Kurvritning

Def Asymptot

linjen Y = Kx + m Kallas för asymftot $f: II \quad Kurvan \quad Y = f(x) \quad Om \quad de$ $l: 99er \quad bredvid \quad Varandra \quad i$

Dandlighet.

y=xx+m

y=xx+m

Det vegrat aysmptot

om K=0 dvs. linjen ar y=m

Kallas denna For Vagrat asymptot.

y=F1X1

Ann linjen y=m blir vågrat aysmptot innebar att x -> ±0 y -> ett tal =m

Vilka funktioner har Vögrat asymptot?

rationella functioner dar Tatjare har grad \ Namnare

EX $y = \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^3+2x}$ $y = \frac{x^2+1}{3x^2+3x+5}$

$$9 = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + x^3 + 2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm 0} y = \lim_{x \to \pm 0} \frac{x^{2}}{x^{4} + x^{3} + 2x} \left(\frac{\varphi}{\varphi}\right)$$

$$=\lim_{\chi \to td} \frac{2\chi}{4\chi^3 + 3\chi^2 + 2} \left(\frac{d}{d}\right)$$

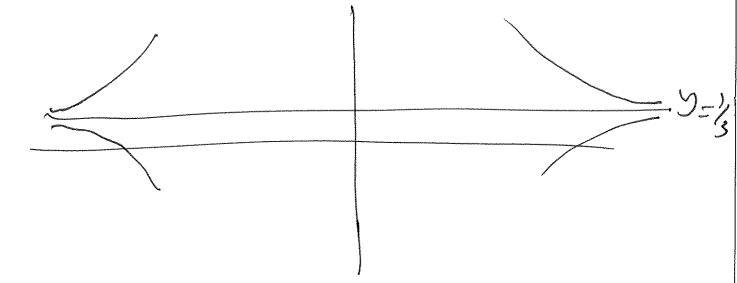
$$=\lim_{12x^2+6x} \frac{2}{12x^2+6x} = \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

4

On I Och N har Samma grad

 $\lim_{x \to t\theta} y = \lim_{x \to t\theta} \frac{x^2 + 1}{3x^2 + 3x + 5} = \frac{1}{3}$

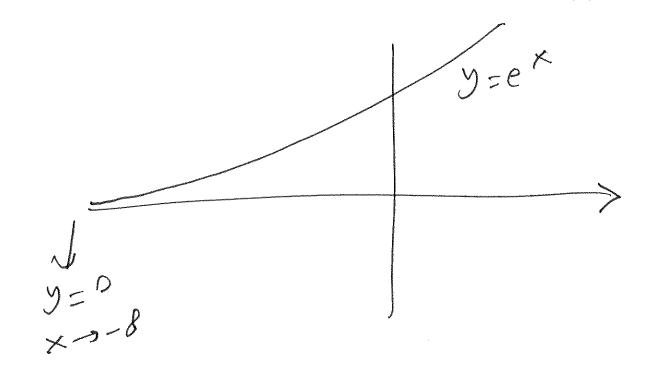
[]= 1/3 | ar Vograt assymptoh



Type exponential function J=ex

$$\times \rightarrow -\theta$$
 $y=\bar{e}^{\theta}=\sqrt{e^{\theta}}=0$

[] = 0 | ar Vögrat



J=0 ar x-axela

Def lodrat asymptot

on y -> to

 $\times \rightarrow e+1 + tal = q$

X=a Kallar For Lodret
asymptot

X = 0

Vilka Funktioner har Lodret asymptotes

Typ1 rationella Functioner

rötterna till Namnare blir Lodrat asym.

 $y = \frac{x-1}{x^2-4}$

X = 2 x = -2

 $X = 2 \rightarrow y = \alpha$

 $X = -2 \rightarrow \mathcal{I} = -\partial$

EX y = x-1 = x2+1

Saknar

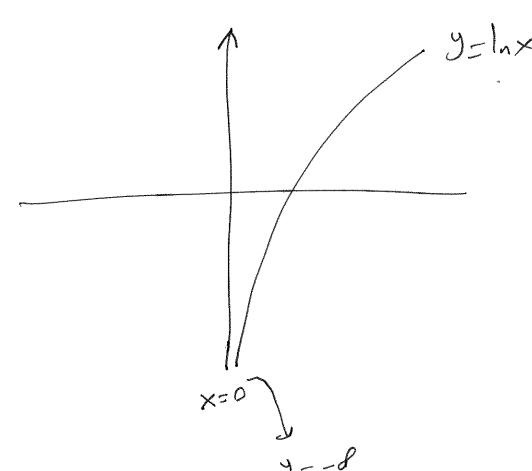
Typ2

logaritmer

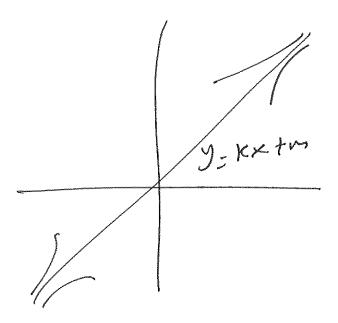
(F)

