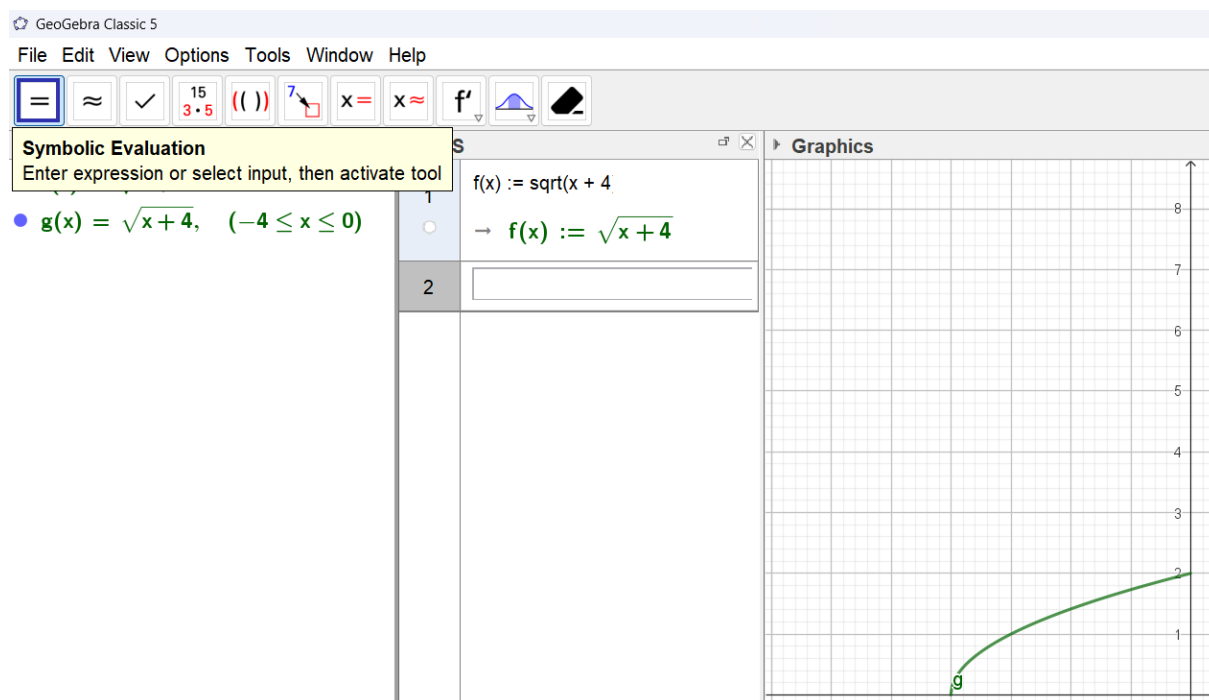


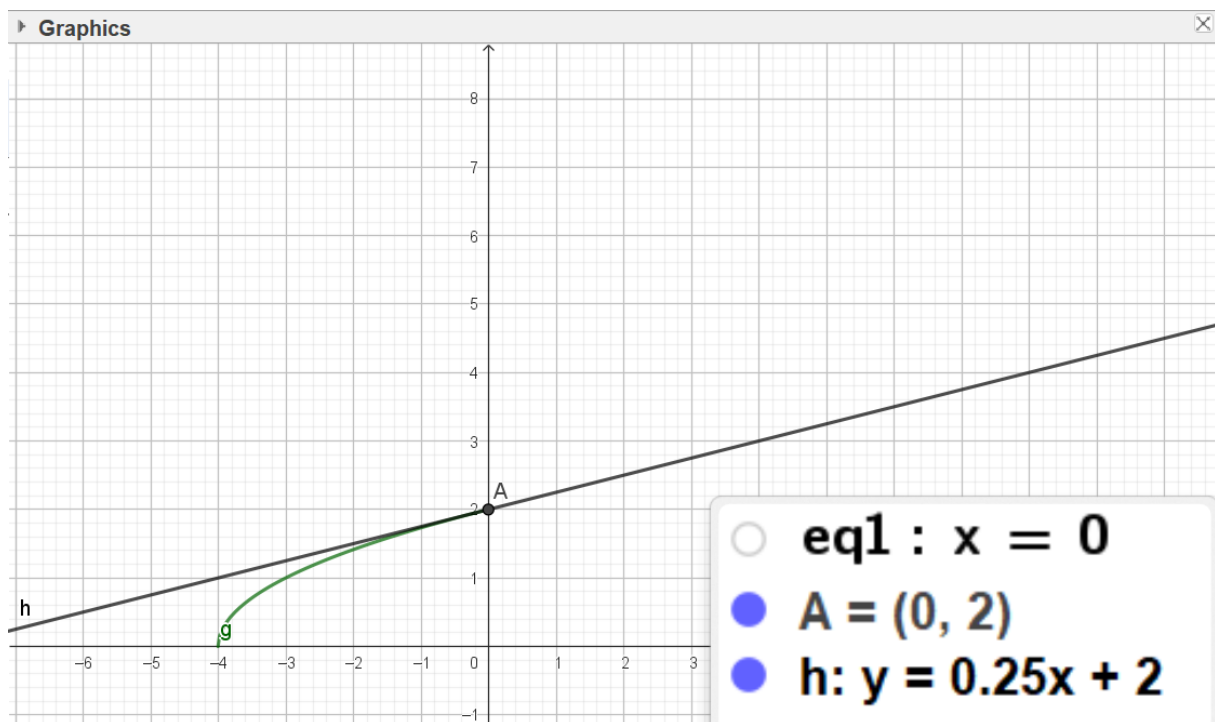
MAT104 Obligatorisk innlevering 3

Oppg 1

a)



b)



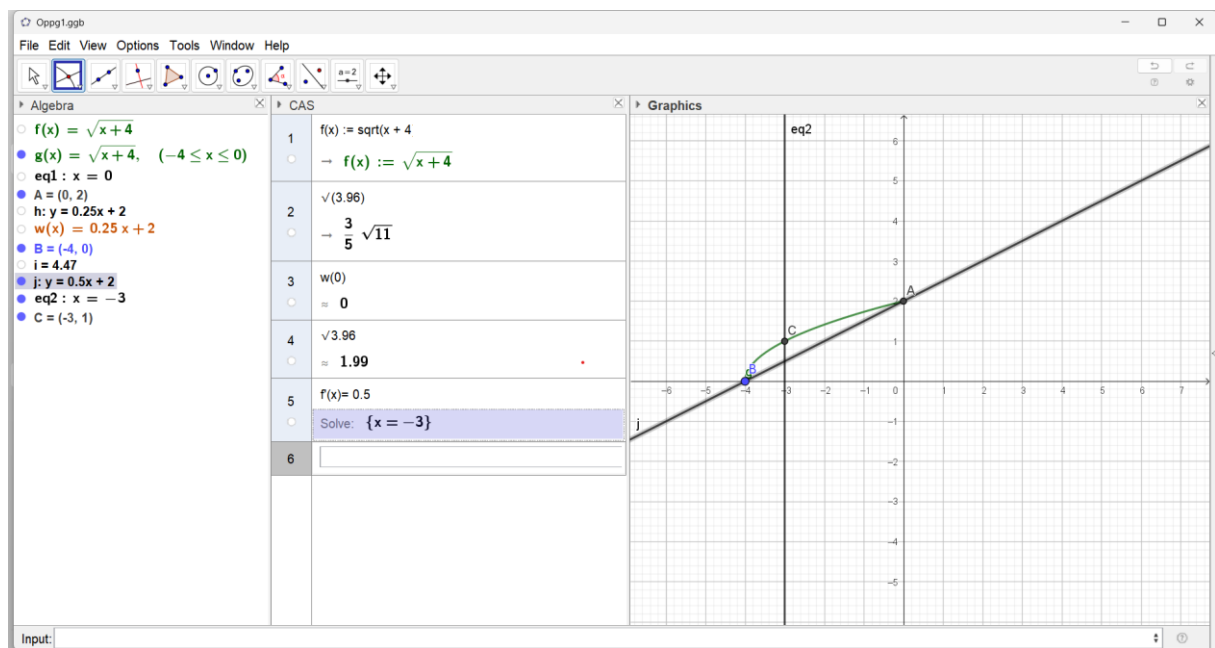
c)

- ☒ $h: y = 0.25x + 2$
- ☒ $w(x) = 0.25x + 2$

3	$w(0)$
<input type="radio"/>	≈ 2
4	$\sqrt{3.96}$
<input type="radio"/>	≈ 1.99

Svar = 2

d)



