

# 1. Reella och komplexa tal

## Testörning 1.1 (Sid. 3)

### Lösning

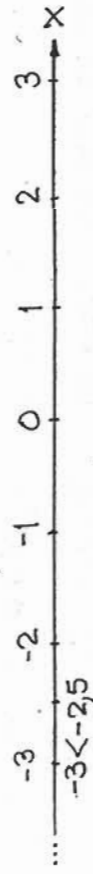
- (1)  $-3 < 2$ : Ett negativt heltal är mindre än ett positivt heltal; giltig olikhet således.
- (2)  $-3 \leq 2$ : Detsamma här; giltig olikhet. ( $-3 \neq 2$ ).
- (3)  $-3 \geq -2$ : Olikheten kan skrivas  $-2 < -3$ ; med hjälp av talaxeln (tallinjen) fås  $-3 < -2$ , dvs  $-3$  kommer före  $-2$  och inte tvärtom:



Olikheten är icke giltig.

- (4)  $2 \geq 2$ :  $2 \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 < 2 \vee 2 = 2$ ; olikheten (i vid mening) är faktiskt giltig.

- (5)  $-2,5 > -3$ : Olikheten kan även skrivas  $-3 < -2,5$ ;



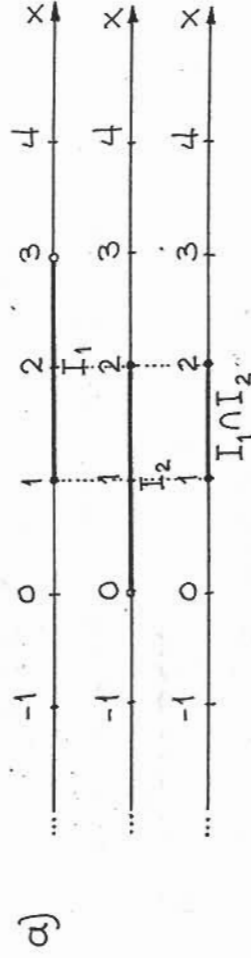
Det är uppenbart att  $-2,5$  ligger före  $-3$  på tallinjen; giltig även denna olikhet.

Anm Vid olikheter mellan negativa tal talar man inte om "mindre än" eller "större än". Endast positiva tal kan jämföras på detta sätt.

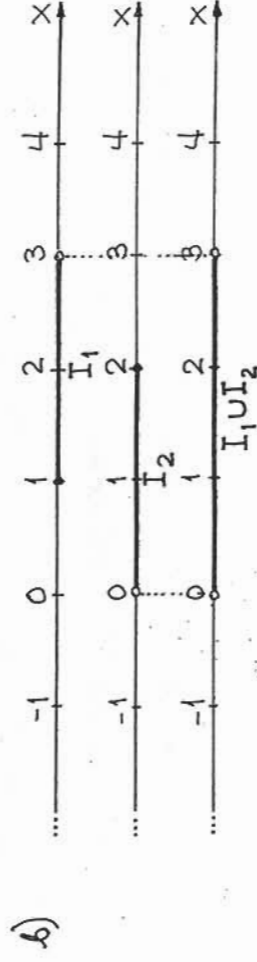
## Testörning 1.2 (Sid. 5)

### Lösning

$$I_1: 1 \leq x < 3, \quad I_2: 0 < x \leq 2$$



De  $x$  som ligger i såväl  $I_1$  som  $I_2$ , skärningen mellan  $I_1$  och  $I_2$  ( $I_1 \cap I_2$  i figuren ovan) ges av  $1 \leq x < 2$ , dvs av intervallet  $[1, 2]$ .



De  $x$  som ligger i  $I_1$  och/eller  $I_2$ , föreningen av  $I_1$  och  $I_2$  ( $I_1 \cup I_2$  i figuren) ges av  $0 < x < 3$ , dvs av intervallet  $]0, 3[$ .

### Testövning 1.3 (Sid. 6)

#### Lösning

J implikationen  $P \Rightarrow Q$  kallas  $P$  premiss och  $Q$  konsekvens. En implikation är falsk om premissen är sann men konsekvensen är falsk.

a)  $x \geq 4 \Rightarrow x > 4$ ;  $P: x \geq 4$ ,  $Q: x > 4$ .

För  $x=4$  är  $P$  sann men  $Q$  falsk; implikationen är icke-giltig.

b)  $x > 4 \Rightarrow x \geq 4$ ;

Den givna implikation utläses: Om  $x$  är större än 4, så är  $x$  större än 4 eller  $x$  är lika med 4; detta är uppenbarligen sant.

Den givna olikheten är således giltig.

En implikation är giltig vid falsk premiss och sann konsekvens.

c)  $x \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow 3 \leq x$ .  $A: x \geq 3$ ,  $B: 3 \leq x$ .

Att  $x$  ligger till höger om 3 (på tallingen) är detsamma som att 3 ligger till vänster om  $x$ . Detta är uppenbarligen sant för alla  $x$ . Påståendet är sant.

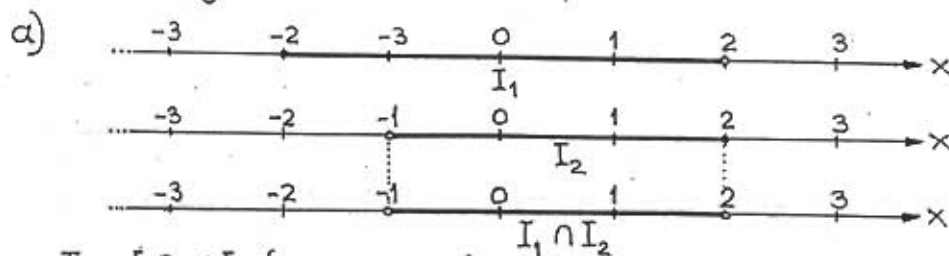
d)  $x \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow 3 < x$

$3 < x \Rightarrow 3 \leq x$  men  $3 \leq x \not\Rightarrow 3 < x$ ; (Jfr a) ovan).

Påståendet gäller inte (för  $x=3$  t.ex.).

### Övning 1.4 (Sid. 6)

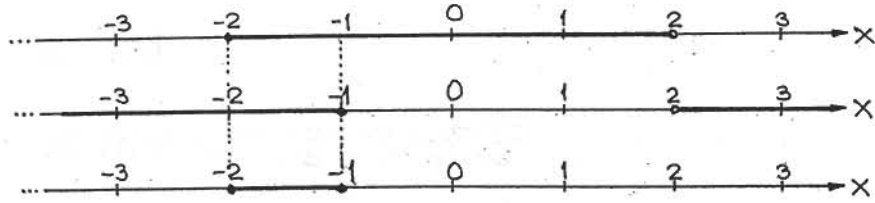
#### Lösning



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} I_1 = [-2, 2[ = \{x: -2 \leq x < 2\} \\ I_2 = ]-1, 2] = \{x: -1 < x \leq 2\} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow I_1 \cap I_2 = \{x: -1 < x < 2\} = ]-1, 2[$$

Resultat:  $[-2, 2[ \cap ]-1, 2] = ]-1, 2[$ .

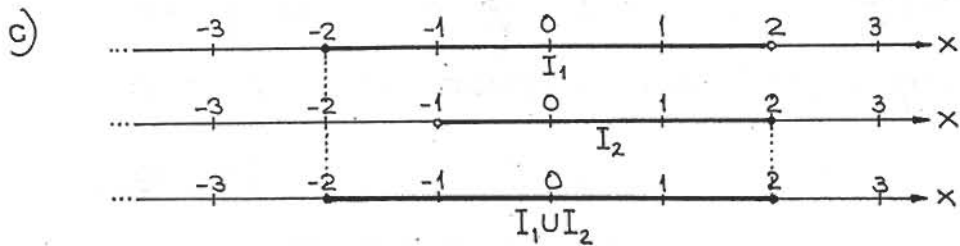
b)  $x \notin ]-1, 2] = \{x: -1 < x \leq 2\} \Leftrightarrow x \in \{x: x \leq -1 \text{ eller } x > 2\}$ .



$x \in ]-2, 2[ \text{ och } x \notin ]-1, 2] \Rightarrow x \in [-2, -1[ = \{x: -2 \leq x < -1\}$ .

Resultat:  $]-2, 2[ \setminus ]-1, 2] = [-2, -1[$ .

Anm  $I_1 \setminus I_2 = \{x: x \in I_1 \text{ men } x \notin I_2\}$  (differens).



Resultat:  $]-2, 2[ \cup ]-1, 2] = [-2, 2]$ .

### Övning 1.5 (Sid. 6)

#### Lösning

a)  $x \geq 1$  och  $x < 6 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x < 6$

Premissen sammanfattas i  $1 \leq x < 6$ . Det är uppenbart att alla  $x$  som satisfierar  $1 \leq x < 6$  satisfierar även  $1 \leq x \leq 6$ ;  $x \in [1, 6[ \Rightarrow x \in [1, 6]$ .

Påståendet är således giltigt.

b)  $x \geq 1$  eller  $x < 6 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x < 6$ . (Konsekvensen).

Premissen sammanfattas i  $-\infty < x < \infty$  (alla  $x$ ).

$x=8$  gör premissen sann men konsekvensen

falsk; påståendet gäller inte. (Se TO 1.3).

c)  $x > 1$  eller  $x \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 2$

Premissen kan sammanfattas i  $x > 1$ .

$x = \frac{3}{2}$  gör premissen sann men konsekvensen

falsk; påståendet gäller inte.

Svar: Endast a).

### Testövning 1.6 (Sid. 10)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad \frac{11}{42} - \frac{35}{66} &= \frac{11}{2 \cdot 21} - \frac{35}{2 \cdot 33} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{11}{21} - \frac{35}{33} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{11}{3 \cdot 7} - \frac{35}{3 \cdot 11} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{11}{7} - \frac{35}{11} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{11^2}{7 \cdot 11} - \frac{7 \cdot 35}{7 \cdot 11} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \frac{11^2 - 7 \cdot 35}{7 \cdot 11} = \\ &= \frac{121 - 245}{6 \cdot 7 \cdot 11} = \frac{-124}{462} = -\frac{2 \cdot 62}{2 \cdot 231} = -\frac{62}{231}. \end{aligned}$$

Anm.  $42 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$ ;  $66 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 11$ ;  $\text{mgn}(42, 66) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 = 462 \Leftrightarrow \text{mgn} = 462$ .

$$\frac{11}{42} - \frac{35}{66} = \frac{11^2 - 35 \cdot 7}{42 \cdot 11} = \frac{121 - 245}{462} = -\frac{124}{462} = -\frac{62}{231}$$

mgm( , ) = minsta gemensamma multiplern.

mg n = minsta gemensamma nämnaren.

$$b) \frac{11/42}{35/66} = \frac{11}{42} \cdot \frac{66}{35} = \frac{11 \cdot 66}{42 \cdot 35} = \frac{11 \cdot 11 \cdot 6}{7 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = \frac{11 \cdot 11 \cdot 6}{7 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = \frac{121}{245}$$

$$c) 1 - \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{x+1}{x+1} - \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{x+1-x}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x+1} \quad (x \neq -1)$$

Testövning 1.7 (Sid. 10)

Lösning

Antag att  $x$  är utgångspriset. Efter den

första höjningen blir priset  $y = (1 + \frac{10}{100})x = 1,1x$

och efter den andra  $z = (1 + \frac{20}{100})y = 1,2y = 1,2 \cdot 1,1x =$

$$= 1,32x = (1 + \frac{32}{100})x$$

Svar: Med 32%.

Testövning 1.8 (Sid. 12)

Lösning

$$a) 2^4 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot 2)) = 2 \cdot (2 \cdot 4) = 2 \cdot 8 = 16.$$

$$4^2 = 4 \cdot 4 = 16.$$

$$(-4)^3 = (-4)(-4)(-4) = -4 \cdot ((-4)(-4)) = -4 \cdot 16 = -64.$$

$$(-3)^4 = (-3)^2 \cdot 2 = ((-3)^2)^2 = 9^2 = 81.$$

$$1^{1000} = 1.$$

$$1000^1 = 1000.$$

$$b) 3^{-4} = 3^2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) = (3^2 \cdot 2)^{-1} = ((3^2)^2)^{-1} = (9^2)^{-1} = 81^{-1} = \frac{1}{81}.$$

$$4^{-3} = 4^3 \cdot (-1) = (4^3)^{-1} = (4 \cdot (4 \cdot 4))^{-1} = (4 \cdot 16)^{-1} = 64^{-1} = \frac{1}{64}.$$

$$(-3)^{-4} = (-3)^4 \cdot (-1) = ((-3)^4)^{-1} = (81)^{-1} = \frac{1}{81}.$$

$$(-4)^{-3} = (-4)^3 \cdot (-1) = ((-4)^3)^{-1} = (-64)^{-1} = \frac{1}{-64} = -\frac{1}{64}.$$

Testövning 1.9 (Sid. 12)

Lösning

$$a) 2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^2 = 2^2 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 3^3 = 2^5 \cdot 3^5 = (2 \cdot 3)^5 = 6^5 =$$

$$= 6 \cdot (6 \cdot (6 \cdot 6)) = 6 \cdot (6 \cdot (6 \cdot 36)) = 6 \cdot (6 \cdot 216) = 6 \cdot 1296 =$$

$$= 7776.$$

Med en miniräknare blir processen kort.

$$b) \frac{2^2 \cdot 3^3}{2^{-3} \cdot 3^2} = \frac{2^2 \cdot 3^3}{2^{-3} \cdot 3^2} = 2^{2-(-3)} \cdot 3^{3-2} = 2^{2+3} \cdot 3^1 = 2^5 \cdot 3 = 32 \cdot 3 = 96.$$

Testövning 1.10 (Sid. 12)

Lösning



$$\begin{aligned}(a+b)^3 &= (a+b)(a+b)^2 = (a+b)(a^2+2ab+b^2) = \\ &= a(a^2+2ab+b^2) + b(a^2+2ab+b^2) = \\ &= a^3+2a^2b+ab^2+a^2b+2ab^2+b^3 = \\ &= \underline{a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(a-b)^3 &= (a+(-b))^3 = a^3+3a^2(-b)+3a(-b)^2+(-b)^3 = \\ &= \underline{a^3-3a^2b+3ab^2-b^3}.\end{aligned}$$

### Testövning 1.11 (Sid. 12)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}a) (2x+3y)^2 &= (2x)^2+2\cdot(2x)\cdot(3y)+(3y)^2 = \underline{4x^2+12xy+9y^2} \\ b) (2x+3y)^3 &= (2x)^3+3\cdot(2x)^2\cdot(3y)+3\cdot(2x)\cdot(3y)^2+(3y)^3 = \\ &= 8x^3+3\cdot4x^2\cdot3y+3\cdot2x\cdot9y^2+27y^3 = \\ &= \underline{8x^3+36x^2y+54xy^2+27y^3}.\end{aligned}$$

### Testövning 1.13 (Sid. 12)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}a) 3abc \cdot a^3bc^2 &= 3a^{1+3} \cdot b^{1+1} \cdot c^{1+2} = \underline{3a^4b^2c^3} \\ b) \frac{(xy^2)^2}{(x^{-1}y)^{-1}} &= (xy^2)^2 \cdot (x^{-1}y) = x^2 \cdot (y^2)^2 \cdot (x^{-1}y) = \\ &= x^2y^{-4} \cdot x^{-1}y = x^2x^{-1} \cdot y^{-4}y = x^{2-1}y^{-4+1} = \underline{xy^{-3}}.\end{aligned}$$

### Testövning 1.13 (Sid. 12)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}a) 4x^2+4x+1 &= 4(x^2+x)+1 = 4(x^2+2x\cdot\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4})+1 = \\ &= 4((x+\frac{1}{2})^2-\frac{1}{4})+1 = 4(x+\frac{1}{2})^2-1+1 = \underline{4(x+\frac{1}{2})^2}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Anm. } 4x^2+4x+1 &= (2x)^2+2\cdot 2x\cdot 1+1^2 = (2x+1)^2 \\ b) 4x^2-9 &= 4(x^2-\frac{9}{4}) = 4(x^2-(\frac{3}{2})^2) = \underline{4(x-\frac{3}{2})(x+\frac{3}{2})}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Anm. } 4x^2-9 = (2x)^2-3^2 = (2x-3)(2x+3).$$

### Övning 1.14 (Sid. 13)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}a) \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{12}{11} + \frac{13}{12} &= \frac{2\cdot 12}{9\cdot 11} + \frac{13}{12} = \frac{2\cdot 4\cdot \cancel{3}}{3\cdot \cancel{3}\cdot 11} + \frac{13}{12} = \frac{8}{3\cdot 11} + \frac{13}{3\cdot 4} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{8}{11} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{13}{4} = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{8}{11} + \frac{13}{4}) = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{8\cdot 4}{11\cdot 4} + \frac{13\cdot 11}{4\cdot 11}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{8\cdot 4 + 13\cdot 11}{4\cdot 11} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{32+143}{44} = \frac{175}{3\cdot 44} = \underline{\frac{175}{132}}.\end{aligned}$$

$$b) -\frac{x+1}{x-1} - 1 = -(\frac{x+1}{x-1} + 1) = -(\frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x-1}{x-1}) = -\frac{x+1+x-1}{x-1} = -\frac{2x}{x-1}.$$

$$c) \frac{\frac{x+1}{x-1} - 1}{1 + \frac{1}{x-1}} = \frac{(x-1)(\frac{x+1}{x-1} - 1)}{(x-1)(1 + \frac{1}{x-1})} = \frac{(x-1)\frac{x+1}{x-1} - (x-1)}{(x-1) + (x-1)\frac{1}{x-1}} = \frac{x+1-x+1}{x-1+1} = \underline{\frac{2}{x}}.$$

Anm. Övanstående räkningar är förmålla; de blir meningsfulla så länge  $x \neq 1$  och  $x \neq 0$ .

### Övning 1.15 (Sid. 13)

#### Lösning

a)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1,4\overline{23076923}\dots \\
 \underline{37} \\
 \leftarrow 26 \\
 110 \\
 \leftarrow 104 \\
 60 \\
 \leftarrow 52 \\
 80 \\
 \leftarrow 78 \\
 200 \\
 \leftarrow 182 \\
 180 \\
 \leftarrow 156 \\
 240 \\
 \leftarrow 234 \\
 60 \\
 \leftarrow 52 \\
 80 \\
 \leftarrow 78 \\
 2\dots
 \end{array}$$

Perioden är 230769, enligt ovanstående division. Med vanlig miniräknare går det inte.

$$b) \quad x = 0,1\overline{234} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10000x = 1234 \\ 10000000x = 1234234 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 10^7 x - 10^4 x = 1234234 - 1234 \Leftrightarrow 9990000x = 1233000$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9990x = 1233 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1233}{9990} = \frac{3 \cdot 411}{3 \cdot 3330} = \frac{411}{3330} = \frac{3 \cdot 137}{3 \cdot 1110} = \frac{137}{1110}$$

### Övning 1.16 (Sid. 13)

#### Lösning

$$a) \quad 2^5 = 2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot 2))) = 2 \cdot (2 \cdot (2 \cdot 4)) = 2 \cdot (2 \cdot 8) = 2 \cdot 16 = \underline{32}$$

$$5^2 = 5 \cdot 5 = \underline{25}$$

$$b) \quad (-1)^0 = 1; \quad 0^{-1} = \frac{1}{0}, \text{ ej definierat.}$$

$$c) \quad 2^{-2} \cdot 3^{-2} \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^2 = 2^{-2+3} \cdot 3^{-2+2} = 2^1 \cdot 3^0 = 2$$

### Övning 1.17 (Sid. 13)

#### Lösning

$$a) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} VL = 2^3 + 2^4 = 8 + 16 = 24 \\ HL = 2^{3+4} = 2^7 = 128 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow VL \neq HL. \quad \underline{\text{Ej sant.}}$$

$$b) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} VL = 2^3 \cdot 2^4 = 2^{3+4} = 128 \\ HL = 2^{3 \cdot 4} = 2^{12} = 4096 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow VL \neq HL. \quad \underline{\text{Ej sant.}}$$

$$c) \quad 2^3 \cdot 2^4 = 2^{3+4} = 2^7 = 128. \quad \underline{\text{Påståendet är sant.}}$$

Resultat: a) Nej, b) Nej, c) Ja.

En vanlig miniräknare gör processen kort.

### Övning 1.18 (Sid. 13)

lösning

$$a) (a+b+c)^2 = (a+(b+c))^2 = a^2 + 2a(b+c) + (b+c)^2 = \\ = a^2 + 2ab + 2ac + b^2 + 2bc + c^2 =$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc.$$

$$b) (a+b)^4 = (a+b)(a+b)^3 = (a+b)(a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3) = \\ = a(a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3) + b(a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3) = \\ = a^4 + 3a^3b + 3a^2b^2 + ab^3 + a^3b + 3a^2b^2 + 3ab^3 + b^4 = \\ = a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4.$$

Kubregeln behandlas i testövningen 1.10.

$$c) (x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2) = x(x^2+xy+y^2) - y(x^2+xy+y^2) = \\ = x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 - x^2y - xy^2 - y^3 = x^3 - y^3.$$

### Övning 1.19 (Sid. 13)

lösning

$$a) (3x^2y^3z)^4 = 3^4 \cdot (x^2)^4 \cdot (y^3)^4 \cdot (z)^4 = 81x^8y^{12}z^4.$$

$$b) (abc)^2 \cdot (-a)^3 \cdot (-b)^2 \cdot (-c) = (a^2b^2c^2)(-a^3)(b^2)(-c) = a^5b^4c^3.$$

$$c) (a^2b^{-3})^{-1} = (a^2)^{-1} \cdot (b^{-3})^{-1} = a^{-2} \cdot (-1) \cdot b^{(-3)(-1)} = a^{-2}b^3.$$

$$d) (3x^2yz^3)^2 \cdot (-2xyz^3)^3 = (3^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot y^2 \cdot z^3 \cdot 2^3) \cdot ((-2)^3 \cdot x^3 \cdot y^2 \cdot z^3) =$$

$$= (9x^4y^2z^6)(-8x^3y^6) = 9 \cdot (-8) \cdot x^{4+3}y^{2+6}z^6 = -72x^7y^8z^6.$$

$$e) \frac{3abc}{a^3bc^2} = 3 \cdot \frac{a}{a^3} \cdot \frac{b}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{c^2} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{c} = \frac{3}{a^2c}.$$

$$f) \frac{(abc)^2}{(-a)^3(-b)^2(-c)} = \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{(-a^3)b^2(-c)} = \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{a^3b^2c} = \frac{a^2}{a^3} \cdot \frac{b^2}{b^2} \cdot \frac{c^2}{c} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{c}{1} = \frac{c}{a}.$$

### Övning 1.20 (Sid. 13)

lösning

$$a) \frac{3x}{x^2y^2} \cdot \frac{2}{x+y} = \frac{3x}{(x-y)(x+y)} \cdot \frac{2}{x+y} = \frac{3x}{(x-y)(x+y)} \cdot \frac{2(x-y)}{(x-y)(x+y)} = \\ = \frac{3x \cdot 2(x-y)}{(x-y)(x+y)} = \frac{3x \cdot 2x + 2y}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

$$b) \frac{x^2}{x^3+x^2} + \frac{x^2-1}{x^4-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{x^2}{x^2(x+1)} + \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \\ + \frac{1}{x^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{x^2+1} + \frac{x-1}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{x+1}{(x+1)(x^2-1)} = \\ = \frac{1}{x^2+1} + \frac{x-1-(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{2}{(x+1)(x^2-1)} = \frac{2(x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)(x^2-1)} = \\ = \frac{x^2-1-2(x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)(x^2-1)} = \frac{-x^2-3}{x^4-1} = \frac{3+x^2}{1-x^4}.$$

$$c) \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^{-1} = \left( \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x+1)(x-1)} - \frac{(x+1)^2}{(x+1)(x-1)} \right)^{-1} = \left( \frac{(x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2}{(x-1)(x+1)} \right)^{-1} = \\ = \left( \frac{-4x}{x^2-1} \right)^{-1} = \frac{x^2-1}{-4x} = \frac{1-x^2}{4x}.$$

$$d) (a^{-1}b^{-1})^{-2} (a^{-2}b^{-2}) = (a^{-1}b^{-1})^{-2} \cdot (a^{-1}b^{-1}) \cdot (a^{-1}b^{-1}) = \\ = (a^{-1}b^{-1})^{-1} (a^{-1}b^{-1}) = \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) = \left( \frac{b-a}{ab} \right)^{-1} \cdot \left( \frac{b+a}{ab} \right) = \\ = \frac{ab}{b-a} \cdot \frac{b+a}{ab} = \frac{b+a}{b-a}.$$

Övning 1.21 (Sid. 14)Lösning

$$a) x^4 - 16y^4 = x^4 - (2y)^4 = (x^2)^2 - ((2y)^2)^2 = (x^2 - 4y^2)(x^2 + 4y^2) = (x^2 + 4y^2)(x^2 - (2y)^2) = (x^2 + 4y^2)(x + 2y)(x - 2y)$$

$$b) x^2 + 2x + 1 - y^2 = (x+1)^2 - y^2 = (x+1-y)(x+1+y)$$

Övning 1.22 (Sid. 14)Lösning

$$a) \text{Salthalten} = \frac{10 \cdot 0,03 + 30 \cdot 0,02}{10 + 30} = \frac{0,3 + 0,6}{40} = \frac{0,9}{40} = 2,25\%$$

$$b) \text{Salthalten} = \frac{x \cdot \frac{P}{100} + y \cdot \frac{q}{100}}{x+y} = \frac{Px + qy}{x+y} = \frac{Px + qy}{x+y} \%$$

Övning 1.23 (Sid. 14)Lösning

$$x = 0,1 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow x \stackrel{(1)}{\rightarrow} 2x \stackrel{(2)}{\rightarrow} 2(2x) = 2^2 \cdot x \stackrel{(3)}{\rightarrow} 2 \cdot 2^2 \cdot x = 2^3 \cdot x \stackrel{(4)}{\rightarrow} 2^4 \cdot x \stackrel{(5)}{\rightarrow} \dots \stackrel{(10)}{\rightarrow} 2^{10} \cdot x \stackrel{(11)}{\rightarrow} \dots \stackrel{(20)}{\rightarrow} 2^{20} \cdot x$$

Efter 10 skärningar/tudelmått är pappersbuntens 10 cm (102,4 m) tjock och efter 20 nästan 105 m (104,8576 m).

Övning 1.24 (Sid. 14)Lösning

$$a) 1000 \stackrel{(1)}{\rightarrow} 1000 \cdot (1 + \frac{10}{100}) \stackrel{(2)}{\rightarrow} 1000(1 + \frac{10}{100}) \cdot (1 + \frac{10}{100}) = 1000(1 + \frac{10}{100})^2 \stackrel{(3)}{\rightarrow} 1000(1 + \frac{10}{100})^3 \stackrel{(4)}{\rightarrow} 1000(1 + \frac{10}{100})^4 \dots$$

Efter 2 år är skulden 1000 · 1,1<sup>2</sup> = 1210 kr, efter 3 år är den 1000 · 1,1<sup>3</sup> = 1331 kr och efter ytterligare 1 år uppgår den till 1000 · 1,1<sup>4</sup> = 1464,10 kr.

Stäm P& en bank avrundas det aldrig.

$$b) K \stackrel{(1)}{\rightarrow} K(1 + \frac{P}{100}) \stackrel{(2)}{\rightarrow} K(1 + \frac{P}{100})^2 \stackrel{(3)}{\rightarrow} K(1 + \frac{P}{100})^3 \stackrel{(4)}{\rightarrow} \dots \stackrel{(n)}{\rightarrow} K(1 + \frac{P}{100})^n$$

Testövning 1.25 (Sid. 16)Lösning

$$a) 2x + 3 = 2 - 3x \Leftrightarrow 2x + 3x = 2 - 3 \Leftrightarrow 5x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$b) \frac{x+4}{2x-1} = 3 \Leftrightarrow 3(2x-1) = x+4 \Leftrightarrow 6x-3 = x+4 \Leftrightarrow 6x-x = 3+4 \Leftrightarrow 5x = 7 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$c) x = x^2 - 2x \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x = x(x-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 3$$

$$d) \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{2}{x+1} \Leftrightarrow x-1 = \frac{x+1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2(x-1) = x+1 \Leftrightarrow 2x-2 = x+1 \\ \Leftrightarrow 2x-x = 2+1 \Leftrightarrow x=3.$$

### Testöving 1.26 (Sid. 18)

Lösning

a)  $P_0: (0, -2), k=3; \quad (y-y_0 = k(x-x_0))$

$$y - (-2) = 3(x-0) \Leftrightarrow y+2 = 3x \Leftrightarrow y = 3x-2.$$

b)  $P_1: (-3, -2), P_2: (4, -2); \quad (y-y_1 = \frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}(x-x_1))$

$$y - (-2) = \frac{-2 - (-2)}{4 - (-3)}(x - (-3)) \Leftrightarrow y+2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = -2.$$

c)  $P_1: (-1, 2), P_2: (3, -3); \quad (y-y_1 = \frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}(x-x_1))$

$$y - 2 = \frac{-3 - 2}{3 - (-1)}(x - (-1)) = \frac{-5}{4}(x+1) = -\frac{5}{4}x - \frac{5}{4} \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{5}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}.$$

### Testöving 1.27 (Sid. 18)

Lösning

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}(5x-3);$$

Skärning med x-axeln:  $y=0 \Leftrightarrow x = +\frac{3}{5}$ .

Skärning med y-axeln:  $x=0 \Leftrightarrow y = +\frac{3}{4}$ .

Resultat:  $(\frac{3}{5}, 0)$  resp.  $(0, \frac{3}{4})$ .

Anm.  $x/(3/5) + y/(3/4) = 1$  interceptformen.

### Testöving 1.28 (Sid. 19)

Lösning

$$L_1: y=2x+4; \quad L_2: y=-3x+3$$

y-koordinaterna sätts lika:

$$2x+4 = y = -3x+3 \Leftrightarrow 2x+4 = -3x+3 \Leftrightarrow 5x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{5};$$

$x = -\frac{1}{5}$  sätts in i ekvationen  $y = 2x+4$ . Det

$$\text{ger } y = 2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{5}) + 4 = -\frac{2}{5} + 4 = \frac{18}{5}.$$

Svar: linjerna skär varandra i punkten  $(-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{18}{5})$ .

### Testöving 1.29 (Sid. 19)

Lösning

$$a) \begin{cases} 3x+2y=0 \\ 2x+3y=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2y=-3x \\ 2x+3y=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y=-\frac{3}{2}x \\ 2x+3(-\frac{3}{2}x)=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = -\frac{3}{2}x \\ -\frac{5}{2}x = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

$$b) \begin{cases} 3x+2y=1 \\ 2x+3y=4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x+2y=1 \\ 5x+5y=5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x+2y=1 \\ x+y=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x+2(1-x)=1 \\ y=1-x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+2=1 \\ y=1-x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=-1 \\ y=1-x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=-1 \\ y=2 \end{cases}$$

Testövning 1.30 (Sid. 20)Lösning

a)  $P_0: (0, -2)$ ,  $k=3$ . (Normalens k-värde är  $k'$ ).

$$k \cdot k' = -1 \Leftrightarrow 3k' = -1 \Leftrightarrow k' = -\frac{1}{3};$$

$$y - (-2) = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 0) \Leftrightarrow y + 2 = -\frac{1}{3}x \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3}x - 2.$$

b)  $P_0: (0, -2)$ ,  $k=0$ .

$y = -2$  är vägrät; normalen ska vara lodrät och gå genom  $P_0$ ; dess ekvation är  $x=0$ .

c)  $P_0: (0, -2)$ ;  $k = -5/4$ .

$$k \cdot k' = -1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{5}{4}k' = -1 \Leftrightarrow k' = \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$y - (-2) = \frac{4}{5}(x - 0) \Leftrightarrow y + 2 = \frac{4}{5}x \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{4}{5}x - 2.$$

Övning 1.31 (Sid. 20)Lösning

a) Innan man sätter igång med lösningsarbetet tar man reda på de "förbjudna" x-värdena. I vårt fall är de  $\pm 1$ :

$$\frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{x^2-1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{x^2-1} \Leftrightarrow x+1=1 \Leftrightarrow x=0.$$

b) Övning 1.14 c) utnyttjas.

$\frac{2}{x} = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$ ; denna "rot" är dock falsk, enl.

anmärkningen i 1.14. Ekvationen saknar rötter.

Övning 1.32 (Sid. 20)Lösning

a)  $ax+3=2x+3 \Leftrightarrow ax=2x \Leftrightarrow ax-2x=(a-2)x=0$ ;

$a=2 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$  alla x dugjer till rötter

$a \neq 2 \Leftrightarrow a-2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0$ .

b)  $x+a=ax-1 \Leftrightarrow ax-x=a+1 \Leftrightarrow (a-1)x=a+1$ ; (\*)

$a=1 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot x = 2$ ; lösning saknas.

$a \neq 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{a+1}{a-1}$ .

Övning 1.33 (Sid. 21)Lösning

$P_0: (5, 4)$ ;  $P_1: (4, -1)$ ,  $P_2: (0, 5)$ .

a)  $k_{12} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{5 - (-1)}{0 - 4} = \frac{6}{-4} = -\frac{3}{2}$ ;

Normalens k-värde är  $k' = \frac{2}{3}$ , ty  $k_{12} \cdot k' = -1$ .

$y - y_0 = k' \cdot (x - x_0) \Rightarrow y - 4 = \frac{2}{3}(x - 5) = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{10}{3} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$ .



b) Ekvationen för linjen genom  $P_1$  och  $P_2$  är

$$y - y_1 = k_{12} \cdot (x - x_1) \Rightarrow y - (-1) = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 4) \Leftrightarrow y + 1 = -\frac{3}{2}x + 6$$

$\Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 5$ . Denna kombineras med ekvationen för sin normal.

$y$ -koordinaterna lika  $\Rightarrow$

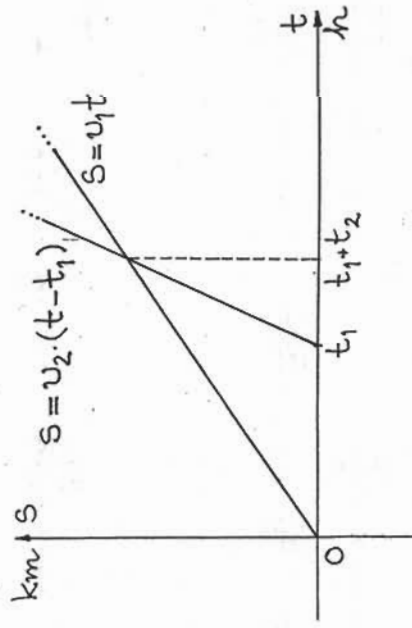
$$\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{3}{2}x + 5 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}x = 5 - \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{13}{6}x = \frac{13}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = 2.$$

Svar: a)  $y = \frac{2}{3}(x+1)$ ; b) (2,2).

### Övning 1.34 (Sid. 21)

Lösning



$$a) v_1 \cdot (t_1 + t_2) = v_2 \cdot (t_1 + t_2 - t_1) \Leftrightarrow v_1 \cdot (t_1 + t_2) = v_2 t_2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v_1 t_1 + v_1 t_2 = v_2 t_2 \Leftrightarrow v_2 t_2 - v_1 t_2 = v_1 t_1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (v_2 - v_1) t_2 = v_1 t_1 \Leftrightarrow t_2 = \frac{v_1}{v_2 - v_1} t_1$$

$$b) v_1 = 80 \text{ km/h}, v_2 = 90 \text{ km/h}, t_1 = 1 \text{ h}.$$

$$t_2 = \frac{80}{90-80} \cdot 1 = 8 \text{ h} \Rightarrow t_1 + t_2 = 9 \text{ h} \Rightarrow s_2 = v_2 \cdot (t_1 + t_2 - t_1) =$$

$$= v_2 t_2 = 90 \text{ km/h} \cdot 8 \text{ h} = 720 \text{ km}.$$

$$c) v_1 = 80 \text{ km}, t_1 = 1 \text{ h}, t_1 + t_2 = 6 \text{ h}. \quad (t_2 - t_1 = 5 \text{ h}).$$

$$t_2 = \frac{v_1 t_1}{v_2 - v_1} \Rightarrow 5 = \frac{80 \cdot 1}{v_2 - 80} \Leftrightarrow 5(v_2 - 80) = 80 \Leftrightarrow 5v_2 =$$

$$= 480 \Leftrightarrow v_2 = 96 \text{ km/h}.$$

Resultat: a)  $t_2 = \frac{v_1}{v_2 - v_1} t_1$ ; b) 720 km; c) 96 km/h.

### Övning 1.35 (Sid. 21)

Lösning

$$L_1: 2x + 3y = 5; \quad L_2: 3x - y = 0$$

Vi löser ut  $y$  i ekvationen till  $L_2$  och sätter in det i ekvationen till  $L_1$ :

$$3x - y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 3x \Rightarrow 2x + 3 \cdot 3x = 5 \Leftrightarrow 11x = 5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{11} \Rightarrow y = 3 \cdot \frac{5}{11} = \frac{15}{11}.$$

Resultat: Skärningspunkten är  $(\frac{5}{11}, \frac{15}{11})$ .

### Övning 1.36 (Sid. 21)

Lösning

Anm. Lösningen till ekvationen  $ax=b$  är  $x=\frac{b}{a}$ , om  $a \neq 0$ ; om  $a=0$  och  $b \neq 0$  saknas ekvationen lösning(ar), om  $a=b=0$ , så är alla  $x$  lösningar. Fluor löser man en ekvation av typen  $ax+by=c$  eller  $ax+by+cz=d$ , där  $a, b, c$  och är konstanter? Allt detta och mycket annat studeras i den linjära algebran.

### Övning 1.37 (Sid. 21)

#### Lösning

Antag att  $x$  åskådare betalar 40kr för en biljett och  $y$  åskådare betalar 20kr för "samma" pappersslapp:  $40x+20y=14000$  (intäkterna);  
 $x+y+a=412$  ( $a$ -antalet gratisåskådare).

$$\begin{cases} 20(2x+y)=20 \cdot 700 \\ x+y+a=412 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+y=700 & (1) \\ x+y=412-a & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad y=700-2x & \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} x+700-2x=412-a \Leftrightarrow -x+700= \\ & =412-a \Leftrightarrow x=700-412+a=288+a; & (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow y=700-2x=700-2(288+a)=124-2a;$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad & \begin{cases} 19x+32y=6 \\ 6x-13y=25 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 19x+32y=6 \\ y=\frac{6}{13}x-\frac{25}{13} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ & \begin{cases} 19x+32 \cdot (\frac{6}{13}x-\frac{25}{13})=6 \\ y=\frac{6}{13}x-\frac{25}{13} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 19x+\frac{192}{13}x-\frac{800}{13}=6 \\ y=\frac{6}{13}x-\frac{25}{13} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ & \begin{cases} (19+\frac{192}{13})x=6+\frac{800}{13} \\ y=\frac{6}{13}x-\frac{25}{13} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{439}{13}x=\frac{878}{13} \\ y=\frac{6}{13}x-\frac{25}{13} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ & \begin{cases} x=\frac{878}{439}=2 \\ y=\frac{1}{13}(6-\frac{878}{439}-25)=-1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=-1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad \begin{cases} 3x+y=b \\ ax-y=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x+y=b \\ y=ax-1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x+ax-1=b \\ y=ax-1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (a+3)x=b+1 \\ y=ax-1 \end{cases};$$

$$(1) \quad \underline{a \neq -3} \Leftrightarrow a+3 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=\frac{b+1}{a+3} \\ y=a \cdot \frac{b+1}{a+3}-1=\frac{ab-3}{a+3}; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \underline{a = -3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \cdot x = b+1 \text{ om } b+1 \neq 0 \text{ (i)} \\ 0 \cdot x = 0 \text{ om } b+1 = 0 \text{ (ii)} \end{cases}$$

∩ fallet (i) saknas lösning(ar).

∩ fallet (ii) kan  $x$  tas godtyckligt, dvs.

$3x+y=-1$  (alla lösningar). Med  $x=t$  fås

$$x=t, y=1-3t, t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- a)  $a=26 \Rightarrow x=288+26=314$  och  $y=124-52=72$ .  
 b)  $a=n \Rightarrow x=288+n$  och  $y=124-2n$ .

Övning 138 (Sid. 21)

Lösning

a) 
$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=6 \\ x+y-z=4 \\ x-y+z=2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=6-z \\ x+y-z=4 \\ x-y+z=2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=6-z \\ x+y-z=4 \\ x-y+z=2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=6-z \\ x+y-z=4 \\ x-y+z=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6-z=4+z \\ x+y-z=4 \\ x-y+z=2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z=1 \\ x+y=5 \\ x-y=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z=1 \\ x=5-y \\ x-y=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z=1 \\ x=5-y \\ 5-y=1+y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z=1 \\ x=5-y \\ 2y=4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z=1 \\ x=5-y \\ y=2 \\ z=1 \end{cases} \text{ (Prövning?)}$$

b) 
$$\begin{cases} 2x+3y-4z=1 & (1) \\ x-2y+3z=0 & (2) \\ 3x+y-z=1 & (3) \end{cases}$$

Jag löser ut  $x$  ur ekvationen (2) och sätter in det i ekvationerna (1) och (3):

$$x-2y+3z=0 \Leftrightarrow x=2y-3z \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(2y-3z)+3y-4z=1 \\ 3(2y-3z)+y-z=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 7y-10z=1 \\ 7y-10z=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow 7y-10z=1 \Leftrightarrow 7y=1+10z \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1+10z}{7} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2y-3z \\ y = \frac{1+10z}{7} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{7}(1+10z) - 3z \\ y = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{10}{7}z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{20}{7}z - 3z \\ y = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{10}{7}z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{7} - \frac{1}{7}z \\ y = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{10}{7}z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{7} - \frac{1}{7}z \\ y = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{10}{7}z \\ z = 7t \end{cases}$$

$t$  kallas här (en) parameter.

Prövning

- (1) VL =  $2x+3y-4z = 2(\frac{2}{7}-t) + 3(\frac{1}{7}+10t) - 4 \cdot 7t = 1 = HL$ .  
 (2) VL =  $x-2y+3z = \frac{2}{7}-t - 2(\frac{1}{7}+10t) + 3 \cdot 7t = 0 = HL$ .  
 (3) VL =  $3x+y-z = 3(\frac{2}{7}-t) + \frac{1}{7} + 10t - 7t = 1 = HL$ .

Svar:  $x = \frac{2}{7} - t$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{7} + 10t$ ,  $z = 7t$ ,  $-\infty < t < \infty$ .

Systemet har oändligt många lösningar.

Testövning 1.39 (Sid. 22)

Lösning

a)  $\sqrt{5 \cdot 125} = \sqrt{5 \cdot 5^3} = \sqrt{5^4} = (5^4)^{1/2} = 5^2 = 25$ .

b)  $\sqrt{\frac{64}{289}} = \sqrt{\frac{8^2}{17^2}} = \frac{8}{17}$ .

c)  $\sqrt{\frac{484}{11}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 121}{11}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 11^2}{11}} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 11} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{11} = 2\sqrt{11}$ .

Svar: a) 25; b) 8/17; c)  $2\sqrt{11}$ .

Övning 1.40 (Sid. 22)Lösning

$$a) \frac{x^2}{4} = \frac{25}{16} \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{25}{16} = \frac{25}{4} = \frac{5^2}{2^2} = \left(\pm \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{5}{2}$$

$$b) x^2 + 2x + 1 = 10 \Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2 = 10 \Leftrightarrow x+1 = \pm\sqrt{10} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \pm \sqrt{10}$$

Testövning 1.41 (Sid. 22)Lösning

$$a) \sqrt{x^2+1} = 2-x$$

VL är positivt, så även HL måste vara det.

Detta kräver att  $x \leq 2$ . Eventuella rötter ska

uppfylla detta villkor:

$$\sqrt{x^2+1} = 2-x \Rightarrow x^2+1 = (2-x)^2 = 4-4x+x^2 \Leftrightarrow 4x=3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4} \text{ (rot, ty } \frac{3}{4} < 2 \text{)}$$

$$b) \sqrt{x^2+1} = x-2$$

$$HL > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 2; \text{ rot saknas, ty } (2-x)^2 = (x-2)^2$$

För dem som inte blir övertygade!

$$\sqrt{x^2+1} = x-2 \Rightarrow x^2+1 = (x-2)^2 = (2-x)^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{4}$$

Prövning visar att  $x = \frac{3}{4}$  är ingen rot, ty  $HL < 0$ .

Testövning 1.42 (Sid. 25)Lösning

$$a) x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x = 8 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 = 8 + 1 = 9 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2 = 3^2 \Leftrightarrow (x+1) = \pm 3 \Leftrightarrow (x+1) - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-2)(x+4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-2=0 \vee x+4=0 \Leftrightarrow x=2 \vee x=-4$$

Anm. Tecknet  $\vee$  utläses "eller".

$$b) 4x - x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 = (x-2)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = x_1 = x_2 = 2$$

Testövning 1.43 (Sid. 25)Lösning

$$a) \sqrt{x+30} = x$$

$$\text{Villkor på } x: x \geq 0. \quad (VL \geq 0 \Rightarrow HL \geq 0)$$

$$x+30 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x = 30 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 30 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 30\frac{1}{4} = \frac{121}{4} = \left(\pm \frac{11}{2}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{11}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{11}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = 6$$

$$b) \sqrt{x+30} = -x$$

$$\text{Villkor på } x: x \leq 0$$

$$\sqrt{x+30} = -x \Rightarrow x^2 = x+30 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{11}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = -5$$

### Testövning 1.44 (Sid. 27)

#### Lösning

a)  $P_1: (-1, 2), P_2: (3, -2)$ .

$$P_1P_2 = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} = \sqrt{(3+1)^2 + (-2-2)^2} = \\ = \sqrt{4^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{16+16} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 16} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{16} = \underline{4\sqrt{2}}.$$

b)  $P_1: (-3, -2), P_2: (4, -2)$ .

$$P_1P_2 = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} = \sqrt{(4+3)^2 + (-2+2)^2} = \sqrt{7^2} = 7.$$

### Testövning 1.45 (Sid. 27)

#### Lösning

$M: (-2, 3), r=3; P: (x, y)$  löpande på cirkeln.

$$(1.24) \Rightarrow (x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 3^2 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y + 4 = 0}.$$

### Testövning 1.46 (Sid. 27)

#### Lösning

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2x - 4y = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2(x^2 + y^2 + x - 2y) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4}) + (y^2 - 2y + 1) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + 1 = 1 + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - 1)^2 = (\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2})^2; \underline{M: (-\frac{1}{2}, 1), r = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}}.$$

### Testövning 1.47 (Sid. 28)

#### Lösning

a)  $x^3 = 729 = 9^3 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 9}$ .

b)  $16x^4 = 625 \Leftrightarrow (2x)^4 = 5^4 \Leftrightarrow ((2x)^2)^2 = (5^2)^2 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (2x)^2 = 5^2 \Leftrightarrow 2x = \pm 5 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = \pm \frac{5}{2}}$ .

c)  $27x^5 + 8x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2(27x^3 + 8) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 0 \vee$

$$\vee 27x^3 + 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = -\frac{8}{27} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\vee (3x)^3 = (-2)^3 \Leftrightarrow 3x = -2 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = -\frac{2}{3}}$$

### Övning 1.48 (Sid. 28)

#### Lösning

$$x^3 = 512 = 8^3 \Leftrightarrow x = 8 \text{ cm (kantlängden).}$$

Den sammanlagda arean är  $6 \cdot 8^2 = 384 \text{ cm}^2$ .

(Sidoytorna, 6 till antal, är kvadrater).

### Testövning 1.49 (Sid. 30)

#### Lösning

a)  $\underline{x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 12 = 0}$

$$x^2(x-3) - 4(x-3) = (x^2-4)(x-3) = (x-2)(x+2)(x-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

Testning 1.50 (Sid. 30)Lösning

$$x=4 \vee x=2 \vee x=x_1=x_2=-3 \Leftrightarrow x-4=0 \vee x=-2 \vee$$

$$\vee (x+3)^2=0 \Leftrightarrow (x-4)(x-2)(x+3)^2=(x^2-6x+8)(x^2+6x+9)=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2(x^2+6x+9)-6x(x^2+6x+9)+8(x^2+6x+9)=0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^4+6x^3+9x^2-6x^3-36x^2-54x+8x^2+48x+72=0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x^4-19x^2-6x+72=0.}$$

Antm.  $a=4, b=2, c=d=-3.$

$$(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(x-d)=0, \text{ enl. faktorsatsen.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^4-(a+b+c+d)x^3+(ab+ac+ad+bc+bd+cd)x-$$

$$-(abc+abd+acd+bcd)x+abcd=0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x^4-19x^2-}$$

$$\underline{-6x+72=0.}$$

Övning 1.51 (Sid. 31)Lösning

a)  $\sqrt{2x+4}=x+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -1$  (villkor på  $x$ ).

$$2x+4=(x+1)^2=x^2+2x+1 \Leftrightarrow x^2=3 \Leftrightarrow x=\pm\sqrt{3}.$$

$x=\sqrt{3}$  är den enda roten, ty  $x \geq -1$ ;  $x=-\sqrt{3}$

är en "falsk" rot och förkastas därför.

$$\Leftrightarrow x-2=0 \vee x+2=0 \vee x-3=0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x=2 \vee x=-2 \vee x=3.}$$

b)  $\underline{x^4-2x^3+3x^2-4x+2=0}$

$$x^4-2x^3+3x^2-4x=-2 \Leftrightarrow x(x^3-2x^2+3x-4)=-2; (*)$$

det oss ta reda på om det finns några

heltalsrotter. VL i (\*) är då ett heltal, dvs

$x$  är faktor i HL=-2; eventuella kandidater

är  $\pm 1$  eller  $\pm 2$ . Prövning visar att  $x=1$  är en

rot. Enligt faktorsatsen är  $x-1$  en faktor i VL.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2 \\ x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 2 \quad | x-1 \\ \hline \Leftrightarrow x^4 - x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 0 \\ \quad - x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 2 \\ \quad \Leftrightarrow -x^3 + x^2 + 0x + 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad 2x^2 - 4x + 2 \\ \quad \quad \quad \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 2x + 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad -2x + 2 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \Leftrightarrow -2x + 2 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$$VL=(x-1)(x^3-x^2+2x-2)=(x-1)(x^2(x-1)+2(x-1))=$$

$$=(x-1)(x-1)(x^2+2)=(x-1)^2(x^2+2);$$

$$VL=0=HL \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2(x^2+2)=0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2=0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x=x_1=x_2=1.}$$



b)  $\sqrt{4x+1} = x+2$

$$4x+1 = (x+2)^2 = x^2+4x+4 \Leftrightarrow x^2+4=1 \Leftrightarrow x^2=-3;$$

reella rötter saknas.

### Övning 1.52 (Sid. 31)

Lösning

a)  $4x^2+15x-4=0$

$$4(x^2+\frac{15}{4}x-1)=0 \Leftrightarrow x^2+\frac{15}{4}x-1=0 \Leftrightarrow x=-\frac{15}{8} \pm \frac{17}{8} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=-4 \vee x=\frac{1}{4}$$

b)  $21x-14-9x^2=0$

$$9x^2-21x+14=0 \Leftrightarrow (3x)^2-7 \cdot 3x+14=0 \Leftrightarrow (t=3x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^2-7t+14=0 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{7}}{2}, \text{ icke-reella.}$$

Reella rötter saknas således.

### Övning 1.53 (Sid. 31)

Lösning

a)  $x+\sqrt{x}=1$

Termen  $\sqrt{x}$  signalerar om att eventuella

rötter ska vara icke-negativa;  $x \geq 0$  (villkor).

$$t=\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x=t^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{t} = x+\sqrt{x} = t^2+t=1 = HL \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2}t, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{(\sqrt{5}-1)^2}{4} = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

b)  $x-\sqrt{x}=1$

$$x=t^2 \Rightarrow t^2-t=1 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = \sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

### Övning 1.54 (Sid. 31)

Lösning

a) 
$$\begin{cases} x-3y=1 \\ x^2+9y^2=25 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=1+3y \\ (1+3y)^2+9y^2=25 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=1+3y \\ 18y^2+6y=24 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=1+3y \\ y^2+\frac{1}{3}y=\frac{4}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=1+3y \\ y=1 \vee y=-\frac{4}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=4 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x=-3 \\ y=-\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

Anm. Klammer i ett ekvationssystem motsvarar konjunktivet  $\wedge$  som utläses "och".

b) 
$$\begin{cases} x+y=5 \\ \frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}=\frac{5}{4} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=5 \\ \frac{x+y}{xy}=\frac{5}{4} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=5 \\ xy=4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=5 \\ y=\frac{4}{x} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+\frac{4}{x}=5 \\ y=\frac{4}{x} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2-5x+4=0 \\ y=4/x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \vee x=4 \\ y=4/x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x=1 \wedge y=4) \vee (x=4 \wedge y=1).$$

Öving 1.55 (Sid. 31)LösningTalen kallas  $x$  och  $y$ .

$$\begin{cases} x+y=10 \\ xy=20 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+\frac{20}{x}=10 \\ y=10-x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2-10x+20=0 \\ y=10-x \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=5\pm\sqrt{5} \\ y=10-x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=5\pm\sqrt{5} \\ y=5\mp\sqrt{5} \end{cases}$$

Svar:  $5+\sqrt{5}$  och  $5-\sqrt{5}$ .Öving 1.56 (Sid. 31)LösningM:  $(2,4)$ , r:  $2\sqrt{5}$ ; P:  $(x,y)$  löpande på C.

$$MP=r \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x-2)^2+(y-4)^2}=2\sqrt{5}=\sqrt{20} \Leftrightarrow$$

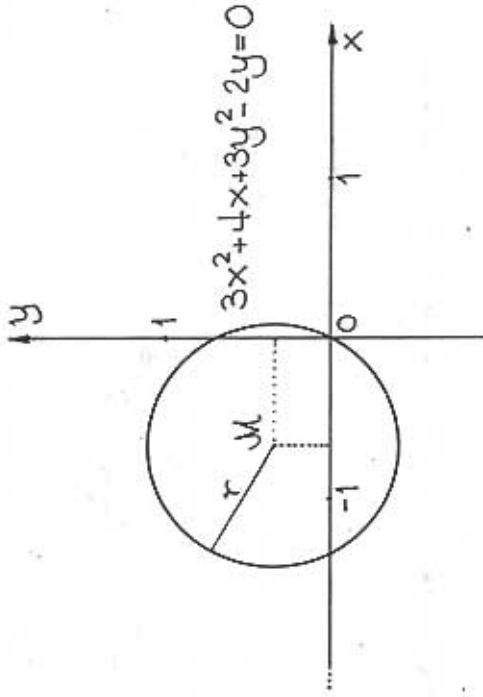
$$\Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2+(y-4)^2=20 \Leftrightarrow C: x^2+y^2-4x-8y=0.$$

Öving 1.57 (Sid. 31)Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 3x^2+4x+3y^2-2y=0 &\Leftrightarrow 3(x^2+y^2+\frac{4}{3}x-\frac{2}{3}y)=0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2+y^2+\frac{4}{3}x-\frac{2}{3}y=0 \Leftrightarrow x^2+\frac{4}{3}x+(\frac{2}{3})^2+y^2-\frac{2}{3}y+(\frac{1}{3})^2= \end{aligned}$$

$$=(\frac{2}{3})^2+(\frac{1}{3})^2 \Leftrightarrow (x+\frac{2}{3})^2+(y-\frac{1}{3})^2=\frac{5}{9}=(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3})^2, \text{ cirkel}$$

med medelpunkten  $M:(-\frac{2}{3},\frac{1}{3})$  och radien  $r=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ .

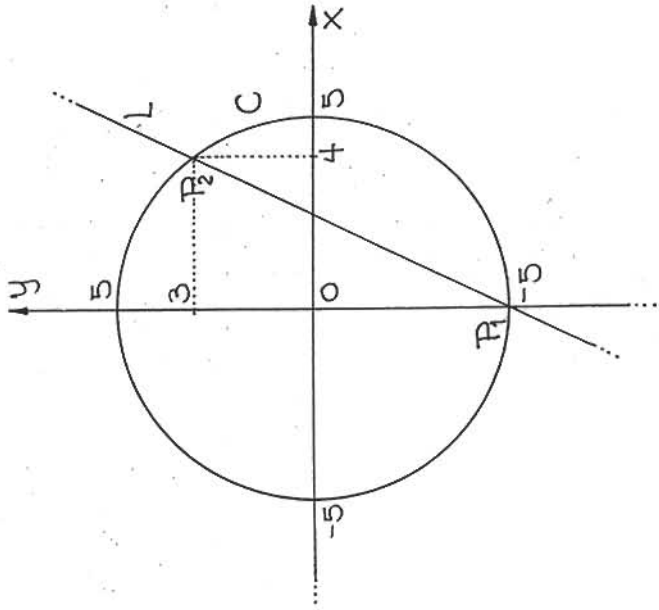


$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } x^2+y^2-3x+2y+4=0 &\Leftrightarrow x^2-3x+y^2+2y=-4 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2-3x+(\frac{3}{2})^2+y^2+2y+1^2=-4+(\frac{3}{2})^2+1^2=-\frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x-\frac{3}{2})^2+(y+1)^2=-\frac{3}{4}; \forall L \geq 0 \text{ men } HL < 0! \end{aligned}$$

Ekvationen saknar geometrisk tolkning.

Öving 1.58 (Sid. 31)Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \begin{cases} L: y=2x-5 \\ C: x^2+y^2=25 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow L \cap C: \begin{cases} y=2x-5 \\ x^2+(2x-5)^2=25=5^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y=2x-5 \\ 5x^2-20x=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y=2x-5 \\ x=0 \vee x=4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} P_1: (0,-5) \\ P_2: (4,3) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



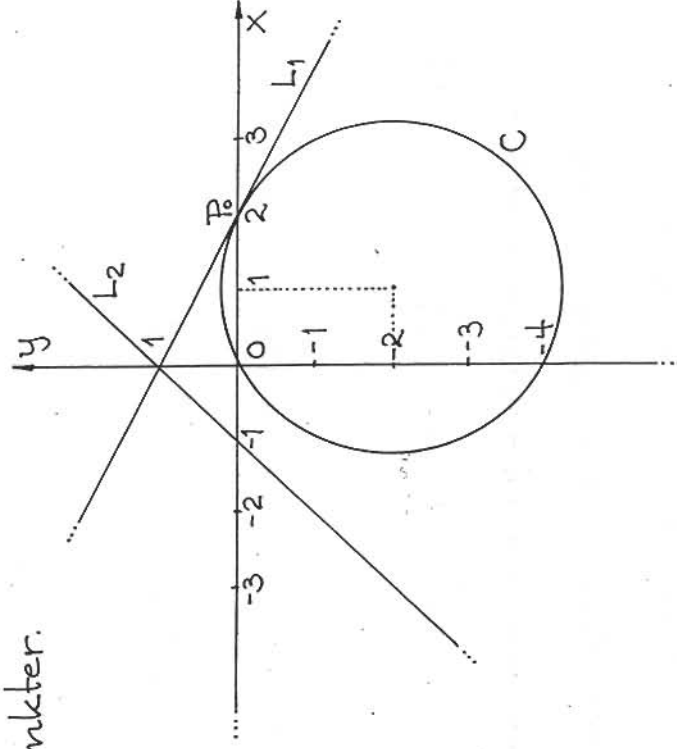
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{b) } \begin{cases} L_1: x+2y=2 \\ C: x^2+y^2-2x+4y=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow L \cap C: \begin{cases} x=2-2y \\ x^2+y^2-2x+4y=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \begin{cases} x=2-2y \\ 4(1-y)^2+y^2-4(1-y)+4y=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=2-2y \\ 5y^2=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=0 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

linjen och cirkeln tangerar varandra i punkten  $P_0: (2,0)$  (se figur på nästa sida).

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{c) } \begin{cases} L_2: x-y+1=0 \\ C: x^2+y^2-2x+4y=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow L \cap C: \begin{cases} y=x+1 \\ x^2+y^2-2x+4y=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \begin{cases} y=x+1 \\ x^2+(x+1)^2-2x+4(x+1)=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y=x+1 \\ 2x^2+4x+5=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y=x+1 \\ x^2+2x+\frac{5}{2}=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2+\frac{3}{2}>0 \Leftrightarrow L_2 \cap C = \emptyset.
 \end{aligned}$$

linjen och cirkeln saknar gemensamma punkter.



### Övning 1.59 (Sid. 31)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(1) } K \cdot \left(1 + \frac{P}{100}\right)^{10} = 2K \Leftrightarrow \left(1 + \frac{P}{100}\right)^{10} = 2 \Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{P}{100} = 2^{1/10} \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \Leftrightarrow P = 100(2^{1/10} - 1) \approx 7,18. \\
 & \text{(2) } K \left(1 + \frac{P}{100}\right)^{20} = 2K \Leftrightarrow \left(1 + \frac{P}{100}\right)^{20} = 2 \Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{P}{100} = 2^{1/20} \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \Leftrightarrow P = 100(2^{1/20} - 1) \approx 3,53.
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\vee x^2 + 3x + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2 \vee x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} \text{ (komplexa)}$$

Resultat: För  $a = -3$ , ekvationen har då endast en rot, nämligen  $x = 2$ .

Testörning 1.62 (Sid. 34)

Lösning

$$a) \ 3x - 2 \leq 5 - 2x \Leftrightarrow 3x + 2x \leq 5 + 2 \Leftrightarrow 5x \leq 7 \Leftrightarrow x \leq \frac{7}{5}$$

$$b) \ \frac{1}{x+2} > 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x+2} - 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - 2(x+2)}{x+2} = \frac{-2x-3}{x+2} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -(2x+3)(x+2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow -2(x + \frac{3}{2})(x+2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x + \frac{3}{2})(x+2) < 0; \quad f(x) = (x + \frac{3}{2})(x+2) \text{ studeras.}$$

...	-2	-3/2	x
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x+2)}$	-	0	+
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x+1/2)}$	-	-	0
$\frac{\text{sgn}(f(x))}{\text{sgn}(f(x))}$	+	0	-

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x+2} > 2 \Leftrightarrow -2 < x < -3/2.$$

Strm  $\text{sgn}(\ ) = \text{signum}(\ ) = \text{tecknet på } (\ )$

definieras av  $\text{sgn } u = \begin{cases} +1, & u > 0 \\ 0, & u = 0 \\ -1, & u < 0 \end{cases}$ .

Testörning 1.63 (Sid. 36)

Lösning

$$a) \ |2 - 3| = |-1| = -(-1) = 1.$$

$$b) \ |2 \cdot (-4)| = |-8| = -(-8) = 8.$$

$$\text{Alt. } |2 \cdot (-4)| = |2 \cdot |-4|| = 2 \cdot |-4| = 2 \cdot 4 = 8.$$

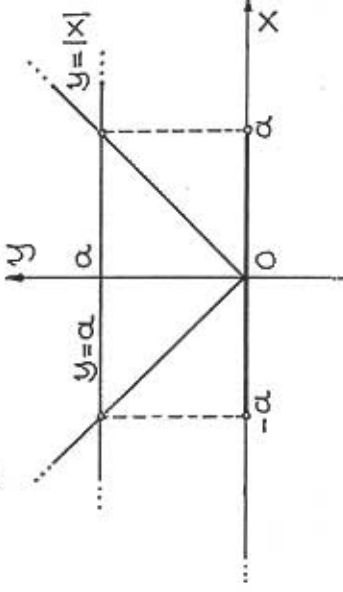
$$c) \ \left| \frac{-4}{-3} \right| = \left| \frac{4}{3} \right| = \frac{4}{3} \quad (\text{alt. } \left| \frac{-4}{-3} \right| = \left| \frac{-4}{-3} \right| = \frac{-(-4)}{-(-3)} = \frac{4}{3}).$$

$$d) \ \left| \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{4} \right| = \left| \frac{2 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 4} \right| = \left| \frac{2 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 4} \right| = \left| \frac{-1}{12} \right| = \frac{|-1|}{|12|} = \frac{-(-1)}{12} = \frac{1}{12}.$$

Testörning 1.64 (Sid. 36)

Lösning

I samma koordinatsystem uppritas graferna till  $y = |x|$  och  $y = a$ ,  $a > 0$ .



(1) För vilka  $x$  ligger grafen till  $y = |x|$  under linjen  $y = a$ ? Det syns tydligt i figuren; för  $-a < x < a$ . Ringara signalerar att just dessa punkter inte tillhör lösningsmängden.

$$|x| < a \Leftrightarrow -a < x < a.$$



$$b) \underline{|x+3| = 2|x-2| + 1} \quad (*)$$

Anm.  $|x-a| = (x-a) \cdot \text{sgn}(x-a)$ .

	-3	2	
$\text{sgn}(x+3)$	-	0	+
$\text{sgn}(x-2)$	-	-	0
		-	0
		+	+

$$(1) \underline{x < -3} \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} -(x+3) = 2(-x-2) + 1 \Leftrightarrow -x-3 = -2x+4+1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x-3 = -2x+5 \Leftrightarrow x=8; \text{ingen rot, ty } 8 > -3.$$

$$(2) \underline{-3 \leq x < 2} \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} x+3 = 2(-x-2) + 1 \Leftrightarrow x+3 = -2x+4+1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+3 = -2x+5 \Leftrightarrow 3x=2 \Leftrightarrow x = \underline{2/3}; \text{rot.}$$

$$(3) \underline{x \geq 2} \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} x+3 = 2(x-2) + 1 \Leftrightarrow x+3 = 2x-4+1 \Leftrightarrow x+3 =$$

$$= 2x-3 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x=6}; \text{rot.}$$

Resultat:  $x_1 = -2, x_2 = 4; b) x_1 = \underline{2/3}, x_2 = 6.$

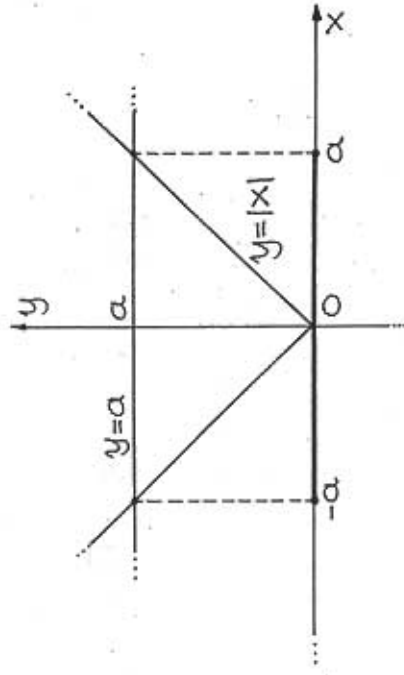
Testövning 1.66 (Sid. 40)

Lösning

$$a) |x-3| > 2 \Leftrightarrow x-3 > 2 \vee x-3 < -2 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x > 5} \vee \underline{x \leq 1}.$$

Avståndet från  $x$  till 3 är lägst 2; de  $x$

som satisfierar olikheten är  $x > 5$  och  $x < 1$ .



(2) Grafisk lösning till ekvationen  $|x| \leq a$ .

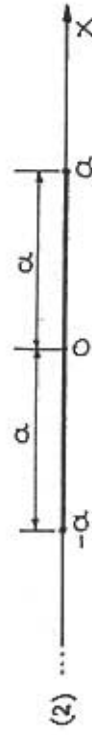
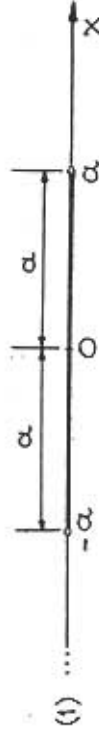
$$|x| \leq a \Leftrightarrow -a \leq x \leq a.$$

Annan lösning

$|x| < a \Leftrightarrow |x-0| < a \Leftrightarrow$  avståndet från  $x$  till 0

är högst  $a$ . De båda fallen illustreras enl.

följande:



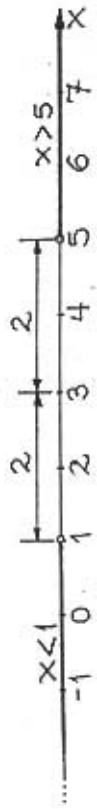
Testövning 1.65 (Sid. 40)

Lösning

$$a) |x-1| = 3 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 3 \vee x-1 = -3 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x=4} \vee \underline{x=-2}.$$

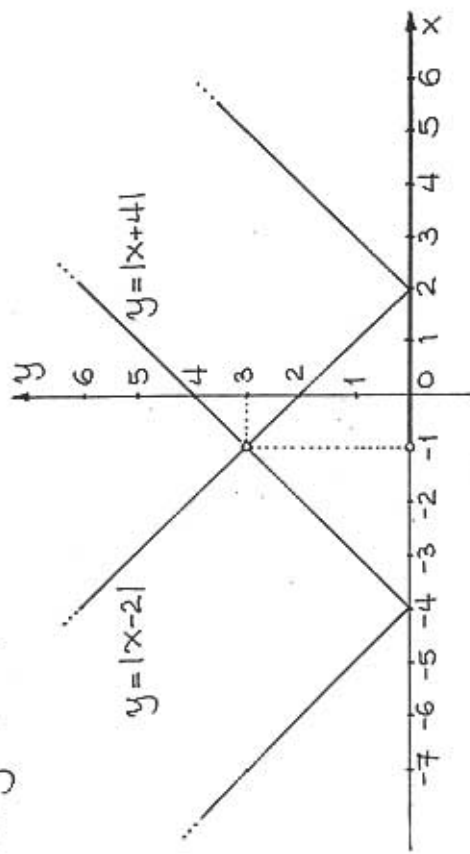
Avståndet från  $x$  till 1 är exakt 2 (se fig.).





b)  $|x+4| \geq |x-2|$

Jag löser olikheten grafiskt. I samma koordinatsystem uppritaras graferna till  $y = |x+4|$  och  $y = |x-2|$ .



För vilka  $x$  ligger grafen till  $y = |x+4|$  ovanför grafen till  $y = |x-2|$ ? Det syns tydligt i figuren vilka  $x$  är de som uppfyller olikheten:  $x > 1$  (fetare linje).

Attm. det  $\lambda$  (lånnda) vara ett fixt reellt tal. Man får grafen till  $y = |x-\lambda|$  om man förskjuter  $y = |x|$   $|\lambda|$  enheter åt vänster (höger)

om  $\lambda < 0$  ( $\lambda > 0$ ). Det är bra att veta.

Övning 1.67 (Sid. 40)

Lösning

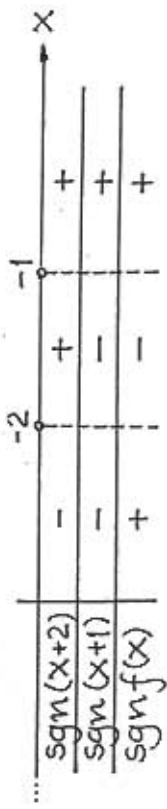
$$y = \sqrt{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y^2 = x^2 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y^2 - x^2 = 0 \\ y > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (y-x)(y+x) = 0 \\ y > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = x \vee y = -x \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = x, x \geq 0 \\ y = -x, x < 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow y = |x|$$

Övning 1.68 (Sid. 40)

Lösning

a)  $\frac{x-1}{x+2} \leq \frac{x-2}{x+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+2} - \frac{x-2}{x+1} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x+1) - (x-2)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x+1)} \leq 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x^2-1) - (x^2-4)}{(x+1)(x+2)} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{(x+1)(x+2)} \leq 0; f(x) = \frac{3}{(x+1)(x+2)}$



Resultat:  $-2 < x < -1$ .

b)  $\frac{3}{x+2} \geq x \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{x+2} - x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3 - x(x+2)}{x+2} = \frac{3 - x^2 - 2x}{x+2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{-(x^2 + 2x - 3)}{x+2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-(x-1)(x+3)}{x+2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{(1-x)(x+3)}{x+2} \geq 0$

...	-3	-2	1	x
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x+3)}$	-	0	+	+
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x+2)}$	-	-	+	+
$\frac{\text{sgn}(1-x)}$	+	+	+	0
$\frac{\text{sgn}(f(x))}$	+	0	-	+

Resultat:  $x \leq -3$  eller  $-2 < x < 1$ .

Övning 1.69 (Sid. 40)

Lösning

a)  $|2x-1| = 3x-1$

(1)  $|2x-1| = \begin{cases} 2x-1 & \text{om } 2x-1 \geq 0 \\ -(2x-1) & \text{om } 2x-1 < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2x-1, & \text{för } x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ -2x+1, & \text{för } x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases};$

(2)  $0 \leq |2x-1| = 3x-1 \Leftrightarrow 3x \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{3};$

(3)  $|2x-1| = 3x-1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x-1 = 3x-1, & \text{för } x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ -2x+1 = 3x-1, & \text{för } x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0, & \text{för } x \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ (självmodsigelse)} \\ x = \frac{2}{5}, & \text{för } \frac{1}{3} \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{5}.$

Anm.  $12x-1 = 3x-1 \Rightarrow (2x-1)^2 = (3x-1)^2 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2-4x+1 = 9x^2-6x+1 \Leftrightarrow 5x^2-2x=0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \vee x=\frac{2}{5};$  (Prövning!)

b)  $x^2 = |x-1|$

(1)  $x < 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = -(x-1) \Leftrightarrow x^2+x-1=0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}.$

(2)  $x \geq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = x-1 \Leftrightarrow (x-\frac{1}{2})^2 = -\frac{3}{4};$  rötter saknas.

Resultat: Ekvationen har rötterna  $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ .

c) Ekvationen löses grafiskt (geometriskt).

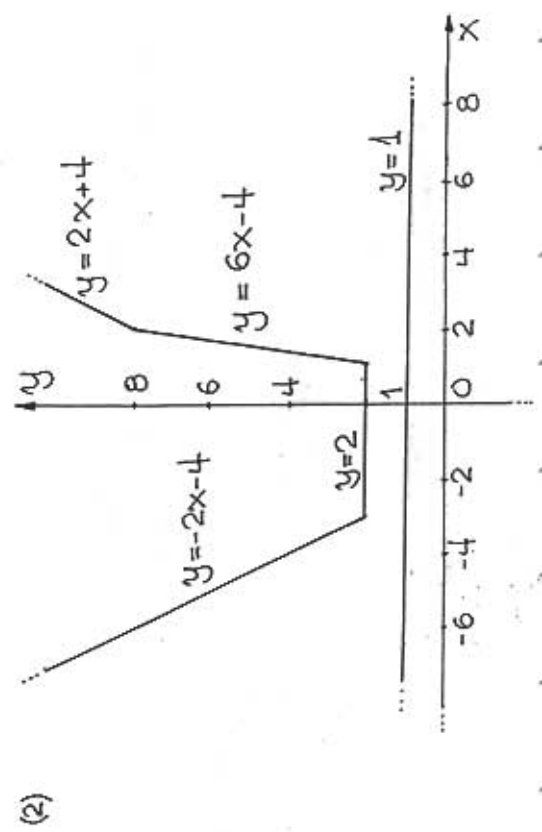
Allt memorera:  $|f(x)| = f(x) \cdot \text{sgn}(f(x)).$

(1)

...	-3	1	2	x
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x+3)}$	-	0	+	+
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x-1)}$	-	-	0	+
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x-2)}$	-	-	-	0

$|x+3|-2|x-2|+3|x-1| = \begin{cases} -(x+3)+2(x-2)-3(x-1), & x < -3 \\ x+3+2(x-2)-3(x-1), & -3 \leq x < 1 \\ x+3+2(x-2)+3(x-1), & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ x+3-2(x-2)+3(x-1), & x \geq 2 \end{cases} =$

$= \begin{cases} -2x-4, & x < -3 \\ 2, & -3 \leq x < 1 \\ 6x-4, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 2x+4, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$  (Se fig.)



e) För vilka  $x$  ligger linjen  $y=9$  över kurvan  
 $y = 2|x-2| + |x+4|$ ? Svar: För  $-1 \leq x \leq 3$ .

b)  $2|x-2| + |x+4| \leq 6$

Från figuren i föregående deluppgift får vi  
 $2|x-2| + |x+4| \geq 6$ ; lösningsmängden till lik-  
 heten  $2|x-2| + |x+4| < 6$  är således tom.

Övning 1.71 (Sid. 41)

lösning

$$\underline{a_1 = 10, b_1 = 10000; a_2 = 12, b_2 = 9500.}$$

$$a_1x + b_1 < a_2x + b_2 \Leftrightarrow 10x + 10000 < 12x + 9500 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x > 500 \Leftrightarrow x > 250.$$

Svar: Minst 251 enheter.

Testövning 1.72 (Sid. 44)

lösning

a)  $\sum_{k=1}^5 k = 1+2+3+4+5 = 15 = \frac{5 \cdot 6}{2}$ . (Sats 1.3).

b)  $\sum_{k=2}^6 k^2 = 2^2+3^2+4^2+5^2+6^2 = 80.$

c)  $\sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{2}{2k-1} = \frac{2}{1} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5} = 2(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5}) = 2 \cdot \frac{15+5+3}{15} = \frac{46}{15}.$

3) Kurvan (polygonen)  $y = |x+3| - 2|x-2| + 3|x-1|$  och  
 linjen  $y=1$  saknar gemensamma punkter  
 så ekvationen  $|x+3| + 3|x-1| - 2|x-2| = 1$  saknar  
 rötter.

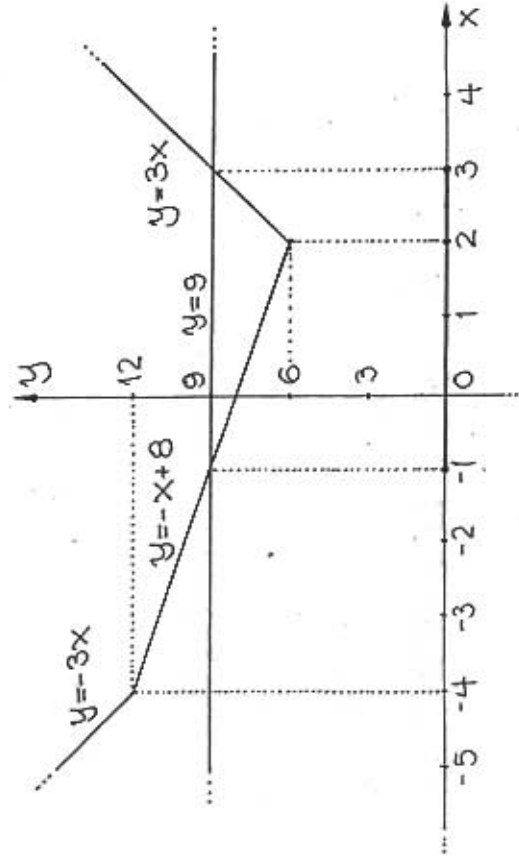
Övning 1.70 (Sid. 40)

lösning

a)  $2|x-2| + |x+4| \leq 9$

$$(1) |x+4| + 2|x-2| = \begin{cases} -(x+4) - 2(x-2), & x < -4 \\ x+4 - 2(x-2), & -4 \leq x < 2 \\ x+4 + 2(x-2), & x \geq 2 \end{cases} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} -3x, & x < -4 \\ -x+8, & -4 \leq x < 2 \\ 3x, & 2 \leq x \end{cases}$$



Testöving 1.73 (Sid. 44)Lösning

$$a) 3+5+7+9+11+13 = (2 \cdot 1+1) + (2 \cdot 2+1) + (2 \cdot 3+1) + (2 \cdot 4+1) +$$

$$+ (2 \cdot 5+1) + (2 \cdot 6+1) = \sum_{k=1}^6 (2k+1).$$

$$b) \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{1}{(2 \cdot 1)^2} + \frac{1}{(2 \cdot 2)^2} + \frac{1}{(2 \cdot 3)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2k)^2}, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Testöving 1.74 (Sid. 45)Lösning

$$a) \underbrace{1+2+3+\dots+1000}_{1000 \text{ termer}} = 1000 \cdot \frac{1+1000}{2} = 500 \cdot 1001 = \underline{\underline{500500}}$$

$$b) 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + \dots + 2^{12} = 2^2 \underbrace{(1+2+2^2+\dots+2^{10})}_{11 \text{ termer}} = 2^2 \cdot \frac{2^{11}-1}{2-1} = \underline{\underline{8188}}$$

Testöving 1.75 (Sid. 45)Lösning

$$a) \prod_{k=2}^5 k^2 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 5^2 = (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5)^2 = 120^2 = \underline{\underline{14400}}$$

$$b) \prod_{k=0}^4 2^k = 2^0 \cdot 2^1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 2^4 = 2^{1+2+3+4} = 2^{10} = \underline{\underline{1024}}$$

$$c) \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{k+2}{k} = \frac{1+2}{1} \cdot \frac{2+2}{2} \cdot \frac{3+2}{3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n-1}{n-3} \cdot \frac{n}{n-2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n+2}{n} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{6}{4} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n-1}{n-3} \cdot \frac{n}{n-2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n+2}{n} = \frac{1}{2} (n+1)(n+2).$$

Testöving 1.76 (Sid. 46)Lösning

$$7! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 = \underline{\underline{5040}}$$

$$8! = 7! \cdot 8 = 5040 \cdot 8 = \underline{\underline{40320}}$$

$$9! = 8! \cdot 9 = 40320 \cdot 9 = \underline{\underline{362880}}$$

$$10! = 9! \cdot 10 = 362880 \cdot 10 = \underline{\underline{3628800}}$$

Testöving 1.77 (Sid. 46)Lösning

a) Det första objektet kan väljas på 3 olika sätt. För var och en av dessa möjligheter kan man ta ett godtyckligt objekt av de återstående 2. Det finns alltså  $3 \cdot 2$  olika sätt att välja de två första objekten. Det tredje objektet kan väljas på bara ett sätt.

