

Analys 1, MVE535, vt2019, Övning 5.1

Ex. Avgör på vilka intervall funktionen $f(x) = (2 + 2x - x^2)^2$ är konvex eller konkav och bestäm ev. inflektionspunkter.

Lös.: f 2 ggr. deriverbar och def. på $\mathbb{R} = D_f$

$$f'(x) = 2(2 + 2x - x^2) \cdot (2 - 2x) = (4 - 4x)(2 + 2x - x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= -4(2 + 2x - x^2) + (4 - 4x)(2 - 2x) = \\ &= -8 - 8x + 4x^2 + 8 - 8x - 8x + 8x^2 = 12x^2 - 24x = \\ &= 12x(x - 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 12x(x - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2$$

x	$-$	0	$+$	2	$+$
$x - 2$	$-$		$-$	0	$+$
f''	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$

$\therefore f$ konvex $\forall x \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [2, \infty)$
 f konkav $\forall x \in [0, 2]$

$x = 0$ och $x = 2$ inflektionspunkter

Ex. Använd andraderivatatestet, om möjligt, till att klassificera de kritiska punkterna till:

$$(a) f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2} \quad (b) f(x) = \frac{x}{2^x}$$

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

$$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow 1-x^2=0 \Rightarrow x=\pm 1 \text{ kritiska punkter}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{-2x(1+x^2)^2 - (1-x^2) \cdot 2(1+x^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^4} = \\ &= \frac{-2x(1+x^2)(1+x^2+2(1-x^2))}{(1+x^2)^4} = \\ &= \frac{-2x(3-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^3} = \frac{2x(x^2-3)}{(1+x^2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(-1) = \frac{-2 \cdot (1-3)}{2^3} > 0 \Rightarrow x=-1 \text{ min. punkt}$$

$$f''(1) = \frac{2 \cdot (1-3)}{2^3} < 0 \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ max. punkt.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad f'(x) &= \frac{1 \cdot 2^x - x \cdot (2^x)'}{(2^x)^2} = \left\{ (2^x)' = (e^{x \ln(2)})' = 2^x \cdot \ln(2) \right\} = \\ &= \frac{2^x - x \cdot 2^x \cdot \ln(2)}{(2^x)^2} = \frac{2^x(1-x \cdot \ln(2))}{(2^x)^2} = \frac{1-x \cdot \ln(2)}{2^x} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow 1-x \cdot \ln(2)=0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \text{ Kritisk punkt}$$

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

$$f''\left(\frac{1}{\ln(2)}\right) = \frac{\ln(2)\left(\frac{1}{\ln(2)} \cdot \ln(2) - 2\right)}{2^{1/\ln(2)}} = \frac{\overbrace{-(\ln(2))}^{>0}}{\underbrace{2^{1/\ln(2)}}_{>0}} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \text{ max. pkt.}$$

Ex. Beräkna gränsvärdet $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{\ln(1+x^2)}$

Lös.: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{\ln(1+x^2)} \xleftarrow{[0/0]} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{\frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot 2x} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x^2) \sin(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x^2}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ex. Beräkna gränsvärdet $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \right)$

Lös.: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \right) \xleftarrow{[\infty - \infty]} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x \ln(x) - (x-1)}{(x-1) \ln(x)} \xleftarrow{[0/0]} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln(x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1}{1 \cdot \ln(x) + \frac{x-1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x \ln(x)}{x \ln(x) + x - 1} \xleftarrow{[0/0]} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln(x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\ln(x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 1} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ex. Beräkna gränsvärdet $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sin(\pi x/2)}{(\ln(x))^2}$

Lös.: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sin(\frac{\pi x}{2})}{(\ln(x))^2} \xleftarrow{[0/0]} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos(\frac{\pi x}{2})}{2 \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\pi x \cos(\frac{\pi x}{2})}{4 \ln(x)} \xleftarrow{[0/0]} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\pi \cos(\frac{\pi x}{2}) - \pi x \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \sin(\frac{\pi x}{2})}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{x}} =$$

$$= \frac{-\pi \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{\pi^2}{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

