Plenum 2/10-14

6.2: 2a, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23

6.3: lacdfg, 3a(de, 5,7,13,23

6.4: 3ac

6.5: 1,6,10,13

6.2: Middelwerdisetningen

7.) Anta forst at x=0. Da stemmer på standen, siden  $\sin 0 = 0$  wo 0 (f.els. c=0 virter)

Anta deretter at x>0. La  $f(x)=\sin x$ . Siden f er kontinuerlig og deniverbar på [0,x], så fins det fra middelverdisetningen en  $(\in (0,x))$  s.a.

$$\frac{\cos c}{\cos c} = \int_{0}^{1} (c) = \frac{\int_{0}^{1} (x) - \int_{0}^{1} (0)}{x - 0} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

Det fins CE(O, X) s.a. X COSC = Sin X.

Hurle at | conc| \le 1. Derfor er:

$$| \times coc | = | \sin x |$$

 $|x| \ge |x| |\cos c| = |\sin x|$ 

Dermed er I sin X | \( [X] \).

Anta til slutt at X<O. Se da på [X,O] og gjóv nógaldig som over. 13) Se fórst på [a,d]. Her er f kont.

og deriverbar. Fra middelverdisetningen fins det  $C_1 \in (a, d)$  s.a.  $g'(c_1) = \frac{g(d) - f(a)}{d - a} = 0$ 

Se så på [d,b]. Her er f kont. og den verbar. Fra middel verdi setningens fins  $C_2 \in (d,b)$  s.a.

$$f'(c_{\lambda}) = \frac{f(b) - f(d)}{b - d} = 0$$

La nå g(x) := f'(x) og se på  $[C_1, C_2]$ . Her er g kont. og den verbar (siden f er  $2 \times$  den verbar). Fra middel verdisetningen fins  $C \in (C_1, C_2)$  s.a.

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (c) = g'(c) = \frac{g(c_2) - g(c_1)}{c_2 - c_1} = \frac{0 - 0}{c_2 - c_1} = 0$ Find def.

aw 9

Dermed er påstanden vist.

16.) Definer h(x) := f(x) - g(x). Da er h kont.

på [a,b] (siden f og g er det) og deriverbar på

på (a,b) (igjen, — 1——). Fra middelverdi
selningen fins  $C \in (a,b)$  S.a.

$$h'(c) = \frac{h(b) - h(a)}{b - a} = \frac{(f(b) - g(b)) - (f(a) - g(a))}{b - a}$$

$$=\frac{0-0}{b-a}=0$$

Men 
$$h'(c) = f'(c) - g'(c)$$
,  $sa^2$   
 $f'(c) - g'(c) = 0$   
 $f'(c) = g'(c)$ 

Denned er påstanden berist.

6.3: L'Hôpitals regel

5) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$
 $(\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = (e^{\ln(\cos x)})^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{-\ln(\cos x)}$ 

$$J(x) = e^{x} \text{ or kont, Sá}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} e^{x} \ln(\cos x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^{2}} \ln(\cos x)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^{2}}$$

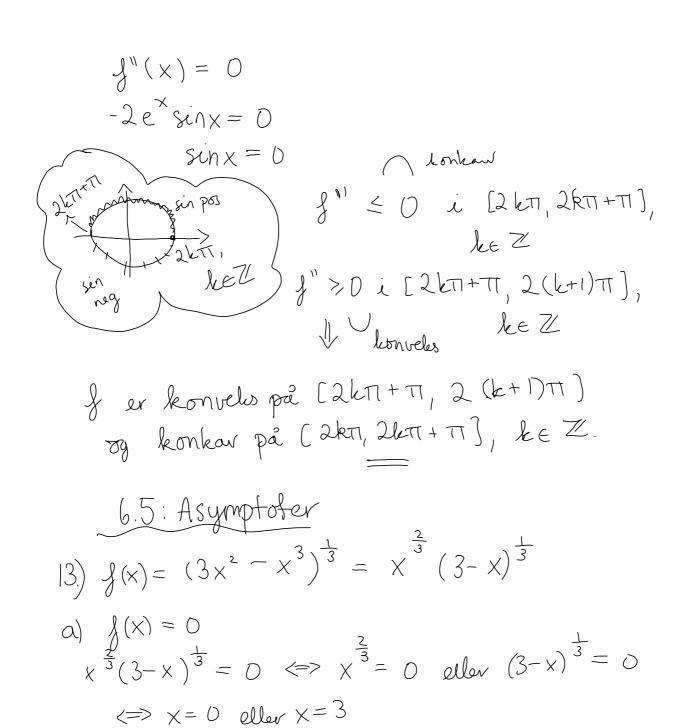
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^{2}}$$