Totala antalet konfigurationer:  $3 \cdot \frac{4!}{1!} = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2!}{1!} = 3! = 3!$

$O_1 O_2 O_3, O_1 O_3 O_2, O_2 O_1 O_3, O_2 O_3 O_1, O_3 O_1 O_2, O_3 O_2 O_1$ .

- b) Ett fjärde objekt kan placeras bland en 3-objektskonfiguration på 4 olika sätt. Vi har
- (1)  $O_1O_2O_3 \rightarrow O_4O_1O_2O_3, O_1O_4O_2O_3, O_1O_2O_4O_3, O_1O_2O_3O_4.$
  - (2)  $O_1O_3O_2 \rightarrow O_4O_1O_3O_2, O_1O_4O_3O_2, O_1O_3O_4O_2, O_1O_3O_2O_4.$
  - (3)  $O_2O_1O_3 \rightarrow O_4O_2O_1O_3, O_2O_4O_1O_3, O_2O_1O_4O_3, O_2O_1O_3O_4.$
  - (4)  $O_2O_3O_1 \rightarrow O_4O_2O_3O_1, O_2O_4O_3O_1, O_2O_3O_4O_1, O_2O_3O_1O_4.$
  - (5)  $O_3O_1O_2 \rightarrow O_4O_3O_1O_2, O_3O_4O_1O_2, O_3O_1O_4O_2, O_3O_1O_2O_4.$
  - (6)  $O_3O_2O_1 \rightarrow O_4O_3O_2O_1, O_3O_4O_2O_1, O_3O_2O_4O_1, O_3O_2O_1O_4.$

Antalet konfigurationer blir för 4 objekt  $4 \cdot 6 = 4 \cdot 3! = 4!$ . ( $O_k$  är objekt nr  $k$ .)

Detta kan lätt generaliseras till fler än 4 objekt. För  $n$  objekt finns det  $n$  möjligheter att placera ett objekt bland en viss konfiguration av  $n-1$  element. Om vi antar att det finns  $(n-1)!$   $n-1$ -konfigurationer, så blir antalet sätt att ordna  $n$  objekt  $n \cdot (n-1)! = n!$ . Detta är vad man kallar ett induktionsbevis (om detta senare i kursen).

- c) Det första objektet i en  $k$ -konfiguration kan väljas på  $n$  olika sätt. Den andra platsen kan besättas på  $n-1$  olika sätt; de två första platserna kan besättas på  $n \cdot (n-1)$  olika sätt. Sedan kan den tredje platsen besättas på  $n-2$  olika sätt osv. Den sista platsen, den  $k$ :te, kan besättas på  $n-(k-1)$  olika sätt.

Det totala antalet  $k$ -konfigurationer blir

$$n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdots (n-k+1) = n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-k+1) \cdot \frac{(n-k)!}{(n-k)!} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdots (n-k+1) \cdot (n-k)!}{(n-k)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

Anm.  $k=n$  är ett specialfall.

- d) Om vi har  $n$  olika objekt och vi vill välja  $k$  stycken, kan detta ske så här. Konfigurationer som omfattar (består av) samma objekt kan ordnas på  $k!$  olika sätt, antalet konfigurationer av  $k$  objekt. Antalet konfigurationer med  $k$  element är alltså

$$\frac{P(n,k)}{k!} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdots (n-k+1)}{k!} = \frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!}; \text{ (se c)}$$

Testöving 1.78 (Sid. 49)Lösning

$$(1) \binom{n}{0} = \frac{n!}{0!(n-0)!} = \frac{n!}{1 \cdot n!} = 1, \text{ ty } 0! := 1.$$

Tecknet := utläses "är enligt definition lika med"; alternativa beteckningar är  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \hat{=}$

$$(2) \binom{n}{n} = \frac{n!}{n!(n-n)!} = \frac{n!}{n! \cdot 0!} = \frac{n!}{0! \cdot n!} = 1, \text{ end. (1).}$$

$$(3) \binom{n}{1} = \frac{n!}{1!(n-1)!} = \frac{(n-1)! \cdot n}{1 \cdot (n-1)!} = n.$$

$$(4) \binom{n}{n-1} = \frac{n!}{(n-1)! \cdot 1!} = \frac{n!}{1! \cdot (n-1)!} = n, \text{ enligt (3).}$$

$$(5) \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)! \cdot k!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!(n-(n-k))!} = \binom{n}{n-k}.$$

Testöving 1.79 (Sid. 49)Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} HL &= \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k} = \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-1-(k-1))!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{k!(n-1-k)!} \\ &= \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{k!(n-k-1)!} \\ &= \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k-1)!(n-k)} + \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k-1)! \cdot k} \\ &= \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k-1)!} \left( \frac{1}{n-k} + \frac{1}{k} \right) = \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k-1)!} \cdot \frac{n}{(n-k)k} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)! \cdot n}{(k-1)! \cdot k \cdot (n-k-1)!(n-k)} = \frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!} = \binom{n}{k} = VL.$$

Testöving 1.80 (Sid. 49)Lösning

$$\binom{7}{5} = \frac{7!}{5!(7-5)!} = \frac{7!}{5! \cdot 2!} = \frac{5! \cdot 6 \cdot 7}{5! \cdot 2} = 7 \cdot 3 = 21.$$

Testöving 1.81 (Sid. 49)Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} (2x-y)^6 &= (2x+(-y))^6 = \binom{6}{0}(2x)^6 \cdot (-y)^0 + \binom{6}{1}(2x)^5(-y)^1 + \\ &+ \binom{6}{2}(2x)^4(-y)^2 + \binom{6}{3}(2x)^3(-y)^3 + \binom{6}{4}(2x)^2(-y)^4 + \\ &+ \binom{6}{5}(2x)^1(-y)^5 + \binom{6}{6}(2x)^0 \cdot (-y)^6 = \\ &= 1 \cdot (2x)^6 + 6 \cdot (2x)^5(-y) + 15 \cdot (2x)^4(-y)^2 + \\ &+ 20(2x)^3(-y)^3 + 15(2x)^2(-y)^4 + 6(2x)(-y)^5 + \\ &+ (-y)^6 = \underline{64x^6} - \underline{192x^5y} + \underline{240x^4y^2} - \\ &\underline{160x^3y^3} + \underline{60x^2y^4} - \underline{12xy^5} + \underline{y^6}. \end{aligned}$$

Övning 1.82 (Sid. 49)Lösning

$$x_1 = 19250, x_2 = 20240, x_3 = 19200, x_4 = 66200,$$



$$= 4 \cdot \frac{(1/2)^8 - 1}{1/2 - 1} = 8 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^8}\right) = 8 - \frac{1}{32} = \underline{\underline{\frac{255}{32}}}$$

### Övning 1.84 (Sid. 49)

Lösning

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k - \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - n = n^2 + n - n = n^2.$$

### Övning 1.85 (Sid. 49)

Lösning

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} \cdot y^k \quad (\text{binomialsatsen})$$

$$a) \quad x=1=y \Rightarrow (1+1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 1^{n-k} \cdot 1^k \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n.$$

$$b) \quad x=1=-y \Rightarrow (1-1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 1^{n-k} \cdot (-1)^k \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k = 0.$$

### Övning 1.86 (Sid. 49)

Lösning

$$A = \frac{a_1+a_2}{2}, \quad G = \sqrt{a_1 a_2}.$$

$$A-G = \frac{a_1+a_2}{2} - \sqrt{a_1 a_2} = \frac{a_1+a_2-2\sqrt{a_1 a_2}}{2} = \frac{(\sqrt{a_1}-\sqrt{a_2})^2}{2} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{A \geq G}. \quad (\text{Obl! } x \geq y \Leftrightarrow x-y \geq 0).$$

$$A=G \Leftrightarrow A-G=0 \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{a_1}-\sqrt{a_2})^2=0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a_1}-\sqrt{a_2}=0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{a_1}-\sqrt{a_2})(\sqrt{a_1}+\sqrt{a_2}) = (\sqrt{a_1})^2 - (\sqrt{a_2})^2 = a_1 - a_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1 = a_2.$$

$$x_5 = 21090, \quad x_6 = 18620, \quad x_7 = 19500.$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{7}(x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4+x_5+x_6+x_7) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{7}(19250+20240+19200+19200+66200+21090+18620+19500) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{7} \cdot 184100 = 26300}}.$$

Låt oss rangordna lönerna.

$$18620, 19200, 19250, 19500, 20240, 21090, 66200.$$

Medianen 19500 är ett lämpligt mått.

Ett annat mått är medelvärdet av alla utom

den lägsta och den högsta:

$$\hat{x} = \frac{1}{5}(19200+19250+19500+20240+21090) = \underline{\underline{19856}}.$$

Anm. Så får man fram poängsumman i

t.ex. simhopp, konsttäkning och backhoppning.

### Övning 1.83 (Sid. 49)

Lösning

$$a) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{99} \left(\frac{k}{2}+2\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{99} k + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{99} 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 100 \cdot \frac{99+1}{2} + 2 \cdot 100 =$$

$$= 100 \cdot 25 + 100 \cdot 2 = 100(25+2) = \underline{\underline{2700}}.$$

$$b) \quad a=4, \quad k = \frac{1}{2}: \quad 2^2+2^1+2^0 + \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{2^5} = \sum_{k=-2}^5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k =$$

Övning 1.87 (Sid. 50)Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma &= a + a\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right) + a\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2 + \dots + a\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n \\ &= a\left(1 + \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n\right) \\ &= a \cdot \frac{\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{n+1} - 1}{\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right) - 1} = \frac{100a}{r} \left( \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{n+1} - 1 \right)\end{aligned}$$

Övning 1.88 (Sid. 50)Lösning

$$a) \Sigma = 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + 2^6 = 1 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^6 =$$

$$= \frac{2^6 - 1}{2 - 1} = \underline{2^6 - 1}$$

$$b) \Sigma = 2^{64} - 1 \approx 2^{64} = 10^{64 \lg 2} = 10^{19,27} \text{ korn} = \frac{10^{19,27}}{10^3} \text{ kg} =$$

$$= \frac{10^{19,27}}{10^6} \text{ ton} = 10^{13,27} \text{ ton} = \underline{1,9 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ ton}}$$

Testöning 1.89 (Sid. 51)Lösning

$$\underline{z_1 = 3 + 5i}, \quad \underline{z_2 = 2 - 7i}$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = 3 + 5i + 2 - 7i = 3 + 2 + 5i - 7i = \underline{5 - 2i}$$

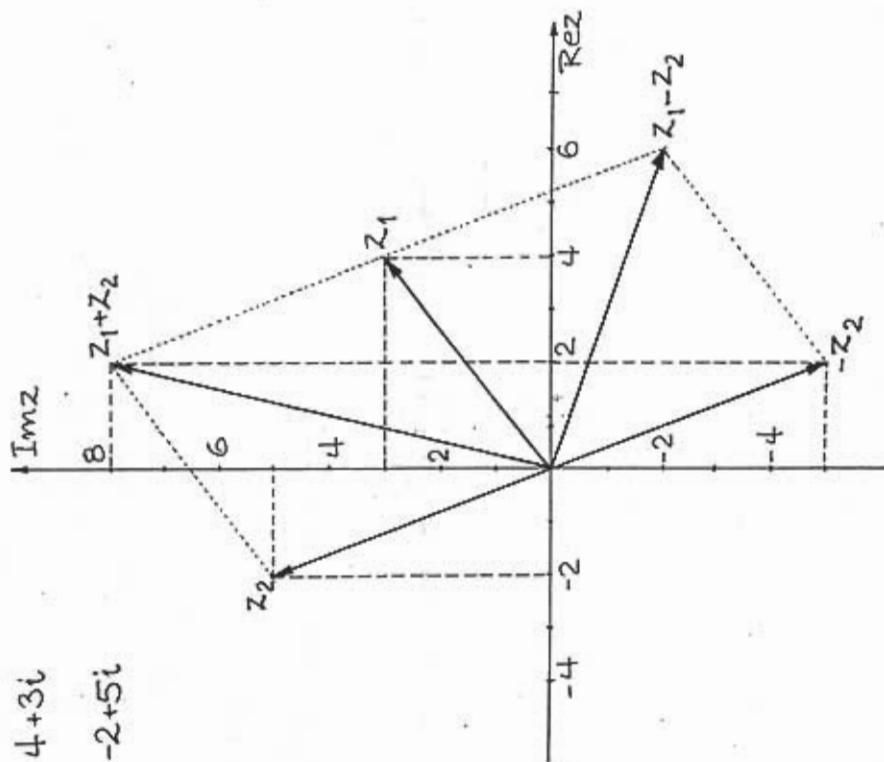
$$z_1 - z_2 = 3 + 5i - (2 - 7i) = 3 + 5i - 2 + 7i = 3 - 2 + 5i + 7i = \underline{1 + 12i}$$

$$z_1 z_2 = (3 + 5i)(2 - 7i) = 6 - 21i + 10i + 35 = \underline{41 - 11i}$$

Testöning 1.90 (Sid. 55)Lösning

$$z_1 = 4 + 3i$$

$$z_2 = -2 + 5i$$

Testöning 1.91 (Sid. 55)Lösning

$$\underline{z_1 = 4 - 5i}, \quad \underline{z_2 = 5 + 4i}$$

$$(1) |z_1| = |4 - 5i| = \sqrt{4^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 25} = \underline{\sqrt{41}}$$

$$(2) |z_2| = |5+4i| = |i| \cdot |4-5i| = 1 \cdot \sqrt{41} = \sqrt{41}$$

$$(3) |z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2| = \sqrt{41} \cdot \sqrt{41} = 41$$

$$(4) |z_1 + z_2| = |4-5i + 5+4i| = |9-i| = \sqrt{9^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{81+1} = \sqrt{82}$$

$$(5) |z_1| + |z_2| = \sqrt{41} + \sqrt{41} = 2\sqrt{41}$$

### Testöving 1.92 (Sid. 56)

#### Lösning

$$a) \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{5+2i}{5-2i} = \frac{(5+2i)^2}{(5-2i)(5+2i)} = \frac{5^2 + 20i - 4}{5^2 + 2^2} = \frac{21+20i}{29} = \frac{21}{29} + \frac{20i}{29}$$

$$b) \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{4-i\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}+4i} = \frac{-i(\sqrt{3}+4i)}{\sqrt{3}+4i} = -i$$

### Testöving 1.93 (Sid. 56)

#### Lösning

$$(1) z = x+iy \Rightarrow \bar{z} = \overline{x+iy} = x-iy = x-(-i)y = x+iy = z$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} z = x+iy \\ \bar{z} = x-iy \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z + \bar{z} = 2x = 2\operatorname{Re}z \\ z - \bar{z} = 2iy = 2i\operatorname{Im}z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}z = \frac{z+\bar{z}}{2} \\ \operatorname{Im}z = \frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) z = x+iy \Rightarrow z\bar{z} = (x+iy)(x-iy) = x^2 + y^2 = (\sqrt{x^2+y^2})^2 = |z|^2$$

### Testöving 1.94 (Sid. 57)

$$z^2 + 4z + 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = -2 \pm \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow z = -2 + i\sqrt{2} \vee z = -2 - i\sqrt{2}$$

### Testöving 1.95 (Sid. 57)

#### Lösning

$$a) z = x+iy \Rightarrow z^2 = (x+iy)^2 = x^2 - y^2 + i2xy = 3-4i \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 3 \\ 2xy = -4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 3 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ 2xy = -4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2 = 8 \\ 2y^2 = 2 \\ 2xy = -4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 4 \\ y^2 = 1 \\ xy = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 2 \\ y = \pm 1 \\ xy = -2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -1 \\ z = x+iy \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = 1 \\ z = x+iy \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \underline{z = 2-i} \vee \underline{z = -2+i}$$

Anm.  $\uparrow \Leftrightarrow$  underförstås följande:

$$z^2 = 3-4i \Leftrightarrow |z^2| = |z|^2 = |3-4i| \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 5$$

$$b) z^2 + (2-2i)z - 3+2i = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 + 2(1-i)z - 3+2i = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -(1-i) \pm \sqrt{(1-i)^2 + 3-2i} = -(1-i) + \sqrt{3-4i} = (\alpha) =$$

$$= -(1-i) \pm (2-i) \Leftrightarrow \underline{z = 1} \vee \underline{z = -3+2i}$$

### Testöving 1.96 (Sid. 59)

#### Lösning

$$(1) z = 1+i \Rightarrow z^4 = (z^2)^2 = ((1+i)^2)^2 = (2i)^2 = -4 \Leftrightarrow z^4 + 4 = 0$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} z = 1+i \text{ rot} \Leftrightarrow z - (1+i) \text{ faktor i } z^4 + 4 \\ z = 1-i \text{ rot, ty koeficienterna reella} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (z - (1+i))(z - (1-i)) = (z-1-i)(z-1+i) = (z-1)^2 + 1 =$$

$$= z^2 - 2z + 1 + 1 = z^2 - 2z + 2 \text{ faktor i } z^4 + 4.$$

$$\frac{z^2 + 2z + 2}{z^4 + 0z^3 + 0z^2 + 0z + 4} \quad \frac{z^2 - 2z + 2}{z^4 - 2z^3 + 2z^2 + 0z + 0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2z^3 - 2z^2 + 0z + 4}{2z^3 - 4z^2 + 4z + 0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2z^2 - 4z + 4}{2z^2 - 4z + 4} = 1$$

$$z^4 + 4 = (z^2 - 2z + 2)(z^2 + 2z + 2).$$

$$\text{Anm. } z^4 + 4 = (z^4 + 4z^2 + 4) - 4z^2 = (z^2 + 2)^2 - (2z)^2 = (z^2 + 2 - 2z)(z^2 + 2z + 2).$$

### Öving 1.97 (Sid. 58)

#### Lösning

a)  $z_1 = 2 + 4i, z_2 = 5 - i$

$$z_1 z_2 = (2 + 4i)(5 - i) = 10 - 2i + 20i + 4 = 24 + 18i.$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{2 + 4i}{5 - i} = \frac{(2 + 4i)(5 + i)}{(5 - i)(5 + i)} = \frac{10 + 2i + 20i - 4}{5^2 + 1} = \frac{6 + 22i}{26} = \frac{3}{13} + \frac{11}{13}i.$$

b)  $z_1 = 2i, z_2 = 3 + 4i$

$$z_1 z_2 = 2i(3 + 4i) = 6i + 8i^2 = -8 + 6i.$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{2i}{3 + 4i} = \frac{2i(3 - 4i)}{(3 + 4i)(3 - 4i)} = \frac{6i - 8i^2}{3^2 + 4^2} = \frac{8 + 6i}{25} = \frac{8}{25} + \frac{6}{25}i.$$

Resultat: Se ovan.

### Öving 1.98 (Sid. 59)

#### Lösning

$$c\bar{z} = i \Leftrightarrow c\bar{z} \neq \bar{i} \Leftrightarrow c \cdot \bar{z} = -i \Leftrightarrow \bar{c}z = -i \Leftrightarrow c\bar{c}z = -i \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |c|^2 z = -i \Leftrightarrow |3 + 5i|^2 z = -i(3 + 5i) \Leftrightarrow 34z = 5 - 3i$$

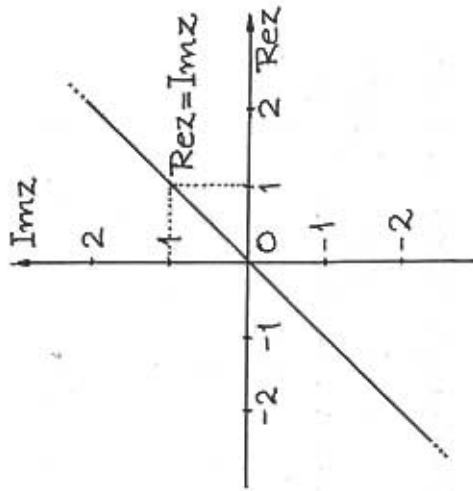
$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{5 - 3i}{34} = \frac{5}{34} - \frac{3}{34}i.$$

### Öving 1.99 (Sid. 59)

#### Lösning

a)  $\text{Re}z = \text{Im}z$

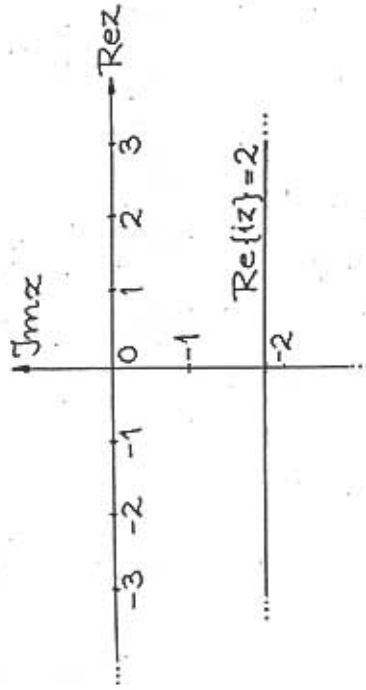
$$z = x + iy \wedge \text{Re}z = \text{Im}z \Leftrightarrow x = y \Leftrightarrow y = x \text{ (Se fig.)}$$



b)  $\text{Re}\{iz\} = 2$

$$z = x + iy \Rightarrow iz = i(x + iy) = -y + ix \Rightarrow \text{Re}\{iz\} = -y = 2,$$

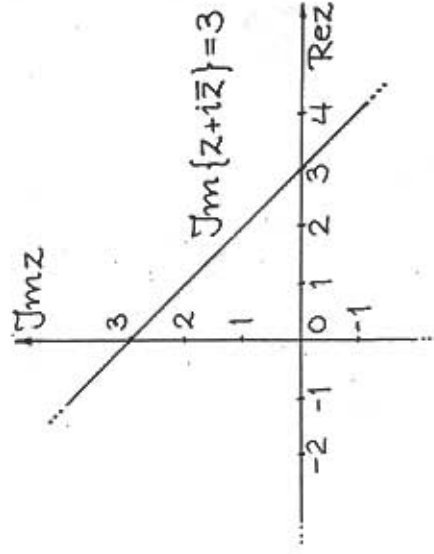
$$\text{Re}\{iz\} = 2 \Leftrightarrow -\text{Im}z = 2 \Leftrightarrow \text{Im}z = -2. \text{ (Se figur.)}$$



c)  $\text{Im}\{z+i\bar{z}\} = 3$

$z = x+iy \Rightarrow z+i\bar{z} = x+iy+i(x-iy) = x+y+i(x+y)$ ;

$\text{Im}\{z+i\bar{z}\} = 3 \Leftrightarrow x+y = 3 \Leftrightarrow \text{Rez} + \text{Jmz} = 3$  (See fig.)

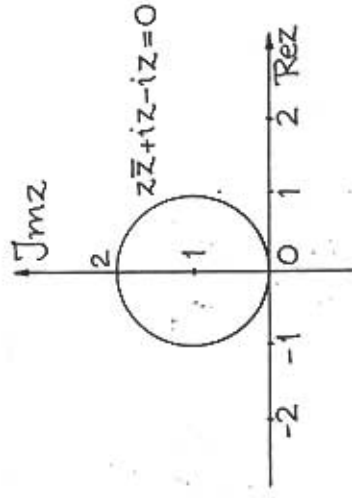


d)  $z\bar{z} + i\bar{z} - i\bar{z} = 0$

$z = x+iy \Rightarrow z\bar{z} + i\bar{z} - i\bar{z} = |z|^2 + i(z-\bar{z}) = |z|^2 + 2i\text{Jm}z =$

$= |z|^2 - 2\text{Jm}z = x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow |x+i(y-1)|^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow |z-i|^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow |z-i| = 1$  (circle).



Övning 1.100 (Sid. 59)

Lösning

(1)  $\overline{z_1+z_2} = \overline{x_1+iy_1+x_2+iy_2} = \overline{x_1+x_2+i(y_1+y_2)} =$   
 $= x_1+x_2-i(y_1+y_2) = x_1-iy_1+x_2-iy_2 =$   
 $= \overline{x_1+iy_1} + \overline{x_2+iy_2} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2}$ .

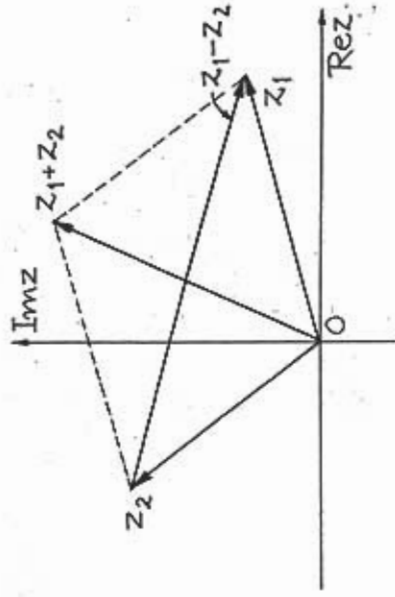
(2)  $\overline{z_1z_2} = \overline{(x_1+iy_1)(x_2+iy_2)} = \overline{x_1x_2-y_1y_2+i(x_1y_2+x_2y_1)} =$   
 $= x_1x_2-y_1y_2-i(x_1y_2+x_2y_1) =$   
 $= x_1x_2+(-iy_1)(-iy_2)+x_1(-iy_2)+x_2(-iy_1) =$   
 $= x_1(x_2-iy_2)-iy_1(x_2-iy_2) = (x_1-iy_1)(x_2-iy_2) =$   
 $= \overline{(x_1+iy_1)(x_2+iy_2)} = \overline{z_1 \cdot z_2}$ .

Övning 1.101 (Sid. 59)

Lösning

$|z_1+z_2|^2 + |z_1-z_2|^2 = (z_1+z_2)(\overline{z_1+z_2}) + (z_1-z_2)(\overline{z_1-z_2}) =$   
 $33$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (z_1 + z_2)(\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2) + (z_1 - z_2)(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2) = z_1 \bar{z}_1 + z_1 \bar{z}_2 + z_2 \bar{z}_1 + z_2 \bar{z}_2 + \\
 &+ z_2 \bar{z}_2 + z_1 \bar{z}_1 - z_1 \bar{z}_2 - z_2 \bar{z}_1 + z_2 \bar{z}_2 = 2z_1 \bar{z}_1 + 2z_2 \bar{z}_2 = \\
 &= 2|z_1|^2 + 2|z_2|^2.
 \end{aligned}$$



Summan av kvadraterna på diagonalerna

i en parallelogram är lika med summan av kvadraterna på dess sidor.

### Öving 1.102 (Sid. 59)

Lösning

a)  $\underline{z^2 + iz + 6 = 0}$

$$z = -\frac{i}{2} + \sqrt{-\frac{1}{4} - 6} = -\frac{i}{2} + \sqrt{-\frac{25}{4}} = -\frac{i}{2} \pm \frac{5i}{2} \Leftrightarrow \underline{z = 2i} \vee \underline{z = -3i}$$

b)  $\underline{z^3 - iz^2 + 4z - 4i = 0}$

$$z^2(z-i) + 4(z-i) = (z^2+4)(z-i) = (z-2i)(z+2i)(z-i) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z-2i=0 \vee z+2i=0 \vee z-i=0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{z=i} \vee \underline{z=\pm 2i}$$

### Öving 1.103 (Sid. 60)

Lösning

a) 
$$\frac{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+b}}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a+b}} = \frac{ab(a+b)(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+b})}{ab(a+b)(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a+b})} = \frac{\frac{ab(a+b)}{a} - \frac{ab(a+b)}{a+b}}{\frac{ab(a+b)}{b} - \frac{ab(a+b)}{a+b}} =$$

$$= \frac{b(a+b) - ab}{a(a+b) - ab} = \frac{ab + b^2 - ab}{a^2 + ab - ab} = \underline{\underline{\frac{b^2}{a^2}}}$$

b) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}-1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} \right) = \sqrt{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}+1 + (\sqrt{2}-1)}{(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{2}+1)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}+1 + \sqrt{2}-1}{(\sqrt{2})^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2-1} = \sqrt{2} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} = 2(\sqrt{2})^2 = 2^2 = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 + x^3 + 2x^2 + x + x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2}{(x^2-1)^2} =$$

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

d) 
$$\left( \frac{xy^{-1}z^2}{x^{-2}yz^{-1}} \right)^{-1} = (x^{1-(-2)} \cdot y^{-1-1} \cdot z^{2-(-1)})^{-1} = (x^3 y^{-2} z^3)^{-1} =$$

$$= \left( \frac{x^3 z^3}{y^2} \right)^{-1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{y^2}{x^3 z^3}}}$$

Anm. Jc) har räkningarna mening för  $x \neq \pm 1$ .



## Övning 1.104 (Sid. 61)

### Lösning

$$a) \underline{2x^2 + 8x = 1} \Leftrightarrow 2(x^2 + 4x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x + 4 = 4 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \Leftrightarrow (x+2)^2 = \left(\pm\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow x+2 = \pm\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -2 \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \vee \quad x = -2 \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$b) \underline{5x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0} \Leftrightarrow 5\left(x^2 + \frac{4}{5}x\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + \frac{4}{5}x = -\frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow x^2 + \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{4}{25} = -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{25} \Leftrightarrow \left(x + \frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{25}, \text{ ekvation-}$$

en saknar reella rötter

$$c) \underline{\frac{2x-1}{x+2} + \frac{x+2}{2x-1} = \frac{10}{3}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(2x-1)^2}{(x+2)(2x-1)} + \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+2)(2x-1)} = \frac{10}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(2x-1)^2 + (x+2)^2}{(x+2)(2x-1)} = \frac{10}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4x^2 - 4x + 1 + x^2 + 4x + 4}{2x^2 + 4x - 2} = \frac{10}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5x^2 + 5}{2x^2 + 4x - 2} = \frac{10}{3} \Leftrightarrow 3(5x^2 + 5) = 10(2x^2 + 4x - 2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 15x^2 + 15 = 20x^2 + 30x - 20 \Leftrightarrow 5x^2 + 30x - 35 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5(x^2 + 6x - 7) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x - 7 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -3 \pm 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \quad \vee \quad x = -7$$

$$d) \underline{x^3 + x^2 - 14x = 24} \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 + x - 14) = 24.$$

Eventuella heltalslösningar är faktorer i 24.

Prövning visar att  $x=4$  är en rot, vilket innebär att  $x-4$  är en faktor i  $x^3 + x^2 - 14x - 24$  (faktorsatsen). Divisionsalgoritmen ger

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 5x + 6 \\ x^3 + x^2 - 14x - 24 \quad \underline{-(x-4)} \\ \hline \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 4x^2 + 0x + 0 \\ \quad \underline{5x^2 - 14x - 24} \\ \quad \quad \underline{5x^2 - 20x + 0} \\ \quad \quad \quad \underline{6x - 24} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \underline{\Leftrightarrow 6x - 24} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \underline{0} \end{array}$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - 14x - 24 = (x-4)(x^2 + 5x + 6) = (x-4)(x+2)(x+3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-4=0 \quad \vee \quad x+2=0 \quad \vee \quad x+3=0 \Leftrightarrow x=4 \quad \vee \quad x=-2 \quad \vee \quad x=-3$$

$$e) \underline{x + \sqrt{x-9} = 11} \Leftrightarrow x-9 + \sqrt{x-9} - 2 = 0 \quad (\text{rotelvation})$$

$$t = \sqrt{x-9} \Rightarrow t^2 + t - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 1 \quad (t = -2 \text{ förkastas})$$

$$t = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-9} = 1 \Rightarrow x-9 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 10$$

$$f) \underline{x - \sqrt{x-9} = 11} \Leftrightarrow x-9 - \sqrt{x-9} - 2 = 0 \quad (\text{rotelvation})$$

$$t = \sqrt{x-9} \Rightarrow t^2 - t - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 2 \quad (t = -1 \text{ förkastas})$$

$$\sqrt{x-9} = 2 \Rightarrow x-9 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 13$$

$$g) \underline{|x-4| + |x+6| = 13} \quad (\text{Grafisk lösning följer})$$

☞ samma koordinatsystem upprättas kurvan

$$y = f(x) = |x-4| + |x+6| \text{ och linjen } y = g(x) = 13.$$

(1)  $x-4$  och  $x+6$  byter tecken i  $x=4$  resp.  $x=-6$ .

Jag delar  $x$ -axeln i tre "bitar" som följer:

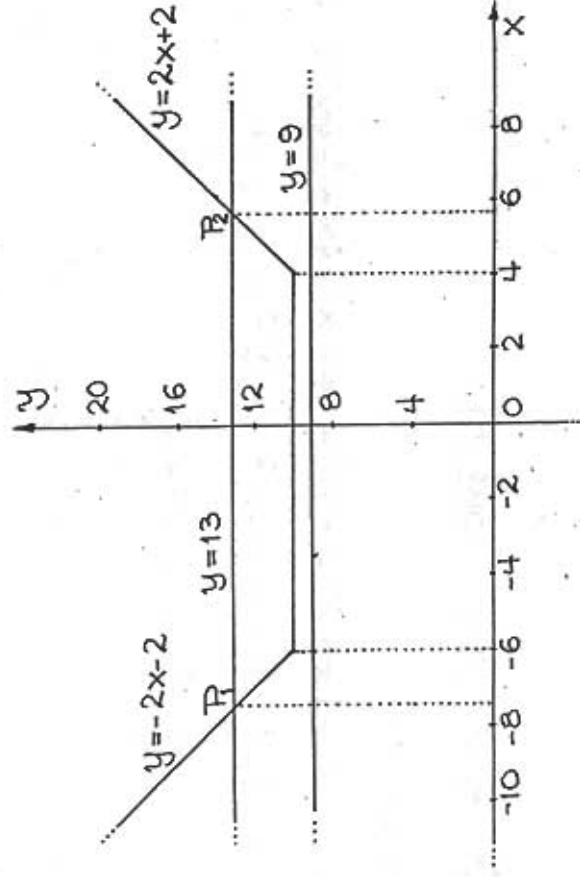
$$I_1: x < -6; \quad I_2: -6 \leq x < 4; \quad I_3: x \geq 4.$$

$$(2) x < -6 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+6 < 0 \\ x-4 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = -(x-4) - (x+6) = -2x-2;$$

$$(3) -6 \leq x < 4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -6 \leq x \Leftrightarrow x+6 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x+6| = x+6 \\ x < 4 \Leftrightarrow x-4 < 0 \Rightarrow |x-4| = -(x-4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x+6 - (x+4) = 10.$$

$$(4) x \geq 4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+6 > 0 \Rightarrow |x+6| = x+6 \\ x-4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x-4| = x-4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x+2.$$



$P_1: (-7, 5; 13)$  och  $P_2: (5, 5; 13)$  bestäms algebraiskt ( $-2x-2 = 13 = 2x+2$ ), så rötterna är

$$x_1 = -7,5 \text{ och } x_2 = 5,5.$$

b)  $|x-4| + |x+9| = 9$  saknar reella rötter, vilket framgår av diagrammet i föregående övning.

Anm. Ren algebraisk lösning är möjlig i dessa två fall.

### Övning 1.105 (Sid. 61)

#### lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } x^2 - 46x < 147 &\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 46x + 23^2 < 147 + 23^2 = 676 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x-23)^2 - 26^2 < 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-23+26)(x-23-26) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x+3)(x-49) < 0; \quad f(x) = (x+3)(x-49) \end{aligned}$$

...		-3	46	x
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x+3)}$		-	0	-
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x-46)}$		-	-	0
$\frac{\text{sgn}(f(x))}{ }$		+	0	-
		0	-	0
		+	0	+

Resultat:  $x^2 - 46x < 147 \Leftrightarrow -3 < x < 46.$

$\text{sgn}(\ ) = \text{signum}(\ ) = \text{tecknet på}(\ )$ .

Att memoreras:  $(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha < x < \beta \quad (\alpha < \beta)$ .

b)  $x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x \geq 0$

$x(x^2 - 3x + 2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2) \geq 0$

...		0	1	2	x
sgn(x)	-	0	+	+	+
sgn(x-1)	-	-	-	0	+
sgn(x-2)	-	-	-	-	0
sgn f(x)	-	0	+	0	-

$\therefore x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1 \vee x \geq 2$

c)  $\frac{x+3}{2x-5} \geq 3$

$\frac{x+3}{2x-5} - 3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+3-3(2x-5)}{2x-5} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{18-5x}{2x-5} \geq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5(18/5-x)}{2(x-5/2)} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{18/5-x}{x-5/2} \geq 0$

...		5/2	18/5	x
sgn(18/5-x)	+	+	0	-
sgn(x-5/2)	-	-	+	+
sgn f(x)	-	+	0	-

$\therefore \frac{x+3}{2x-5} \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{2} < x < \frac{18}{5}$

d)  $\frac{1}{x} > \frac{x}{2} \geq \frac{2}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x} > \frac{x}{2} \geq \frac{2}{x} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} < \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{x} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2-2}{2x} < 0 \\ \frac{x}{2} \geq \frac{2}{x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} - \frac{2}{x} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2-4}{2x} \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{(x+\sqrt{2})(x-\sqrt{2})}{2x} < 0 \\ \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{2x} \geq 0 \end{cases} ; \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{(x+\sqrt{2})(x-\sqrt{2})}{2x} < 0 & (1) \\ g(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{2x} \geq 0 & (2) \end{cases}$

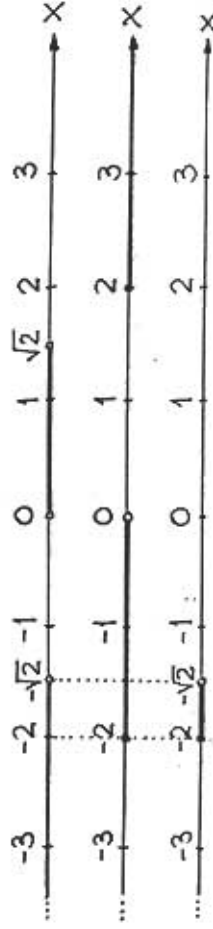
...		$-\sqrt{2}$	0	$\sqrt{2}$	x
sgn(x+\sqrt{2})	-	0	+	+	+
sgn(2x)	-	-	-	+	+
sgn(x-\sqrt{2})	-	-	-	-	0
sgn f(x)	-	0	+	-	0

$f(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < -\sqrt{2} \vee 0 < x < \sqrt{2}$

...		-2	0	2	x
sgn(x+2)	-	0	+	+	+
sgn(2x)	-	-	-	+	+
sgn(x-2)	-	-	-	-	0
sgn g(x)	-	0	+	-	0

$g(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 < x < 0 \vee x \geq 2$

Jag bestämmer härnäst de x som satisfierar såväl (1) som (2).

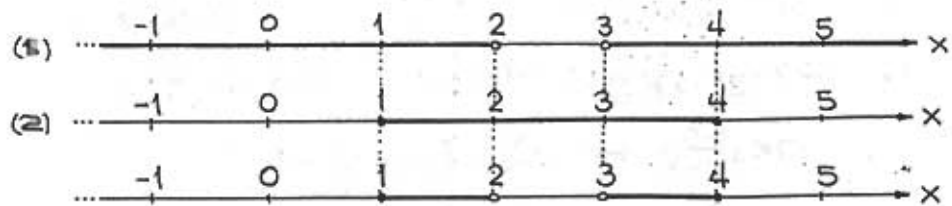


Resultat:  $-2 < x < -\sqrt{2}$  är villkoren för x.

e)  $1 < |2x-5| \leq 3$

$\begin{cases} 1 < |2x-5| \\ |2x-5| \leq 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x-5 > 1 \vee 2x-5 < -1 \\ -3 \leq 2x-5 \leq 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 3 \vee x < 2 \\ 1 \leq x \leq 4 \end{cases} \quad (2)$

De x som uppfyller (1) och (2) bestäms härnäst:



Resultat: Villkoren för  $x$  är  $1 < x < 2$  eller  $3 < x < 4$ .

f)  $\left| \frac{2x+1}{x-1} \right| \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow |2x+1| \leq |x-1|, x \neq 1.$

$$|2x+1| \leq |x-1| \Rightarrow (2x+1)^2 \leq (x-1)^2 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2+4x+1 \leq x^2-2x+1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2+6x \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x(x+2) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{-2 \leq x \leq 0}.$$

Anm. Villkoren  $x \neq 1$  påverkar inget.

### Övning 1.106 (Sid. 61)

#### Lösning

a)  $P_1: (0, 4), P_2: (3, 0); y - y_1 = k(x - x_1).$

$$k = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{0 - 4}{3 - 0} = -\frac{4}{3};$$

$$y - 4 = -\frac{4}{3}(x - 0) \Leftrightarrow y + \frac{4}{3}x = 4 \Leftrightarrow \underline{4x + 3y = 12}.$$

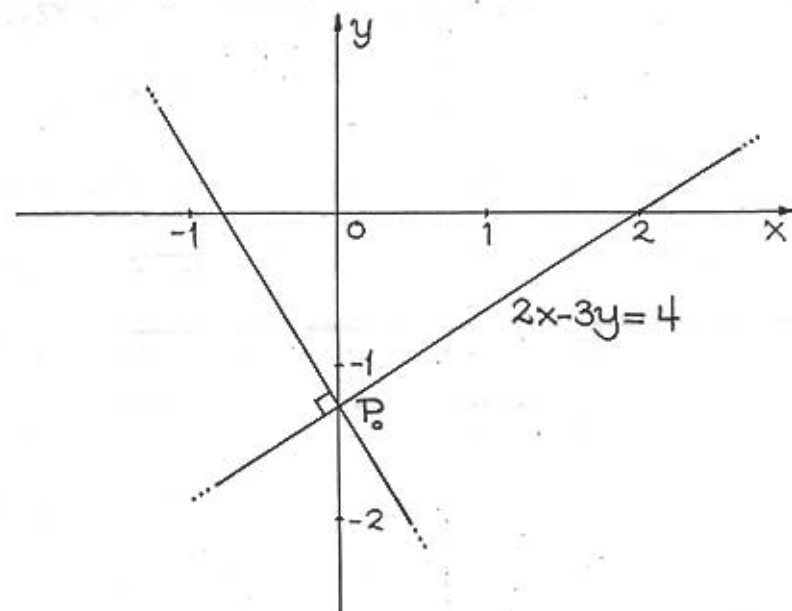
b)  $P_1: (3, 4), P_2: (1, -1); y - y_1 = k(x - x_1).$

$$k = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-1 - 4}{1 - 3} = \frac{-5}{-2} = \frac{5}{2};$$

$$y - 4 = \frac{5}{2}(x - 3) \Leftrightarrow 2(y - 4) = 5(x - 3) \Leftrightarrow \underline{5x - 2y = 7}.$$

### Övning 1.107 (Sid. 61)

#### Lösning



$$2x - 3y = 4 \Leftrightarrow 3y = 2x - 4 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow k = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow k' = -\frac{1}{k} = -\frac{3}{2} = \text{normalens } k\text{-värde}.$$

$P_0: (0, -4/3)$  fås för  $x=0$  i linjens ekvation

Normalens ekvation blir alltså

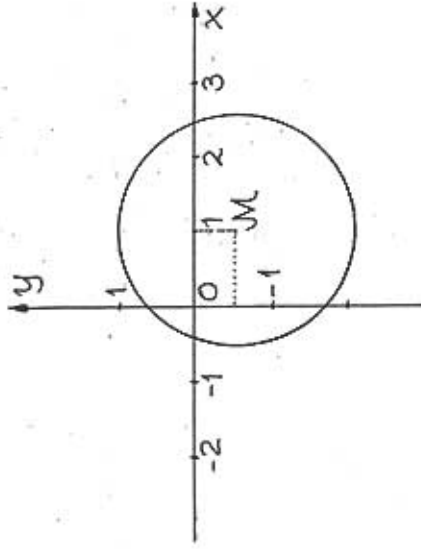
$$y - (-\frac{4}{3}) = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 0) \Leftrightarrow y + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{9x + 6y + 8 = 0}$$

### Övning 1.108 (Sid. 61)

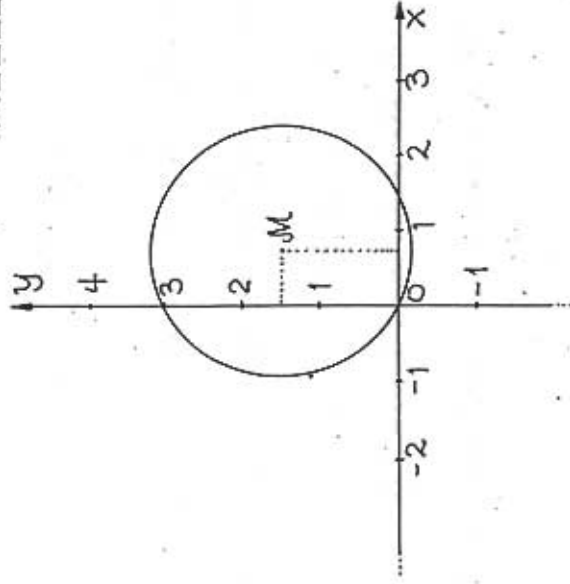
#### Lösning

a)  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + y = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 + y + \frac{1}{4} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 + (y+\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{9}{4}; \quad M: (1, -\frac{1}{2}), \quad r = \frac{3}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 2x^2 + 2y^2 = 3x + 6y &\Leftrightarrow 2(x^2 + y^2) = 3x + 6y \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{2}x + 3y \Leftrightarrow x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + y^2 - 3y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{16} + y^2 - 3y + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{16} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9 \cdot 5}{16} = (\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{4})^2 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x - \frac{3}{4})^2 + (y - \frac{3}{2})^2 = (\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{4})^2; \quad M: (\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{2}), \quad r = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{4} \end{aligned}$$



### Övning 1.109 (Sid. 61)

Lösning

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ y = 2x + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + (2x+c)^2 = 5 \Leftrightarrow 5x^2 + 4cx + 5 - c^2 = 5 - c^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5(x^2 + \frac{4c}{5}x) = 5 - c^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + \frac{4c}{5}x = 1 - \frac{c^2}{5} \Leftrightarrow x^2 + \frac{4c}{5}x + \frac{4c^2}{25} = 1 - \frac{c^2}{5} + \frac{4c^2}{25} \Leftrightarrow (x + \frac{2c}{5})^2 = 1 - \frac{c^2}{25}; \quad (*)$$

Linjen skär cirkeln då och endast då (\*)

har reella rötter, dvs när  $1 - c^2/25 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow |c| \leq 5$ .

$$-5 < c < 5 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ skärningspunkter.}$$

Resultat:  $c = \pm 5 \Rightarrow 1$  skärningspunkt.

$$c > 5 \text{ d. } c < -5 \Rightarrow \text{ingen skärningspunkt.}$$

### Övning 1.110 (Sid. 61)

Lösning

$$\overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{100} \quad \Delta x \quad \text{(m)}$$

Akilles och sköldpaddan har ... springit lika lång tid. Om sköldpaddan har hunnit

$\Delta x$  meter, så har Akilles, som springer 100

gänger fortare, hurmit i kapp den  $100 + \Delta x$  meter från starten. Om  $\Delta t$  är tiden komparanterna har slagits, så har vi att

$$\Delta t = \frac{100 + \Delta x}{100v} = \frac{\Delta x}{v} \Leftrightarrow \frac{100 + \Delta x}{100} \Delta x = \Delta x \Leftrightarrow 100 \Delta x = 100 + \Delta x \Leftrightarrow 99 \cdot \Delta x = 100 \Leftrightarrow \Delta x = \frac{100}{99} \text{ meter.}$$

### Övning 1.111 (Sid. 61)

#### Lösning

Bakhyulets omkrets är  $x$  meter.

Framhyulets omkrets är  $x - 0,5$  meter.

Bakhyulets varvtal är  $y$ .

Framhyulets varvtal är  $y + 100$ .

$$(1) \quad xy = (x - 0,5)(y + 100) = 1000. \quad (\text{ekvationssystem})$$

$$(2) \quad xy = (x - \frac{1}{2})(y + 100) = xy + 100x - \frac{1}{2}y - 50 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}y = 100x - 50 \Leftrightarrow y = 100(2x - 1)$$

$$(3) \quad xy = 1000 \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} 100(2x - 1)x = 1000 \Leftrightarrow (2x - 1)x = 10 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - x = 10 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x = 5 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{5}{2}.$$

Svar: Framhyulets omkrets är 2 meter och bakhyulets 2,5 meter.

### Övning 1.112 (Sid. 61)

#### Lösning

$$(1) \quad \frac{a}{c} < \frac{b}{d} \Leftrightarrow cd \cdot \frac{a}{c} < cd \cdot \frac{b}{d} \Leftrightarrow ad < bc \Leftrightarrow ad + ac < bc + ac$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a(d+c) < (b+a)c \Leftrightarrow \frac{a(c+d)}{c(c+d)} < \frac{(b+a)c}{c(c+d)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{c} < \frac{a+b}{c+d};$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{a}{c} < \frac{b}{d} \stackrel{(1)}{\Leftrightarrow} ad < bc \Leftrightarrow ad + bd < bc + bd \Leftrightarrow (a+b)d < (c+d)b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(a+b)d}{(c+d)d} < \frac{(c+d)b}{(c+d)d} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a+b}{c+d} < \frac{b}{d};$$

(3) Ur (1) och (2) följer att  $\frac{a}{c} < \frac{a+b}{c+d} < \frac{b}{d}$ .

### Övning 1.113 (Sid. 61)

#### Lösning

Påstående:  $\sqrt{3}$  är irrationellt.

Bevis: (Motsägelsebevis).

Ett reellt tal är antingen rationellt eller irrationellt. Antag således att  $\sqrt{3}$  inte är irrationellt. Detta kommer att leda till en motsägelse. Men om  $\sqrt{3}$  är rationellt så existerar heltal  $p$  och  $q$  s.a.  $\sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q}$  och s.a. bråket  $\frac{p}{q}$  är förkortat så långt som möjligt.



$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q} \Leftrightarrow 3 = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^2 = \frac{p^2}{q^2} \Leftrightarrow p^2 = 3q^2. \quad (*)$$

Det innebär att 3 delar  $p^2$ , vilket är det-

samma som att  $p$  är en multipel av 3:

$p = 3r$ , för ngt heltaligt  $r$ . Insättning i (\*)

$$\Rightarrow (3r)^2 = 3q^2 \Leftrightarrow 9r^2 = 3q^2 \Leftrightarrow q^2 = 3r^2 \Rightarrow 3 \text{ faktor}$$

i  $q^2$  och därmed i  $q$ . Jag har kommit fram

till att 3 är faktor i såväl  $p$  som  $q$ . Men

detta motsäger antagandet (till) att  $\frac{p}{q}$  är

förkortat så långt som möjligt. Det finns

alltså inga  $p$  och  $q$  s.a.  $\sqrt{3} = p/q$ , varav följer

att  $\sqrt{3}$  är irrationellt.

### Övning 1.114 (Sid. 62)

Lösning

$a_n = a + (n-1)d, n=1,2,3,\dots$  (aritmetisk följd).

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = 3 \Rightarrow a+d=3 \\ a_6 = 11 \Rightarrow a+5d=11 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a+d=3 \\ 3+4d=11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ d=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_n = 2n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{50} (2n-1) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{50} n - \sum_{n=1}^{50} 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 50 \cdot 51 - 50 = 50^2.$$

Svar: Den sökta summan är 2500.

### Övning 1.115 (Sid. 62)

Lösning

$a_n = a \cdot k^{n-1}, n=1,2,3,\dots$  (geometrisk följd).

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = 2 \Rightarrow ak = 2 \\ a_4 = 4 \Rightarrow ak^3 = 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ak = 2 \\ 2k^2 = 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ak = 2 \\ k^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{10} a_k = \sum_{k=1}^{10} (\sqrt{2})^k = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{2})^{10} - 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{31}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = 62 + 31\sqrt{2}.$$

### Övning 1.116 (Sid. 62)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \sum_{k=0}^n (2k+2^k) &= 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k = 2 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{2-1} = \\ &= n^2 + n + 2^{n+1} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 1.117 (Sid. 62)

Lösning

$$\text{(1) Bet nr 1: } \tau_1 = \frac{9/2}{v_1} + \frac{5/2}{v_2} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{v_2} \right) = \frac{9}{H};$$

$\frac{1}{H} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{v_2} \right)$  definierar det harmoniska medel-

Övning 1.119 (Sid. 62)Lösning

$$a) |3+5i|^3 = |3+5i|^3 = (\sqrt{3^2+5^2})^3 = (34^{1/2})^3 = 34^{3/2}$$

$$b) \left| \frac{4-5i}{2+3i} \right| = \frac{|4-5i|}{|2+3i|} = \frac{\sqrt{4^2+5^2}}{\sqrt{2^2+3^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{41}}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$c) \frac{i}{1-i} - \frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{i^2}{1+i} - \frac{1}{1+i} = -\frac{2}{1+i} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{i}{1-i} - \frac{1}{1+i} \right| = \left| -\frac{2}{1+i} \right| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

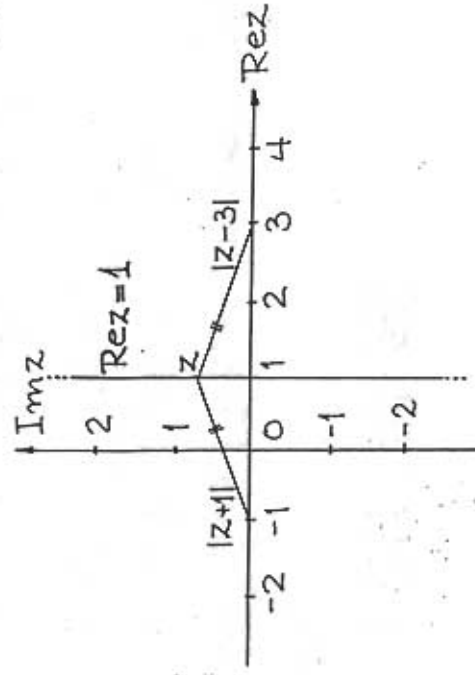
Övning 1.120 (Sid. 62)Lösning

$$a) |z-3| = |z+1|$$

$$|z-3|^2 = |z+1|^2 \Leftrightarrow (z-3)(\bar{z}-3) = (z+1)(\bar{z}+1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (z-3)(\bar{z}-3) = (z+1)(\bar{z}+1) \Leftrightarrow z\bar{z} - 3(z+\bar{z}) + 9 = z\bar{z} +$$

$$+ z + \bar{z} + 1 \Leftrightarrow 4(z+\bar{z}) = 8 \Leftrightarrow 8 \operatorname{Re} z = 8 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re} z = 1$$



värdet av  $v_1$  och  $v_2$ ;  $H = \frac{2v_1v_2}{v_1+v_2}$ .

$$(2) \text{ Båt nr 2: } s = \frac{\tau_2}{2}v_1 + \frac{\tau_2}{2}v_2 = \tau_2 \cdot \frac{v_1+v_2}{2} = \tau_2 A \Leftrightarrow \tau_2 = \frac{s}{A};$$

(3) Jag har visat tidigare att  $A \geq G$ , där  $G = \sqrt{v_1v_2}$ .

$$\frac{A}{G} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{H} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{v_2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_1+v_2}{v_1v_2} = \frac{A}{G^2} \cdot \frac{1}{G} \cdot \frac{1}{G} \geq \frac{1}{G} \Leftrightarrow H \leq G$$

$$\Rightarrow H \leq A \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{A} \leq \frac{1}{H} \Leftrightarrow \frac{s}{A} \leq \frac{s}{H} \Leftrightarrow \tau_2 < \tau_1$$

Svar: Den första båtens tar tiden  $s \cdot \frac{v_1+v_2}{2v_1v_2}$

och den andra  $s \cdot \frac{2}{v_1+v_2}$ ; den andra båten är

snabbast.

Övning 1.118 (Sid. 62)Lösning

$$a) (a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 \quad (\text{kubregeln})$$

$$(2-3i)^3 = (2+(-3i))^3 = 2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot (-3i) + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3i)^2 + (-3i)^3 =$$

$$= 8 - 36i - 54 + 27i = -46 - 9i$$

$$b) \frac{5+2i}{1+2i} = \frac{(5+2i)(2-i)}{(2+i)(2-i)} = \frac{10-5i+4i+2}{2^2+1^2} = \frac{12-i}{5} = \frac{12}{5} - \frac{1}{5}i$$

$$c) \frac{1}{(2i-1)^2} = \frac{1}{-4+1-4i} = \frac{1}{-3-4i} = -\frac{1}{3+4i} = -\frac{3-4i}{(3+4i)(3-4i)} =$$

$$= -\frac{3-4i}{3^2+4^2} = -\frac{3-4i}{25} = -\frac{3}{25} + \frac{4}{25}i$$

Svara med Re- och Im-delen separerade.

forts

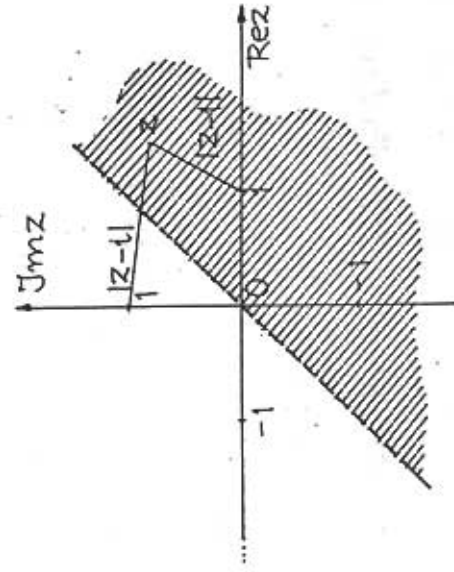
b)  $\underline{|z-1| > |z-1|}$

$$|z-1|^2 > |z-1|^2 \Leftrightarrow (z-1)(\overline{z-1}) > (z-1)(\overline{z-1}) \Leftrightarrow$$

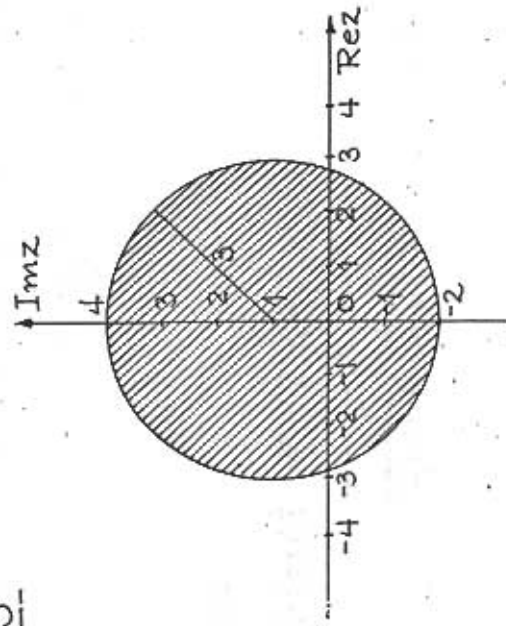
$$\Leftrightarrow (z-1)(\overline{z+1}) > (z-1)(\overline{z-1}) \Leftrightarrow z\overline{z} + i(z-\overline{z}) + 1 > z\overline{z} -$$

$$-z-\overline{z} + 1 \Leftrightarrow i(z-\overline{z}) > -(z+\overline{z}) \Leftrightarrow 2i \operatorname{Im} z > -2 \operatorname{Re} z$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\operatorname{Im} z > -\operatorname{Re} z \Leftrightarrow \underline{\operatorname{Im} z < \operatorname{Re} z} \quad (y < x).$$



c)  $\underline{|z-4i| \leq 3}$



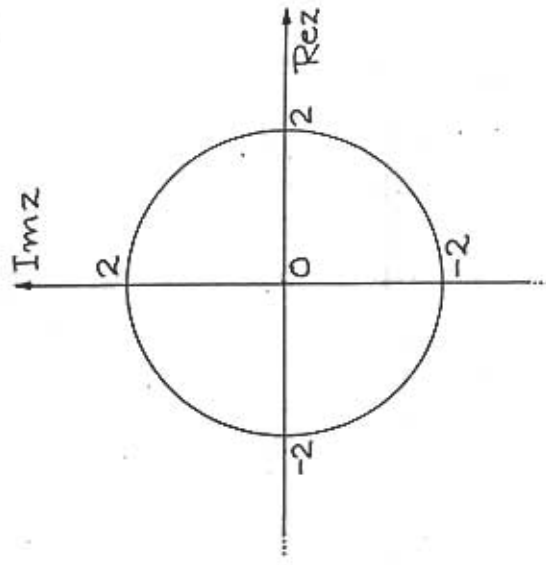
d)  $\underline{|z-4i| = 2|z-1|}$

$$|z-4i|^2 = 4|z-1|^2 \Leftrightarrow (z-4i)(\overline{z-4i}) = 4(z-1)(\overline{z-1}) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (z-4i)(\overline{z}+4i) = 4(z-1)(\overline{z}+1) \Leftrightarrow z\overline{z} + 4i(z-\overline{z}) + 16 =$$

$$= 4(z\overline{z} + i(z-\overline{z}) + 1) = 4z\overline{z} + 4i(z-\overline{z}) + 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3z\overline{z} = 12 \Leftrightarrow z\overline{z} = 4 \Leftrightarrow |z|^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow \underline{|z| = 2}.$$



Funktioner

2.

Testövning 2.1 (Sid. 67)Lösning

a)  $f(x) = 1/x$

f är definierad för alla  $x$  utom  $x=0$  (man får inte dividera med 0);  $D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 0\}$ .  
 Ekvationen  $f(x) = k$  har (exakt) en rot utom för  $a=0$ ;  $f$  antar alla värden utom  $y=0$ ;  
 $V_f = \{y \in \mathbb{R} : y \neq 0\}$ .

b)  $f(x) = 1/\sqrt{x-1}$

$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x-1 > 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 1\} = ]1, \infty[.$

$$f(x) = a > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} = a \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} = a^2 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = \frac{1}{a^2} \Leftrightarrow x = 1 + \frac{1}{a^2} > 1.$$

$f(x) = a$ ,  $a > 0$ , har (exakt) en rot, dvs  $f$  antar alla positiva värden, för  $x > 1$ ;  
 $V_f = \mathbb{R}_+ =$  mängden av de positiva reella talen.

Resultat: a)  $D_f = V_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ ; b)  $D_f = ]1, \infty[$ ,  $V_f = \mathbb{R}_+$ .

Testövning 2.2 (Sid. 67)Lösning

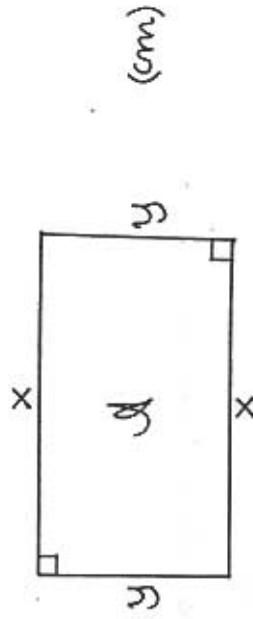
$f(x) = x^2 - x$

a)  $f(10) = 10^2 - 10 = 100 - 10 = 90$ .

b)  $f(u) = u^2 - u \Rightarrow f(x-1) = (x-1)^2 - (x-1) = x^2 - 3x + 2$ .

c)  $f(a^2) = (a^2)^2 - a^2 = a^4 - a^2$ .

$$d) f(v) = v^2 - v \Rightarrow f(f(x)) = (f(x))^2 - f(x) = (x^2 - x)^2 - (x^2 - x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - x^2 + x = x^4 - 2x^3 + x$$

Testövning 2.3 (Sid. 67)Lösning

$$2x + 2y = 20 \Leftrightarrow 2(x+y) = 2 \cdot 10 \Leftrightarrow x+y = 10 \Leftrightarrow y = 10-x$$

$$x > 0 \wedge y > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \wedge 10-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \wedge x < 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < x < 10.$$

$$A = f(x) = x \cdot y = x(10-x), \quad 0 < x < 10.$$

Resultat:  $f(x) = 10x - x^2, \quad 0 < x < 10.$

## Testövning 2.4 (Sid. 68)

### Lösning

$$f(u) = \sqrt{u-1}, \quad u \geq 1.$$

$$g(v) = v^2 + 1, \quad -\infty < v < \infty.$$

$$(1) f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^2 + 1) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1 - 1} = \sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$u > 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 > 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow -\infty < x < \infty.$$

$$f \circ g: x \mapsto |x|, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (D_{f \circ g} = \mathbb{R}).$$

$$(2) g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = (\sqrt{x-1})^2 + 1 = x - 1 + 1 = x;$$

$$g \circ f: x \mapsto x, \quad x \geq 1. \quad (D_{g \circ f} = [1, \infty[).$$

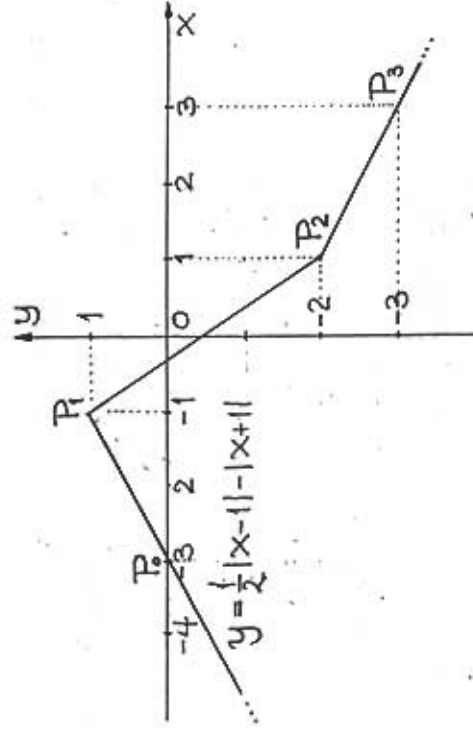
## Testövning 2.5 (Sid. 72)

### Lösning

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

Grafen till  $f$  är en bruten linje i  $xy$ -planet (f är styckvis linjär); "brytpunkterna" är nollställena till  $x+1$  och  $x-1$ , dvs.  $x = \pm 1$ ; motsvarande punkter på grafen är  $P_1: (-1, 1)$  och  $P_2: (1, -2)$ . För att upprita grafen be-

höver vi ytterligare två punkter "utanför" dessa två;  $P_0: (-3, 0)$  och  $P_3: (3, -3)$  duger bra.



### Annan lösning (analytisk)

Punkterna  $x = \pm 1$  delar  $x$ -axeln i 3 diskreta avsnitt, enligt nedan:

$$x < -1, \quad -1 \leq x < 1, \quad x \geq 1$$

$$(1) \quad x < -1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+1 < 0 \Rightarrow |x+1| = -(x+1) \\ x-1 < -2 < 0 \Rightarrow |x-1| = -(x-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow y =$$

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

$$(2) \quad -1 \leq x < 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \leq x \Leftrightarrow x+1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow |x+1| = x+1 \\ x < 1 \Leftrightarrow x-1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow |x-1| = -(x-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - (x+1) = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} - x - 1 = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad x \geq 1 &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+1 \geq 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow |x+1| = x+1 \\ x-1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow |x-1| = x-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - (x+1) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}x - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Sammanfattningsvis fås

$$f(x) = \frac{|x-1| - |x+1|}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}, & x < -1 \\ -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

### Testövning 2.6 (Sid. 72)

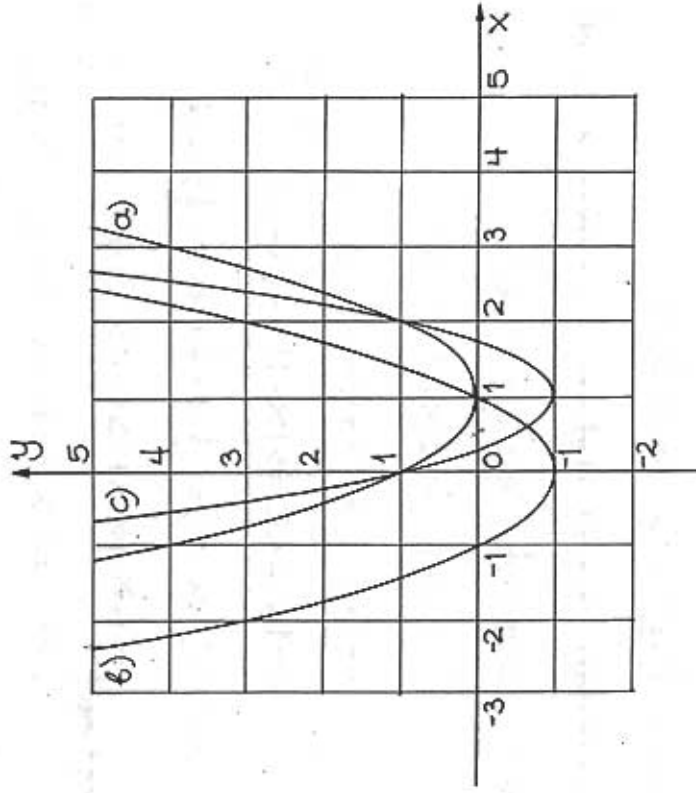
Lösning

Kurvan  $y = x^2$  är en välbekant parabel.

- a) Man får kurvan  $y = (x-1)^2$  gm förskjutning av kurvan  $y = x^2$  1 enhet åt höger.  
 b) Kurvan  $y = x^2 - 1$  är en  $y = x^2$  kurva förskjutet 1 enhet nedåt.

- c)  $y = 2(x-1)^2 - 1$  är parabeln  $y = 2x^2$  förskjutet 1 enhet åt höger och en enhet nedåt.

Anm. Kurvan  $y = 2x^2$  har samma topp (minimipunkt) som  $y = x^2$  men är "brantare".



### Testövning 2.7 (Sid. 72)

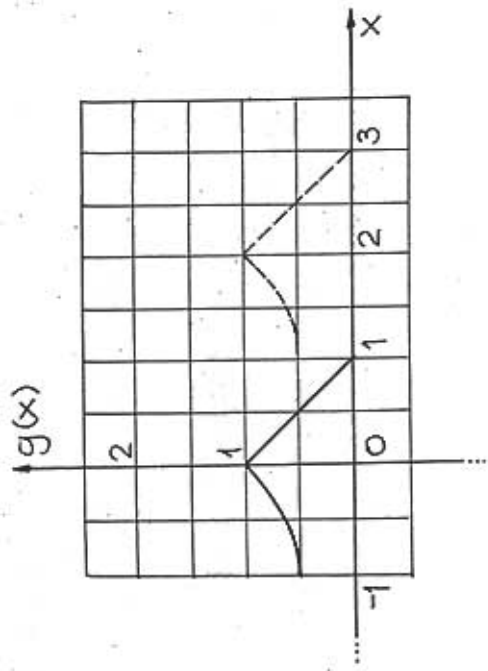
Lösning

$$y = f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 3-x, & 2 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

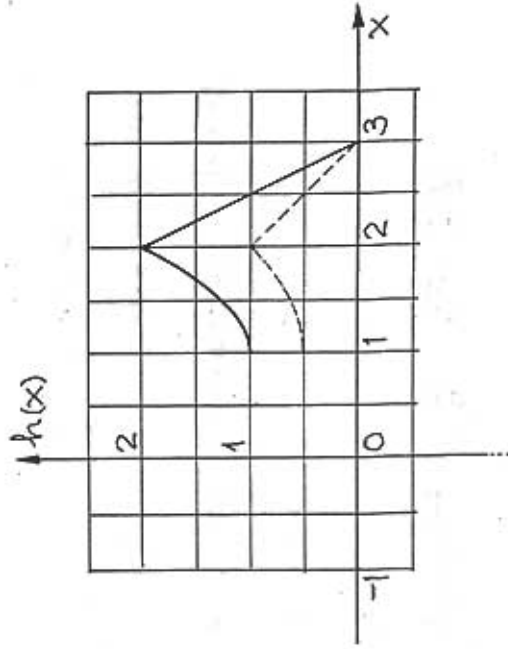
$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } g(x) = f(x+2) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x+2-1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq x+2 \leq 2 \\ 3-(x+2), & 2 < x+2 \leq 3 \end{cases} = \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ 1-x, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

På nästa sida finns graferna uppritade.

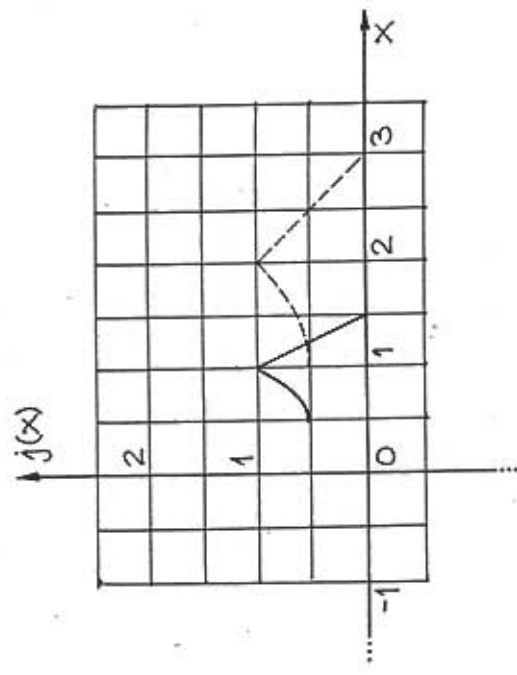




b)  $h(x) = 2f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + 1, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 6 - 2x, & 2 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$  (Se fig. nedan).



c)  $j(x) = f(2x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(2x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq 2x \leq 2 \\ 3 - 2x, & 2 < 2x \leq 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}, & \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1 \\ 3 - 2x, & 1 < x \leq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$



Anm. Lös även författarens ledning/facit.

Testövning 2.8 (Sid. 77)

Lösning

a)  $f(x) = x + 2$

$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow x_1 + 2 = x_2 + 2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow f$  injektiv.

$y = x + 2 \Leftrightarrow x = y - 2 = f^{-1}(y)$ .

Resultat: Inverterbar;  $f^{-1}(x) = x - 2$ .

b)  $f(x) = 1/(x-1), x \neq 1$ .

$x_1 \neq x_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x_1-1} \neq \frac{1}{x_2-1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x_1-1} \neq \frac{1}{x_2-1} \Leftrightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$

$\Leftrightarrow f$  injektiv, dus inverterbar.

$$y = \frac{1}{x-1} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = \frac{1}{y} \Leftrightarrow x = 1 + \frac{1}{y} = f^{-1}(y).$$

Resultat:  $f$  inverterbar;  $f^{-1}(x) = 1 + 1/y$ ,  $y \neq 0$ .

### Testövning 2.9 (Sid. 77)

#### Lösning

a)  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$

$$x^2 + 2x = y \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \pm \sqrt{1+y}, \quad y \geq -1.$$

För varje  $y > -1$  finns två olika  $x$ , så  $f$  är inte injektiv/inverterbar.

Anm.  $f$  injektiv:  $x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ .

$f$  ej injektiv: Det existerar  $x_1, x_2 \in D_f$

s.a.  $x_1 \neq x_2$  och  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ .

b)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^4+1}$

$$x \neq 0 \Rightarrow -x \neq x \text{ och } f(-x) = \frac{1}{(-x)^4+1} = \frac{1}{x^4+1} = f(x) \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow f$  icke-injektiv.

### Övning 2.10 (Sid. 78)

#### Lösning

a)  $f(x) = x/(x-1)$ .

$f$  är definierad för alla  $x \neq 1$  (man får inte dividera med 0);  $D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 1\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$ .

$$\frac{x}{x-1} = y \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1+1}{x-1} = y \Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} = y \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} = y-1;$$

$f$  kan inte anta värdet 1, ty då är  $\frac{1}{x-1} = 0$  vilket inte håller för något  $x$ .

Resultat:  $D_f = V_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$ .

b)  $f(x) = \sqrt{3x-x^2}$

(1) Det som står under rottecknet ska vara  $\geq 0$ .

$$g(x) = 3x - x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x(3-x) \geq 0.$$

$\text{sgn}(x)$	0	3	$x$
$\text{sgn}(3-x)$	-	+	+
$\text{sgn}g(x)$	+	+	-

$$g(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 3 \Leftrightarrow D_f = [0, 3].$$

(2)  $g(x) = 3x - x^2 = \frac{9}{4} - (x - \frac{3}{2})^2 \leq \frac{9}{4}$ ;

$g$  antar sitt maximum (största värdet)  $\frac{9}{4}$  för  $x = \frac{3}{2}$ ; man kan rita och se. (Haha!)

(3)  $0 \leq g(x) \leq \frac{9}{4} \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \sqrt{g(x)} \leq \sqrt{9/4} \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{3}{2}$ .

Resultat:  $D_f = [0, 3]$ ,  $V_f = [0, \frac{3}{2}]$ .

Övning 2.11 (Sid. 78)

Lösning

a)  $f(x) = \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}$

$$f(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} = -\left(1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}+1}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}+1} - 1, \quad x > 0;$$

$$x_1 \neq x_2 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x_1} \neq \sqrt{x_2} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x_1} + 1 \neq \sqrt{x_2} + 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1} + 1} \neq$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_2} + 1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{x_1} + 1} \neq \frac{2}{\sqrt{x_2} + 1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{x_1} + 1} - 1 \neq \frac{2}{\sqrt{x_2} + 1} - 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$\Leftrightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \Rightarrow f$  injektiv/inverterbar.

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}+1} - 1 = y \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}+1} = y+1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{2} = \frac{1}{y+1} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x}+1 = \frac{2}{y+1} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{y+1} - 1 = \frac{1-y}{1+y} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{1-y}{1+y}\right)^2 = f^{-1}(y).$$

Resultat:  $f^{-1}(x) = \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^2, \quad -1 < x \leq 1.$

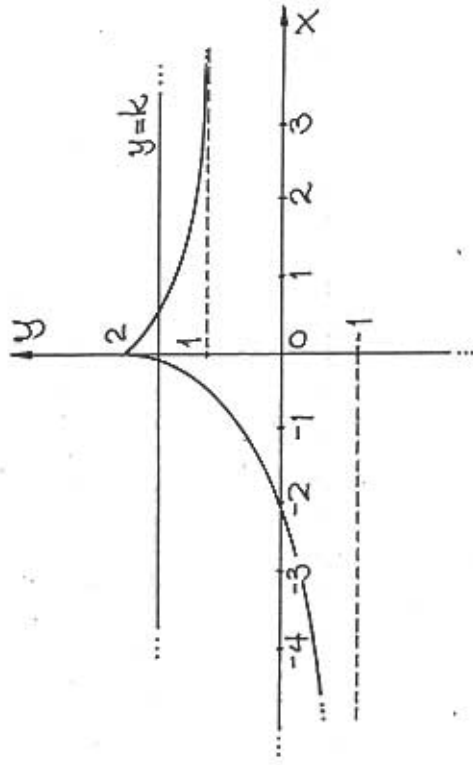
Anm.  $f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}+1} = y+1 > 0 \Rightarrow y > -1. \quad (**)$

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{1-y}{1+y} > 0 \Leftrightarrow -1 < y \leq 1. \quad (**)$$

I facit står det  $D_{f^{-1}}: x \neq -1$ . Detta är fel.