J=lnx

X=0 => y= ln0 = - 2



Sned asymptot



rationella functione d'ar I hor

$$E \times y = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\times \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\times \frac{2}{5}$$

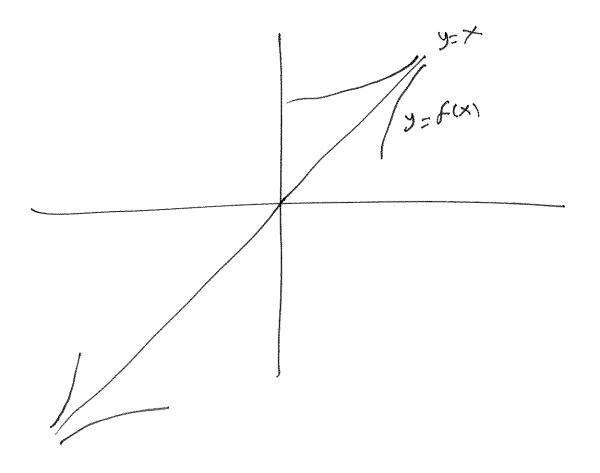
har lodrat ou Sned

lodrot de X = V5 Och X = -V5

For all bestomma Sued an Vander Vi

D.A.

$$\frac{\times^3 + 2\times}{\times^2 - 5} = \times + \frac{7\times}{\times^2 - 5}$$



For all rita Kurvan till y=f(x) gor v: foljande:

- 1) Bestam De
- Bestan f'(x), los f'(x) = 0Och bestam de Punkter dar f' inte

 existerar (Singulara Punkter)
- (3) Bestam alla Mojliga asymptoter.
- (9) gör tecken tabell för derivatan
 - 5 rita Kurvan med hjölpav tabellen 9

Anml

Tecken tabell For f' (forsta raden)

lodrat Maste innehalla

> Stationara Puncter f'=0

och eventuella

Singulara punicter

Ann 2 For att 100 ritas nogrannare

Kan V: ha nôgre andre punkter

hjalp Punkter

Och in flaxion Penkt

Ex rita kurron 9 x 3

rita kurvan
$$y = \frac{x^3}{(x+1)^2}$$

TPF=R-{-1}

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

$$f'=0 \Leftrightarrow x^3+3x=0 \Leftrightarrow x=0$$

$$x=-3$$

Stationara Penkla

Singulara Punkter X = -1

(3) asymptot

lodrat rotterna till N

(x+1)=0 (x+1=0

(A) (X=1)

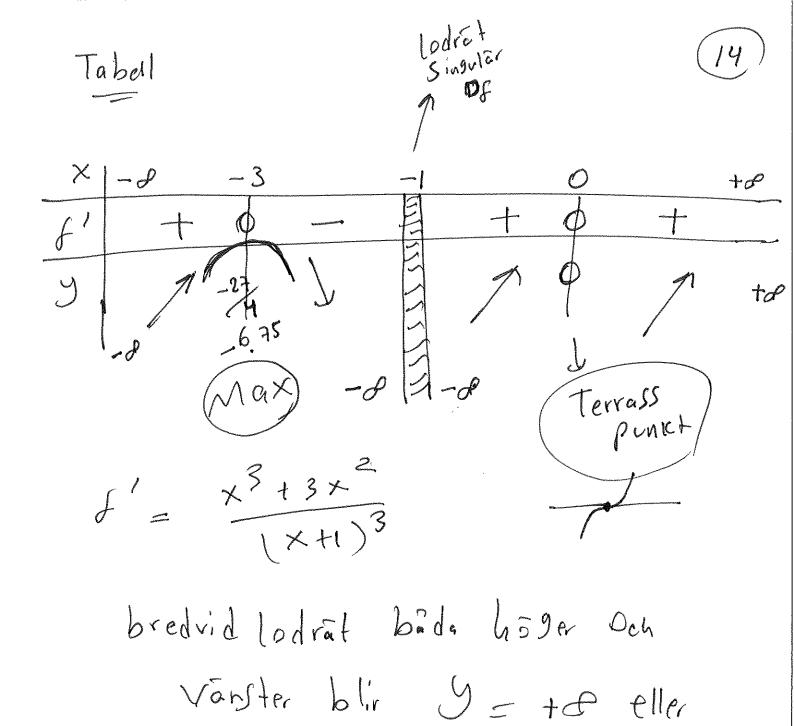
$$y = \frac{x^3}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$$