Bruk 0.5 fra linjen som går igjennom a og b. Sett $f'(x) = 0.5$

$$x_0 = (-3, 1)$$

Oppg 2

2
b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - e^x}{\pi^x - \cos(2x)}$$

$$\frac{3^0 - e^0}{\pi^0 - \cos(2 \cdot 0)} = \frac{1-1}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\left(\frac{3^x - e^x}{\pi^x - \cos(2x)} \right)' \stackrel{[8]}{=} \frac{\ln(3) \cdot 3^x - e^x}{\ln(\pi) \cdot \pi^x + 2 \cdot \sin(2x)}$$

$$\frac{\ln(3) \cdot 3^0 - e^0}{\ln(\pi) \cdot \pi^0 + 2 \cdot \sin(2 \cdot 0)} = \frac{(\ln(3) \cdot 1) - 1}{(\ln(\pi) \cdot 1) + 2 \cdot 0} =$$

$$\frac{\ln(3) - 1}{\ln(\pi)} = \frac{1.1 - 1}{1.145} = \frac{0.1}{1.145} = 0.087$$

Løsning= 0.087?

5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{\ln(1)}{1^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\left(\frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 1} \right)' = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2x - 0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \frac{\frac{1}{1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$6) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x + x^2} = \frac{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{\frac{\infty}{\infty} + \frac{\infty}{\infty}} = \frac{2x}{e^x + 2x} = \frac{2}{e^x + 2}$$

$$\frac{2}{e^{\infty} + 2} = \frac{2}{\infty} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

Oppg 3

3a + 3b)

3. b)

$$\int_0^4 (3x^2 - 1) dx = \int_0^4 3x^2 dx - \int_0^4 1 dx =$$
$$\left[x^3 - x \right]_0^4 = 4^3 - 4 - (0^3 - 0) = 64 - 4 = \underline{\underline{60}}$$

c)

$$\int \sin(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot -\cos(2x) = -\frac{\cos(2x)}{2} + C$$

3c)

$$\int x e^{x^2+1} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 + 1 \\ du = 2x \end{array}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{2} e^u = \frac{e^{x^2+1}}{2} + C$$

Opppg 4

a)

$$\Delta x = (b-a)/n$$

- Lengden av delintervall = Δx

$$((\pi/4)-0)/4 = (\pi/16)$$

$$T_n = (\Delta x/2) [f(x_0), 2*f(x_1), 2*f(x_2), 2*f(x_3), \dots)$$

- Trapesmetode formel.

$$T_n = (\Delta x/2) [f(x_0), 2*f(x_1), 2*f(x_2), 2*f(x_3), \dots), f(x_n)] \text{ og } \text{Lengden} = (\pi/16)$$

b)

Sjekk boken.

$$\Delta x = (b-a)/n$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{(\frac{\pi}{4})-0}{n}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(x) dx = \left(\frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \left[f(x_0) + f(x_n) + 2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i) \right]$$
$$= \left(\frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \left[f(a) + f(b) + 2 * \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x + i * \Delta x) \right]$$

c)

Forsøk 1:

Definerer $f(x) = 2*x^2+x+5$

Kode:

```
public class oppgave4 {  
    static double trapesHoyder;
```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {

    double startVerdi = 0;

    double sluttVerdi = (Math.PI/4);

    double antallTrapeser = 25;

    double deltax = finnDelta_X(antallTrapeser);

    trapesHoyder = f(startVerdi)+f(sluttVerdi);

    for (int i = 1; i < antallTrapeser; i++) {

        // if (i != 0 || i != 25) {

            trapesHoyder += 2*f(startVerdi+i*deltax);

        // }

        // else {

            // trapesHoyder += deltax*2*f(startVerdi+i*deltax);

        // }

    }

    double trapessum = (deltax/2)*trapesHoyder;

    System.out.println(trapessum);

}

public static double f(double x) {

    double f_av_x = 2*Math.pow(x,2)+x+5; //Må kunne endres til hva som helst
annen funksjon slik koden fungerer enda.

    return f_av_x;

}

public static double finnDelta_X(double n) {

    double delta_x = (((Math.PI/4)-0)/(n)); //Må kunne endres til hva som
helst annen funksjon slik koden fungerer enda.