$f$  är strängt avtagande, så  $f(\infty) < f(x) \leq f(0)$ .

b)  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{|x|+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{x+2}{x+1}, & x > 0 \\ \frac{x+2}{-x+1}, & x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1}{x+1}, & x > 0 \\ -1 - \frac{3}{x-1}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$  (se fig.)



$f$  är ingen monoton funktion (strängt växande el. strängt avtagande) så den är icke-injektiv; invers saknas således.

Anm.  $f$  injektiv:  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$ . Form uppfyller inte detta i  $1 < f(x) < 2$ , dvs  $f(x) = k, 1 < k < 2$ , har två rötter.

Övning 2.12 (Sid. 78)

Lösning

$$f(u) = \sqrt{1-u^2}, \quad -1 \leq u \leq 1; \quad g(v) = \sqrt{1+v^2}, \quad -\infty < v < \infty.$$

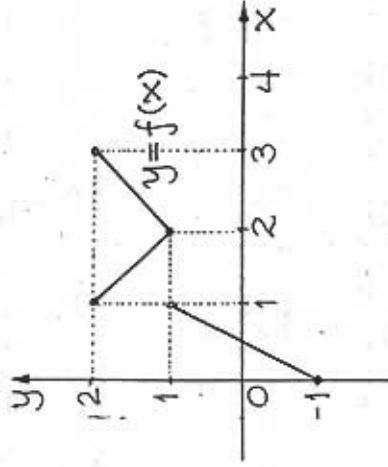
$$a) g(f(x)) = \sqrt{1+f(x)^2} = \sqrt{1+1-x^2} = \sqrt{2-x^2}, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1.$$

$$b) f(g(x)) = \sqrt{1-g(x)^2} = \sqrt{1-(1+x^2)} = \sqrt{-x^2}, \quad x=0.$$

### Övning 2.13 (Sid. 78)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 3-x, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ x-1, & 2 \leq x < 3 \end{cases}$$



Anm.  $f$  är styckvis linjär;  $D_f = [0, 3[$ ,  $V_f = \{1, 2\}$ .

### Testövning 2.14 (Sid. 82)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad & \underline{2 \ln x + \ln(x+3)} = \underline{\ln(x+1) + \ln 2} \\ & \ln x^2 + \ln(x+3) = \ln(x+1) + \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln x^2(x+3) = \\ & = \ln 2(x+1) \Leftrightarrow x^2(x+3) = 2(x+1) \Leftrightarrow x^3 + 3x^2 = 2x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ rot} \Rightarrow x-1 \text{ faktor.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 4x + 2 \\ \underline{x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 2} \quad | \quad x-1 \\ \hline \Leftrightarrow x^3 - x^2 + 0x + 0 \\ \quad \underline{4x^2 - 2x - 2} \\ \quad \quad \underline{4x^2 - 4x + 0} \\ \quad \quad \quad \underline{2x - 2} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \underline{2x - 2} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \underline{0} \end{array}$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 2 = (x-1)(x^2 + 4x + 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 0 \vee$$

$$\vee x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \vee x = -2 \pm \sqrt{2}.$$

Räkningarna har mening endast för

$$x > 0, \text{ ty } D_{\ln} = \mathbb{R}_+.$$

Resultat:  $x=1$ .

Anm.  $\exists \Leftrightarrow$  underförstås:  $\ln u = \ln v \Leftrightarrow u=v$ ,

das  $\ln$ -funktionen är en-entydig.

$$b) \quad \underline{\ln(x^2-2)} \leq \underline{\ln x}$$

$\ln$ -funktionen är strängt växande, dvs

$$\underline{0 < u < v} \Rightarrow \underline{\ln u < \ln v}.$$

$$(1) \quad x^2 - 2 \leq x \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+1)(x-2) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{-1 \leq x \leq 2}.$$

forts

(2) Villkoren för  $x$  ges av  $x^2 - 2 > 0$  och  $x > 0$ ,  
dvs  $x > \sqrt{2}$ . Detta kombinerat med  $-1 \leq x \leq 2$   
ger lösningsmängden  $\sqrt{2} < x \leq 2$ .

Resultat: De  $x$  som löser olikheten uppfyller dubbelolikheten  $\sqrt{2} < x \leq 2$ .

Testövning 2.15 (Sid. 82)

Lösning

$$x, y > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} > 0; D_m = \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$x = \frac{x}{y} \cdot y \Leftrightarrow \ln x = \ln\left(\frac{x}{y} \cdot y\right) \stackrel{!}{=} \ln \frac{x}{y} + \ln y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{x}{y} = \ln x - \ln y.$$

$\int \stackrel{!}{=} \text{underförstås regeln (2.4).}$

Testövning 2.16 (Sid. 82)

Lösning

$$(2.3) \ln 1 = 0; (2.4) \ln xy = \ln x + \ln y, x, y > 0;$$

$$(2.5) \ln\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \ln x - \ln y, x, y > 0; (2.6) \ln \frac{1}{x} = -\ln x.$$

$$(1) P=0: \forall L = \ln x^0 = \ln 1 = 0, \text{ enl. (2.3);}$$

$$HL = 0 \cdot \ln x = 0.$$

$$(2) P=1: \ln x^1 = \ln x = 1 \cdot \ln x.$$

$$(3) P=2: \ln x^2 = \ln x \cdot x \stackrel{!}{=} \ln x + \ln x = 2 \ln x.$$

$\int \stackrel{!}{=} \text{underförstås (2.4).}$

$$(4) P=3: \ln x^3 = \ln x^2 \cdot x \stackrel{!}{=} \ln x^2 + \ln x \stackrel{!}{=} 2 \ln x + \ln x =$$

$$= 3 \ln x.$$

$\int \stackrel{!}{=} \text{underförstås (2.4) och } \Leftrightarrow \text{resultatet i (3) ovan.}$

$$(5) P=4: \ln x^4 = \ln x^3 \cdot x = \ln x^3 + \ln x = 3 \ln x + \ln x =$$

$$= 4 \ln x.$$

$$(6) P=-1: \ln 1 = \ln x^0 = \ln x^{1-1} = \ln x^1 \cdot x^{-1} = \ln x + \ln x^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = \ln x + \ln x^{-1} \Leftrightarrow \ln x^{-1} = -\ln x = (-1) \ln x.$$

$\ln 1 = 0$ ; enl. (2.3); jämför med (2.6).

$$(7) P=-2: \ln x^{-2} = \ln x^{-1} \cdot x^{-1} = \ln x^{-1} + \ln x^{-1} = (6) =$$

$$= -\ln x - \ln x = -2 \ln x.$$

$$(8) P=-3: \ln x^{-3} = \ln x^{-2} \cdot x^{-1} = \ln x^{-2} + \ln x^{-1} = -2 \ln x -$$

$$-\ln x = -3 \ln x.$$

Anm.  $1 = x^0 = x^{P-P} = x^P \cdot x^{-P} \Leftrightarrow \ln 1 = \ln x^P \cdot x^{-P} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 0 = \ln x^P + \ln x^{-P} \Leftrightarrow \ln x^{-P} = -\ln x^P = -P \ln x.$

Testövning 2.16 (Sid. 87)Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad 8^{-4/3} &= (8^3)^{-4/3} = 2^3 \cdot (-4/3) = 2^{-4} = \frac{1}{2^4} = \frac{1}{16} \\ \text{b)} \quad \sqrt[3]{4} \cdot 2^{-2/3} &= (4)^{1/3} \cdot 2^{-2/3} = (2^2)^{1/3} \cdot 2^{-2/3} = 2^{2/3} \cdot 2^{-2/3} = 1 \\ \text{c)} \quad a^{2/3} \cdot b^{-1/4} \cdot a^{-3/4} \cdot b^{3/5} &= a^{2/3-3/4} \cdot b^{-1/4+3/5} \\ &= a^{2/3-3/4} \cdot b^{3/5-1/4} = a^{8/12-9/12} \cdot b^{12/20-5/20} \\ &= a^{-1/12} \cdot b^{7/20} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d)} \quad \left( \frac{a^{-1/2} \cdot b^{2/5} \cdot c^{1/3}}{a^{-3/5} \cdot b^{1/3} \cdot c^{-1}} \right)^2 &= \left( \frac{a^{-1/2} \cdot b^{2/5} \cdot c^{1/3}}{a^{-3/5} \cdot b^{1/3} \cdot c^{-1}} \right)^2 = \\ &= (a^{-1/2-(-3/5)} \cdot b^{2/5-1/3} \cdot c^{1/3-(-1)})^2 = \\ &= (a^{3/5-1/2} \cdot b^{2/5-1/3} \cdot c^{1/3+1})^2 = \\ &= (a^{6/10-5/10} \cdot b^{6/15-5/15} \cdot c^{4/3})^2 = \\ &= (a^{1/10} \cdot b^{1/15} \cdot c^{4/3})^2 = (a^{1/10})^2 \cdot (b^{1/15})^2 \cdot (c^{4/3})^2 = \\ &= a^{2 \cdot (1/10)} \cdot b^{2 \cdot (1/15)} \cdot c^{2 \cdot (4/3)} = a^{1/5} \cdot b^{2/15} \cdot c^{8/3} \end{aligned}$$

Testövning 2.17 (Sid. 87)Lösning

$$\text{a)} \quad e^{2x} + 2e^x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (e^x)^2 + 2e^x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (t=e^x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow t^2 + 2t - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = -1 \pm \sqrt{3} = e^x \Leftrightarrow x = \ln(\sqrt{3}-1) \\ \text{b)} \quad 9^x + 8 \cdot 3^{x-1} - 1 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow (3^2)^x + 8 \cdot 3^x \cdot 3^{-1} - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow 3^{2x} + \frac{8}{3} \cdot 3^x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (3^x)^2 + \frac{8}{3} \cdot 3^x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (t=3^x) \\ &\Leftrightarrow t^2 + \frac{8}{3}t - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = -\frac{4}{3} \pm \sqrt{\frac{16}{9} + \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^x \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3} \\ \text{c)} \quad e^{2x} > e^x + 2 &\Leftrightarrow (e^x)^2 - e^x - 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (t=e^x) \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow t^2 - t - 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (t+1)(t-2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow t > 2 \Leftrightarrow e^x > 2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x > \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

Anmärkning:  $\int \Leftrightarrow$  underförstås följande:

...	0	2	-	t
sgn(t+1)	+	+	+	+
sgn(t-2)	-	0	+	+
sgn(f(t))	-	0	+	+

$f(t) = (t+1)(t-2)$ ,  $t = e^x > 0$ , så att  $t = -1$  förkastas.

Resultat: a)  $x = \ln(\sqrt{3}-1)$ ; b)  $x = -1$ ; c)  $x > \ln 2$ .

Testövning 2.18 (Sid. 87)Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(1)} \quad \ln \frac{a^x}{a^y} &= \ln a^x - \ln a^y = x \ln a - y \ln a = (x-y) \ln a = \\ &= \ln a^{x-y} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(2)} \quad \ln(a^x)^y = y \ln a^x = xy \ln a = \ln a^{xy} \Leftrightarrow (a^x)^y = a^{xy}$$



### Testning 2.19 (Sid. 89)

Lösning

a)  $\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{x-\sqrt{2}}\right)\sqrt{2} = (x\sqrt{2} - (-\sqrt{2}))\sqrt{2} = (x^2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2})\sqrt{2} = x^2 \cdot 2 + 2 = x^2 + 2$

b)  $\frac{x^{0,1} \cdot y^{-0,5}}{x^{-0,2} \cdot y^{-1}} = \frac{x^{0,1} y^{-0,5}}{x^{-0,2} y^{-1}} = x^{0,1 - (-0,2)} \cdot y^{-0,5 - (-1)} = x^{0,3} y^{0,5}$

### Testning 2.20 (Sid. 89)

Lösning

$x^{1/2} - 2x^{1/3} = 9 \Leftrightarrow (x=t^6) \Leftrightarrow t^3 - 2t^2 = 9 \Rightarrow t = 3$  rot

$\Leftrightarrow t-3$  faktor i polynomet  $t^3 - 2t^2 - 9$ ;

$$\begin{array}{r} t^2 + t + 3 \\ \hline t^3 - 2t^2 + 0t - 9 \\ (-) t^3 - 3t^2 + 0t + 0 \\ \hline t^2 + 0t - 9 \\ (-) t^2 - 3t + 0 \\ \hline 3t - 9 \\ (-) 3t - 9 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$t^3 - 2t^2 - 9 = (t-3)(t^2 + t + 3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t-3=0 \Leftrightarrow t=3$

$\Leftrightarrow x^{1/6} = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = 3^6 = 729$ .

Ans  $t^2 + t + 3 \neq 0$  för alla  $t$ . Observera att

$ab = 0$  och  $b \neq 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$  (modus tollens).

### Öving 2.21 (Sid. 90)

Lösning

a)  $\ln(x+3) - \ln(x+1) = \ln 2$ .

$D_{\ln} = \mathbb{R}_+ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+3 > 0 \\ x+1 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > -3 \\ x > -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > -1$ .

$\ln(x+3) = \ln 2 + \ln(x+1) = \ln 2(x+1) \Leftrightarrow x+3 = 2(x+1)$

$\Leftrightarrow x+3 = 2x+2 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$ .

b)  $\ln(x-1) + \ln(x+5) = \ln x + \ln 2$ .

$D_{\ln} = \mathbb{R}_+ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \\ x+5 > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x > -5 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 1$ .

$\ln(x-1)(x+5) = \ln 2x \Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x+5) = 2x \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \pm \sqrt{6}$  (ty  $x > 1$ ).

c)  $e^{3x} - 2e^{2x} - e^x + 2 = 0$ .

$(e^x)^3 - 2(e^x)^2 - e^x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (t=e^x) \Leftrightarrow t^3 - 2t^2 - t + 2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow t^2(t-2) - (t-2) = (t-2)(t^2-1) = (t-2)(t-1)(t+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow t=1 \vee t=2$  ( $t=-1$  förkastas ty  $t=e^x > 0$ )  $\Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow e^x = 1 \vee e^x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \ln 2$ .

d)  $3x - 3x^{1/2} = 6$ ; substitutionen blir  $t = 3x^{1/2}$ .

## Övning 2.22 (Sid. 90)

### Lösning

a)  $y = \ln(2-x)$

Antn. låt  $a$  vara en reell konstant och  $y = f(x)$  en funktion. Man får grafen till  $y = f(x-a)$  om man förskjuter grafen till  $y = f(x)$ ,  $a$  enheter åt höger, om  $a > 0$ , eller  $|a|$  enheter åt vänster, om  $a < 0$ .

Man får grafen till  $y = f(-x)$  om man speglar grafen till  $y = f(x)$  i  $y$ -axeln.

Dessa två "avbildningar", translation och spegling, kommer jag att kombinera för att rita grafen till  $y = \ln(2-x)$  i stora drag.  $y = \ln(2-x)$  är definierad för  $x < 2$ ; linjen  $x = 2$  säges vara en (lodrät) asymptot till grafen. Jag utgår från  $\ln x$  och får schemat:

$$x \rightarrow \ln x \xrightarrow{(1)} \ln(-x) \xrightarrow{(2)} \ln(2-x)$$

J (2) underförstås  $-x \rightarrow -(x-2) = 2-x$ .

$$t^2 - t = 6 \Leftrightarrow t = 3; t = -2 \text{ förkastas, ty } t = 3^{x/2} > 0.$$

$$3^{x/2} = 3 \Leftrightarrow (3^x)^{1/2} = 3 \Leftrightarrow 3^x = 9 = 3^2 \Leftrightarrow x = 2.$$

e)  $\ln(x^2 - 4) \leq \ln(x - 2)$

$$D_{\ln} = \mathbb{R}_+ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 4 > 0 \\ x - 2 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} |x| > 2 \\ x > 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x > 2.$$

$\ln$ -funktionen är strängt växande, varför

$$\ln(x^2 - 4) \leq \ln(x - 2) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4 \leq x - 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 6 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+2)(x-3) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 3 \wedge x > 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 < x \leq 3.$$

Antn.  $x^2 > 4 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2} > \sqrt{4} \Leftrightarrow |x| > 2 \Leftrightarrow x < -2 \vee x > 2;$

$$f(x) = x^2 - x - 6 = (x+2)(x-3);$$

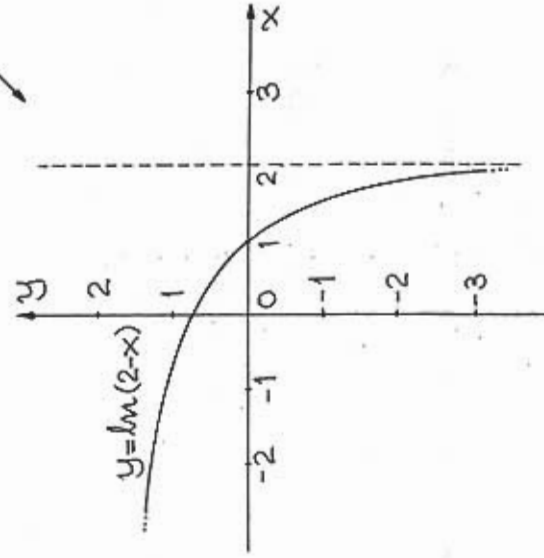
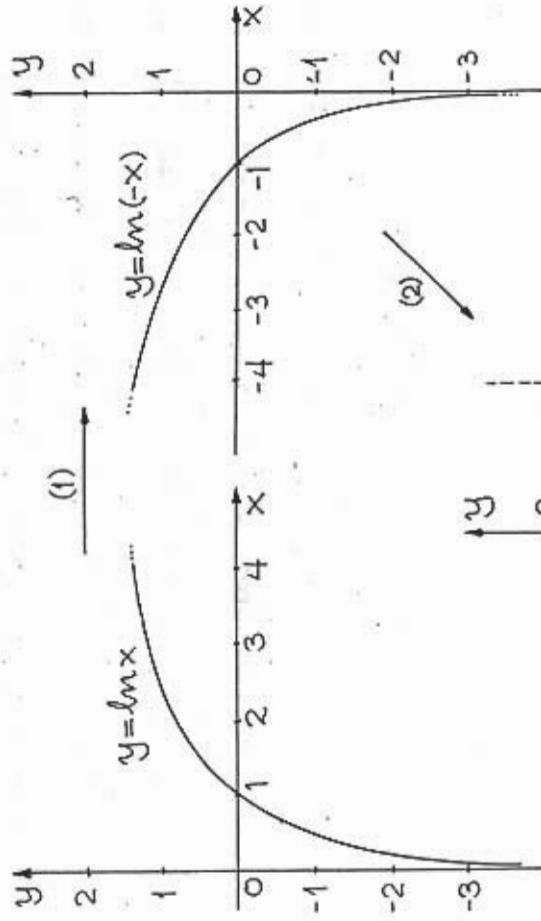
...	-2	3	x
$\text{sgn}(x+2)$		+	+
$\text{sgn}(x-3)$		-	+
$\text{sgn} f(x)$		-	+

$$f(x) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 < x \leq 3$$

f)  $4^x - 2^{x+1} \leq 8$

(1)  $4^x = (4)^x = (2^2)^x = 2^{2x} = 2^{x+1} = 2^x \cdot 2 = 2^{x+1} = 2^x \cdot 2$ .

(2)  $(2^x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2^x < 8 \wedge t = 2^x \Leftrightarrow t^2 - 2t < 8 \Leftrightarrow t^2 - 2t - 8 < 0;$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (t+2)(t-4) < 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 < t < 4 \wedge t > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < t < 4 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 2^x < 4 \Leftrightarrow 2^x < 2^2 \Leftrightarrow x < 2$ , ty  $x \mapsto 2^x$  växande

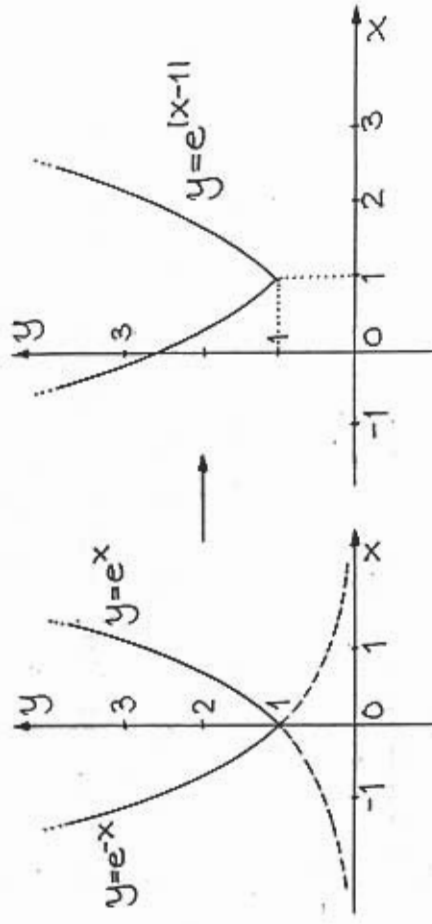


b)  $y = \frac{e^{|x-1|}}{e^{x+1}}$

Man får kurvan  $y = e^{-x}$  genom spegling av kurvan  $y = e^x$  i  $y$ -axeln.

$$f(x) = e^{|x-1|} = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \geq 1 \\ e^{-(x-1)}, & x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow g(x) = f(x-1) = \begin{cases} e^{x-1}, & x-1 \geq 0 \\ e^{-(x-1)-1}, & x-1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{|x-1|} = \begin{cases} e^{x-1}, & x \geq 1 \\ e^{-x+1}, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$



### Öving 2.23 (Sid. 90)

#### Lösning

a)  $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^{x+1}}$

f är definierad för alla  $x$ , ty  $e^x$  är det och dessutom  $e^{x+1} \neq 0$ ;  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ .

$$y = \frac{e^x}{e^{x+1}} = 1 - \frac{1}{e^{x+1}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{e^{x+1}} = 1 - y \Rightarrow e^{x+1} = \frac{1}{1-y} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{1}{1-y} - 1 = \frac{y}{1-y} > 0 \Leftrightarrow y(1-y) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < y < 1.$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{e^{x_1+1}} = 1 - \frac{1}{e^{x_2+1}} \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1+1} = e^{x_2+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} = e^{x_2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow \text{injektiv/invertierbar.}$$

$$e^x = \frac{y}{1-y} \Leftrightarrow x = \ln \frac{y}{1-y} = f^{-1}(y), \quad 0 < y < 1.$$

Resultat:  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $V_f = ]0, 1[$ ;  $f^{-1}(x) = \ln \frac{x}{1-x}$ .

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

$$f(x) = y = e^{2x} - 2e^x \Leftrightarrow (e^x)^2 - 2e^x + 1 = y + 1 \Leftrightarrow (e^x - 1)^2 = y + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y \geq -1 \Rightarrow e^x = 1 \pm \sqrt{1+y};$$

Plustecknet  $\Rightarrow y$  är obegränsat uppåt; det

innebär att  $V_f = [-1, \infty[$ .

För  $-1 < y < 0$  får vi 2  $x$ -värden, så  $f$  är inte injektiv/inverterbar

Resultat:  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $V_f = [-1, \infty[$ ; invers saknas.

c)  $f(x) = \ln(e^x - 1)$

$$D_{\ln} = \mathbb{R}_+ \Rightarrow e^x - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}_+.$$

$f$  antar alla värden, dvs ekvationen  $f(x) = a$

har en rot för alla  $a$ , dvs  $V_f = \mathbb{R}$ .

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow \ln(e^{x_1-1}) = \ln(e^{x_2-1}) \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1-1} =$$

$$= e^{x_2-1} \Leftrightarrow e^{x_1} = e^{x_2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow f \text{ inverterbar};$$

$$\ln(e^x - 1) = y \Leftrightarrow e^x - 1 = e^y \Leftrightarrow e^x = 1 + e^y \Leftrightarrow x = \ln(1 + e^y);$$

Resultat:  $D_f = \mathbb{R}_+$ ,  $V_f = \mathbb{R}$ ;  $f^{-1}(x) = \ln(1 + e^x)$ .

### Övning 2.24 (Sid. 90)

Lösning

a)  $I \rightarrow 2I \Rightarrow 10 \lg \frac{I}{I_0} \rightarrow 10 \lg \frac{2I}{I_0} = \lg 2 \frac{I}{I_0} = \lg 2 + \lg \frac{I}{I_0}$ .

$$b) \begin{cases} 100 = 10 \lg \frac{I}{I_0} \\ 110 = 10 \lg \frac{I'}{I_0} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lg \frac{I}{I_0} = 10 \\ \lg \frac{I'}{I_0} = 11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lg \frac{I'}{I_0} - \lg \frac{I}{I_0} = 11 - 10 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lg \frac{I'/I_0}{I/I_0} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lg \frac{I'}{I} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{I'}{I} = 10 \Leftrightarrow I' = 10 \cdot I.$$

Svar: a) Den ökar med  $10 \lg 2$ .

b) Den tredubblas.

### Övning 2.25 (Sid 90)

Lösning

a)  $\text{pH} = 7 \Rightarrow -\lg h = 7 \Leftrightarrow \lg h = -7 \Leftrightarrow h = 10^{-7}$ .

b)  $\text{pH} = 10 \Rightarrow -\lg h = 10 \Leftrightarrow \lg h = -10 \Leftrightarrow h = 10^{-10}$ .

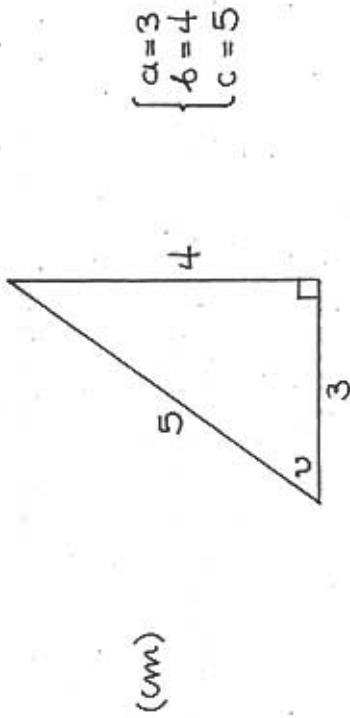
c)  $\text{pH} = 5,5 \Rightarrow -\lg h = 5,5 \Leftrightarrow \lg h = -5,5 \Leftrightarrow h = 10^{-5,5} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow h = 10^{0,5} \cdot 10^{-6} = \underline{3,16 \cdot 10^{-6}}.$$

### Testövning 2.26 (Sid 92)

Lösning

a)

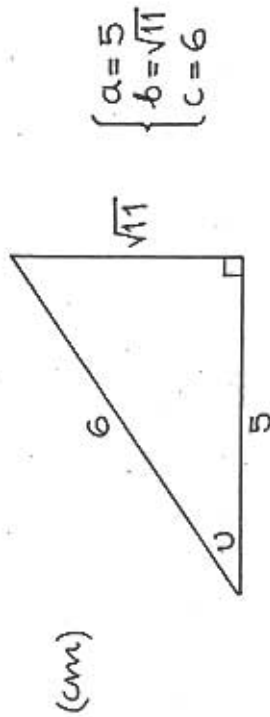


$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 = 9 + 16 = 25 = 5^2 \Leftrightarrow c = 5 \text{ (cm).}$$

$$\cos u = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \Rightarrow \tan u = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} = \frac{4/5}{3/5} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\sin u = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{4}{5}$$

b)



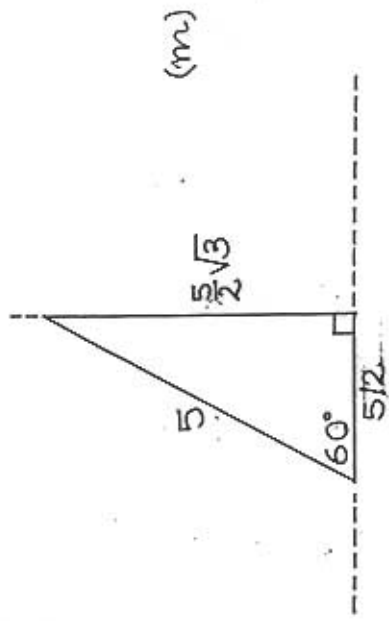
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \Leftrightarrow b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 6^2 - 5^2 = 36 - 25 = 11 \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{11}$$

$$\cos u = \frac{5}{6}, \quad \sin u = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}, \quad \tan u = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{5}$$

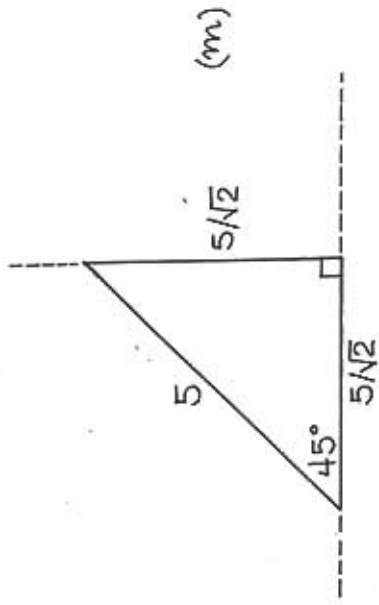
Testövning 2.27 (Sid. 92)

Lösning

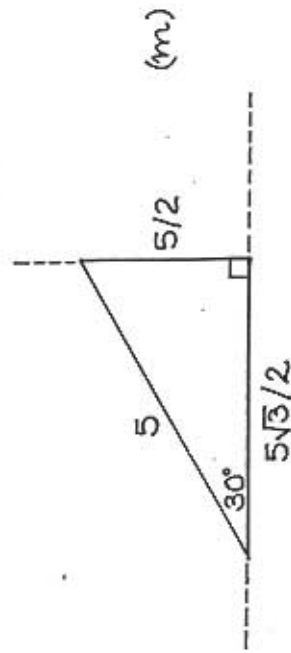
a) Med figurens beteckningar fås:



b)



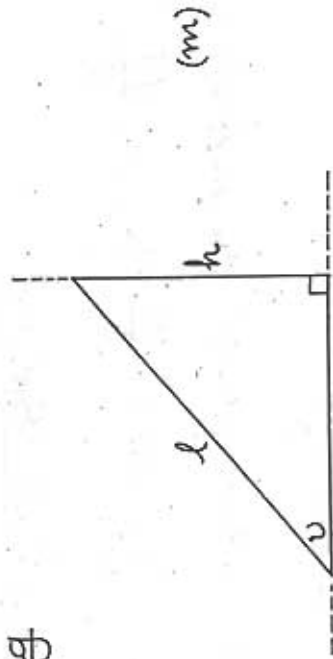
c)



Anm. Ovanstående lösningar kan härledas med trigonometri... Kom ihåg att trigonometrin är en underavdelning till geometrin. (Se 2.28).

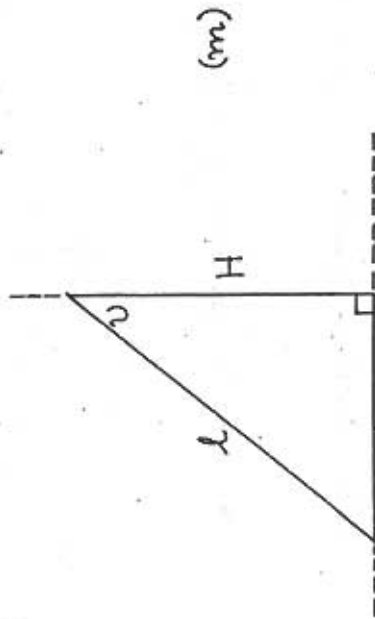
Testörning 2.28 (Sid. 92)Lösning

a)



$$\sin \nu = h/l \Leftrightarrow h = l \cdot \sin \nu$$

b)

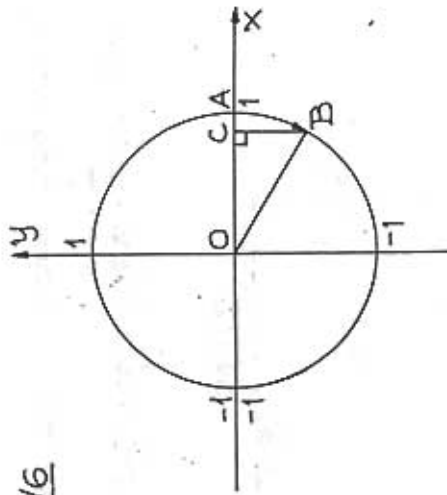


$$\cos \nu = H/l \Leftrightarrow H = l \cdot \cos \nu$$

Testörning 2.29 (Sid. 94)Lösning

När man arbetar med enhetscirkeln uttömlig  
vinkelbögen; vinkeln är båglängd med tecken.

a)  $\overline{AB} = \nu = -\pi/6$



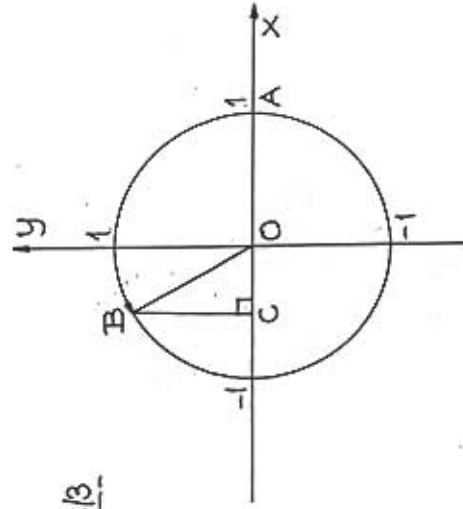
$$\cos \nu = \frac{OC}{OB} \Rightarrow \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{OC}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\triangle OBC \text{ betraktas}).$$

$$\sin \nu = \frac{CB}{OB} \Rightarrow \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{-1/2}{1} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\tan \nu = \frac{CB}{OC} \Rightarrow \tan(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{-1/2}{\sqrt{3}/2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$\cot \nu = \frac{OC}{CB} \Rightarrow \cot(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{-1/2} = -\sqrt{3}.$$

b)  $\overline{AB} = \nu = 2\pi/3$

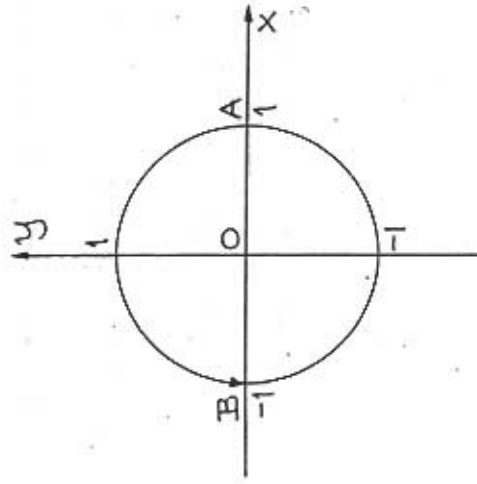


$$\cos \nu = OC = -1/2; \quad \sin \nu = CB/2 = -\sqrt{3}/2 = 1/\cot \nu.$$



Triangeln OBC är en halv liksidig triangel. När man räknar  $\cos$ ,  $\sin$ ,  $\tan$  och  $\cot$  för en trubbig vinkel, måste man beakta även tecknet.  $OB=1$ . Däremot är OC inte detsamma som CO; det bör memoreras att  $OC=-CO$ . Detsamma gäller för sinus. Skilj även mellan  $OB \neq BO$ .

c)  $\overline{AB} = v = \pi$



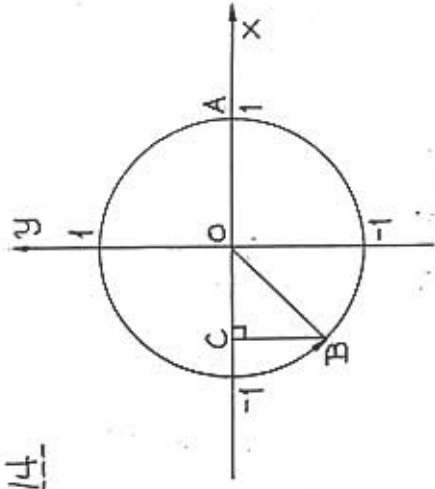
Punkten B har koordinaterna  $(-1,0)$ . Enligt figuren 2.29 i boken har vi

$$\cos v = -1, \sin v = 0, \tan v = 0.$$

$\cot$  är inte definierad i detta fall.

Här är triangeln OBC degenererad.

d)  $\overline{AB} = v = 5\pi/4$



$$\cos v = \frac{OC}{OB} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (OC = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, OB = 1).$$

$$\sin v = \frac{CB}{OB} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (CB = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, OB = 1).$$

$$\tan v = \frac{\sin v}{\cos v} = \frac{-1/\sqrt{2}}{-1/\sqrt{2}} = 1 = \frac{\cos v}{\sin v} = \cot v.$$

### Testering 2.30 (Sid. 99)

#### Lösning

a)  $2\cos^2 v = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 v = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vee \cos v = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ;

$$\cos v = 1/\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow v = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + n \cdot 2\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cos v = -1/\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow v = \pm \frac{3\pi}{4} + n' \cdot 2\pi, n' \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

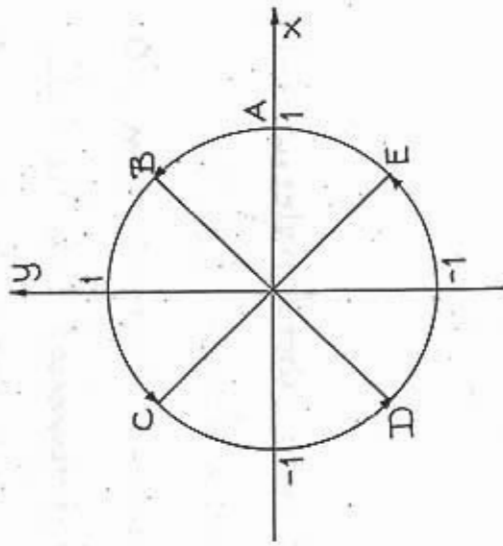
Lösningssmängden kan sammanfattas i

$$v = \frac{\pi}{4} + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Studera även figuren på nästa sida.

$$(1) \sin u = 0$$

$$(2) \sin u = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{AB} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \vec{AD} = \vec{AC} + \vec{CD} = \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \vec{AE} = \vec{AD} + \vec{DE} = \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{7\pi}{4} \text{ osv}\end{aligned}$$

Man kan också vandra i motsatt riktning.  
(medurs), men då måste man kasta om alla  
pilar.

Anm. Såväl ledning som svar är fel. (2003)

$$b) \underline{2\cos^2 u - \sin u = 2}$$

$$\cos^2 u + \sin^2 u = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 u = 1 - \sin^2 u, \text{ för alla } u.$$

$$2(1 - \sin^2 u) - \sin u = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 - 2\sin^2 u - \sin u = 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sin^2 u + \sin u = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\sin u \left( \sin u + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin u = 0 \vee \sin u + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin u = 0 \vee \sin u = -\frac{1}{2};$$

$$\vec{AB} = -\pi/6,$$

Resultat

Testövning

Lösning

$$a) \underline{3\cot^2 u = 1}$$

$$\tan^2 u = 3$$

Resultat

$$\Leftrightarrow u = l\pi \vee u = \frac{\pi}{3} + m2\pi \vee u = -\frac{\pi}{3} + n \cdot 2\pi, \quad l, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

b)  $\cos 4u + \cos 2u + 1 = 0$

$$\cos 4u = \cos 2(2u) = 2\cos^2 2u - 1;$$

$$2\cos^2 2u - 1 + \cos 2u + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\cos^2 2u + \cos 2u = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\cos 2u (\cos 2u + \frac{1}{2}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos 2u = 0 \vee \cos 2u = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2u = \frac{\pi}{2} + l \cdot \pi \vee 2u = \frac{2\pi}{3} + m \cdot 2\pi \vee 2u = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + n \cdot 2\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{l\pi}{2} \vee u = \frac{\pi}{3} + m\pi \vee u = -\frac{\pi}{3} + n\pi, \quad l, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

c)  $\sin(u + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \sin u = 0$

$$\sin u = -\sin(u + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sin(-u - \frac{\pi}{3}) \Leftrightarrow u = -u - \frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2u = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi \Leftrightarrow u = -\frac{\pi}{6} + n\pi, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

d)  $\tan 2u = 3 \tan u$  (Studera (2.53)).

$$\frac{2 \tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u} - 3 \tan u = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan u (\frac{2}{1 - \tan^2 u} - 3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan u = 0 \vee \frac{2}{1 - \tan^2 u} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \tan u = 0 \vee$$

$$\vee 1 - \tan^2 u = \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \tan u = 0 \vee \tan^2 u = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan u = 0 \vee \tan u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \vee \tan u = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u = l\pi \vee u = \frac{\pi}{6} + m \cdot 2\pi \vee u = -\frac{\pi}{6} + n \cdot 2\pi, \quad l, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

b)  $\tan^2 u + \tan u = 0$

$$\tan u (\tan u + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan u = 0 \vee \tan u = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u = n\pi \vee u = -\frac{\pi}{4} + m\pi, \quad n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

### Testöving 2.32 (Sid. 99)

#### Lösning

a)  $0 < u < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos u > 0 \wedge \sin u > 0$  (1:a kvadranten)

$$\cos u = 0,1 = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \sin u = \sqrt{1 - 0,1^2} = \sqrt{0,99} = \frac{3\sqrt{11}}{10}$$

$$\tan u = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} = \frac{3\sqrt{11}/10}{1/10} = 3\sqrt{11}$$

$$\cot u = \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{11}}$$

b)  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < u < 0 \Rightarrow \cos u > 0 \wedge \sin u < 0$  (4:e kvadranten)

$$\cos u = 0,1 \Rightarrow \sin u = -\sqrt{1 - 0,1^2} = -\frac{3\sqrt{11}}{10}$$

$$\tan u = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} = \frac{-3\sqrt{11}/10}{1/10} = -3\sqrt{11} \Rightarrow \cot u = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{11}}$$

Ann.  $\sqrt{99} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 11} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{11} = 3\sqrt{11}$

### Testöving 2.33 (Sid. 101)

#### Lösning

a)  $\sin 2u = \sin u \Leftrightarrow \sin 2u - \sin u = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin u \cos u -$

$$- \sin u = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin u (\cos u - \frac{1}{2}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin u = 0 \vee \cos u = \frac{1}{2}$$

Testörning 2.34 (Sid. 101)Lösning

Tabellen på sidan 94 konsulteras.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \cos \frac{\pi}{12} &= \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{\pi}{12} &= \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

b) Formelerna (2.48) konsulteras.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} &= \cos 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{12} \right) = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - 1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} \end{cases} &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4} \\ \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4} \end{cases} &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Anm. } 2 \pm \sqrt{3} &= \frac{8 \pm 4\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{6})^2}{2^2} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \sqrt{2 \pm \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \pm \sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Testörning 2.35 (Sid. 101)

a) (2.36)  $\cos(-u) = \cos u$ ,  $\sin(-u) = -\sin u$ . forts

$$(2.45) \quad \underline{\cos(u-v) = \cos u \cos v + \sin u \sin v.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(u+v) &= \cos(u-(-v)) = \cos u \cos(-v) + \sin u \cdot \sin(-v) = \\ &= \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } (2.41) \quad \underline{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-v\right) = \sin v \text{ och } \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-v\right) = \cos v}$$

$$(2.44) \quad \underline{\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v}$$

$$(2.45) \quad \underline{\cos(u-v) = \cos u \cos v + \sin u \sin v}$$

$$(2.36) \quad \underline{\cos(-v) = \cos v \text{ och } \sin(-v) = -\sin v}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(1) } \sin(u+v) &= (2.41) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-(u+v)\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-v-u\right) = \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-u\right)\cos v + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-u\right)\sin v = (2.41) = \\ &= \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v. \end{aligned}$$

Anm. (2.47) ska det stå

$$\sin(u-v) = \sin u \cos v - \cos u \sin v.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2) } \sin(u-v) &= \sin(u+(-v)) = \sin u \cos(-v) + \cos u \sin(-v) = \\ &= \sin u \cos v - \cos u \sin v. \end{aligned}$$

Öving 2.36 (Sid. 102)Lösning

$$0 < u < \pi/2 \Rightarrow \cos u > 0 \wedge \sin u > 0 \quad (\text{1:a kvadranten})$$

$$\pi/2 < v < \pi \Rightarrow \cos v < 0 \wedge \sin v > 0 \quad (\text{2:a kvadranten})$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin u = \frac{1}{3} &\Rightarrow \cos u = \sqrt{1-1/9} = \sqrt{8/9} = 2\sqrt{2}/3 \\ \sin v = \frac{1}{3} &\Rightarrow \cos v = -\sqrt{1-1/9} = -\sqrt{8/9} = -2\sqrt{2}/3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(u+v) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9} = 0 \\ \cos(u-v) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot (-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = -\frac{7}{9} \end{cases}$$

### Övning 2.37 (Sid. 102)

Lösning

a)  $\sin^2 v + \sin v \cos v = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2\sin^2 v + 2\sin v \cos v = 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sin v \cos v = 1 - 2\sin^2 v \Leftrightarrow \sin 2v = \cos 2v \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan 2v = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2v = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi \Leftrightarrow v = \frac{\pi}{8} + n\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

b)  $\tan(v + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\tan v + \tan(\pi/4)}{1 - \tan v \cdot \tan(\pi/4)} = \frac{1 + \tan v}{1 - \tan v};$

$$\tan(v + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \tan v = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1 + \tan v}{1 - \tan v} - (1 + \tan v) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1 + \tan v) \left( \frac{1}{1 - \tan v} - 1 \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan v = 0 \vee \tan v = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v = m\pi \vee v = -\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

### Övning 2.38 (Sid. 102)

Lösning

(1)  $\tan(u+v) = \frac{\sin(u+v)}{\cos(u+v)} = \frac{\sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v}{\cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v} =$

$$\frac{\sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v}{\cos u \cos v} = \frac{\frac{\sin u}{\cos u} + \frac{\sin v}{\cos v}}{1 + \frac{\sin u \sin v}{\cos u \cos v}} = \frac{\tan u + \tan v}{1 - \tan u \tan v}$$

(2)  $\tan(-v) = -\tan v \Rightarrow \tan(u-v) = \tan(u+(-v)) = (1) =$   
 $= \frac{\tan u + \tan(-v)}{1 - \tan u \tan(-v)} = \frac{\tan u - \tan v}{1 + \tan u \tan v}$

### Övning 2.39 (Sid. 103)

Lösning

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2 = 1 + \tan^2 x.$$

### Övning 2.40 (Sid. 103)

Lösning

$$(1) \begin{cases} \sin(u+v) = \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v \\ \sin(u-v) = \sin u \cos v - \cos u \sin v \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(u+v) - \sin(u-v) = \cos u \sin v - (-\cos u \sin v) = 2\cos u \sin v.$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} u+v=s \\ u-v=t \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u = \frac{s+t}{2} \\ v = \frac{s-t}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sin s - \sin t = 2\cos \frac{s+t}{2} \sin \frac{s-t}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin u - \sin v = 2\cos \frac{u+v}{2} \sin \frac{u-v}{2}$$

Övning 2.41 (Sid. 103)Lösning

$$a) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right)} = \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} = \cot u = \frac{1}{\tan u}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \cos 3u &= \cos(2u+u) = \cos 2u \cos u - \sin 2u \sin u = \\
 &= (2\cos^2 u - 1)\cos u - 2\cos u \sin u \cdot \sin u = \\
 &= 2\cos^3 u - \cos u - 2\cos u \sin^2 u = \\
 &= 2\cos^3 u - \cos u - 2\cos u(1 - \cos^2 u) = \\
 &= 2\cos^3 u - \cos u - 2\cos u + 2\cos^3 u = \\
 &= 4\cos^3 u - 3\cos u.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \sin 3u &= \sin(2u+u) = \sin 2u \cos u + \cos 2u \sin u = \\
 &= 2\sin u \cos u \cdot \cos u + (1 - 2\sin^2 u) \sin u = \\
 &= 2\sin u \cos^2 u + \sin u - 2\sin^3 u = \\
 &= 2\sin u(1 - \sin^2 u) + \sin u - 2\sin^3 u = \\
 &= 2\sin u - 2\sin^3 u + \sin u - 2\sin^3 u = \\
 &= 3\sin u - 4\sin^3 u.
 \end{aligned}$$

Övning 2.42 (Sid. 103)Övning 2.40. konsulteras.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\sin u - \sin v| &= \left| 2 \cos \frac{u+v}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{u-v}{2} \right| = \\
 &= 2 \left| \cos \frac{u+v}{2} \right| \cdot \left| \sin \frac{u-v}{2} \right| \leq \\
 &\leq 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \left| \sin \frac{u-v}{2} \right| \leq \\
 &\leq 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{|u-v|}{2} = |u-v|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Testövning 2.43 (Sid. 104)Lösning

$$a) r(\cos u, \sin u) = (1, -1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r \cos u = 1 \\ r \sin u = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r^2 = 2 \\ r \cos u = 1 \\ r \sin u = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{2} \\ \cos u = 1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sin u = -1/\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{2} \\ u = -\pi/4 \end{cases}; \quad (u_n = -\frac{\pi}{4} + n \cdot 2\pi).$$

$$b) r(\cos u, \sin u) = (\sqrt{3}, 1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r \cos u = \sqrt{3} \\ r \sin u = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r^2 = 4 \\ r \cos u = \sqrt{3} \\ r \sin u = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r = 2 \\ \cos u = \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sin u = 1/2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r = 2 \\ u = \pi/6 \end{cases}; \quad (u_n = \frac{\pi}{6} + n \cdot 2\pi).$$

$$c) r(\cos u, \sin u) = (0, -3) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r \cos u = 0 \\ r \sin u = -3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r^2 = 9 \\ r \cos u = 0 \\ r \sin u = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r = 3 \\ \cos u = 0 \\ \sin u = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r = 3 \\ u = -\pi/2 \end{cases}; \quad (u_n = -\pi/2 + n \cdot 2\pi).$$



### Testövning 2.44 (Sid. 104)

#### Lösning

$$a) \begin{cases} r=3 \\ u=\frac{7\pi}{6} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3\cos\frac{7\pi}{6}=3\cos(\pi+\frac{\pi}{6})=-3\cos\frac{\pi}{6}=-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ y=3\sin\frac{7\pi}{6}=3\sin(\pi+\frac{\pi}{6})=-3\sin\frac{\pi}{6}=-\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x,y)=(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}).$$

$$b) \begin{cases} r=2 \\ u=-\frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2\cos(-\frac{\pi}{2})=0 \\ y=2\sin(-\frac{\pi}{2})=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x,y)=(0,-2).$$

### Testövning 2.45 (Sid. 108)

#### Lösning

$$VL = \cos x + \sin x = C \sin u \cdot \cos x + C \cos u \cdot \sin x = C \sin(x+u)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C \cos u = 1 \\ C \sin u = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C^2 = 2 \\ C \cos u = 1 \\ C \sin u = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C = \sqrt{2} \\ \cos u = 1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sin u = 1/\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\cos x + \sin x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} \sin(x+\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \sin(x+\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x+\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2m\pi \vee x+\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n\pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{12} + m \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + n \cdot 2\pi, \quad m, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

### Övning 2.46 (Sid. 108)

Till funktionen  $y = A \sin(kx+u)$  tilldelas:

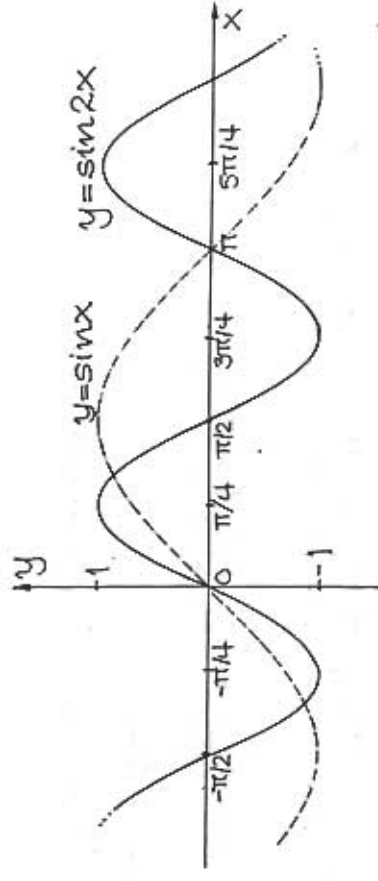
$A$  = amplituden = största utslaget/elongationen.

$k$  = svängningstalet (alt. vinkel frekvensen).

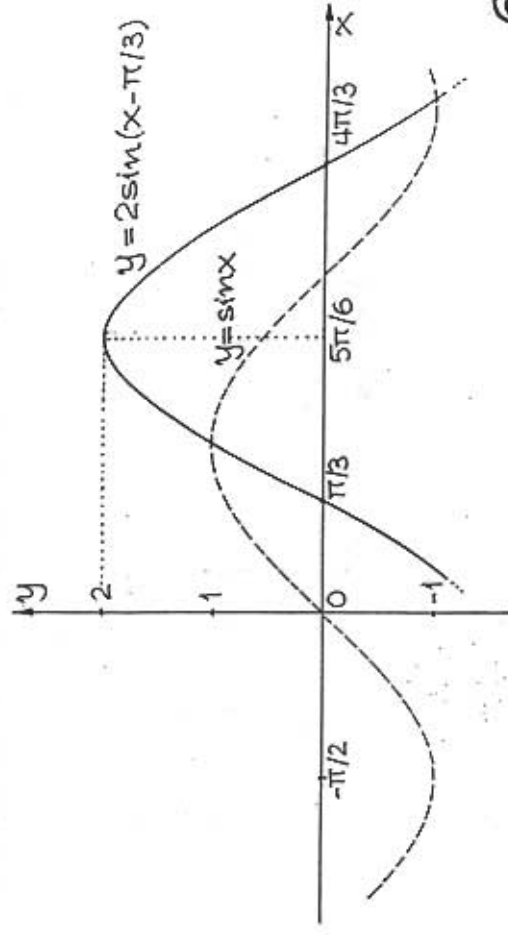
$\frac{v}{k}$  = fasförflyttningen (alt. begynnelsefasen).

$P = \frac{2\pi}{k}$  = perioden (alt. våglängden).

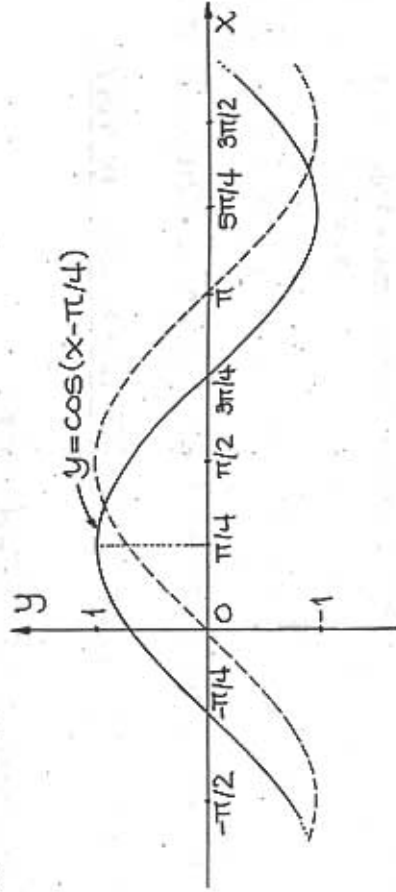
a)  $y = \sin 2x$ ;  $A=1, k=2, u=0, P=\pi.$



b)  $y = 2 \sin(x - \pi/3)$ ;  $A=2, k=1, u=-\pi/3, P=2\pi.$



$$c) y = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = \cos\left(-\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$



Jfacit (sid 505) finns kurvorna uppritade i stora huvuddrag.

### Övning 2.47 (Sid. 108)

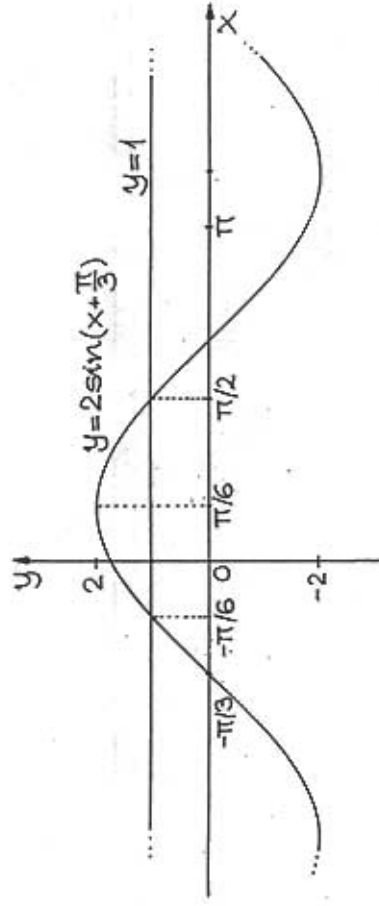
#### Lösning

$$a) y = \sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = C \sin u \cos x + C \cos u \sin x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C \cos u = 1 \\ C \sin u = \sqrt{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C^2 = 4 \\ C \cos u = 1 \\ C \sin u = \sqrt{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C = 2 \\ \cos u = 1/2 \\ \sin u = \sqrt{3}/2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u = \pi/3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2 \sin(x + \pi/3)$$

Kurvan är en sinuskurva med amplituden 2 förskjuten  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  åt vänster. Den finns uppritad på nästa sida.



$$b) \sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6} + m \cdot 2\pi \vee x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + n \cdot 2\pi, m, n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + m \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n \cdot 2\pi, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}. \text{ (Se fig.)}$$

### Övning 2.48 (Sid. 108)

#### Lösning

$$a) A \sin x + B \cos x = C \cos u \sin x + C \sin u \cos x = C \sin(x+u)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C \cos u = A \\ C \sin u = B \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C^2 = A^2 + B^2 \\ C \cos u = A \\ C \sin u = B \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \\ \frac{C \sin u}{C \cos u} = \tan u = \frac{B}{A} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sin x + B \cos x = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \cdot \sin(x+u), \tan u = \frac{B}{A};$$

$$-1 \leq \sin(x+u) \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \leq A \sin x + B \cos x \leq \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

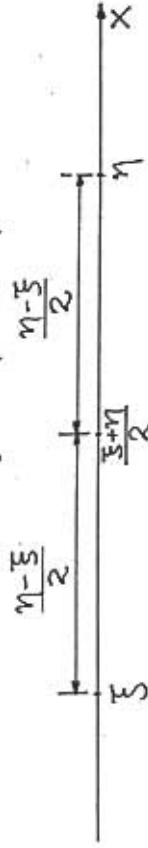
$$\Rightarrow \{A \sin x + B \cos x\}_{\min}^{\max} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \\ -\sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \end{cases};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad A \sin^2 x + B \cos^2 x &= A \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} + B \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (A+B) + (B-A) \cos 2x = \\
 &= \frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{B-A}{2} \cos 2x.
 \end{aligned}$$

$y = A \sin^2 x + B \cos^2 x$  är en cosinuskurva som oscillerar kring linjen  $y = \frac{A+B}{2}$  med amplituden  $\frac{|B-A|}{2}$  och perioden  $T = \pi$ . Det största värdet är  $\frac{1}{2}(A+B+|A-B|)$  och det minsta  $\frac{1}{2}(A+B-|A-B|)$ , vilket sammanfattas i

$$\{ A \sin^2 x + B \cos^2 x \}_{\min}^{\max} = \begin{cases} \max(A, B) \\ \min(A, B) \end{cases}$$

Anm.  $\begin{cases} \max(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{2}(\xi + \eta + |\xi - \eta|) \\ \min(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{2}(\xi + \eta - |\xi - \eta|) \end{cases}$  (Se fig.)



Testöning 2.49 (Sid. 112)

lösning

$$a) \quad u = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin u = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq u \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{3} = \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$v = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos v = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 \leq v \leq \pi \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow v = \frac{\pi}{6} = \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$b) \quad u = \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq u \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{4} = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$v = \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \leq v \leq \pi \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow v = \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$c) \quad u = \arcsin 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin u = 1 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq u \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{2} = \sin^{-1} 1$$

$$v = \arccos 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos u = 1 \\ 0 \leq u \leq \pi \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow u = 0 = \cos^{-1} 1$$

$$d) \quad u = \arcsin(-\frac{1}{2}) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin u = -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq u \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow u = -\frac{\pi}{6} = \sin^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$v = \arccos(-\frac{1}{2}) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos v = -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \leq v \leq \pi \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow v = \frac{2\pi}{3} = \cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})$$

Testöning 2.50 (Sid. 112)

lösning

$$a) \quad u = \arctan 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \tan u = 1 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} < u < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{4} = \tan^{-1} 1$$

$$b) u = \arctan \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \tan u = \sqrt{3} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} < u < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{3} = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3}.$$

$$c) u = \arctan\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \tan u = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} < u < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow u = -\frac{\pi}{6} = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right).$$

### Testörning 2.51 (Sid. 112)

#### Lösning

$$a) 3\cos^2 u + 10\sin u = 6 \Leftrightarrow 3(1 - \sin^2 u) + 10\sin u = 6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3\sin^2 u - 10\sin u + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 u - \frac{10}{3}\sin u + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin u = \frac{5}{3} \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{9} - 1} = \frac{5-4}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow u = \arcsin \frac{1}{3} +$$

$$+ m \cdot 2\pi \vee u = \pi - \arcsin \frac{1}{3} + n \cdot 2\pi, \quad m, n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u = \arcsin \frac{1}{3} + m \cdot 2\pi \vee u = -\arcsin \frac{1}{3} + (2m+1)\pi.$$

$$b) \tan 2u = 4 \tan u \Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u} - 4 \tan u = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \tan u \left( \frac{1}{1 - \tan^2 u} - 2 \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan u = 0 \vee 1 - \tan^2 u =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \tan u = 0 \vee \tan^2 u = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \tan u = 0 \vee$$

$$\vee \tan u = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow u = m\pi \vee u = \pm \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + n \cdot \pi.$$

Anm. J  $\Leftrightarrow$  underförstås identiteten (2.65)  
på sidan 113 i läroboken.

### Testörning 2.52 (Sid. 115)

#### Lösning

$$a) \arcsin x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow x = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1.$$

$$b) \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = -\sqrt{3}.$$

$$c) \arcsin x = \arccos 2x$$

$$D_{\arcsin} = [-1, 1] = D_{\arccos} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq 2x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

$$V_{\arccos} = [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \arcsin x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}; \quad (**)$$

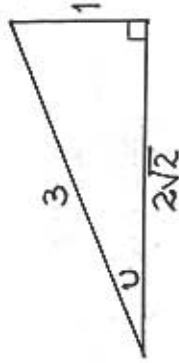
$$t = \arcsin x \Leftrightarrow x = \sin t \Leftrightarrow \cos t = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \arccos \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \arccos 2x \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1 - x^2} = 2x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - x^2 = 4x^2 \Leftrightarrow 5x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

### Testörning 2.53 (Sid. 115)

#### Lösning



$$u = \arcsin \frac{1}{3} = \arccos \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3};$$

$$u = \arcsin \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sin 2u = 2 \sin u \cos u = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}.$$

b)  $\alpha = \arctan 2 \Leftrightarrow \tan \alpha = 2$ ;  $\beta = \arctan 3 \Leftrightarrow \tan \beta = 3$ ;

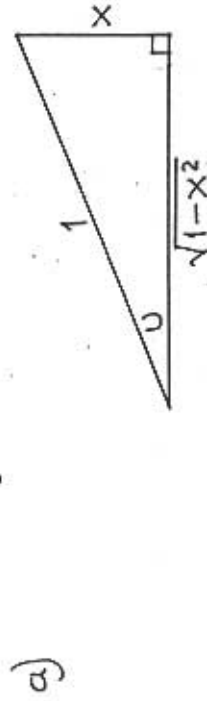
$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{2+3}{1-2 \cdot 3} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha + \beta = -\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi$ ;

$1 < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} < \arctan 2 < \frac{\pi}{2}$  }  $\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha + \beta < \pi \Rightarrow n = 1$ ;  
 $1 < 3 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} < \arctan 3 < \frac{\pi}{2}$  }

Resultat:  $\arctan 2 + \arctan 3 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ .

Övning 2.54 (Sid. 115)

Lösning

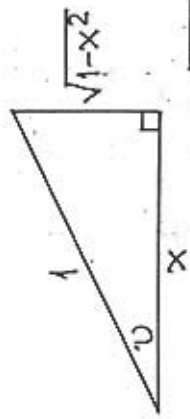


$\arcsin x = u = \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ .

arctan 2x = arctan  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$   $\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee$

$\vee 2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee \sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

b)



$\arccos x = u = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$

$\arctan x = \arccos x = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \sqrt{1-x^2} \Leftrightarrow x^4 = 1-x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^4 + x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$

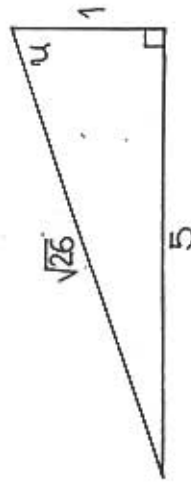
$\Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}}$ .

Ann.  $\arccos x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \arctan x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0$ .

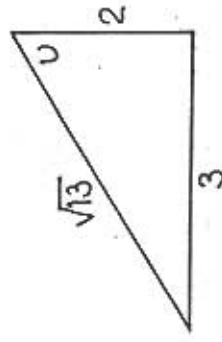
Övning 2.55 (Sid. 115)

Lösning

a)



$\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} = u = \arcsin \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}}$ .



$\arcsin \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} = v = \arccos \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$ ;

$\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} =$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} =$

$= \frac{2-15}{13\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{13}{13\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

$$b) \begin{cases} 0 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 < \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < \arcsin \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < u+v < \pi \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow u+v = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi = \frac{3\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} + \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

Testöving 2.56 (Sid. 116)

Lösning

$$a) e^{i\pi/2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 + i \cdot 1 = i.$$

$$b) e^{-i\pi/6} = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i.$$

$$c) e^{i\pi} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1 + i \cdot 0 = -1.$$

$$d) e^{i13\pi/3} = \cos \frac{13\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{13\pi}{3} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Testöving 2.57 (Sid. 116)

Lösning

$$a) e^{ix} \cdot e^{iy} = (\cos x + i \sin x)(\cos y + i \sin y) =$$

$$= \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y + i(\cos x \sin y + \sin x \cos y) =$$

$$= \cos(x+y) + i \sin(x+y) =$$

$$= e^{i(x+y)}.$$

$$b) (e^{ix})^0 = 1 = e^{i \cdot 0}.$$

$$(e^{ix})^1 = e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x = e^{i \cdot x}.$$

$$(e^{ix})^2 = e^{ix} \cdot e^{ix} = e^{i(1+1)x} = e^{2ix}.$$

$$(e^{ix})^3 = (e^{ix})^2 \cdot e^{ix} = e^{2ix} \cdot e^{ix} = e^{i(2+1)x} = e^{3ix}.$$

$$(e^{ix})^n = (e^{ix})^{n-1} \cdot e^{ix} = \frac{1}{(e^{ix})^{n-1}} \cdot e^{ix} = e^{-i(n-1)x} \cdot e^{ix} = e^{ix - i(n-1)x} = e^{ix - inx + inx} = e^{ix - inx + inx} = e^{ix} \cdot e^{-inx} \cdot e^{inx} = e^{ix} \cdot e^{-inx + inx} = e^{ix} \cdot e^{i(n-n)x} = e^{ix} \cdot e^{i \cdot 0} = e^{ix} \cdot 1 = e^{ix}.$$

Testöving 2.58 (Sid. 117)

Lösning

$$a) \cos^3 x = (\cos x)^3 = \left( \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{(e^{ix} + e^{-ix})^3}{2^3} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} ((e^{ix})^3 + 3(e^{ix})^2 \cdot e^{-ix} + 3e^{ix} \cdot (e^{-ix})^2 + (e^{-ix})^3) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (e^{3ix} + 3e^{2ix} \cdot e^{-ix} + 3e^{ix} \cdot e^{-2ix} + e^{-3ix}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix}}{2} + \frac{3e^{i(2-1)x} + 3e^{i(1-2)x}}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \cos 3x + 3 \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\cos 3x + 3 \cos x) = \frac{3 \cos x}{4} + \frac{\cos 3x}{4}.$$

Testöving 2.59 (Sid. 117)

Lösning

$$a) e^{1+i} = e^1 \cdot e^i = e(\cos 1 + i \sin 1) = e \cos 1 + i e \sin 1.$$

$$b) e^{1+i\pi/2} = e^1 \cdot e^{i\pi/2} = e \cdot (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) = e \cdot i = ei.$$

$$c) \exp\{-1 - i \frac{5\pi}{4}\} = e^{-1} \cdot e^{-i5\pi/4} = e^{-1} (\cos(-\frac{5\pi}{4}) + i \sin(-\frac{5\pi}{4}))$$

$$= e^{-1} (\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}) = e^{-1} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-1} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-1}.$$



### Testöving 2.60 (Sid. 118)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 2-2i = re^{i\phi} &\Rightarrow r = |2-2i| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow e^{i\phi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \Leftrightarrow \cos\phi + i\sin\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos\phi = 1/\sqrt{2} \wedge \sin\phi = -1/\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow \phi = -\pi/4. \end{aligned}$$

Resultat:  $2-2i = \sqrt{2}e^{-i\pi/4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 3+i\sqrt{3} = re^{i\phi} &\Rightarrow r = |3+i\sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{3^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3} \\ &\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{3}e^{i\phi} = 3+i\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow e^{i\phi} = \cos\phi + i\sin\phi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos\phi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \wedge \sin\phi = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

Resultat:  $3+i\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}e^{i\pi/6}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } -5i = re^{i\phi} &\Rightarrow r = |-5i| = 5 \Leftrightarrow 5e^{i\phi} = -5i \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow e^{i\phi} = -i \Leftrightarrow \cos\phi + i\sin\phi = 0 + (-1)i \Leftrightarrow \cos\phi = 0 \wedge \\ &\wedge \sin\phi = -1 \Leftrightarrow \phi = -\pi/2. \end{aligned}$$

Resultat:  $-5i = 5e^{-i\pi/2}$ .

### Testöving 2.61 (Sid. 118)

#### Lösning

$$\text{a) } 3e^{i5\pi/3} = 3(\cos\frac{5\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{5\pi}{3}) = 3(-\cos\frac{2\pi}{3} - i\sin\frac{2\pi}{3}) =$$

$$= 3(-\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = 3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i) = \frac{3}{2} - i\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } -2e^{-i\pi/4} &= -2(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) + i\sin(-\frac{\pi}{4})) = -2(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}) = \\ &= -2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = -\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

### Testöving 2.62 (Sid. 119)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } (1+i)^{11} &= (1+i)^{12-1} = (1+i)^{12} \cdot (1+i)^{-1} = ((1+i)^2)^6 \cdot (1+i)^{-1} = \\ &= (2i)^6 \cdot (1+i)^{-1} = 2^6 \cdot i^6 \cdot \frac{1}{1+i} = 64 \cdot i^4 \cdot i^2 \cdot \frac{1-i}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \\ &= 64 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{1-i}{1^2+1^2} = -64 \cdot \frac{1-i}{2} = -32(1-i) = -32 + 32i. \end{aligned}$$

#### Annans metod

$$\begin{aligned} 1+i = re^{i\phi} &\Rightarrow r = |1+i| = \sqrt{2} = 2^{1/2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}e^{i\phi} = 1+i \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow e^{i\phi} = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow \cos\phi + i\sin\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \Leftrightarrow \cos\phi = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sin\phi \Leftrightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+i)^{11} &= (2^{1/2}e^{i\pi/4})^{11} = (2^{1/2})^{11} \cdot (e^{i\pi/4})^{11} = \\ &= 2^{11/2} e^{i11\pi/4} = 2^{11/2} \cdot e^{i3\pi/4} \cdot e^{i2\pi} = \\ &= 2^{11/2} (\cos\frac{3\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \\ &= 2^5 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i) = 2^5(-1+i) = -32 + 32i. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } 1-i\sqrt{3} = re^{i\phi} \Rightarrow r = |1-i\sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 2e^{i\phi} = 1 - i\sqrt{3} &\Leftrightarrow e^{i\phi} = \cos\phi + i\sin\phi = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \\ \Leftrightarrow \cos\phi = \frac{1}{2} \wedge \sin\phi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} &\Leftrightarrow \phi = -\frac{\pi}{3}; \\ (1 - i\sqrt{3})^{-7} = (2e^{-i\pi/3})^{-7} &= 2^{-7} \cdot e^{i7\pi/3} = 2^{-7} e^{i\pi/3} \\ &= 2^{-7} \cdot (\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}) = 2^{-7} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) \\ &= 2^{-8} (1 + i\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{256} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{256} \end{aligned}$$

Öving 2.63 (Sid. 120)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \cos^4 x &= (\cos x)^4 = \left(\frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{(e^{ix} + e^{-ix})^4}{2^4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^4} ((e^{ix})^4 + 4(e^{ix})^3(e^{-ix}) + 6(e^{ix})^2(e^{-ix})^2 + \\ &\quad + 4e^{ix}(e^{-ix})^3 + (e^{-ix})^4) = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} (e^{4ix} + 4e^{3ix}e^{-ix} + 6e^{2ix}e^{-2ix} + 4e^{ix}e^{-3ix} + e^{-4ix}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} (e^{4ix} + 4e^{2ix} + 6 + 4e^{-2ix} + e^{-4ix}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} (6 + 4(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}) + e^{4ix} + e^{-4ix}) = \\ &= \frac{6}{16} + \frac{4}{16} (e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}) + \frac{1}{16} (e^{4ix} + e^{-4ix}) = \\ &= \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} (e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}) + \frac{1}{16} (e^{4ix} + e^{-4ix}) = \\ &= \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{e^{4ix} + e^{-4ix}}{2} = \\ &= \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x. \end{aligned}$$

Ann.  $\cos^4 x = (\cos^2 x)^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(1 + \cos 2x)^2}{4} =$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) = \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2\cos 2x + \frac{\cos 4x}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{8} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\cos 4x}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

b)  $(a+b)^5 = a^5 + 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 + 10a^2b^3 + 5ab^4 + b^5$   
 (Se Exempel 1.23 sid 49).

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^5 x &= \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}\right)^5 = \frac{(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^5}{(2i)^5} = \frac{(e^{ix} + (-e^{-ix}))^5}{2^5 i^5} \\ &= \frac{1}{32i} ((e^{ix})^5 + 5(e^{ix})^4(-e^{-ix}) + 10(e^{ix})^3(-e^{-ix})^2 + \\ &\quad + 10(e^{ix})^2(-e^{-ix})^3 + 5e^{ix}(-e^{-ix})^4 + (-e^{-ix})^5) = \\ &= \frac{1}{32i} (e^{5ix} + 5e^{4ix}(-e^{-ix}) + 10e^{3ix}e^{-2ix} + \\ &\quad + 10e^{2ix}(-e^{-3ix}) + 5e^{ix}e^{-4ix} - e^{-5ix}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{32i} (e^{5ix} - 5e^{3ix} + 10e^{ix} - 10e^{-ix} + 5e^{-3ix} - e^{-5ix}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{32i} (e^{5ix} - e^{-5ix} - 5(e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix}) + 10(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})) = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{e^{5ix} - e^{-5ix}}{2i} - 5 \frac{e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix}}{2i} + 10 \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}\right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} (\sin 5x - 5\sin 3x + 10\sin x) \end{aligned}$$

Ann. Fel facit! (Sätt in  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  t.ex.) (2003!)

Öving 2.64 (Sid. 120)

a)  $\sqrt{3} - i = re^{i\phi} \Rightarrow r = |\sqrt{3} - i| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 2e^{i\phi} = \sqrt{3} - i &\Leftrightarrow e^{i\phi} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \Leftrightarrow \cos\phi + i\sin\phi = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \Leftrightarrow \cos\phi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \wedge \sin\phi = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = -\pi/6; \\ (\sqrt{3}-i)^{100} &= (2e^{-i\pi/6})^{100} = 2^{100} \cdot (e^{-i\pi/6})^{100} = \\ &= 2^{100} e^{-i50\pi/3} = 2^{100} e^{i16\pi} \cdot e^{-i2\pi/3} = \\ &= 2^{100} \cdot e^{-i2\pi/3} = 2^{100} (\cos\frac{2\pi}{3} - i\sin\frac{2\pi}{3}) = \\ &= 2^{100} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i) = \underline{2^{99}(-1-\sqrt{3}i)}. \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 2.65 (Sid. 120)

#### lösning

a)  $z^4 = 1 = e^{i2k\pi} \Leftrightarrow z_{k+1} = e^{i2k\pi/4}, k=0,1,2,3;$   
 $z_1 = 1, z_2 = e^{i\pi/2} = i, z_3 = e^{i\pi} = -1, z_4 = e^{i3\pi/2} = -i.$

#### Annan lösning

$z^4 = 1 \Leftrightarrow (z^2)^2 - 1^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z^2-1)(z^2+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (z-1)(z+1)(z-i)(z+i) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z-1=0 \vee z+1=0 \vee$   
 $\vee z-i=0 \vee z+i=0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{z=1} \vee \underline{z=-1} \vee \underline{z=i} \vee \underline{z=-i}.$   
b)  $z^4 = -4 \Leftrightarrow z^4 + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^4 + 4z^2 + 4 = 4z^2 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (z^2+2)^2 - (2z)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z^2-2z+2)(z^2+2z+2) = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z^2-2z+2=0 \vee z^2+2z+2=0 \Leftrightarrow z = 1 \pm i \vee$   
 $\vee z = -1 \pm i; \underline{z_1=1+i}, \underline{z_2=1-i}, \underline{z_3=-1+i}, \underline{z_4=-1-i}.$

#### Annan lösning

$$z^4 = -4 = 2^2 e^{i\pi} = 2^2 \cdot e^{i(2k+1)\pi} \Leftrightarrow z_{k+1} = 2^{1/2} e^{i(2k+1)\pi/4};$$

$$z_1 = 2^{1/2} e^{i\pi/4}, (k=0)$$

$$z_2 = 2^{1/2} e^{i3\pi/4}, (k=1)$$

$$z_3 = 2^{1/2} e^{i5\pi/4}, (k=2)$$

$$z_4 = 2^{1/2} e^{i7\pi/4}, (k=3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = \sqrt{2} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i) = 1+i. \\ z_2 = \sqrt{2} (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i) = -1+i \\ z_3 = \sqrt{2} (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i) = -1-i \\ z_4 = \sqrt{2} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i) = 1-i \end{cases}$$

### Övning 2.66 (Sid. 121)

#### lösning

$$f(x) = |x-|x-1||$$

(1)  $|x-1| = \begin{cases} x-1, & x-1 \geq 0 \\ -(x-1), & x-1 < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \geq 1 \\ -(x-1), & x < 1 \end{cases};$

(2)  $-|x-1| = \begin{cases} -(x-1), & x \geq 1 \\ x-1, & x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -x+1, & x \geq 1 \\ x-1, & x < 1 \end{cases};$

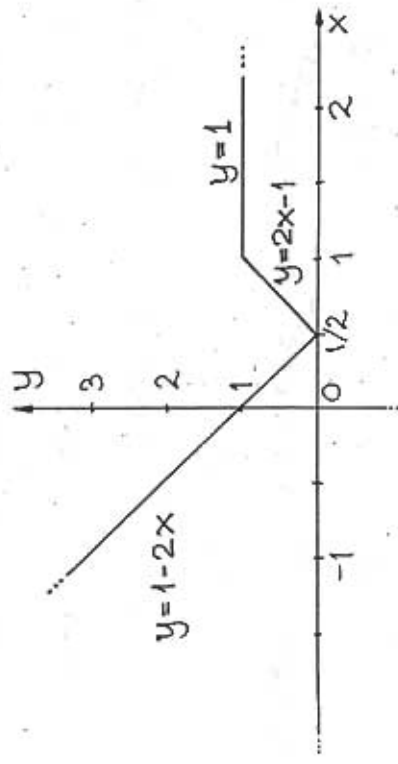
(3)  $x-|x-1| = \begin{cases} x-x+1, & x \geq 1 \\ x+x-1, & x < 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 1 \\ 2x-1, & x < 1 \end{cases}$

(4)  $f(x) = |x-|x-1|| = \begin{cases} |1|, & x \geq 1 \\ |2x-1|, & x < 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 1 \\ |2x-1|, & x < 1 \end{cases}$

$2x-1$  byter tecken vid  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ , så att:

$$|2x-1| = \begin{cases} 2x-1, & x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ -(2x-1), & x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2x-1, & x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ -2x+1, & x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases};$$

$$(5) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 1 \\ 2x-1, & x < 1 \wedge x \geq 1/2 \\ -2x+1, & x < 1 \wedge x < 1/2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 1 \\ 2x-1, & 1/2 \leq x < 1 \\ -2x+1, & x < 1/2 \end{cases}$$



Övning 2.67 (Sid. 121)

Lösning

Punkterna  $x=0$  och  $x=1$ , vid vilka  $x$  resp.  $x-1$  byter tecken (från - till +) delar  $x$ -axeln i tre separata (disjunkta) intervall enligt följande:

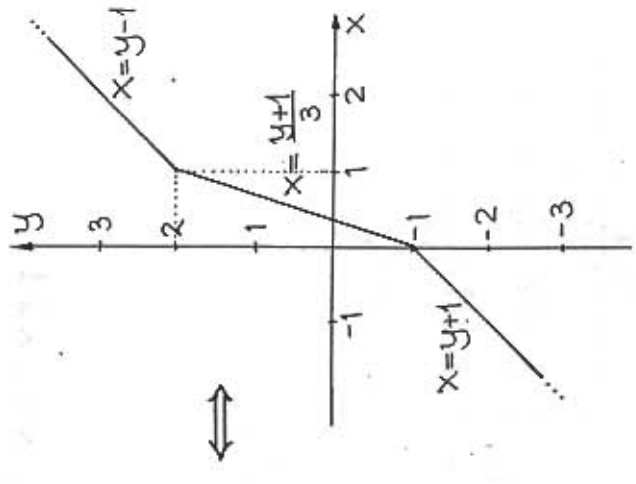
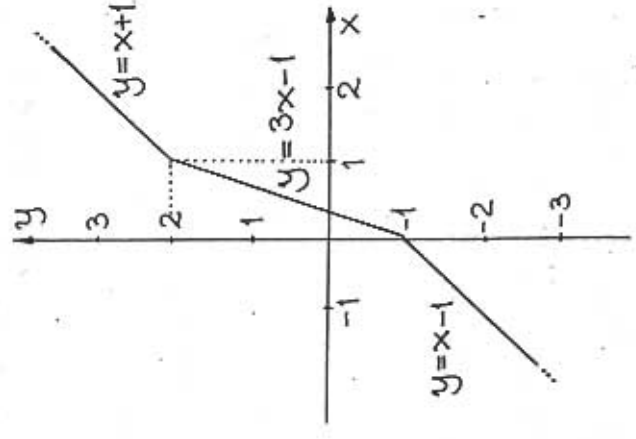
$$x < 0, 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ och } x \geq 1.$$

$$(4) x < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x-1 < -1 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |x| = -x \\ |x-1| = -(x-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow |x| - |x-1| = -1;$$

$$(2) 0 \leq x < 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x < 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x-1 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |x| = x \\ |x-1| = -(x-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \Rightarrow |x| - |x-1| = 2x-1;$$

$$(3) x \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} |x| = x \\ |x-1| = x-1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow |x| - |x-1| = 1;$$

$$(4) |x| - |x-1| = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0 \\ 2x-1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & x < 0 \\ 3x-1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x+1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \geq 1 \\ 3x-1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x-1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \geq 2 \\ \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}, & -1 \leq x < 2 \\ x+1, & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

### Övning 2.68 (Sid. 121)

#### Lösning

a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{e^{2x} - 2}$ .