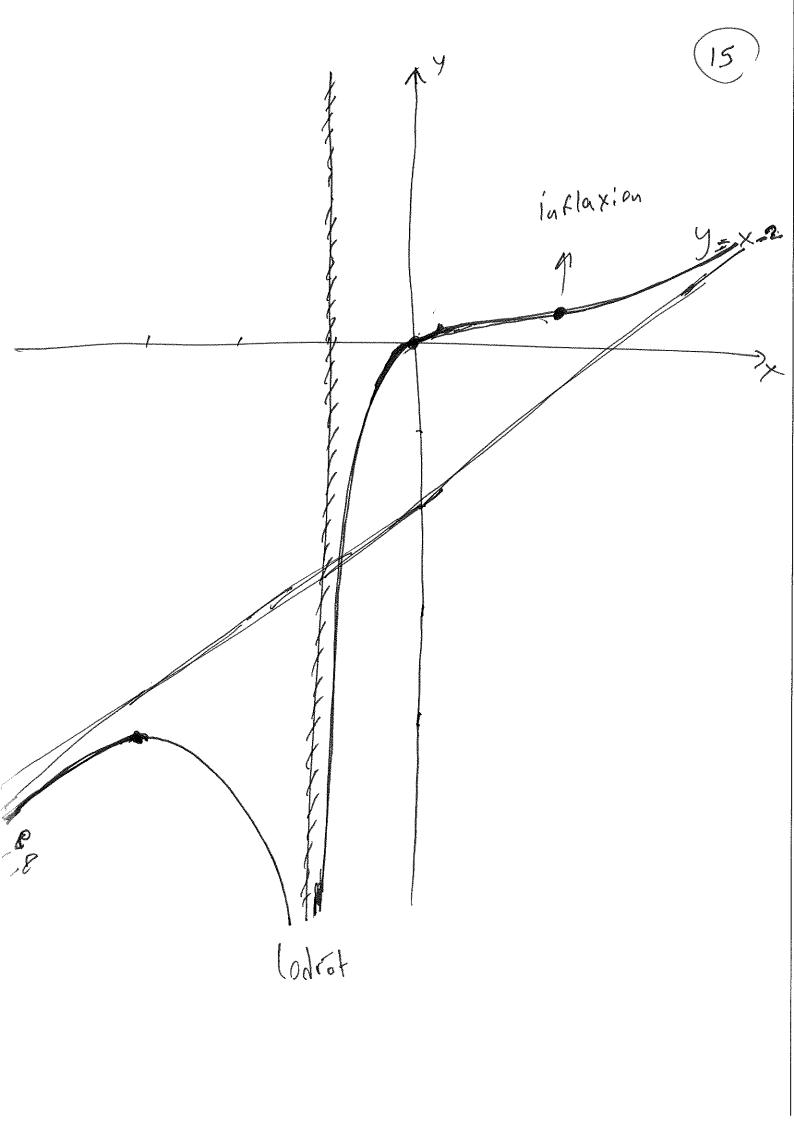
$$\begin{array}{c|c} \times & -2 \\ \hline \times & 3 \\ \hline \times & +2 \times +1 \\ \hline \times & +2 \times +1 \end{array}$$

$$\times$$
 2 $+2\times+1$

$$-2 \times ^{2} - \times$$
 $-2 \times ^{2} - \times$
 $-2 \times ^{2} - \times$
 $+ + + +$
 $3 \times + 2$

$$\frac{\chi^{3}}{\chi^{2}+2\chi+1} = \frac{\chi^{2}+2\chi+1}{\chi^{2}+2\chi+1}$$





Betrakta functionen $f(x) = 1.2 \times -4 \times 3$

(a) Bestan & unictionen nollstable
(hjelp Penicles)

Bestan Stationara Punkter (f'=0)

Och Klassifi Cera dem Som Max

Min eller terrasss

Bestan de intervall dar f(x) àr Konvex, Konkav.

Ande eventuella inflexionsPunkter



Begransa nu funktionens definitions Omrêde til -2 < x <1,5 Den Varde Mangden

Vorde Monad Minsta & Y & Storsta

Rita functioners graf

Functioners Karak teristiska

enligt on an skall

enligt i figuren.