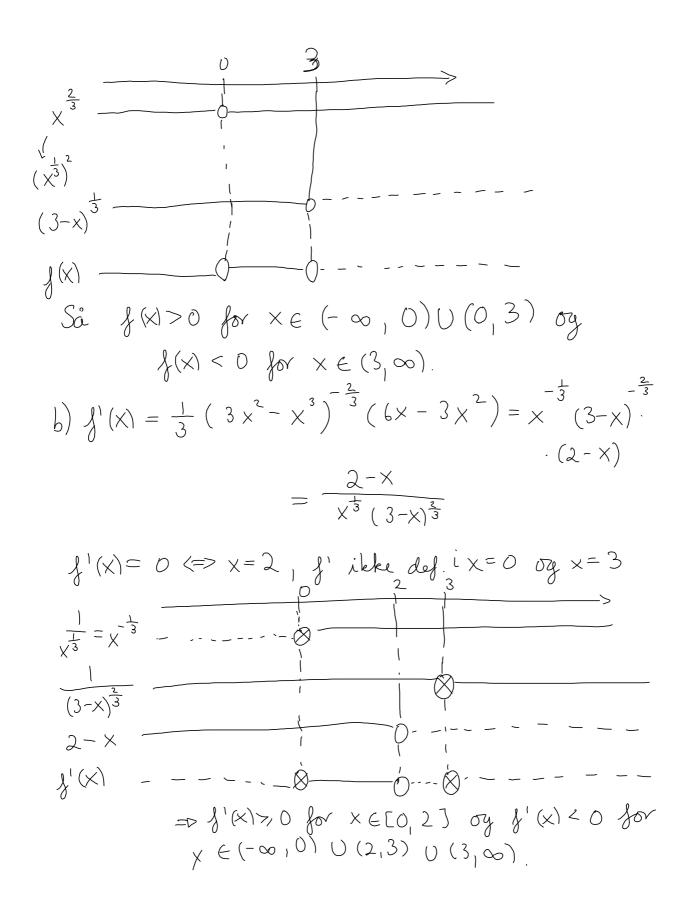
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (\cos x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{$$

6.4: Kurvedrothing

3)c) 
$$f(x) = e^{x} con x$$
  
 $f'(x) = e^{x} con x + e^{x} (-sin x) = e^{x} (con x - sin x)$   
 $f''(x) = e^{x} (con x - sin x) + e^{x} (-sin x - con x)$   
 $= e^{x} (con x - sin x - sin x - con x)$   
 $= -2e^{x} sin x$ 





The per volusinde for  $x \in (0,2)$  og f er avtagencle for  $x \in (-\infty,0)$   $\cup (2,\infty)$ .

Punktet x=0 (y=0) er et lokalt minimum.

Purletet x=2 (f(x)=y=34) er lokalt

malisinerm. (Punktet X=3 er IKKE et Wealt

minimum, siden favtar igjen med en gang).

c)  $\int^{11} (x) = \frac{2}{x^{\frac{4}{3}} (3-x)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \left( 1-x - \frac{(2-x)^2}{3-x} \right)$ lejeme 8

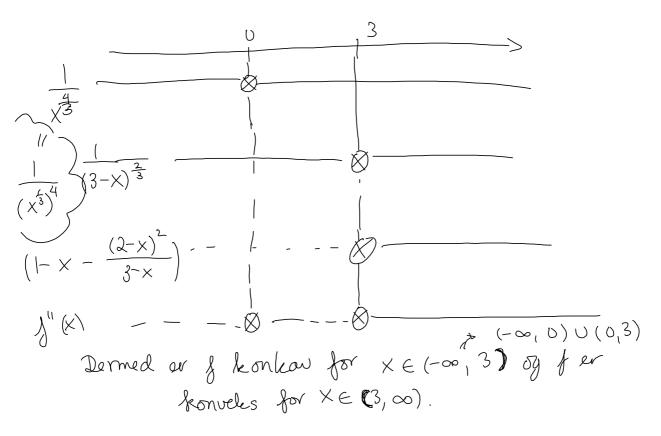
produlet regel

 $f''(x) = 0 \iff |-x = \frac{(2-x)^2}{3-x}$   $(|-x)(3-x) = (2-x)^2$   $3-x-3x+x^2 = 4-4x+x^2$ Aldri sant!

Så fix = 0 for alle x, men j' er ikke definert x=0 og x=3.

Setter inn tall for å finne fortegn parantes:

 $\times \times 3$ : Sett inn  $\times = 0$ ;  $1 - \frac{4}{3} < 0$ Sett inn  $\times = 4$  for å finne fortegn for  $\times \times 3$ :



d) <u>Vertikale a symptoter</u>: Jer kont. og definert overalt, så in hav ingen vertikale asymptoter.

Skraanymptoter: Når 
$$x-b \pm \infty$$
:

i) lim
$$x \rightarrow \pm \infty$$

$$x \rightarrow \pm \infty$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow b \pm \infty} \frac{3x^2 - x^3}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{3x^2 - x^3}{x^3} = \lim$$

ii) 
$$\lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left[ \int_{X} (X) + X \right] = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left[ \left( 3x^2 - X^3 \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + X \right]$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \frac{\left( 3x^2 - X^3 \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{X} + 1 = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \frac{\left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right) \left( + \frac{3}{3} \right)}{X}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \lim_{X \to \pm \infty} \left( \frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

Så: y = -x + 1 er en skråasymptok når  $x - b - \infty$ .