(1) Det som står under rottecknet ska vara  $\geq 0$ .

$$e^{2x} - 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow 2x \geq \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{2} \ln 2. (*)$$

f:s definitionssområde är tydligen de x

som satisfierar (\*), dvs  $D_f = [\frac{1}{2} \ln 2, \infty[$ .

(2)  $e^{2x} - 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow y \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow V_f = [0, \infty[$ .

(3)  $x_1 < x_2 \Leftrightarrow 2x_1 < 2x_2 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x_1} < e^{2x_2} \Leftrightarrow e^{2x_1} - 2 < e^{2x_2} - 2 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{e^{2x_1} - 2} < \sqrt{e^{2x_2} - 2} \Leftrightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2). (*)$

$\Rightarrow f$  injektiv; dvs inverterbar.

$$y = \sqrt{e^{2x} - 2} \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 2 = y^2 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 2 + y^2 \Leftrightarrow 2x =$$

$$= \ln(2 + y^2) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2 + y^2) = f^{-1}(y).$$

f är strängt växande, enl. (\*), så  $D_{f^{-1}} = V_{f^{-1}}$ .

Resultat:  $D_f = [\frac{1}{2} \ln 2, \infty[$ ,  $V_f = [0, \infty[$ .

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2 + x^2), \quad x \geq 0.$$

b)  $f(x) = \ln(1+x) + \ln(1-x)$

(1)  $D_{f^{-1}} = ]0, \infty[$ , s.a.  $1+x > 0 \wedge 1-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x < 1$ .

(2)  $-1 < x < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 < 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 - x^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) =$

$$= \ln(1+x) + \ln(1-x) = \ln(1+x)(1-x) = \ln(1-x^2)$$

antar alla reella värden;  $-\infty < y < \infty$  alltså.

(3)  $f(x) = \ln(1-x^2) \Rightarrow f(-\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2}) = \ln \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow f(x)$  ej

injektiv/inverterbar.

Resultat:  $D_f = ]-1, 1[$ ,  $V_f = \mathbb{R}$ ; invers saknas.

### Övning 2.69 (Sid. 121)

#### Lösning

$$f(u) = \ln(u+1), \quad g(v) = e^{u+1}$$

$$f(g(x)) = \ln(g(x)+1) = \ln(e^{x+1}+1).$$

$$g(f(x)) = e^{f(x)+1} = e^{\ln(x+1)+1} = e^{\ln(x+1)} \cdot e = e \cdot (x+1).$$

### Övning 2.70 (Sid. 121)

#### Lösning

a)  $\ln x + \ln(x-2) = 1$

$D_{\ln} = \mathbb{R}_+$ , så att  $x > 0$  och  $x-2 > 0$ , dvs  $x > 2. (*)$

$$\ln x(x-2) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x(x-2) = e \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = e + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 + \sqrt{e+1}. \quad (x = 1 - \sqrt{e+1} < 2, \text{ så det förkastas}).$$



$$9^{7/19} = (3^2)^{7/19} = 3^{14/19} = 3^{14 \cdot 15 / 19 \cdot 15} = 3^{210/281}; \quad (2)$$

Resultat:  $3^{11/15} < 9^{7/19}$ .

Öving 2.72 (Sid. 121)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} a \ln b &= (e^{\ln a}) \ln b = e^{(\ln a) \ln b} = e^{(\ln b) \ln a} = \\ &= (e^{\ln b})^{\ln a} = b^{\ln a}. \end{aligned}$$

Öving 2.73 (Sid. 121)

Lösning

$$a) \frac{\pi}{2} < u < \pi \Rightarrow \cos u < 0 \wedge \sin u > 0.$$

$$\cos u = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \sin u = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 u} = \sqrt{1 - 4/9} = \sqrt{5/9}$$

$$\tan u = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} = \frac{\sqrt{5/9}}{-2/3} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

$$b) \pi < u < 2\pi \wedge \tan u = 3 \Rightarrow \pi < u < \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos u < 0 \\ \sin u < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\tan u = 3 \Leftrightarrow \tan^2 u + 1 = 10 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 u = \frac{1}{10} =$$

$$= 1 - \sin^2 u \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 u = \frac{1}{10} \wedge \sin^2 u = \frac{9}{10} \Rightarrow \cos u = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\wedge \sin u = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}.$$

Anm.  $\tan u > 0$  för  $0 < u < \frac{\pi}{2}$  och  $\pi < u < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

$$b) \underline{4^x - 2^{x+1} = 3.}$$

$$4^x = (4)^x = (2^2)^x = 2^{2x} = 2^{x \cdot 2} = (2^x)^2, \quad t = 2^x; \quad (*)$$

$$(2^x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2^x - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 2^x = 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln 2^x = \ln 3 \Leftrightarrow x \ln 2 = \ln 3 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2}.$$

$$c) \underline{3 + 2e^x - e^{2x} > 0.}$$

$$3 + 2e^x - (e^x)^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (t = e^x) \Leftrightarrow 3 + 2t - t^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^2 - 2t - 3 < 0 \Leftrightarrow (t+1)(t-3) < 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < t < 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x < 3 \Leftrightarrow x < \ln 3.$$

Anm.  $\int \Leftrightarrow$  underförstås att  $-1 < t < 3, t > 0$ .

$$d) \underline{\ln(x-1) + \ln(x+1) \leq \ln x}$$

$$D_{\ln} = \mathbb{R}_+ \Rightarrow x-1 > 0 \wedge x+1 > 0 \wedge x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \quad (*)$$

$$\ln(x+1)(x-1) \leq \ln x \Leftrightarrow \ln(x^2-1) \leq \ln x \Leftrightarrow x^2-1 \leq x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 1 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})(x - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad (*) \Rightarrow 1 < x \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

Att memorera:  $\alpha < \beta \Leftrightarrow (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha < x < \beta$ .

Öving 2.71 (Sid. 121)

Lösning

$$3^{11/15} = 3^{11 \cdot 19 / 15 \cdot 19} = 3^{209/281} \quad (1)$$



### Öving 2.74 (Sid. 121)

#### Lösning

$$a) \tan 2x = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{(1 + \sin x)(1 - \sin x)}{\cos x(1 - \sin x)} = \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\cos x(1 - \sin x)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x(1 - \sin x)} = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{1 - 2 \sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x \left( \frac{2 \sin x}{1 - 2 \sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0 \vee \frac{2 \sin x}{1 - 2 \sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0 \vee \frac{2 \sin x(1 - \sin x) - (1 - 2 \sin^2 x)}{(1 - 2 \sin^2 x)(1 - \sin x)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0 \vee \frac{2 \sin x - 1}{(1 - 2 \sin^2 x)(1 - \sin x)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0$$

$$\vee 2 \sin x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \vee \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + n\pi \vee x = \frac{\pi}{6} + m2\pi \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + l2\pi; \quad l, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$b) \underline{2 \cos^3 x + \sin x = 2 \cos x}$$

$$2 \cos x - 2 \cos^3 x = \sin x \Leftrightarrow 2 \cos x(1 - \cos^2 x) = \sin x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cos x \cdot \sin^2 x - \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x(2 \cos x \sin x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x(\sin 2x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \vee \sin 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \vee \sin 2x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = m\pi \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n2\pi.$$

$$c) \underline{\sin(x - \pi/6) + \cos(x + \pi/4) = 0.}$$

$$\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin(-x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \cos(-x + \frac{2\pi}{3}) =$$

$$= \cos(x - \frac{2\pi}{3}) \Leftrightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{4} = -(x - \frac{2\pi}{3}) + n2\pi \Leftrightarrow x = -x + \frac{2\pi}{3} + n2\pi$$
$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} + n2\pi = \frac{5\pi}{12} + n2\pi \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{24} + n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

### Öving 2.75 (Sid. 121)

#### Lösning (Se Ö. 2.38)

$$\underline{u + v + w = \pi}$$

$$\tan u + \tan v + \tan w = (\tan u + \tan v) + \tan w =$$

$$\stackrel{!}{=} \tan(u+v)(1 - \tan u \tan v) + \tan w =$$

$$= \tan(\pi - w)(1 - \tan u \tan v) + \tan w =$$

$$= \tan(-w)(1 - \tan u \tan v) + \tan w =$$

$$= -\tan w(1 - \tan u \tan v) + \tan w =$$

$$= -\tan w + \tan u \tan v \tan w + \tan w =$$

$$= \tan u \tan v \tan w.$$

### Öving 2.76 (Sid. 121)

#### Lösning

$$a) \underline{\sin^4 x} = (\sin x)^4 = \left( \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \right)^4 = \frac{(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^4}{(2i)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} ((e^{ix})^4 + 4(e^{ix})^3(-e^{-ix}) + 6(e^{ix})^2(-e^{-ix})^2 +$$

$$+ 4(e^{ix})(-e^{-ix})^3 + (-e^{-ix})^4) =$$

### Övning 2.77 (Sid. 121)

Lösning

$$3\cos x + 2\sin x = C\sin x \cos u + C\cos x \sin u = C\sin(x+u)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C\cos u = 2 \\ C\sin u = 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C^2 = 13 \\ C\cos u = 2 \\ C\sin u = 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C = \sqrt{13} \\ \frac{C\sin u}{C\cos u} = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C = \sqrt{13} \\ \tan u = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C = \sqrt{13} \\ u = \arctan \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3\cos x + 2\sin x =$$

$$= \sqrt{13} \sin(x + \arctan \frac{3}{2});$$

$$3\cos x + 2\sin x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{13} \sin(x + \arctan \frac{3}{2}) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(x + \arctan \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \Leftrightarrow x + \arctan \frac{3}{2} = \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} + m2\pi$$

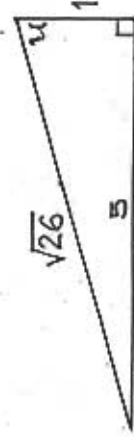
$$\vee x + \arctan \frac{3}{2} = \pi - \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} + n \cdot 2\pi \Leftrightarrow x = \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} -$$

$$-\arctan \frac{3}{2} + m2\pi \vee x = -\arctan \frac{3}{2} - \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} + (2n+1)\pi.$$

### Övning 2.78 (Sid. 122)

Lösning

a)



$$u = \arctan \frac{1}{5} = \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} = \arccos \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}(e^{4ix} - 4e^{3ix}e^{-ix} + 6e^{2ix}e^{-2ix} - 4e^{ix}e^{-3ix} + e^{4ix}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}(e^{4ix} - 4e^{2ix} + 6 - 4e^{-2ix} + e^{-4ix}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}(6 - 4(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}) + e^{4ix} + e^{-4ix}) =$$

$$= \frac{6}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{e^{4ix} + e^{-4ix}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x.$$

$$b) \cos 2x \cdot \sin^3 x = \cos 2x (\sin x)^3 = \frac{e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \right)^3 =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{16i}(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix})((e^{ix})^3 - 3(e^{ix})^2 + 3e^{ix} - (e^{-ix})^3) =$$

$$= \frac{i}{16}(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix})(e^{3ix} - 3e^{2ix}e^{-ix} + 3e^{ix}e^{-2ix} - e^{-3ix}) =$$

$$= \frac{i}{16}(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix})(e^{3ix} - 3e^{ix} + 3e^{-ix} - e^{-3ix}) =$$

$$= \frac{i}{16}(e^{2ix} \cdot e^{3ix} - 3e^{2ix}e^{ix} + 3e^{2ix}e^{-ix} + e^{2ix} \cdot e^{-3ix} +$$

$$+ e^{-2ix} \cdot e^{3ix} - 3e^{-2ix}e^{ix} + 3e^{-2ix}e^{-ix} - e^{-2ix} \cdot e^{-3ix}) =$$

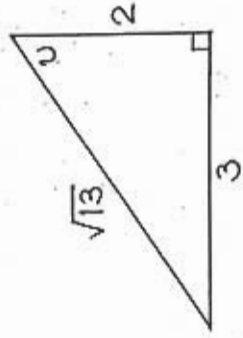
$$= \frac{i}{16}(e^{5ix} - 3e^{3ix} + 3e^{ix} + e^{-ix} + e^{-ix} - 3e^{-ix} + 3e^{-3ix} - e^{-5ix}) =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{16i}(e^{5ix} - e^{-5ix} - 3(e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix}) + 4(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{e^{5ix} - e^{-5ix}}{2i} - 3 \frac{e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix}}{2i} + 4 \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8}(\sin 5x - 3 \sin 3x + 4 \sin x) =$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 5x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x.$$



$$v = \arctan \frac{3}{2} = \arcsin \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} = \arccos \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(u+v) &= \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v = \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} = \\ &= \frac{10}{13\sqrt{2}} + \frac{3}{13\sqrt{2}} = \frac{13}{13\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{aligned} 1 < 5 &\Rightarrow \arctan 1 < \arctan 5 < \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} < \arctan 5 < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \\ 1 < \frac{3}{2} &\Rightarrow \arctan 1 < \arctan \frac{3}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} < \arctan \frac{3}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \end{aligned} \right. \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < u+v < \pi \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(u+v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \stackrel{(*)}{\Leftrightarrow} u+v = \arctan 5 + \arctan \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

### Öving 2.79 (Sid. 122)

#### Lösning

a)  $\arcsin 2x = \arccos 3x$

$$(1) D_{\arccos} = D_{\arcsin} = [-1, 1] \Rightarrow -1 \leq 2x \leq 1 \wedge -1 \leq 3x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \wedge -\frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}; \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) V_{\arccos} = [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \arcsin 2x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$(3) u = \arccos 3x \Leftrightarrow \cos u = 3x \Leftrightarrow \sin u = \sqrt{1-9x^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u = \arcsin \sqrt{1-9x^2}$$

$$(4) \arcsin 2x = \arccos 3x = \arcsin \sqrt{1-9x^2} \Leftrightarrow 2x =$$

$$= \sqrt{1-9x^2} \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 = 1-9x^2 \Leftrightarrow 13x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$$

b)  $2 \arccos x = \arcsin 2x$

$$D_{\arcsin} = D_{\arccos} = [-1, 1] \Rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1 \wedge -1 \leq 2x \leq 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}; \quad (*)$$

$$V_{\arccos} = [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \arcsin 2x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$\arcsin 2x = 2 \arccos x \Leftrightarrow 2x = \sin(2 \arccos x) =$$

$$= 2 \sin(\arccos x) \cdot \cos(\arccos x) = 2x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = \sqrt{1-x^2} \vee 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0, \text{ ingen rot dock.}$$

Ekvationen saknar rötter (lösningar).

### Öving 2.80 (Sid. 122)

#### Lösning

a)  $f(x) = \sin(\arccos x)$

$$D_f = D_{\arccos} = [-1, 1];$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \arccos x \leq \pi \Rightarrow 0 \leq \sin(\arccos x) \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow V_f = [0, 1];$$

$$\forall \alpha \in [-1, 1]: f(-\alpha) = \sin(\arccos(-\alpha)) = \sin(\pi - \arccos \alpha) = \sin(\arccos \alpha) = f(\alpha)$$

f är inte injektiv, så den salutar invers.

b)  $f(x) = \sqrt{\arctan(x-1)}$ .

Det som står under rottecknet ska vara  $\geq 0$ ;

$\arctan(x-1) \geq 0$ ;  $\arctan$  är strängt växande,

varför  $x-1 \geq 0$ , dvs  $x \geq 1$ .  $\therefore D_f = [1, \infty[$ .

$x \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x-1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \arctan(x-1) < \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq f(x) < \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ :

$$\therefore V_f = [0, \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}[$$

f är en sammansättning av tre strängt växande funktioner, nämligen

$$x \mapsto x-1, \quad x \mapsto \arctan x, \quad x \mapsto \sqrt{x}.$$

f är alltså strängt växande själv, dvs är inverterbar.

$$y = \sqrt{\arctan(x-1)} \Leftrightarrow \arctan(x-1) = y^2 \Leftrightarrow x-1 =$$

$$= \tan y^2 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 + \tan y^2 = f^{-1}(y), \quad 0 \leq y < \sqrt{\pi/2}.$$

Resultat: a)  $D_f = [-1, 1]$ ,  $V_f = [0, 1]$ ;  $f^{-1}$  existerar

inte; b)  $D_f = [1, \infty[$ ,  $V_f = [0, \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}[$ ;  $f^{-1}(y) = 1 + \tan y^2$ .

### Övning 2.81 (Sid. 122)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } e^{i\pi/4} + 2e^{i\pi/2} + e^{i3\pi/4} &= e^{i\pi/4} + e^{i3\pi/4} + 2e^{i\pi/2} = \\ &= e^{i\pi/2}(e^{i\pi/4} + e^{-i\pi/4}) + 2e^{i\pi/2} = 2e^{i\pi/2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + 2e^{i\pi/2} \\ &= \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/2} + 2e^{i\pi/2} = (2 + \sqrt{2})e^{i\pi/2} = \underline{(2 + \sqrt{2})i}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Anm. } e^{i\pi/4} + 2e^{i\pi/2} + e^{i3\pi/4} &= \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \\ &+ 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) + \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i + 2(0+i) - \\ &- \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}i + 2i = \sqrt{2}i + 2i = \underline{(2 + \sqrt{2})i}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \sum_{k=1}^{12} e^{k\pi i/6} &= \sum_{k=1}^{12} (e^{i\pi/6})^k = e^{i\pi/6} \frac{(e^{i\pi/6})^{12} - 1}{e^{i\pi/6} - 1} = 0, \text{ ty} \\ (e^{i\pi/6})^{12} &= e^{2\pi i} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 2.82 (Sid. 122)

Lösning

$$\text{a) } e^z = 1 = e^{i2k\pi} \Leftrightarrow z = 2k\pi i, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Annan lösning

$$z = x + iy \Rightarrow e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x \cos y = 1 \wedge e^x \sin y = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x \cos y = 1 \wedge$$

$$\wedge \sin y = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x \cos y = 1 \wedge y = n\pi, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x \cos n\pi = 1 \wedge y = n\pi \Leftrightarrow (-1)^n \cdot e^x = 1 \wedge y = n\pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \wedge (-1)^n = 1 \wedge y = n\pi \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \wedge y = 2k\pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{z = 2k\pi i}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$b) e^{2z} = i = e^{i\pi/2} \Leftrightarrow 2z = i\frac{\pi}{2} + i2k\pi \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{4k+1}{4}\pi i, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$c) e^{iz} = -2 = 2e^{i\pi} = e^{\ln 2 + i\pi} \Leftrightarrow iz = \ln 2 + i\pi + 2k\pi i =$$

$$= \ln 2 + i(2k+1)\pi \Leftrightarrow \underline{z = (2k+1)\pi - i \ln 2}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

### Öving 2.83 (Sid. 122)

#### Lösning

$$a) \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = (\cosh x - \sinh x)(\cosh x + \sinh x) =$$

$$= \left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} - \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right) \left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} + \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right) = e^x \cdot e^{-x} = 1.$$

Detta går under namnet 'den hyperboliska ettan'.

$$b) \cosh(x+y) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{x+y} + e^{-(x+y)}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x e^y + e^{-x} e^{-y}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}((\cosh x + \sinh x)(\cosh y + \sinh y) +$$

$$+ (\cosh x - \sinh x)(\cosh y - \sinh y)) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\cosh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y + \cosh y \sinh x +$$

$$+ \sinh x \sinh y + \cosh x \cosh y - \cosh x \sinh y - \cosh y \sinh x +$$

$$+ \sinh x \sinh y) = \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y.$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}((\cosh x + \sinh x)(\cosh y + \sinh y) -$$

$$- (\cosh x - \sinh x)(\cosh y - \sinh y)) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\cosh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y + \sinh x \cosh y +$$

$$+ \sinh x \sinh y - \cosh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y +$$

$$+ \sinh x \cosh y - \sinh x \sinh y) = \frac{1}{2}(2 \sinh x \cosh y +$$

$$+ 2 \sinh x \cosh y) = \underline{\sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y}.$$

### Öving 2.84 (Sid. 122)

#### Lösning

$$(1) x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \\ \frac{1}{e^{x_2}} < \frac{1}{e^{x_1}} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} e^{x_1} < e^{x_2} \\ -e^{x_1} < -e^{x_2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow e^{x_1} - e^{-x_1} <$$

$< e^{x_2} - e^{-x_2} \Leftrightarrow \sinh x_1 < \sinh x_2 \Rightarrow f$  strängt växande  $\Rightarrow f$  invertierbar.

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \Leftrightarrow 2y = e^x - e^{-x} = e^{-x}(e^{2x} - 1) \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 1 =$$

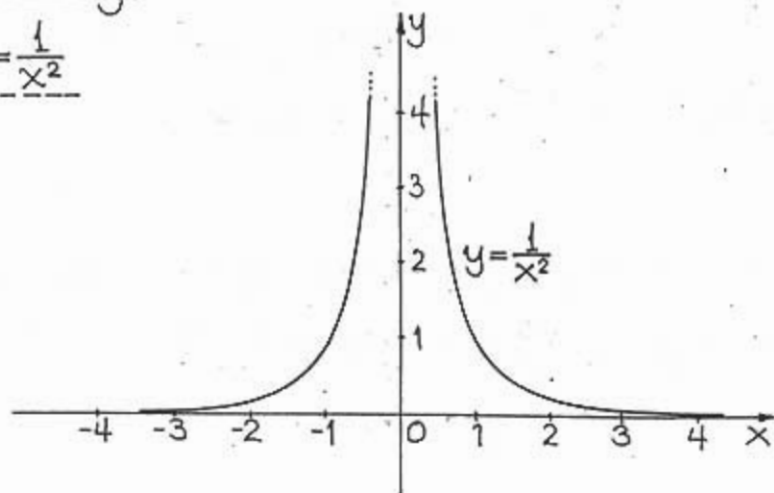
$$= 2ye^x \Leftrightarrow (e^x)^2 - 2ye^x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \ln(y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}) = f^{-1}(y); \quad \underline{f^{-1}(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})}$$

(2)  $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}: \cosh(-a) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-a} + e^{-(-a)}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^a + e^{-a}) = \cosh a$   
 $\Rightarrow \cosh$  ej injektiv, dvs ej invertierbar.

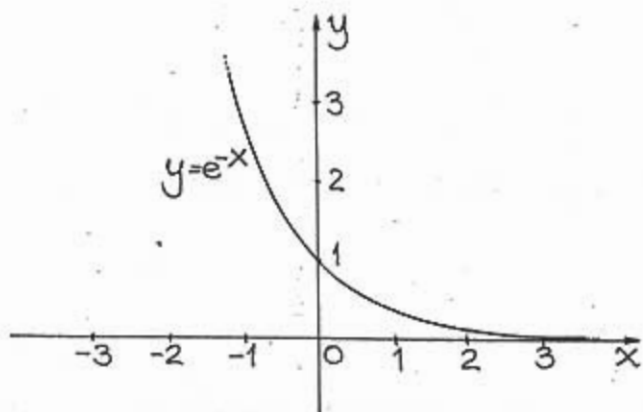
3. Gränsvärden och kontinuitetTestövning 3.1 (Sid. 127)Lösning

a)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$



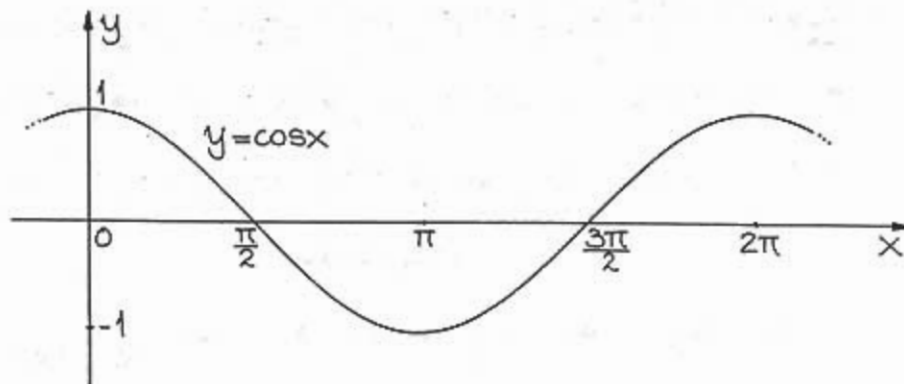
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0.$$

b)  $y = e^{-x}$



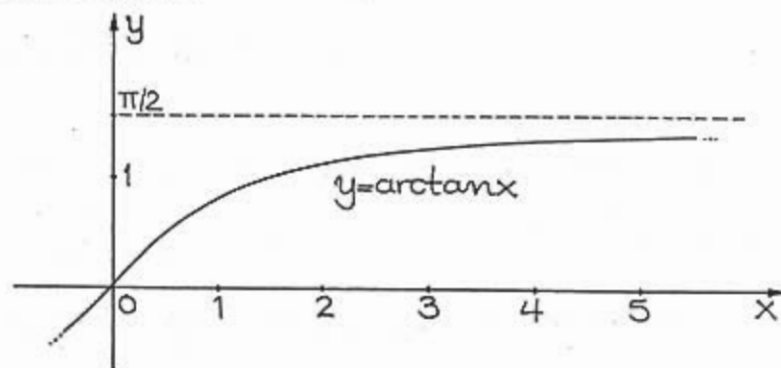
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} = 0.$$

c)  $y = \cos x$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cos x$  existerar inte (grafen är oscillatorisk).

d)  $y = \arctan x$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Övning 3.2 (Sid. 128)Lösning

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(4x^2 + 5x - 7)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (4x^2 + 5x - 7) = -7.$$



b) För stora  $x$  är  $\frac{x+2}{x^3+x} \approx \frac{x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \approx 0$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2}{x^3+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1+2/x)}{x^3(1+1/x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{1+2/x}{1+1/x^2} = 0 \cdot 1 = 0.$$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2 + \frac{\cos x}{x}) = 2 + 0 = 2.$

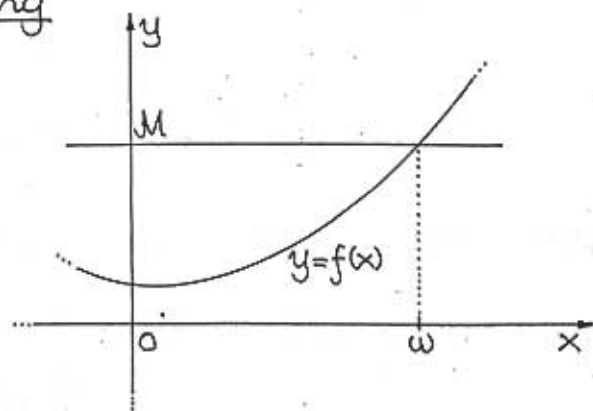
Anm.  $|\frac{\cos x}{x}| = \frac{|\cos x|}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0,$

d)  $(1+x)^4 - (1-x)^4 = ((1+x)^2 - (1-x)^2)((1+x)^2 + (1-x)^2) =$   
 $= (1+x - (1-x))(1+x + 1-x)(1+x^2 + 2x + 1 - 2x + x^2) =$   
 $= 2x \cdot 2 \cdot 2(1+x^2) = 8x(1+x^2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1+x)^4 - (1-x)^4}{x} = 8(1+x^2);$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^4 - (1-x)^4}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 8(1+x^2) = 8.$$

### Öving 3.3 (Sid. 131)

Lösning



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0 \exists w > 0 : x > w \Rightarrow f(x) > M.$$

$\forall M > 0 \exists w > 0$ : utläses: "För varje positivt  $M$

existerar positivt  $w$  så att"

### Öving 3.4 (Sid. 131)

Lösning

$$|\frac{1}{x-3} - 0| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \exists x > 3 : \frac{1}{x-3} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow x-3 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Leftrightarrow x > 3 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = w.$$

Resultat:  $x > 3 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-3} < \varepsilon$

### Öving 3.5 (Sid. 131)

Lösning

$$x^3 - 1 = (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1) = (x-1)(3 + 3(x-1) + (x-1)^2)$$

$$|x^3 - 1| = |x-1| \cdot |3 + 3(x-1) + (x-1)^2| \leq |x-1| \cdot (3 + 3|x-1| + (x-1)^2);$$

Låt  $\varepsilon > 0$  vara givet.

Tag  $|x-1| < 1$ . Detta är alltid möjligt, så att

$$|x^3 - 1| \leq |x-1|(3+3+1) = 7|x-1|.$$

Således gäller att om  $\delta = \min\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{7}\}$ , så fås att

$$0 < |x-1| < \delta \Rightarrow |x^3 - 1| < \varepsilon.$$

$\varepsilon$  kan tas godtyckligt litet, så att  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^3 = 1$ .

Anm.  $t = x-1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1+t \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = (t+1)^2 + (t+1) + 1 =$   
 $= t^2 + 2t + 1 + t + 1 = 3 + 3t + t^2 = 3 + 3(x-1) + (x-1)^2.$

Övning 3.6 (Sid. 131)Lösning

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \eta < 0: x < \eta \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon.$$

Läs även författarnas lösningsförslag.

Testövning 3.7 (Sid. 135)Lösning

- a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x - 1} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x+2) = 3.$
- b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{2x-3} e^{-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1+1/x)}{x(2-3/x)} e^{-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+1/x}{2-3/x} e^{-2x} =$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+1/x}{2-3/x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-2x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = 0.$
- c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x^2-1}\right) = (\infty + \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left(\frac{x-1}{x^2-1} + \frac{2}{x^2-1}\right) =$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-1+2}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{-1-1} = -\frac{1}{2}.$
- d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln 4x}{\ln x^4} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln 4 + \ln x}{4 \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\ln 4}{4 \ln x} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4}.$

Testövning 3.8 (Sid. 135)Lösning

$$\arctan x \leq f(x) \leq \arctan 2x;$$

Jag kommer att använda Sats 3.3 (Sid 133).

a)  $\frac{\pi}{2} \xleftarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x \leq f(x) \leq \arctan 2x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

b)  $0 \xleftarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan x \leq f(x) \leq \arctan 2x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0.$

Testövning 3.9 (Sid. 135)Lösning

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+x} - \sqrt{x^2+1}) = [t = -x; x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow +\infty] =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{t^2-t} - \sqrt{t^2+1}) = [u = \frac{1}{t}; t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0] =$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} - \frac{1}{u}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + 1}\right) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1-u} - \sqrt{1+u^2}}{u} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) =$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\sqrt{1-u} - \sqrt{1+u^2})(\sqrt{1-u} + \sqrt{1+u^2})}{u(\sqrt{1-u} + \sqrt{1+u^2})} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-u-1-u^2}{u(\sqrt{1-u} + \sqrt{1+u^2})} =$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-u(1+u)}{u(\sqrt{1-u} + \sqrt{1+u^2})} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-(1+u)}{\sqrt{1-u} + \sqrt{1+u^2}} = \frac{-1}{1+1} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Övning 3.10 (Sid. 135)Lösning

- a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - x - 20}{x - 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(x+4)}{x-5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (x+4) = 5+4 = 9.$
- b)  $x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x = x(x^2 - 3x + 2) = x(x-1)(x-2);$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x}{1 - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1)(x-2)}{-(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-2)}{-(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2}.$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^3 - 1} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{1+1+1+1}{1+1+1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x - 1} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5x} - 1}{3x - 7} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x\sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x}} - \frac{1}{x}}{x(3 - \frac{7}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{x}} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{3 - \frac{7}{x}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3x^2 + 1}} = [t = -x; x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow \infty] = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2t}{\sqrt{3t^2 + 1}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2t}{t\sqrt{3 + 1/t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3 + 1/t^2}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

### Övning 3.11 (Sid. 136)

#### Lösning

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x) = (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{1 + 1/x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 1/x} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + x - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{-x(\sqrt{1 + 1/x} - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 + 1/x} - 1} = -\frac{1}{1^- - 1} = -\frac{1}{0^+} = -\infty$$

Anm.  $x < 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + x} = \sqrt{x^2(1 + 1/x)} = \sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1 + 1/x} = |x| \sqrt{1 + 1/x} = -x \sqrt{1 + 1/x}$

### Övning 3.12 (Sid. 136)

#### Lösning (3.12)

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x + x^3)}{\ln(x^2 + x^4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x^3(1 + 1/x^2))}{\ln(x^4(1 + 1/x^2))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x^3 + \ln(1 + 1/x^2)}{\ln x^4 + \ln(1 + 1/x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \ln x + \ln(1 + 1/x^2)}{4 \ln x + \ln(1 + 1/x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln x)(3 + (\ln(1 + 1/x^2))/\ln x)}{(\ln x)(4 + (\ln(1 + 1/x^2))/\ln x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + (\ln(1 + 1/x^2))/\ln x}{4 + (\ln(1 + 1/x^2))/\ln x} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Anm.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + 1/x^2)}{\ln x} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{\ln(1 + 0)}{\infty} = \frac{\ln 1}{\infty} = 0$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(x + x^3)}{\ln(x^2 + x^4)} = [x = \frac{1}{t}; x \rightarrow 0^+ \Leftrightarrow t \rightarrow +\infty] = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(t^{-1}(1 + t^{-2}))}{\ln(t^{-2}(1 + t^{-2}))} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln t^{-1} + \ln(1 + t^{-2})}{\ln t^{-2} + \ln(1 + t^{-2})} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\ln t + \ln(1 + t^{-2})}{-2 \ln t + \ln(1 + t^{-2})} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-\ln t)(1 - (\ln(1 + t^{-2}))/\ln t)}{(-\ln t)(2 - (\ln(1 + t^{-2}))/\ln t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - (\ln(1 + t^{-2}))/\ln t}{2 - (\ln(1 + t^{-2}))/\ln t} = \frac{1}{2}$$

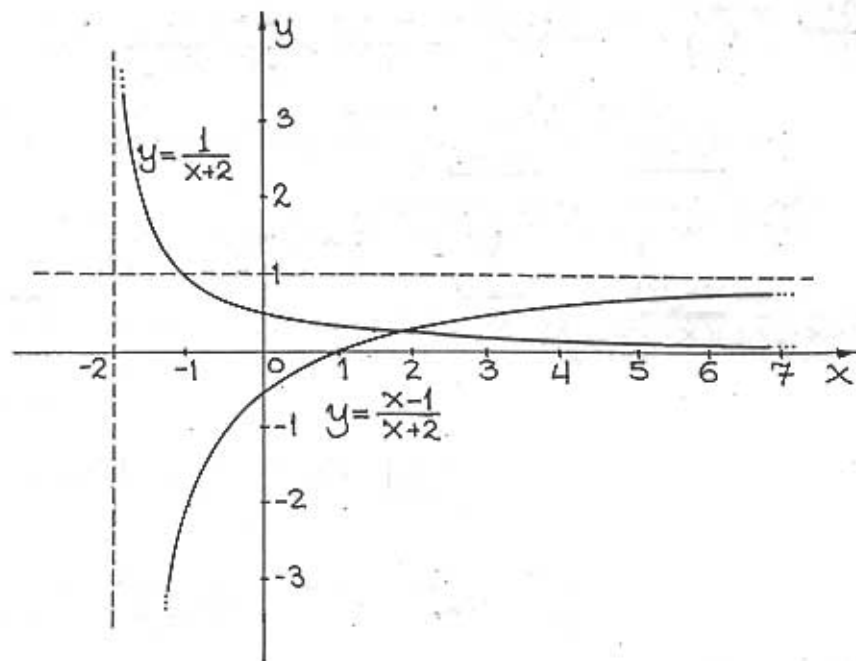
Anm. För stora  $x$  är  $x + x^3 \approx x^3$  och  $x^2 + x^4 \approx x^4$ ; för små  $x$  är  $x + x^3 \approx x$  och  $x^2 + x^4 \approx x^2$ .

### Övning 3.13 (Sid. 136)

#### Lösning

$$a) f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2};$$

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



$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x+2} = 0; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{x+2} = 1.$$

c) Man kan inte säga något om  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ ;  
Sats 3.3 kan inte åberopas i detta fall.

### Testövning 3.14 (Sid. 136)

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(3 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) = +\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x).$$

$$b) g(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2-2x} = \frac{x+1}{x(x-2)}.$$

	$-\infty$	$-1$	$0$	$2$	$+\infty$	$x$
$\text{sgn}(x+1)$	-	0	+	+	+	
$\text{sgn}(x)$	-	-	-	+	+	
$\text{sgn}(x-2)$	-	-	-	-	+	
$\text{sgn}(g(x))$	$0^-$	$0^-$	$+\infty$	$-\infty$	$-\infty$	$0^+$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \infty \text{ och } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = -\infty \text{ (Se schemat.)}$$

### Testövning 3.15 (Sid. 137)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{1}{x-1}, & x > 1 \\ \frac{a(x^3-1)}{x^2-1}, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Jag inför } f^+(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x-1} \text{ o} \text{ } f^-(x) = \frac{a(x^3-1)}{x^2-1};$$

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} f(1+\varepsilon) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} f^+(1+\varepsilon) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \arctan(\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f^-(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{a(x^3-1)}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{a(x^2+x+1)}{x+1} = a \cdot \frac{1+1+1}{1+1} = \frac{3a}{2}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{3a}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$\text{Resultat: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ om } a = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$\text{Anm. } \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} f(a+\varepsilon); \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} f(a-\varepsilon).$$

### Övning 3.16 (Sid. 137)

#### Lösning

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

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad x < 0 &\Rightarrow |x| = -x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x} - \sqrt{1-3x}}{-x} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(\sqrt{1+3x} - \sqrt{1-3x})(\sqrt{1+3x} + \sqrt{1-3x})}{-x(\sqrt{1+3x} + \sqrt{1-3x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1+3x - (1-3x)}{-x(\sqrt{1+3x} + \sqrt{1-3x})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{6x}{-x(\sqrt{1+3x} + \sqrt{1-3x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-6}{\sqrt{1+3x} + \sqrt{1-3x}} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad x > 0 &\Rightarrow |x| = x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x} - \sqrt{1-3x}}{x} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{6}{\sqrt{1+3x} + \sqrt{1-3x}} = \frac{6}{2} = 3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -3 \neq 3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ existerar ej.}$$

### Testövning 3.17 (Sid. 144)

#### Lösning

a)  $f$  är kontinuerlig för  $x > 2$  och  $x < 2$  för sig.

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (x^2 + 1) = 5 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (x + 1) = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 3 \neq 5 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$$

så  $f$  är inte kontinuerlig i  $x = 2$ .

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

$= f(2) \Rightarrow f$  är kontinuerlig i  $x = 2$ .

### Testövning 3.18 (Sid. 144)

#### Lösning

$$x^3 - x^2 + x - 1 = (x^2 + 1)(x - 1);$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x^2+1)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} = 0;$$

för  $a = 0$  blir  $f$  kontinuerlig.

### Övning 3.19 (Sid. 144)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-1/x^2} = \left[ t = \frac{1}{x^2}; x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t = \infty \right] = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-t} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$f(0) = a = 0$  gör  $f$  kontinuerlig.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} - \sqrt{x^2-2x+2})(\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + \sqrt{x^2-2x+2})}{x(\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + \sqrt{x^2-2x+2})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2+2x+2 - (x^2-2x+2)}{x(\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + \sqrt{x^2-2x+2})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{x(\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + \sqrt{x^2-2x+2})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + \sqrt{x^2-2x+2}} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}.$$

$f(0) = a = \sqrt{2}$  gör  $f$  kontinuerlig funktion.



Övning 3.20 (Sid. 144)Lösning

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n\pi} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow n\pi} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow n\pi} 2 \cos x = 2(-1)^n$$

$$f(n\pi) = \begin{cases} -2, & n=2k+1 \\ 2, & n=2k \end{cases} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

Testövning 3.21 (Sid. 148)Lösning

a)  $f(x) = \frac{x^5 - x^2 + 7}{x^2 + 1}, -5 \leq x \leq 5$ .

$x^2 + 1 \neq 0$  för alla  $x$ , så  $f$  är kontinuerlig för  $-5 \leq x \leq 5$ ; intervallet  $[-5, 5]$  är slutet och begränsat, så  $f$  antar sitt största och minsta värde i intervallet. (Sats 3.10).

b)  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 - x + 7} - \sqrt{x^2 + x}, x \geq 4$ .

Intervallet  $[4, \infty[$  är inte begränsat; villkoret i sats 3.10 är inte uppfyllt, så det är inte säkert att  $f$  antar sina extrema i  $[4, \infty[$ .

c)  $f(x) = e^{-1/x^2}$

Definitionsmängden,  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ , är inget inter-

vall; det är inte säkert att  $f$  antar några extrema.

d)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \sin x}{x-7}, & 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{x \cos x}{x+1}, & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{x \sin x}{x-7} = \frac{(\pi/2) \sin(\pi/2)}{(\pi/2)-7} = \frac{\pi}{\pi-14} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^+} \frac{x \cos x}{x+1} = \frac{(\pi/2) \cos(\pi/2)}{(\pi/2)+1} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow f$  är inte kontinuerlig i  $[0, \pi]$ , så det är inte säkert att  $f$  antar sina extrema där.

Testövning 3.22 (Sid. 149)Lösning

$f(x) = x^3 + x + 1$

$f$  är kontinuerlig i  $[-1, 0]$ ;  $f(-1) \cdot f(1) < 0$ , så  $f$  byter tecken i  $[-1, 0]$ ; enligt sats 3.9 har  $f$  (minst) ett nollställe i  $[-1, 0]$ .

Testövning 3.23 (Sid. 149)Lösning

a)  $\arccos x = \arctan x$

forts.

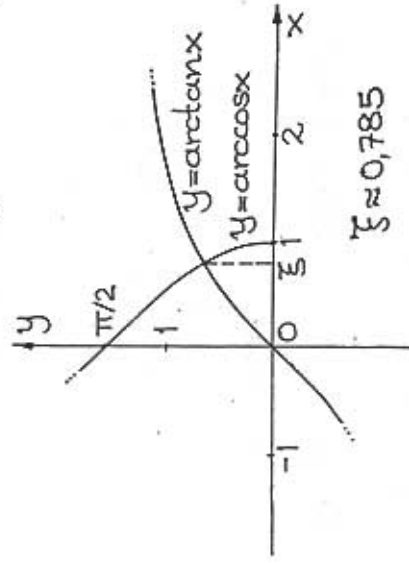


$$f(x) = \arccos x - \arctan x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

f är kontinuerlig, ty summa av kontinuerliga.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(0) &= \frac{\pi}{2} \\ f(1) &= -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ byter tecken (minst) en gång i}$$

intervallet  $[0, 1]$ . Det innebär att ekvationen har (minst) en lösning. (Studera figuren nedan).



$$\xi \approx 0,785$$

Av figuren framgår att ekvationen har en lösning (rot).

### Öving 3.21 (Sid. 149)

Lösning

Satsen säger att f ska vara kontinuerlig i  $[a, b]$ .

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ , är inte kontinuerlig.

### Öving 3.25 (Sid. 149)

Lösning

$$f(x) = e^{2\sin x} - 5\cos x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

a) f är kontinuerlig;  $f(0) \cdot f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -5 < 0 \Rightarrow f$  växlar tecken i intervallet. Enligt satsen om mellanliggande värden har f minst ett nollställe i  $]0, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ . Alltså har ekvationen  $e^{2\sin x} = 5\cos x$  (minst) en rot i intervallet.

b)  $\phi(x) = e^{2\sin x}$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , är strängt växande }  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\psi(x) = 5\cos x$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , är strängt avtagande }  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \phi$ :s och  $\psi$ :s grafer har högst en punkt gemensam  $\Rightarrow \phi(x) = \psi(x)$  har högst en lösning i intervallet  $]0, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ .

### Öving 3.26 (Sid. 149)

Lösning

Sätt  $f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$ ,  $n = 2k+1$ .

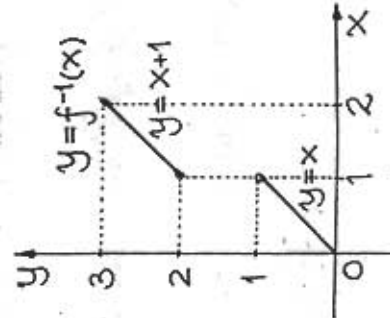
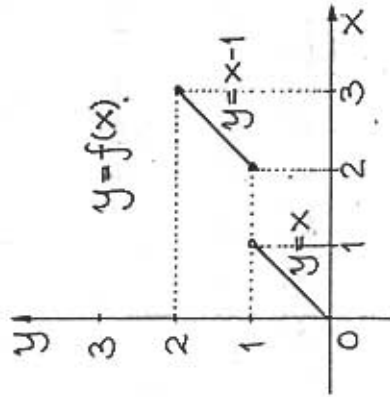
$f(x) = a_0 x^n (1 + \frac{a_1}{a_0 x} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{a_0 x^n})$ ; det antas att  $a_0 \neq 0$ .

Här går funktionen inom parentes mot 1, då  $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ , och är alltså säkert positiv då  $|x|$  är tillräckligt stort. Faldom  $e_0 x^n$  har däremot olika tecken för negativa och positiva  $x$ . Härav följer att  $f(x)$  har olika tecken för negativa och positiva  $x$ , om  $|x|$  väljs tillräckligt stort. Enligt satsen om mellanliggande värden måste  $f$  anta värdet 0 minst en gång.

### Övning 3.27 (Sid. 149)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x-1, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}; \quad f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x+1, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$



$y=f(x)$  är kontinuerlig i sin definitionsmängd.  $D_f$  består av två intervall.

$$D_{f^{-1}} = V_f \text{ och } V_{f^{-1}} = D_f.$$

$D_{f^{-1}} = [0, 2]$  är ett (kompakt) intervall. Om  $f^{-1}$  var kontinuerlig så skulle även  $V_{f^{-1}}$  vara det, vilket inte är fallet. Alltså är  $f^{-1}$  inte kontinuerlig.

Sats 3.10 kan konsulteras.

### Testövning 3.28 (Sid. 155)

#### Lösning

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^x + 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + 1) = 2.$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 4x^2}{x \ln(1+3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 4x^2}{4x^2} \cdot \frac{4x^2}{x \ln(1+3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 4x^2}{4x^2} \cdot \frac{3x}{\ln(1+3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 4x^2}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 4x^2}{4x^2} \cdot \frac{3x}{\ln(1+3x)} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 4x^2}{4x^2} \cdot \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x)}{3x} \right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan u}{u} \cdot \left( \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+u)}{u} \right)^{-1} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 5x}{\arctan 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 5x}{5x} \cdot \frac{(\arctan 3x)^{-1}}{\frac{3x}{3}} = \frac{5}{3}.$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 5x}{5x} \cdot \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan 3x}{3x} \right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{5}{3} = \left[ \begin{array}{l} u=5x \\ v=3x \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin u}{u} \cdot \left( \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan v}{v} \right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{5}{3} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{5}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{3}}}$$

d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \cdot \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot x \ln x \stackrel{!}{=} (a) \cdot f) =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \ln x = 1 \cdot 0 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin^2 x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 \cdot (-2) =$

$$= \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 \cdot (-2) = 1 \cdot (-2) = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x - \pi/2} = \left[ t = x - \frac{\pi}{2}; x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(t + \pi/2)}{t} =$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin t}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} \cdot (-1) = 1 \cdot (-1) = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

### Övning 3.29 (Sid. 156)

#### lösning

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x + 2x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{x(1+2x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot \frac{5}{1+2x^2} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5}{1+2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot 5 = [t = 5x] =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} \cdot 5 = 1 \cdot 5 = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin 3x} - 1}{x} = [t = \sin 3x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{3} \arcsin t] =$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{\frac{1}{3} \arcsin t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 3 \cdot \frac{e^t - 1}{t} \left( \frac{\arcsin t}{t} \right)^{-1} = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{x^3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{x^3} \cdot \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{-3} =$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{x^3} \cdot \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{-3} = \lim_{x^3 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{x^3} = [t = x^3] =$   
 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = \underline{\underline{1}}$

d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3x^2)^{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp\{\ln(1+3x^2)^{1/x}\} =$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp\left\{ \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+3x^2) \right\} = \exp\left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x^2)}{x} \right\} =$   
 $= \exp\left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x^2)}{3x^2} \cdot 3x \right\} = e^{1 \cdot 0} = 1.$

Ans.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(g(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x));$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x^2)}{3x^2} = \lim_{3x^2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+3x^2)}{3x^2} = 1.$$

$$\exp\{\phi(x)\} = e^{\phi(x)}.$$

e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\arctan 7x} = [t = 7x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{7}t] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2t/7}{\arctan t} =$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\arctan t}{t} \right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{2}{7} = 1 \cdot \frac{2}{7} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{7}}}$$

f) För små  $|x|$  gäller  $\sin x \approx \tan x \approx x$ , så att

$$\frac{e^{x \sin 2x} - 1}{\tan^2 x} \approx \frac{e^{x \cdot 2x} - 1}{x^2} = \frac{e^{2x^2} - 1}{x^2} = \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} \cdot (e^{x^2} + 1) \Rightarrow$$

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

Om  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \phi(x) = 0$ , så är  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(\phi(x)) = \lim_{\phi(x) \rightarrow 0} f(\phi(x)).$

### Övning 3.30 (Sid. 156)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin 4x/x, & x < 0 \\ Ax+B, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ \cos x, & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

(1) Kontinuitet i  $x=0$ :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} = B \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot 4 \cos x \cdot \cos 2x = B \Leftrightarrow B = 4.$$

$\uparrow$   $\Leftrightarrow$  underförstås följande:

$$\sin 4x = 2 \sin 2x \cos 2x = 4 \sin x \cos x \cos 2x.$$

(2) Kontinuitet i  $x=\pi$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin 4x/x, & x < 0 \\ Ax+4, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ \cos x, & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} f(x) = f(\pi) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \cos x = A\pi + 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 = A\pi + 4 \Leftrightarrow A\pi = -5 \Leftrightarrow A = -\frac{5}{\pi}.$$

Svar: Ja, det kan man.  $A = -5/\pi$ ,  $B = 4$ .

### Övning 3.31 (Sid. 156)

#### Lösning

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 2e^x + 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right)^2 = 1^2 = 1.$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x}(e^{2x} - 1)^2}{x^2} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x}(e^x - 1)^2(e^x + 1)^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)^2}{x^2} \cdot e^{2x} \cdot (e^x + 1)^2 = \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right)^2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + 1)^2 = 1^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2^2 = 4.$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{(\ln x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \exp\{\ln^2 x\} = \\ = \exp\{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln x)^2\} = e^\infty = \infty \quad (\text{Se Sats 3.11 f}).$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{1/\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln x / \ln x} = e^1 = e.$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\ln(2+x) - \ln x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right) = \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right) = [t = \frac{2}{x}; x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0^+] = \\ = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2.$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 3x}{\pi - x} = [t = \pi - x; x \rightarrow \pi \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3t}{t} = 3. \\ \sin 3(\pi - t) = \sin(3\pi - 3t) = \sin(\pi - 3t) = \sin 3t; \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3t}{t} = \lim_{3t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3t}{3t} \cdot 3 = 1 \cdot 3 = 3.$$

### Testövning 3.32 (Sid. 159)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \frac{3^x + \ln|x|}{x^5 + x^4}$$

a) Sats 3.13 b) konsulteras.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5}{3^x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^x}{x^5} = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^x + \ln|x|}{x^5 + x^4} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^x(1 + \ln|x|/3^x)}{x^5(1+x^{-1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^x}{x^5} \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{\ln|x|}{3^x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \infty \cdot 1 = \infty.$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x + \ln|x|}{x^5 + x^4} = \frac{1 + (-\infty)}{0^+} = \frac{-\infty}{0^+} = -\infty.$$

Anm.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^4 + x^5) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^4(1+x) = 0 \cdot 1^+ = 0^+.$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln|x| = \ln 0^+ = -\infty.$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3^x + \ln|x|}{x^4 + x^5} = [t = -x; x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow +\infty] =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{-t} + \ln|t|}{t^4 - t^5} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln|t|}{t^4(1-t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln|t|/t^4}{1-t} = 0^-.$$

### Testövning 3.33 (Sid. 160)

#### Lösning

$$a) f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 7}{x^2 + x - 3};$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-5 \\ \hline x^3 - 4x^2 + 0x + 7 \quad | \quad x^2 + x - 3 \\ (-) \underline{x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 0} \\ -5x^2 + 3x + 7 \\ (-) \underline{-5x^2 - 5x + 15} \\ 8x - 8 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - (x-5)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8x-8}{x^2+x-3} = 0^+ \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - (x-5)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{8x-8}{x^2+x-3} = 0^- \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{y = x-5.}$$

$$b) \underline{g(x) = \frac{2-x}{x+5} e^{-x} + x \arctan 2x.}$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2-x}{x^2+5x} e^{-x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan 2x = \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (g(x) - \frac{\pi}{2} x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2-x}{x+5} e^{-x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\arctan 2x - \frac{\pi}{2}) =$$

$$= 0 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan 2x) \stackrel{(*)}{=} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{2x} =$$

$$= [t = \frac{1}{2x}; x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0] = - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\arctan t}{t} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$y = \frac{\pi}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$  är en (sned) asymptot i  $+\infty$ .

(\*) Jag har utnyttjat formeln (2.67) sid 114.

Någon (annan) asymptot i  $-\infty$  finns inte, ty

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{g(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2-x}{x^2+5x} e^{-x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan 2x = \infty.$$

### Övning 3.34 (Sid. 160)

#### Lösning

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 e^{-\sqrt{x}} = [x = t^2; x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow \infty] = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^4 e^{-t} = 0$$

Se sats 3.13 (b).

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x + x \sin x}{2e^x + x^2 \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x(x \cdot e^{-x} \sin x + 1)}{e^x(2 + x^2 e^{-x} \ln x)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \sin x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^{x/2}} \frac{\sin x}{e^{x/2}} = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \ln x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x/2}} \frac{\ln x}{e^{x/2}} = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \end{array} \right\} : \underline{\text{Sats 3.13.}}$$



$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{5x}\right)^{7x} = \left[t = \frac{1}{5x} \Leftrightarrow 7x = \frac{7}{5t}\right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (1+t)^{\frac{7}{5t}} =$$

$$= \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (1+t)^{1/t}\right)^{7/5} = e^{7/5}$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \ln(e^{2x} + x)}{\sqrt{x} + e^{1/\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \ln e^{2x}(1 + xe^{-2x})}{\sqrt{x} + e \cdot e^{1/\sqrt{x}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \ln e^{2x} + \ln(1 + xe^{-2x})}{\sqrt{x} + e \cdot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x + \ln(1 + xe^{-2x})}{\sqrt{x} + e \cdot x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(3 + (\ln(1 + xe^{-2x}))/x)}{x(e + 1/\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + (\ln(1 + xe^{-2x}))/x}{e + 1/\sqrt{x}} =$$

$$= \frac{3+0}{e+0} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{e}}}$$

### Övning 3.35 (Sid. 160)

#### Lösning

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5 (\exp(hc/\lambda kT) - 1)} = \left[u = \frac{hc}{\lambda kT} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{kT}{hc} \cdot u\right] =$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi hc^2 \cdot \frac{k^5 T^5}{h^5 c^5} \cdot \frac{u^5}{e^u - 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\pi k^5 T^5}{h^4 c^3} \cdot \frac{u^5}{e^u} = 0$$

### Övning 3.36 (Sid. 160)

#### Lösning

$$a) k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 + 2x + x^2 - 3x^3}{x^3 - 4x^2 + x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3(5/x^3 + 2/x^2 + 1/x - 3)}{x^3(1 - 4/x + 1/x^2)} = \left[t = \frac{1}{x}; x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0\right] =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{5t^3 + 2t^2 + t - 3}{t^2 - 4t + 1} = \frac{0+0-3}{0-0+1} = -3;$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - (-3x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5 + 2x + x^2 - 3x^3}{x^2 - 4x + 1} + 3x\right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 + 2x + x^2 - 3x^3 + 3x(x^2 - 4x + 1)}{x^2 - 4x + 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 + 2x + x^2 - 3x^3 + 3x^3 - 12x^2 + 3x}{x^2 - 4x + 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 + 5x - 11x^2}{1 - 4x + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2(5/x^2 + 5/x - 11)}{x^2(1/x^2 - 4/x + 1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5/x^2 + 5/x - 11}{1/x^2 - 4/x + 1} = -11.$$

Den sökta asymptotens ekvation är  $y = -3x - 11$ .

$$b) g(x) = 3x + \ln(x+1) - \ln(2x-3) = 3x + \ln(x+1) -$$

$$- \ln 2(x - \frac{3}{2}) = 3x - \ln 2 + \ln \frac{x+1}{x-3/2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 3x - \ln 2.$$

Den efterfrågade asymptoten är  $y = 3x - \ln 2$ .

$$\text{Anm. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-3/2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{x(1+1/x)}{x(1-3/2x)} = \ln 1 = \underline{\underline{0}}.$$

### Testövning 3.37 (Sid. 165)

#### Lösning

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n - \sqrt{n^2 - 4})(n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4})}{\sqrt{n^2 - 4} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - (n^2 - 4)}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4}} = 0.$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{2}{n+1} = (-1)^n \cdot \sin 0 = 0.$$

$(-1)^n$  "oscillerar" mellan 1 och -1; det ändrar inget.



$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1-1/n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp\left\{\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n}\right\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp\left\{\frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)}{-1/n}\right\} = \\
 &= \left[t = -\frac{1}{n}; n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0^-\right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \exp\left\{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}\right\} = \\
 &= \exp\left\{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}\right\} = e^1 = e.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1 - (1/3)^{n+1}}{1 - 1/3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2/3} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

### Testövning 3.38 (Sid. 165)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 1+2+3+\dots+n &= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = \frac{n^2+n}{2}; \\
 \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n+5} - \frac{n}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{n^2+n}{n+5} - \frac{n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{n(n+1) - n(n+5)}{n+5} = \\
 &= \frac{n}{2} \frac{(n+1) - (n+5)}{n+5} = \frac{n}{2} \frac{-4}{n+5} = -2 \frac{n}{n+5} = -2 \frac{1}{1+5/n}; \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n+5} - \frac{n}{2}\right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{1+5/n} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2.
 \end{aligned}$$

### Testövning 3.39 (Sid. 165)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 \forall n \geq 1: a_n &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3^2} + \frac{3}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{n}{3^n} < \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2^2}{3^2} + \frac{2^3}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{2^n}{3^n} = \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}\right) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1 - (2/3)^n}{1 - 2/3} = 2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n\right) < 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$(a_n)_1^\infty$  är växande & begränsad, dvs konvergent.

### Övning 3.40 (Sid. 165)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(n - \sqrt{n^2 - 4}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n - \sqrt{n^2 - 4})(n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4})}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n^2 - (n^2 - 4))}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n}{n(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4/n^2})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4/n^2}} = \frac{4}{1+1} = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(n+1)^2}{n-1} - \frac{(n-1)^2}{n+1}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^3 - (n-1)^3}{(n+1)(n-1)} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 - (n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1)}{n^2 - 1} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6n^2 + 2}{n^2 - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(6 + 2/n^2)}{n^2(1 - 1/n^2)} = \frac{6}{1} = 6.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp\left\{\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{n^2}\right\} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp\left\{n^2 \cdot \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)\right\} = \left(t = -\frac{1}{2n}\right) = \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \exp\left\{\frac{1}{4t} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t}\right\} = \exp((-\infty) \cdot 1) = 0^+.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{n+5} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{-2n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^5 = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{-2n}\right)^{-1/2} = (m = -1/2n) = \\
 &= \lim_{m \rightarrow 0^-} \left((1+m)^{1/m}\right)^{-1/2} = e^{-1/2} = 1/\sqrt{e}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Anm. För alla reella  $a$  gäller:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)^n = e^a = \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)^n.$$

Öving 3.41 (Sid. 165)

Lösning

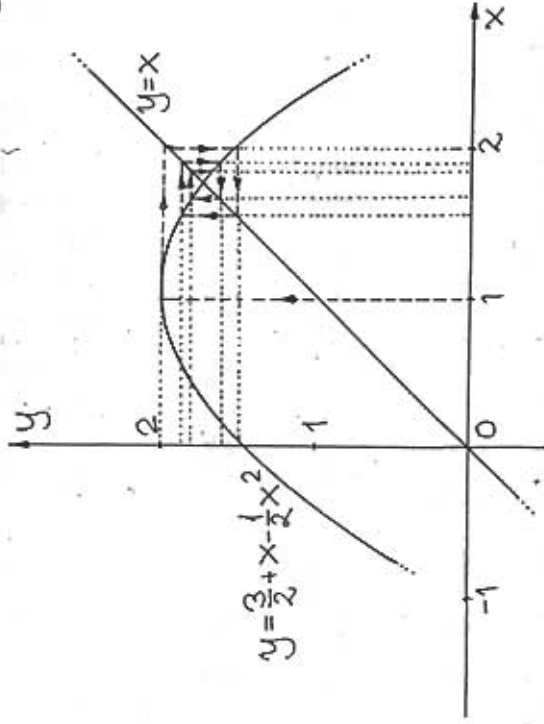
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n x^k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x}, & |x| < 1 \\ \infty, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

Testning 3.42 (Sid. 171)

Lösning

a)  $a_{n+1} = \frac{3}{2} + a_n - \frac{1}{2} a_n^2, \quad a_0 = 1.$

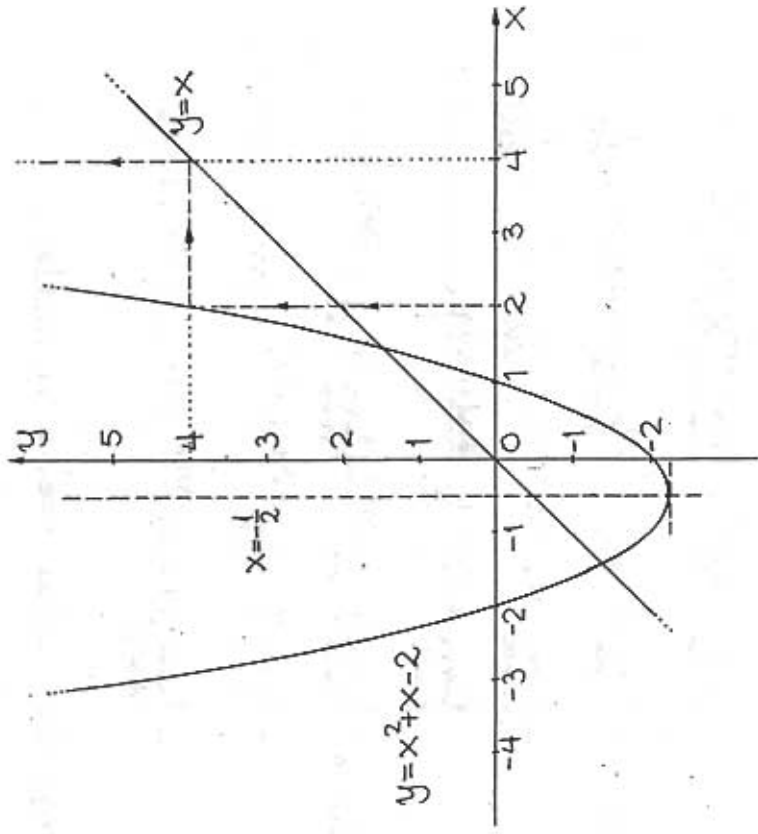
$\frac{3}{2} + x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 = -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 2x - 3) = -\frac{1}{2}((x-1)^2 - 4) = 2 - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2.$



$a_0 = 1, a_2 = 2, a_3 = \frac{3}{2}, a_4 = \frac{15}{8}, a_5 = \frac{207}{128}$  osv.

b)  $a_{n+1} = a_n^2 + a_n - 2, \quad a_0 = 2.$

$x^2 + x - 2 = (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} - 2 = (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{9}{4};$  (se fig.)



$a_0 = 2, a_1 = 4, a_2 = 18, a_3 = 340, a_4 = 115938, \dots$

Testning 3.43 (Sid. 171)

Lösning

$a_{n+1} = \sqrt{5a_n}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots; \quad a_1 = 1.$

a)  $a_1 = 1 < 5; \quad a_2 = \sqrt{5a_1} < \sqrt{5 \cdot 1} = \sqrt{5} < 5; \quad a_3 = \sqrt{5a_2} < \sqrt{5 \cdot \sqrt{5}} < \sqrt{5 \cdot 5} = 5$  osv.

Antag att  $a_n < 5$  för ett  $n > 1; \quad (v = ny).$

$a_{n+1} = \sqrt{5a_n} < \sqrt{5 \cdot 5} = 5$ ; induktionen är därmed genomförd. Således är  $0 < a_n < 5$ , för alla  $n$ .

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad a_{n+1} - a_n &= \sqrt{5a_n} - a_n = \frac{(\sqrt{5a_n} - a_n)(\sqrt{5a_n} + a_n)}{\sqrt{5a_n} + a_n} = \\ &= \frac{5a_n - a_n^2}{\sqrt{5a_n} + a_n} = \frac{a_n(5 - a_n)}{\sqrt{5a_n} + a_n} > 0 \Leftrightarrow a_n < a_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

c) Följden  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$  är strängt växande och uppåt begränsad; den är alltså konvergent (Sats 3.16).

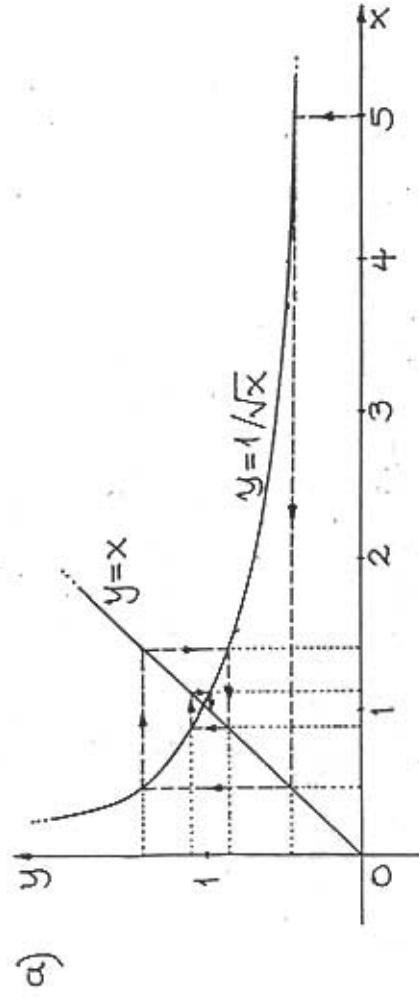
Kalla gränsvärdet  $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ . Detta ger att

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{5a_n} \Leftrightarrow A = \sqrt{5 \cdot A} \Leftrightarrow A^2 = 5A \Leftrightarrow A = 5.$$

Testörning 3.44 (Sid. 171)

Lösning

$$a_{n+1} = 1/\sqrt{a_n}, \quad a_0 = 5$$



b)  $a_0, a_2, a_4, \dots$  är avtagande;  $a_1, a_3, a_5, \dots$  är

växande; från situationstabilen framgår det att båda delföljder konvergerar mot 1. Detta

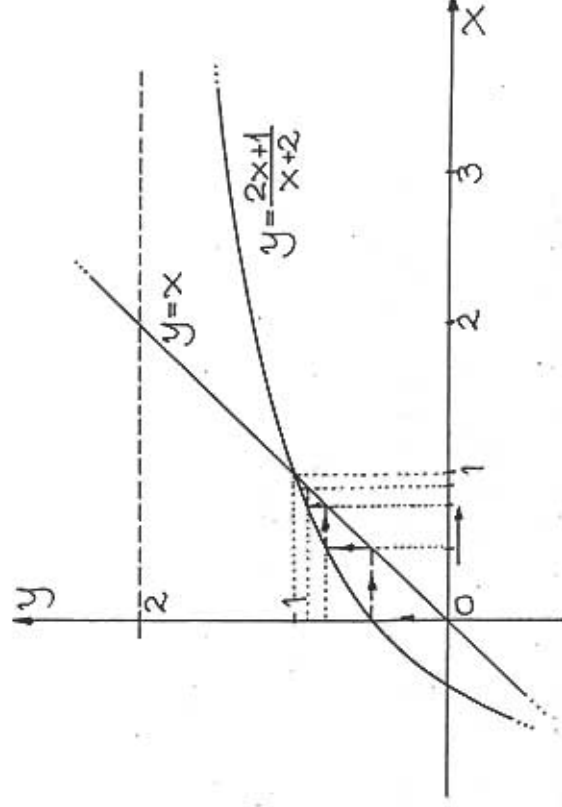
kan visas explicit:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \Leftrightarrow A^2 = \frac{1}{A} \Leftrightarrow A^3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1.$

Övning 3.45 (Sid. 171)

Lösning

a)  $a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n + 1}{a_n + 2}, \quad n \geq 1; \quad a_0 = 0.$

$$y = \frac{2x+1}{x+2} = \frac{2x+4-3}{x+2} = 2 - \frac{3}{x+2}, \quad x \geq 0.$$

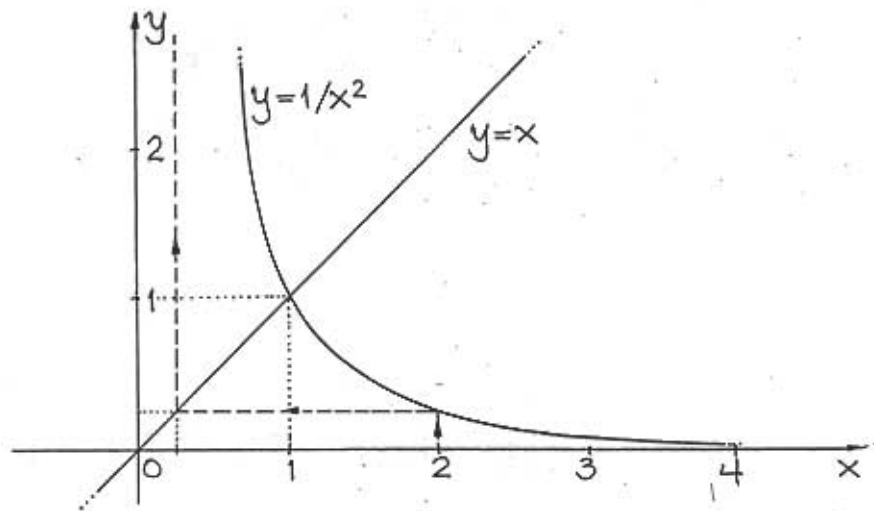


Ur situationstabilen ser vi slutsatsen

att  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1.$

b)  $a_1 = 2, a_{n+1} = 1/a_n^2, n \geq 1.$

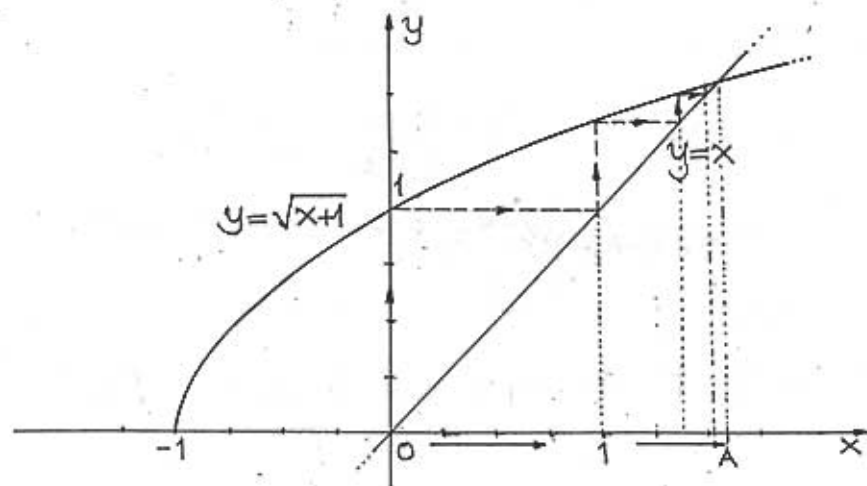
$y = 1/x^2, x > 0$



$a_1 = 2 \Rightarrow a_2 = 1/4 \Rightarrow a_3 = 16 \Rightarrow a_4 = 1/256 \Rightarrow \dots$

Gränsvärde saknas.

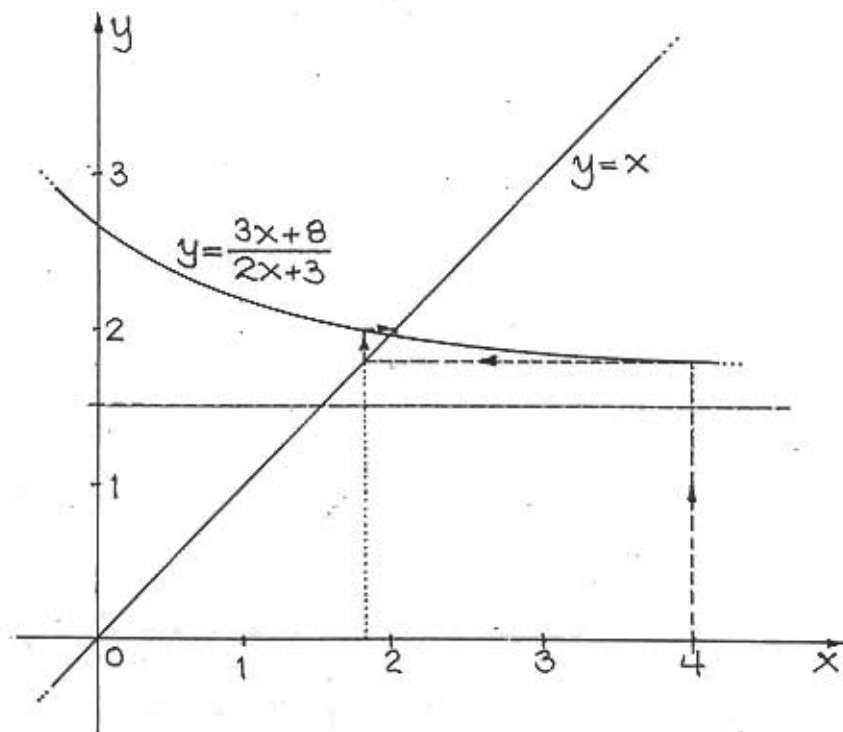
c)  $a_1 = 0, a_{n+1} = \sqrt{1+a_n}, n \geq 1.$



Följden  $(a_n)_1^\infty$  är strängt växande och uppåt begränsad, så den är konvergent (Sats 3.16).

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1+a_n} \Leftrightarrow A = \sqrt{1+A} \Leftrightarrow A^2 = A+1 \Leftrightarrow A^2 - A - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n.$$

d)  $a_1 = 4, a_{n+1} = \frac{3a_n+8}{2a_n+3}, n \geq 1.$



Det tycks som om  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ , för ngt  $A > 0$ .

$$\frac{3A+8}{2A+3} = A \Leftrightarrow 3A+8 = A(2A+3) = 2A^2+3A \Leftrightarrow 2A^2 = 8 \Leftrightarrow A^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 2.$$

### Övning 3.46 (Sid. 172)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 \\
 &= a_m x^m \left( 1 + \frac{a_{m-1}}{a_m} \frac{1}{x} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{a_m} \frac{1}{x^{m-1}} + \frac{a_0}{a_m} \frac{1}{x^m} \right) = \\
 &= \underline{a_m x^m} \cdot \underline{\left( 1 + f(x) \right)}; \\
 Q(x) &= b_n x^n + b_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0 = \\
 &= b_n x^n \left( 1 + \frac{b_{n-1}}{b_n} \frac{1}{x} + \dots + \frac{b_1}{b_n} \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{b_0}{b_n} \frac{1}{x^n} \right) = \\
 &= \underline{b_n x^n} \cdot \underline{\left( 1 + g(x) \right)};
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_m x^m (1+f(x))}{b_n x^n (1+g(x))} = x^{m-n} \cdot \frac{a_m}{b_n} \cdot \frac{1+f(x)}{1+g(x)};$$

a)  $\text{grad } P > \text{grad } Q \Leftrightarrow m > n \Leftrightarrow m-n > 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{m-n} \cdot \frac{a_m}{a_n} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+f(x)}{1+g(x)} = (+\infty) \cdot \frac{a_m}{b_n} \cdot 1; (*)$$

Om  $\text{sgn}(a_m) = \text{sgn}(b_n)$  så är  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = +\infty$ ;

Om  $\text{sgn}(a_m) \neq \text{sgn}(b_n)$  så är  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = -\infty$ .

b)  $\text{grad } P = \text{grad } Q \Leftrightarrow m = n \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_m}{b_m}$ .

c)  $\text{grad } P < \text{grad } Q \Leftrightarrow m < n \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = 0$ .

Anm Signumfunktionen,  $\text{sgn}$ , har defini-

erats tidigare;  $\text{sgn } x = +1$  om  $x > 0$ ,  $\text{sgn } x = -1$ , om  $x < 0$ .

### Övning 3.47 (Sid. 172)

#### Lösning

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 5}{x^2 - 1} = (\text{grad } P = \text{grad } Q = 2) = \frac{3}{1} = \underline{\underline{3}}$ .

Jar refererar till föregående övning.

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + 3\sqrt{x}}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(2+3/\sqrt{x})}{x(1/x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2+3/\sqrt{x}}{1/x-1} = \frac{2}{-1} = \underline{\underline{-2}}$ .

