Losning till Ovningstenta VT21

1. a) lieu 
$$\frac{\ln(1-x)}{\tan 2x} = \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
 (  $\frac{\ln x}{\tan 2x} = 0$  )

8) lieu 
$$\frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{3x^2 - 6x}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{3x - 6}{2x} = \frac{0}{4} = 0$$
  $\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$ 

c) line 
$$(\frac{1}{2} lu(2x^2+2) - \frac{1}{3} lu(3x^2+3)) = \frac{1}{2} lu2 - \frac{1}{3} lu3 = lu\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

2. a) 
$$2\log_3 x + \log_3 x = 10$$
  
 $2\log_3 x + \frac{1}{2}\log_3 x = 10$   
 $\frac{5}{2}\log_3 x = 10$   
 $\log_3 x^{5/2} = \log_3 3^{10}$   
 $x = 3^{10} \cdot \frac{2}{5}$   
 $x = 3^4 = 31$ 

(8) 
$$\sqrt{5}x-16 < \sqrt{2}x-4$$
,  $\sqrt{5}x-16 > 0$  och  $2x-4 > 0$  ()  $x > \frac{16}{5}$  och  $(\sqrt{5}x-16)^2 < (\sqrt{2}x-4)^2$   $x > 2$   $\Rightarrow x > \frac{16}{5}$   $5x-16 < 2x-4$   $\Rightarrow x < 12$   $\Rightarrow x < 4$   $\Rightarrow x \in \left[\frac{16}{5}, 4\right)$ 

c) 
$$|3x-2| + |x+2| = 6$$

$$|3x-2| = \begin{cases} 3x-2 & \text{old} & x \ge \frac{1}{3} \\ -3x+2 & \text{old} & x < \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$|x+2| = \begin{cases} x+2 & \text{old} & x > -2 \\ -x-2 & \text{old} & x < -2 \end{cases}$$

?) 
$$x < -2$$
:  $-3x+2+(-x-2) = 6$   
 $-4x = 6$   
 $x = -1.5$ 

$$x = -1.5$$
 (fighters less effers each -1.5 > -2)

ine) 
$$x \ge \frac{1}{3}$$
:  $3x - 2 + x + 2 = 6$   
 $4x = 6$   
 $x = 1.5$ 

3. 
$$f(x) = le(1+2x) - arctan x$$

 $\mathbb{D}_{z} = \mathbb{R} \setminus 3 - \frac{1}{2} = 0$  of tersow  $11 + 2x \ge 0$ , then och lux or definerate for  $x > 0 \Rightarrow 11 + 2x \ge 0$ 

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

 $p_2$ -formely  $\Rightarrow 2x^2-2x+1=0$  her injer real losning  $\Rightarrow 2x^2-2x+1>0$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathcal{D}_2$ 

$$1+x^2>0, \forall x \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathfrak{p}} = 1$$

$$\frac{1+2x}{\mathfrak{p}} - \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\mathfrak{p}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1+2x}{\mathfrak{p}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

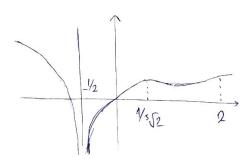
$$\frac{1+2x}{\mathfrak{p}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$A''(x) = \left(\frac{2}{112x} - \frac{1}{14x^2}\right)' = -\frac{4}{(112x)^2} + \frac{2x}{(11x^2)^2} = \frac{-4(111x^2 + x^4) + 2x(114x + 4x^2)}{(112x)^2(14x^2)^2} = \frac{-4(111x^2 + x^4) + 2x(114x + x^2)}{(112x)^2(14x^2)^2} = \frac{-4x^4 + 8x^3 + 2x - 4}{(112x)^2(14x^2)^2} = \frac{-4x^4 +$$

Asymptotes: 
$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ Vertical asymptot}$$
liw (la 11+2x1-arctan x) = -\infty \quad \text{och arctan x} \rightarrow \te

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\log(1+2x) - \operatorname{avelanx}}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2}{1+2x} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0$$

-) finns ej sued asymptot (eftersom 
$$k = 0$$
)



