

Lösungsförslag till MVE045 den 27/10 2008

1) a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^2)}{2+\ln x}$

Lösung: $\frac{\ln(x^2)}{2+\ln x} = \frac{2\ln x}{2+\ln x} = \frac{2}{1+\frac{2}{\ln x}} \rightarrow 2, x \rightarrow \infty$
 da $\ln x \rightarrow +\infty$ då $x \rightarrow \infty$

Svar: 2

b) Derivat $= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{x\sqrt{3}}$ och förstall

Lösning: Kedjeregeln ger

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{x\sqrt{3}} \right) &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x+2}{x\sqrt{3}})^2} \cdot \frac{1-x\sqrt{3}-(x+2)\sqrt{3}}{(x\sqrt{3})^2} = \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{3x^2}{3x^2+(x+2)^2} \cdot \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{3x^2} = \frac{4}{3x^2+x^2+4x+4} = \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \end{aligned}$$

Svar: $\frac{1}{x^2+x+1}$

2) Rita grafen till $f(x) = \sqrt{|x^2-x|} + \sqrt{|x^2+x|}$

Lösning: $D_f = \mathbb{R}$. Vi noterar att

$$x^2+x = x(x+1) = \begin{cases} >0 & x>0 \text{ eller } x<-1 \\ 0 & x=0, x=-1 \\ <0 & -1 < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2-x = x(x-1) = \begin{cases} >0 & x>1 \text{ eller } x<0 \\ 0 & x=0, x=1 \\ <0 & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

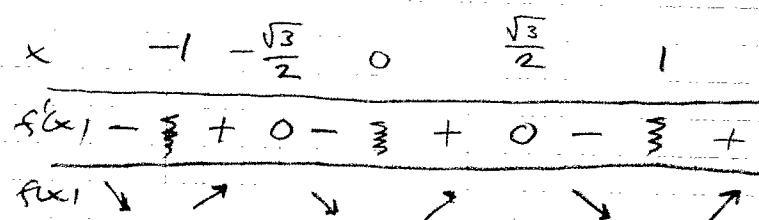
Vi ser att $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 0, 1\}$ med

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}} \cdot (2x-1) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x}} \cdot (2x+1) & x < -1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}} \cdot (1-2x) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x}} \cdot (2x+1) & -1 < x < 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}} \cdot (2x-1) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-x-x^2}} \cdot (-2x-1) & 0 < x < 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}} \cdot (2x-1) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+x}} \cdot (2x+1) & x > 1 \end{aligned}$$

Hat framgått att $f'(x) < 0$ för $x < -1$, $f'(x) > 0$ för $x > 1$ samt

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{eller källigt})$$

Tekniskt diagram



Vidare gäller $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ då $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

Nu för att f har globalt minimum för $x = \pm 1$ och $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

$$f(0) = 0, f(\pm 1) = \sqrt{2}$$

och f har globalt maximum för $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$f(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2\sqrt{3}-3} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2\sqrt{3}+3}$$

Vertikala asymptotter saknas.

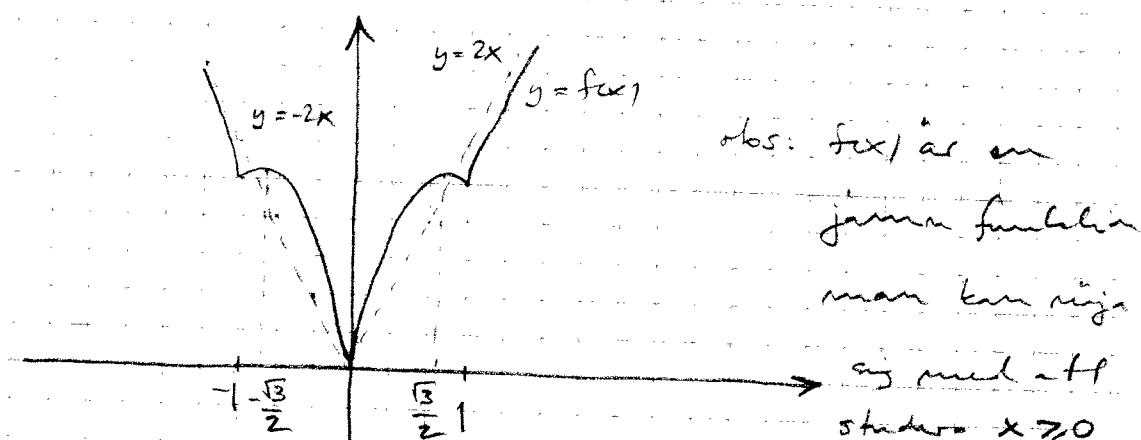
Sneda asymptotter:

$$\begin{aligned}x \rightarrow +\infty: f(x) &= \sqrt{x^2-x} + \sqrt{x^2+x} = x(\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}) = \\&= x(1 - \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{x} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{x} + O(\frac{1}{x^2})) = \\&= 2x + O(\frac{1}{x})\end{aligned}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty: f(x) = x(1(\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}})) = -2x + O(\frac{1}{x})$$