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2+1}}{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x\sqrt{2+1/x^2}}{x(2-1/x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2+1/x^2}}{2-1/x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2+1}}{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x\sqrt{2+1/x^2}}{x(2-1/x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{2+1/x^2}}{2-1/x} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}}$ .

Anm.  $\sqrt{2x^2+1} = \sqrt{x^2(2+1/x^2)} = \sqrt{x^2} \cdot \sqrt{2+1/x^2} = |x| \sqrt{2+1/x^2}$ .

### Övning 3.48 (Sid. 172)

#### Lösning

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x} - \sqrt{x^2-x}}{\sqrt{x^2+2x} - \sqrt{x^2-2x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+x} - \sqrt{x^2-x})(\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x}) \cdot (\sqrt{x^2+2x} + \sqrt{x^2-2x})}{(\sqrt{x^2+2x} - \sqrt{x^2-2x})(\sqrt{x^2+2x} + \sqrt{x^2-2x})(\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x - (x^2-x)}{x^2+2x - (x^2-2x)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(\sqrt{x^2+x} + \sqrt{x^2-x})}{x(\sqrt{x^2+2x} + \sqrt{x^2-2x})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{4x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+2/x} + \sqrt{1-2/x}}{\sqrt{1+2/x} - \sqrt{1-2/x}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1+1}{1-1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

Jag har tillgripit förlängning med konju-  
gerade uttryck och konjugatregeln.



### Öving 3.49 (Sid. 172)

Lösning

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(e^{4x} + e^{5x})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln e^{5x}(1+e^{-x})}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln e^{5x} + \ln(1+e^{-x})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x + \ln(1+e^{-x})}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 5 + \frac{\ln(1+e^{-x})}{x} \right) = 5 + \frac{\ln 1}{\infty} = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(e^{4x} + e^{5x})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln e^{4x}(1+e^x)}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln e^{4x} + \ln(1+e^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x + \ln(1+e^x)}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 4 + \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{x} \right) = 4 + \frac{\ln 1}{-\infty} = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x(e^{2/x}-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x}{e^{2/x}-1} = [t = \frac{1}{x}; x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0^+] =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t}{e^{2t}-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t}{(e^t-1)(e^t+1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{e^t-1}{t} \right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{e^t+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x(e^{2/x}-1)} = [t = \frac{1}{x}; x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow t \rightarrow \infty] = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{e^{2t}-1} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

### Öving 3.50 (Sid. 172)

Lösning

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(5x^2+2x) - \ln(4x^2+3x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{5x^2+2x}{4x^2+3x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{x^2(5+2/x)}{x^2(4+3/x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{5+2/x}{4+3/x} = \ln \frac{5}{4}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln(5x^2+2x) - \ln(4x^2+3x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{5x^2+2x}{4x^2+3x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{(5x+2)x}{(4x+3)x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{5x+2}{4x+3} = \ln \frac{2}{3}$$

### Öving 3.51 (Sid. 173)

Lösning

$$t = x-1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1+t \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 5ax + a^2 = 6(1+t)^2 - 5a(1+t) +$$

$$+ a^2 = 6(1+2t+t^2) - 5a(1+t) + a^2 = 6t^2 + (12-5a)t + 6-5a +$$

$$+ a^2 = 6(x-1)^2 + (12-5a)(x-1) + a^2 - 5a + 6;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{6(x-1)^2 + (12-5a)(x-1) + a^2 - 5a + 6}{x-1} =$$

$$= b \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (6(x-1) + 12-5a + \frac{(a-2)(a-3)}{x-1}) = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ a=3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = 2 \vee b = -3.$$

Svar:  $a=2, b=2$  eller  $a=3, b=-3$ .

### Öving 3.52 (Sid. 173)

Lösning

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \arctan x \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x \cdot x \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{x} =$$

$$= [t = \frac{1}{x}; x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0^+] = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan t}{t} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\pi - 2 \arctan x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right) = \frac{\pi}{\arctan(1/x)}$$



$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{x} = [t = \frac{1}{x}; x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0^+] =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} 2 \frac{\arctan t}{t} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2.$$

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

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

### Övning 3.53 (Sid. 173)

#### Lösning

a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + x + 2}.$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} = \sqrt{x^2(1 + 1/x + 2/x^2)} = |x| \sqrt{1 + 1/x + 2/x^2}; \quad (*)$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 + 1/x + 2/x^2} = 1;$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - x) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} + x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 2 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1 + 2/x)}{\sqrt{1 + 1/x + 2/x^2} + 1}$$

Asymptoten i  $+\infty$  är  $y = x + 1/2.$

$$k' = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-\sqrt{1 + 1/x + 2/x^2}) = -1;$$

$$m' = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x + 2} + x) = [t = -x] =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{t^2 - t + 2} - t) = \dots = -1/2.$$

Asymptoten i  $-\infty$  är  $y = x - 1/2.$

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

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^3 + x} - e^x \right) = 1 - \infty = -\infty!$$

Någon asymptot i  $+\infty$  finns inte.

$$k' = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{x^3(1 - 2/x + 1/x^3)}{x^2(1 + 1/x^2)} - e^x \right) = 1 - 0 = 1;$$

$$m' = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - k'x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - x - xe^x \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1 - x^3 - x}{x^2 + 1} - xe^x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 + 1} - xe^x =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{x^2(-2 - 1/x + 1/x^2)}{x^2(1 + 1/x^2)} - xe^x \right) = -2.$$

Asymptoten i  $-\infty$  är  $y = x - 2.$

c)  $f(x) = \arctan 2x + \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^2).$

$D_f = D_{\ln} = \mathbb{R}_+$ , så någon asymptot i  $-\infty$  finns inte i det här fallet.

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\arctan 2x}{x} + \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi/2}{\infty} - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = 0;$$

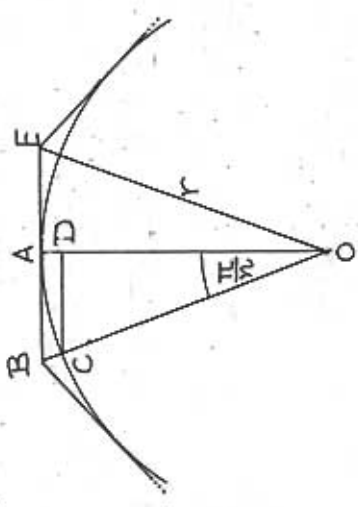
$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \arctan 2x - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right) = \frac{\pi}{2};$$

f:s enda asymptot är  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$  i  $+\infty.$

Asymptot är något som har med funktionsgrafiken att göra.

Öving 3.54 (Sid. 173)

Lösning



$\triangle OAB \sim \triangle ODC$  ( ~ anger likformighet).

$CD = r \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{n}, OD = r \cos \frac{\pi}{n};$

$\frac{BA}{CD} = \frac{OA}{OD} \Leftrightarrow BA = \frac{OA}{OD} \cdot CD = \frac{r}{r \cos \frac{\pi}{n}} \cdot r \sin \frac{\pi}{n} = r \tan \frac{\pi}{n} \Rightarrow$

$|\triangle OBE| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot BE \cdot OA = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2BA \cdot OA = r^2 \tan \frac{\pi}{n};$

Den omskrivna n-hörningens area är

$A_n = nr^2 \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{n}.$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \pi r^2 \frac{\tan(\frac{\pi}{n})}{\frac{\pi}{n}} = [t = \frac{\pi}{n}] = \pi r^2 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan t}{t} = \pi r^2.$

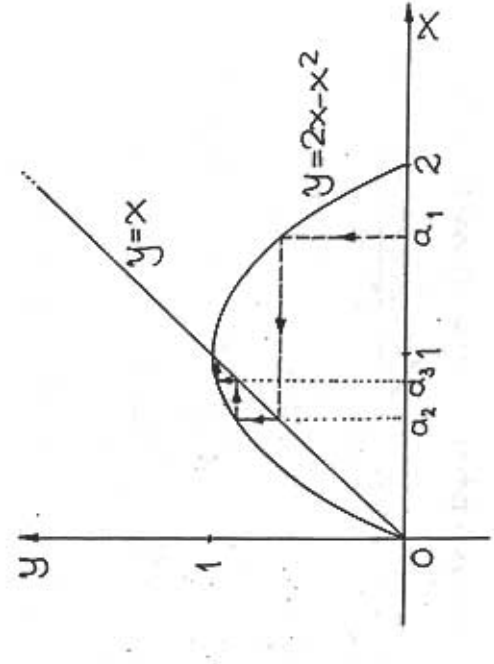
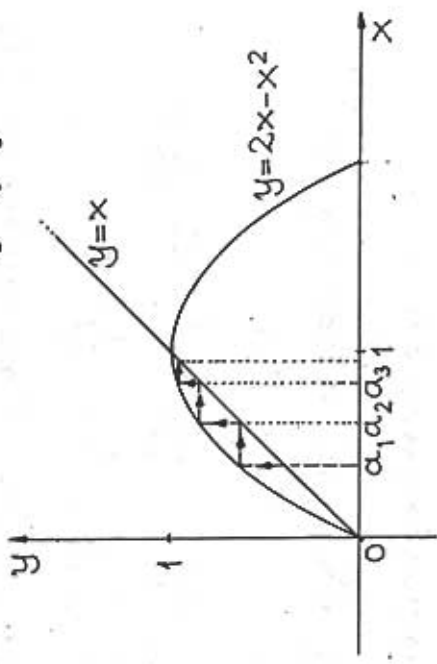
Öving 3.5 (Sid. 173)

Lösning

$a_1 = a, a_{n+1} = 2a_n - a_n^2, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2a_n - a_n^2) \Leftrightarrow A = 2A - A^2 \Leftrightarrow A^2 - A = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow A(A-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 0 \vee A = 1.$

b) Situationsbilden är enligt följande:



strm.  $0 < a < 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$  (enl. b) och c))

$a = 0$  och  $a = 2$  är "fixpunkter."

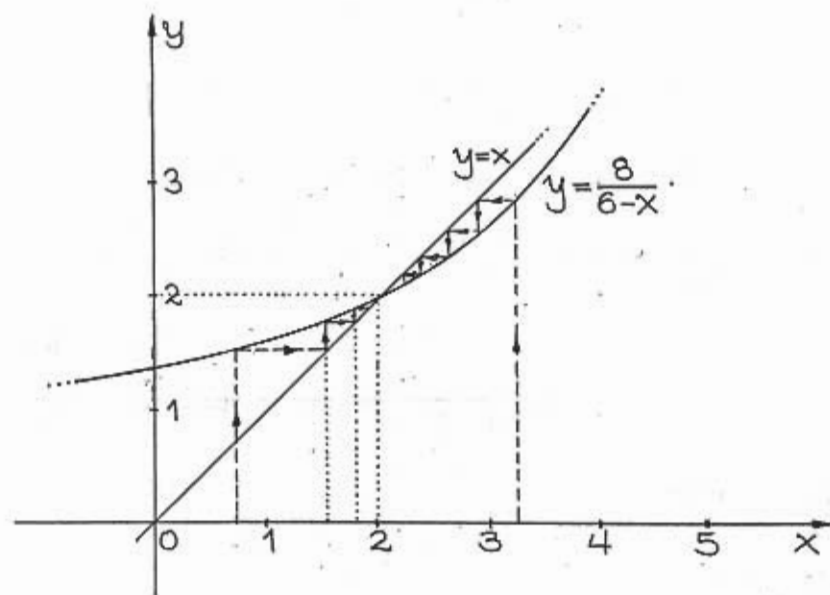
$a < 0$  och  $a > 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -\infty$  (divergent).

## Övning 3.56 (Sid. 173)

### Lösning

$$a_1 = 3, a_{n+1} = \frac{8}{6-a_n}, n \geq 1.$$

Situationsbilden är enligt följande:



$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8}{6-a_n} \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{8}{6-A} \Leftrightarrow A^2 - 6A + 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow A = 3 \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow A = 2 \vee A = 4. \end{aligned}$$

Ur situationsbilden ovan framgår att

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 2.$$

4.

## Derivator

### Testövning 4.1 (Sid. 179)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = 2x^2, P_0(-1, 2)$$

$$\text{Tangentens ekvation: } y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0).$$

$$\text{Normalens ekvation: } x - x_0 = -f'(x_0)(y - y_0).$$

$$(1) f'(x) = 2 \cdot 2x = 4x \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 4x_0 = 4(-1) = -4.$$

$$(2) y - 2 = -4(x - (-1)) = -4(x + 1) = -4x - 4 \Leftrightarrow y = -4x - 2.$$

$$(3) x - (-1) = -(-4)(y - 2) = 4(y - 2) = 4y - 8 \Leftrightarrow x = 4y - 9.$$

Resultat: Tangentens ekvation i punkten  $(-1, 2)$  är  $4x + y + 2 = 0$ ; normalens ekvation i samma punkt är  $x - 4y + 9 = 0$ .

### Testövning 4.2 (Sid. 179)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} a) f(x) = x^3 &\Rightarrow f(x+h) = (x+h)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 = \\ &= f(x) + h(3x^2 + 3xh + h^2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = 3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 \\ &\Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2) = \underline{3x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } f(x) = \frac{1}{x} &\Rightarrow f(x+h) = \frac{1}{x+h} \Rightarrow f(x+h) - f(x) = \frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x} = \\ &= \frac{x - (x+h)}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{h}{x(x+h)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = -\frac{1}{x(x+h)} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{x(x+h)}\right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1} &= \frac{x+1-1}{x+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \Rightarrow f(x+h) - f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x+h+1} - \\ &- \left(1 - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+h+1} = \frac{x+h+1 - (x+1)}{(x+1)(x+h+1)} = \frac{h}{(x+1)(x+h+1)} \\ &\Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+h+1)} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

### Testövning 4.3 (Sid. 180)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} f(0+h) - f(0) &= f(h) - f(0) = h + h^2 \cos \frac{1}{h} \Rightarrow \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = 1 + h \cos \frac{1}{h} \\ &\Rightarrow f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1 + h \cos \frac{1}{h}) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Anm.  $|h \cdot \cos \frac{1}{h}| = |h| \cdot |\cos \frac{1}{h}| \leq |h| \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0.$

### Testövning 4.4 (Sid. 182)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f'_+(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} = \infty.$$

Derivatans i fråga existerar inte; y-axeln är en tangent till kurvan  $y = \sqrt{x}$  i  $(0,0)$ .

### Testövning 4.5 (Sid. 184)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } y = f(x) = x^3 &\Rightarrow dy = f'(x) dx = 3x^2 dx. \\ \text{b) } y = f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1} &\Rightarrow dy = f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 4.6 (Sid. 184)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} &\Rightarrow f(x+h) - f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+h}}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x+h}} = \\ &= \frac{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+h})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x+h} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})} = \frac{x - (x+h)}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x+h} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})} = \\ &= \frac{-h}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x+h} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})} \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2 + hx} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})} \\ &\Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2 + hx} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})} = \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x})} = -\frac{1}{2|x|\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{1}{2x^{3/2}}, \quad x > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} &\Rightarrow f(x+h) = \frac{\sqrt{x+h+1}}{x+h} \Rightarrow f(x+h) - f(x) = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x+h+1}}{x+h} - \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} = \frac{x\sqrt{x+h+1} - (x+h)\sqrt{x+1}}{x(x+h)} = \\ &= \frac{(x\sqrt{x+h+1} - (x+h)\sqrt{x+1})(x\sqrt{x+h+1} + (x+h)\sqrt{x+1})}{x(x+h)(x\sqrt{x+h+1} + (x+h)\sqrt{x+1})} = \\ &= \frac{x^2(x+h+1) - (x+h)^2(x+1)}{x(x+h)(x\sqrt{x+h+1} + (x+h)\sqrt{x+1})}; \quad \text{forts} \end{aligned}$$

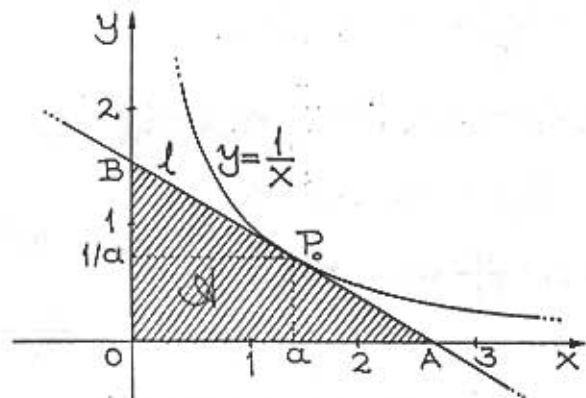
$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x+h) - f(x) &= \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x^2 h - (x+1)(x^2 + 2xh + h^2)}{x(x+h)(\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1})} = \\
 &= \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x^2 h - x^3 - 2x^2 h - xh^2 - x^2 - 2hx - h^2}{x(x+h)(\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1})} = \\
 &= \frac{h(-x^2 - xh - 2x - h^2)}{x(x+h)(\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1})}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2 - 2x - xh - h^2}{x(x+h)(\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1})} = \\
 &= \frac{-x^2 - 2x}{x \cdot x \cdot (2\sqrt{x+1})} = -\frac{x(x+2)}{x^2 \cdot 2\sqrt{x+1}} = -\frac{x+2}{2x\sqrt{x+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 4.7 (Sid. 185)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0; P_0: (a, \frac{1}{a}).$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow f'(a) = -\frac{1}{a^2};$$

$$l: y - \frac{1}{a} = -\frac{1}{a^2}(x - a) = -\frac{1}{a^2}x + \frac{1}{a} \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{1}{a^2}x + \frac{2}{a}; (*)$$

Koordinaten till A fås om i (\*) sätts  $y=0$ .

$$0 = -\frac{1}{a^2}x + \frac{2}{a} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a}x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 2a \Rightarrow A: (2a, 0).$$

Koordinaten till B fås om i (\*) sätts  $x=0$ . Det leder till  $B: (0, \frac{2}{a})$ .

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot OA \cdot OB = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2a \cdot \frac{2}{a} = \underline{\underline{2 \text{ ae}}}, \text{ oberoende av } a > 0.$$

### Övning 4.8 (Sid. 185)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) \approx \sqrt{a} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}(x-a) \text{ (linjär approximation).}$$

$$f(x) \approx 5 + \frac{1}{10}(x-25);$$

$$(1) f(26) \approx 5 + \frac{1}{10} = 5,1; (\sqrt{26} = 5,099).$$

$$(2) f(27) \approx 5 + \frac{1}{5} = 5,2; (\sqrt{27} = 5,196).$$

$$(3) f(28) \approx 5 + \frac{3}{10} = 5,3; (\sqrt{28} = 5,292).$$

$$(4) f(35) \approx 5 + 1 = 6; (\sqrt{35} = 5,916).$$

### Testövning 4.9 (Sid. 187)

#### Lösning

$$a) f(x) = 3x^5 - 4x^2 + 6x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 15x^4 - 8x + 6. \text{ (C-kurs)}$$

$$b) f(x) = \frac{3x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x}{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(9x^2 - 8x + 2)(x^2 + 1) - 2x(3x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} =$$



$$= \frac{9x^4 + 9x^2 - 8x^3 - 8x + 2x^2 + 2 - 6x^4 + 8x^3 - 4x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{3x^4 + 7x^2 - 8x + 2}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

### Testövning 4.10 (Sid. 192)

#### Lösning

$$a) y = (2x^2 + 3x)^{10} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = u^{10} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{du} = 10u^9 \\ u = 2x^2 + 3x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 4x + 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = 10u^9 \cdot (4x+3) = \underline{\underline{10(2x^2+3x)^9 \cdot (4x+3)}}$$

$$b) y = \ln(1 + \cos^2 x) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \ln u \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{u} \\ u = 1 + t^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = 2t \\ t = \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = -\sin x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \cdot 2t \cdot (-\sin x) = \frac{2\cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \cdot (-\sin x) =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos^2 x}}}$$

$$c) y = x^x = e^{x \ln x} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = e^u \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{du} = e^u \\ u = x \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \ln x + 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = e^u \cdot (\ln x + 1) = e^{x \ln x} (\ln x + 1) = \underline{\underline{x^x (\ln x + 1)}}$$

### Testövning 4.11 (Sid. 192)

$$y = a^x = (e^{\ln a})^x = e^{x \ln a} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = e^u \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{du} = e^u \\ u = x \ln a \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \ln a \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = e^u \ln a = e^{x \ln a} \ln a = \underline{\underline{a^x \ln a}}$$

### Testövning 4.12 (Sid. 194)

#### Lösning

$$a) y = \arcsin(e^{\sqrt{x}}) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \arcsin u \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \\ u = e^t \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} = e^t \\ t = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot e^t \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{2\sqrt{x}}}} e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$b) \underline{\underline{f(x) = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1)}}$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Anm. } \frac{d}{dx} \ln \phi(x) = \frac{\phi'(x)}{\phi(x)}}}$$

### Testövning 4.13 (Sid. 194)

#### Lösning

$$y = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x = y^2 = (\sqrt{x}) \cdot (\sqrt{x}) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x = \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x}) \stackrel{!}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \left( \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x} \right) \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{x} \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}}$$

$\uparrow \Rightarrow$  underförstås "produktregeln".



### Testövning 4.14 (Sid. 195)

#### Lösning

$$\underline{f(x) = x^5 + x + 1}$$

$f$  är summan av de växande funktionerna  $x^5$  och  $x+1$ , så den är (strängt) växande. Mot varje värde på  $y$  svarar ett och endast ett värde på  $x$ . (Sats 3.9 konsulteras.)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) = 1 &\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = f^{-1}(1) \\ f(x) = 3 &\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 = f^{-1}(3) \end{aligned} \right\},$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 + 1 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} f'(0) = 1 &\Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(1) = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = 1 \\ f'(1) = 6 &\Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(3) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned} \right\}.$$

### Testövning 4.15 (Sid. 197)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} y^3 + (x^2 + 1)y = x &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y^3 + (x^2 + 1)y) = 1 \Rightarrow 3y^2 y' + \\ + 2x \cdot y + (x^2 + 1)y' &= 1 \Leftrightarrow (3y^2 + x^2 + 1)y' = 1 - 2xy \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow y' &= \underline{\underline{\frac{1 - 2xy}{1 + x^2 + 3y^2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

$y = y(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y'(x)$ ; man skriver  $y'$  istf.  $y'(x)$ .

### Testövning 4.16 (Sid. 197)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad U = R \cdot I &\Rightarrow \frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{dR}{dt} \cdot I + R \frac{dI}{dt} \Rightarrow 0 = 20 \cdot I + \frac{dI}{dt} \cdot 100 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow 100 \frac{dI}{dt} &= -20I \Leftrightarrow \frac{dI}{dt} = -0,2I. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{Vid tidpunkten i fråga är strömmen } \frac{1,5}{100} \text{ A. Det innebär att } \frac{dI}{dt} = -0,2 \cdot 0,015 = \underline{\underline{-0,003 \text{ A/s}}}$$

Svar: Strömmen minskar med 3mA/s.

### Testövning 4.17 (Sid. 198)

#### Lösning

$$(1) \quad f(x) \cdot g(x) = (u+iv)(s+it) = us - vt + i(vs + ut);$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \frac{d}{dx}(us - vt + i(vs + ut)) &= \frac{d}{dx}(us - vt) + i \frac{d}{dx}(vs + ut) = \\ &= \frac{d}{dx}(us) - \frac{d}{dx}(vt) + i \left( \frac{d}{dx}(vs) + \frac{d}{dx}(ut) \right) = \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{du}{dx} \cdot s + u \cdot \frac{ds}{dx} - \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot t - v \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} + i \left( \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot s + v \cdot \frac{ds}{dx} + \frac{du}{dx} \cdot t + u \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \right)}}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \left( \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \right) g(x) + f(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} g(x) &= \left( \frac{d}{dx} (u+iv) \right) \cdot (s+it) + \\ + (u+iv) \frac{d}{dx} (s+it) &= \left( \frac{du}{dx} + i \frac{dv}{dx} \right) \cdot (s+it) + (u+iv) \left( \frac{ds}{dx} + i \frac{dt}{dx} \right) = \\ = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot s + i \frac{du}{dx} \cdot t + i \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot s - \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot t &+ u \frac{ds}{dx} + i u \frac{dt}{dx} + i v \frac{ds}{dx} - v \frac{dt}{dx} = \\ = \underline{\underline{\frac{du}{dx} \cdot s - \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot t + u \frac{ds}{dx} - v \frac{dt}{dx} + i \left( \frac{du}{dx} \cdot t + \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot s + u \frac{dt}{dx} + v \frac{ds}{dx} \right)}}; \end{aligned}$$

Ur (2) och (3) följer produktregeln för komplexvärda funktioner  $f$  och  $g$ , nämligen:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)g(x)) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x).$$

### Övning 4.18 (Sid. 198)

#### Lösning

$$(1) e^{ax} = \exp\{(a+ib)x\} = \exp\{ax+ibx\} = e^{ax} \cdot e^{ibx} =$$

$$= e^{ax}(\cos bx + i \sin bx) = \underline{e^{ax} \cos bx + i e^{ax} \sin bx};$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} e^{cx} = \frac{d}{dx} e^{ax \cos bx + i \frac{d}{dx} e^{ax} \sin bx} =$$

$$= \underline{ae^{ax} \cos bx - be^{ax} \sin bx + i(ae^{ax} \sin bx + be^{ax} \cos bx)};$$

$$(3) ce^{cx} = (a+ib)e^{(a+ib)x} = (a+ib)(e^{ax} \cos bx + ie^{ax} \sin bx) =$$

$$= \underline{ae^{ax} \cos bx - be^{ax} \sin bx + i(be^{ax} \cos bx + ae^{ax} \sin bx)}.$$

Ur (2) och (3) följer att  $\frac{d}{dx} e^{cx} = c \cdot e^{cx}$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{C}$ .

### Övning 4.19 (Sid. 198)

#### Lösning

$$a) y = \sqrt{1-x^2} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} y = u^{1/2} &\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2} u^{-1/2} \\ u = 1-x^2 &\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -2x \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u^{-1/2} \cdot (-2x) = -x / \sqrt{u} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}. \quad (y = f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)).$$

$$b) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(x+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2 \cdot f(x) = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (x+1)^2 f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Leftrightarrow$$

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

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

$$+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)} - 2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+1-4x}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)^2} = \frac{1-3x}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)^2}$$

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

$$c) f(x) = \ln \frac{(x+1)^3}{\sqrt{x}} = \ln(x+1)^3 - \ln x^{1/2} = 3 \ln(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} 3 \ln(x+1) - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2} \ln x = 3 \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x} = \underline{\frac{5x-1}{2x(x+1)}}$$

Se anm. till Testörning 4.12 b).

$$d) f(x) = x \ln|x| - x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (x \ln|x|) - 1 = 1 \cdot \ln|x| +$$

$$+ x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \ln|x| + 1 - 1 = \underline{\ln|x|}.$$

$$e) f(x) = e^{\sin^2 x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} e^{\sin^2 x} = e^{\sin^2 x} \frac{d}{dx} \sin^2 x =$$

$$= e^{\sin^2 x} \cdot 2 \sin x \frac{d}{dx} \sin x = e^{\sin^2 x} \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x =$$

$$= \underline{e^{\sin^2 x} \cdot \sin 2x}.$$

$$f) f(x) = \ln(e^{\cos x} + 1) \Leftrightarrow e^{f(x)} = e^{\cos x} + 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dx} e^{f(x)} =$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} e^{\cos x} \Leftrightarrow e^{f(x)} \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = e^{\cos x} \frac{d}{dx} \cos x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (e^{\cos x} + 1) f'(x) = e^{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) \Leftrightarrow f'(x) = \underline{\frac{-\sin x \cdot e^{\cos x}}{e^{\cos x} + 1}}$$

Må kan variera regelna vid behov.

### Öving 4.20 (Sid. 198)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \cot x = (\tan x)^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -(\tan x)^{-2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \\
 &= -(\tan x)^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = -(\cot x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = -\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = -1 - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = -1 - \cot^2 x.
 \end{aligned}$$

### Öving 4.21 (Sid. 198)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } y &= \arcsin 2x \Leftrightarrow \sin y = 2x \wedge -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}; \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \sin y &= 2 \Leftrightarrow \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \\
 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1 - 4x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \arcsin 2x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } \frac{d}{dx} (x \cdot \arcsin x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}) &= \frac{d}{dx} (x \arcsin x) + \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \\
 &= 1 \cdot \arcsin x + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} + \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \arcsin x.
 \end{aligned}$$

Se f.ö. 4.19 a).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } \frac{d}{dx} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1} &= \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 - 1)^{1/2} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1)^{-1/2} \cdot 2x = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, |x| > 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d) } \frac{d}{dx} \sin(\arccos x) = \cos(\arccos x) \frac{d}{dx} \arccos x = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

### Öving 4.22 (Sid. 198)

Lösning

$$y = \arccos x \Leftrightarrow \cos y = x \wedge 0 \leq y \leq \pi;$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos y = 1 \Leftrightarrow -\sin y \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{1 - x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

### Testning 4.23 (Sid. 205)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } f(x) &= \frac{x+2}{x^2+5} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2+5) - 2x(x+2)}{(x^2+5)^2} = \frac{-x^2 - 4x + 5}{(x^2+5)^2} = \\
 &= \frac{-(x^2 + 4x - 5)}{(x^2+5)^2} = \frac{-(x+5)(x-1)}{(x^2+5)^2}; \quad (x^2+5)^2 > 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

...	-5	1		x
sgn(x+5)	-	0	+	+
sgn(1-x)	+	+	+	0
sgn f'(x)	-	0	+	0
f(x)	↘	0,1	↗	0,5

Resultat: f är växande för  $-5 < x < 1$  (se ovan)

och avtagande för  $x < -5$  och  $x > 1$ .  $(-5, -\frac{1}{10})$

är en lokal minimipunkt;  $(1, \frac{1}{2})$  är en lokal maximipunkt.

$$\text{b) } f(x) = x^2 + 2|x - 1|$$

$f(x) = 2x^2 + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = x^2(2 + \sin \frac{1}{x}) \geq 0$ , för alla  $x$   
och  $f(0) = 0$ , så  $f(0) = 0$  är ett lokalt minimum.

### Övning 4.26 (Sid. 209)

#### Lösning

a)  $f(u) = \cos u \Rightarrow f'(u) = -\sin u$ ;

Medelvärdessatsen  $\Rightarrow \cos x - \cos y = (-\sin \xi)(x - y)$ , där

$x < \xi < y$ ; det gäller som bekant att  $D_{\sin} = [-1, 1]$

$$\Rightarrow |\cos x - \cos y| = |-\sin \xi \cdot (x - y)| = |\sin \xi| \cdot |x - y| \leq |x - y|$$

b)  $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \xi \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin \xi \leq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow |\sin \xi| \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ;

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} < x < \xi < y < \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow |\cos x - \cos y| = |\sin \xi| |x - y| \leq \frac{1}{2} |x - y|$$

### Testövning 4.27 (Sid. 213)

#### Lösning

a)  $f(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{x-2}$

(1)  $f$  är definierad för alla  $x$  utom  $x \neq 2$ .

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty$  och  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \infty$ , så linjen  $x = 2$  är en lodrät asymptot.

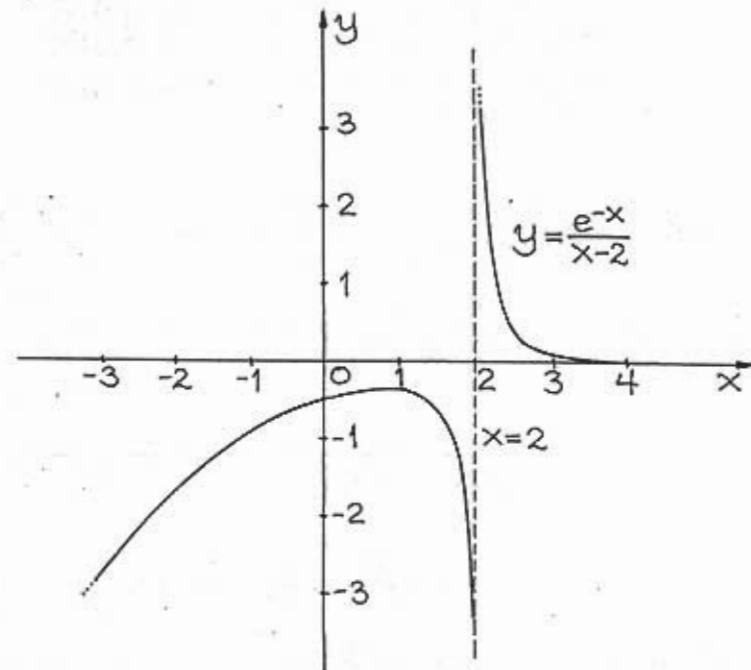
(3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{x-2} = \frac{0^+}{+\infty} = 0^+ \Rightarrow x$ -axeln (vågrät)

asymptot i  $+\infty$ . Andra asymptoter finns inte.

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

	$-\infty$	$1$	$2$	$\infty$
$\text{sgn } f'(x)$	$-\infty$	$+$	$0$	$-\infty$
$f(x)$	$-\infty$	$\nearrow$	$-e^{-1}$	$\searrow$
			$-\infty$	$0^+$

$x$	$-2$	$-1$	$0$	$0,5$	$1,5$	$2,5$	$3$	$3,5$
$y$	$-1,8$	$0,9$	$-0,5$	$-0,4$	$-0,5$	$0,2$	$0,05$	$\approx 0$



b)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2+5}{|x-1|+1}$

(1)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2+5}{x-1+1}, & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{x^2+5}{-x+1+1}, & x < 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2+5}{x}, & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{x^2+5}{2-x}, & x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-5}{x^2}, & x > 1 \\ \frac{-x^2+4x+5}{(2-x)^2}, & x < 1 \end{cases}$

Observera att  $f$  är en kontinuerlig funktion.

$$(2) x > 1: f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2} = \frac{(x + \sqrt{5})(x - \sqrt{5})}{x^2} = \frac{x + \sqrt{5}}{x^2} \cdot (x - \sqrt{5});$$

$$x < 1: f'(x) = \frac{-x^2 + 4x + 5}{(2-x)^2} = -\frac{x^2 - 4x - 5}{(2-x)^2} = -\frac{(x+1)(x-5)}{(2-x)^2};$$

(3) Finns det några asymptoter mårne?

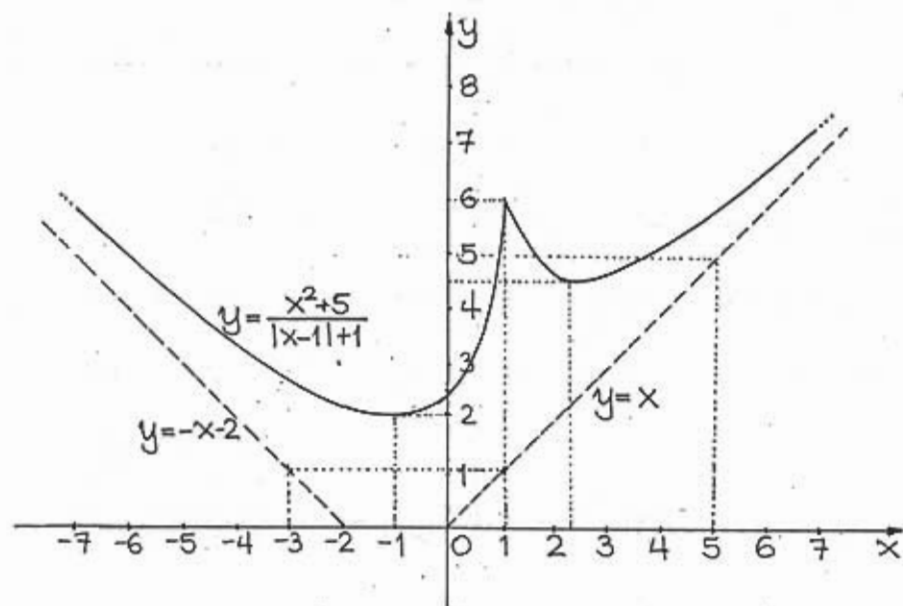
$$x > 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5}{x} = x + \frac{5}{x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{x} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow y = x$  (sned) asymptot i  $\infty$ .

$$x < 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5}{2-x} = -x - 2 + \frac{9}{2-x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - (-x-2)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{9}{x-2} = 0^+ \Rightarrow y = -x-2 \text{ sned } \alpha\text{-tot i } -\infty.$$

(4)		$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$\sqrt{5}$	$\infty$	$x$
	$\text{sgn } f'(x)$	$-1^+$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$8$	$-4$
	$f(x)$	$+\infty$	$\searrow$	$2$	$\nearrow$	$6$	$\searrow$
						$2\sqrt{5}$	$\nearrow$
							$\infty$

(5)	$x$	$-5$	$-3$	$-2$	$0,5$	$1,5$	$3$	$4$	$6$
	$y$	$4,3$	$2,8$	$2,3$	$3,5$	$4,8$	$4,7$	$5,2$	$6,8$



## Övning 4.28 (sid. 215)

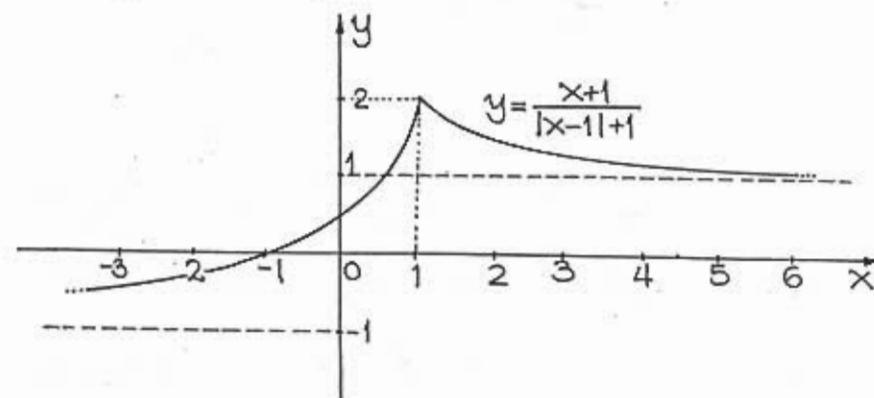
### Lösning

$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{|x-1|+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x-1+1}, & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{x+1}{-x+1+1}, & x < 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x}, & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{x+1}{2-x}, & x < 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1}{x}, & x \geq 1 \\ -1 - \frac{3}{x-2}, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x^2}, & x > 1 \\ \frac{3}{(x-2)^2}, & x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f \text{ strängt avtagande i } x > 1 \\ f \text{ strängt växande i } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

	$-\infty$	$1$	$+\infty$	$x$
$\text{sgn } f'(x)$	$0^+$	$+$	$3$	$-1$
$f(x)$	$-1^+$	$\nearrow$	$2$	$\searrow$
				$1^+$

$x$	$-4$	$-3$	$-2$	$-1$	$0$	$2$	$3$	$4$
$y$	$-0,5$	$-0,4$	$-0,25$	$0$	$0,5$	$1,5$	$1,3$	$1,25$



a)  $f_{\max} = f(1) = 2$ ,  $f_{\min}$  antas inte (eg. saknas)

b)  $f_{\max} = f(1) = 2$ ,  $f_{\min} = f(0) = 1/2$ .

Problemet kan lösas grafiskt (utan derivator).



Testövning 4.29 (Sid. 216)Lösning

Betrakta funktionen  $f$  given av  $f(x) = VL - HL$ ;

$$(1) f(x) = \arctan x - (x - \frac{x^3}{3}) = \arctan x - x + \frac{1}{3}x^3;$$

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

$\Rightarrow f$  strängt växande.

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \text{ och } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty.$$

(3)  $f$  antar alla reella värden exakt en gång!

$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$  för alla positiva reella tal.

Resultat:  $\arctan x \geq x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0$ .

Anm. Att visa att  $g(x) \geq h(x)$  är detsamma som att visa att  $f(x) = g(x) - h(x) \geq 0$ .

Testövning 4.30 (Sid. 217)Lösning

Funktionen  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ,  $x > 0$ , studeras. Upp-

giften kommer att lösas grafiskt, dvs i samma koordinatsystem uppritas grafen till  $y = f(x)$  och linjen  $y = k$ , för olika  $k$ .

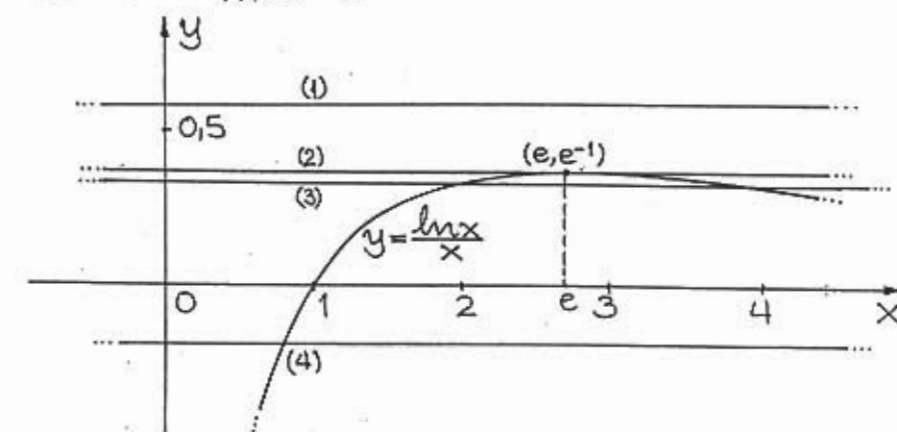
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = e;$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 < x < e \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ strängt växande} \\ x > e \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ strängt avtagande} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(e) = \frac{\ln e}{e} = \frac{1}{e} = f_{\max} \text{ (globalt maximum).}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty \Rightarrow \text{y-axeln a-tot i } -\infty.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0^+ \Rightarrow \text{x-axeln a-tot i } +\infty.$$



Antalet rötter till ekvationen  $\ln x = kx$  är lika med antalet skärningspunkter mellan graferna till  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$  och  $y = k$ ; det finns 4 olika fall.

Resultat: (1)  $k > e^{-1}$ : 0 rötter; (2)  $k = e^{-1}$ : en dubbelrot; (3)  $0 < k < e^{-1}$ : 2 olika rötter; (4)  $k \leq 0$ : 1 rot.



## Övning 4.31 (Sid. 217)

### Lösning

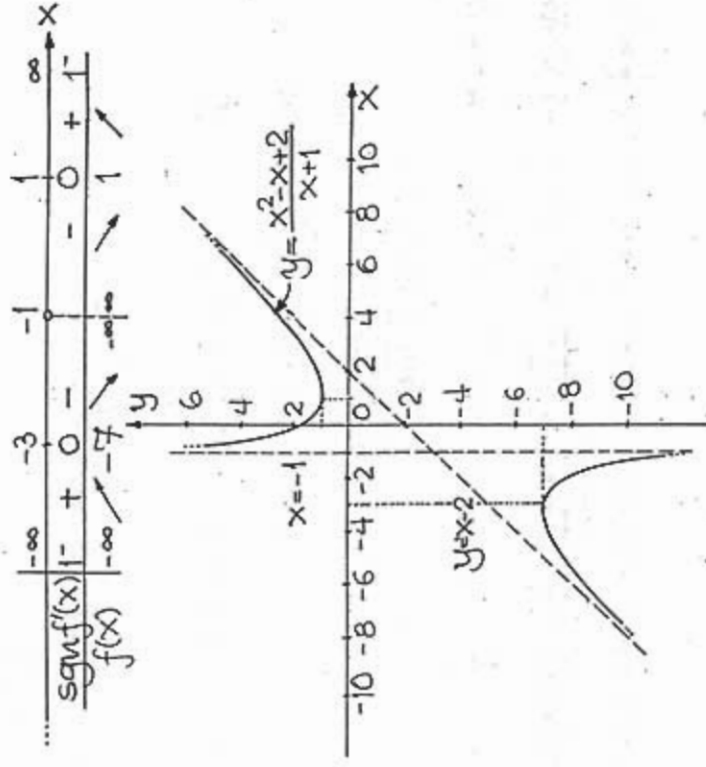
a)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{x + 1} = x - 2 + \frac{4}{x + 1}, x \neq -1$

(1)  $\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = +\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -1$  lodrätt asymptot i  $\pm\infty$

(2)  $\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - (x - 2)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{x + 1} = 0^- \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - (x - 2)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4}{x + 1} = 0^+ \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = x - 2$  är

en (global) asymptot (en tvåsidig  $\alpha$ -tot).

(3)  $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{4}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{(x+1)^2 - 2 \cdot 2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{(x+1)^2};$



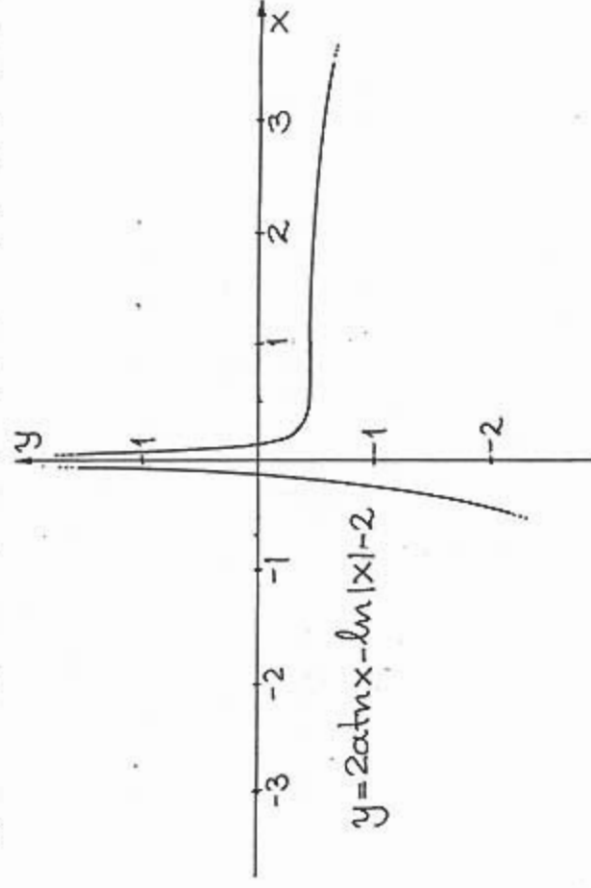
b)  $f(x) = 2 \arctan x - \ln|x| - 2, x \neq 0$

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

$\begin{cases} x < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ strängt växande} \\ x > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ strängt avtagande} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2$  inget extremum ( $x = 1$  terrasspunkt).

$x$	-2	-1	-0,5	-0,3	0,2	0,5	1,5	2	2,5	3
$y$	-4,91	-3,57	-2,23	-1,37	0,004	-0,38	-0,44	-0,48	-0,5	-0,6



## Övning 4.32 (Sid. 217)

### Lösning

$f(x) = \sin x \cos x + \cos x, 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi.$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \cos x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos 2x - \sin x;$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 2\sin^2 x - \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = -\frac{1}{4} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin x = -1 \vee \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

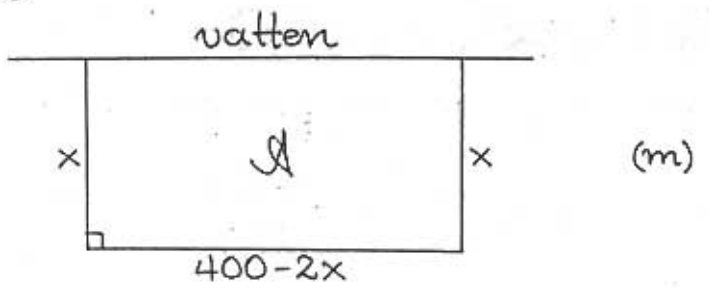
$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \vee x = \frac{\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad (\text{Obs! } 0 \leq x < 2\pi).$$

x	0	$\pi/6$	$5\pi/6$	$3\pi/2$	$2\pi$
y	1	$3\sqrt{3}/4$	$-3\sqrt{3}/4$	0	1

Resultat: Största värdet  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$  antas i  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ;  
 minsta värdet  $-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$  antas i  $x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ .

Övning 4.33 (Sid. 217)

Lösning



$$A = f(x) = x(400 - 2x) = 400x - 2x^2, \quad 0 < x < 200$$

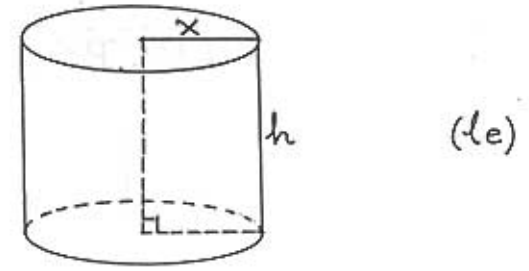
$$f'(x) = 400 - 4x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 100;$$

$$f''(x) = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow A_{\max} = f(100) = 20000 \text{ m}^2.$$

Resultat: Störst area fås om sidornas dimensioner är 100m resp. 200m. F.ö. se ovan.

Övning 4.34 (Sid. 218)

Lösning



$$A = 2 \cdot \pi x^2 + 2\pi xh = 2\pi x(x+h) \Leftrightarrow h = \frac{A}{2\pi x} - x;$$

Jag sätter  $\lambda = \frac{A}{2\pi}$  (= konstant)

$$V = \pi x^2 h = \pi x^2 \left( \frac{\lambda}{x} - x \right) = \pi(\lambda x - x^3); \quad (*)$$

$$f(x) = \lambda x - x^3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \lambda - 3x^2 = -3(x - \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}})(x + \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{3}});$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\lambda/3}; \quad (\text{den negativa roten räkas}).$$

$$f''(x) = -6x \Rightarrow f''(\sqrt{\lambda/3}) = -6\sqrt{\lambda/3} < 0. \quad (\text{max antas})$$

$$f_{\max} = f(\sqrt{\lambda/3}) = \lambda\sqrt{\lambda/3} - \frac{\lambda}{3}\sqrt{\lambda/3} = 2 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{3}\sqrt{\lambda/3} = 2\left(\frac{\lambda}{3}\right)^{3/2} \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{V_{\max} = 2\pi \left(\frac{A}{6\pi}\right)^{3/2}}$$

Övning 4.35 (Sid. 218)

Lösning

Betrakta funktionen (HL-VL = f(x)):

$$f(x) = \arctan x - \ln(1+x) + \frac{x^2}{2}, \quad x > -1.$$

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

$$= \frac{x-x^2+x(x^3+x^2+x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{x-x^2+x^4+x^3+x^2+x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$

$$= \frac{x^4+x^3+2x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{x^3+x+2}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} \cdot x ; \left( \frac{x^3+x+2}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} > 0 \right).$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 < x < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ avtagande} \\ x > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ växande} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(0) = 0.$$

$$f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x < 0 \vee x > 0.$$

### Övning 4.36 (Sid. 218)

Lösning

$$f(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x - 15 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 18x + 24 = 3(x^2 - 6x + 8) = 3(x-2)(x-4); \quad \text{(*)}$$

$$0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2 < x-2 < -1 \\ -4 < x-4 < -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2 < 0 \\ x-4 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow f$  strängt växande  $\Rightarrow f$  antar alla värden i intervallet  $]f(0), f(1)[ = ]-15, 1[$  exakt en gång. 0 ligger i detta intervall, så  $f(x) = 0$  har exakt en rot.

Antm.  $f(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 < x < 4$  s.a.  $0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0$ .

### Övning 4.37 (Sid. 218)

Lösning

a)  $2 + x - x^2 = k \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x = 2 - k \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 2 - k} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4k}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}; \Delta = 9 - 4k$ , diskriminanten.

(1)  $\Delta > 0 \Leftrightarrow 9 - 4k > 0 \Leftrightarrow k < \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow 2$  olika rötter.

(2)  $\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow 1$  (dubbel) rot.

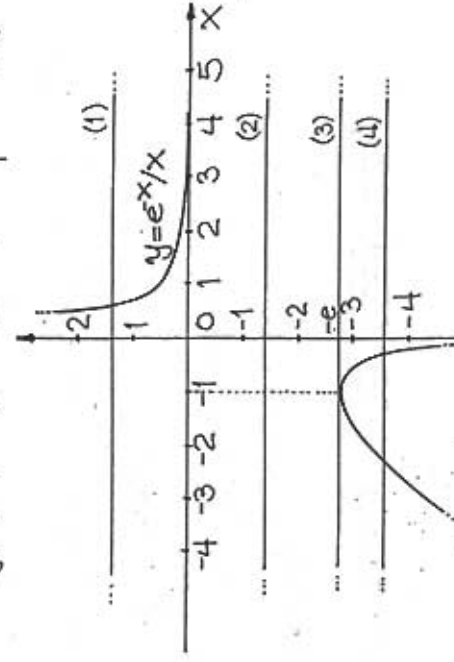
(3)  $\Delta < 0 \Leftrightarrow k > \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow$  inga reella rötter.

Antm. Man kan lösa uppgiften grafiskt...

b)  $f(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{x}, x \neq 0.$

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

sgn f'(x)	$-\infty$	-1	0	$\infty$
f(x)	$-\infty$	-e	0	$0^+$



Resultat: (1)  $k > 0$ : 1 rot; (2)  $-e < k \leq 0$ : 0 rötter;  
 (3)  $k = -e$ : 1 dubbelrot; (4)  $k < -e$ : 2 olika rötter.

### Testövning 4.38 (Sid. 221)

#### Lösning

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

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

$$f''(x) = -2f(x) - 2x f'(x) = -2f(x) - 2x(-2x f(x)) = (4x^2 - 2)f(x);$$

$$f'''(x) = 8x f(x) + (4x^2 - 2)f'(x) = 8x f(x) + (4x^2 - 2)(-2x f(x)) = \\ = 8x f(x) + (4x - 8x^3)f(x) = (12x - 8x^3)f(x).$$

Resultat:  $f'(x) = -2x e^{-x^2}$ ,  $f''(x) = (4x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2}$  och  
 $f'''(x) = (12x - 8x^3)e^{-x^2}$ .

b)  $f(x) = x \cdot \arctan x$ ;

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

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

$$f'''(x) = -4(1 + x^2)^{-3} \cdot 2x = -\frac{8x}{(1 + x^2)^3}.$$

Resultat:  $f'(x) = \arctan x + x/(x^2 + 1)$ ,  $f''(x) = \frac{2}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$   
 och  $f'''(x) = -\frac{8x}{(x^2 + 1)^3}$ .

### Testövning 4.39 (Sid. 221)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1)  $x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 + 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + x^2 (-\sin \frac{1}{x}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = 1 + 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases};$$

(2)  $x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) = 2 \cos \frac{1}{x} + 2x (-\sin \frac{1}{x}) (-\frac{1}{x^2}) + \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = \\ = 2 \cos \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} = (2 - \frac{1}{x^2}) \cos \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}.$

$$f''(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(h) - f'(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2 \cos \frac{1}{h} + \frac{1 + \sin(1/h)}{h});$$

$f''(0)$  existerar inte.

Svar:  $f''(x) = \begin{cases} (2 - x^{-2}) \cos \frac{1}{x} + 2x^{-1} \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ \text{(existerar inte för } x = 0) \end{cases}$

### Övning 4.40 (Sid. 221)

#### Lösning

a)  $f(x) = x e^x$ ;

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

forts

$$f''(x) = (-1)e^{-x} - (x-1)(-e^{-x}) = (x-2)e^{-x} = (-1)^2(x-2)e^{-x};$$

$$f'''(x) = 1e^{-x} + (x-2)(e^{-x}(-1)) = (3-x)e^{-x} = (-1)^3(x-3)e^{-x};$$

Påstående:  $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n(x-n)e^{-x}$

Beweis: Jag tillgriper induktionsbevis.

(1) Antag att  $f^{(v)}(x) = (-1)^v(x-v)e^{-x}$ , för ett  $v \geq 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(v+1)}(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} f^{(v)}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (-1)^v(x-v)e^{-x} = (-1)^v e^{-x} + \\ &+ (-1)^v(x-v)(-e^{-x}) = (-1)^v(v-x+1)e^{-x} = (-1)^v(v+1-x)e^{-x} = \\ &= (-1)^v(-1)(x-(v+1))e^{-x} = (-1)^{v+1}(x-(v+1))e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $f^{(1)}(x) = f'(x) = -(x-1)e^{-x} = (-1)^1(x-1)e^{-x}$ .

Induktionen är därmed genomförd.

Anm. Det finns en formel för den n:te derivatan av en produkt (Leibniz' formel):

$$D^n f \cdot g = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f^{(n-k)} g^{(k)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D^n(xe^{-x}) &= D^n(e^{-x} \cdot x) = (D^n e^{-x})x + (D^{n-1} e^{-x}) \cdot 1 \cdot n = \\ &= (-1)^n e^{-x} \cdot x + (-1)^{n-1} e^{-x} \cdot n = \\ &= (-1)^n x e^{-x} - (-1)^n n e^{-x} = \\ &= (-1)^n (x-n) e^{-x}. \end{aligned}$$

Det gäller som bekant att  $D^n e^{ax} = a^n e^{ax}$ .

b)  $f(x) = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x)$ ,  $-1 < x < 1$ .

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

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

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

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

Allmänt gäller  $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! \cdot ((x-1)^{-n} - (x+1)^{-n})$ . Detta bevisas med induktion...

### Övning 4.41 (Sid. 221)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^4 \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^4 \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0) \Rightarrow f$  kontinuerlig.

Anm.  $x \neq 0 \Rightarrow |x^4 \cos \frac{1}{x}| = x^4 |\cos \frac{1}{x}| \leq x^4 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$ , så

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^4 \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$  (instängningsregeln).

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} x^4 \cos \frac{1}{x} = 4x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x} + x^4 \left(-\sin \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \\ &= 4x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^3 \sin \frac{1}{h} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f'(0)$$

$\Rightarrow f'$  kontinuerlig (f kontinuerligt deriverbar)

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} + 4x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(4x^3 \cos \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}\right) = \\ &= 12x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} + 4x^3 \left(-\sin \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \\ &\quad + 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \\ &= (12x^2 - 1) \cos \frac{1}{x} + 6x \sin \frac{1}{x}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(h) - f'(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(h \sin \frac{1}{h} + 4h^2 \cos \frac{1}{h}\right) = 0 = f''(0).$$

$$\text{Resultat: } f''(x) = \begin{cases} (12x^2 - 1) \cos \frac{1}{x} + 6x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Anm:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f''(x)$  existerar inte.

Övning 4.42 (Sid. 221)

$$f(x) = e^x + \cos 2x - \sin x \Rightarrow f''(x) = e^x - 4 \cos 2x + \sin x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(0) = 1 - 4 + 0 = -3 < 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 2 \text{ lok./max.}$$

Sats 4.12 konsulteras.

Testövning 4.43 (Sid. 224)

Lösning

a)  $f(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f''(x) = e^x > 0$ , för alla  $x$ .

f är strikt konvex för alla  $x$ .

b)  $f(x) = \ln|x| \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$ ;

f är strikt konkav för  $x < 0$  och  $x > 0$

c)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2+1) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} \Rightarrow f''(x) =$   
 $= \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2} - \frac{4x(1-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^3} = \frac{-2x(1+x^2) - 4x(1-x^2)}{(x^2+1)^3} = \frac{2x^3 - 6x}{(1+x^2)^3} =$   
 $= \frac{2x(x^2-3)}{(x^2+1)^3} = \frac{2x(x-\sqrt{3})(x+\sqrt{3})}{(x^2+1)^3};$

...	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	$\sqrt{3}$	
$\text{sgn}(x+\sqrt{3})$	-	0	+	+
$\text{sgn}(x)$	-	-	0	+
$\text{sgn}(x-\sqrt{3})$	-	-	-	0
$\text{sgn}f''(x)$	-	0	+	-
$f(x)$	$\cap$	$\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\cup$	$0 \cap \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cup$

f är strikt konvex för  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} < x < 0$  och  $x > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$   
och strikt konkav för  $x < -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$  och  $0 < x < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ .



## Övning 4.44 (Sid. 225)

Lösning

$$a) f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(x^2+3)^2} \Rightarrow f''(x) = \frac{-2}{(x^2+3)^2} + \frac{8x^2}{(x^2+3)^3} = \frac{8x^2 - 2(x^2+3)}{(x^2+3)^3} = \frac{6x^2 - 6}{(x^2+3)^3} = \frac{6(x+1)(x-1)}{(x^2+3)^3}$$

...	-1	1	
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x+1)}$	-	0	+
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x-1)}$	-	-	0
$\frac{\text{sgn}(f''(x))}$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	U	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\cap$ $\frac{1}{4}$ U

$x = -1$  och  $x = 1$  är f:s inflexionspunkter.

$f$  är strängt konvex för  $x < -1$  och  $x > 1$  och strängt konkav för  $-1 < x < 1$ .

$$b) f(x) = 2x^5 - 10x^4 + 15x^3 - 11x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 10x^4 - 40x^3 + 45x^2 - 11 \Rightarrow f''(x) = 40x^3 - 120x^2 + 90x = 40x(x^2 - 3x + \frac{9}{4}) = 40x(x - \frac{3}{2})^2$$

...	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	
$\frac{\text{sgn}(40x)}$	-	0	+
$\frac{\text{sgn}(x - \frac{3}{2})^2}$	+	+	0
$\frac{\text{sgn}(f''(x))}$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	$\cap$ 0	U	-10,4 U

$x = 0$  är en inflexionspunkt.

$f$  är strängt konvex för  $x > 0$  och strängt konkav för  $x < 0$ .

## Övning 4.45 (Sid. 225)

Lösning

$f$  strängt konvex på  $I \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0$  på  $I$ , ty  $f''(x) = (f'(x))' > 0$ . Men  $f'(a) = 0$  innebär att  $f'(x) < 0$  för  $x < a$ ,  $x \in I$ , och  $f'(x) > 0$  för  $x > a$ ,  $x \in I$ . För lokalt minimum gäller som bekant  $-0+$  för förstaderivatet i  $a$ ;  $f(a)$  är således det minsta värdet på  $I$ .

## Testövning 4.46 (Sid. 227)

Lösning (medelst intervallhalvering)

$$f(x) = x^3 + x - 1$$

$$(1) f(0) = -1 \wedge f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow 0 < x_0 < 1;$$

$$(2) f(0) = -1 \wedge f(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < x_0 < 1;$$

$$(3) f(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{3}{4} \wedge f(\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{11}{64} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < x_0 < \frac{3}{4};$$

$$(4) f(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{3}{4} \wedge f(\frac{5}{8}) = -\frac{67}{512} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{8} < x_0 < \frac{3}{4};$$

$$(5) f(\frac{5}{8}) = -\frac{67}{512} \wedge f(\frac{11}{16}) = \frac{51}{4096} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{8} < x_0 < \frac{11}{16};$$

$$(6) f(\frac{5}{8}) = -\frac{67}{512} \wedge f(\frac{21}{32}) = -\frac{2003}{32768} \Rightarrow \frac{21}{32} < x_0 < \frac{11}{16};$$

$$(7) f(\frac{21}{32}) = -0,0611 \wedge f(\frac{43}{64}) = -0,0248 \Rightarrow \frac{43}{64} < x_0 < \frac{11}{16};$$

Mittpunkten på intervallet  $]\frac{43}{64}, \frac{11}{16}[$ , närmast  
ligen  $\frac{87}{128} \approx 0,6796875$  dagar, ty  $f(\frac{87}{128}) = 0,006$ .

Svar:  $x = 0,68$  (med intervallhalvering).

Testörning 4.47 (Sid. 231)

Lösning

$$(1) f(x) = x^3 - a = 0; \quad f'(x) = 3x^2;$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^3 - a}{3x_n^2} = \frac{2x_n^3 + a}{3x_n^2}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$(2) x_{n+1} = \frac{2x_n^3 + 2}{3x_n^2}, \quad x_1 = 1;$$

$$(3) x_2 = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{91}{72} \Rightarrow x_4 = \frac{2253638}{1788696} \approx 1,259933493.$$

Övning 4.48 (Sid. 231)

Lösning

$$f(x) = x^m - a = 0; \quad f'(x) = mx^{m-1};$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^m - a}{mx_n^{m-1}} = \frac{mx_n^m - x_n^m + a}{mx_n^{m-1}} = \frac{(m-1)x_n^m + a}{mx_n^{m-1}}, \quad m > 0.$$

Övning 4.49 (Sid. 231)

Lösning

$$f(x) = x^2 + x - 1 = 0; \quad f'(x) = 2x + 1; \quad x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^2 + x_n - 1}{2x_n + 1}$$

$$(1) x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + 1}{2x_n + 1}, \quad x_1 = 1;$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2}{3}, \quad x_3 = \frac{4/9 + 1}{4/3 + 1} = \frac{9(4/9 + 1)}{9(2/3 + 1)} = \frac{13}{21} \approx 0,619047.$$

$$(2) x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 + 1}{2x_n + 1}, \quad x_1 = -2;$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5}{-3} = -\frac{5}{3}; \quad x_3 = \frac{25/9 + 1}{-10/3 + 1} = \frac{34}{-21} = -\frac{34}{21} \approx -1,619047.$$

$$(3) x^2 + x - 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \vee \quad x = -\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}. \quad \text{Dessa kan}$$

jämföras med de approximativt funna arn:

$$-\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = 0,618034 \quad (0,619048); \quad \hat{x}_1 \approx 0,62.$$

$$-\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} = -1,618034 \quad (-1,619048); \quad \hat{x}_2 \approx -1,62.$$

Testörning 4.50 (Sid. 235)

Lösning

$$a) z = x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + 2y & (y \text{ konstant}) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x + 6y & (x \text{ konstant}) \end{cases}$$

$$b) z = \frac{x+y}{x-y} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 \cdot (x-y) - (x+y) \cdot 1}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{x-y-x-y}{(x-y)^2} = -\frac{2y}{(x-y)^2} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1 \cdot (x-y) - (x+y) \cdot (-1)}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{x-y+x+y}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2x}{(x-y)^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2 z^3$$

(y, z konstanter)

$$c) u = xy^2z^3 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \cdot 2y \cdot z^3 = 2xyz^3 \quad (x, z \text{ konstanter})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xy^2 \cdot 3z^2 = 3xy^2z^2 \quad (x, y \text{ konstanter})$$

### Testövning 4.51 (Sid. 237)

#### Lösning

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow f'_x(x,y) = 2x \wedge f'_y(x,y) = 2y;$$

$$f(x,y) = f(1,2) + f'_x(1,2)(x-1) + f'_y(1,2)(y-2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 5 + 2(x-1) + 4(y-2) \Leftrightarrow \underline{z = 2x + 4y - 3}$$

### Testövning 4.52 (Sid. 238)

#### Lösning

$$a) z = \arctan \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+(x/y)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right) = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+(x/y)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right) = -\frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} dx - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} dy = \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$b) u = xyz \Rightarrow du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz = yz dx + xz dy + xy dz$$

### Övning 4.53 (Sid. 238)

#### Lösning

$$a) z = e^{x/y} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^{x/y} = e^{x/y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x/y) = \frac{1}{y} e^{x/y} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} e^{x/y} = e^{x/y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x/y) = -\frac{x}{y^2} e^{x/y} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Anm. } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(g(x,y)) = f'(g(x,y)) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \quad \text{ osv.}$$

$$b) u = \frac{1}{x+y^2+z^3} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{(x+y^2+z^3)^2} \cdot 1 = -\frac{1}{(x+y^2+z^3)^2} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{(x+y^2+z^3)^2} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{3z^2}{(x+y^2+z^3)^2} \end{array} \right.$$

### Övning 4.54 (Sid. 238)

#### Lösning

$$z = f(x,y) = e^{x/y} \Rightarrow f(1,1) = e^{1/1} = e.$$

De partiella derivatorna har bestämts

i Övning 4.53 a).

$$z - f(1,1) = f'_x(1,1)(x-1) + f'_y(1,1)(y-1) \Rightarrow z - e = e(x-1) - e(y-1) \Leftrightarrow \underline{z = e(1+x-y)}$$

### Övning 4.55 (Sid. 238)

#### Lösning

$$a) f(x,y) = x^3 + 2xy - y^3.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 2y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x - 3y^2;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x^2 + 2y) = 6x;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2x - 3y^2) = -6y;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x - 3y^2) = 2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3x^2 + 2y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

b) Testövning 4.50 b) konsulteras.

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{x-y}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{2y}{(x-y)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{2x}{(x-y)^2}$$

Anm.  $y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{f'(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{2y}{(x-y)^2} \right) = -2y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x-y)^{-2} = \frac{4y}{(x-y)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{2x}{(x-y)^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{(x-y)^2} + \frac{4x}{(x-y)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{2x}{(x-y)^2} \right) = \frac{2}{(x-y)^2} - \frac{4x}{(x-y)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{2y}{(x-y)^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{(x-y)^2} + \frac{4y}{(x-y)^3}$$

Övning 4.56 (Sid. 239)

Lösning

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x^2h+2xh+2xh^2+h^2}{(x+1)(x+h+1)} = \frac{h(x^2+2x+xh+h)}{(x+1)(x+h+1)} \Rightarrow f'(x) =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2+2x+xh+h}{(x+1)(x+h+1)} = \frac{x^2+2x}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) f(x) &= \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \\ &+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x+h} \sqrt{x}} + \\ &= \frac{x+h-x}{\sqrt{x+h} \sqrt{x}} + \frac{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+h})}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x+h}} \\ &+ \frac{x-(x+h)}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x+h} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{x-1}{2x\sqrt{x}}$$

c)  $f(x) = e^{x^2} \Rightarrow f(x+h) = e^{(x+h)^2}$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+h) - f(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot e^{2xh}$$

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

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

Anm.  $y \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow$  under

Övning 4.57 (Sid.

Lösning

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

b)  $\frac{d}{dx} x \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \arctan \frac{1}{x} + x \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{x}$

Räkningarna har

$$c) \frac{d}{dx} \ln(2 + \sin^x) = \frac{1}{2 + \sin^x} \frac{d}{dx} (2 + \sin^x) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 + \sin^x} \cdot (\cos^x \cdot e^x) = \frac{e^x \cdot \cos^x}{2 + \sin^x}$$

$$d) \frac{d}{dx} (x^x)^x = \frac{d}{dx} (e^{x \ln x})^x = \frac{d}{dx} e^{x^2 \ln x} = e^{2 \ln x} \frac{d}{dx} x^2 \ln x =$$

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

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

$$e) \frac{d}{dx} x^x = \frac{d}{dx} e^{x \ln x} = e^{x \ln x} \frac{d}{dx} x \ln x = x^x (\ln x + 1); (*)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{(x^x)} = \frac{d}{dx} e^{x^x \ln x} = e^{x^x \ln x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^x \cdot \ln x =$$

$$= e^{x^x \ln x} \cdot ((\frac{d}{dx} x^x) \ln x + x^x \cdot \frac{1}{x}) = (\text{Se } *) \text{ svar}$$

$$= x^{(x^x)} (x^x (\ln x + 1) \ln x + x^{x-1})$$

$$f) \frac{d}{dx} \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-x^2)}} \frac{d}{dx} (1-x^2)^{1/2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2)^{-1/2} \cdot (-2x) = -\frac{x}{|x| \sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad 0 < |x| < 1;$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow |x| = x & \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} = \left\{ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, 0 < x < 1 \right. \\ -1 < x < 0 \Rightarrow |x| = -x & \left. \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, -1 < x < 0 \right. \right. \end{cases}$$

Övning 4.58 (Sid. 239)

Lösning

$$(1) f(x) = x+1 + \arctan x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1} > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ är}$$

strängt växande, dvs inverterbar. Alltså

$$y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow x = f^{-1}(y) \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{d}{dx} f^{-1}(y) = (f^{-1})'(y) y'$$

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

$$(2) f(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x+1 + \arctan x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (f^{-1})'(1) = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = \frac{1}{2} \\ f^{-1}(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Övning 4.59 (Sid. 240)

Lösning

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) &= 5 + 2x \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 \cdot (-\sin \frac{1}{x^2}) \cdot (-\frac{2}{x^3}) = \\ &= 5 + 2x \cos \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (5 + h \cos \frac{1}{h^2}) = 5$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (5 + 2x \cos \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x^2})$  existerar inte, ty  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x^2}$  existerar inte.

Resultat:  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 5 + 2x \cos \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x)$  existerar inte;  $f$  ej kont. deriverbar.



Öving 4.60 (Sid. 240)Lösning

$$f(x) = |x^2 - 1| = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & x^2 - 1 > 0 \\ -(x^2 - 1), & x^2 - 1 < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & |x| \geq 1 \\ -x^2 + 1, & |x| < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

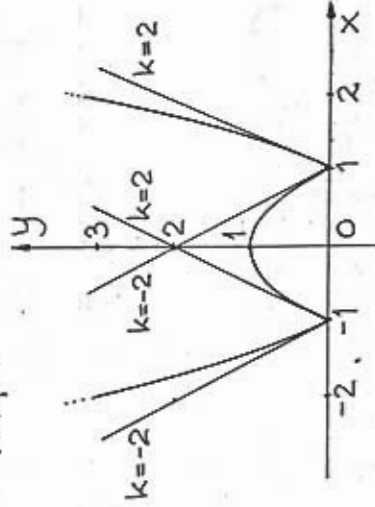
$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x > 1 \vee x < -1 \\ -2x, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 2x, & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (2x) = -2 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f'(x)} \right\} \text{f ej deriverbar i } x = -1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (-2x) = 2 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f'(x)} \right\} \text{f ej deriverbar i } x = -1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-2x) = -2 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x)} \right\} \text{f ej deriverbar i } x = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (2x) = 2 \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x)} \right\} \text{f ej deriverbar i } x = 1.$$



Resultat: f saknar derivata i punkterna  $x = \pm 1$ . f:s graf uppvisar där "spetsar". Ensidesderivator ges ovan.

Öving 4.61 (Sid. 240)Lösning

$$f(x) = \cosh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}); \quad g(x) = \sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$$

$$(1) f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \cosh x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} (e^x + e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x}) = \sinh x.$$

$$(2) g'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \sinh x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} (e^x - e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x}) = \cosh x.$$

Öving 4.62 (Sid. 240)Lösning

$$V(t) = h^2 + 2h, \quad h = h(t)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dh} \frac{dh}{dt} = (2h+2) \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow 2 = 2(h+1) \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{1}{h+1}$$

Öving 4.63 (Sid. 240)Lösning

$$a) f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

(1) f är definierad för  $0 < x < 1$  och  $x > 1$ .

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\ln x} = [x = e^t; x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow t \rightarrow -\infty] = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^t}{t} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x}{\ln x} = -\infty; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x}{\ln x} = +\infty; \quad x = 1 \text{ asymptot.}$$

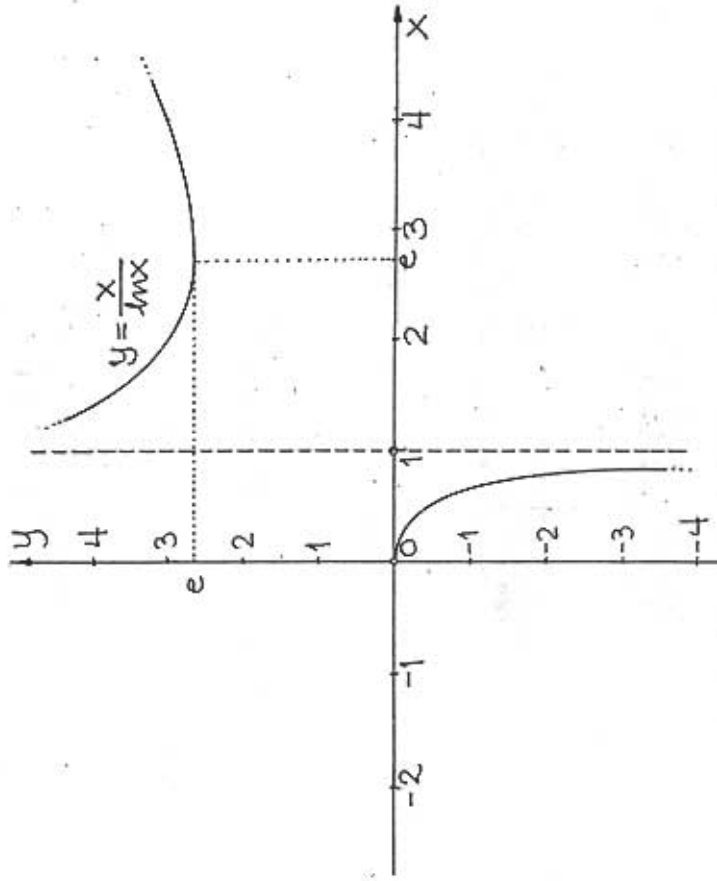
$$(3) f'(x) = \frac{\ln x - x \cdot x^{-1}}{\ln^2 x} = \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x}$$

forts



	0	1	e
sgn f'(x)	0	-	-∞
f(x)	0	-	-∞
			e

x	0,5	0,8	1,2	1,5	2	3	3,5
y	-0,7	-3,6	6,6	3,7	2,9	2,7	2,8



b)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - |x+1|}{x-2}, x \neq 2.$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 + \frac{1}{x-2}, & x+1 \geq 0 \\ x+3 + \frac{7}{x-2}, & x+1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

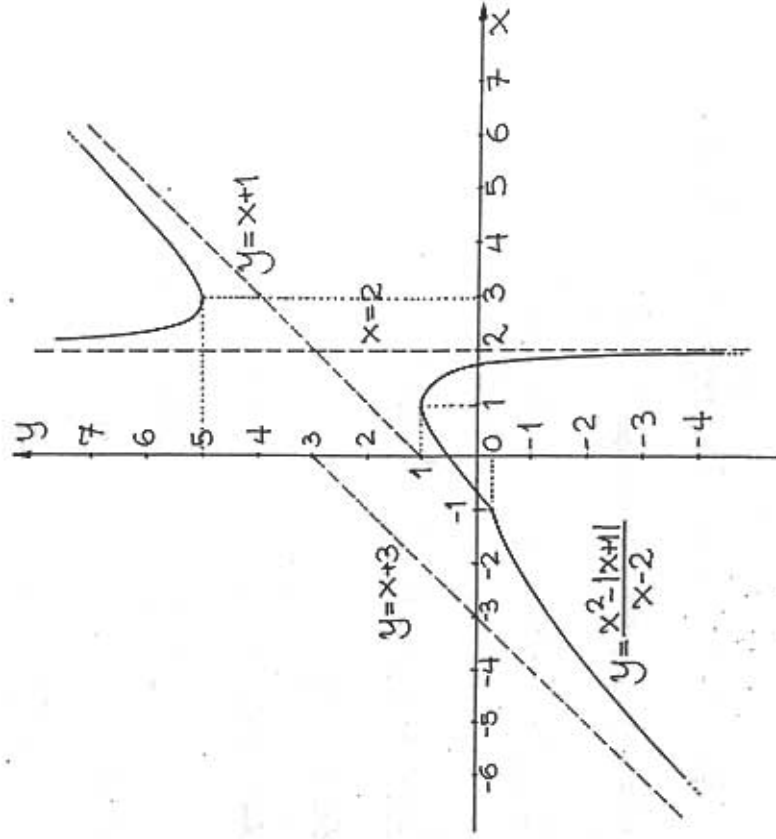
(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - (x+1)) = 0^+ \Rightarrow y = x+1$  asymptote  $i + \infty.$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - (x+3)) = 0^- \Rightarrow y = x+3$  asymptote  $i - \infty.$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty$  och  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow x=2$  asymptote.

(3)  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2}, & x > -1 \\ 1 - \frac{7}{(x-2)^2}, & x < -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{(x-2)^2}, & x > -1 \\ \frac{(x-2+\sqrt{7})(x-2-\sqrt{7})}{(x-2)^2}, & x < -1 \end{cases}$

sgn f'(x)	1	+	$\frac{3}{8}$	0	-	-∞	-	0	+	∞
f(x)	1	∞	-1/3	1	∞	-∞	∞	5	∞	

x	-4	-3	-2	0	1,5	2,5	3,5	4	5	6
y	-2,2	-1,4	-0,75	0,5	0,5	5,5	5,2	5,5	6,3	7,3



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

$$f'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\xi^2 - \xi - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \xi = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ (ger maximum)}$$

$$A_{\max} = f(-\frac{1}{2}) = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Öving 4.66 (Sid. 240)

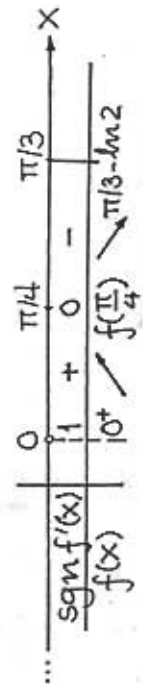
Lösning

Låt oss studera funktionen

$$f(x) = x + \ln \cos x, \quad 0 < x < \pi/3$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \tan x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pi/4$$

- $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f$  strängt växande  $\Rightarrow$
- $\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f$  strängt avtagande  $\Rightarrow$
- $\Rightarrow f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 > 0$  lokalt maximum.



$$f(x) = x + \ln \cos x = \ln e^x \cos x > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x \cos x > 1 \text{ VSV.}$$

Öving 4.67 (Sid. 240)

Lösning

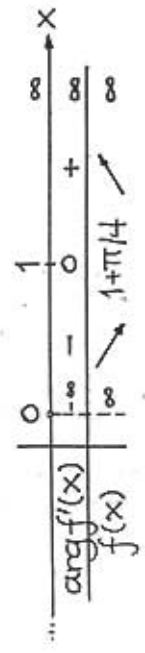
Låt oss studera funktionen  $f(x) = \frac{1+x+x^2}{1+x^2}$ .