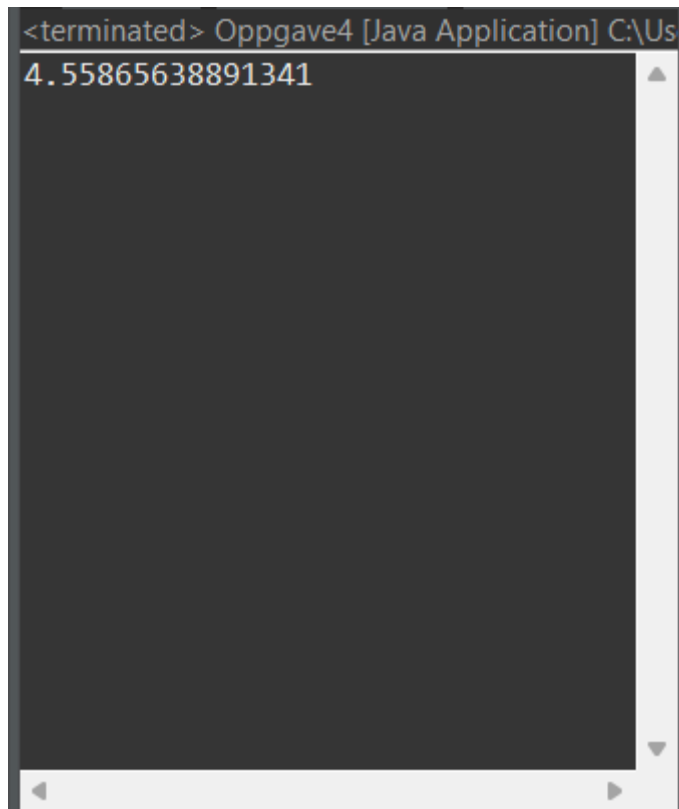
```



```
        return delta_x;
    }

}
```

Output:



Svar fra geogebra. 4.56

Det er forventet at utrekningen fra koden er litt fra den faktiske summen.

Forsøk 2:

Definerer $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 1$

Kode:

```
public class oppgave4 {
    static double trapesHoyder;
```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {

    double startVerdi = 0;

    double sluttVerdi = (Math.PI/4);

    double antallTrapeser = 25;

    double deltax = finnDelta_X(antallTrapeser);

    trapesHoyder = f(startVerdi)+f(sluttVerdi);

    for (int i = 1; i < antallTrapeser; i++) {

        // if (i != 0 || i != 25) {

            trapesHoyder += 2*f(startVerdi+i*deltax);

        // }

        // else {

            // trapesHoyder += deltax*2*f(startVerdi+i*deltax);

        // }

    }

    double trapessum = (deltax/2)*trapesHoyder;

    System.out.println(trapessum);

}

public static double f(double x) {

    double f_av_x = Math.pow(x,3)+Math.pow(x,2)-2*x+1; //Må kunne endres
    til hva som helst annen funksjon slik koden fungerer enda.

    return f_av_x;

}

public static double finnDelta_X(double n) {

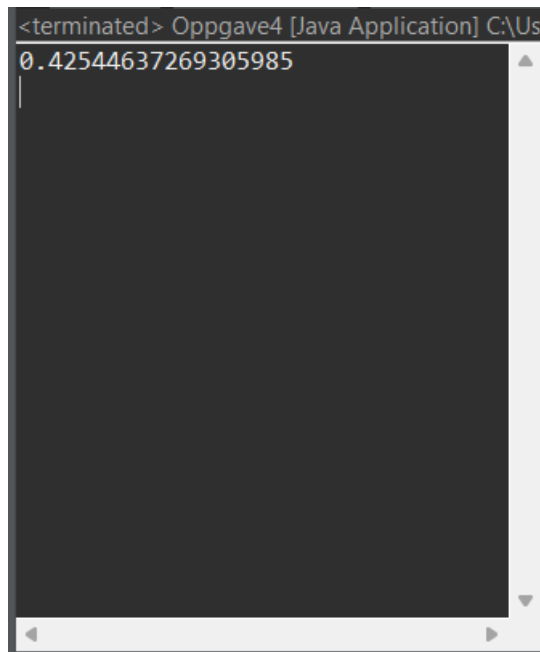
    double delta_x = (((Math.PI/4)-0)/(n)); //Må kunne endres til hva som
    helst annen funksjon slik koden fungerer enda.

