

Lösnings - extra - grafteori.

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

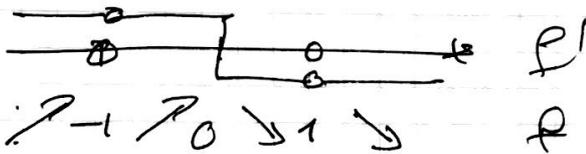
Skulle  $x \neq \pm 1$   $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

$f(x) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \infty & \text{när } x \rightarrow -1^- \\ -\infty & \text{när } x \rightarrow -1^+ \end{cases}$   $x = -1$  asymptot

$f(x) \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{när } x \rightarrow 0^- \\ \infty & \text{när } x \rightarrow 0^+ \end{cases}$   $x = 0$  asymptot

$f(x) \rightarrow 1$  när  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$   $y = 1$  asymptot  $\forall \pm\infty$

$f'(x) = \left[ f(x) = 1 + \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right]' = \frac{-4x}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{-4x}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^2}$

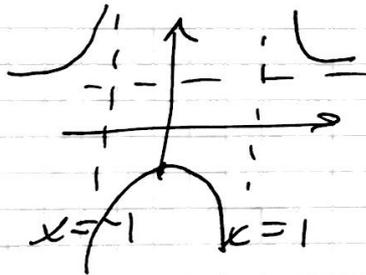


lok max i 0

$f(0) = -1$

lok min saknas.

f ökar när  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  p2  $(-\infty, -1)$  och  $(-1, 0)$ ,  
 min när  $x \rightarrow 0^-$  p2  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$



$V_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

2) Antal lösningar (reella) till  $x^3 - ax + 1 = 0$ .

$x = 0$  är en lösning. Kan fortsätta  $x \neq 0$

$x^3 - ax + 1 = 0, \frac{x^3+1}{x} = a. f(x) = \frac{x^3+1}{x}$  Skissar graf.

$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

$f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$  när  $x \rightarrow 0^-$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$  när  $x \rightarrow 0^+$

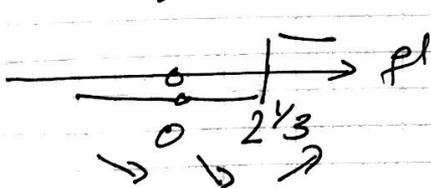
$f(x) \rightarrow x^2$  när  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$  så raka sneda / horisontella

$x = 0$  enda asymptota

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

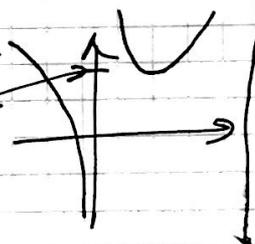
grän 1 när  $a < 3 \cdot 2^{1/3}$   
 2 när  $a = 3 \cdot 2^{1/3}$

$x^3 - 2$  har nollst.  $2^{1/3}$  och strävt väx.  
 så byter borta tecken i  $2^{1/3}$

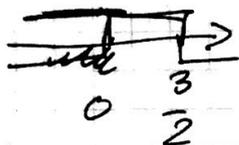


lok min i

$2^{1/3}$   
 $f(2^{1/3}) = 2^{1/3} \cdot 3$



3  $f(x) = \ln(x^2(3-2x))$  Schaue  $x^2(3-2x) > 0$



$x^2(3-2x) > 0$   
 $D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 3/2)$

klar  $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$  wenn  $x \rightarrow 0^\pm$

$f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$  wenn  $x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}^+$

$f(x) \rightarrow \infty$  wenn  $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$x=0$   
Asymptote  
 $x = \frac{3}{2}$   
Asymptote.

$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{\ln(x^2(3-2x))}{x} = \begin{cases} t = -x \\ t \rightarrow \infty \text{ wenn } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$

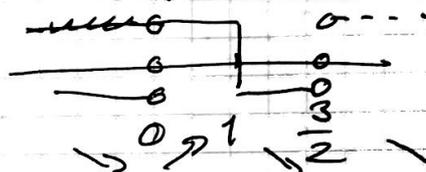
$= -2 \frac{\ln(t)}{t} - \frac{\ln(3+2t)}{t} \rightarrow 0$  wenn  $t \rightarrow \infty$

das wenn  $x \rightarrow -\infty$

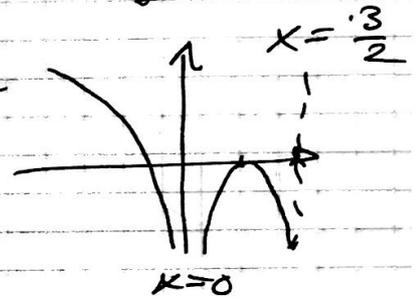
$f(x) - 0 \cdot x = f(x) \rightarrow \infty$  wenn  $x \rightarrow -\infty$

