

# SI-pass 6 Lösningsförslag

1 a)  $\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right) = \frac{e^x}{2} - \frac{e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \sinh x$$


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b)  $\cosh(x+y) = \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y$

$$\cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} + \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( e^{x+y} + e^{x-y} + e^{-x+y} + e^{-x-y} + e^{x+y} - e^{xy} - e^{-x+y} + e^{-x-y} \right) =$$

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

$$2. \quad a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} = \frac{"0"}{0} = [1' \text{Hopital}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin x}{-1} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{\sin x} = \frac{"0"}{0} = [1' \text{Hopital}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+x} + x) = "\infty - \infty" = [\text{förläng med konjugat}] =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+x} + x)(\sqrt{x^2+x} - x)}{\sqrt{x^2+x} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + x - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+x} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}} - x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{|x|\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} - x} \stackrel{x < 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{-x\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\frac{x}{x\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} + x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$d) \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2z) + 7z^2 - 2z}{z^2(z+1)^2} = \frac{"0"}{0} = [1' \text{Hopital}] = [z^2(z+1)^2 = z^4 + 2z^3 + z^2] =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos(2z) + 14z - 2}{4z^3 + 6z^2 + 2z} = \frac{"0"}{0} \quad [1' \text{Hopital}] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-4\sin(2z) + 14)}{12z^2 + 12z + 2} = \\ &= \frac{0+14}{0+0+2} = \underline{\underline{7}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Se lösningsförslag Tenta 140118 uppgift 2

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4. Se lösningsförslag Tenta 130119 uppgift 6

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5. Se lösningsförslag Tenta 191030 uppgift 4