```

```
        return delta_x;
    }

}
```

Output:

A screenshot of a Java application window. The title bar reads "<terminated> Oppgave4 [Java Application] C:\Us". The main content area is dark and displays the numerical value "0.42544637269305985" in white text. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the content area, and a horizontal scrollbar is at the bottom.

Svar fra geogebra: 0.43

Oppg 5

5

a)

$$f(x) = 6x^2 + 18x - 24$$

$$b) \quad 6x^2 + 18x - 24 = 0$$

$$a = 6$$

$$b = 18$$

$$c = -24$$

$$\frac{-18 \pm \sqrt{18^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-24)}}{2 \cdot 6}$$

$$\frac{-18 \pm \sqrt{324 + 576}}{12}$$

$$\frac{-18 \pm \sqrt{900}}{12}$$

$$x = \frac{-18 \pm 30}{12}$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad \vee \quad x_2 = -4$$

$$2 \cdot 1^3 + 9 \cdot 1^2 - 24 \cdot 1 - 1 = -12$$

$$2 \cdot (-4)^3 + 9 \cdot (-4)^2 - 24 \cdot (-4) - 1 = 113$$

$$\underline{\text{topf} = (1, -12) \quad \vee \quad \text{Bott} = (-4, 113)}$$

$$c) f''(x) = 12x + 18$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \text{ for alle } x < -1.5$$

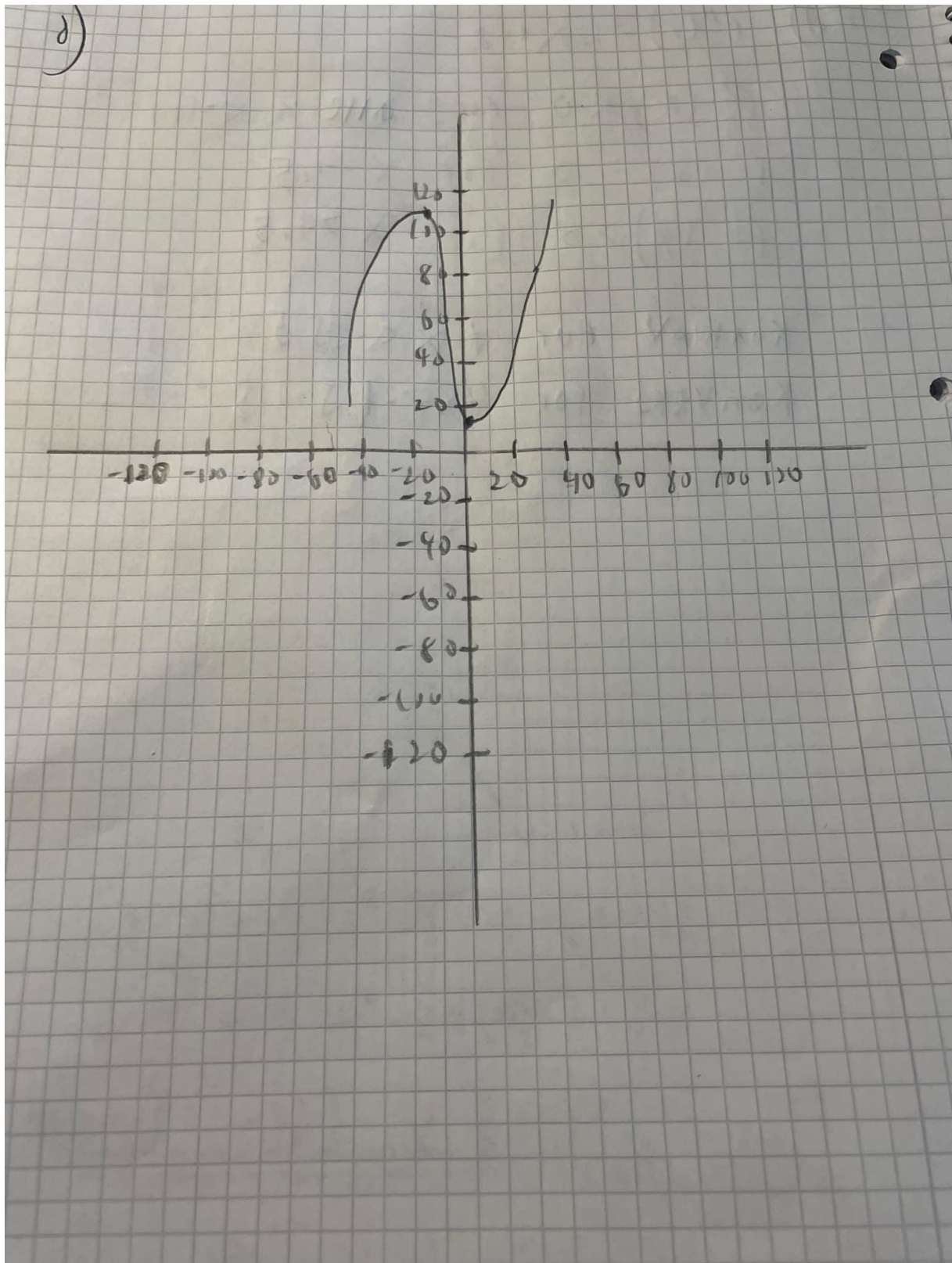
$$f''(x) = 0 \text{ for } x = -1.5$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \text{ for } x > -1.5$$