Kein Asymptote  $-\infty$

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

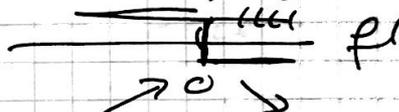


lok. max in  $(1; f(1)) = 0$



4.  $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$  Skizze für Graphen

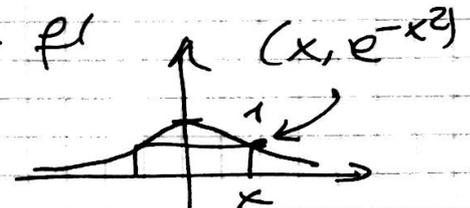
$f'(x) = -2x e^{-x^2}$



$f(x) = f(-x)$

$f(x) \rightarrow 0$  wenn  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

$f(0) = 1$

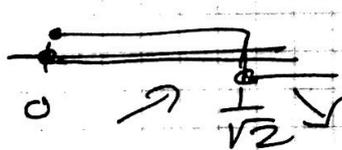


Sie bestimmen max an  $A(x) = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2}, x \in [0, \infty)$

klm  $A(0) = 0, A(x) \rightarrow 0$  wenn  $x \rightarrow \infty$

$A'(x) = 2e^{-x^2} - 4x^2 e^{-x^2} = 4e^{-x^2}(\frac{1}{2} - x^2)$

$= 4e^{-x^2}(\frac{1}{2} - x)(\frac{1}{2} + x)$



Skizze wurde in  $\frac{1}{2}$

Det an  $A(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \sqrt{2} e^{-1/2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{e}}$

Skizze  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{e}}$

5.  $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x} \cdot e^{-x} = (2 - \frac{1}{x})e^{-x}$   
 Skilnad  $x \neq 0$   $D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

$f(x) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \infty & \text{när } x \rightarrow 0^- \\ -\infty & \text{när } x \rightarrow 0^+ \end{cases}$

$f(x) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \infty & \text{när } x \rightarrow -\infty \\ 0 & \text{när } x \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$

$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{2x-1}{x^2} e^{-x} = \left. \begin{matrix} k = -1 \\ t \rightarrow \infty, \text{ när } x \rightarrow -\infty \end{matrix} \right\}$

$= \frac{1-2t}{t^2} \cdot e^t = \frac{1-2t}{t} \cdot \frac{e^t}{t} \rightarrow -2 \cdot 0 = 0$  när  $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$x=0$   
asymptot  
 $y=0$   
asymptot  $-\infty$

$f(x) - 0 \cdot x = f(x)$  samma gränsv. när  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ . Ingen asymptot  $-\infty$ .

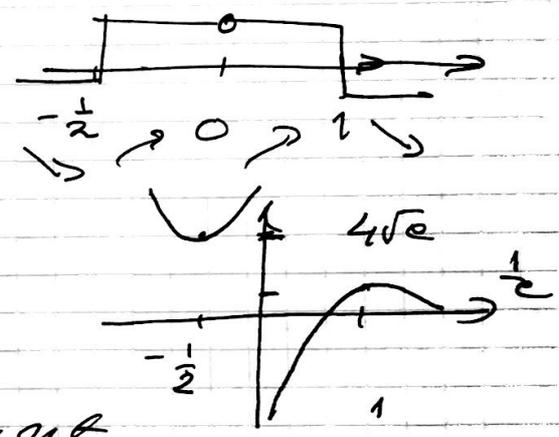
$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-x} - (2 - \frac{1}{x})e^{-x} = e^{-x} (\frac{1}{x^2} - 2 + \frac{1}{x}) =$   
 $= \frac{-2}{e^x} \frac{(x-1)(x+\frac{1}{2})}{x^2}$

lok. min i  $-\frac{1}{2}$ :

