

① a) Bestäm $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2^x}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \infty \text{ då } x \rightarrow \infty \quad \underline{\text{Svar: } \infty}$$

b) Beräkna $\frac{d}{dx} (1+x^2)^{\sin x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} (1+x^2)^{\sin x} &= \frac{d}{dx} e^{\sin x \ln(1+x^2)} \\ &= e^{\sin x \ln(1+x^2)} \left(\cos x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) + \sin x \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) = \\ &= (1+x^2)^{\sin x} \left(\cos x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) + \sin x \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) \quad \underline{\text{Svar}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\mathcal{D}_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2+x \geq 0\} = (-\infty, -1] \cup [0, \infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{f'} &= (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \infty) \quad \text{där} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+x}} \cdot \frac{2x+1}{2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+x}} \cdot \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Teckenstudium:

x		-1	0	
$f'(x)$	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	+
$f(x)$	$\searrow$	0	0	$\nearrow$

Alltså, f har globalt

minimum för $x=0$ och $x=-1$

$$\text{där } f(0) = f(-1) = 0$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \infty$ så $f(x)$ kan inte ha andra

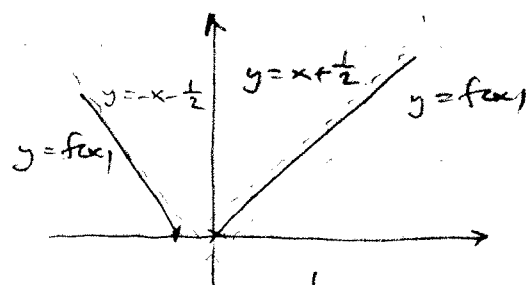
asymptoter. Vi ser att

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^2+x} &= |x| \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} = |x| \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) = \\ &= |x| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{|x|}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{för } x > 0 \\ -x - \frac{1}{2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{för } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Alltså: för $y = \pm(x + \frac{1}{2})$ ser vi asymptoter för $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

Med detta kan vi rita figuren



③ a) Beräkna $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} &= e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(\cos x)} = e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^4))} = e^{\frac{1}{x^2} (-\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^4))} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2} + 6(x^2)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}, x \rightarrow 0$$

Svar $\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$

b) Utveckla $e^{x^2} \sin x$ till $O(x^8)$:

$$e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{6} + O(t^4) \quad \text{och} \quad e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{6} + O(x^8)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^7}{5040} + O(x^9)$$

Alltså för

$$\begin{aligned} e^{x^2} \sin x &= \left(1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{6} + O(x^8)\right) \cdot \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^7}{5040} + O(x^9)\right) = \\ &= x + \left(-\frac{1}{6} + 1\right)x^3 + \left(\frac{1}{120} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}\right)x^5 + \left(-\frac{1}{5040} + \frac{1}{120} - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6}\right)x^7 + \\ &+ O(x^9) = x + \frac{5}{6}x^3 + \frac{41}{120}x^5 + \frac{461}{5040}x^7 + O(x^9) \end{aligned}$$

Svar

④ a) Lös $z^2 - 5z + 7 + i = 0$:

Kvadratkomplettering ges $z^2 - 5z + 7 + i = \left(z - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} + i$

Sätt $z - \frac{5}{2} = a + ib$ där $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Då ges

$$(a + ib)^2 = -\frac{3}{4} - i \quad \text{där}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = -\frac{3}{4} \quad \text{och} \quad 2ab = -1 \quad \text{men även (om vi}$$

tar absolutbeloppet av båda sidor)

$$a^2 + b^2 = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + (-1)^2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Alltså $a^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ där $a = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

Di $2ab = -1$ för $(a, b) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$ eller $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$

Alltså för $z = \frac{5}{2} \pm \left(\frac{1}{2} - i\right) = \begin{cases} 3 - i \\ 2 + i \end{cases}$ Svar

b) Lös $y' + 2xy = x^3$, $y(0) = 1$:

Detta är en 1:e ordningens diff. ek. som är linjär och lös med integrerande faktor $e^{\int 2x dx} = e^{x^2}$

Alltså: $\frac{d}{dx}(e^{x^2} y(x)) = e^{x^2} x^3$. Integrering ger

$$\begin{aligned} e^{x^2} y(x) &= \int e^{x^2} x^3 dx = \{PI\} = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \cdot x^2 - \int e^{x^2} x dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

Vi har $y(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2} + C e^{-x^2}$. då $y(0) = 1$ ges $C = \frac{3}{2}$

Svar: $y(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-x^2}$

⑤ Bestimme die primitive Funktion für $\frac{x^3}{x^3+1}$:

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

Partiellbruchzerlegung in solche formen

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{A(x^2-x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)}$$

da $A = \frac{1}{3} = -B, C = \frac{2}{3}$

Vi hat

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3}{x^3+1} dx &= \int \left(1 - \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}}{x^2-x+1} \right) dx = \\ &= x - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + \int \frac{\frac{1}{3}(2x-1) + \frac{1}{3}}{x^2-x+1} dx = \\ &= x - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-x+1| - \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} dx = \\ &= x - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-x+1| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1 + (\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}})^2} dx = \\ &= x - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-x+1| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

b) Bestimme $\int_1^4 x \arctan \sqrt{x-1} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 x \arctan \sqrt{x-1} dx &= \{PI\} = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \arctan \sqrt{x-1} \right]_1^4 - \\ &- \int_1^4 \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x-1})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \\ &= 8 \arctan(\sqrt{3}) - \frac{1}{4} \int_1^4 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx &= \left\{ t = \sqrt{x-1} \text{ d.h. } x = t^2+1, dx = 2t dt, \begin{matrix} x=1 \leftrightarrow t=0 \\ x=4 \leftrightarrow t=\sqrt{3} \end{matrix} \right\} \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{t^2+1}{t} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (t^2+1) dt = 2 \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + t \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \\ &= 2(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}) = 4\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Daher gilt } \int_1^4 x \arctan \sqrt{x-1} dx &= 8 \arctan(\sqrt{3}) - \sqrt{3} = \\ &= 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

Sum: $\frac{8}{3}\pi - \sqrt{3}$