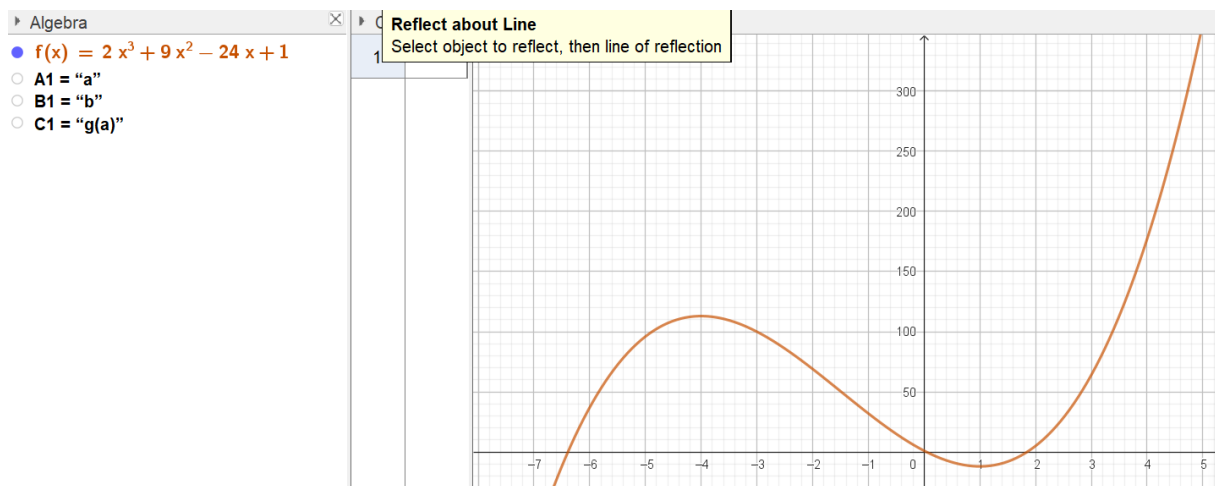
Konkav for $\forall x < -1.5$

Konveks for $\forall x > -1.5$

$f''(x)$ er en linærfunksjon som vil alltid øke pga positiv stigningstall. Er verken konveks eller konkav. Stigningspunkt blir 0?



e)



	A	B	C	D
1	a	b	g(a)	g(b)
2	-7	3	-76	64
3	-6.5	3	-12	64
4	-6	3	37	64
5	-5.5	3	72.5	64
6	-5	3	96	64
7	-4.5	3	109	64
8	-4	3	113	64
9	-3.5	3	109.5	64
10	-3	3	100	64
11	-2.5	3	86	64
12	-2	3	69	64
13	-1.5	3	50.5	64
14	-1	3	32	64
15	-0.5	3	15	64
16	0	3	1	64
17	0.5	3	-8.5	64
18	1	3	-12	64
19	1.5	3	-8	64
20	2	3	5	64
21	2.5	3	28.5	64

Summen for y for verdier av $f(a)$ « $g(a)$ i tabell» gjør at når a øker vil y verdien bytter fortegn 3 ganger. Først negativt, så positivt, så negativt så positivt igjen. Det må også være 3

punkt på y mellom: $g(a) = -12$ v $g(a) = 37$, $g(a) = 1$ v $g(a) = -8.5$ og $g(a) = -8$ v $g(a) = 5$ som blir 0 for y.