$f(-\frac{1}{2}) = 4\sqrt{e}$

lok. max i  $1$ :

$f(1) = \frac{1}{e} \quad (2\sqrt{e} \cdot \frac{1}{2})$



$V_f = (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}] \cup [4\sqrt{e}, \infty)$

(Konkavitet gör inte att relevant med kurvans metoder)

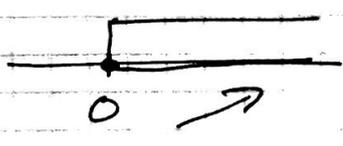
6. Visa att  $\ln(x+1) < \frac{2x}{2+x}$ , när  $x > 0$

Skilnad  $f(x) = \ln(x+1) - \frac{2x}{2+x}$  def. när  $x \geq 0$

Skilnad  $f(0) = 0$ , ska visa att  $f(0) < f(x)$

när  $x > 0$ .

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



$f'$   
 $f$

Över  $f$  strängt  
 väx. på  $(0, \infty)$   
 så  $f(0) < f(x)$  när  $0 < x$

7)  $0 \leq \arctan x - x + \frac{x^3}{3}$  nã  $x > 0$  ?

Đặt  $f(x) = \arctan x - x + \frac{x^3}{3}$ .

thì  $f(0) = 0$ .

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1 + x^2 = \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} > 0$  nã  $x > 0$

Vậy  $f$  tăng (vz. p2  $(0, \infty)$ )

đó  $f(0) = 0 \leq f(x)$  nã  $x > 0$ .

8) Graf th  $f(x) = 2 \ln(x+1) + \frac{1}{x}$

Đã ha  $x+1 > 0, x > -1$ . đc  $x \neq 0$

$D_f = (-1, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ .

thì  $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$  nã  $x \rightarrow -1^+$

$f(x) \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{nã } x \rightarrow 0^- \\ \infty & \text{nã } x \rightarrow 0^+ \end{cases}$

$x = -1$   
đng đt

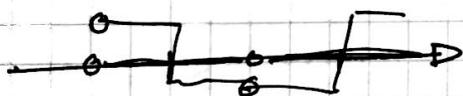
$x = 0$   
đng đt

$\frac{f(x)}{x} = 2 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow 0$  nã  $x \rightarrow \infty$

$f(x) - 0 \cdot x = f(x) \rightarrow \infty$  nã  $x \rightarrow \infty$

đng / đng đt  
đng đt

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



đng đt  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ :

$f(-\frac{1}{2}) = 2 \ln(\frac{1}{2}) - 2 = -2(\ln 2 + 1)$

đng đt  $x = 1$ :

$f(1) = 2 \ln 2 + 1 > 0$

đng đt  $a = f(x)$  ha

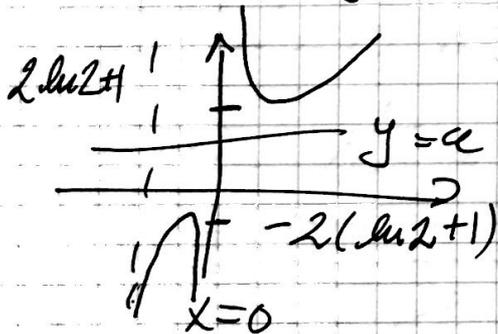
đng đt nã  $a < -2(\ln 2 + 1)$

đng đt nã  $a = -2(\ln 2 + 1)$  đc

nã  $a = 2 \ln 2 + 1$

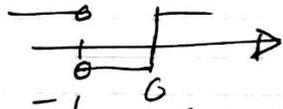
đng đt nã  $-2(\ln 2 + 1) < a < 2 \ln 2 + 1$

đng đt nã  $a > 2 \ln 2 + 1$



$x = -1$

9.  $f(x) = \arctan(x) - \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$  für  $x > 0$



$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \infty)$

$f(x) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi/2 & \text{w\u00e4n } x \rightarrow -\infty \\ \pi/2 & \text{w\u00e4n } x \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$

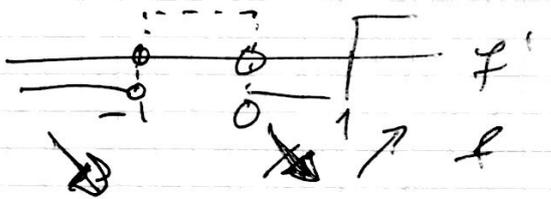
$y = -\pi/2$  Asymptote  
 $\bar{y} = -\infty$