Alltså $y = 2x$ sned asymptotik $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$

och $y = -2x$ sned asymptotik $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$.



obs: $f(x)$ är en
jämn funktion
men kan röja
sig med att
studera $x \geq 0$

3) a) Utveckla $e^{x^2} \cos x$ i polinom av x med restterm $O(x^8)$

Lösning: $e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{6} + O(t^4)$ ger med $t = x^2$

$$e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{6} + O(x^8).$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + O(x^8)$$

Då har vi

$$\begin{aligned}e^{x^2} \cos x &= (1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{6} + O(x^8))(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + O(x^8)) = \\&= 1 + (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24})x^4 + (\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{720})x^6 + \\&+ O(x^8)) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{31}{720}x^6 + O(x^8)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Svar: } 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{31}{720}x^6 + O(x^8).$$

$$b) \text{ Berechnen } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{-5} \left(\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt - x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right)$$

Lösung: $e^s = 1 + s + \frac{s^2}{2} + O(s^3)$ für und $s = -t^2$
 $e^{-t^2} = 1 - t^2 + \frac{t^4}{2} + O(t^6)$. Dafür erhalten
 $\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^x \left(1 - t^2 + \frac{t^4}{2} + O(t^6) \right) dt =$
 $= x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{10}x^5 + \int_0^x O(t^6) dt$

Alltsä gell

$$x^{-5} \cdot \left(\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt - x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) = \frac{1}{10} + x^{-5} \int_0^x O(t^6) dt$$

Mit $|O(t^6)| \leq C|x|^6$ für $|t| \leq |x|$ (die C ist ein konstant)

$$s) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{-5} \int_0^x O(t^6) dt = 0.$$

Ergebnis: $\frac{1}{10}$

4) a) Lösung: $(4-3i)z^2 - 25z + 31 - 17i = 0$

$$\text{Lösung: } -\frac{25}{4-3i} = -\frac{25(4+3i)}{25} = -4-3i$$

$$\frac{31-17i}{4-3i} = \frac{(31-17i)(4+3i)}{25} = 7+i$$

Kwadratzwurzelziehung gilt

$$z^2 + (-4-3i)z + 7+i = (z-2-\frac{3}{2}i)^2 - (-2-\frac{3}{2}i)^2 + 7+i = \\ = (z-2-\frac{3}{2}i)^2 + \frac{21}{4} - 5i = 0$$

$$\text{Satz } a+ib = z-2-\frac{3}{2}i, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

V für

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 = -\frac{21}{4} \\ 2ab = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = \sqrt{(-\frac{21}{4})^2 + 5^2} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{841} = \frac{29}{4}$$

Dann gilt $a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{29}{4} - \frac{21}{4}) = 1$ d.h. $a = \pm 1$

och allts. $b = \frac{5}{2a} = \pm \frac{5}{2}$. $z = a+2+i(b+\frac{3}{2})$ gilt

Ergebnis: $3+2i, 1-i$

b) $y'' - 2y' + 10y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 10$

Lösung: Kar. dh $r^2 - 2r + 10 = 0$

$$r^2 - 2r + 10 = (r-1)^2 + 9 = (r-1)^2 - (3i)^2 = (r-1+3i)(r-1-3i)$$

Der allgemeine Lsgs. Lsgs. gilt als

$$y_m(x) = A e^x \cos(3x) + B e^x \sin(3x)$$

Begründungswertes

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 1 & \text{gut } A = 1 \\ y'(0) = 10 & \text{gut } A + 3B = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{d.h. } \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Sow: } y(x) = e^x \cos(3x) + 3e^x \sin(3x)$$

$$5) a) \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lösung: } & \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \\ & = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+1} dx = \{ t = x+1, dt = dx \} = \\ & = \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \\ & = \arctan t + C = \arctan(x+1) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sow: } \arctan(x+1) + C$$

$$b) \int_1^x \frac{x+x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} dx$$

Lösung:

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} \text{ ist f\"ur } x=0 \text{ und } x=1 \text{ null, } \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} dx = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} \text{ f\"ur } x=0 \text{ und } x=1 \text{ null, } \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} dx$$

D.h. gilt

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^6}} dx &= \{ t = x^3, dt = 3x^2 dx, x=0 \leftrightarrow t=0, x=1 \leftrightarrow t=1 \} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \ln |t + \sqrt{t^2+1}| \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+\sqrt{2}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sow: } \frac{2}{3} \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$$