Öving 4.64 (Sid. 240)

Lösning

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \ln \sqrt{x} + \arctan x, \quad x > 0$$

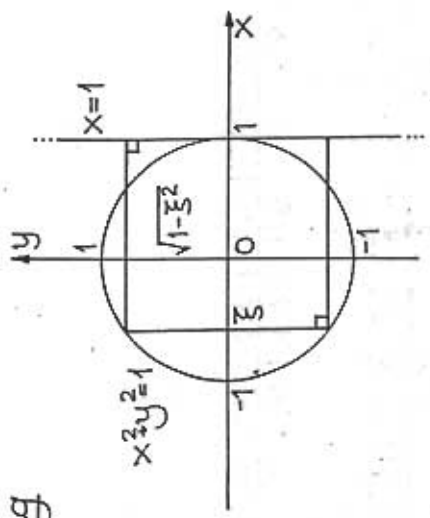
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \arctan x \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{x^2+1} = \\ &= \frac{-1}{x^2(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{-2}{2x^2(x^2+1)} + \frac{2x}{2x^2(x^2+1)} = \\ &= \frac{x^3 + x - 2}{2x^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+2)}{2x^2(x^2+1)}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



Resultat:  $f_{\min} = f(1) = 1 + \pi/4$ .

Öving 4.64 (Sid. 240)

Lösning

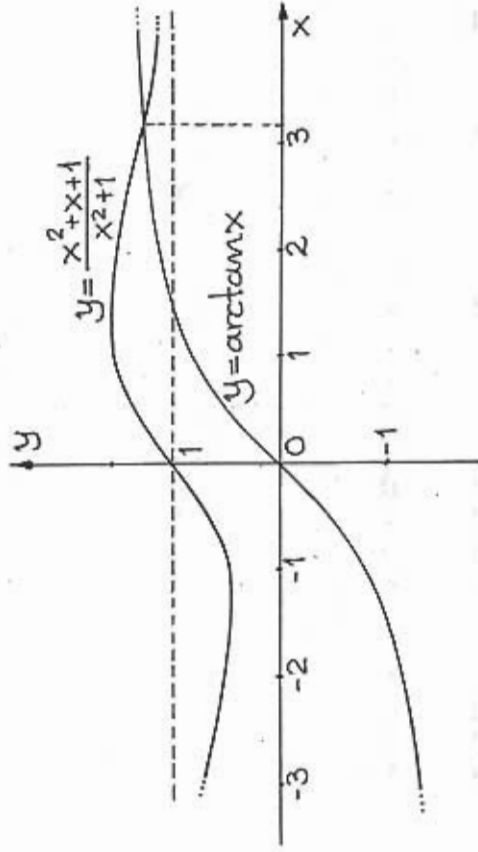


$$A = f(\xi) = (1-\xi) \cdot 2\sqrt{1-\xi^2} = 2(1-\xi)\sqrt{1-\xi^2}, \quad -1 < \xi < 1;$$

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

$sgn f'(x)$	$0^-$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0^+$	$x$
$f(x)$	$1^-$	$\searrow$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\nearrow$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\searrow$	$1^+$	

$x$	$-4$	$-3$	$-2$	$0$	$2$	$3$	$4$
$y$	$0,8$	$0,7$	$0,6$	$1$	$1,4$	$1,3$	$1,2$



Roten i fråga är något större än 3 ( $x \approx 3,1$ ).

Anm  $F(x) = \arctan x - 1 - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow F'(x) = \frac{2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow F$  strängt växande i hela  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$  och  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \Rightarrow F$  antar alla värden mellan  $-\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$  och  $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$  exakt en gång;  $F$  antar alltså värdet 0 någonstans.  
 $F(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3} - 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} < 0$ , så roten är  $> \sqrt{3}$ , VSV.

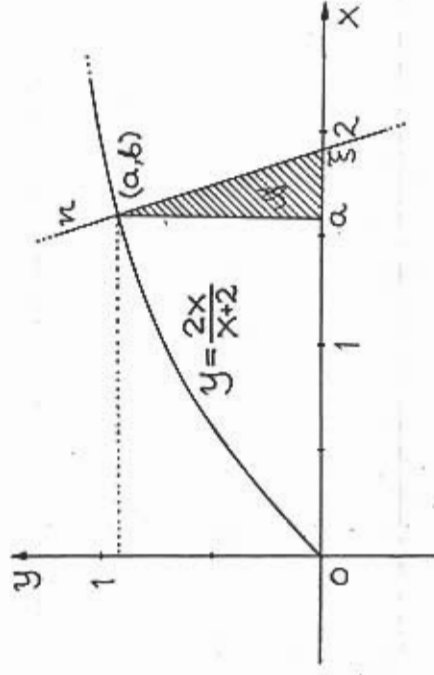
## Örning 4.68 (Sid. 240)

### Lösning

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{x+2}, x > 0.$$

$f'(x) = \frac{4}{(x+2)^2} > 0 \Rightarrow$  strängt växande för alla  $x$ .

$x$	$0,5$	$1$	$1,5$	$2$	$2,5$	$3$
$y$	$0,4$	$0,7$	$0,9$	$1$	$1,1$	$1,2$



n:  $x-a = -f'(a)(y-b) \Leftrightarrow x-a = -\frac{14}{(a+2)^2} (y - \frac{2a}{a+2}) \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \xi - a = \frac{8a}{(a+2)^3} \Rightarrow \mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{2} (\xi - a) \cdot \frac{2a}{a+2} = \frac{8a^2}{(a+2)^4}, a > 0.$

Låt oss studera funktionen

$$f(x) = \frac{8x^2}{(x+2)^4}, x > 0.$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{16x}{(x+2)^4} - \frac{32x^2}{(x+2)^5} = \frac{16x \cdot (x+2) - 32x^2}{(x+2)^5} = \frac{16x(2-x)}{(x+2)^2} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow x=2$  ger max;  $\mathcal{A}_{\max} = f(2) = 1/8.$

## Primitiva funktioner

5

### Testövning 5.1 (Sid. 246)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \int (x^3 - \frac{2}{x^4}) dx &= \int (x^3 - 2x^{-4}) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^{-3}}{-3} + C = \\ &= \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{2}{3x^3} + C = \frac{3x^7 + 8}{12x^3} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{3}{x^2+16} dx = \int \frac{3}{x^2+4^2} dx = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x}{4} + C = \frac{3}{4} \arctan \frac{x}{4} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int (\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}) dx = \int (x^{1/2} + 2x^{-1/2}) dx = \\ &= \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + 2 \frac{x^{1/2}}{1/2} + C = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + 4x^{1/2} + C = \frac{2}{3} (x+6)\sqrt{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \int \sin x \cos x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) + C = \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 5.2 (Sid. 246)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x/a)^2}} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2/a^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)/a^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Anm.  $\sqrt{a^2} = |a| = a$ , ty  $a > 0$ .

### Övning 5.3 (Sid. 246)

Lösning

$$\text{a) } \int (\cos 3x + 5e^{-x/2}) dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + 5 \frac{e^{-x/2}}{-1/2} + C = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x - \frac{10e^{-x/2}}{+C}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \int \tan 2x dx &= \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} dx = \int \frac{(-1/2)(-2 \sin 2x)}{\cos 2x} dx = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2 \sin 2x}{\cos 2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\cos 2x)'}{\cos 2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |\cos 2x| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g) } \int \frac{x}{2+4x^2} dx &= \int \frac{(1/8) \cdot 8x}{2+4x^2} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{8x}{2+4x^2} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{(2+4x^2)'}{2+4x^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \ln(2+4x^2) + C. \end{aligned}$$

Juga beloppstecken här, ty  $2+4x^2 > 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \int x(1+4x^2)^3 dx &= \frac{1}{8} \int (1+4x^2)^3 \cdot (8x) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int (1+4x^2)^3 \cdot (1+4x^2)' dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \left( \frac{1}{4} (1+4x^2)^4 \right)' dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{32} (1+4x^2)^4 + C. \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 5.4 (Sid. 246)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} &= \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(x/a)^2} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{1+x^2/a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{1}{1+x^2/a^2} = \frac{1}{a^2(1+x^2/a^2)} = \frac{1}{a^2+x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Anm.  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) \Rightarrow \int f(ax) = \frac{1}{a} F(ax)$ .

### Testörning 5.5 (Sid. 250)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \int (x+1)e^{4x} dx &= \int e^{4x} \cdot (x+1) dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l|l} f(x) = e^{4x} & g(x) = x+1 \\ \hline F(x) = \frac{1}{4}e^{4x} & g'(x) = 1 \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}e^{4x} \cdot (x+1) - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{4x} \cdot 1 dx = \frac{1}{4}e^{4x}(x+1) - \frac{1}{16}e^{4x} + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{16}e^{4x}(4x+3) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \int \arctan x dx &= \int 1 \cdot \arctan x dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l|l} f(x) = 1 & g(x) = \arctan x \\ \hline F(x) = x & g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \end{array} \right] = \\ &= x \cdot \arctan x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2+1)'}{x^2+1} dx = \\ &= x \cdot \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \int x(\sin x - \ln x) dx &= \int (x \sin x - x \ln x) dx = \\ &= \int \sin x \cdot x dx - \int x \ln x dx; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(1) } \int \sin x \cdot x dx &= \left[ \begin{array}{l|l} f(x) = \sin x & g(x) = x \\ \hline F(x) = -\cos x & g'(x) = 1 \end{array} \right] = -x \cdot \cos x + \\ &+ \int \cos x dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + C_1; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2) } \int x \cdot \ln x dx &= \left[ \begin{array}{l|l} f(x) = x & g(x) = \ln x \\ \hline F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} & g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C_2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Resultat: } \int x(\sin x - \ln x) dx &= -x \cos x + \sin x - \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C. \end{aligned}$$

### Testörning 5.6 (Sid. 250)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(1) } \int e^{(3+2i)x} dx &= \frac{1}{3+2i} e^{(3+2i)x} = \frac{e^{3x}}{13} (3-2i) e^{2ix} = \\ &= \frac{1}{13} e^{3x} (3-2i)(\cos 2x + i \sin 2x) = \\ &= \frac{1}{13} e^{3x} (3 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x + i(3 \sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{13} e^{3x} (3 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x) + i \frac{1}{13} e^{3x} (3 \sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int e^{3x} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 2x \\ \sin 2x \end{array} \right\} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{13} e^{3x} (3 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x) \\ \frac{1}{13} e^{3x} (3 \sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int (5 \cos 2x - 3 \sin 2x) e^{3x} dx &= 5 \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx - \\ - 3 \int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx &= \frac{5}{13} e^{3x} (3 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x) - \\ - \frac{3}{13} e^{3x} (3 \sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) &= \frac{1}{13} e^{3x} (15 \cos 2x + 10 \sin 2x - \\ - 9 \sin 2x + 6 \cos 2x) &= \frac{1}{13} e^{3x} (21 \cos 2x + \sin 2x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

### Örning 5.7 (Sid. 251)

Lösning

$$\text{a) } \int x \cos x dx = \int \cos x \cdot x dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l|l} f(x) = \cos x & g(x) = x \\ \hline F(x) = \sin x & g'(x) = 1 \end{array} \right] =$$

$f'(x) = x^2 \cos x$  är jämn, så  $f$  är udda!

Ansats:  $\int x^2 \cos x dx = Ax^2 \sin x + Bx \cos x + C \sin x$   
 $= (Ax^2 + C) \sin x + Bx \cos x (+ \zeta);$

$$x^2 \cos x = \frac{d}{dx} (Ax^2 + C) \sin x + \frac{d}{dx} Bx \cos x =$$

$$= 2Ax \sin x + (Ax^2 + C) \cos x + B \cos x - Bx \sin x =$$

$$= (2Ax - Bx) \sin x + (Ax^2 + B + C) \cos x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ax^2 + B + C = x^2 \\ 2A - B = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B + C = 0 \\ B = 2A \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = 2 \\ C = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x^2 - 2) \cos x + 2x \sin x + \zeta \Rightarrow f(0) = -2 + \zeta;$$

$$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow -2 + \zeta = 1 \Leftrightarrow \zeta = 3.$$

Resultat:  $f(x) = (x^2 - 2) \cos x + 2x \sin x + 3.$

### Testövning 5.9 (Sid. 254)

#### Lösning

$$a) \int x^2 \sqrt{5-x^3} dx = \int \sqrt{5-x^3} \cdot x^2 dx \left[ \begin{array}{l} t = 5-x^3 \\ dt = -3x^2 dx \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \left\{ \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) dt \right\}_{t=5-x^3} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} \int t^{1/2} dt \right\}_{t=5-x^3} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} \frac{t^{3/2}}{3/2} + C \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ -\frac{2}{9} t^{3/2} + C \right\}_{t=5-x^3} = -\frac{2}{9} (5-x^3)^{3/2} + C.$$

Räkningarna har mening för  $x \leq \sqrt[3]{5}$ .

$$= x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C.$$

$$b) \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \\ f'(x) = 2\sqrt{x} \\ g(x) = \ln x \\ g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right] = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x -$$

$$- 2 \int \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 4\sqrt{x} + C.$$

$$c) \int \arcsin x dx = \int 1 \cdot \arcsin x dx \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 1 \\ f'(x) = x \\ g(x) = \arcsin x \\ g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

### Övning 5.8 (Sid. 251)

#### Lösning

$$a) f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int e^x \sin x dx = (A \cos x + B \sin x) e^x + C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x \sin x = \frac{d}{dx} (A \cos x + B \sin x) e^x = (-A \sin x +$$

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

$$+ (-A+B) \sin x) e^x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -A+B=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A=-1/2 \\ B=1/2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) e^x + C \Rightarrow f(0) = -\frac{1}{2} + C;$$

$$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + C = 1 \Leftrightarrow C = \frac{3}{2}.$$

Resultat:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) e^x + \frac{3}{2}.$

b) Om  $f$  är udda, så är  $f'$  jämn,  $f''$  udda osv.



$$b) \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(e^x)^2 + 1} e^x dx = \left[ \frac{t = e^x}{dt = e^x dx} \right] = \left\{ \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} \right\}_{t=e^x} = \arctan t + C \Big|_{t=e^x} = \arctan(e^x) + C.$$

$$c) \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \int \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{dx}{x} = \left[ \frac{u = \ln x}{du = \frac{dx}{x}} \right] = \left\{ \int \frac{1}{u} du \right\}_{u=\ln x} = \ln |u| + C = \ln |\ln x| + C.$$

$$d) \int \cos \sqrt{x} dx = \left[ \frac{x = t^2}{dx = 2t dt} \right] = \left\{ \int 2t \cos t dt \right\}_{t=\sqrt{x}} \quad (*)$$

$$\int t \cos t dt = A t \sin t + B \cos t (+C) \Rightarrow t \cos t =$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (A t \sin t + B \cos t) = A \sin t + A t \cos t - B \sin t =$$

$$= A t \cos t + (A - B) \sin t \Leftrightarrow A = B = 1 \Rightarrow 2 \int t \cos t dt =$$

$$= 2(t \sin t + \cos t) + C \stackrel{(**)}{=} 2(\sqrt{x} \cdot \sin \sqrt{x} + \cos \sqrt{x}) + C.$$

$$\underline{\text{Anm.}} \int t \cos t dt = \int \cos t \cdot t dt = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(t) = \cos t \quad | \quad g(t) = t \\ F(t) = \sin t \quad | \quad g'(t) = 1 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= t \sin t - \int \sin t dt = t \sin t + \cos t + C. \quad (\text{Jfr 5.7 a)}).$$

### Testörning 5.10 (Sid. 254)

#### Lösning

$$t = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{dt}{dx} dx = \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \right) dx = \frac{t}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln t + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + C.$$

Inga beloppstecken, ty  $x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} > 0$ , för alla  $x$ .

### Örning 5.11 (Sid. 254)

#### Lösning

$$a) \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1 + e^{2x}} dx = \left[ \frac{t = 1 + e^{2x}}{dt = 2e^{2x} dx} \right] = \left\{ \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt \right\}_{t=1+e^{2x}} =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \ln t + C \right\}_{t=1+e^{2x}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + e^{2x}) + C.$$

$$b) \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \int x^2 e^{x^2} \cdot x dx = \left[ \frac{t = x^2}{dt = 2x dx} \right] = \left\{ \int t e^{\frac{1}{2} t} dt \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (t-1)e^t + C \right\}_{t=x^2} = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1)e^{x^2} + C.$$

$$\underline{\text{Anm.}} \int t e^t dt = (A t + B) e^t (+C) \Rightarrow t e^t = A e^t +$$

$$+ (A t + B) e^t = (A t + A + B) e^t \Leftrightarrow A t + A + B = t \Leftrightarrow A = 1$$

$$\wedge B + A = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 1 = -B \Rightarrow \int t e^t dt = (t-1)e^t + C.$$

$$c) \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \left[ \frac{t = 1 + \cos^2 x}{dt = -2 \sin x \cos x dx} \right] = \left\{ \int \frac{1}{t} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) dt \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} \right\}_{t=1+\cos^2 x} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + \cos^2 x) + C.$$

Inga beloppstecken här heller.

$$d) \int \frac{dx}{x(5+(\ln x)^2)} = \left[ \frac{t = \ln x}{dt = \frac{dx}{x}} \right] = \left\{ \int \frac{1}{5+t^2} dt \right\}_{t=\ln x} = \ln x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}} + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{5}} + C.$$

$$e) \int \sin \sqrt{x} dx = \left[ \frac{x=t^2}{dx=2t dt} \right] = \left\{ \int \sin t \cdot 2t dt \right\}_{t=\sqrt{x}} = \int 2 \sin t \cdot t dt \Big|_{t=\sqrt{x}}; (*)$$

$$\int \sin t \cdot t dt = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(t) = \sin t \quad | \quad g(t) = t \\ F(t) = -\cos t \quad | \quad g'(t) = 1 \end{array} \right] = -t \cos t + \int \cos t dt = -t \cos t + \sin t + C;$$

$$\therefore \int \sin \sqrt{x} dx = (*) = 2(\sin \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x}) + C.$$

$$f) \int x(e^{\sqrt{x}} - e^{-3x^2}) dx = \int x e^{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int e^{-3x^2} (-x) dx = I_1 + I_2.$$

$$I_1 = \int x e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left[ \frac{x=t^2}{dx=2t dt} \right] = \left\{ \int t^2 e^t \cdot 2t dt \right\}_{t=\sqrt{x}} = \int 2 \int t^3 e^t dt \Big|_{t=\sqrt{x}}; (*)$$

$$\int t^3 e^t dt = (At^3 + Bt^2 + Ct + D)e^t (+ \int) \Rightarrow t^2 e^t = \frac{d}{dt} (At^3 + Bt^2 + Ct + D)e^t = (3At^2 + 2Bt + C)e^t + (At^3 + Bt^2 + Ct + D)e^t = (At^3 + (3A+B)t^2 + (2B+C)t + C + D)e^t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow At^3 + (3A+B)t^2 + (2B+C)t + C + D = t^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A=1 \wedge 3A+B=2B+C=C+D=0 \Leftrightarrow A=1 \wedge B=-3$$

$$\wedge C=6 \wedge D=-6 \Leftrightarrow \int t^3 e^t dt = t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6 + C_1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int x e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2(x\sqrt{x} - 3x + 6\sqrt{x} - 6)e^{\sqrt{x}} + C_1$$

$$I_2 = \int e^{-3x^2} (-x) dx = \left[ \frac{t=-3x^2}{dt=-6x dx} \right] = \left\{ \int e^t \cdot \frac{1}{6} dt \right\}_{t=-3x^2} = \frac{1}{6} e^{-3x^2} + C_2.$$

$$\therefore \int x(e^{\sqrt{x}} - e^{-3x^2}) dx = 2(x\sqrt{x} - 3x + 6\sqrt{x} - 6)e^{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{6} e^{-3x^2} + C.$$

### Testörning 5.12 (Sid. 255)

#### Lösning

$$a) \int \left( \frac{3}{(x+4)^5} - \frac{1}{2x} \right) dx = 3 \int (x+4)^{-5} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} dx = 3 \frac{(x+4)^{-4}}{-4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + C = -\frac{3}{4(x+4)^4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + C.$$

$$b) \int \frac{2x-5}{x^2+16} dx = \int \frac{2x}{x^2+16} dx - 5 \int \frac{1}{x^2+16} dx = \int \frac{(x^2+16)'}{x^2+16} dx - 5 \int \frac{1}{x^2+4^2} dx = \ln(x^2+16) - \frac{5}{4} \arctan \frac{x}{4} + C.$$

$$c) \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+4x+5} dx = \int \frac{x+1}{(x+2)^2+1} dx = \left[ \frac{t=x+2}{dt=dx} \right] = \int \frac{t-1}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t}{t^2+1} dt - \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^2+1)'}{t^2+1} dt - \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2+1) - \arctan t + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+4x+5) - \arctan(x+2) + C.$$

$$d) \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left( x - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C.$$

### Testövning 5.13 (Sid. 258)

Lösning

$$a) \frac{x}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1}.$$

$$b) \frac{2x+3}{x^2(x+4)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+4}.$$

$$c) \frac{x^2-7}{(x-3)^3(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{(x-3)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-3)^3} + \frac{Dx+E}{x^2+1}.$$

### Testövning 5.14 (Sid. 258)

Lösning

$$a) \frac{x+2}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+3} = \frac{A(x+3)+B(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+3)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A+B)x + 3A - B = x + 2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 3A-B=2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 4A=3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{3}{4} \\ B = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{x+2}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{x+3}.$$

$$b) \frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} = \frac{A(x+1)+B(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{(A+B)x + A-B}{(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2} \\ B = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x+1}.$$

Allt memora:  $\alpha \neq \beta \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)} = \frac{1}{\alpha-\beta} \left( \frac{1}{x-\alpha} - \frac{1}{x-\beta} \right).$

### Övning 5.15 (Sid. 258)

Lösning

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x+1}.$$

$$b) \frac{x^2+6x}{(x^2+4)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4} = \frac{A(x^2+4) + (x-2)(Bx+C)}{(x-2)(x^2+4)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A(x^2+4) + (x-2)(Bx+C) = x^2+6x- \quad (*)$$

$$x=2 \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} 8A = 16 \Leftrightarrow A=2 \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} (x-2)(Bx+C) = x^2+6x-$$

$$-2(x^2+4) = -x^2+6x-8 = -(x-2)(x-4) \Leftrightarrow Bx+C = -(x-4).$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2+6x}{(x^2+4)(x-2)} = \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{x}{x^2+4} + \frac{4}{x^2+4}.$$

$$c) \frac{6+8x-x^2}{x^3-3x-2} = \frac{6+8x-x^2}{(x+1)^2(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-2} = \frac{A(x+1)+B}{(x+1)^2} +$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow A(x+1)(x-2) + B(x-2) + C(x+1)^2 = 6+8x-x^2; \quad (**)$$

$$x=2 \stackrel{(**)}{\Rightarrow} 9C = 18 \Leftrightarrow C=2 \stackrel{(**)}{\Rightarrow} A(x+1)(x-2) + B(x-2) =$$

$$= 6+8x-x^2-2(x+1)^2 = 6-2+8x-4x-x^2-2x^2 = 4+4x-3x^2 =$$

$$= (x-2)(2-3x) \Leftrightarrow A(x+1)+B = 2-3x \Leftrightarrow Ax + A+B = 2-3x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = -3 \wedge A+B = 2 \Leftrightarrow A = -3 \wedge B = 5.$$

$$\therefore \frac{6+8x-x^2}{x^3-3x-2} = \frac{5}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x-2}.$$

Öving 5.16 (Sid. 260)Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad t = x-2 &\Leftrightarrow x = t+2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 10 = (t+2)^2 - 5(t+2) + 10 = \\ &= t^2 + 4t + 4 - 5t - 10 + 10 = t^2 - t + 4 = (x-2)^2 - (x-2) + 4 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \int \frac{x^2 - 5x + 10}{x-2} dx = \int (x-3 + \frac{4}{x-2}) dx = \frac{1}{2}(x-3)^2 + 4 \ln|x-2| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad \frac{x+B}{x^2+x-6} &= \frac{x+B}{(x-2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+3} = \frac{A(x+3)+B(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+3)} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (A+B)x + 3A - 2B = x + 8 \Leftrightarrow A+B=1 \wedge 3A-2B=8 \\ &\Leftrightarrow A=2 \wedge B=-1 \Rightarrow \frac{x+B}{x^2+x-6} = \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{x+B}{x^2+x-6} dx = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} - \int \frac{dx}{x+3} = \ln(x-2)^2 - \ln|x+3| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 &= x^2(x-1) - (x-1) = (x-1)(x^2-1) = (x-1)^2(x+1) \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{x-7}{x^3-x^2-x+1} = \frac{x-7}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x+1} = \\ &= \frac{A(x-1)(x+1) + B(x+1) + C(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow A(x-1)(x+1) + B(x+1) + C(x-1)^2 = x-7; \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} 2B &= -6 \Leftrightarrow B = -3 \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} A(x-1)(x+1) + C(x-1)^2 = \\ &= x-7 + 3(x+1) = 4(x-1) \Rightarrow A(x+1) + C(x-1) = 4 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow A=2 \wedge C=-2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{x-7}{x^3-x^2-x+1} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - 3 \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx =$$

$$= 2 \ln|x-1| + \frac{3}{x+1} - 2 \ln|x+1| + C = 2 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + \frac{3}{x+1} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) \quad \frac{3x^2-8}{x^3+4x^2+8x} &= \frac{3x^2-8}{x(x^2+4x+8)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4x+8} = \\ &= \frac{A(x^2+4x+8) + x(Bx+C)}{x(x^2+4x+8)} \Leftrightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A(x^2+4x+8) + x(Bx+C) = 3x^2-8; \quad (**)$$

$$x=0 \stackrel{(**)}{\Rightarrow} 8A = -8 \Leftrightarrow A = -1 \stackrel{(**)}{\Rightarrow} x(Bx+C) = 3x^2-8 + x^2+4x+8 =$$

$$= 4x^2+4x = x(4x+4) \Leftrightarrow Bx+C = 4x+4.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3x^2-8}{x^3+4x^2+8x} &= -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{4x+8-4}{(x+2)^2+4} = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2(x^2+4x+8)}{x^2+4x+8} - \frac{4}{(x+2)^2+4} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \int \frac{3x^2-8}{x^3+4x^2+8x} dx = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx + 2 \int \frac{(x^2+4x+8)}{x^2+4x+8} dx - 2 \int \frac{2}{(x+2)^2+4} dx = \\ &= -\ln|x| + 2 \cdot \ln(x^2+4x+8) - 2 \arctan \frac{x+2}{2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

Testöving 5.17 (Sid. 264)Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \frac{x-5}{(x-4)(x+1)} &= \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+1} = \frac{A(x+1)+B(x-4)}{(x-4)(x+1)} \Leftrightarrow x-5 = \\ &= A(x+1)+B(x-4) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-1 \Rightarrow -5B = -6 \\ x=4 \Rightarrow 5A = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = -1/5 \\ B = 6/5 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{-10}{(x+3)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} = \frac{A(x^2+1)+(x+3)(Bx+C)}{(x+3)(x^2+1)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A(x^2+1) + (x+3)(Bx+C) = 10; \quad (**)$$

$$x=-3 \stackrel{(**)}{\Rightarrow} 10A = 10 \Leftrightarrow A=1 \stackrel{(**)}{\Rightarrow} (x+3)(Bx+C) = 10 - x^2 - 1 =$$

$$= -(x^2 - 9) = -(x-3)(x+3) \Leftrightarrow \underline{Bx+C} = -(x-3)$$

Konstanterna är  $A=1, B=-1$  och  $C=3$ .

Övning 5.18 (Sid. 264)

Lösning

$$a) \frac{4x^2}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} = \frac{A(x+1)^2 + B(x-1)(x+1) + C(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A(x+1)^2 + B(x-1)(x+1) + C(x-1) = 4x^2; \quad (*)$$

$$x=1 \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} 4A=4 \Leftrightarrow \underline{A=1} \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} B(x-1)(x+1) + C(x-1) = 4x^2 -$$

$$-(x+1)^2 = (2x-x-1)(2x+x+1) = (x-1)(3x+1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{B(x+1)} + \underline{C} = 3x+1 \Rightarrow (x=-1) \Rightarrow \underline{C=-2} \Rightarrow \underline{B(x+1)} =$$

$$= 3x+3 = 3(x+1) \Leftrightarrow \underline{B=3}.$$

$$b) \frac{x^2+2x-1}{x^3(x-1)^2} = \frac{Ax^2(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1)^2 + C(x-1)^2 + Dx^3(x-1) + Ex^3}{x^3(x-1)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{Ax^2(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1)^2 + C(x-1)^2 + Dx^3(x-1) + Ex^3} = \underline{x^2+2x-1} \quad (**)$$

$$(1) \quad x=1 \stackrel{(**)}{\Rightarrow} \underline{E=2} \Rightarrow Ax^2(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1)^2 + C(x-1)^2 +$$

$$+ Dx^3(x-1) = -2x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 1 = -x^2(2x-1) + 2x - 1 =$$

$$= -(2x-1)(x^2-1) = -(2x-1)(x+1)(x-1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{Ax^2(x-1) + Bx(x-1) + C(x-1) + Dx^3} = \underline{-2x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$(2) \quad x=1 \stackrel{(**)}{\Rightarrow} \underline{D=-2} \stackrel{(**)}{\Rightarrow} Ax^2(x-1) + Bx(x-1) + C(x-1) =$$

$$= 2x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 1 = 2x^2(x-1) - (x-1) = (2x^2-1)(x-1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Ax^2 + Bx + C = 2x^2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{A=2} \wedge \underline{B=0} \wedge \underline{C=-1}$$

Resultat:  $A=2, B=0, C=-1, D=-2, E=2$ .

Testövning 5.19 (Sid. 268)

Lösning

$$a) \int \sin^5 x dx = \int \sin^4 x \cdot \sin x dx = \int (\sin^2 x)^2 \sin x dx =$$

$$= \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \sin x dx = \int (1 - 2\cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) \sin x dx =$$

$$= \left[ \int_{dt=-\sin x}^{t=\cos x} \right] = \left[ -\int (1 - 2t^2 + t^4) dt \right]_{t=\cos x} =$$

$$= \left\{ -\left(t - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{5}t^5\right) + C \right\}_{t=\cos x} = \frac{2}{3}\cos^3 x - \cos x - \frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x + C.$$

$$b) \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{4 - \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{3 + \sin^2 x} dx = \left[ \int_{dt=\cos x}^{t=\sin x} \right] =$$

$$= \left\{ \int \frac{t}{3+t^2} dt \right\}_{t=\sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(3 + \sin^2 x) + C.$$

$$c) \int \cos^2 x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2x) \cos 2x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left( x + \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) + C =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{16}(4x + 4\sin 2x + \sin 4x) + C}}$$



Öving 5.20 (Sid. 268)Lösning

$$a) \int \frac{1}{\cos 2x} dx = \left[ \frac{t=2x}{dt=2dx} \right] = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\cos t} \right\}_{t=2x} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos t}{\cos^2 t} dt \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos t}{1 - \sin^2 t} dt \right\}_{t=2x};$$

$$\int \frac{\cos t}{1 - \sin^2 t} dt = \left[ \begin{array}{l} u = \sin t \\ du = \cos t dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{du}{1 - u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{1}{1+u} \right) du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+u}{1-u} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+\cos t}{1-\cos t} + C;$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{\cos 2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+\cos 2x}{1-\cos 2x} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2\cos^2 x}{2\sin^2 x} + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right)^2 + C =$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right| + C = \ln |\cot x| + C$$

$$b) \sin^4 x = (\sin^2 x)^2 = \left( \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} (1-\cos 2x)^2 =$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{8} (3-4\cos 2x + \cos 4x);$$

$$\int \sin^4 x dx = \frac{1}{8} \int (3-4\cos 2x + \cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{8} (3x - 2\sin 2x +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x) + C = \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C.$$

$$c) \sin 3x \cos 5x = \frac{e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix}}{2i} \cdot \frac{e^{5ix} + e^{-5ix}}{2} = \text{(se (2.73))} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4i} (e^{3ix} \cdot e^{5ix} + e^{3ix} \cdot e^{-5ix} - e^{-3ix} \cdot e^{5ix} - e^{-3ix} \cdot e^{-5ix}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4i} (e^{8ix} - e^{-8ix} - (e^{2ix} - e^{-2ix})) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{e^{8ix} - e^{-8ix}}{2i} - \frac{e^{2ix} - e^{-2ix}}{2i} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 8x - \sin 2x);$$

$$\int \sin 3x \cos 5x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 8x - \sin 2x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{\cos 8x}{8} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right) + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 8x + C.$$

Öving 5.21 (Sid. 269)Lösning

$$y = \tan \frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{\cos x}{1} = \frac{\cos 2(x/2)}{1} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}.$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot (1 - \sin^2(\frac{x}{2}) / \cos^2(\frac{x}{2}))}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot (1 + \sin^2(\frac{x}{2}) / \cos^2(\frac{x}{2}))} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2}.$$

Öving 5.22 (Sid. 269)Lösning

Exempel 5.35 konsulteras.

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = [y = \tan \frac{x}{2}] = \int \frac{1+y^2}{2y} \cdot \frac{2}{1+y^2} dy = \int \frac{dy}{y} = \ln |y| + C =$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

Räkningarna har mening för  $0 < x < \pi$ .



### Övning 5.23 (Sid. 269)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 5 + 4 \sin x &= 5 + \frac{8y}{1+y^2} = \frac{5+5y^2+8y}{1+y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5+4 \sin x} dx = \\
 &= \frac{1+y^2}{5y^2+8y+5} \cdot \frac{2dy}{1+y^2} = \frac{2dy}{5y^2+8y+5} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{y^2 + \frac{8}{5}y + 1} dy = \\
 &= \frac{2}{5} \frac{dy}{(y + \frac{4}{5})^2 + (\frac{3}{5})^2} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{5+4 \sin x} = [y - \tan \frac{x}{2}] = \\
 &= \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dy}{(y + \frac{4}{5})^2 + (\frac{3}{5})^2} = (0.5.4) = \frac{2}{3} \arctan \frac{y+4/5}{3/5} + C = \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \arctan \frac{5y+4}{3} + C = \frac{2}{3} \arctan \frac{5 \tan(x/2) + 4}{3} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 5.24 (Sid. 273)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } \int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x+3} dx &= \left[ x=1+y^2 \right] = \int \frac{y}{4+y^2} \cdot 2y dy = 2 \int \frac{y^2}{y^2+4} dy = \\
 &= 2 \int (1 - \frac{4}{y^2+4}) dy = 2(y - 2 \arctan \frac{y}{2}) + C = 2\sqrt{x-1} - \\
 &\quad - 4 \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2} + C, \quad x \geq 1. \\
 \text{b) } \int \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} dx = \left[ x-2=2y \right] = \int \frac{4y+5}{2\sqrt{1-y^2}} \cdot 2dy = \\
 &= 2 \int \frac{2y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} + 5 \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = -2 \int \frac{(1-y^2)'}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy + 5 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = \\
 &= -4\sqrt{1-y^2} + 5 \arcsin y + C = 5 \arcsin \frac{x-2}{2} - 2\sqrt{4x-x^2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+2}} &\Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+2} = y^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{3}{x+2} = y^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{x+2} = 1 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x+2 = \frac{1-y^2}{1-y^2} \Leftrightarrow x = -2 + \frac{6}{1-y^2} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{6y}{(1-y^2)^2} dy; \\
 \int \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+2}} dx &= \int y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+2}} = \int \frac{6y^2}{(1-y^2)^2} dy = -6 \int \frac{1-y^2}{(1-y^2)^2} dy = \\
 &= \int \frac{-6}{1-y^2} dy + 6 \int \frac{1}{(1-y^2)^2} dy;
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \int \frac{-6}{1-y^2} dy = -3 \int \left( \frac{1}{1-y} + \frac{1}{1+y} \right) dy = 3 \ln \frac{1-y}{1+y} + C_1;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int \frac{6}{(1-y^2)^2} dy &= 6 \int \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-y} + \frac{1}{1+y} \right) \right)^2 dy = \frac{3}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{1-y} + \frac{1}{1+y} \right)^2 dy = \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{(1-y)^2} + \frac{1}{1+y} + \frac{1}{1-y} \right) dy = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-y} - \frac{1}{1+y} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \ln \frac{1+y}{1-y} \right) + C_2 = \frac{3y}{1-y^2} - \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{1-y}{1+y} + C_2;
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int \frac{6y^2}{(1-y^2)^2} dy &= 3 \ln \frac{1-y}{1+y} + \frac{3y}{1-y^2} - \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{1-y}{1+y} + C = \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{1-y}{1+y} + \frac{3y}{1-y^2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \int \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+2}} dx &= \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{1-\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+2}}}{1+\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+2}}} + \frac{3\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+2}}}{3/(x+2)} + \\
 &\quad + \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+2}+\sqrt{x-1}} + C = \sqrt{x^2+x-2} + \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{(\sqrt{x+2}-\sqrt{x-1})^2}{x^2-(x-1)} + C \\
 &= \sqrt{x^2+x-2} + 3 \ln(\sqrt{x+2}-\sqrt{x-1}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) } \int \sqrt{1+y^2} dy &= \int 1 \cdot \sqrt{1+y^2} dy = y\sqrt{1+y^2} - \int y \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} dy = \\
 &= y\sqrt{1+y^2} - \int \frac{1+y^2-1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} dy = y\sqrt{1+y^2} - \int (\sqrt{1+y^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}) dy =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= y\sqrt{1+y^2} - \int \sqrt{1+y^2} dy + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} dy \Leftrightarrow 2 \int \sqrt{1+y^2} dy = \\
 &= y\sqrt{1+y^2} + \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) \quad (\text{Jfr Ex. 5.40}). \\
 \therefore \int \sqrt{1+x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} x\sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 5.25 (Sid. 274)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+a}| &= \frac{1}{|x + \sqrt{x^2+a}|} \frac{d}{dx} |x + \sqrt{x^2+a}| = \\
 &= \frac{1}{|x + \sqrt{x^2+a}|} \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(x + \sqrt{x^2+a}) \frac{d}{dx} (x + \sqrt{x^2+a}) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+a}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+a}}\right) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+a}} \cdot \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2+a}}{\sqrt{x^2+a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Anm.  $|f(x)| = f(x) \cdot \operatorname{sgn}f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} |f(x)| = \frac{df(x)}{dx} \operatorname{sgn}f(x)$ .

### Övning 5.26 (Sid. 274)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } \int \frac{1}{1-5x} dx &= \left[ \frac{t=1-5x}{dt=-5dx} \right] = \left\{ -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t} \right\}_{t=1-5x} = -\frac{1}{5} \ln|1-5x| + C. \\
 \text{b) } \int \frac{1}{1+16x^2} dx &= \left[ \frac{t=4x}{dt=4dx} \right] = \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \right\}_{t=4x} = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arctn} 4x + C. \\
 \text{c) } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} &= [3x=2t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2}{3} dt] = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-4t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} dt = \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arcsin} t + C = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{3x}{2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d) } \int \frac{e^x}{2-e^x} dx = \left[ \frac{t=2-e^x}{dt=-e^x dx} \right] = - \int \frac{dt}{t} = -\ln|2-e^x| + C.$$

$$\text{e) } \int x^3 e^{-x^4} dx = \left[ \frac{t=-x^4}{dt=-4x^3 dx} \right] = -\frac{1}{4} \int e^t dt = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-x^4} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{f) } \int x\sqrt{x+2} dx &= \left[ \frac{x+2=t^2}{dx=2t dt} \right] = \int (t^2-2)t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int (t^4-2t^2) dt = \\
 &= 2 \left( \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{2t^3}{3} \right) + C = 2 \left( \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{2t^3}{3} \right) + C = \frac{2}{15} (3t^5 - 10t^3) + C \\
 &= \frac{2}{15} (2(x+2)^2 - 10(x+2)) \sqrt{x+2} + C = \frac{4}{15} (x^2 - x - 6) \sqrt{x+2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{g) } \int x^2 \sin x dx = (Ax^2+B) \cos x + Cx \sin x \quad (\text{omsats}) (*)$$

Anm. f udda  $\Rightarrow f'$  jämn  $\Rightarrow f''$  udda osv.

$x^2 \sin x$  är udda, så jag ansätter jämn.

Derivering av (\*) ger

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 \sin x &= \frac{d}{dx} (Ax^2+B) \cos x + \frac{d}{dx} Cx \sin x = 2Ax \cos x - \\
 &- (Ax^2+B) \sin x + C \sin x + Cx \cos x = (2A+C)x \cos x + \\
 &+ (-Ax^2-B+C) \sin x \quad (\text{koefficienter identifieras})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -Ax^2 - B - C = x^2 \\ 2A - C = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -A = 1 \\ B + C = 0 \\ C = 2A \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = 2 \\ C = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int x^2 \sin x dx = (2-x^2) \cos x - 2x \sin x + C.$$

Man kan även tillgripa partiell integration.

k) (Öving 5.11 f) konsulteras.

$$1) \int x e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} x=t^2 \\ dx=2t dt \end{array} \right] = \int t^2 e^t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int e^t \cdot t^3 dt;$$

$$2) \int e^t t^3 dt = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(t)=e^t \quad g(t)=t^3 \\ F(t)=e^t \quad g'(t)=3t^2 \end{array} \right] = t^3 e^t - 3 \int t^2 e^t dt;$$

$$3) \int e^t t^2 dt = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \phi(t)=e^t \quad \psi(t)=t^2 \\ \Phi(t)=e^t \quad \psi'(t)=2t \end{array} \right] = t^2 e^t - 2 \int t e^t dt;$$

$$4) \int e^t t dt = \left[ \begin{array}{l} u(t)=e^t \quad v(t)=t \\ U(t)=e^t \quad v'(t)=1 \end{array} \right] = t e^t - \int e^t = (t-1)e^t;$$

$$\therefore \int t^3 e^t dt = t^3 e^t - 3(t^2 e^t - 2 \int t e^t dt) = t^3 e^t - 3t^2 e^t + 6 \int t e^t dt = t^3 e^t - 3t^2 e^t + 6t e^t - 6e^t + C.$$

$$\therefore \int x e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2(x\sqrt{x} - 3x + 6\sqrt{x} - 6)e^{\sqrt{x}} + C.$$

$$1) \int x \cdot \ln(x^2+1) dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t=x^2+1 \\ dt=2x dx \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln t dt = \frac{1}{2} (t \ln t - t) = \frac{1}{2} (x^2+1)(\ln(x^2+1)-1) + C.$$

Öving 5.27 (Sid. 275)

lösning

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{e^x}{2x} = \frac{2x e^x - e^x}{2x^2} = e^x \left( \frac{x-1}{x^2} \right) \neq e^x. \quad \text{Nej!}$$

$$h) \int (\ln x)^2 dx = \int 1 \cdot (\ln x)^2 dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x)=1 \quad g(x)=(\ln x)^2 \\ F(x)=x \quad g'(x)=\frac{2 \ln x}{x} \end{array} \right] = x \cdot (\ln x)^2 - 2 \int \ln x dx; \quad (**)$$

$$\int \ln x dx = \int 1 \cdot \ln x dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \phi(x)=1 \quad \psi(x)=\ln x \\ \Phi(x)=x \quad \psi'(x)=1/x \end{array} \right] = x \ln x -$$

$$- \int 1 dx = x \ln x - x; \quad (**)$$

$$\therefore \int (\ln x)^2 dx = x(\ln x)^2 - 2(x \ln x - x) + C = x \cdot \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x + C.$$

$$i) \int \ln \frac{2-x}{x-5} dx = \int (\ln(2-x) - \ln(x-5)) dx = \int \ln(2-x) dx - \int \ln(x-5) dx; \quad (\text{Se (**)}).$$

$$\int \ln(2-x) dx = - \int (-1) \ln(2-x) dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t=2-x \\ dt=-dx \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= - \int \ln t dt = -t \ln t + t = (x-2)(\ln(2-x)-1);$$

$$\int \ln(x-5) dx = (x-5)(\ln(x-5)-1);$$

$$\therefore \int \ln \frac{2-x}{x-5} dx = (x-2)(\ln(2-x)-1) - (x-5)(\ln(x-5)-1) + C.$$

$$\text{Anm } \frac{2-x}{x-5} > 0 \Leftrightarrow (2-x)(x-5) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 < x < 5.$$

$$j) \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t=\sin x \\ dt=\cos x dx \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{t} + C = -\frac{1}{\sin x} + C.$$

Öving 5.30 (Sid. 275)Lösning

$$a) \int x^2 \arctan x \, dx = \left[ f(x) = x^2 \mid g(x) = \arctan x \right] = \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} \, dx =$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \int \left( x - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) \, dx = \\ = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2+1) + C.$$

$$b) \int \frac{1}{3+e^x} \, dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+3e^{-x}} \, dx = \left[ t=1+3e^{-x} \mid \frac{dt}{dt} = -3e^{-x} \right] = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \ln(1+3e^{-x}) = -\frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{3+e^x}{e^x} + C = \frac{1}{3} (x - \ln(3+e^x)) + C.$$

$$c) \int \frac{2 \ln(x+1)}{x^3} \, dx = \int \frac{2}{x^3} \cdot \ln(x+1) \, dx = \left[ f(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \mid g(x) = \ln(x+1) \right] \\ \int f(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2} \mid g'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(x+1) + \int \frac{1}{x^2(x+1)} \, dx = -\frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} + \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \, dx =$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} + \int \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) \, dx = -\frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} + \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \right) \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} + \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) \, dx = -\frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln|x| +$$

$$+ \ln|x+1| + C = \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x} \right| - \frac{x + \ln(x+1)}{x^2} + C.$$

$$d) \int \frac{\arctan 2x}{x^2} \, dx = \left[ f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \mid g(x) = \arctan 2x \right] \\ \int f(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \mid g'(x) = \frac{2}{1+4x^2}$$

$$+ \int \frac{2}{x(1+4x^2)} \, dx = -\frac{\arctan 2x}{x} + \int \frac{8x}{4x^2(1+4x^2)} \, dx = -\frac{\arctan 2x}{x} +$$

Öving 5.28 (Sid. 275)Lösning

$$f(x) = \int \left( \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \, dx = \ln|1+x| - \ln|1-x| + \arctan x + C \\ = \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + \arctan x + C$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x + C =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{1+1/x}{1-1/x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x + C = \frac{\pi}{2} + C;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} + C = 0 \Leftrightarrow C = -\frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$\text{Resultat: } f(x) = \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} + \arctan x - \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x > 1.$$

Öving 5.29 (Sid. 275)Lösning

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

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

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

$$f(x) = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^3(x+2)} = -\frac{1}{2(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \ln \frac{x+1}{x+2} + C;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -0 + 0 + \ln 1 + C = C = 1$$

$$\text{Resultat: } f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \ln \frac{x+1}{x+2} + 1.$$



$$+ \int 8x \left( \frac{1}{4x^2} - \frac{1}{4x^2+1} \right) dx = -\frac{\operatorname{arctan} 2x}{x} + \int \left( \frac{2}{x} - \frac{8x}{4x^2+1} \right) dx =$$

$$= -\frac{\operatorname{arctan} 2x}{x} + \ln x^2 - \ln(4x^2+1) + C = \ln \frac{x^2}{4x^2+1} - \frac{\operatorname{arctan} 2x}{x} + C.$$

$$e) \int \frac{\cos x}{3+\sin^2 x} dx = \int \left[ \frac{t=\sin x}{dt=\cos x dx} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{3+t^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctan} \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctan} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

$$f) \int \tan^2 x dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \frac{\tan x}{x} - x + C.$$

$$g) \int \cos^5 x dx = \int \cos^4 x \cdot \cos x dx = \int (1-\sin^2 x)^2 \cos x dx =$$

$$= \int (1-2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) \cos x dx = [t=\sin x \Rightarrow dt=\cos x dx]$$

$$= \int (1-2t^2+t^4) dt = t - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{5}t^5 + C = \sin x - \frac{2}{3}\sin^3 x +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{5}\sin^5 x + C.$$

$$h) \int \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{(1-\sin^2 x)^2} dx = \int \left[ \frac{t=\sin x}{dt=\cos x dx} \right] =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = \int \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{1-t} \right) \right)^2 dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{1-t} \right)^2 dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} + \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} + \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{1-t} - \frac{1}{1+t} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \ln |1+t| - \ln |1-t| \right) + C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{t}{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{1-\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} + C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} + C.$$

Man ska hålla sig borta från  $\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

$$i) t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{3+\cos x} = \frac{1}{3+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2 dt}{3(1+t^2)+1-t^2} = \frac{2 dt}{2(t^2+2)} = \frac{dt}{t^2+2} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dt}{t^2+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctan} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{3+\cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctan} \frac{\tan(x/2)}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

### Öving 5.31 (Sid. 275)

Lösning

$$a) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dx = \left[ t=x-1 \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \operatorname{arcsin}(x-1) + C.$$

$$b) t = \sqrt{x-1} \Rightarrow x=1+t^2 \Rightarrow x-2=t^2-1 \wedge dx=2t dt; (*)$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x-2} dx = \int \frac{2t^2}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \int \left( 1 + \frac{1}{t^2-1} \right) dt = \int \left( 2 + \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt =$$

$$= 2t + \ln |t-1| - \ln |t+1| + C = 2\sqrt{x-1} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{x-1}-1}{\sqrt{x-1}+1} + C.$$

$$c) \frac{2-x}{x-3} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (2-x)(x-3) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \leq x \leq 3. (*)$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x-3}} \Leftrightarrow t^2 = \frac{2-x}{x-3} = -\frac{x-3+1}{x-3} = -1 + \frac{1}{x-3} \Leftrightarrow x-3 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{t^2+1} \Leftrightarrow x = 3 + \frac{1}{t^2+1} = \frac{3t^2+4}{t^2+1} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt;$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{x-3} dx = \int t \cdot \frac{-2t}{(t^2+1)} dt = \frac{t}{t^2+1} - \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{t}{t^2+1} - \operatorname{arctan} t + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x-3} \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x-3}} - \operatorname{arctan} \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x-3}} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f) \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx &= \int \frac{x}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx \left[ \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x^2+1} \\ x dx = t dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{t}{t(t^2-1)} dt = \\
 &= \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+1} + C = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1}-1)^2}{x^2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{|x|} \right)^2 + C = \\
 &= \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{|x|} + C = \ln(\sqrt{x^2+1}-1) - \ln|x| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

Observera att resultatet är korrekt!

### Övning 5.32 (Sid. 275)

#### Lösning

$$\text{Att memorera: } \alpha \neq \beta \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)} = \frac{1}{\alpha-\beta} \left( \frac{1}{x-\alpha} - \frac{1}{x-\beta} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad t = x-1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1+t \Rightarrow ax^2+bx+c &= a(1+t)^2+b(1+t)+c = \\
 &= at^2+(2a+b)t+a+b+c = \underline{a(x-1)^2+(2a+b)(x-1)+a+b+c}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \frac{1}{x^3(x-1)^2} &= \left( \frac{1}{(x-1)x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \left( \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{2}{x(x-1)} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \left( \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x-1} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x(x-1)} + \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{x-1} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-1)x} = \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}; \\
 (3) \quad \frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x^3(x-1)^2} &= \frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x^3} + 2 \frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x^2} + 3 \frac{ax^2+bx+c}{x} - \\
 &\quad - 3 \frac{a(x-1)^2+(2a+b)(x-1)+a+b+c}{(x-1)^2} + 2 \frac{a(x-1)^2+(2a+b)(x-1)+a+b+c}{(x-1)} = \\
 &= -5a + \frac{b-2c}{x^2} + \frac{c}{x^3} - \frac{a+b+c}{(x-1)^2} + (a+2b+3c) \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right);
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \int x \arcsin x \, dx &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x \\ F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{l} g(x) = \arcsin x \\ g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{array} \right] = \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin x + \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x \right) - \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin x + \frac{1}{4} x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{4} \arcsin x + C = \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}((2x^2-1)\arcsin x + x\sqrt{1-x^2}) + C}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e) \int \sqrt{x^2+4x+8} \, dx &= \int \sqrt{(x+2)^2+4} \, dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} x+2 = 2t \\ dx = 2dt \end{array} \right] = 4 \int \sqrt{t^2+1} \, dt = \\
 &= 2(t\sqrt{t^2+1} + \ln(t+\sqrt{t^2+1})) + C = \\
 &= 2 \left( \frac{x+2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}}{2} + \ln \left( \frac{x+2+\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}}{2} \right) \right) + C = \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}(x+2)\sqrt{x^2+4x+8} + 2\ln(x+2+\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}) + C}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Anm.} \quad \int \sqrt{t^2+1} \, dt &= \int 1 \cdot \sqrt{t^2+1} \, dt = t\sqrt{t^2+1} - \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \, dt = \\
 &= t\sqrt{t^2+1} - \int \frac{t^2+1-1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \, dt = t\sqrt{t^2+1} - \int \sqrt{t^2+1} \, dt + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \, dt \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 2 \int \sqrt{t^2+1} \, dt = t\sqrt{t^2+1} + \ln(t+\sqrt{t^2+1}) + 2C \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \int \sqrt{t^2+1} \, dt = \frac{1}{2} (t\sqrt{t^2+1} + \ln(t+\sqrt{t^2+1})) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

Alternativ bestämning av denna primitiv  
kan genomföras med substitutionen  $t = \tan u$ .



Denna har en rationell primitiv endast om  $a+2b+3c=0$  (för då försummar ln-delen).

### Övning 5.33 (Sid. 275)

Lösning

$$\int x e^{(1+i)x} dx = \left[ f(x) = \frac{e^{(1+i)x}}{1+i} \mid g(x) = x \right] = \frac{x}{1+i} e^{(1+i)x} - \frac{1}{(1+i)^2} e^{(1+i)x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x (1-i) e^{(1+i)x} + \frac{1}{2} i e^{(1+i)x} = \frac{1}{2} e^x (x(1-i) + i) e^{ix} = \frac{1}{2} e^x (x + (1-x)i) (\cos x + i \sin x) = \frac{1}{2} e^x (x \cos x + (x-1) \sin x + i((1-x) \cos x + x \sin x)).$$

a)  $\int x \sin x e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (x \sin x - (x-1) \cos x) + C$ ; (Im-del)  
 b)  $\int x \cos x e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (x \cos x + (x-1) \sin x) + C$ ; (Re-del)

### Övning 5.34 (Sid. 276)

Lösning

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2-1}} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2+1}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} (\sqrt{1+x^2+1}) + \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2+1}} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2+1}}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2+1}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2+1}) - \frac{1}{x} (\sqrt{1+x^2+1}) + C.$$

Anm.  $\frac{1}{x} (\sqrt{1+x^2+1}) = \frac{1}{x} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2-1}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2-1}}$

### Övning 5.35 (Sid. 276)

Lösning

$$\int |x-1| dx = \frac{1}{2} (x-1)|x-1| + C = f(x);$$

$$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (-1) \cdot 1 + C = 1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + C = 1 \Leftrightarrow C = \frac{3}{2};$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} ((x-1)|x-1| + 3) \Rightarrow f(3) = \frac{1}{2} (2 \cdot 2 + 3) = \frac{7}{2}.$$

Anm.  $|x-1| = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \geq 1 \\ -(x-1), & x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^2 + C_1, & x \geq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} (x-1)^2 + C_2, & x < 1 \end{cases}$

f kontinuerlig  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = C_2 = C_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^2 + C, & x \geq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} (x-1)^2 + C, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (0-1)^2 + C = 1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + C = 1 \Leftrightarrow C = \frac{3}{2};$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^2 + \frac{3}{2}, & x \geq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} (x-1)^2 + \frac{3}{2}, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

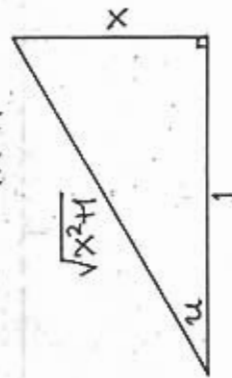
Alltså är  $f(3) = \frac{1}{2} (3-1)^2 + \frac{3}{2} = 2 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$ .

### Övning 5.36 (Sid. 276)

Lösning

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} \stackrel{x = \tan u}{=} \int \frac{\cos^2 u}{\cos^3 u} du = \int \frac{\cos^3 u}{\cos^2 u} du =$$

## 6. Bestämda integraler



$$= \int \cos u \, du = \sin u + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{n+1/2}} \Rightarrow I_{n-1}' = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}} = \int 1 \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}} dx = \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}} - \int x \cdot (-n-1/2)(x^2+1)^{-n-1/2} \cdot 2x \, dx = \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}} + (n-1/2) \cdot 2 \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^{n+1/2}} dx = \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}} + \\ &+ (2n-1) \int \frac{(x^2+1) - 1}{(x^2+1)^{n+1/2}} dx = \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}} + (2n-1) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}} - \\ &- (2n-1) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{n+1/2}} \Leftrightarrow I_{n-1} = \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}} + (2n-1) \cdot I_{n-1} - \\ &- (2n-1) I_n \Leftrightarrow (2n-2) I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}} = (2n-1) I_n \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow I_n &= \frac{1}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}} + \frac{2n-2}{2n-1} I_{n-1} \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{n+1/2}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}} + \frac{2n-2}{2n-1} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{n-1/2}}, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots \\ n=1 &\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

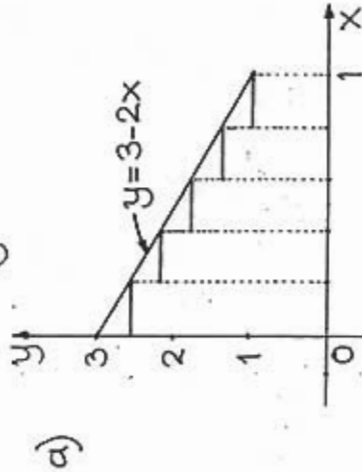
### Testörning 6.1 (Sid. 283)

Lösning

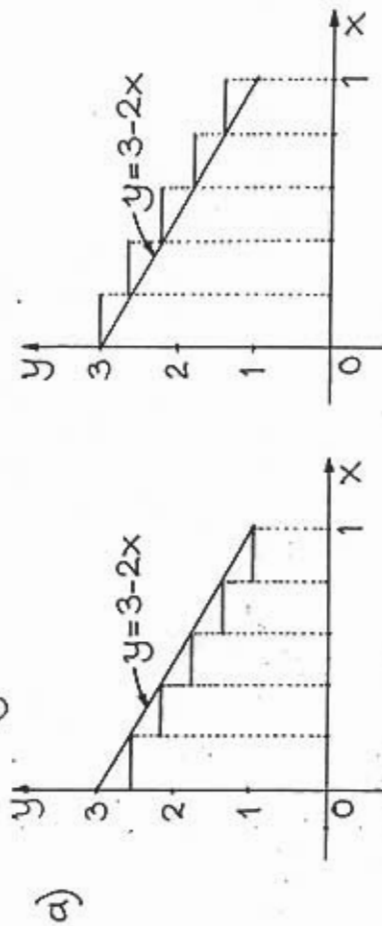
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^7 \Phi(x) dx &= \left( \int_{-2}^2 + \int_2^5 + \int_5^7 \right) \Phi(x) dx = 3 \cdot (2 - (-2)) + \\ &+ 15 \cdot (2-2) + (-5)(5-2) + (-1)(7-5) = 3 \cdot 4 + 15 \cdot 0 - 5 \cdot 3 - 2 = -5. \end{aligned}$$

### Testörning 6.2 (Sid. 284)

Lösning



$$\Phi_5 = \begin{cases} 2,6 & ; 0 \leq x < 0,2 \\ 2,2 & ; 0,2 \leq x < 0,4 \\ 1,8 & ; 0,4 \leq x < 0,6 \\ 1,4 & ; 0,6 \leq x < 0,8 \\ 1,0 & ; 0,8 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\Psi_6 = \begin{cases} 3, & ; 0 \leq x < 0,2 \\ 2,6 & ; 0,2 \leq x < 0,4 \\ 2,2 & ; 0,4 \leq x < 0,6 \\ 1,8 & ; 0,6 \leq x < 0,8 \\ 1,4 & ; 0,8 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \Phi_5(x) dx &= \left( \int_0^{0,2} + \int_{0,2}^{0,4} + \int_{0,4}^{0,6} + \int_{0,6}^{0,8} + \int_{0,8}^1 \right) \Phi_5(x) dx = \\ &= 0,2 \cdot 2,6 + 0,2 \cdot 2,2 + 0,2 \cdot 1,8 + 0,2 \cdot 1,4 + 0,2 \cdot 1,0 = 1,8. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 \Psi_5(x) dx = 0,2 \cdot 3,0 + 0,2 \cdot 2,6 + 0,2 \cdot 2,2 + 0,2 \cdot 1,8 + 0,2 \cdot 1,4 = 2,2$$

b)  $f(x) = 3 - 2x, 0 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\int_0^1 \Phi_{10}(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{10} f\left(\frac{k}{10}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=1}^{10} \left(3 - 2 \cdot \frac{k}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{10} 3 - \sum_{k=1}^{10} \frac{2k}{10} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{10} 3 - \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^{10} k \right) = \frac{1}{10} \left( 30 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{10} (30 - 11) = \frac{19}{10} = 1,9$$

$$\int_0^1 \Psi_{10}(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{10} f\left(\frac{k-1}{10}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=1}^{10} \left(3 - 2 \cdot \frac{k-1}{10}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=1}^{10} \left(3 - \frac{1}{5}k\right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(3 \cdot 10 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{10} (30 - 11) = 2,1$$

c)  $\int_0^1 \Phi_n(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \left(3 - 2 \cdot \frac{k}{n}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(3 - \frac{2k}{n}\right)$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 3 - \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) = 2 - \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\int_0^1 \Psi_n(x) dx = 2 + \frac{2}{n}, \text{ visas p\u00e5 samma s\u00e4tt.}$$

d)  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{2}{n}\right) = 2$

Test\u00f6ring 6.3 (Sid. 292)

L\u00f6sning

$$f(x) = \arctan 4x, n-5 \leq x \leq n+3$$

a)  $\int_{n-5}^{n+3} \Phi_B(x) dx = \underbrace{f(n-5) + f(n-4) + f(n-3) + \dots + f(n+3)}_{B \text{ termer}} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{n-5}^{n+3} \Phi_B(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan 4(n-5) + \dots +$$

$$+ \arctan 4(n+3)) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \dots + \frac{\pi}{2} = 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 4\pi$$

b) Sats 6.5 konsulteras.

$$\int_{n-5}^{n+5} \arctan 4x dx = \arctan 4\xi \cdot (n+3 - (n-5)) =$$

$$= 8 \arctan 4\xi, n-5 \leq \xi \leq n+3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{n-5}^{n+5} \arctan 4x dx = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} 8 \arctan 4\xi = 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 4\pi$$

Test\u00f6ring 6.4 (Sid. 292)

L\u00f6sning

Sats 6.7 konsulteras.

a)  $f(x) = \int_2^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sqrt{1+x^4}$

b)  $g(x) = \int_x^7 \frac{e^t}{t^2+1} dt = - \int_7^x \frac{e^t}{t^2+1} dt \Rightarrow g'(x) = - \frac{e^x}{x^2+1}$

Test\u00f6ring 6.5 (Sid. 292)

L\u00f6sning

Om  $g(x) \equiv 0$  \u00e4r satsen trivial, varf\u00f6r vi kan anta att  $g(x) \neq 0$ . Enligt Sats 3.8 (sid 146)

existerar  $f_{\max} = M$  och  $f_{\min} = m$ , dvs.

$$m \leq f(x) \leq M \Leftrightarrow mg(x) \leq f(x)g(x) \leq Mg(x), a \leq x \leq b,$$

$$\Rightarrow m \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq M \int_a^b g(x) dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} \leq M;$$

Enligt Satsen om mellanliggande värden existerar (minst) ett  $\xi \in [a, b]$ , sådant att

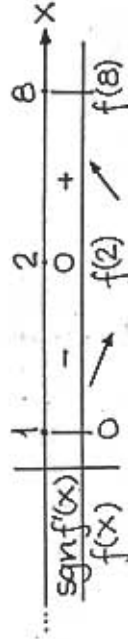
$$f(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx}, \text{ VSV.}$$

Övning 6.6 (Sid. 292)

Lösning

$$f(x) = \int_1^x e^{-2t^3} (t^2 - t - 2) dt, \quad 1 \leq x \leq 8.$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-2x^3} (x^2 - x - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2;$$



Resultat:  $f_{\min} = f(2) = \int_1^2 e^{-2x^3} (x^2 - x - 2) dx.$

Övning 6.7 (Sid. 292)

Lösning

Sats 5.6  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \int_x^{2x} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{x} f(\xi) \cdot x = f(\xi), \quad x < \xi < 2x;$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_x^{2x} f(t) dt = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} f(\xi) = f(0). \quad (x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \xi \rightarrow 0).$$

Övning 6.8 (Sid. 295)

Lösning

Se nästföljande sida.

a)  $\frac{3x-5}{x^2-2x-3} = \frac{3x-5}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+1} = \frac{A(x+1)+B(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+1)}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x-5 = (A+B)x + A-3B \Leftrightarrow A+B=3 \wedge A-3B=-5$$

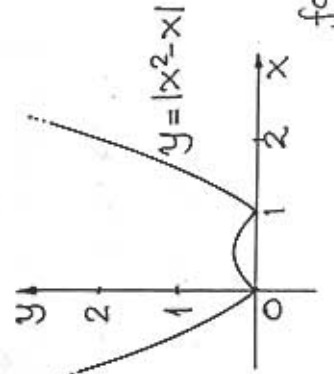
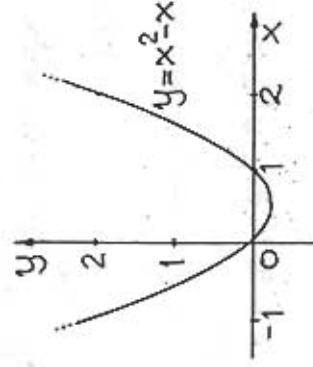
$$\Leftrightarrow A=1 \wedge B=2 \Rightarrow \frac{3x-5}{x^2-2x-3} = \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{2}{x+1};$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{3x-5}{x^2-2x-3} dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = [\ln|x-3| + \ln|x+1|]_0^1 = \ln 2 + \ln 2 - \ln 3 - \ln 1 = \ln \frac{2 \cdot 2}{3} = \ln \frac{4}{3}.$$

b)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} x \sin 2x dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \sin 2x \\ f'(x) = 2 \cos 2x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} g(x) = x \\ g'(x) = 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[ -\frac{x \cos 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

c)  $\int_0^1 x \ln(1+x^2) dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t=1+x^2 \\ dt=2x dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x=1 \Rightarrow t=2 \\ x=0 \Rightarrow t=1 \end{array} \right] = \int_2^1 \ln t \cdot \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} [t \ln t - t]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} (2 \ln 2 - 1).$

d)  $f(x) = x^2 - x = x(x-1);$



forts

$$\int_0^2 |x^2 - x| dx = \left( \int_0^1 + \int_1^2 \right) |x^2 - x| dx = \int_0^1 -(x^2 - x) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - x) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{3} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

### Testörning 6.9 (Sid. 295)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= \sin 50t \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{50} = \frac{\pi}{25} \quad \left. \vphantom{i(t)} \right\} \Rightarrow I_t = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |i(t)| dt = \\ j(t) &= |i(t)| = |\sin 50t| \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{50} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi/25} \int_0^{\pi/25} |\sin 50t| dt = \frac{25}{\pi} \left( \int_0^{\pi/50} + \int_{\pi/50}^{\pi/25} \right) |\sin 50t| dt = \\ &= \frac{25}{\pi} \left( \int_0^{\pi/50} \sin 50t dt - \int_{\pi/50}^{\pi/25} \sin 50t dt \right) dt = \\ &= \frac{25}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{\cos 50t}{50} \right]_0^{\pi/50} + \frac{\cos 50t}{50} \Big|_{\pi/50}^{\pi/25} = \frac{25}{\pi} \left( \frac{1 - \cos \pi}{50} + \frac{\cos 2\pi - \cos \pi}{50} \right) = \frac{25}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{25} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

### Testörning 6.10 (Sid. 298)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} a) \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x} dx &= \left[ x=1-t^2 \mid x=1 \Rightarrow t=0 \right] \int_0^1 (1-t^2)t(-2t) dt = \\ &= \int_0^1 (1-t^2)t(-2t) dt = \int_0^1 -2t^2 dt \mid x=0 \Rightarrow t=1 \Big] = \int_0^1 (1-t^2)t(-2t) dt = \\ &= -2 \int_0^1 (t^2-t^4) dt = 2 \int_0^1 (t^2-t^4) dt = 2 \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \int_1^e (\ln x)^3 dx &= \left[ x=e^t \mid x=e \Rightarrow t=1 \right] = \int_0^1 t^3 e^t dt = \\ &= \left[ (t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6)e^t \right]_0^1 = -2e + 6 \end{aligned}$$

Anm. D kallas derivatoperator;  $D^{-1}$  kallas antiderivator eller "integrator" eller integraloperator.  $Df(x) = f'(x)$ ;  $D^{-1}f(x) = \int f(x) dx$ , utan integrationskonstant;  $D^{-2}f(x) = D^{-1}(D^{-1}f(x))$ .

$$\begin{aligned} D^{-1}(f(x)g(x)) &= (D^{-1}f(x))g(x) - (D^{-2}f(x))Dg(x) + \\ &+ (D^{-3}f(x))D^2g(x) - (D^{-4}f(x))D^3g(x) + \dots \text{ osv.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D^{-1}(t^3 e^t) &= D^{-1}(e^t t^3) = e^t \cdot t^3 - e^t \cdot 3t^2 + e^t \cdot 6t - e^t \cdot 6 = \\ &= e^t (t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6) \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \int_0^{\pi^3} \cos(\sqrt[3]{x}) dx = \left[ x=t^3 \mid x=\pi^3 \Rightarrow t=\pi \right] = \int_0^{\pi} \cos(t^3) 3t^2 dt \mid x=0 \Rightarrow t=0 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3 \int_0^{\pi} \cos t \cdot t^2 dt = 3 \left[ \sin t \cdot t^2 + \cos t \cdot 2t + \sin t \cdot 2 \right]_0^{\pi} = \\ &= 3(2\pi \cos \pi) = -6\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} dx &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)'}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \\ &= \left[ \ln(\sin x + \cos x) \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \ln \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

Anm.  $D^{-1}\left(\frac{Df(x)}{f(x)}\right) = \ln|f(x)|$ .



Öving 6.11 (Sid. 298)Lösning

$$a) \int_0^1 x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 e^{x^2} \cdot 2x dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t=x^2 \\ dt=2x dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} 1 \rightarrow 1 \\ 0 \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = 2 \int_0^1 t e^t dt = 2[(t-1)e^t]_0^1 = 2(0 - (-1)) = \underline{2}$$

$$b) \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^7 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^5 x \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t = \tan x \\ dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow 1 \\ 0 \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \int_0^1 t^5 dt = \left[ \frac{t^6}{6} \right]_0^1 = \underline{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$c) f(x) = |\sin 2x| = \begin{cases} \sin 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi/2 \\ -\sin 2x, & \pi/2 < x \leq \pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} |\sin 2x| dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x dx - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\pi/2} + \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2} \cos \pi + \frac{1}{2} \cos 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \underline{2}$$

$$d) f(x) = |2 - e^x| = \begin{cases} 2 - e^x, & 0 \leq x \leq \ln 2 \\ -(2 - e^x), & \ln 2 < x \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_0^2 |2 - e^x| dx = \int_0^{\ln 2} (2 - e^x) dx - \int_{\ln 2}^2 (2 - e^x) dx = [2x - e^x]_0^{\ln 2} - [-2x - e^x]_{\ln 2}^2 = 2 \ln 2 - e^{\ln 2} - 0 + 1 - (-4 - e^2 - 2 \ln 2 + e^{\ln 2}) = 2 \ln 2 - 2 + 1 - (-4 - e^2 - 2 \ln 2 + 2) = \underline{e^2 + 4 \ln 2 - 7}$$

Anm.  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$  underförstås:  $2 - e^x = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \ln 2$ .

$$e) \int_{-\pi/5}^{\pi/5} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = 0, \text{ ty } f(x) = \frac{x}{\cos^2 x}, -\frac{\pi}{5} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{5}, \text{ udda.}$$

$$f) \int_0^1 (\arcsin x)^2 dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} x = \sin t \\ dx = \cos t dt \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} 1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \int_0^{\pi/2} t^2 \cos t dt = [t^2 \sin t + 2t \cos t - 2 \sin t]_0^{\pi/2} = \underline{\frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2}$$

Öving 6.12 (Sid. 298)Lösninga) Låt  $F(x)$  vara en primitiv till  $e^x \cos x$ .

$$f(x) = \int_x^{x^3} e^t \cos t dt = F(x^3) - F(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x^3) - \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = F'(x^3) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^3 - F'(x) = e^{x^3} \cdot \cos x^3 \cdot 3x^2 - e^x \cos x$$

b) Låt  $F(x)$  vara en primitiv till  $\frac{\tan x}{x}$ .

$$f(x) = \int_{x^2}^{\arctan x} \frac{\tan t}{t} dt = F(\arctan x) - F(x^2) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F(\arctan x) - \frac{d}{dx} F(x^2) = F'(\arctan x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \arctan x - F'(x^2) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = \frac{\tan(\arctan x)}{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{\tan x^2}{x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{(x^2+1) \arctan x} - \frac{2 \tan x}{x}$$

Öving 6.13 (Sid. 299)Lösning

$$f(-x) = f(x) \Rightarrow \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \left( \int_{-a}^0 + \int_0^a \right) f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx +$$



$$+\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} x=-t \quad | \quad x=0 \Rightarrow t=0 \\ dx=-dt \quad | \quad x=-a \Rightarrow t=a \end{array} \right] = \int_0^a f(x) dx +$$

$$+\int_a^0 f(-t)(-dt) = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(-t) dt = \int_0^a f(x) dx +$$

$$+\int_0^a f(t) dt = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx.$$

### Övning 6.14 (Sid. 299)

#### Lösning

a)  $\cos mx \cdot \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x).$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos mx \cdot \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x) dx;$$

$$\underline{m=n} \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 mx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos 2mx) dx = \pi;$$

$$\underline{m \neq n} \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \cos mx \cdot \cos nx dx = \left[ \frac{\sin(m+n)x}{m+n} + \frac{\sin(m-n)x}{m-n} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0.$$

b)  $\sin mx \cdot \sin nx = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x);$

$$\underline{m=n} \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 2mx) dx = \pi.$$

$$\underline{m \neq n} \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\cos(m-n)x}{m-n} + \frac{\cos(m+n)x}{m+n} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0.$$

c)  $\underline{m=n} \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \cos mx \sin mx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2mx dx = 0;$

$$\underline{m \neq n} \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \cos mx \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin(m+n)x + \sin(n-m)x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{\cos(m+n)x}{m+n} - \frac{\cos(n-m)x}{n-m} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0.$$

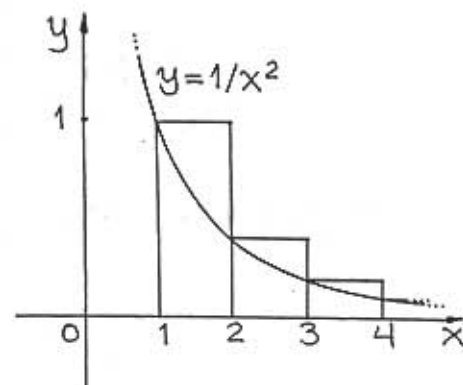
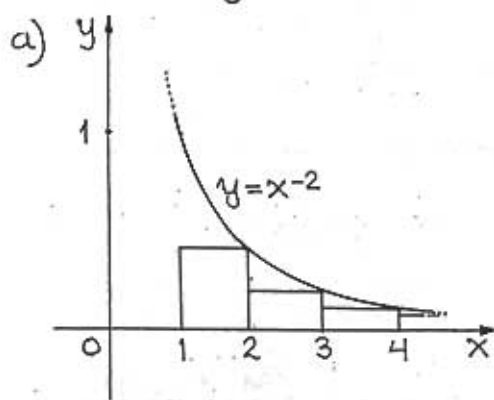
### Övning 6.15 (Sid. 299)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x^y &= \int_1^{x^y} \frac{dt}{t} = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t=u^y \quad | \quad t=x^y \Rightarrow u=x \\ dt=yu^{y-1} du \quad | \quad t=1 \Rightarrow u=1 \end{array} \right] \\ &= \int_1^x \frac{1}{u^y} \cdot yu^{y-1} du = \int_1^x y \cdot \frac{1}{u} du = y \int_1^x \frac{du}{u} = \\ &= y \ln x. \end{aligned}$$

### Testövning 6.16 (Sid. 301)

#### Lösning



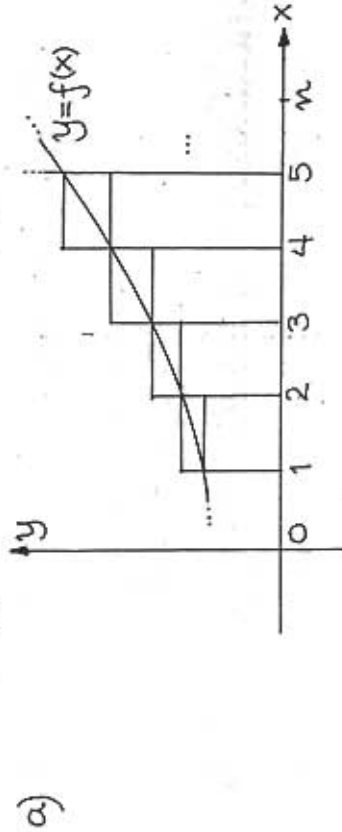
b)  $\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \leq \int_1^n \frac{1}{x^2} dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k^2}$  enl. uppskattningen (6.3)

c) Formeln (6.4) ger

$$\frac{1}{n^2} + \left[-\frac{1}{x}\right]_1^n \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \leq 1 + \left[-\frac{1}{x}\right]_1^n \Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}, n \geq 1.$$

Övning 6.17 (Sid. 301)

Lösning



Genom att betrakta rektangelarna under och över kurvan får vi

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(k) \leq \int_1^n f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=2}^n f(k).$$

b) Den vänstra olikheten ger

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(k) + f(n) \leq \int_1^n f(x) dx + f(n)$$

och den högra likaså

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) = f(1) + \sum_{k=2}^n f(k) \geq f(1) + \int_1^n f(x) dx.$$

Dessa sammanfattas i dubbelolikheten (b).

Övning 6.18 (Sid. 302)

Lösning

$$f(x) = x^4, 1 \leq x \leq n$$

för växande, så formeln i föregående övning kan användas.