$f(x) \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{w\u00e4n } x \rightarrow -1^- \\ \infty & \text{w\u00e4n } x \rightarrow 0^+ \end{cases}$

$y = \pi/2$   $\bar{y} = \infty$

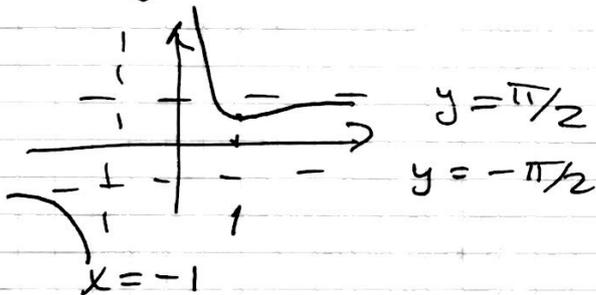
$x = -1$  Asymptote  
 $x = 0$  Asymptote

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



lok. Min in  $x = 1$ :

$f(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \ln 2 \approx \frac{\pi}{2}$



$V_f = (-\infty, -\pi/2) \cup (\pi/4 + \ln 2, \infty)$

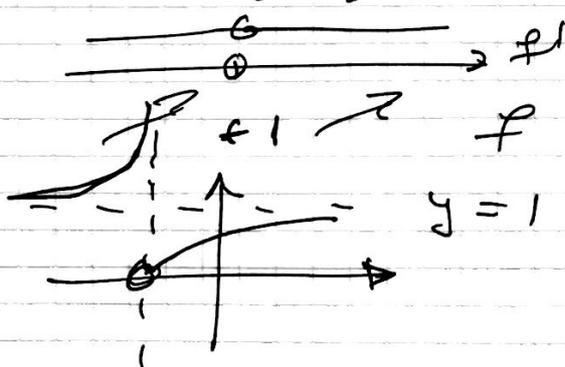
10.  $f(x) = e^{-1/(x+1)}$  für  $x \neq -1$ .  $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$

$f(x) \rightarrow e^0 = 1$  w\u00e4n  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ ,  $y = 1$  Asymptote

$f(x) \rightarrow \infty$  w\u00e4n  $x \rightarrow -1^-$   
 $f(x) \rightarrow 0$  w\u00e4n  $x \rightarrow -1^+$

$x = -1$  Asymptote

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{1+x}}$$



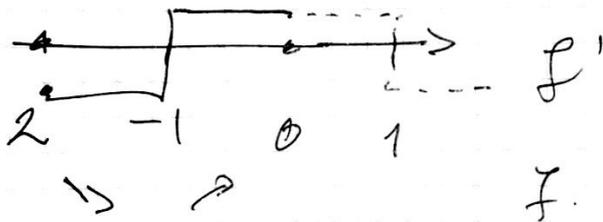
$f$  strengt w\u00e4r pd

$(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$

$V_f = (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

$x = -1$

$$11) f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + 1 - x(2x+1)}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2} = \frac{-(x-1)(x+1)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$



$$f(2) = -\frac{2}{3}$$

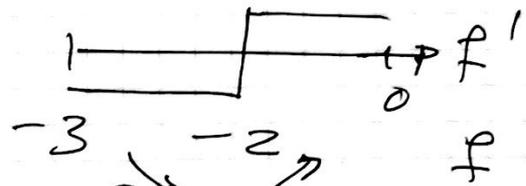
$$f(-1) = -1$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

Gr  $\bar{a}$  største værdi  $\bar{a}$   $0$   
mi  $\bar{a}$  mindste  $\bar{a}$   $-1$

$$12) f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 8} \quad \text{pÅ } [-3, 2]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x+4}{2\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}}$$



$$f(-3) = \sqrt{5}$$

$$f(-2) = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$f(0) = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$2\sqrt{2} \bar{a} > \sqrt{5}$$

$$2\sqrt{2} > \sqrt{5}$$

$$4 \cdot 2 > 5 \quad \text{OK!}$$

Gr  $2\sqrt{2}$   $\bar{a}$  største værdi  
mi  $2$   $\bar{a}$  mindste værdi