Så den må gå igjennom 0 på x-aksen 3 ganger og dermed har 3 nullpunkt på x-aksen.

f)

Kode:

```
import java.lang.Math;
```

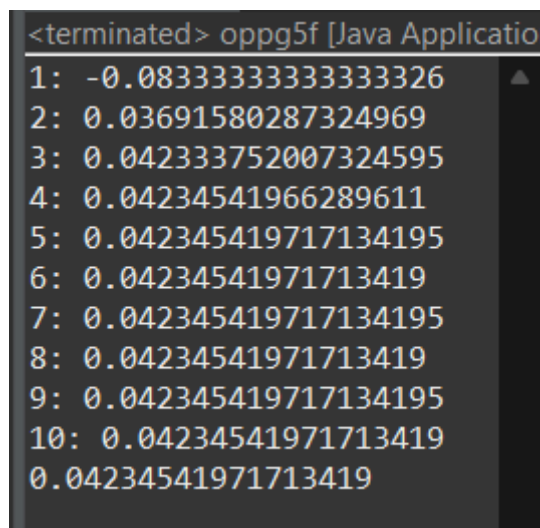
```
public class oppg5f {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        newtonMethod(-2,10);  
    }  
    public static double f(double x) {  
        double y = 2*Math.pow(x, 3)+9*Math.pow(x, 2)-(24*x)+1;  
        return y;  
    }  
    public static double fder(double x) {  
        double y = 6*Math.pow(x, 2)+(18*x)-24;  
        return y;  
    }  
    public static double fdoubleder(double x) {  
        double y = 12*x+18;  
        return y;  
    }  
}
```

```

public static double newtonMethod(double start, int repeats) {
    int n = 0;
    while (n < repeats) {
        double x_nplus1 = start-(f(start)/fder(start));
        System.out.println((n+1) + ": " + x_nplus1);
        start = x_nplus1;
        n++;
    }
    System.out.println(start);
    return start;
}
}

```

Output:



```

<terminated> oppg5f [Java Applicatio
1: -0.08333333333333326
2: 0.03691580287324969
3: 0.042333752007324595
4: 0.04234541966289611
5: 0.042345419717134195
6: 0.04234541971713419
7: 0.042345419717134195
8: 0.04234541971713419
9: 0.042345419717134195
10: 0.04234541971713419
0.04234541971713419

```

g)

Vi endrer startpunkt i koden til 0:

```
<terminated> oppg5f [Java Application] C:\Users\
1: 0.041666666666666664
2: 0.04234523631654963
3: 0.04234541971712079
4: 0.042345419717134195
5: 0.04234541971713419
6: 0.042345419717134195
7: 0.04234541971713419
8: 0.042345419717134195
9: 0.04234541971713419
10: 0.042345419717134195
0.042345419717134195
```

-
- $f(0.04) = 0$
- $(0.04, 0)$

Vi endrer startpunkt i koden til 2:

```
<terminated> oppg5f [Java Application] C:\Users\
1: 1.8611111111111112
2: 1.847910898209018
3: 1.8477929408977811
4: 1.8477929315019168
5: 1.8477929315019168
6: 1.8477929315019168
7: 1.8477929315019168
8: 1.8477929315019168
9: 1.8477929315019168
10: 1.8477929315019168
1.8477929315019168
```

-
- $f(1.8478) = 0$
- $(1.8478, 0)$

Vi endrer startpunkt i koden til -5:

```
<terminated> oppg5f [Java Application] C:\Users\
1: -7.666666666666666
2: -6.684537684537685
3: -6.411507995646632
4: -6.390263660673798
5: -6.39013835556606
6: -6.390138351219051
7: -6.3901383512190515
8: -6.390138351219051
9: -6.3901383512190515
10: -6.390138351219051
-6.390138351219051
```

-
- $f(-6.39) = 0$
- $(-6.39, 0)$

$L = \{(0, 0.04, 0), (1.8478, 0), (-6.39, 0)\}$

TODO

- Gjør 3C og legg til.