

1) a) Beräkna

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2 + \frac{1}{n^2}}$$

Lösning: $\sqrt[n]{2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(2 + \frac{1}{n^2})} \rightarrow e^0 = 1, n \rightarrow \infty$

Svar: 1

b) Derivera $(\ln x)^{1-x}$

Lösning: $\frac{d}{dx} (\ln x)^{1-x} = \frac{d}{dx} e^{(1-x) \ln(\ln x)} =$
 $= (\ln x)^{1-x} \cdot \left[-\ln(\ln x) + (1-x) \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] =$
 $= (\ln x)^{1-x} \left[\frac{1-x}{x} - \ln x \cdot \ln(\ln x) \right]$

Svar: $(\ln x)^{1-x} \left[\frac{1-x}{x} - \ln x \cdot \ln(\ln x) \right]$

2) Rita grafen till $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^2}$

Lösning: $D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 1\}$ Derivatan av f ges av

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

med $D_{f'} = D_f$. Vi får att $f'(x) = 0$ om $x=0$ eller $x=3$

Teckenstudium

x	0	1	3
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	↗	↗	↘
	terassi- punkt		lokalt min

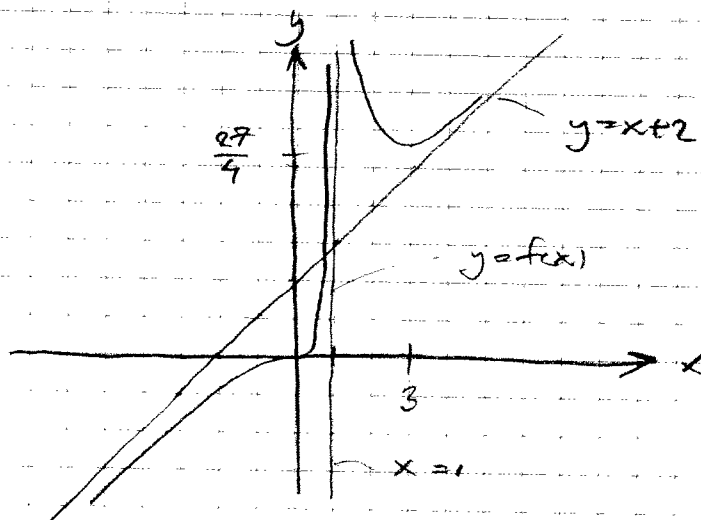
Vertikal asymptot: $x=1$ då $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ då $x \rightarrow 1^\pm$

Sned asymptot: Polynomdivision ger

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

$f(x) = x+2 + \frac{3x-2}{(x-1)^2}$ och alla $y = x+2$ är
 asymptot då $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

Vidare gäller $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ då $x \rightarrow +\infty$ och $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$
 då $x \rightarrow -\infty$.



3) a)

Berechnen $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\ln(x+1) - x}$

Lösung: McLaurin-Entwicklung für

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

$$\ln(x+1) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^3)$$

oder alternativ $\frac{1 - \cos x}{\ln(x+1) - x} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4)}{-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^3)} \rightarrow -1, x \rightarrow 0$

Ans: -1

b) Entwickle $e^{\cos x}$ in potenzen von x bis rechnerisch $O(x^6)$

Lösung: McLaurin-Entwicklung für

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + O(x^6) \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{6} + O(t^4) \quad t \rightarrow 0$$

✓ für

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

$$= e \left(1 + \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \right)^2 + O(x^6) \right) =$$

$$= e \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^4 \right) + O(x^6)$$

Ans: $e \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^4 \right) + O(x^6)$

4) Wieviele reelle Wurzeln hat die $x^3 + 3x^2 + 15x + 25 = 0$?

Lösung: Da die W hat reelle Koeffizienten $\approx$ Anzahl 1

oder 3. Studiere grafisch die $g(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 15x + 25$

$$g'(x) = 3x^2 + 6x + 15 = 3(x+1)^2 + 12 > 0$$

$g(x) \rightarrow \pm \infty$ da $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$ oder $g(x)$ streng wachsend

Aktu: gillat $f(x) = 0$ för alla $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Svar: 1 rot

b) Lös $y'' + 4y' + 29y = 0$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 15$

Lösning: Kv. dv $r^2 + 4r + 29 = 0$ v. fö

$$r^2 + 4r + 29 = (r+2)^2 + 5^2 = (r+2+5i)(r+2-5i)$$

Den allg $y_h(x) = A e^{-2x} \cos(5x) + B e^{-2x} \sin(5x)$

Vikare $y(0) = 0$ ger $A = 0$, $y'(0) = 15$ ger $5B = 15$

v. fö $y_h(x) = 3 e^{-2x} \sin(5x)$

Svar: $3 e^{-2x} \sin(5x)$

5) a) Bestäm samtliga primitiva funktioner till $e^{2x} \sin 3x$

Lösning: Partialintegration

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{2x} \sin 3x dx &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \sin 3x - \int \frac{3}{2} e^{2x} \cos 3x dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \sin 3x - \left(\frac{3}{4} e^{2x} \cos 3x + \int \frac{9}{4} e^{2x} \sin 3x dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

Aktu:

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{2x} \sin 3x dx &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{9}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \sin 3x - \frac{3}{4} e^{2x} \cos 3x \right) + C = \\ &= \frac{2}{13} e^{2x} \sin 3x - \frac{3}{13} e^{2x} \cos 3x + C \end{aligned}$$

Svar: $\frac{2}{13} e^{2x} \sin 3x - \frac{3}{13} e^{2x} \cos 3x + C$

b) Beräkna $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^3 x + \tan^4 x) dx$

Lösning:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^3 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^3 x} \sin x dx = \left\{ t = \cos x, dt = -\sin x dx \right.$$

$$x=0 \leftrightarrow t=1, x=\frac{\pi}{4} \leftrightarrow t=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Big\} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \frac{1-t^2}{t^3} dt = \left[-\frac{1}{2} t^{-2} - \ln t \right]_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 = -\frac{1}{2}(1-2) - \ln(\sqrt{2}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \ln \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^4 x dx = \left\{ t = \tan x, dt = (1 + \tan^2 x) dx \right.,$$

$$x=0 \leftrightarrow t=0, x=\frac{\pi}{4} \leftrightarrow t=1 \Big\} =$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^4 \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{t^4 + t^2 - t^2 - 1 + 1}{1+t^2} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(t^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \left[\frac{1}{3} t^3 - t + \arctan t \right]_0^1 = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Sum: $\frac{\pi}{4} - \ln\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{6}$