5$. Alltså ges

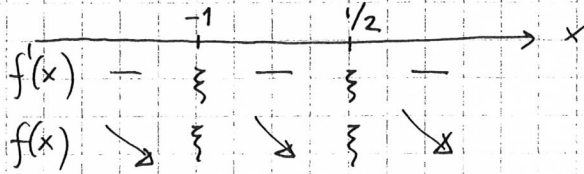
$$\text{det kortaste avståndet av } d\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4}{5}-2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{8}{5}-1\right)^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{6}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{36+9} = \frac{\sqrt{45}}{5} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ l.e.}$$

$$6) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{(2x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{(x+1)^2}{(2x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{x+1}{2x-1}, \quad x \in D_f$$

$$a) D_f = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}; x \neq -1, x \neq \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$b) f'(x) = \frac{2x-1 - 2(x+1)}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{-3}{(2x-1)^2} < 0 \text{ f\u00f6r alla } x \in D_f$$



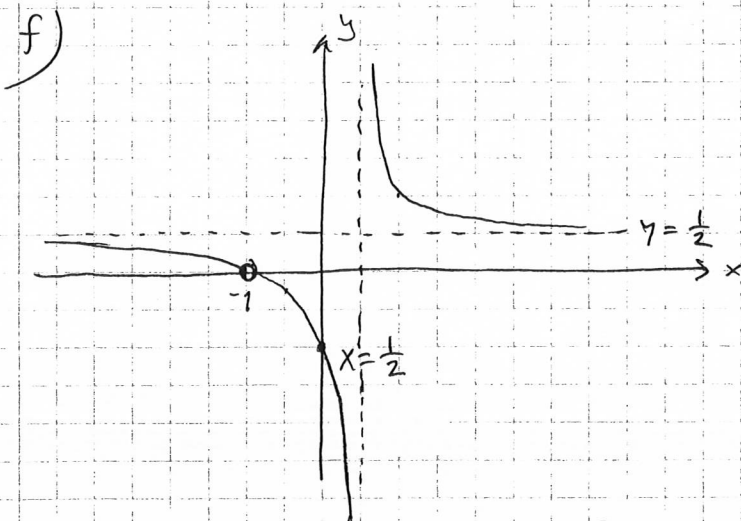
c) Enl. teckenschemat saknar f lokala extrempunkter

$$d) f(x) = \frac{x+1}{2x-1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 & \text{d\u00e5 } x \rightarrow -1 \\ -\infty & \text{d\u00e5 } x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2})^- \\ +\infty & \text{d\u00e5 } x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2})^+ \end{cases}$$

Allts\u00e5 \u00e4r $x = \frac{1}{2}$ en lodr\u00e4t as. till f. Den enda!

$$e) f(x) = \frac{x+1}{2x-1} = \frac{1 + 1/x}{2 - 1/x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{ d\u00e5 } x \rightarrow \pm\infty.$$

Allts\u00e5 \u00e4r $y = \frac{1}{2}$ v\u00e4gr\u00e4t as. b\u00e5de d\u00e5 $x \rightarrow \infty$ och d\u00e5 $x \rightarrow -\infty$



$$7) f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 \text{ d\u00e5r } a_3 \neq 0 \text{ d\u00e5 } f \text{ \u00e4r 3:e gradspol.}$$

$$f'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2$$

$$f''(x) = 2a_2 + 6a_3x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{a_2}{3a_3}, \text{ Teckenschema f\u00f6r } f'':$$

	$-\frac{a_2}{3a_3}$		
$f''(x)$	+	-	om $a_3 < 0$
$f''(x)$	-	+	om $a_3 > 0$
f	konvex	konkav	$a_3 < 0$
f	konkav	konvex	$a_3 > 0$

Vi ser att $-\frac{a_2}{3a_3}$ \u00e4r inflexionspunkt, den enda, oavsett om $a_3 > 0$ eller $a_3 < 0$