4. 
$$2 \sin x \cos y = 1$$
,  $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 

$$2\cos x \cos y - 2\sin x \sin y - y' = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{2\cos x \cos y}{2\sin x \sin y} = \frac{\cos x \cos y}{\sin x \sin y}$$

$$2\cos x \cos y - 2\sin x \sin y - y' = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{2\cos x \cos y}{2\sin x \sin y} = \frac{\cos x \cos y}{\sin x \sin y}$$

$$y'(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = -1$$

tongentlinjen: 
$$y-a_2=y'\cdot(x-a_1)$$
,  $(a_1,a_2)$  boordinates

$$Q + \frac{\pi}{4} = -1 \cdot (X - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$y = -x$$

## 5. f definered, kontinuer lig pr R

$$f'(x) = 7x^6 + 5x^4 + 3 > 0$$
 for all a ker  $\Rightarrow$  f vaxande  $\Rightarrow$  f inverterbor

$$(f(f_{-1}(x))) = X$$

$$(f(f_{-1}(x)))' = f'(f_{-1}(x)) (f_{-1})'(x) = 1$$

$$(f_{-1}(x))'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(f_{-1}(x))} = \frac{1}{f'(f_{-1}(x))}$$

$$(f_{-1}(x))'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(f_{-1}(x))} = \frac{1}{f'(f_{-1}(x))}$$

eftersom: 
$$f(1) = 1^7 + 1^5 + 3 \cdot 1 = 5 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(5) = 1$$

och  $f'(1) = 7 \cdot 1^6 + 5 \cdot 1^7 + 3 = 15$ 

6. 
$$f(x) = \frac{\chi^2 + 3}{e^{x} - 5}$$
,  $e^{x} - 5 \neq 0 \in \chi \neq lu 5$ 

Lar définerade pr [-1,1] (-) Lar houtinnerlige pr [-1,1] (-) Lar houtinnerlige pr [-1,1] (-) Lar houtinnerlige

7. 
$$f$$
 or kontinuealize one lieu  $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+} f(x) = f(0)$ 

lieu  $\frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1+x-1}{x(\sqrt{1+x}+1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2} \in \Omega = e^{\sqrt{2}}$ 
 $f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x}$ 

8. Eulight Medelvärdesatsen: 
$$f'(x) = \frac{f(8) - f(9)}{8 - 0}$$
 for usign  $x \in [0, 8]$ 

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(0) - f(-7)}{0 - (-7)} = \frac{f(0) - 3}{7}$$

$$f(0) = 7 \cdot f'(x) + 3 \le 7 \cdot 2 + 3 = 17$$

9. 
$$x^5+12x+1=0$$
 for endast on rod losning

i)  $x=0$ :  $0^5+12.0+1=1>0$   $\Rightarrow f(x)=x^5+12x+1$ 
 $f(0)>0$ 
 $x=1$ :  $f(1)=-1^5+12.(-1)+1=-12<0$ 

For definered at kontinuerly for alla  $x\in\mathbb{R}$ 

Eulist satson an well-uliggende varden  $\Rightarrow fc\in(1,0)$ 

so att  $f(c)=0$ 
 $\Rightarrow det$  finns on rod losning

→ det fruus en reel losning

ii) For att bevisa att det finns endast en reell losning, autog att det finns två: Jx1, x2 eR se att  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$ 

Fuligt Rolles setsen:  $\exists d \in (x_1, x_2) \ \%$  att f'(d) = 0wer 2'(x) = 5x'+12 >0, vilker werer att 2'(d)>0)

- -> detta ar omogilist -> det finns inte två losninger
- det finns endast en reel losning

10. 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 constant was kontinued by ord. deriver for nord  $x = 4$ 

-  $\frac{1}{2}$  kontinued by  $\frac{1}{2}$   $x = 4$ :  $4a - 8 = -16 + 40 - 6$ 

4a + b = 27

4 = 2 4 = 2 4 = 19

11. 
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -1 \cos^2 / \min$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = ?$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}r^{3}T \quad \text{implicit derivering}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8r^{2} \frac{dr}{dt} T$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{4\pi r^{2}} \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{4\pi - 4cw^{2}} \cdot (1) \frac{cw^{3}}{win}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{1}{16\pi} \frac{cw}{win}$$