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \int_1^n x^4 dx &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n k^4 \leq n^4 + \int_1^n x^4 dx \Leftrightarrow 1 + \left[\frac{x^5}{5}\right]_1^n \leq \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n k^4 \leq n^4 + \left[\frac{x^5}{5}\right]_1^n \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{5} + \frac{n^5}{5} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n k^4 \leq n^4 + \frac{n^5}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{5n^5} + \frac{1}{5} \leq \frac{1}{n^5} \sum_{k=1}^n k^4 \leq \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5n^5}; \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4}{5n^5} + \frac{1}{5}\right) = 0 + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ och } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5n^5}\right) = \frac{1}{5};$$

Enligt instängningsregeln får vi

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^5} \sum_{k=1}^n k^4 = \frac{1}{5}.$$

Övning 6.19 (Sid. 302)

Lösning

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}$ ,  $2 \leq m \leq x \leq n$ , är strängt avtagande,

så uppskattningen (6.4) med 1 utbytt mot  $m$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) + \int_m^n f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=m}^n f(k) \leq f(m) + \int_m^n f(x) dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^3} + \left[-\frac{1}{2x^2}\right]_m^n \leq \sum_{k=m}^n \frac{1}{k^3} \leq \frac{1}{m^3} + \left[-\frac{1}{2x^2}\right]_m^n \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n^3} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{2m^2} \leq$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^n \frac{1}{k^3} \leq \frac{1}{m^3} + \frac{1}{2m^2} + \frac{1}{2m^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{m^3} + \frac{1}{2m^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{2m^2} \leq \frac{1}{m^3} + \frac{1}{2m^2} + \frac{1}{2m^2} \leq \frac{1}{2(m-1)^2} + \frac{1}{2m^2}, \text{ V.S.V.}$$

Antm.  $\frac{1}{m^3} + \frac{1}{2m^2} = \frac{2+m}{2m^3} \leq \frac{1}{2(m-1)^2}$ ; måste visas.

$$(2+m) \cdot (m-1)^2 - m^3 = (2+m)(m^2 - 2m + 1) - m^3 =$$

$$= 2m^2 - 4m + 2 - m^3 - 2m^2 + 2 - m^3 = 4(1-m) < 0, \text{ för } m \geq 2, \text{ vilket bekräftar uppskattningen.}$$

### Testövning 6.20 (Sid. 305)

#### Lösning

a)  $S(f; \frac{1}{n}) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^2} \ln(1 + \frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x^2 \ln(1+x) dx = [\frac{x^3}{3} \ln(1+x)]_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{1}{x+1}) dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} [\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + x - \ln(x+1)]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \ln 2) = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} (\frac{5}{6} - \ln 2) = \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{18}$

c)  $y = f(x), 2 \leq x \leq 5$

$$S(f; \frac{1}{n}) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(2 + \frac{3k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{k=0}^n (2 + \frac{3k}{n})^2 \ln(3 + \frac{3k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

äds även författarnas lösningsförslag.

### Övning 6.21 (Sid. 305)

#### Lösning

a)  $S(f; \frac{1}{n}) = \sum_{k=1}^n 4 \frac{k}{n} e^{-k^2/n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{k=1}^n 4 \frac{k}{n^2} e^{-k^2/n^2}$

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n 4 \frac{k}{n^2} e^{-k^2/n^2} = \int_0^1 4x e^{-x^2} dx = [-2e^{-x^2}]_0^1 = 2(1 - \frac{1}{e})$

c)  $f(x) = 4x e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = (4 - 8x^2)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

f är växande för  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  och avtagande

för  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq 1$ ; Riemannsumman är tagen

med den högra ändpunkten, så den är en

översumma i  $[0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]$  och en undersumma i

$[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1]$ . Svaret är nej. (Jfr Ex. 15)

### Övning 6.22 (Sid. 305)

#### Lösning

a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (\sqrt{n^2 - k^2})^{-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2/n^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = [\arcsin x]_0^1 = \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot \sin(\pi \frac{k}{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \cdot \sin(\pi \frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x \sin(\pi x) dx = [-\frac{x}{\pi} \cos \pi x]_0^1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \cos \pi x dx = \frac{1}{\pi}$

### Övning 6.23 (Sid. 311)

Lösning

$$a) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{3/4}} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^R x^{-3/4} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} [4x^{1/4}]_1^R = 4 \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[4]{R} = \infty$$

Integralen är divergent.

$$b) \int x e^{-3x} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = e^{-3x} \\ F(x) = -\frac{e^{-3x}}{3} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} g(x) = x \\ g'(x) = 1 \end{array} \right] = -\frac{x}{3} e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{3} \int e^{-3x} dx = \\ = -\frac{x}{3} e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-3x} = -\frac{1}{9} e^{-3x} (3x+1) \Rightarrow \int x e^{-3x} dx = \\ = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{9} e^{-3x} (3x+1) \right]_0^R = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} (3R+1) e^{-3R} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$c) \int \frac{1}{1+9x^2} dx = \left[ t=3x \right] = \frac{1}{3} \arctan t = \frac{1}{3} \arctan 3x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+9x^2} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} [\arctan 3x]_0^R = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(3R) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$d) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x-5}{x^2+4} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+4) - \frac{5}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right]_1^R =$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} (\ln(R^2+4) - 5 \arctan \frac{R}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} (\ln 5 - 5 \arctan \frac{1}{2}) = \infty$$

Integralen är divergent, ty  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \ln R = \infty$ .

$$e) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \\ F(x) = -2\sqrt{1-x} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} g(x) = x \\ g'(x) = 1 \end{array} \right] = -2x\sqrt{1-x} + \\ + 2 \int \sqrt{1-x} dx = -2x\sqrt{1-x} - \frac{4}{3} (1-x)^{3/2} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \\ = [-2x\sqrt{1-x} - \frac{4}{3} (1-x)^{3/2}]_0^1 = 4/3$$

$$f) x-x^2 = -(x^2-x) = -(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1-(2x-1)^2}{4} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x(1-x)} = \\ = \frac{\sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}}{2} \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}} = \left[ t=2x-1 \right] = \\ = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \arctan t = \arcsin(2x-1) \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \\ = [\arcsin(2x-1)]_0^1 = \arcsin 1 - \arcsin(-1) = 2 \arcsin 1 = \pi$$

Alternativa beräkningar:  $\arctan x = \arctan x =$

$$= \tan^{-1} x; \arcsin x = \arcsin x = \sin^{-1} x; \arccos x =$$

$$= \cos^{-1} x$$

### Övning 6.24 (Sid. 312)

Lösning

$$a) \int (2x-1)e^{-2x} dx = \int e^{-2x} (2x-1) dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = e^{-2x} \\ F(x) = -\frac{e^{-2x}}{2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} g(x) = 2x-1 \\ g'(x) = 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} (2x-1)e^{-2x} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} [-x e^{-2x}]_0^R = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} (-R e^{-2R}) = 0$$

$$b) \int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^3} \ln(1+x) dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} \\ F(x) = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} g(x) = \ln(1+x) \\ g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2(1+x)} dx = -\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x} \right) + C;$$

forts

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^3} dx &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2}) \right]_1^R \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(1+\frac{1}{R}) - \frac{1}{R} - \frac{\ln(1+R)}{R^2}) - \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - 1 - \ln 2) = \frac{1}{2} \\
 c) \int \frac{1}{e^x + 3 + 2e^{-x}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{(e^x)^2 + 3e^x + 2} e^x dx = \int_{t=e^x} \frac{1}{dt} dt = \ln \frac{t+1}{t+2} \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 3t + 2} dt = \int \frac{dt}{(t+2)(t+1)} = \int (\frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t+2}) dt = \ln \frac{t+1}{t+2} \\
 &= \ln \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x + 2} = \ln \frac{1+e^{-x}}{2+e^{-x}} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{e^x + 3 + 2e^{-x}} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^R \frac{dx}{e^x + 3 + 2e^{-x}} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln \frac{1+e^{-x}}{2+e^{-x}} \right]_0^R \\
 &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{1+e^{-R}}{2+e^{-R}} - \ln \frac{2}{3} = \ln \frac{2}{3} = \ln 1 + \ln \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-1} = \ln \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \int \frac{dx}{x^2-4} &= \int \frac{1}{x^2-4} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x-2}{x+2} \Rightarrow \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x^2-4} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \ln \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right]_{2+\epsilon}^3 = \ln \frac{1}{5} \\
 &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon}{4+\epsilon} = \ln \frac{1}{5} + \infty = \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

Integralen är divergent.

Övning 6.25 (Sid. 312)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{1}{1-\alpha} x^{1-\alpha} \right]_{\epsilon}^1 = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \Leftrightarrow 1-\alpha > 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha < 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{1-\alpha} x^{1-\alpha} \right]_1^R = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} R^{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha-1} = \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 1-\alpha < 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} + \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^R \frac{dx}{x^\alpha};$$

Den första integralen konvergerar för  $\alpha < 1$  och den andra för  $\alpha > 1$ ; det finns således inga  $\alpha$  för vilka båda integralerna konvergerar.

Resultat: Integralen divergerar för alla  $\alpha$ .

d) För  $x \geq e$  är  $\frac{1}{1-\alpha} (\ln x)^{1-\alpha}$  en primitiv till integranden, då  $\alpha \neq 1$ , och  $\ln(\ln x)$  en primitiv då  $\alpha = 1$ , så  $\int_e^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \cdot (\ln x)^\alpha}$  konvergerar för  $\alpha > 1$ .

Övning 6.26 (Sid. 312)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \int \arctan 2x dx &= \int 1 \cdot \arctan 2x dx = \left[ f(x) = 1 \mid g(x) = \arctan 2x \right] \\
 &= x \arctan 2x - 2 \int \frac{x}{1+4x^2} dx = x \arctan 2x - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+4x^2) \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow \int_0^{1/2} \arctan 2x dx = \left[ x \arctan 2x - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+4x^2) \right]_0^{1/2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan 1 - \frac{1}{4} \ln 2 = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \ln 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \int e^x \ln(1+e^{2x}) dx &= \int \ln(1+e^{2x}) \cdot e^x dx = \left[ \begin{matrix} t=e^x \\ dt=e^x dx \end{matrix} \right] = \\
 &= \int \ln(1+t^2) dt = \int 1 \cdot \ln(1+t^2) dt = \left[ \begin{matrix} f(t)=1 \\ F(t)=t \\ g'(t)=\frac{2t}{1+t^2} \end{matrix} \right] =
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= t \cdot \ln(1+t^2) - \int \frac{2t^2}{1+t^2} dt = t \cdot \ln(1+t^2) - 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt = \\
 &= t \ln(1+t^2) - 2t + 2 \arctan t = e^x \ln(1+e^{2x}) - 2e^x + \\
 &+ 2 \arctan e^x \Rightarrow \int_0^1 e^x \ln(1+e^{2x}) dx = [e^x \ln(1+e^{2x}) - \\
 &- 2e^x + 2 \arctan e^x]_0^1 = e \ln(1+e^2) - 2e + 2 \arctan e - \ln 2 + \\
 &+ 2 - 2 \arctan 1 = e \ln(1+e^2) - \ln 2 + 2 \arctan e - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 - 2e. \\
 \text{Anm. } \int_0^1 e^x \cdot \ln(1+e^{2x}) dx &\approx 2,517648408.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})} = \left[ x=t^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{1}{t(1+t)^2} 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{(1+t)^2} dt =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{1+t} = -\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2 dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})^2} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{x}} \right]_0^R = 2.$$

$$d) \int x^2 e^{-x} dx = \int e^{-x} \cdot x^2 dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = e^{-x} \quad | \quad g(x) = x^2 \\ F(x) = -e^{-x} \quad | \quad g'(x) = 2x \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= -x^2 e^{-x} + \int -e^{-x} \cdot 2x dx = -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} + 2 \int e^{-x} dx =$$

$$= -(x^2 + 2x - 2) e^{-x} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-|x|} dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx =$$

$$= 2 \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} [-(x^2 + 2x - 2) e^{-x}]_0^R = 4 - 2 \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} (R^2 + 2R + 2) e^{-R} = 4.$$

Anm. ] = underförstås resultatet i ö. 6.13.

Övning 6.27 (Sid. 312)

Lösning

Se nästföljande sida.

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2 \cos x}{(1+\sin x)(2-\cos^2 x)} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2 \cos x}{(1+\sin x)(1+\sin^2 x)} dx =$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \quad | \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t = 1 \\ dt = \cos x dx \quad | \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \end{array} \right] = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{(1+t)(1+t^2)} dt =$$

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

$$= \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \arctan 1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

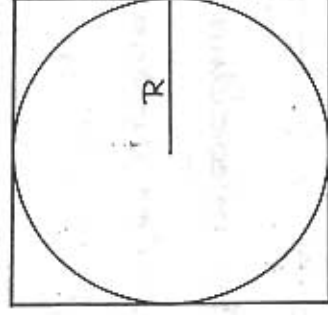
Övning 6.28 (Sid. 312)

Lösning

$2\pi R$  är omkretsen och utsluts direkt. Även

$2\pi R^2$  förkastas, ty

$$2\pi R^2 > 2 \cdot 3R^2 > 2^2 R^2 = (2R)^2.$$



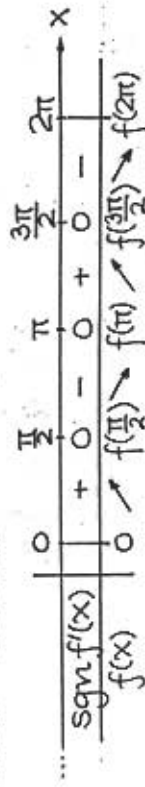
Övning 6.29 (Sid. 312)

$$f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t^3} \sin 2t dt \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^{-x^3} \cdot \sin 2x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi.$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x = n\pi \Leftrightarrow x = n\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$0 \leq n\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\pi \Rightarrow 0 \leq n \leq 4 \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee x = \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x = \pi \vee$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \vee x = 2\pi$$



$$f(\pi/2) > f(3\pi/2), \text{ ty } \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} |\phi(x)| dx > \int_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} |\phi(x)| dx,$$

dvs.  $\int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \phi(x) dx < 0$ , med  $\phi(x) = e^{-x^3} \sin 2x$ .

Observera att  $\phi(x)$  är kraftigt dämpad.

$$\text{Svar: } f_{\max} = f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-x^2} \sin 2x dx.$$

### Övning 6.30 (Sid. 312)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \int \frac{x e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx &= \int \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} \cdot x dx \left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} \mid g(x) = x \\ f'(x) = -\frac{1}{1+e^x} \mid g'(x) = 1 \end{array} \right] = \\ &= -\frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int \frac{1}{e^x+1} dx = -\frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = -\frac{x}{e^x+1} - \\ &= \ln(1+e^{-x}) \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{x}{e^x+1} - \ln(1+e^{-x}) \right]_0^R = \\ &= \ln 2 - \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{R}{e^R+1} + \ln(1+e^{-R}) \right) = \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{\arctan x}{(x+1)^2} dx = -\frac{\arctan x}{x+1} + \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = -\frac{\arctan x}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x+1} - \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+1} \Big) dx &= -\frac{\arctan x}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \arctan x \right) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(x+1)^2} dx &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{\arctan x}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \arctan x \right) \right]_0^R = \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\arctan R}{2} + \ln \frac{R+1}{\sqrt{R^2+1}} - 2 \frac{\arctan R}{R+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 6.31 (Sid. 312)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} y = e^{4x} + 2e^{2x} - 5 &\Leftrightarrow (e^{2x})^2 + 2e^{2x} = y+5 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 1 + \sqrt{y+6} \\ \Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln(\sqrt{y+6}-1) &\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{y+6}-1) = g(y) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+6}-1} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+6}} &\Rightarrow \int_{-2}^3 g'(x) dx = [g(x)]_{-2}^3 = \\ = g'(3) - g'(-2) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 6} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{2}{24} = -\frac{1}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 6.32 (Sid. 313)

Lösning

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a^2(x-b)^2} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t = |a|(x-b) \\ dt = |a| dx \end{array} \right] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} \frac{dt}{|a|} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2|a|}, a \neq 0.$$

### Övning 6.33 (Sid. 313)

Lösning

$$A(h) = \int_R^{R+h} \frac{mgR^2}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{mR^2g}{x} \right]_R^{R+h} = mgR^2 \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+h} \right)$$

Kroppens "frigörelse" kräver att den när  $\infty$ , dvs

$$A(\infty) = \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} mgR^2 \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+h} \right) = mgR.$$



### Övning 6.36 (Sid. 314)

#### Lösning

$$1 - \cos \varphi = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \cos \varphi} = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}, \text{ för } 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi.$$

$$\cos \varphi_0 - \cos \varphi = 1 + \cos \varphi_0 - (1 + \cos \varphi) = 2 \left( \cos^2 \frac{\varphi_0}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \int_{\varphi_0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \frac{\varphi_0}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}}} d\varphi = \left[ t = \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \right. \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \int_{\cos \frac{\varphi_0}{2}}^0 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \frac{\varphi_0}{2} - t^2}} \cdot (-2) = 2 \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \int_0^{\cos \frac{\varphi_0}{2}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \frac{\varphi_0}{2} - t^2}} \\ &= 2 \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \left[ \arcsin \frac{t}{\cos(\varphi_0/2)} \right]_0^{\cos \frac{\varphi_0}{2}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}. \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 6.37 (Sid. 314)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad a_n &= \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \geq \frac{1}{n+n} + \frac{1}{n+n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} \cdot n = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a_n, n=1, 2, \dots, \text{ är nedåt begränsad.} \\ (2) \quad a_{n+1} - a_n &= \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} + \frac{1}{2n+1} - \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} = -\frac{1}{(n+1)(2n+1)} < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} < a_n \\ &\Rightarrow a_n, n \geq 1, \text{ är strängt avtagande.} \end{aligned}$$

Ur (1) och (2) följer att talföljden är konvergent.

$$(3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+k/n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x+1} = \ln 2. \quad (\text{Sats 6.11}).$$

### Övning 6.38 (Sid. 314)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad f(t) = 1 &\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \right]_0^R \\ &= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} e^{-sR} = \frac{1}{s}, \quad s > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad f(t) = t &\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} t \cdot e^{-st} dt = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{t}{s} e^{-st} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-st} \right]_0^R \\ &= \frac{1}{s^2} - \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{R}{s} e^{-sR} + \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-sR} \right) = \frac{1}{s^2}, \quad s > 0 \end{aligned}$$

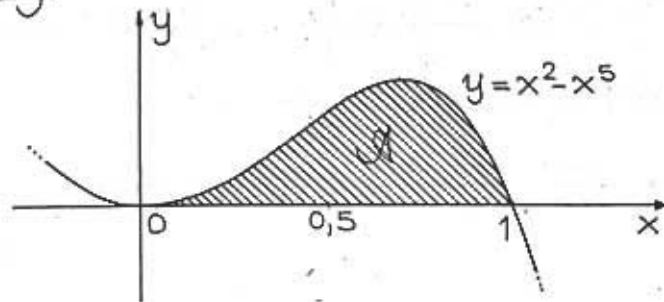
$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad f(t) = e^{at} &\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{at} e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-a)t} dt = \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{s-a} e^{-(s-a)t} \right]_0^R = \frac{1}{s-a} \left( 1 - \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(s-a)R} \right) = \frac{1}{s-a}, \end{aligned}$$

om  $s-a > 0$ , dvs om  $s > a$ .

$$\begin{aligned} d) \quad f(t) = \sin at &= \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iat} - e^{-iat}) = \frac{1}{2i} \left( \frac{1}{s-ia} - \frac{1}{s+ia} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \frac{sia - s + ia}{(s-ia)(s+ia)} = \frac{1}{2i} \frac{2ai}{s^2 + a^2} = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}, \quad |s| > |a|. \end{aligned}$$

Stmm. Man skriver ofta  $f(t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(s)$ , för transformparet; elektotermikerna skriver  $f(t) \leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}(s)$ .

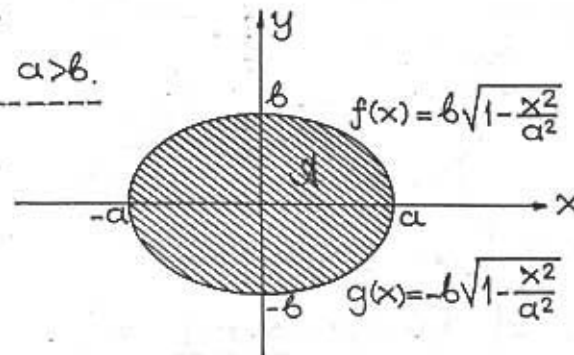
7.

Tillämpningar av integralerTestövning 7.1 (Sid. 320)Lösning

$$A = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^5) dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^6}{6} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2-1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \text{ ae.}$$

Testövning 7.2 (Sid. 321)Lösning

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, \quad a > b.$$



$$A = \int_{-a}^a (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \int_{-a}^a 2f(x) dx = 4 \int_0^a f(x) dx =$$

$$= 4b \int_0^a \sqrt{1 - x^2/a^2} dx = \left[ x = at \mid x=a \Rightarrow t=1 \right. \\ \left. dx = a dt \mid x=0 \Rightarrow t=0 \right] =$$

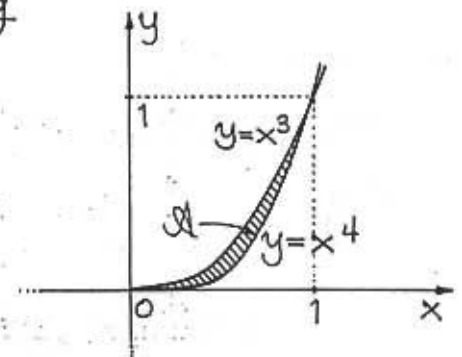
$$= 4ab \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = 2ab [t\sqrt{1-t^2} + \arcsin t]$$

Exempel 5.40 och Övning 6.13 ka

Testövning 7.3 (Sid. 321)Lösning

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi = (\text{Ex. 5.34}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\varphi + \frac{3}{8} \right) d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{3\pi}{8} \text{ ae.}$$

$$\text{Anm. } \int_0^{2\pi} \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos 4\varphi d\varphi = 0.$$

Övning 7.4 (Sid. 321)Lösning

$$A = \int_0^1 (x^3 - x^4) dx = \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} =$$

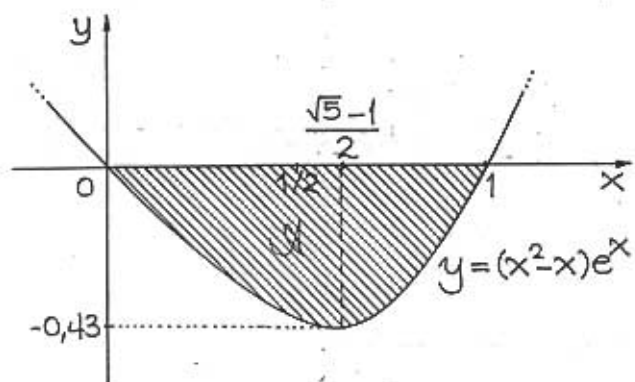
Övning 7.5 (Sid. 321)

$$f(x) = (x^2 - x)e^x \Rightarrow f'(x) = (x^2 - x + 2x - 1)e^x$$



$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x=0 \vee x=1};$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \approx 0,62 \Rightarrow \underline{f(0,62) = -0,43}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^1 (0 - (x^2 - x)e^x) dx = \int_0^1 (x - x^2)e^x dx = [(x - x^2)e^x]_0^1 \\ &- \int_0^1 (1 - 2x)e^x dx = [(2x - 1)e^x]_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 e^x dx = e + 1 - \\ &- [2e^x]_0^1 = e + 1 - 2e + 2 = \underline{3 - e \text{ ae.}} \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 7.6 (Sid. 321)

#### Lösning

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\varphi^2)^2 d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi^4 d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi} \varphi^4 d\varphi = \underline{\frac{\pi^5}{5} \text{ ae.}}$$

### Övning 7.7 (Sid. 321)

#### Lösning

$$\ln x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{e} = e^{1/2}; \quad (1 < \sqrt{e} < e).$$

$$A = \int_1^e |\cos(\pi \ln x)| dx = \left( \int_1^{\sqrt{e}} + \int_{\sqrt{e}}^e \right) |\cos(\pi \ln x)| dx =$$

$$= \int^{\sqrt{e}} \cos(\pi \ln x) dx - \int_{\sqrt{e}}^e \cos(\pi \ln x) dx = I_1 - I_2;$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int \cos(\pi \ln x) dx &= \left[ \begin{matrix} x = e^t \\ dx = e^t dt \end{matrix} \right] = \int \cos \pi t \cdot e^t dt = \\ &= \int e^t \cos \pi t dt = e^t \cos \pi t + \pi \int e^t \sin \pi t dt = \\ &= e^t \cos \pi t + \pi e^t \sin \pi t - \pi^2 \int e^t \cos \pi t dt \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (1 + \pi^2) \int e^t \cos \pi t dt = e^t (\cos \pi t + \pi \sin \pi t) \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \int e^t \cos \pi t dt = \underline{\frac{1}{1 + \pi^2} e^t (\cos \pi t + \pi \sin \pi t)}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_1^e \cos(\pi \ln t) dt &= \int_0^{1/2} e^t \cos \pi t dt - \int_{1/2}^1 e^t \cos \pi t dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi^2 + 1} [e^t (\cos \pi t + \pi \sin \pi t)]_0^{1/2} - \frac{1}{1 + \pi^2} [e^t (\cos \pi t + \pi \sin \pi t)]_{1/2}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi^2 + 1} (\pi e^{1/2} - 1) - \frac{1}{\pi^2 + 1} (-e - \pi e^{1/2}) = \frac{1}{1 + \pi^2} (\pi e^{1/2} - 1 + e + \\ &+ \pi e^{1/2}) = \underline{\frac{1}{1 + \pi^2} (2\pi \sqrt{e} + e - 1)}. \end{aligned}$$

### Testövning 7.8 (Sid. 325)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} a) \begin{cases} x = e^{-t} \cos t \\ y = e^{-t} \sin t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -e^{-t} (\cos t + \sin t) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = e^{-t} (\cos t - \sin t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = \\ = e^{-2t} \cdot 2 \Rightarrow ds = \sqrt{2} e^{-t} dt \Rightarrow s = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-t} dt = \underline{\sqrt{2} (1 - e^{-2\pi})}. \end{aligned}$$

$$b) y = \ln(\cos x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\tan x \Rightarrow 1 + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow ds &= \frac{dx}{\cos x} \Rightarrow s = \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \left[ \ln \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \right]_0^{\pi/6} = \\ &= \ln \cot \frac{\pi}{6} - \ln \cot \frac{\pi}{4} = \ln \sqrt{3} - \ln 1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 \text{ le.} \\ \underline{\text{Anm.}} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} &= \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = - \int \frac{d\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} = \\ &= -\ln \left| \tan \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \right| = -\ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \right| = \\ &= \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \right|^{-1} = \ln \left| \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

### Testning 7.9 (Sid. 325)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} r(\varphi) = \varphi^2 &\Rightarrow \frac{dr}{d\varphi} = 2\varphi \Rightarrow r^2(\varphi) + \left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^2 = \varphi^4 + 4\varphi^2 = \\ &= \varphi^2(\varphi^2 + 4) \Rightarrow ds = |\varphi| \sqrt{\varphi^2 + 4} d\varphi \Rightarrow s = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\varphi| \sqrt{\varphi^2 + 4} d\varphi = \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \varphi \sqrt{\varphi^2 + 4} d\varphi \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} t = \varphi^2 + 4 \\ dt = 2\varphi d\varphi \end{array} \right] \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \varphi = \pi \Rightarrow t = \pi^2 + 4 \\ \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow t = 4 \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \int_4^{\pi^2 + 4} \sqrt{t} dt = \left[ \frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} \right]_4^{\pi^2 + 4} = \frac{2}{3} ((\pi^2 + 4)^{3/2} - 8) \text{ le.} \end{aligned}$$

### Öving 7.10 (Sid. 325)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } f(x) &= \ln(1-x^2), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1/2. \\ f'(x) &= \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} \Rightarrow 1 + f'(x)^2 = 1 + \frac{4x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} = \left(\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow ds = \\ &= \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} dx = \left(-1 + \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx \Rightarrow s = \left[-x + \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}\right]_{0}^{1/2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{1}{2} + \ln \frac{3/2}{1/2} = \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \text{ le.} \\ \text{b) } \begin{cases} x = 1+t+\frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx}{dt} = 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{2}{t} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{2}{t^2} + \\ y = 3 - 2\ln t \end{cases} \\ + \frac{1}{t^4} + \frac{4}{t^2} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow ds = \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt \Rightarrow s = \int_1^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \\ = \left[t - \frac{1}{t}\right]_1^2 = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ le.} \end{aligned}$$

### Öving 7.11 (Sid. 325)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} r = \sin^2 \varphi &\Rightarrow \frac{dr}{d\varphi} = 2\sin\varphi \cos\varphi \Rightarrow \left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^2 + r^2 = 4\sin^2\varphi \cos^2\varphi + \\ + \sin^4\varphi &= \sin^2\varphi(\sin^2\varphi + 4\cos^2\varphi) = \sin^2\varphi(1+3\cos^2\varphi) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow s &= \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin\varphi| \sqrt{1+3\cos^2\varphi} d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi \sqrt{1+3\cos^2\varphi} d\varphi - \\ &- \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin\varphi \sqrt{1+3\cos^2\varphi} d\varphi = I_1 - I_2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{Anm.}} \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \Rightarrow |\sin\varphi| = \begin{cases} \sin\varphi, & 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ -\sin\varphi, & \pi < \varphi \leq 2\pi \end{cases} \quad (\text{se fig.})$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi \sqrt{1+3\cos^2\varphi} d\varphi = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{3} \cos\varphi \\ dt = -\sqrt{3} \sin\varphi d\varphi \end{array} \right] \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \varphi \rightarrow \pi \rightarrow -\sqrt{3} \\ \varphi \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{-\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ t\sqrt{1+t^2} + \ln(t + \sqrt{1+t^2}) \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (2\sqrt{3} + \ln(2 + \sqrt{3})); \end{aligned}$$

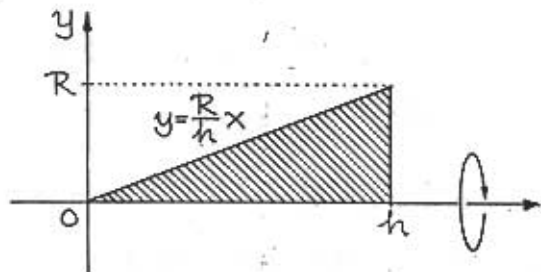
$$I_2 = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin\varphi \sqrt{1+3\cos^2\varphi} d\varphi = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{3}\cos\varphi \quad | \quad 2\pi \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \\ dt = -\sqrt{3}\sin\varphi \quad | \quad \pi \rightarrow -\sqrt{3} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = -I_1.$$

Resultat:  $s = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (2\sqrt{3} + \ln(2+\sqrt{3}))$  le.

### Testövning 7.12 (Sid. 329)

#### Lösning



$$V = \pi \int_0^h \left(\frac{R}{h}x\right)^2 dx = \pi \frac{R^2}{h^2} \int_0^h x^2 dx = \pi \frac{R^2}{h^2} \cdot \frac{h^3}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} R^2 h.$$

### Testövning 7.13 (Sid. 329)

#### Lösning

Rörformeln  $\Rightarrow V(\omega) = \int_1^{\omega} 2\pi x \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^3} dx =$

$$= 2\pi \int_1^{\omega} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} dx = 2\pi \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) \right]_1^{\omega} + 2\pi \int_1^{\omega} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx =$$

$$= 2\pi \left( \ln 2 - \frac{\ln(1+\omega)}{\omega} \right) + 2\pi \int_1^{\omega} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = 2\pi \left( \ln 2 - \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{\ln(1+\omega)}{\omega} + 2\pi \left[ \ln \frac{x}{x+1} \right]_1^{\omega} \right) = 4\pi \ln 2 - 2\pi \left( \frac{\ln(1+\omega)}{\omega} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\omega}\right) \right) \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \underline{4\pi \ln 2 \text{ ve.}}$$

### Övning 7.14 (Sid. 329)

#### Lösning

$$y = \sin 2x, \quad \pi/4 \leq x \leq \pi/2$$

a)  $V_x = \pi \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (\sin 2x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos 4x) dx =$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \underline{\frac{\pi^2}{8} \text{ ve.}}$$

b)  $V_y = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} 2\pi x \cdot \sin 2x dx = \pi \left[ -x \cos 2x \right]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} + \pi \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cos 2x dx =$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \underline{\frac{\pi^2 - \pi}{2} \text{ ve.}}$$

### Övning 7.15 (Sid. 329)

#### Lösning

$$V(\omega) = \pi \int_1^{\omega} \left( \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} x = t^2 \quad | \quad x = \omega \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\omega} \\ dx = 2t dt \quad | \quad x = 1 \Rightarrow t = 1 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{\omega}} \left( \frac{1}{t^2+t} \right)^2 2t dt = 2\pi \int_1^{\sqrt{\omega}} \frac{dt}{t(t+1)^2} =$$

$$= 2\pi \int_1^{\sqrt{\omega}} \left( \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} \right) dt = 2\pi \left[ \ln \frac{t}{t+1} + \frac{1}{t+1} \right]_1^{\sqrt{\omega}} =$$

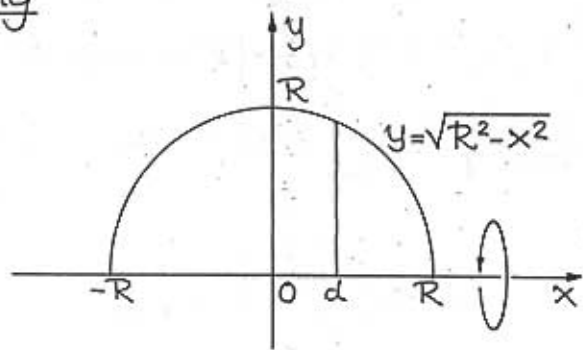
$$= 2\pi \left( \ln \frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{\sqrt{\omega}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}+1} + \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right).$$

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} V(\omega) = 2\pi \ln 2 - \pi + \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi \left( \ln \frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{\sqrt{\omega}+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}+1} \right) =$$

$$= \underline{\pi(2\ln 2 - 1) \text{ ve.}}$$

## Övning 7.16 (Sid. 329)

### Lösning



När halvcirkelskivan roterar ett varu kring x-axeln erhålles ett klot; den vertikala sträckan i figuren "skär" klotet i två delar. Volymen av kalotten (den mindre delen) är

$$V_1 = \pi \int_d^R (\sqrt{R^2 - x^2})^2 dx = \pi \int_d^R (R^2 - x^2) dx = \pi \left[ R^2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_d^R$$

$$= \pi \left( R^3 - \frac{1}{3}R^3 - R^2d + \frac{1}{3}d^3 \right) = \pi \left( \frac{2}{3}R^3 - R^2d + \frac{1}{3}d^3 \right) \text{ u.e.}$$

Hela klotet har volymen  $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$  (fås för  $d = -R$ ), så den större delen har volymen

$$V_2 = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 - V_1 = \pi \left( \frac{2}{3}R^3 + R^2d - \frac{1}{3}d^3 \right) \text{ volymenheter.}$$

Resultat:  $\frac{\pi}{3}(2R^2 - 3R^2d + d^3)$  resp.  $\frac{\pi}{3}(2R^3 + 3R^2d - d^3)$ .

Anm. Med differentialgeometri (som ovan) blir det lättare att bestämma kalottens volym.

## Testövning 7.17 (Sid. 334)

### Lösning

$$D = \{(x, y) : 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq f(x)\}$$

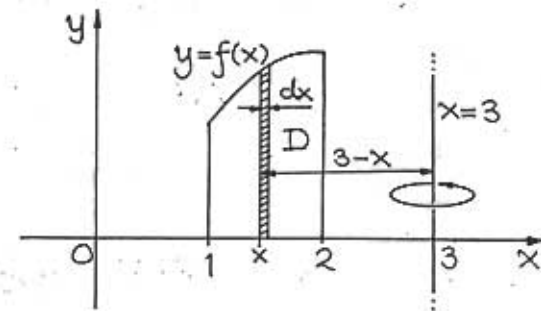
a) Rotation kring x-axeln

$$\text{Skivformeln} \Rightarrow V_x = \pi \int_1^2 f(x)^2 dx.$$

b) Rotation kring y-axeln

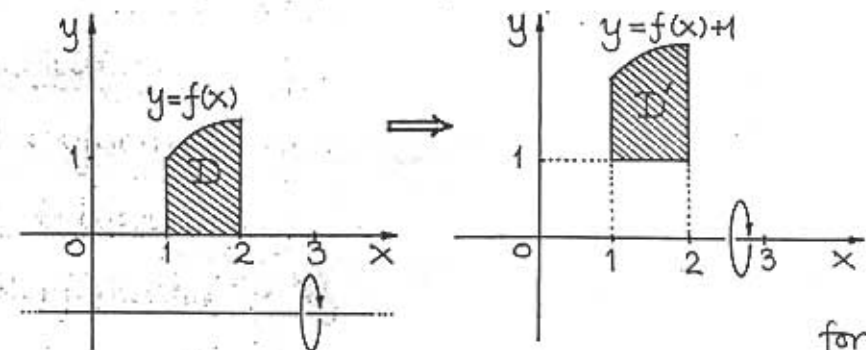
$$\text{Rörformeln} \Rightarrow V_y = 2\pi \int_1^2 x f(x) dx.$$

c) Rotation kring linjen  $x=3$  (Jfr Ex. 7.11).



$$\text{Rörformeln} \Rightarrow V_3 = 2\pi \int_1^2 (3-x)f(x) dx.$$

d)



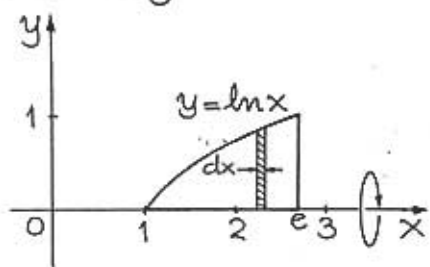
forts

Att rotera  $D$  kring linjen  $y=-1$  är detsamma som att rotera  $D' = \{(x,y) : 1 \leq x \leq 2, 1 \leq y \leq f(x)+1\}$  kring  $x$ -axeln. Skivformeln ger

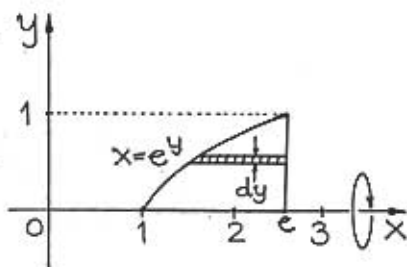
$$V' = \pi \int_1^2 (f(x)+1)^2 dx - \pi \int_1^2 1^2 dx = \pi \int_1^2 (f(x)^2 + 2f(x)) dx.$$

### Testövning 7.18 (Sid. 334)

#### Lösning



Figur 1



Figur 2

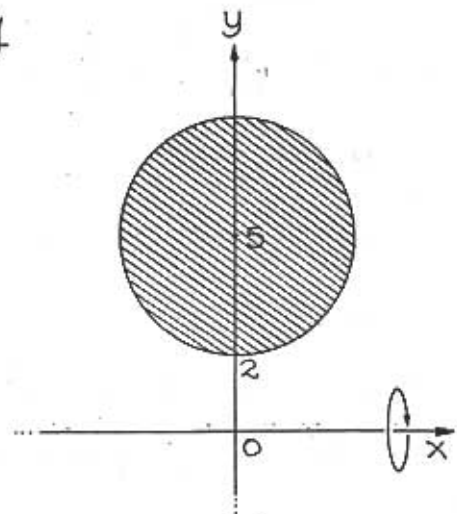
a)  $V = \pi \int_1^e (\ln x)^2 dx = \pi [x \cdot (\ln x)^2]_1^e - 2\pi \int_1^e \ln x dx = \pi e - 2\pi [x \ln x - x]_1^e = \pi e - 2\pi(1) = \underline{\underline{\pi(e-2) \text{ ve.}}}$

b) Rörformeln  $\Rightarrow V = 2\pi \int_0^1 y(e - e^y) dy = 2\pi [y(ey - e^y)]_0^1 - 2\pi \int_0^1 (ey - e^y) dy = -\pi [ey^2 - 2e^y]_0^1 = -\pi(e - 2e + 2) = -\pi(-e + 2) = \underline{\underline{\pi(e-2) \text{ ve.}}}$

Anm. Skivformeln/rörformeln kan användas även vid rotation kring  $y$ -axeln.

### Testövning 7.19 (Sid. 334)

#### Lösning

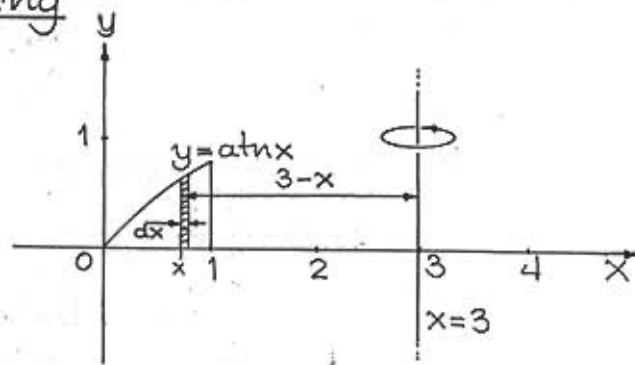


Guldins regel  $\Rightarrow V = 2\pi \cdot 5 \cdot \pi \cdot 3^2 = \underline{\underline{90\pi^2 \text{ ve.}}}$

För Guldins andra regel se sid 336-337 i boken.

### Övning 7.20 (Sid. 334)

#### Lösning



Rörformeln  $\Rightarrow V = 2\pi \int_0^1 (3-x) \arctan x dx =$

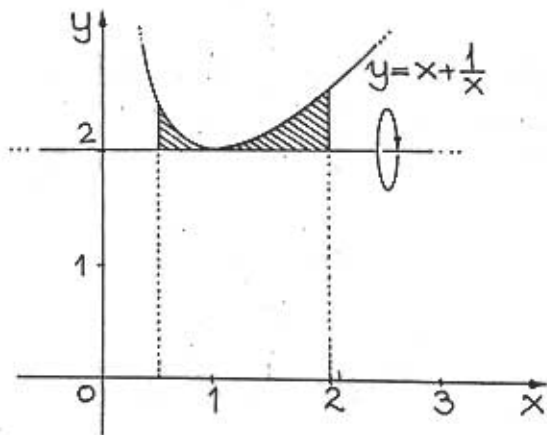


$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \pi [-(3-x)^2 \arctan x]_0^1 + \pi \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x^2 + 1} dx = \pi(-4 \arctan 1) + \\
 &+ \pi \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{6x}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{8}{x^2 + 1}\right) dx = -\pi^2 + \pi [x - 3 \ln(x^2 + 1) + 8 \arctan x]_0^1 = \\
 &= -\pi^2 + \pi(1 - 3 \ln 2 + 8 \arctan 1) = -\pi^2 + \pi - 3\pi \ln 2 + 2\pi^2 = \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\pi^2 + \pi - 3\pi \ln 2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 7.21 (Sid. 334)

#### Lösning

$$y = f(x) = x + 1/x, \quad 1/2 \leq x \leq 2.$$

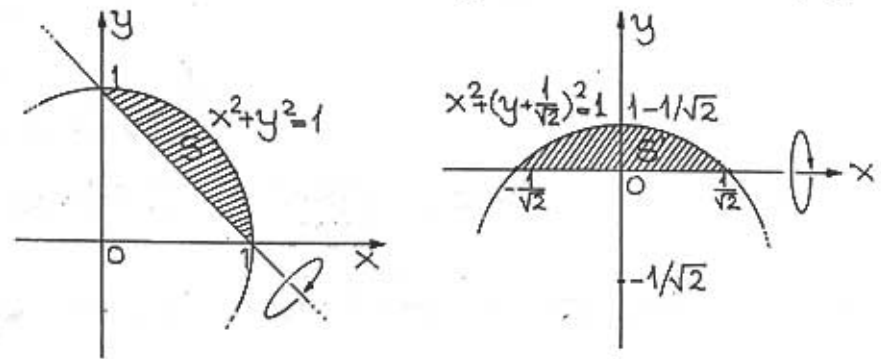


$$\begin{aligned}
 dV &= \pi (f(x) - 2)^2 dx = \pi (f(x)^2 - 4f(x) + 4) dx = \\
 &= \pi \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 - 4x - \frac{4}{x} + 4\right) dx = \\
 &= \pi \left(x^2 - 4x + 6 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x}\right) dx; \\
 V &= \pi \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 6x - \frac{1}{x} - 4 \ln x\right]_{1/2}^2 = \pi \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8 + 12 - \frac{1}{2} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 4 \ln 2 - \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{2} - 3 + 2 - 4 \ln 2\right) = \pi \left(\frac{45}{8} - 8 \ln 2\right) \text{ ve.}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 7.22 (Sid. 334)

#### Lösning

Att rotera  $S$  kring linjen  $x+y=1$  är detsamma som att rotera  $S'$  kring  $x$ -axeln (se figur).



$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, y \geq \sqrt{1-x^2}\} \\
 S' &= \{(x, y) : 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\} \Rightarrow \mu(S) = \mu(S'). \\
 dV &= \pi \left(\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 dx = \pi \left(\frac{3}{2} - x^2 - \sqrt{2}\sqrt{1-x^2}\right) dx; \\
 V &= 2 \cdot \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{3}{2} - x^2 - \sqrt{2}\sqrt{1-x^2}\right) dx = \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (3 - 2x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1-x^2}) dx = \\
 &= \pi \left[3x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \sqrt{2}x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \arcsin x\right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \\
 &= \pi \left(3\sqrt{2} - 1/3\sqrt{2} - 1/\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} \arcsin(1/\sqrt{2})\right) = \\
 &= \pi \left(\frac{5}{3\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \pi \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{6} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}\pi \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \text{ ve.}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Anm. } \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin x + C$$

### Övning 7.23 (Sid. 334)

#### Lösning

a) Rotation kring x-axeln:  $V_x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^3 \sin \varphi d\varphi.$

$$V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\pi/4} e^{\varphi} \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} [e^{\varphi} (\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi)]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ ve.}$$

b) Rotation kring y-axeln:  $V_y = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^3 \cos \varphi d\varphi.$

$$V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\pi/4} e^{\varphi} \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} [e^{\varphi} (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi}{3} (\sqrt{2} e^{\pi/4} - 1)$$

Anm. Rotation kring axeln  $\varphi = \varphi_0$  ger

$$V_0 = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^3 \sin(\varphi_0 - \varphi) d\varphi.$$

### Testövning 7.24 (Sid. 338)

#### Lösning

a) Rotation kring x-axeln:  $S = 2\pi \int_1^2 |y| ds.$

b) Rotation kring y-axeln:  $S_y = 2\pi \int_1^2 |x| ds.$

c) Rotation kring  $x=1/2$ :  $S = 2\pi \int_1^2 |x - \frac{1}{2}| ds.$

d) Rotation kring  $y=-1$ :  $S = 2\pi \int_1^2 |y+1| ds.$

Bågelementet ges av  $ds = \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} dx$ ;  $y=f(x).$

Beloppstecknet kan slopas i detta fall;

beloppstecknet används när bågen skär rotationsaxeln.

### Testövning 7.25 (Sid. 338)

#### Lösning

$y = x^3, 0 \leq x \leq 1.$

$$y' = 3x^2 \Rightarrow ds = \sqrt{1+(3x^2)^2} dx \Rightarrow d\sigma = 2\pi y ds = 2\pi x^3 \sqrt{1+9x^4} dx \Rightarrow S = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+9x^4} x^3 dx =$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{l} t = 1+9x^4 \\ dt = 36x^3 dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x=1 \Rightarrow t=10 \\ x=0 \Rightarrow t=1 \end{array} \right] = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{36} \int_1^{10} \sqrt{t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{18} \left[ \frac{2}{3} t \sqrt{t} \right]_1^{10} = \frac{\pi}{27} (10\sqrt{10} - 1) \text{ ae.}$$

### Övning 7.26 (Sid. 338)

#### Lösning

$y = 2\sqrt{x}, 0 \leq x \leq 1.$

$$y = 2\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow y'^2 + 1 = \frac{x+1}{x} \Rightarrow ds = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d\sigma = 2\pi x ds = 2\pi \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x+1} dx = 2\pi \sqrt{x^2+x} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow S = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2+x} dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{(2x+1)^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx =$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{(2x+1)^2 - 1} dx = [t = 2x+1] = \pi \int_1^3 \sqrt{t^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} [x\sqrt{x^2-1} - \ln(x-\sqrt{x^2-1})]_1^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} (3\sqrt{8} - \ln(3-\sqrt{8})).$$

Bra att memorera:

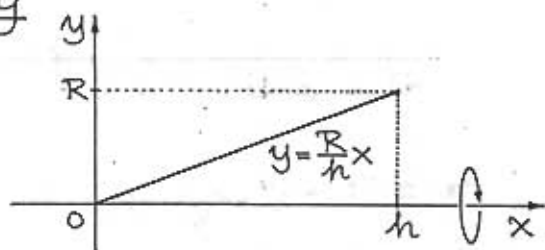
$$\int \sqrt{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{x^2+1} + \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+1})) + C;$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{x^2-1} - \ln|x-\sqrt{x^2-1}|) + C;$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \arcsin x) + C.$$

Öving 7.27 (Sid. 338)

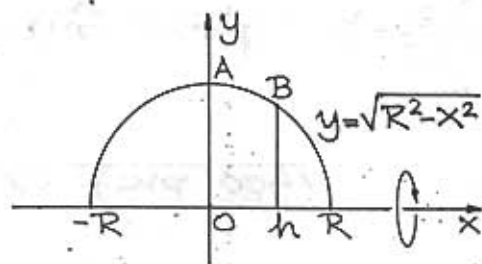
Lösning



$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma &= 2\pi y ds = 2\pi y \cdot \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = 2\pi \frac{R}{h} x \sqrt{1+R^2/h^2} dx \\ &= \pi \frac{R}{h^2} \sqrt{h^2+R^2} \cdot 2x dx \Rightarrow S = \frac{\pi R}{h^2} \sqrt{h^2+R^2} \int_0^h 2x dx = \\ &= \pi \frac{R}{h^2} \sqrt{R^2+h^2} \cdot h^2 = \underline{\underline{\pi R \sqrt{h^2+R^2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

Öving 7.28 (Sid. 338)

Lösning



När bågen  $\overline{AB}$  roterar ett varu kring x-axeln alstras en s.k. sfärisk zon.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sqrt{R^2-x^2} \Rightarrow y^2 = R^2-x^2 \Rightarrow 2yy' = -2x \Leftrightarrow y' = -\frac{x}{y} \\ \Rightarrow 1+y'^2 &= 1+\frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{R^2}{y^2} \Rightarrow ds = \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \frac{R}{y} dx \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow d\sigma &= 2\pi y ds = 2\pi R dx \Rightarrow S = \int_0^h 2\pi R dx = \underline{\underline{2\pi R h}}. \end{aligned}$$

Öving 7.29 (Sid. 338)

Lösning

$$\underline{r = 2R \cos \varphi, \quad 0 \leq \varphi < \pi/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{r^2 + \dot{r}^2} d\varphi = 2R d\varphi \Rightarrow d\sigma = 2\pi y \cdot ds = \\ &= 2\pi \cdot r \sin \varphi \cdot 2R d\varphi = 2\pi \cdot 2R \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi \cdot 2R d\varphi = \\ &= 8\pi R^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi = 4\pi R^2 \sin 2\varphi d\varphi \Rightarrow S = \\ &= 4\pi R^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi = 2\pi R^2 [-\cos 2\varphi]_0^{\pi/2} = \underline{\underline{4\pi R^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

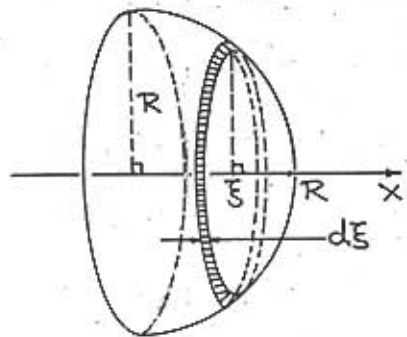
Anm. Kurvan (eg. kurbågen) ovan är halvcirkeln  $y = \sqrt{2Rx-x^2}$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2R$  (Rita?).

Öving 7.30 (Sid. 339)

Lösning

Jag lägger symmetriaxeln horisontellt!

Volymelementet är skivformigt med  $r = \sqrt{R^2 - \xi^2}$ .



$$\bar{x} \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi R^3 = \int_0^R \xi \cdot \pi (\sqrt{R^2 - \xi^2})^2 d\xi = \pi \int_0^R (R^2 \xi - \xi^3) d\xi =$$

$$= \pi \left[ R^2 \frac{\xi^2}{2} - \frac{\xi^4}{4} \right]_0^R = \pi \frac{R^4}{4} \Leftrightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4} / \frac{2\pi R^3}{3} = \frac{3}{8}R.$$

Tyngdpunkten ligger på symmetriaxeln (rotationsaxeln) och på avståndet  $\frac{3}{8}R$  från den plana ytan (sidan).

### Testövning 7.31 (Sid. 345)

Lösning

$$F = k(x - 0,10) \Rightarrow 7 = k(0,14 - 0,10) \Leftrightarrow k = 175 \text{ N/m.}$$

$$\Delta F = k \int_{0,14}^{0,17} (x - 0,10) dx = k \left[ \frac{1}{2} (x - 0,10)^2 \right]_{0,14}^{0,17} =$$

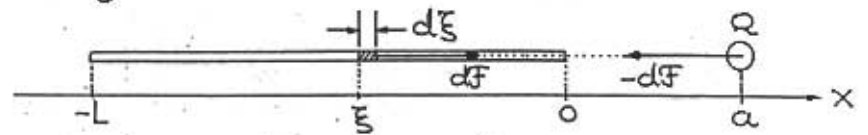
$$= k \cdot \frac{1}{2} (0,07^2 - 0,04^2) = \underline{0,28875 \text{ J.}}$$

Svar: Cirka 0,29 J.

J fysiken avrundar man. Exakt finns inte.

### Testövning 7.32 (Sid. 346)

Lösning

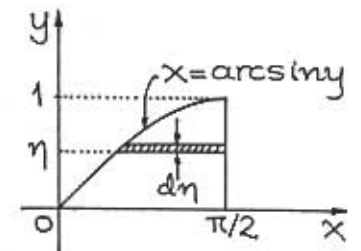
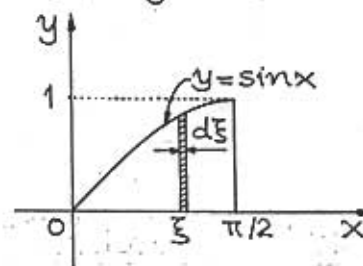


$$dF = k \frac{Q \cdot q}{(a - \xi)^2} d\xi \Rightarrow F = kqQ \int_{-L}^0 \frac{d\xi}{(a - \xi)^2} = kqQ \left[ \frac{1}{a - \xi} \right]_{-L}^0 =$$

$$= kqQ \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a + L} \right) = \underline{\frac{kqQL}{a(a+L)}}.$$

### Övning 7.33 (Sid. 346)

Lösning



$$(1) A = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = [-\cos x]_0^{\pi/2} = 1.$$

$$(2) \bar{x} \cdot 1 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \xi \sin \xi d\xi = [-\xi \cos \xi]_0^{\pi/2} + \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \xi d\xi = 1.$$

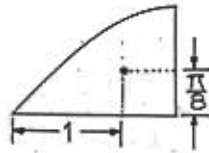
$$(3) \bar{y} \cdot 1 = \int_0^1 \eta \cdot \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \eta \right) d\eta = \int_0^1 \eta \cdot \arccos \eta d\eta =$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \eta = \cos t \quad | \quad \eta = 1 \Rightarrow t = 0 \\ d\eta = -\sin t dt \quad | \quad \eta = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right] = \int_{\pi/2}^0 \cos t \cdot t \cdot (-\sin t) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} t \sin t \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} t \sin 2t dt = \left[ \begin{array}{l} u = 2t \quad | \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \pi \\ du = 2dt \quad | \quad 0 \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] =$$

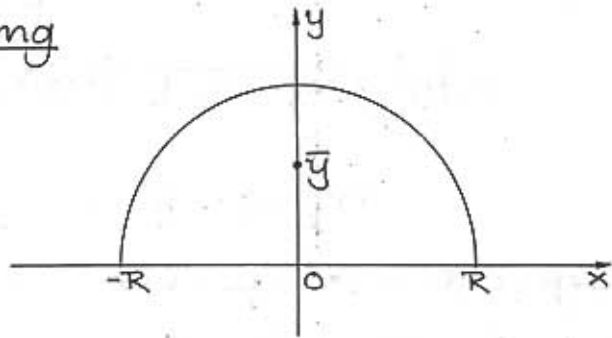
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{u}{2} \sin u \cdot \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\pi} u \sin u du = \frac{1}{8} [-u \cos u]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\pi} \cos u du = \frac{\pi}{8} + 0 = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

Svar: Se figur här bredvid.



### Övning 7.34 (Sid. 346)

Lösning



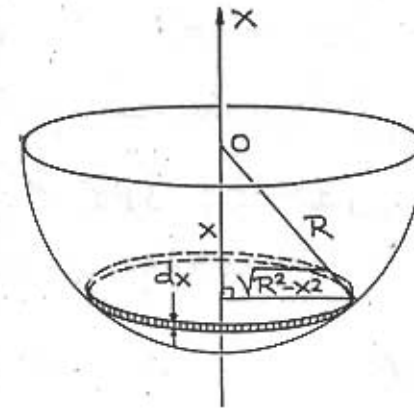
När halvcirkelbågen roterar ett varu kring sin diameter på x-axeln genererar den en area lika med klotets area. Direkt insättning i Pappus' första regel ger halvcirkelbågens masscentrum:

$$4\pi R^2 = 2\pi \bar{y} \cdot \pi R \Leftrightarrow \bar{y} = 2R/\pi.$$

Anm.  $ds = R d\theta \Rightarrow \pi R \cdot \bar{y} = \int_0^{\pi} R \sin \theta \cdot R d\theta = 2R^2$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \bar{y} = 2R/\pi$  och  $\pi R \bar{x} = \int_0^{\pi} R \cos \theta R d\theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \bar{x} = 0.$   
 Homogen tråd  $\Rightarrow \rho = \rho_0$  förkortas bort.

### Övning 7.35 (Sid. 346)

Lösning



$$dm = \rho_0 dV = \rho_0 \cdot \pi (\sqrt{R^2 - x^2})^2 dx = \pi \rho_0 (R^2 - x^2) dx;$$

$$dA = \pi \rho_0 (R^2 - x^2) \cdot g \cdot x dx = \pi \rho_0 g (R^2 x - x^3) dx;$$

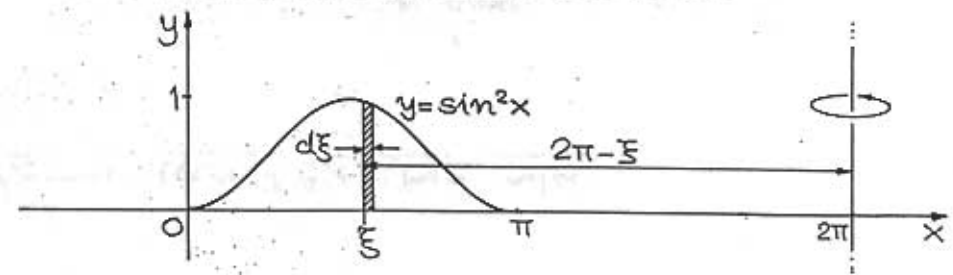
$$A = \pi \rho_0 g \int_0^R (R^2 x - x^3) dx = \pi \rho_0 g \left[ \frac{1}{2} R x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^R =$$

$$= \pi \rho_0 g \cdot \frac{1}{4} R^4 = \frac{\pi \rho_0 g R^4}{4}.$$

### Övning 7.36 (Sid. 351)

Lösning

$$D = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq y \leq \sin^2 x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi\}.$$

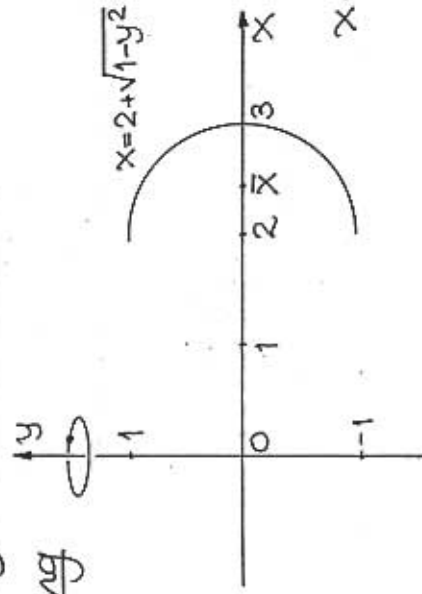




$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 2\pi \int_0^\pi (2\pi - \xi) \sin^2 \xi d\xi = \pi \int_0^\pi (2\pi - \xi)(1 - \sin 2\xi) d\xi = \\
 &= 2\pi^2 \int_0^\pi (1 - \sin 2\xi) dx - \pi \int_0^\pi \xi(1 - \sin 2\xi) d\xi = \\
 &= 2\pi^2 \cdot \pi - \pi \left[ \xi \left( \xi + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\xi \right) \right]_0^\pi + \pi \int_0^\pi \left( \xi + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\xi \right) d\xi = \\
 &= 2\pi^3 - \pi^3 + \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} \xi^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\xi \right]_0^\pi = \pi^3 + \frac{1}{2} \pi^3 = \frac{3}{2} \pi^3 \text{ ve.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Övning 7.37 (Sid. 351)

Lösning



Övning 7.34 konsulteras.

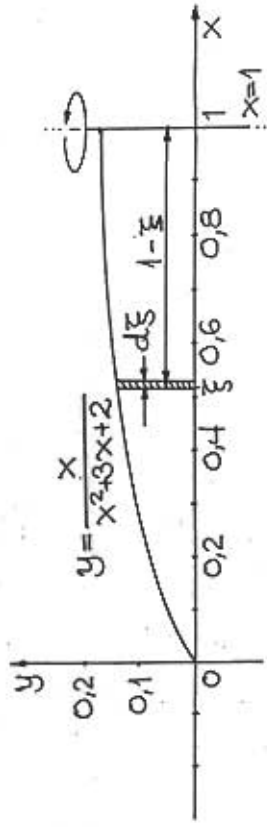
Guldins' första regel ger  $S = 2\pi \bar{x} \cdot \pi = 2\pi^2 (2 + \frac{2}{\pi})$ .

Svar: Den sökta arean är  $4\pi(\pi+1)$  qe.

Övning 7.38 (Sid. 351)

Lösning

$$D = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x/(x^2+3x+2)\};$$



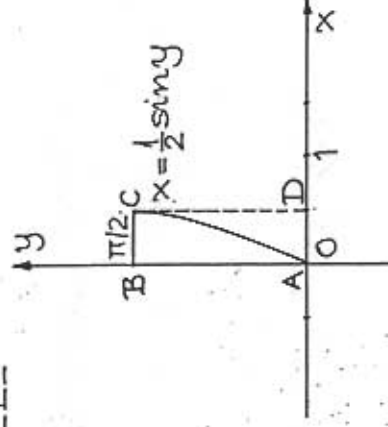
$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 2\pi \int_0^1 (1-\xi) \frac{\xi}{\xi^2+3\xi+2} d\xi = 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{\xi-\xi^2}{\xi^2+3\xi+2} d\xi = \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^1 \left( \frac{4\xi+2}{\xi^2+3\xi+2} - 1 \right) d\xi = 2\pi \int_0^1 \left( \frac{6}{\xi+2} - \frac{2}{\xi+1} - 1 \right) d\xi = \\
 &= 2\pi \left[ \ln(\xi+2)^6 - \ln(\xi+1)^2 - \xi \right]_0^1 = 2\pi \left( \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^6 - \ln 2^2 - 1 \right) = \\
 &= 2\pi (6\ln 3 - 6\ln 2 - 2\ln 2 - 1) = 2\pi (6\ln 3 - 8\ln 2 - 1) \text{ ve.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Övning 7.39 (Sid. 351)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } \int_0^{1/2} \arcsin 2x dx &= \left[ t = 2x \mid x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t = 1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arcsin t dt = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ t \cdot \arcsin t \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sqrt{1-t^2} \right]_0^1 = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi-2}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

b)



(1) Rektangeln ABCD har arean  $\frac{\pi}{4} ae$ .

(2) "Kilen" ABC har arean  $\mathcal{A}_1$ , given av

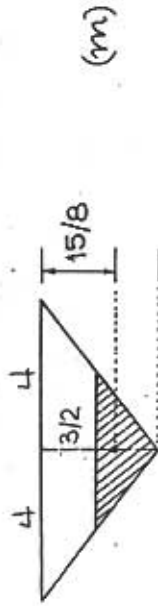
$$\mathcal{A}_1 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} \sin y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} ae.$$

(3) "Kilen" ACD har arean  $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$  areanenheter.

Svar: Den sökta integralen är  $\frac{\pi-2}{4}$ .

Övning 7.40 (Sid. 351)

Lösning



Vattenkroppens volym är  $\frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 2\pi \text{ m}^3$ .

Den tyngdpunkt ligger  $\frac{15}{8}$  meter under brädden; en korns tyngdpunkt (masspunkt) ligger på avståndet  $\frac{1}{4}$  från dess bas. Allt lyfta  $2\pi \text{ m}^3$   $\frac{15}{8} \text{ m}$  upp krävs det arbetet

$$A = mg \cdot H = \rho \cdot Vg \cdot H = \rho \cdot \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot g \cdot \frac{15}{8} = \frac{15}{4} \pi \rho g J.$$

Man kan använda integration för detta men i fysiken tar man genvägar.

Övning 7.41 (Sid. 351)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) &= \int_t^{2t} (x-t) \cdot 2\pi \cdot (4x + \frac{5}{x^3}) dx = 2\pi \int_t^{2t} (4x^2 - 4xt + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{5t}{x^3}) dx \\ &= 2\pi \left[ \frac{4}{3} x^3 - 2x^2 t - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{5t}{2x^2} \right]_t^{2t} = 2\pi \left( \frac{10}{3} t^3 + \frac{5}{8t} \right); \end{aligned}$$

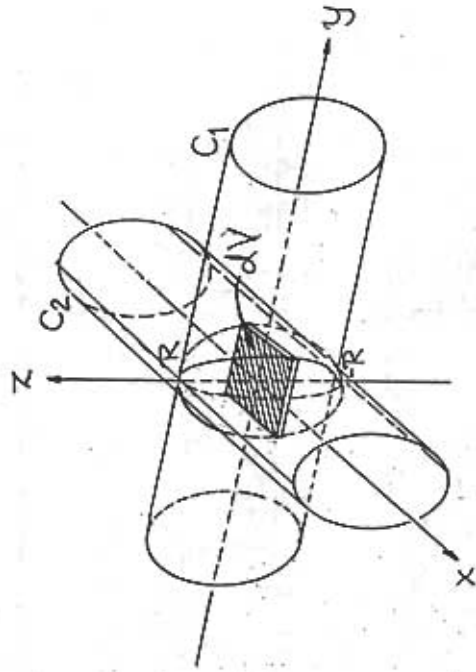
$$V'(t) = 2\pi (10t^2 - \frac{5}{8t^2}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}; \emptyset$$

$$V''(t) = 2\pi (20t + \frac{5}{4t^3}) \Rightarrow V''(\frac{1}{2}) = 2\pi \cdot (10 + 10) = 40\pi > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow t = 1/2$  ger minimal volym.

Övning 7.42 (Sid. 352)

Lösning



Cylindernas ekvationer är

$$C_1: x^2 + z^2 = R^2 \text{ resp } C_2: y^2 + z^2 = R^2.$$

Snittytan tas parallellt med xy-planet, dvs  $dS = 2x \cdot 2y = 4xy = 4(R^2 - z^2)$ ; volymentelementet är  $dV = 4(R^2 - z^2)dz$ , så integrationen ger  $V = \int_{-R}^R 4(R^2 - z^2)dz = 4[R^2z - \frac{1}{3}z^3] = 8 \cdot \frac{2}{3}R^3 = \frac{16}{3}R^3$  ve.

Övning 7.43 (Sid. 352)

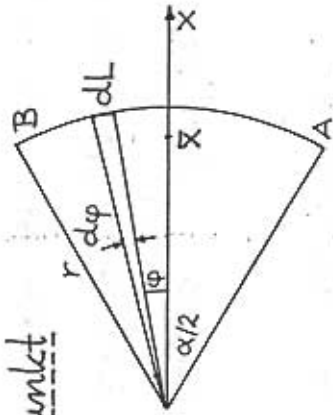
Lösning

$$\begin{cases} x = R(\varphi - \sin\varphi) \\ y = R(1 - \cos\varphi) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{d\varphi} = R(1 - \cos\varphi) \\ \frac{dy}{d\varphi} = R \sin\varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{dx}{d\varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\varphi}\right)^2 = R^2(1 - 2\cos\varphi + \cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi) = R^2(2 - 2\cos\varphi) = 4R^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \\ \Rightarrow ds = 2R \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi \Rightarrow s = \int_0^{2\pi} 2R \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi = 8R \text{ le.}$$

Övning 7.44 (Sid. 352)

Lösning

(1) AB:s tyngdpunkt

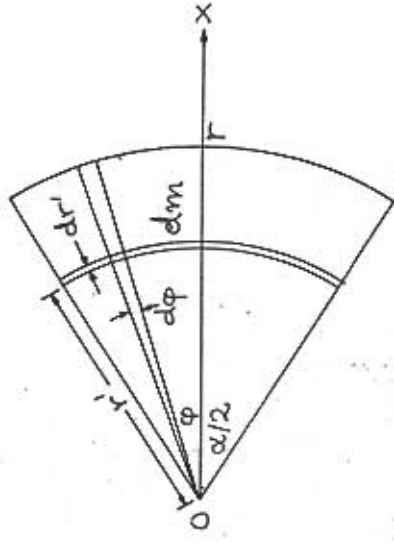


Av symmetrin följer att tyngdpunkten är

belägen på x-axeln. Bögen delas in i element enligt figuren med längden  $dl = r d\varphi$  och x-kordinaten resp. Bögens längd är  $L = r\alpha$ . Tyngdpunktens x-kordinat är

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{L} \int x dl = \frac{1}{r\alpha} \int_{-\alpha/2}^{\alpha/2} r \cos\varphi r d\varphi = \frac{2r}{\alpha} \int_0^{\alpha/2} \cos\varphi d\varphi = \frac{2r}{\alpha} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

(2) Homogen cirkelsektor



Symmetrin  $\Rightarrow \bar{x}$  ligger på x-axeln.

$$\begin{aligned} dm &= \rho dA = \rho \cdot r dr' \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \int \bar{x}' dm / \int dm = \\ &= \frac{\int (\frac{2r'}{\alpha} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}) \rho r' dr'}{\rho \alpha \int_0^{\alpha/2} \int_0^r r'^2 dr'} = \\ &= \frac{2 \sin(\alpha/2) \cdot r^3/3}{\alpha \cdot r^2/2} = \frac{4r}{3\alpha} \sin(\alpha/2). \end{aligned}$$

Anm.  $\alpha = \pi \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{4r}{3\pi}$  (Jfr Exempel 7.23).

## Övning 7.45 Sid. 352)

### Lösning

$$\begin{cases} x = 3R \cos \varphi + R \cos 3\varphi \\ y = 3R \sin \varphi - R \sin 3\varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{d\varphi} = -3R \sin \varphi - 3R \sin 3\varphi \\ \frac{dy}{d\varphi} = 3R \cos \varphi - 3R \cos 3\varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

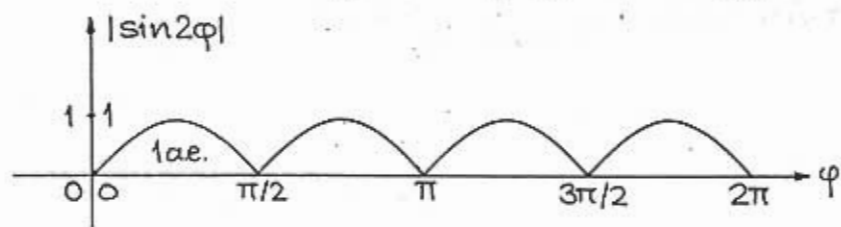
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dx}{d\varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\varphi}\right)^2 = (3R)^2 ((\sin \varphi + \sin 3\varphi)^2 + (\cos \varphi - \cos 3\varphi)^2) =$$

$$= 9R^2 (\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 3\varphi + \cos^2 3\varphi + 2 \sin \varphi \sin 3\varphi - 2 \cos \varphi \cos 3\varphi) = 9R^2 (2 - 2 \cos 4\varphi) = (6R)^2 (\sin 2\varphi)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow ds = \left\{ \left(\frac{dx}{d\varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\varphi}\right)^2 \right\}^{1/2} d\varphi = 6R |\sin 2\varphi| d\varphi;$$

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} 6R |\sin 2\varphi| d\varphi = 6R \cdot 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi = \underline{\underline{24R \text{ le.}}}$$

Anm.  $\int$  = underförstås följande ... figur!



## 8. Maclaurin- och Taylorutvecklingar

### Testövning 8.1 (Sid. 355)

#### Lösning

a)  $\underline{\underline{P(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3}}$

$$P(0) = c_0 = f(0).$$

$$P'(x) = c_1 + 2c_2 x + 3c_3 x^2 \Rightarrow P'(0) = c_1 = \frac{f'(0)}{1!}.$$

$$P''(x) = 2c_2 + 6c_3 x \Rightarrow P''(0) = 2!c_2 = f''(0) \Leftrightarrow c_2 = \frac{f''(0)}{2!}.$$

$$P'''(x) = 6c_3 = 3!c_3 \Rightarrow P'''(0) = 3!c_3 = f'''(0) \Leftrightarrow c_3 = \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}.$$

b)  $\underline{\underline{P(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + c_4 x^4}}$

$c_0, c_1, c_2$  och  $c_3$  som ovan.

$$P^{(4)}(x) = 24c_4 \Rightarrow P^{(4)}(0) = 24c_4 = f^{(4)}(0) \Rightarrow c_4 = \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}.$$

### Testövning 8.2 (Sid. 358)

#### Lösning

a)  $f(x) = \sin x = -f(-x) \Rightarrow$  utvecklingen består av idel udda potenser;  $f(x) = f'(0)x + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + O(x^5);$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f''(x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow f'''(x) = -\cos x;$$

$$\therefore \sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^5); \text{ (dås även ledningen).}$$

$$b) f(x) = \ln(1+2x) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0;$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{1+2x} = 2(1+2x)^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(0) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f'(0)}{1!} = 2;$$

$$f''(x) = -4(1+2x)^{-2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = -4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f''(0)}{2!} = -2;$$

$$f'''(x) = 16(1+2x)^{-3} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 16 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} = \frac{8}{3};$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -96(1+2x)^{-4} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = -96 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!} = -4;$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2x - 2x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x^3 - 4x^4 + O(x^5).$$

### Öving 8.3 (Sid. 358)

#### Lösning

$$a) f(x) = f(1) + \frac{f'(1)}{1!}(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{f'''(1)}{3!}(x-1)^3 + O((x-1)^4);$$

$$f(1) = 1,$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 \Rightarrow f'(1) = 5 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f'(1)}{1!} = 5.$$

$$f''(x) = 20x^3 \Rightarrow f''(1) = 20 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f''(1)}{2!} = 10.$$

$$f'''(x) = 60x^2 \Rightarrow f'''(1) = 60 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f'''(1)}{3!} = 10.$$

$$f(x) = 1 + 5(x-1) + 10(x-1)^2 + 10(x-1)^3 + O((x-1)^4).$$

$$b) f(x) = e^{-x} \Rightarrow f(-2) = e^2;$$

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x} \Rightarrow f'(-2) = -e^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f'(-2)}{1!} = -e^2;$$

$$f''(x) = e^{-x} \Rightarrow f''(-2) = e^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f''(-2)}{2!} = \frac{1}{2}e^2;$$

$$f'''(x) = -e^{-x} \Rightarrow f'''(-2) = -e^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f'''(-2)}{3!} = -\frac{1}{6}e^2;$$

$$f(x) = f(-2) + \frac{f'(-2)}{1!}(x+2) + \frac{f''(-2)}{2!}(x+2)^2 + \frac{f'''(-2)}{3!}(x+2)^3 + O((x+2)^4) \\ = e^2 - e^2(x+2) + \frac{e^2}{2}(x+2)^2 - \frac{e^2}{6}(x+2)^3 + O((x+2)^4).$$

### Öving 8.4 (Sid. 363)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \cos x = \operatorname{Re}\{e^{ix}\} \Rightarrow \forall n \geq 1: f^{(n)}(x) = D^n \operatorname{Re}\{e^{ix}\} =$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}\{D^n e^{ix}\} = \operatorname{Re}\{i^n \cdot e^{ix}\} = \operatorname{Re}\{e^{in\pi/2} \cdot e^{ix}\} =$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}\{e^{i(x+n\pi/2)}\} = \cos(x+n\pi/2) \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(0) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \cos k\pi, & n=2k \\ 0, & n=2k+1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (-1)^k, & n=2k \\ 0, & n=2k+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} =$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} x^{2k} + O(x^{2k+2}).$$

### Testövning 8.5 (Sid. 363)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} = (1+x)^{1/2} \Rightarrow f(0) = 1;$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-1/2} \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{f'(0)}{1!} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(1+x)^{-3/2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = -\frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{f''(0)}{2!} = -\frac{1}{8};$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{-5/2} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = \frac{3}{8} \Leftrightarrow \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} = \frac{1}{16};$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + O(x^4).$$



Övning 8.6 (Sid. 365)

Lösning

a)  $f(x) = \tan x = -f(-x)$ ;  $f$  är en udda funktion så serien består av idel udda potenser, dvs

$$f(x) = f'(0)x + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + O(x^5).$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1;$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \tan x \cdot (1 + \tan^2 x) = 2(\tan x + \tan^3 x);$$

$$f'''(x) = 2(\tan^2 x + 1 + 3 \tan^2 x(1 + \tan^2 x)) \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 2;$$

$\therefore f(x) = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + O(x^5)$ , för små  $|x|$ .

b)  $f(x) = \arcsin x$  är även den udda.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = (1-x^2)^{-1/2} \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1;$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(-x^2) + \frac{3}{8}(-x^2)^2 + \dots = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}x^4 + \dots$$

$$f''(x) = x + \frac{3}{4}x^3 + \dots \Rightarrow f'''(x) = 1 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \dots \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 1;$$

$$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^5), \text{ för små } |x|.$$

Övning 8.7 (Sid. 365)

Lösning

$$1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \dots + t^n = \frac{1-t^{n+1}}{1-t} \text{ (geometrisk summa)}$$

$$t = -x \Rightarrow 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n = \frac{1}{1+x} + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{1+x} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+x} &= 1 - x + x^2 - \dots + (-1)^n x^n - (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{1+x} = \\ &= 1 - x + x^2 - \dots + (-1)^n x^n + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{1+x} = \\ &= 1 - x + x^2 - \dots + (-x)^n + \frac{(-x)^{n+1}}{1+x}, \quad x \neq -1. \end{aligned}$$

Testövning 8.8 (Sid. 370)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } e^x \cos x &= (1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^4))(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + O(x^4)) = \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot (1) + \frac{1}{6}x^3 \cdot 1 + O(x^4) = \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^4) = \\ &= 1 + x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + O(x^4). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } (1+u)^{1/2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{8}u^2 + \frac{1}{16}u^3 + O(u^4);$$

$$u = \arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + O(x^5);$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1+\arctan x} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3) - \frac{1}{8}(x)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(x)^3 + O(x^4) = \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 + O(x^4) = \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{5}{48}x^3 + O(x^4). \end{aligned}$$

Testövning 8.9 (Sid. 370)

Lösning

$$\text{a) } e^{\sqrt{1+2x}} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + O(x^3) - (1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x - \frac{1}{8}(2x)^2 + O(x^3)) =$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{e^x - \sqrt{1+2x}}{x^2} = 1 + o(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sqrt{1+2x}}{x^2} = 1$$

b)  $\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^5);$

$$\frac{1}{\arctan x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x - \arctan x}{x \cdot \arctan x} = \frac{x - (x - x^3/3 + o(x^5))}{x(x + o(x^3))} =$$

$$= \frac{x^3/3 + o(x^5)}{x^2(1 + o(x))} = x \cdot \frac{1/3 + o(x^2)}{1 + o(x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0.$$

### Testövning 8.10 (Sid. 370)

#### Lösning

(1)  $e^{ax} - \cos \sqrt{x} = 1 + ax + \frac{1}{2}a^2x^2 + \frac{1}{6}a^3x^3 + o(x^4) - a^4 -$   
 $-(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{24}x^2 - \frac{1}{720}x^3) + o(x^4) =$   
 $= (a + \frac{1}{2})x + (\frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{1}{24})x^2 + o(x^3)$

(2)  $(\arctan x)^2 = (x + o(x^3))^2 = x^2(1 + o(x^2))^2$

(3)  $\frac{e^{ax} - \cos \sqrt{x}}{(\arctan x)^2} = \frac{(a + 1/2)x + (a^2/2 - 1/24)x^2 + o(x^3)}{x^2(1 + o(x^2))^2} = (a - \frac{1}{2}) =$   
 $= \frac{x^2/12 + o(x^3)}{x^2(1 + o(x^2))^2} = \frac{1/12 + o(x)}{(1 + o(x^2))^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{12}.$

### Testövning 8.11 (Sid. 372)

#### Lösning

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

$$-x = x - \frac{1}{2} + o(\frac{1}{x}) - x = -\frac{1}{2} + o(\frac{1}{x}) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2}.$$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2 \ln |x|)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)}{(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} =$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2 \ln |x|}{x-1} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1) = 6 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} =$   
 $= [t = x-1] = 6 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = 6 \cdot 1 = 6.$

### Testövning 8.12 (Sid. 372)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)\right) = x + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \approx x, \quad x \rightarrow \infty.$$

Asymptoten i fråga är  $y = x$ .

### Testövning 8.13 (Sid. 372)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = 2 \cos x + (\arctan x)^2 =$$

$$= 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^6)\right) + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^5)\right)^2 =$$

$$= 2 - x^2 + \frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^6) + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)^2 + o(x^6) =$$

$$= 2 - x^2 + \frac{1}{12}x^4 + x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^4 + o(x^6) =$$

$$= 2 - \frac{7}{12}x^4 + o(x^6); \quad \text{Obs! } f(0) = 2.$$

$$f(x) - f(0) = -\frac{7}{12}x^4 + o(x^6) \leq 0, \text{ för små } |x|; \text{ lok/max.}$$

Övning 8.14 (Sid. 373)Lösning

$$a) \underline{e^u = 1 + u + \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \frac{1}{6}u^3 + O(u^4); u = \sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^5);}$$

$$e^{\sin x} = 1 + (x - \frac{1}{6}x^3) + \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3)^2 + \frac{1}{6}(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3)^3 + O(x^4) = \\ = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + O(x^4).$$

$$b) \underline{e^u = 1 + u + \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \frac{1}{6}u^3 + O(u^4); u = \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + O(x^4);}$$

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

Övning 8.15 (Sid. 373)Lösning

$$a) \underline{\sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^5); \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + O(x^3).}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \sin x}{\ln(1+x) \cdot \sin x} = \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x^2/2 - x + O(x^3)}{(x - x^2/2 + O(x^3))(x + O(x^3))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(-1/2 + O(x))}{x^2(1+O(x))(1+O(x^2))} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1/2 + O(x)}{(1+O(x))(1+O(x^2))} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$b) \sqrt[3]{x^3+x^2} - x = x \cdot \sqrt[3]{1+1/x} - x = x(\sqrt[3]{1+1/x} - 1) = x(1 + \frac{1}{3}x^{-1} - \\ - \frac{1}{9}x^{-2} + O(x^{-3}) - 1) = x(\frac{1}{3}x^{-1} + O(x^{-2})) = \frac{1}{3} + O(\frac{1}{x}) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3}.$$

Övning 8.16 (Sid. 374)Lösning

$$x^3(\ln(x+1) - \ln x) - (ax^2 + bx + c) = x^3 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \\ - (ax^2 + bx + c) = x^3(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + O(\frac{1}{x^4})) - (ax^2 + bx + c) = \\ = x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3} + O(\frac{1}{x}) - (ax^2 + bx + c) = (1-a)x^2 - (\frac{1}{2}+b)x + \\ + \frac{1}{3} - c + O(\frac{1}{x}) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Leftrightarrow a=1 \wedge b=-\frac{1}{2} \wedge c=\frac{1}{3};$$

$$\underline{\text{Resultat: } P(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}.$$

Testövning 8.17 (Sid. 377)Lösning

$$\underline{y = f(x) = \ln(1+x)}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \underline{f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n (n-1)! (1+x)^{-n}, n=1, 2, 3, \dots}$$

Sats 8.3 d) konsulteras. ( $x=0,1$ )

$$r_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \Rightarrow |r_n(x)| = \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \frac{1}{(1+\xi)^{n+1}} x^{n+1} \leq \\ \leq \frac{1}{n+1} 0,1^{n+1} < 10^{-5} \Rightarrow n=4 \quad (\text{är villkorat}).$$

$$f(0,1) = 0,1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,1^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0,1^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0,1^4 = \underline{0,095308333}.$$

Lösning till denna och nästa testövning ges av författarna på sid 491.

### Övning 8.19 (Sid. 378)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow \forall n \geq 1: f^{(n)}(x) = \cos(x + n\frac{\pi}{2}) \quad (\text{Se T.8.4})$$

$$a) r_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \Rightarrow |r_n(x)| = \frac{|\cos(x + n\pi/2)|}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1} \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)!} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} < 0,0005 \Rightarrow n=7;$$

$$\cos 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{720} = 0,540277777 = a$$

$$b) |r_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)!} 0,1^{n+1} < 0,0005 \Rightarrow n=3;$$

$$\cos 0,1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \cdot 0,1^2 = 0,9950$$

Svar: a)  $a = 0,540277777$  med felet  $< \frac{1}{8!}$ .

b)  $a = 0,9950$  med felet  $< \frac{1}{4!}$ .

### Övning 8.20 (Sid. 378)

#### Lösning

$$a) e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}e^\xi \cdot x^4 \Leftrightarrow e^x - (1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3) =$$

$$= r_3(x) = \frac{e^\xi}{24} x^4, \quad 0 < \xi \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{e^0}{24} x^4 \leq r_3(x) \leq \frac{e^1}{24} x^4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^4}{24} \leq r_3(x) \leq \frac{3x^4}{24} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^4}{24} \leq e^x - (1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3) \leq \frac{3x^4}{24}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 \leq e^x \leq 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{3}{24}x^4.$$

$$r_n(x) = \frac{e^\xi}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \Rightarrow r_n(x^2) = \frac{e^\xi}{(n+1)!} x^{2n+2} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 r_n(x^2) dx =$$

$$= \frac{e^\xi}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} < \frac{3}{(2n+3)(n+1)!};$$

$$\frac{3}{(2n+3)(n+1)!} < 0,005 \Rightarrow n=5$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 (1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{6}x^6 + \frac{1}{24}x^8 + \frac{1}{120}x^{10}) dx +$$

$$+ \int_0^1 \frac{e^\xi}{6!} x^{12} dx = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{42} + \frac{1}{216} + \frac{1}{1320} = 1,46253.$$

### Övning 8.21 (Sid. 378)

#### Lösning

$$f(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow \forall n \geq 1: f^{(n)}(x) = \sin(x + n\frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(0) = \sin(\frac{n\pi}{2}) = \sin(2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2} = \cos k\pi = (-1)^k \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k-1)!} x^{2k-1} + r_n(x); \quad r_n(x) = \frac{\sin(\xi + n\pi/2)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$|r_n(x)| = \frac{|\sin(\xi + n\pi/2)|}{(2n+1)!} |x|^{2n+1} \leq \frac{|x|^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}).$$

### Övning 8.22 (Sid. 381)

#### Lösning

$$a) \ln(1+u) = u - \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \frac{1}{3}u^3 - \frac{1}{4}u^4 + O(u^5);$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^5) = O(x).$$

$$\ln(1 + \sin x) = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(x)^4 + O(x^5) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^4) + \frac{1}{3}(x)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(x)^4 + O(x^5) = \\
 &= x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + O(x^5) = \\
 &= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{12}x^4 + O(x^5).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \sin u = u - \frac{1}{6}u^3 + O(u^5) = O(u).$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + O(x^5);$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(\ln(1+x)) &= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2)^3 + O(x^5) = \\
 &= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}(x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^4) + O(x^5) = \\
 &= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + O(x^5) = \\
 &= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^5).
 \end{aligned}$$

### Övning 8.23 (Sid. 381)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \sqrt[3]{1+x} = (1+x)^{1/3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(1+x)^{-2/3} \Rightarrow f''(x) = \\
 &= -\frac{2}{9}(1+x)^{-5/3} \Rightarrow f'''(x) = \frac{10}{27}(1+x)^{-8/3} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{80}{81}(1+x)^{-11/3};
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = \frac{1}{3}, f''(0) = -\frac{2}{9}, f'''(0) = \frac{10}{27}, f^{(4)}(5) = -\frac{80}{81}(1+5)^{-11/3}$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{9}x^2 + \frac{5}{81}x^3 - \frac{10}{243}(1+5)^{-11/3}x^4, \quad 0 < x < 5.$$

### Övning 8.24 (Sid. 381)

Lösning nästa sida.

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{x \sin^3 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - (1 - x^2/2) + O(x^4))^2}{x \cdot (x + O(x^3))^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2/2 + O(x^4))^2}{x \cdot x^3(1 + O(x^2))^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4(1/2 + O(x^2))^2}{x^4(1 + O(x^2))^3} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1/2 + O(x^2))^2}{(1 + O(x^2))^3} = \frac{(1/2)^2}{1} = \frac{1}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{1+2x}}{\sin x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1) \sin x - x^2 \sqrt{1+2x}}{x^2 \sin x} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + x^2/2 + O(x^3))(x + O(x^3)) - x^2(1 + x + O(x^2))}{x^2(x + O(x^3))} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + x^3/2 - x^2 - x^3 + O(x^4)}{x^3(1 + O(x^2))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^3/2 + O(x^4)}{x^3(1 + O(x^2))} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1/2 + O(x)}{1 + O(x^2)} = \frac{-1/2}{1} = -\frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x - \arctan x} &= \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - (x - x^2/2 + O(x^3))}{x - (x - x^3/3 + O(x^5))} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2/2 + O(x^3)}{x^3/3 + O(x^5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2(1/2 + O(x))}{x^3(1/3 + O(x^2))} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1/2 + O(x)}{1/3 + O(x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/2 + O(x)}{1/3 + O(x^2)} = \infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{1/x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp\{\ln(\cos x)^{1/x}\} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp\left\{\frac{1}{x} \ln(\cos x)\right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp\left\{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4))\right\} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp\left\{\frac{1}{x}(-\frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^4))\right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \exp\left\{-\frac{x}{2} + O(x^3)\right\} = 1. \\
 \exp\{f(x)\} &= e^{f(x)}; \quad \exp_a\{f(x)\} = a^{f(x)}, \quad a > 0.
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \cos \pi x}{\sin \pi x} &= \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \cos \pi x}{\sin \pi x} = [t = x - 1] = \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+t} + \cos \pi(1+t)}{\sin \pi(1+t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+t} - \cos \pi t}{-\sin \pi t} = \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 0(t^2) - (1 + t/2 + 0(t^2))}{\pi t + 0(t^3)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t/2 + 0(t^2)}{\pi t + 0(t^3)} = \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t(-1/2 + 0(t))}{t(\pi + 0(t^2))} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1/2 + 0(t)}{\pi + 0(t^2)} = -\frac{1}{2\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f) \sqrt{x^2 - x} - x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} &= x \sqrt{1 - 1/x} - x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = x \left(1 - \frac{1}{2x} - \right. \\
 &= -\frac{1}{8x^2} + 0\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \left. \right) - x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{6x^3} + 0\left(\frac{1}{x^5}\right)\right) = x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8x} + 0\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) - \\
 &= x + \frac{1}{6x} + 0\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} + 0\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Öving 8.25 (Sid. 382)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{(1+ax)^{1/x^2}}{e^{2/x}} &= \frac{\exp\{\ln(1+ax)^{1/x^2}\}}{e^{2/x}} = \exp\left\{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+ax) - \frac{2}{x}\right\} = \\
 &= \exp\left\{\frac{1}{x^2} \left(ax - \frac{1}{2}a^2x^2 + 0(x^3)\right) - \frac{2}{x}\right\} = \exp\left\{\frac{a}{x} - \frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{2}{x} + 0(x)\right\} = \\
 &= e^{-a^2/2} \exp\left\{\frac{a-2}{x} + 0(x)\right\} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Öving 8.26 (Sid. 382)

#### Lösning

$$(1) \sin ax = ax + 0(x^3); \quad \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 0(x^3);$$

$$\sin ax - \ln(1+x) = (a-1)x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 0(x^3);$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) e^{ax} - \sqrt{1+2x} &= 1 + ax + \frac{1}{2}a^2x^2 - \left(1 + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 0(x^3)\right) = \\
 &= 1 + ax + \frac{1}{2}a^2x^2 - 1 - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 0(x^3) = (a-1)x + \frac{a^2+1}{2}x^2 + 0(x^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax - \ln(1+x)}{e^a - \sqrt{1+2x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a-1)x + x^2/2 + 0(x^3)}{(a-1)x + (a^2+1)x^2/2 + 0(x^3)} = \\
 &= (a-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2/2 + 0(x^3)}{x^2 + 0(x^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(1/2 + 0(x))}{x^2(1 + 0(x))} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Öving 8.27 (Sid. 382)

#### Lösning

$$a) f(x) = \sin\left(x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) - \ln(1+x)$$

$$(1) \sin u = u - \frac{1}{6}u^3 + 0(u^5); \quad x - \frac{1}{3}x^2 = 0(x);$$

$$\sin\left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x)^3 + 0(x^4) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + 0(x^4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \sin\left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) - \ln(1+x) &= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3\right) + 0(x^4) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}x^3 + 0(x^4) \Leftrightarrow f(x) - f(0) = x^3\left(-\frac{1}{2} + 0(x)\right) \approx -\frac{1}{2}x^3
 \end{aligned}$$

I närheten av origo (för små  $|x|$ ) växlar  $f$  tecken; origo är varken maximi- eller minipunkt.

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \ln(1+u) &= u - \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \frac{1}{3}u^3 - \frac{1}{4}u^4 + 0(u^5); \quad u = x + \frac{x^2}{2} = 0(x); \\
 \ln\left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) &= x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3}\left(x + \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)^3 - \frac{1}{4}\left(x\right)^4 +
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 +O(x^5) &= x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4) + \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^4) - \frac{x^4}{4} + O(x^5) = \\
 &= x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + O(x^5) = \\
 &= x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{8}x^4 + O(x^5); \quad \sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^5).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln(1+x + \frac{1}{2}x^2) - \sin x = \frac{1}{8}x^4 + O(x^5) = x^4(\frac{1}{8} + O(x))$$

För små  $|x|$  är  $f(x) \approx x^4 \geq 0$ , så origo är minipunkt.

### Övning 8.28 (Sid. 382)

#### Lösning

a)  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ ;

$f$  är kontinuerlig i  $x=0$  om  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$ ;

$$f(0) := \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1.$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

är den kontinuerliga utvidgningen av  $f$ .

Anm. Tecknet := utläses "är enligt definition lika med". Man använder även  $\triangleq$ .

b)  $f'(0) := \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x^3/6 + O(x^5) - x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-\frac{x^2}{6} + O(x^4)) = 0.$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos x}{x} - \frac{\sin x}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f''(0) &:= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\cos x}{x^2} - \frac{\sin x}{x^3} \right) = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} (1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + O(x^4)) - \frac{1}{x^3} (x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + O(x^5)) \right) = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} + O(x^2) - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{6} + O(x^2) \right) = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{1}{3} + O(x^2) \right) = -\frac{1}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Svar:  $f(0) = 1$ ;  $f'(0) = 0$ ;  $f''(0) = -\frac{1}{3}$ .

### Övning 8.29 (Sid. 382)

#### Lösning

(1)  $f(x) = \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{x^5}{5} + r_5(x)$ ;

$$r_5(x) = \frac{f^{(6)}(\xi)}{6!} x^6 = -\frac{5!}{6!(1+\xi)^6} x^6;$$

(2)  $x > 0 \Rightarrow \ln(1+x) - (x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5}) = -\frac{x^6}{6(1+\xi)^6} < 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(1+x) < x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5};$$

(3)  $x > 0 \Rightarrow \ln(1+x) - (x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}) = \frac{x^5}{5(1+\xi)^4} > 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(1+x) > x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}.$$

Ur (2) och (3) följer att

$$x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 < \ln(1+x) < x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{5}x^5.$$

$$(4) -1 < x < 0 \Rightarrow \ln(1+x) - \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5}\right) = -\frac{x^6}{6(1+x)^6} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(1+x) < x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5};$$

$$(5) -1 < x < 0 \Rightarrow \ln(1+x) - \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{5}\right) = \frac{x^5}{5(1+x)^4} < 0.$$

Endast den högra olikheten gäller för  $-1 < x < 0$

### Övning 8.30 (Sid. 382)

Lösning

$$f(x) = \cos\sqrt{x} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} x^k + r_n(x), |r_n(x)| < \frac{x^{n+1}}{(2n+2)!};$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2 \Rightarrow |r_n(x)| < \frac{2^{n+1}}{(2n+2)!} < 10^{-5} \Rightarrow n = 4, 5, 6, \dots$$

$$\text{Anm. } \cos t = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} t^{2k} + r_n(t), r_n(t) = \frac{\cos(\tau + n\pi/2)}{(2n+2)!} t^{2n+2}$$

$$\text{Resultat: } p(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{24}x^2 - \frac{1}{720}x^3 + \frac{1}{40320}x^4.$$

### Övning 8.31 (Sid. 382)

Lösning

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1} + r_n(x), r_n(x) = \frac{\sin(\xi + (n+1)\pi/2)}{(2n+3)!} x^{2n+3}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k} + \frac{\sin(\xi + (n+1)\pi/2)}{(2n+3)!} x^{2n+2}, 0 < \xi < 1.$$

$$\text{Anm. } D^n \cos x = \cos(x + n\pi/2), D^n \sin x = \sin(x + n\pi/2).$$

$$\int_0^1 r_n(x) dx = \frac{\sin(\xi + n\pi/2)}{(2n+3)!} \int_0^1 x^{2n+2} dx = \frac{\sin(\xi + n\pi/2)}{(2n+3)(2n+3)!};$$

$$\int_0^1 r_n(x) dx < 10^{-4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(2n+3)(2n+3)!} < 10^{-4} \Rightarrow n \geq 2.$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 - \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{120}x^4 + r_2(x) \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{600} + \int_0^1 r_2(x) dx = \frac{1703}{1800} + \frac{\sin(\xi + \pi)}{7 \cdot 7!} = \frac{1703}{1800} - \frac{\sin \xi}{7 \cdot 7!}.$$

$$\text{Svar: } \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \approx \frac{1703}{1800}.$$

### Övning 8.32 (Sid. 382)

Lösning

$$e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)!} + R_n, 0 < R_n < \frac{e}{n!} < \frac{3}{n!} \quad (1).$$

Antag att  $e = p/q$ , där  $p$  och  $q$  är positiva heltal.

Välj nu  $n > \max\{q, 3\}$ !

$$(n-1)! \frac{p}{q} = (n-1)! \left(1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)!}\right) + (n-1)! R_n \quad (2)$$

Eftersom  $n > q$  är VL i (2) heltal och följaktligen HL heltal. Men  $0 < (n-1)! R_n < \frac{3}{n} < 1$ , vilket är en motsägelse. Jag har ad absurdum visat att  $e$  är irrationellt.

## 9. Differentialekvationer

### Testöving 9.1 (Sid. 384)

#### Lösning

a)  $y = y(t) = \text{antalet bakterier vid tiden } t$ .  
 $\frac{dy}{dt} \propto y \Leftrightarrow y'(t) = k \cdot y(t)$ ,  $k$  proportionalitetskonstanten.

b)  $y(t) = \text{temperaturen vid tiden } t$ ;  $y_0 = \text{omgivningens temperatur}$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dt} \propto y - y_0 \Leftrightarrow y'(t) = k \cdot (y(t) - y_0), \quad k \text{ konstant.}$$

### Testöving 9.2 (Sid. 385)

#### Lösning

$$y = Ce^{-4x} \Rightarrow y' = -4Ce^{-4x} = -4y \Leftrightarrow y' + 4y = 0.$$

Svar: Endast till b).

### Testöving 9.3 (Sid. 385)

#### Lösning

$$y' = 1 - Ce^{-x} = -(-1 + Ce^{-x}) = x - (x - 1 + Ce^{-x}) = x - y.$$

Läter det konstant? Bättre att derivera...

$$y = x - 1 + Ce^{-x} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} VL = y' = 1 - Ce^{-x} \\ HL = x - y = x - (x - 1 + Ce^{-x}) = 1 - Ce^{-x} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow VL = HL$ ; lösning således.

$$y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow 0 - 1 + C = 1 \Leftrightarrow C = 2.$$

### Testöving 9.4 (Sid. 386)

#### Lösning

Riktningfälten finns uppritade i facit...

### Testöving 9.5 (Sid. 390)

#### Lösning

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 4y' + y = 0 &\Leftrightarrow y' + \frac{1}{4}y = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x}{4} \Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{x/4} \\ y'e^{x/4} + \frac{1}{4}e^{x/4}y &= 0 \Leftrightarrow (ye^{x/4})' = 0 \Leftrightarrow ye^{x/4} = C \Rightarrow y = Ce^{-x/4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } (x^2 + 1)y' = y \Leftrightarrow (x^2 + 1)y' - y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y' - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow F(x) = -\arctan x \Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{-\arctan x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (y \cdot e^{-\arctan x})' = 0 \Leftrightarrow ye^{-\arctan x} = C \Leftrightarrow y = C \cdot e^{\arctan x}$$

$$\text{Anm. } (x^2 + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = y \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln y = \arctan x + \ln C \Leftrightarrow y = Ce^{\arctan x}$$

Se lösningsmetoden om "separabla ekvationer".

c)  $y' - 2y = x \Rightarrow f(x) = -2 \Rightarrow F(x) = -2x \Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{2x} (=h(x))$   
 $e^{-2x} y' - 2e^{-2x} y = x e^{-2x} \Leftrightarrow (y e^{-2x})' = e^{-2x} \cdot x \Leftrightarrow y e^{-2x} =$   
 $= \int e^{-2x} \cdot x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \cdot x + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{x}{2} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} + C$   
 $\Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + C e^{2x} = \underline{\underline{C e^{2x} - \frac{2x+1}{4}}}$

d)  $y' + (1+2x)y = e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow f(x) = 1+2x \Rightarrow F(x) = x+x^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{x+x^2} \Rightarrow y' e^{x+x^2} + (1+2x)e^{x+x^2} y = e^x \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (e^{x+x^2} y)' = e^x \Leftrightarrow e^{x+x^2} y = e^x + C \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{y = e^{-x^2} + C e^{-x-x^2}}}$

### Testövning 9.6 (Sid. 390)

Lösning

$\frac{xy'+10y}{x} = \ln x, y(1) = 0.$   
 $y' + \frac{10}{x} y = \frac{\ln x}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{10}{x} \Rightarrow F(x) = 10 \ln x = \ln x^{10}$   
 $\Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{\ln x^{10}} = x^{10} \Rightarrow y' \cdot x^{10} + 10x^9 y = x^9 \ln x \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (y \cdot x^{10})' = x^9 \ln x \Leftrightarrow y \cdot x^{10} = \int x^9 \ln x dx = \frac{x^{10}}{10} \ln x -$   
 $-\frac{1}{10} \int x^{10} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^{10}}{10} \ln x - \frac{1}{10} \int x^9 dx = \frac{x^{10}}{10} \ln x - \frac{x^{10}}{100} + C$   
 $\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{10} \ln x - \frac{1}{100} + \frac{C}{x^{10}} \Rightarrow y(1) = C - \frac{1}{100},$   
 $y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow C - 1/100 = 0 \Leftrightarrow C = 1/100.$

Resultat:  $y = \frac{1}{10} \ln x + \frac{1-x^{10}}{100x^{10}}, x > 0.$

### Testövning 9.7 (Sid. 390)

Lösning

a)  $\frac{dv}{dt} = -k \Leftrightarrow v(t) = -kt + C \Rightarrow v(0) = C; (*)$

$v(0) = v_0 \Rightarrow C = v_0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{v(t) = v_0 - kt}}$

b)  $\frac{ds}{dt} = v_0 - kt \Rightarrow s(t) = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} kt^2 + C' \Rightarrow s(0) = C'; (**)$

$s(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C' = 0 \Rightarrow s = \underline{\underline{v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} kt^2}}$

$v(t) = 0 \Rightarrow v_0 - kt = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{v_0}{k} \Rightarrow s\left(\frac{v_0}{k}\right) = v_0 \cdot \frac{v_0}{k} - \frac{1}{2} k \left(\frac{v_0}{k}\right)^2 =$   
 $= \frac{v_0^2}{k} - \frac{v_0^2}{2k} = \underline{\underline{\frac{v_0^2}{2k}}}$

c)  $v(t) = 2v_0 - kt = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2v_0}{k} \Rightarrow s\left(\frac{2v_0}{k}\right) = 2v_0 \cdot \frac{2v_0}{k} - \frac{1}{2} k \left(\frac{2v_0}{k}\right)^2 =$   
 $= \frac{4v_0^2}{k} - \frac{2v_0^2}{k} = \frac{2v_0^2}{k} = 4 \cdot \frac{v_0^2}{2k};$  den fjordubblas.

Ans.  $v_0 \rightarrow 2v_0 \Rightarrow \frac{v_0^2}{2k} \rightarrow \frac{(2v_0)^2}{2k} = 4 \cdot \frac{v_0^2}{2k}$

### Övning 9.8 (Sid. 391)

Lösning

a)  $y' + \frac{1}{x} y = x \Leftrightarrow xy' + y = x^2 \Leftrightarrow (xy)' = x^2 \Leftrightarrow xy = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{y = \frac{1}{3} x^2 + \frac{C}{x}}}$

b)  $\underline{\underline{xy' + x^2 y = x^2}}, y(0) = 2.$

$y' + xy = x \Rightarrow f(x) = x \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{x^2/2} (=h(x));$



$$y'e^{x^2/2} + xe^{x^2/2}y = xe^{x^2/2} \Leftrightarrow (ye^{x^2/2})' = xe^{x^2/2} = (e^{x^2/2})' \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ye^{x^2/2} = e^{x^2/2} + C \Leftrightarrow y = 1 + Ce^{-x^2/2} \Rightarrow y(0) = 1 + C; (*)$$

$$y(0) = 2 \Rightarrow 1 + C = 2 \Leftrightarrow C = 1; \underline{y = 1 + e^{-x^2/2}}$$

stmn. För man dividera med  $x^2$ .  $x$  antar ju värdet 0. Det får man egentligen inte om man har begynnelsevärde där.

### Övning 9.9 (Sid. 391)

lösning

$$(1+x^2)y' - 2xy = (1+x^2)^2 \arctan x, y(0) = 1. \quad (y=?)$$

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

$$= -\ln(1+x^2) = \ln(1+x^2)^{-1} \Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{F(x)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2}y' - \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}y = \arctan x \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{y}{1+x^2}\right)' = \arctan x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y}{1+x^2} = \int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = x \arctan x -$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C \Leftrightarrow y = x(x^2+1) \arctan x - (x^2+1) \ln|x^2+1| + C(x^2+1).$$

$$y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{y = (x^2+1)(x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1))}$$

### Övning 9.10 (Sid. 391)

$x y'(x) + 2y(x) = \cos x, x > 0, y = ?$  Lösning följer.

$$y' + \frac{2}{x}y = \frac{\cos x}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow F(x) = 2 \ln x = \ln x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{\ln x^2} = x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 y' + 2xy = x \cos x \Leftrightarrow (x^2 y)' =$$

$$= x \cos x \Rightarrow x^2 y = \int \cos x \cdot x dx = \sin x \cdot x - \int \sin x \cdot 1 dx =$$

$$= x \sin x + \cos x + C \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{x \sin x + \cos x + C}{x^2}, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

### Övning 9.11 (Sid. 391)

lösning

a) Med y-axeln pekande nedåt fås:

$$y = \frac{1}{2}g \cdot t^2 \Leftrightarrow t^2 = 2y/g = 4/g \Rightarrow t = 2/\sqrt{g} \approx 0,64 \text{ sek.}$$

$$b) v = gt = g \cdot 2/\sqrt{g} = 2\sqrt{g} = 6,26 \text{ m/s.}$$

### Övning 9.12 (Sid. 391)

lösning

$$R \cdot i(t) + L \cdot i'(t) = E \Leftrightarrow i'(t) + \frac{R}{L}i(t) = \frac{E}{L} \Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{R}{L} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F(t) = \frac{Rt}{L} \Rightarrow \mu(t) = e^{Rt/L} \text{ integrerande faktor} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow i'(t)e^{Rt/L} + \frac{R}{L}e^{Rt/L}i(t) = \frac{E}{L}e^{Rt/L} \Leftrightarrow (i(t) \cdot e^{Rt/L})' =$$

$$= \frac{E}{L}e^{Rt/L} \Leftrightarrow i(t)e^{Rt/L} = \frac{E}{R}e^{Rt/L} + C, C \text{ konstant.}$$

$$i(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{E}{R} + C \Leftrightarrow C = -\frac{E}{R}$$

Resultat:  $i(t) = \frac{E}{R}(1 - e^{-Rt/L}), t \geq 0.$

### Testövning 9.13 (Sid. 393)

#### Lösning

$$a) yy' = x \Leftrightarrow 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Leftrightarrow 2y dy = 2x dx \Leftrightarrow \int 2y dy = \int 2x dx$$

$$= \int 2x dx \Leftrightarrow y^2 = x^2 + C \Leftrightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + C} \quad \vee \quad y = -\sqrt{x^2 + C}$$

$$(1) C > 0 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2) C < 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + C > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 > -C \Leftrightarrow |x| > \sqrt{-C}$$

b)  $y' = y^2 \Rightarrow y = 0$  en lösning, den s.k. triviala.

$$y \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^2} = dx \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int dx \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{y} = x + C \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{1}{x+C}$$

Denna lösning är definierad för  $x \neq -C$ .

$$c) y' = e^{x+y} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \cdot e^y \Leftrightarrow e^{-y} dy = e^x dx \Leftrightarrow -e^{-y} = e^x - C \Leftrightarrow e^{-y} = C - e^x \Leftrightarrow -y = \ln(C - e^x)$$

$$D_{\ln} = \mathbb{R}_+ \Rightarrow C - e^x > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x < C \Leftrightarrow x < \ln C, \quad C > 0$$

### Testövning 9.14 (Sid. 393)

#### Lösning

$$a) \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv, \quad v(0) = v_0$$

$$\frac{dv}{v} = -k dt \Rightarrow \int_{v_0}^v \frac{dv}{v} = -kt \Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{v}{v_0} = -kt \Leftrightarrow v = v_0 e^{-kt} \Leftrightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = v_0 e^{-kt} \Leftrightarrow s = v_0 \int_0^t e^{-k\tau} d\tau = \frac{v_0}{k} (1 - e^{-kt}) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_0}{k}$$

Bromssträckan är  $\frac{v_0}{k}$ ; bromstiden är "oändlig".

$$b) \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{v^2} = -k dt \Leftrightarrow -\int_{v_0}^v \frac{dv}{v^2} = kt \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{v_0} = kt \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{v_0} + kt \Leftrightarrow v = \frac{v_0}{1 + v_0 kt}, \quad k > 0$$

Bromstiden fås ur ekvationen  $v = 0$ ; den är oändligt stor.

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{v_0}{1 + v_0 kt} \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{k} \ln(1 + v_0 kt) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

Strm. J-verkligheten är bromssträckan ändlig...

### Övning 9.15 (Sid. 398)

#### Lösning

$$(1+x^2)y' = e^{-y} \Leftrightarrow e^y dy = \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \Rightarrow \int_0^y e^y dy = \int_0^x \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \Leftrightarrow e^y - 1 = \arctan x \Leftrightarrow e^y = 1 + \arctan x \Rightarrow y = \ln(1 + \arctan x);$$

$$1 + \arctan x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \arctan x > -1 \Leftrightarrow x > -\tan 1$$

Svar:  $y = \ln(1 + \arctan x), \quad x > -\tan 1$ .

### Övning 9.16 (Sid. 398)

#### Lösning

$$a) \frac{xy'}{x} + y^2 = 1, \quad x > 0; \quad y(1) = 1/3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - y^2; \quad 1 - y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \pm 1$$

$y = \pm 1$ , de stationära lösningarna, uppfyller

inte tvivillkorat  $y(1) = 1/3$  och förkastas därför  
linjerna  $y = \pm 1$  delar  $xy$ -planet i tre delar:

$$y < -1, -1 < y < 1 \text{ och } y > 1.$$

$y(1) = 1/3$ , så jag använder bandet  $x \geq 0, -1 < y < 1$ .

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{1-y^2} dy = \frac{2}{x} dx \Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{1}{1+y} + \frac{1}{1-y} \right) dy = \frac{2}{x} dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{1/3}^y \left( \frac{1}{1+\eta} + \frac{1}{1-\eta} \right) d\eta = \int_1^x \frac{2}{\xi} d\xi \Leftrightarrow \left[ \ln \frac{1+\eta}{1-\eta} \right]_{1/3}^y = [2 \ln \xi]_1^x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{1+y}{1-y} = \ln 2 + \ln x^2 = \ln 2x^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1+y}{1-y} = 2x^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y+1}{y-1} = -2x^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{2}{y-1} = -2x^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{1-y} = 1 + 2x^2 \Leftrightarrow 1-y = \frac{2}{1+2x^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 1 - \frac{2}{1+2x^2} = 1 - \frac{2}{2x^2+1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x^2-1}{2x^2+1}, x > 0.$$

$$b) \quad xy' + y^2 = 1, x > 0; y(1) = 1.$$

Enligt utredningen ovan är  $y = 1$  den sökta  
lösningen.

Övning 9.17 (Sid. 399)

lösning

$$y' = +k(a-y)(b-y), y = y(t); y(0) = 0.$$

$$\frac{dy}{(a-y)(b-y)} = k dt \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a-b} \left( \frac{1}{a-y} + \frac{1}{b-y} \right) dy = k dt \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_0^y \left( \frac{1}{a-\eta} + \frac{1}{b-\eta} \right) d\eta = k(a-b) \int_0^t d\tau \Leftrightarrow \left[ \ln \frac{a-\eta}{b-\eta} \right]_0^y = k(a-b)t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{a-y}{b-y} = \ln \frac{a}{b} + k(a-b)t = \ln \frac{a}{b} e^{k(a-b)t} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a-y}{b-y} =$$

$$= \frac{a}{b} e^{k(a-b)t} \Leftrightarrow a-y = (b-y) \frac{a}{b} e^{k(a-b)t} = a e^{k(a-b)t} -$$

$$- y \frac{a}{b} e^{k(a-b)t} \Leftrightarrow \left( 1 - \frac{a}{b} e^{k(a-b)t} \right) y = a(1 - e^{k(a-b)t})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = ab \cdot \frac{1 - e^{k(a-b)t}}{b - a e^{k(a-b)t}}, t > 0.$$

Testövning 9.18 (Sid. 400)

lösning

$$y_1'' + ay_1' + by_1 = f_1(x), y = y(x).$$

$$\forall c \in \mathbb{R}: y = cy_1 \Rightarrow (cy_1)'' + a(cy_1)' + b(cy_1) = cy_1'' + cay_1' +$$

$$+ cby_1 = c(y_1'' + ay_1' + by_1) = cf_1(x).$$

Testövning 9.19 (Sid. 400)

lösning

$$\begin{cases} y_1'' + ay_1' + by_1 = f_1(x) \\ y_2'' + ay_2' + by_2 = f_2(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow (7y_1 - 3y_2)'' + a(7y_1 - 3y_2)' +$$

$$+ b(7y_1 - 3y_2) = (7y_1'' - 3y_2'') + a(7y_1' - 3y_2') + b(7y_1 - 3y_2) =$$

$$= 7(y_1'' + ay_1' + by_1) - 3(y_2'' + ay_2' + by_2) = 7f_1(x) - 3f_2(x).$$

Svar:  $g(x) = 7y_1(x) - 3y_2(x).$

Svaret borde kunna skrivas ner direkt.

### Testövning 9.20 (Sid. 404)

lösning

a)  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$

$$y = e^{rx} \Rightarrow y' = ry \Rightarrow y'' = r^2 y \Rightarrow y'' - 3y' + 2y =$$

$$= (r^2 - 3r + 2)y = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 1 \vee r = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^x \vee y = e^{2x} \Rightarrow \underline{y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

b)  $y'' + 4y = 0$

$$r^2 + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = \pm 2i \Leftrightarrow y = e^{2ix} \vee y = e^{-2ix} \Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{2ix} +$$

$$+ C_2 e^{-2ix} = (C_1 + C_2) \cos 2x + i(C_1 - C_2) \sin 2x = \underline{A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x}.$$

c)  $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$

$$r^2 + 2r + 1 = (r+1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = r_1 = r_2 = -1 \Rightarrow y = e^{-x} \vee y = x e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x} = \underline{(C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x}}.$$

d)  $y'' + 6y' + 25y = 0$

$$r^2 + 6r + 25 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = -3 \pm 4i \Rightarrow y = e^{-3x} \cos 4x \vee y = e^{-3x} \sin 4x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = C_1 e^{-3x} \cos 4x + C_2 e^{-3x} \sin 4x = \underline{e^{-3x} (C_1 \cos 4x + C_2 \sin 4x)}.$$

### Testövning 9.21 (Sid. 404)

$$y'' - y' - 6y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - r - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = -2 \vee r = 3 \Rightarrow y = e^{2x} \vee$$

$$\vee y = e^{3x} \Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{3x}, C_1, C_2 \text{ konstanter.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |y(x)| < \infty \Rightarrow C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{y = C_1 e^{-2x}}, C_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

### Testövning 9.22 (Sid. 404)

lösning

$$y'' + k^2 y = 0, \underline{y(0) = y(1) = 0}$$

(1)  $r^2 + k^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = ik \Rightarrow y = C_1 \cos kx + C_2 \sin kx, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$

(2)  $y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = C_2 \sin kx$

(3)  $y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin k = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}_+.$

Resultat:  $y = C \sin n\pi x, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

### Övning 9.23 (Sid. 406)

lösning

a)  $y'' - y = x^2$

(1)  $y'' - y = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 1 \vee r = -1 \Leftrightarrow y = e^x \vee y = e^{-x} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(2)  $y_p = ax^2 + b \Rightarrow y_p'' = 2a \Rightarrow y_p'' - y_p = 2a - ax^2 - b =$

$$= -ax^2 + 2a - b = x^2 \Leftrightarrow -a = 1 \wedge 2a - b = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = -1 \wedge b = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y_p = -x^2 - 2}.$$

Resultat:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - x^2 - 2$ . ( $y = y_h + y_p$ )

b)  $y'' + 2y' - 3y = 1 - 6x$

(1)  $y'' + 2y' - 3y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + 2r - 3 = (r-1)(r+3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 1 \vee r = -3$

$\Leftrightarrow y = e^x \vee y = e^{-3x} \Rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-3x}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(2)  $y_p = ax + b \Rightarrow y'_p = a \Rightarrow y''_p = 0 \Rightarrow y'_p + 2y_p - 3y_p =$

$= 0 + 2a - 3(ax + b) = 2a - 3b - 3ax = 1 - 6x \Leftrightarrow 2a - 3b = 1 \wedge$

$\wedge -3a = -6 \Leftrightarrow a = 2 \wedge b = 1 \Rightarrow y_p = 2x + 1$ .

Resultat:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-3x} + 2x + 1$ .

c)  $y'' - 3y' = x^2$

(1)  $y'' - 3y' = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 - 3r = 0 \Leftrightarrow r(r-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 0 \vee r = 3$

$\Rightarrow y = 1 \vee y = e^{3x} \Rightarrow y_h = C_1 + C_2 e^{3x}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(2)  $y_p = x(ax^2 + bx + c) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx \Rightarrow y'_p = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$

$\Rightarrow y''_p = 6ax + 2b \Rightarrow y''_p - 3y'_p = 6ax + 2b - 3(3ax^2 + 2bx + c) =$

$= -9ax^2 + (6a - 6b)x + 2b - 3c = x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \Leftrightarrow -9a = 1$

$\wedge 6a - 6b = 0 \wedge 2b - 3c = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = b = -\frac{1}{9} \wedge c = -\frac{2}{27} \Rightarrow$

$y_p = -\frac{1}{9}x^3 - \frac{1}{9}x^2 - \frac{2}{27}x$ .

Resultat:  $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{3x} - \frac{1}{27}(3x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x), C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

d)  $4y'' - 12y' + 9y = 9(x^2 - x)$ .

(1)  $4y'' - 12y' + 9y = 0 \Rightarrow 4r^2 - 12r + 9 = (2r-3)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow r = r_1 = r_2 = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow y_h = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{3x/2}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(2)  $y_p = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow y'_p = 2ax + b \Rightarrow y''_p = 2a$ .

$4y''_p - 12y'_p + 9y_p = 4 \cdot 2a - 12(2ax + b) + 9(ax^2 + bx + c) =$

$= 8a - 24ax - 12b + 9ax^2 + 9bx + 9c = 9ax^2 + (-24a + 9b)x -$

$-12b + 9c = 9x^2 - 9x + 0 \Leftrightarrow 9a = 9 \wedge -24a + 9b = -9 \wedge$

$\wedge -12b + 9c = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 1 \wedge 9b = 15 \wedge 3c = 4b \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow a = 1 \wedge b = \frac{5}{3} \wedge c = \frac{20}{9} \Rightarrow y_p = x^2 + \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{20}{9}$ .

Resultat:  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{3x/2} + x^2 + \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{20}{9}$ .

Testorning 9.24 (Sid. 406)

lösning

(1)  $r_1 = -4 \wedge r_2 = 3 \Rightarrow (r+4)(r-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 + r - 12 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow y'' + y' - 12y = 0$ .

(2)  $y_p = x^3 - x \Rightarrow y''_p + y'_p - 12y_p = 6x + 3x^2 - 1 - 12x^3 + 12x = 18x +$

$+3x^2 - 12x^3 - 1$ .

Resultat:  $y'' + y' - 12y = -1 + 18x + 3x^2 - 12x^3$ .



### Testövning 9.25 (Sid. 408)

#### lösning

a)  $y'' + 2y' - 8y = e^{5x}$ .

(1)  $y'' + 2y' - 8y = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 + 2r - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 2 \vee r = -4 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow y = e^{2x} \vee y = e^{-4x} \Rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-4x}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(2)  $y_p = e^{5x} \Rightarrow y'_p = 5y_p \Rightarrow y''_p = 5y'_p = 25y_p$ ;

$25y_p + 10y_p - 8y_p = e^{5x} \Leftrightarrow 27y_p = e^{5x} \Leftrightarrow y_p = \frac{1}{27}e^{5x}$ .

Resultat:  $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-4x} + \frac{1}{27}e^{5x}$ .

Anm. Samma  $y_p$  fås vid antagelsen  $y_p = Ae^{5x}$ .

b)  $y'' + 2y' - 8y = e^{2x}$ .

$y_p = A x e^{2x} \Rightarrow y'_p = A(2x+1)e^{2x} \Rightarrow y''_p = A(4x+4)e^{2x}$ ;

$VL = y''_p + 2y'_p - 8y_p = A(4x+4+4x+2-8x)e^{2x} = 6Ae^{2x} =$

$= e^{2x} = HL \Leftrightarrow 6A = 1 \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow y_p = \frac{1}{6} x e^{2x}$ .

Resultat:  $y = (C_1 + \frac{1}{6}x)e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-4x}$ .

### Testövning 9.26 (Sid. 409)

#### lösning

$y'' - 2y' = e^{2x}(x^2 + x - 3), y(0) = y'(0) = 2$ .

(1)  $y = ze^{2x} \Rightarrow y' = (z' + 2z)e^{2x} \Rightarrow y'' = (z'' + 4z' + 4z)e^{2x}$ ;

$y'' - 2y' = (z'' + 4z' + 4z - 2z' - 4z)e^{2x} = (z'' + 2z')e^{2x} =$   
 $= e^{2x}(x^2 + x - 3) \Leftrightarrow z'' + 2z' = x^2 + x - 3$ .

(2)  $y(x) = z(x)e^{2x} \Rightarrow y(0) = z(0) = 2$ .

$y'(x) = (z'(x) + 2z(x))e^{2x} \Rightarrow y'(0) = z'(0) + 2z(0) \Rightarrow z'(0) = -2$ .

(3)  $z'' + 2z' = x^2 + x - 3, z(0) = 2, z'(0) = -2; y = ze^{2x}$ .

$z'' + 2z' = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 + 2r = r(r+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 0 \vee r = -2 \Rightarrow z = 1 \vee$

$\vee z = e^{-2x} \Rightarrow z_h = C_1 + C_2 e^{-2x}$ .

$z_p = x(ax^2 + bx + c) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx \Rightarrow z'_p = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow z''_p = 6ax + 2b \Rightarrow z''_p + 2z'_p = 6ax + 2b + 2(3ax^2 + 2bx + c) =$

$= 6ax^2 + (6a + 4b)x + 2b + 2c = x^2 + x - 3 \Leftrightarrow 6a = 1 \wedge$

$\wedge 6a + 4b = 1 \wedge 2b + 2c = -3 \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1}{6} \wedge b = 0 \wedge c = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow z_p = \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x$ .

(4)  $z = C_1 + C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 \Rightarrow z(0) = C_1 + C_2$ ;

$z' = -2C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Rightarrow z'(0) = -2C_2 - \frac{3}{2}$ ;

$\begin{cases} z(0) = 2 \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 = 2 \\ z'(0) = -2 \Rightarrow -2C_2 - \frac{3}{2} = -2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{7}{4} \\ C_2 = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = \frac{7}{4} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} -$

$-3x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 \Leftrightarrow y = (\frac{7}{4} - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{6}x^3)e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4}$ .

Öving 9.27 (Sid. 409)lösning

$$y'' + y' - 6y = e^{3x}, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |y(x)| < \infty, y(0) = 2.$$

$$(1) y'' + y' - 6y = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 + r - 6 = (r+3)(r-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = -3 \vee r = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = e^{3x} \vee y = e^{2x} \Leftrightarrow y_h = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^{2x}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(2) y_p = A e^{3x} \Rightarrow y_p'' + y_p' - 6y_p = 9y_p + 3y_p - 6y_p = 6y_p = e^{3x} \Leftrightarrow y_p = \frac{1}{6} e^{3x}.$$

$$(3) y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{6} e^{3x};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |y(x)| < \infty \Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{6} e^{3x}; (*)$$

$$y(0) = 2 \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} C_2 + \frac{1}{6} = 2 \Leftrightarrow C_2 = \frac{11}{6}.$$

$$\text{Resultat: } y = \frac{1}{6} (11e^{2x} + e^{3x}).$$

Öving 9.28 (Sid. 409)lösning

$$a) y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^x + 4x$$

$$(1) y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} \quad (\text{Se 9.20 a}).$$

$$(2) y = e^x \text{ ingår i } y_h, \text{ för } C_1 = 1 \text{ och } C_2 = 0, \text{ så jag}$$

ansätter som  $y_p$  funktionen  $y_p = ax e^x + bx + c$ .

$$y_p = ax e^x + bx + c \Rightarrow y_p' = a(x+1)e^x + b \Rightarrow y_p'' = a(x+2)e^x;$$

$$VL = y_p'' - 3y_p' + 2y_p = a(x+2-3x-3+2x)e^x - 3b + 2bx + 2c =$$

$$= a(-1)e^x + 2bx - 3b + 2c;$$

$$HL = e^x + 4x;$$

$$VL = HL \Rightarrow -a = 1 \wedge 2b = 4 \wedge -3b + 2c = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 2 \\ c = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Resultat: } y = (C_1 - x)e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + 2x + 3.$$

$$b) y'' + 2y' + y = e^x - e^{-x}$$

$$y = z e^{-x} \Rightarrow y' = (z' - z)e^{-x} \Rightarrow y'' = (z'' - 2z' + z)e^{-x};$$

$$VL = y'' + 2y' + y = (z'' - 2z' + z + 2z' - 2z + z)e^{-x} = z'' e^{-x};$$

$$VL = HL = e^x - e^{-x} \Rightarrow z'' e^{-x} = e^x - e^{-x} \Leftrightarrow z'' = e^{2x} - 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z' = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - x + C_1 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C_1 x + C_2.$$

$$\text{Resultat: } y = \frac{1}{4} e^x + (C_2 + C_1 x - \frac{1}{2} x^2) e^{-x}.$$

Öving 9.29 (Sid. 409)lösning

$$y'' + 4y = 0; y(0) = 4, y'(0) = 0 \quad (y = y(t)).$$

$$r^2 + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = \pm 2i \Rightarrow y = C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t.$$

$$y(0) = 4 \Rightarrow C_1 = 4 \Rightarrow y = 4 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t \Rightarrow y' = -8 \sin 2t +$$

$$+2C_2 \cos 2t \Rightarrow y'(0) = 2C_2; \quad y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0.$$

$$y = 4 \cos 2t_0 = 0 \Rightarrow 2t_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Resultat:  $y = 4 \cos 2t_0; \quad t_0 = \pi/4.$

### Testövning 9.30 (Sid. 414)

#### Lösning

a)  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 25 \cos x$

(1)  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (r+2)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$r = r_1 = r_2 = -2 \Rightarrow y = e^{-2x} \vee y = x e^{-2x} \Rightarrow \underline{y_h = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-2x}}$$

(2)  $u'' + 4u' + 4u = 25e^{ix}, \quad y_p = \operatorname{Re}\{u_p\}.$

$$u_p = A e^{ix} \Rightarrow u'_p = A i e^{ix} \Rightarrow u''_p = -A e^{ix};$$

$$VL = u''_p + 4u'_p + 4u_p = A(-1 + 4i + 4)e^{ix} = A(3 + 4i)e^{ix};$$

$$VL = HL = 5^2 e^{ix} \Rightarrow A \cdot (3 + 4i) = 25 \Leftrightarrow A(3 + 4i)(3 - 4i) =$$

$$= 25(3 - 4i) \Leftrightarrow A = 3 - 4i \Rightarrow u_p = (3 - 4i)e^{ix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p = \operatorname{Re}\{3 \cos x + 4 \sin x + i(3 \sin x - 4 \cos x)\} =$$

$$= 3 \cos x + 4 \sin x.$$

Resultat:  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-2x} + 3 \cos x + 4 \sin x.$

b)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x} + \sin x$

(1)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 - 6r + 9 = (r-3)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = r_1 = r_2 = 3$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{3x} \vee y = x e^{3x} \Rightarrow \underline{y_h = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{3x}, \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x}$

$$y = z e^{3x} \Rightarrow y' = (z' + 3z) e^{3x} \Rightarrow y'' = (z'' + 6z' + 9z) e^{3x};$$

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = (z'' + 6z' + 9z - 6z' - 18z + 9z) e^{3x} = z'' e^{3x} = e^{3x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z'' = 1 \Rightarrow z' = x \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Rightarrow \underline{y_p = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{3x}}$$

(3)  $u'' - 6u' + 9u = e^{ix}, \quad y_p = \operatorname{Im} u_p.$

$$u_p = A e^{ix} \Rightarrow u'_p = A i e^{ix} \Rightarrow u''_p = -A e^{ix};$$

$$VL = u''_p - 6u'_p + 9u_p = A(-1 - 6i + 9) e^{ix} = A(8 - 6i) e^{ix};$$

$$HL = e^{ix} \Rightarrow A \cdot (8 - 6i) = 1 \Leftrightarrow A(8 - 6i)(8 + 6i) = 8 + 6i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 100A = 8 + 6i \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{4 + 3i}{50} \Rightarrow u_p = \frac{1}{50} (4 + 3i) e^{ix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{50} (4 \cos x - 3 \sin x + i(4 \sin x + 3 \cos x)) \Rightarrow y_p = \operatorname{Im} u_p =$$

$$= \frac{1}{50} (4 \sin x + 3 \cos x).$$

Resultat:  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x + \frac{1}{2} x^2) e^{3x} + \frac{1}{50} (4 \sin x + 3 \cos x).$

c)  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^{3x} \sin x.$

(1)  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}, \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (9.20a)}$

(2)  $u'' - 3u' + 2u = e^{(3+i)x}, \quad y_p = \operatorname{Im} u_p.$

$$u_p = A e^{(3+i)x} \Rightarrow u'_p = (3+i)u_p \Rightarrow u''_p = (3+i)^2 u_p = (8+6i)u_p$$

$$u_p'' - 3u_p' + 2u_p = (8 + 6i - 9 - 3i + 1)u_p = 3iu_p = e^{(3+i)x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u_p = \frac{i}{3} e^{(3+i)x} \Rightarrow y_p = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \cos x.$$

Resultat:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \cos x.$

d)  $y'' - 6y' + 10y = e^{3x} \sin x$

$$y = z e^{3x} \Rightarrow y' = (z' + 3z) e^{3x} \Rightarrow y'' = (z'' + 6z' + 9z) e^{3x};$$

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = (z'' + 6z' + 9z - 6z' - 18z + 10z) e^{3x} = (z'' + z) e^{3x};$$

$$(z'' + z) e^{3x} = e^{3x} \sin x \Leftrightarrow \underline{z'' + z = \sin x.}$$

(1)  $z'' + z = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{z_h = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x.}$

(2)  $\sin x$  ingår i  $z_h$  (för  $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1$ ), så jag ansätter som partikulärlösning

$$z_p = Ax \cos x.$$

Ansatsen ska vara udda, ty  $HL = \sin x$  är det och detsamma måste vara  $VL = z_p'' + z_p$ .

Man ska komma ihåg att  $f$  udda  $\Rightarrow f'$  jämn  $\Rightarrow f''$  udda osv, s.a  $f'' + f$  udda.

$$\begin{aligned} z_p &= Ax \cos x \Rightarrow z_p' = A(\cos x - x \sin x) \Rightarrow z_p'' = \\ &= A(-2 \sin x - x \cos x) = -2A \sin x - z_p \Leftrightarrow z_p'' + z_p = \\ &= -2A \sin x = \sin x \Leftrightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow z_p = -\frac{1}{2} x \cos x; \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $z'' + z = \sin x \Leftrightarrow z = (C_1 - \frac{x}{2}) \cos x + C_2 \sin x.$

Resultat:  $y = e^{3x} ((C_1 - x/2) \cos x + C_2 \sin x).$

Testövning 9.31 (Sid. 414)

Lösning

$$m y''(t) + k y(t) = F(t) \Rightarrow \underline{y'' + \omega^2 y = \frac{1}{m} \sin \omega t.}$$

Jag har satt  $\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$

(1)  $y'' + \omega^2 y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y(t) = C_1 \cos \omega t + C_2 \sin \omega t = y_h(t).$

(2)  $\sin \omega t$  ingår i  $y_h$  (för  $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1$ ), så jag ansätter som partikulärlösning funktionen

$$y_p = A \cdot t \cos \omega t.$$

$$y_p'' + \omega^2 y_p = -2A \omega \sin \omega t = \frac{1}{m} \sin \omega t \Leftrightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2m\omega}$$

(3)  $y = (C_1 - \frac{t}{2\sqrt{mk}}) \cos \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t$ ; denna växer till beloppet obegränsat. Fenomenet går under namnet resonanskatastrof.

Testövning 9.32 (Sid. 416)

Lösning

a)  $(D+a)^2 f(x) = (D+a)((D+a)f(x)) = (D+a)(Df(x) + af(x)) =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= D(Df(x) + af(x)) + a(Df(x) + af(x)) = D^2f(x) + aDf(x) + \\
 &+ aDf(x) + a^2f(x) = D^2f(x) + 2aDf(x) + a^2f(x) = \\
 &= \underline{(D^2 + 2aD + a^2)f(x)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad (D+a)^3 f(x) &= (D+a)(D+a)^2 f(x) = (D+a)(D^2f(x) + \\
 &+ 2aDf(x) + a^2f(x)) = D(D^2f(x) + 2aDf(x) + a^2f(x)) + \\
 &+ a(D^2f(x) + 2aDf(x) + a^2f(x)) = D^3f(x) + 2aD^2f(x) + \\
 &+ a^2Df(x) + aD^2f(x) + 2a^2Df(x) + a^3f(x) = D^3f(x) + \\
 &+ 3aD^2f(x) + 3a^2Df(x) + a^3f(x) = \underline{(D^3 + 3aD^2 + 3a^2D + a^3)f(x)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Testövning 9.33 (Sid. 416)

Lösning

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad y = ze^{ax} &\Rightarrow y' = z'e^{ax} + z \cdot ae^{ax} = (z' + az)e^{ax} \Rightarrow y'' = \\
 &= (z'' + az')e^{ax} + (z' + az)ae^{ax} = (z'' + 2az' + a^2z)e^{ax} \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow y''' = (z''' + 2az'' + a^2z')e^{ax} + (z'' + 2az' + a^2z)ae^{ax} = \\
 &= (z''' + 2az'' + a^2z' + az'' + 2a^2z' + a^3z)e^{ax} = (z''' + 3az'' + \\
 &+ 3a^2z' + a^3z)e^{ax}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad y'' &= D^2 e^{ax} z = e^{ax} (D+a)^2 z = e^{ax} (z'' + 2az' + a^2z); \\
 y''' &= D^3 e^{ax} z = e^{ax} (D+a)^3 z = e^{ax} (z''' + 3az'' + \\
 &+ 3a^2z' + a^3z), \text{ enl. föregående testövning.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Testövning 9.34 (Sid. 416)

Lösning

En linjär homogen DE av andra ordningen kan skrivas

$$y'' + ay' + by = 0, \quad y = y(x) \quad (1)$$

eller med derivatoroperatorn  $D$ :

$$(D^2 + aD + b)y(x) = 0 \quad (2)$$

Om vi inför polynomiet

$$P(r) = r^2 + ar + b \quad (3)$$

är det naturligt att skriva DE (1) på formen

$$P(D)y = D^2y + aDy + by = 0. \quad (4)$$

En första ordningens DE med konstanta koefficienter kan skrivas

$$y' - ry = 0 \text{ eller } (D-r)y = 0 \quad (5)$$

Denna har lösningen  $y = Ce^{rx}$ . Det ligger därför nära till hands att undersöka om exp-funktionen kan vara lösning också till  $P(D)y = 0$ . Eftersom  $De^{rx} = re^{rx}$  får vi



$$P(D)e^{rx} = D^2e^{rx} + aDe^{rx} + be^{rx} = (r^2 + ar + b)e^{rx} = P(r)e^{rx}; \quad (6)$$

Exp-funktionen  $e^{rx}$  är alltså lösning precis då  $r$  är rot till ekvationen  $P(r) = 0$ . Denna ekvation, den karakteristiska ekvationen, kan ha två olika rötter  $r_1 \neq r_2$  eller en dubbelrot  $r_0$ .  $P(r)$  kan faktoriseras således enligt

$$P(r) = (r - r_1)(r - r_2) \quad (7)$$

eller om dubbelrot förekommer

$$P(r) = (r - r_0)^2 \quad (8)$$

DE (4) kan därför skrivas

$$P(D)y = (D - r_1)(D - r_2)y = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\text{eller } P(D)y = (D - r_0)^2 y = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$(1) \quad u = (D - r_2)y \Rightarrow (D - r_1)u = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = C_1 e^{r_1 x} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow (D - r_2)y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} \Leftrightarrow y' - r_2 y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow e^{-r_2 x} y' - r_2 e^{-r_2 x} y = C_1 e^{(r_1 - r_2)x} \Leftrightarrow (e^{-r_2 x} y)' = C_1 e^{(r_1 - r_2)x}$$

(2) Om  $r_1 \neq r_2$  har vi

$$e^{-r_2 x} y = \frac{C_1}{r_1 - r_2} e^{(r_1 - r_2)x} + C_2 \Leftrightarrow y = A e^{r_1 x} + B e^{r_2 x}$$

(3) Om  $r_1 = r_2 = r_0$ , så har vi ekvationen

$$D(e^{r_0 x} y) = C_1$$

som har lösningen

$$e^{r_0 x} y = C_1 x + C_2 \Leftrightarrow y = (C_1 x + C_2) e^{r_0 x}$$

Testövning 9.35 (Sid. 416)

lösning

$$y'' + ay' + by = f(x), \quad y = y(x); \quad y_1 = e^{r_1 x} \text{ lösning}$$

$$y = z \cdot y_1 \Rightarrow y' = z' \cdot y_1 + z \cdot y_1' \Rightarrow y'' = z'' \cdot y_1 + 2z' \cdot y_1' + z \cdot y_1'' \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow y'' + ay' + by = z'' \cdot y_1 + 2z' \cdot y_1' + z \cdot y_1'' + a(z' \cdot y_1 + z \cdot y_1') + b \cdot z \cdot y_1 = \\ = z'' \cdot y_1 + (2y_1' + ay_1)z' + z \cdot (y_1'' + ay_1' + by_1) = f(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z'' e^{r_1 x} + (2r_1 + a)z' e^{r_1 x} = f(x) \Leftrightarrow z'' + (2r_1 + a)z' = f(x) e^{-r_1 x}$$

$$u = z' \Rightarrow u' + (2r_1 + a)u = f(x) e^{-r_1 x} \quad (1:a \text{ ordningens})$$

Testövning 9.36 (Sid. 418)

lösning

$$a) \quad y''' - 3y' + 2y = 0$$

$$r^3 - 3r + 2 = (r-1)^2(r+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = r_1 = r_2 = 1 \vee r = -2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^x \vee y = x e^x \vee y = e^{-2x} \Rightarrow y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^x + C_3 e^{-2x}$$

b)  $y^{(4)} - 3y'' - 4y = 0$

$$r^4 - 3r^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (r^2 + 1)(r^2 - 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = \pm i \vee r = \pm 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \underline{C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + C_3 e^{2x} + C_4 e^{-2x}}, \quad C_i \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Testöving 9.37 (Sid. 418)

Lösning

$$r = r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = -3 + 4i \quad \text{och} \quad r = r_4 = r_5 = r_6 = -3 - 4i \quad \text{ger}$$

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2) e^{(-3+4i)x} + (C_4 + C_5 x + C_6 x^2) e^{(-3-4i)x}$$

$$= e^{-3x} ((C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2) e^{4ix} + (C_4 + C_5 x + C_6 x^2) e^{-4ix})$$

$$= e^{-3x} ((C_1 + C_4) + x(C_2 + C_5) + x^2(C_3 + C_6)) \cos 4x +$$

$$+ ((C_1 - C_4)i + x(C_2 - C_5)i + x^2(C_3 - C_6)i) \sin 4x =$$

$$= e^{-3x} ((k_1 + k_2 x + k_3 x^2) \cos 4x + (k_4 + k_5 x + k_6 x^2) \sin 4x).$$

Anm.  $k_1, \dots, k_6$  kan alltid väljas reella.

Ett uttryck av typ  $e^{\lambda x} P(x) \cos \mu x$  eller

$e^{\lambda x} P(x) \sin \mu x$  kallas exponentialmonom

Testöving 9.38 (Sid. 420)

Lösning

a)  $y''' - y'' - 4y' - 4y = 2 - 4x.$

(1)  $y''' + y'' - 4y' - 4y = 0 \Rightarrow r^3 + r^2 - 4r - 4 = r^2(r+1) - 4(r+1) =$

$$= (r+1)(r^2 - 4) = (r+1)(r-2)(r+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = -1 \vee r = \pm 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-x} \vee y = e^{2x} \vee y = e^{-2x} \Rightarrow \underline{y_h = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x} + C_3 e^{-2x}}$$

(2)  $y_p = ax + b \Rightarrow y_p' = a \Rightarrow y_p'' = y_p''' = 0.$

$$y_p''' + y_p'' - 4y_p' - 4y_p = -4a - 4ax - 4b = 2 - 4x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -4a = -4 \wedge -4a - 4b = 2 \Leftrightarrow a = 1 \wedge b = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

Resultat:  $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + C_3 e^{2x} + x - \frac{3}{2}.$

b)  $y''' - y'' - 2y' = 4x + 3$

(1)  $y''' - y'' - 2y' = 0 \Rightarrow r^3 - r^2 - 2r = r(r^2 - r - 2) = r(r+1)(r-2) =$

$$= 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 0 \vee r = -1 \vee r = 2 \Rightarrow y = 1 \vee y = e^{-x} \vee y = e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y_h = C_1 + C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 e^{2x}}.$$

(2)  $y_p = x(ax + b) = ax^2 + bx \Rightarrow y_p' = 2ax + b \Rightarrow y_p'' = 2a \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow y_p''' - y_p'' - 2y_p' = -2a - 2(2ax + b) = -4ax - 2a - 2b =$$

$$= 4x + 3 \Leftrightarrow -4a = 4 \wedge -2a - 2b = 3 \Leftrightarrow a = -1 \wedge b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Resultat:  $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 e^{2x} - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x.$

c)  $y''' - y = e^x + \sin x$

(1)  $y''' - y = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^3 - 1 = (r-1)(r^2 + r + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r_1 = 1 \\ r_2 = (-1 - \sqrt{3}i)/2 \\ r_3 = \overline{r_2} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = e^x \vee y_2 = e^{-x/2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x \vee y_3 = e^{-x/2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$$

$$\Rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^x + e^{-x/2} (C_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + C_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x)$$

(2)  $y''' - y = e^x$ ;  $y_p$  sökes.

$e^x$  ingår i  $y_h$  (för  $C_1 = 1, C_2 = C_3 = 0$ ), så jag  
ansätter som partikulärlösning  $y_p = A x e^x$ .

$$y_p''' - y_p = A(x+3)e^x - A x e^x = 3A e^x = e^x \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3}$$

(2)  $u''' - u = e^{ix}$ ,  $y_p = \int u_p$  sökes.

$$u_p = e^{ix} \Rightarrow u_p''' - u_p = -i A e^{ix} - A e^{ix} = -(1+i) A e^{ix} = e^{ix} \Leftrightarrow (1+i) A = -1 \Leftrightarrow 2A = -1+i \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}(-1+i) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow u_p = \frac{1}{2}(-1+i) e^{ix} = \frac{1}{2}(-\cos x - \sin x + i(\cos x - \sin x)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x - \sin x)$$

Resultat:  $y = (C_1 + \frac{x}{3})e^x + e^{-x/2} (C_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + C_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x) + \frac{1}{2}(\cos x - \sin x)$ .

Öving 9.39 (Sid. 423)

lösning

a)  $y(x) = 1 + \int_0^x y(t) dt \Rightarrow y'(x) = y(x) \wedge y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow y = e^x$

b)  $x - 2 + y(x) = \int_x^2 y(t)^2 dt = -\int_2^x y(t)^2 dt \Rightarrow y(2) = 0 \wedge$

$$\wedge 1 + y'(x) = -y(x)^2 \Leftrightarrow y' = -(y^2 + 1) \wedge y(2) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{y^2 + 1} = -dx \Rightarrow \int_0^y \frac{d\eta}{1 + \eta^2} = -\int_2^x d\xi \Leftrightarrow \arctan y = 2 - x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \tan(2 - x)$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < 2 - x < \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} < x - 2 < \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 - \frac{\pi}{2} < x < 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Resultat:  $y = \tan(2 - x)$ ,  $2 - \pi/2 < x < 2 + \pi/2$ .

Öving 9.40 (Sid. 423)

lösning

$$\int_0^x y(t) dt + (1+x^2)y(x) = 1$$

(1) Sätt  $x=0$  för att bestämma begynnelsevillkoret  
 $0 + y(0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow y(0) = 1$ .

(2) Derivera ekvationen!  $y(x) + 2xy(x) + (1+x^2)y'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (1+x^2)y'(x) + (2x+1)y(x) = 0$ .

$$(3) \frac{y'(x)}{y(x)} = -\frac{2x+1}{x^2+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -\left(\frac{2x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) dx \Rightarrow \int_1^y \frac{d\eta}{\eta} = -\int_0^x \left(\frac{2\xi}{\xi^2+1} + \frac{1}{\xi^2+1}\right) d\xi \Leftrightarrow \ln y = -\ln(x^2+1) - \arctan x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \exp\{\ln(x^2+1)^{-1} - \arctan x\} \Rightarrow y = \frac{e^{-\arctan x}}{x^2+1}$$

Öving 9.41 (Sid. 423)

lösning

Se nästa sida.

$$(1) y(x) = \cos x + \int_x^\pi (\int_0^s y(s) ds) dt \Rightarrow y(\pi) = -1;$$

$$(2) y'(x) = -\sin x - \int_0^x y(s) ds \Rightarrow y'(0) = 0;$$

$$(3) y''(x) = -\cos x - y(x) \Leftrightarrow y'' + y = -\cos x.$$

$$(4) y'' + y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y_h = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x.$$

$$(5) y_p = Ax \sin x \Rightarrow y_p' = A \sin x + Ax \cos x \Rightarrow y_p'' = 2A \cos x - Ax \sin x \Rightarrow y_p'' + y_p = 2A \cos x - y_p = -\cos x \Leftrightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y_p = -\frac{1}{2} x \sin x.$$

$$(6) y = C_1 \cos x + (C_2 - \frac{x}{2}) \sin x \Rightarrow y(\pi) = -C_1; y(\pi) = -1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 1.$$

$$y = \cos x + (C_2 - \frac{x}{2}) \sin x \Rightarrow y' = -\sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + (C_2 - \frac{x}{2}) \cos x$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0.$$

Resultat:  $y = \cos x - \frac{1}{2} x \sin x.$

### Öving 9.42 (Sid. 426)

lösning

$$y' - xy = x^3 y^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{y' - xy}{y^2} = x^3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{y^2} y' - x \frac{1}{y} = x^3;$$

$$z = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow z' = -\frac{y'}{y^2} \Rightarrow -z' - xz = x^3 \Leftrightarrow z' + xz = -x^3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{x^2/2} \text{ integr. faktor.}$$

$$(ze^{x^2/2})' = -x^3 e^{x^2/2} \Rightarrow ze^{x^2/2} = -\int x^3 e^{x^2/2} dx = [t = x^2/2] =$$

$$= -\int 2t e^t dt = 2(1-t)e^t + C = (2-x^2)e^{x^2/2} + C \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 2 - x^2 + Ce^{x^2/2} \Leftrightarrow y = 1/(Ce^{x^2/2} + 2 - x^2).$$

### Öving 9.43 (Sid. 426)

lösning

$$x^2 y' = 3xy - 2y^2 \Leftrightarrow y' = 3\frac{y}{x} - 2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 \Rightarrow f(z) = 3z - 2z^2;$$

$$(1) y = xz \Rightarrow y' = xz' + z = 3z - 2z^2 \Leftrightarrow xz' = 2(z - z^2);$$

$$(2) z - z^2 = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0 \vee z = 1 \Leftrightarrow y = 0 \vee y = x.$$

$$(3) z \neq 0, 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z - z^2} = \frac{2}{x} dx \Rightarrow \int \left(\frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{z}\right) dz = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{z}{1-z} = \ln x^2 + \ln C \Leftrightarrow \frac{z}{1-z} = Cx^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-z}{z} = \frac{1}{Cx^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z} - 1 = \frac{1}{Cx^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z} = 1 + \frac{1}{Cx^2} = \frac{Cx^2 + 1}{Cx^2} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{Cx^2}{Cx^2 + 1} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{Cx^3}{Cx^2 + 1}, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Resultat:  $y = x$  eller  $y = \frac{Cx^3}{Cx^2 + 1}, C \in \mathbb{R}.$

### Öving 9.44 (Sid. 426)

lösning

$$x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 2x^3, x > 0.$$

Exempel 9.24 konsulteras.

$$z'' - z' - 2z' + 2z = 2e^{2t} \Leftrightarrow z'' - 3z' + 2z = 2e^{2t}$$

$$(1) z'' - 3z' + 2z = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 1 \vee r = 2 \Leftrightarrow z = e^t$$

$$\vee z = e^{2t} \Rightarrow z_h = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(2) z_p = Ate^{2t} \Rightarrow z_p' = A(1+2t)e^{2t} \Rightarrow z_p'' = A(4t+4)e^{2t};$$

$$z_p'' - 3z_p' + 2z_p = A(4t+4-3-6t+2t)e^{2t} = Ae^{2t} = e^{2t} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A=1 \Rightarrow z_p = te^{2t}.$$

$$(3) z = C_1 e^t + (t+C_2)e^{2t} \Leftrightarrow y = C_1 x + (C_2 + \ln x)x^2, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

### Testövning 9.48 (Sid. 437)

#### Lösning

$$(1+x^2)y' - \sqrt{y} \ln x = 0, y(1) = 0.$$

(1)  $y=0$  är faktiskt en lösning som uppfyller det givna livvillkoret.

$$(2) \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{y}} = \frac{\ln x}{(x+1)^2} dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln x}{(x+1)^2} dx \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{y} = -\frac{\ln x}{2(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln x}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x}{x+1} + C$$

$$y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln \frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{\ln x}{x+1} \right).$$

$$\text{Resultat: } y = \frac{1}{4} \left( \ln \frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{\ln x}{x+1} \right)^2 \text{ eller } y = 0.$$

### Övning 9.49 (Sid. 437)

#### Lösning

$$\cos x \cdot y'(x) + (2 \sin x)y(x) = \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x}, -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}; y(0) = 1.$$

$$y' + 2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} y = \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} \Rightarrow f(x) = 2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \Rightarrow F(x) = \ln(\cos x)^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{y}{\cos^2 x} \right)' = \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} \cdot \sin x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} \sin x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} = \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^4} dt =$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t^4} \right) dt = -\frac{1}{3t^3} + C = \frac{1}{3 \cos^3 x} + C \Rightarrow y(0) = -\frac{2}{3} + C;$$

$$\text{Resultat: } y = \frac{1}{3 \cos x} - \cos x + \frac{5}{3} \cos^2 x.$$

### Övning 9.50 (Sid. 437)

#### Lösning

$$y'' + 2y' + 3y = 0, y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0.$$

$$r^2 + 2r + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}i \Rightarrow y = e^{-x}(C_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x);$$

$$y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 1 \Rightarrow y = e^{-x}(\cos \sqrt{2}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x);$$

$$y'(x) = -y(x) + e^{-x}(-\sqrt{2} \sin \sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2} C_2 \cos \sqrt{2}x);$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow -1 + \sqrt{2} C_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_2 = 1/\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{Resultat: } y = e^{-x}(\cos \sqrt{2}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \sqrt{2}x).$$

Anm.  $y''(0) = -2y'(0) - 3y(0) = -3 < 0 \Rightarrow$  lokalt maximum föreligger i  $x=0$ .

### Övning 9.51 (Sid. 438)

#### Lösning

$$(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)y'(x) - 2(x^2 + 1)y(x) = 2x + 2, x > -1.$$



$$(x^2+1)(x+1)y'(x) + 2(x^2+1)y(x) = 2(x+1) \Leftrightarrow (x > -1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y'(x) + \frac{2}{x+1}y(x) = \frac{2}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{x+1} \Rightarrow F(x) =$$

$$= \ln(x+1)^2 \Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{\int f(x)} = (x+1)^2 \Rightarrow ((x+1)^2 y(x))' =$$

$$= 2 \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2+1} = 2 \left(1 + \frac{2x}{x^2+1}\right) \Rightarrow (x+1)^2 y(x) = 2(x + \ln(x^2+1)) + C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y(x) = \frac{2(x + \ln(x^2+1)) + C}{(x+1)^2} \Rightarrow y(0) = C; C = 1 \text{ alltså.}$$

Svar:  $y(x) = \frac{2(x + \ln(x^2+1)) + 1}{(x+1)^2}$ .

### Övning 9.52 (Sid. 438)

#### Lösning

$$y'' + 2y' + y = x - \cos x; \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = -1.$$

$$(1) \quad y'' - 2y' + y = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (r+1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow r_1 = r_2 = -1 = r_2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-x} \vee y = xe^{-x} \Rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x} = \underline{\underline{(C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x}}}$$

$$(2) \quad y'' + 2y' + y = x; \quad y_P \text{ sökes.}$$

$$y_P = ax + b \Rightarrow y_P' = a \Rightarrow y_P'' = 0;$$

$$y_P'' + 2y_P' + y_P = 2a + ax + b = ax + 2a + b = x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -2 \end{cases};$$

$$(3) \quad y'' + 2y' + y = -\cos x; \quad y_P \text{ sökes.}$$

$$y_P = A \cos x + B \sin x \Rightarrow y_P' = -A \sin x + B \cos x \Rightarrow y_P'' = -y_P;$$

$$y_P'' + 2y_P' + y_P = 2y_P' = -2A \sin x + 2B \cos x = -\cos x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 0 \wedge B = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y_{P_2} = -\frac{1}{2} \sin x.$$

$$(4) \quad y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x} + x - 2 - \frac{1}{2} \sin x;$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 2 \Rightarrow y = (2 + C_2 x) e^{-x} + x - 2 - \frac{1}{2} \sin x;$$

$$y'(x) = (C_2 - C_2 x) e^{-x} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x;$$

$$y'(0) = -1 \Rightarrow C_2 - 2 + 1 - \frac{1}{2} = -1 \Leftrightarrow C_2 = \frac{1}{2};$$

Resultat:  $y = (2 + \frac{1}{2}x) e^{-x} + x - 2 - \frac{1}{2} \sin x.$

### Övning 9.53 (Sid. 438)

#### Lösning

$$y''' - (\alpha+2)y'' + (2\alpha+1)y' - \alpha y = 1.$$

$$(1) \quad y''' - (\alpha+2)y'' + (2\alpha+1)y' - \alpha y = 0$$

$$r^3 - (\alpha+2)r^2 + (2\alpha+1)r - \alpha = (r-1)^2(r-\alpha) = 0;$$

$$(2) \quad \underline{\underline{\alpha = 1}} \Rightarrow r = r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = 1 \Rightarrow y_h = (C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2) e^x$$

$$y_{P_1} = A \Rightarrow y_{P_1}''' - 3y_{P_1}'' + 3y_{P_1}' - y_{P_1} = -A = 1 \Leftrightarrow A = -1;$$

$$\therefore y = (C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2) e^x - 1.$$

$$(3) \quad \underline{\underline{\alpha \neq 1}} \Rightarrow r = r_1 = r_2 = 1 \wedge r = \alpha \Rightarrow y_h = (A_1 + A_2 x) e^x + A_3 e^{\alpha x}.$$

$y_{P_2} = -\frac{1}{\alpha}$  fås "by inspection" (med blotta ögat).

$$\therefore y = (A_1 + A_2 x) e^x + A_3 e^{\alpha x} - 1/\alpha.$$

Öving 9.54 (Sid. 438)Lösning

$$(1) y = y(t) = \text{salthalten vid tiden } t.$$

$$\text{Salt in} = 5 \text{ l/min} \cdot 0,02 \text{ kg/l} = 0,1 \text{ kg/min.}$$

$$\text{Salt ut} = 5 \text{ l/min} \cdot 0,01 \cdot y \text{ kg/l} = 0,05y \text{ kg/min.}$$

$$\underline{\text{Nettoinflöde}} = 0,1 - 0,05y = \frac{dy}{dt}.$$

$$(2) \underline{y' + 0,05y = 0,1, y(0) = 0,01 \cdot 100 = 1.}$$

$$e^{0,05t} y' + 0,05 e^{0,05t} y = 0,1 e^{0,05t} \Leftrightarrow (y e^{0,05t})' =$$

$$= 0,1 \cdot e^{0,05t} \Leftrightarrow y e^{0,05t} = \frac{0,1}{0,05} e^{0,05t} + C \Leftrightarrow y(t) =$$

$$= 2 + C e^{-0,05t}; y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow 2 + C = 1 \Leftrightarrow C = -1.$$

$$(3) y(t) = 2 - e^{-0,05t}; y(\tau) = 1,5 \Rightarrow 2 - e^{-0,05\tau} = 1,5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-0,05\tau} = 0,5 \Leftrightarrow 0,05\tau = \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow \tau = 20 \ln 2 = 13,9.$$

Svar: Ca 14 minuter.

Öving 9.56

$$y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a), b = f(a)$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{y = f(a) - a f'(a) = \alpha(a + f'(a))}. \underline{f(0) = 1.}$$

$$f(x) - x f'(x) = \alpha(x + f(x)) \Leftrightarrow \underline{x f'(x) + (\alpha - 1) f(x) = -\alpha x \dots}$$