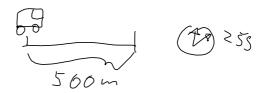
Før pausen: 6.1.3a, 6.1.6, 6.1.13, 6.2.2a, 6.2.6, 6.2.7, 6.2.9, 6.2.13, (6.2.16, 6.2.20)

Etter pausen: (6.2.7, 6.2.9), 6.3.1c, 6.3.3cde, 6.3.5, 6.3.13, 6.3.6, 6.3.23

6.1.3a) Dand logavirlmik derivasjon fil a derivere: $g(x) = x^2 \cos^4 x e^{x}$. $g'(x) = g(x) D[\ln f(x)]$ $= x^2 \cos^4 x e^{x} D[\ln(x^2 \cos^4 x e^{x})]$ $= x^2 \cos^4 x e^{x} D[2 \ln x + 4 \ln(\cos x) + x]$ $= x^2 \cos^4 x e^{x} [\frac{2}{x} + 4 - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 1]$ $= x^2 \cos^4 x e^{x} [\frac{2}{x} + 4 - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 1]$ 6.1.6: Fanksonbroll:



reskowhet i hit:
$$\pm 15 = \Delta f$$

Fart: $\psi(x) = \frac{5}{l}$

husburlet i fort:

$$\Delta V = V(J+JJ) - V(J) \approx V'(J) \cdot \Delta J$$

$$=\frac{S}{4^2} - \Delta 4$$

$$=\frac{500 \, \text{m}}{(25 \, \text{s})^2} \cdot (\pm 15) = \frac{5.25 \cdot 25}{25.25} \cdot \text{m/s} = \frac{4}{5} \, \text{m/s$$

(6.2.7a) V is ab f(x) = (o8x - x) has nogality et milljunkt på intervollet LO, T/4 Buis: f(0) = Cero - 0 = 1 > 0g(54) = cos T4-T4 $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$ Sir foa Sylvingssetninger vet vi at det finnes en $c \in [0, T_4]$ 'slik at f(c) = 0. $men, \int (x) = -\sin x - 1 \quad og \quad -\sin x - 1 < 0$ for alle $X \in [0, T/4]$ Så f er skrengt synderde på 10,547 (Sa for x i (0, () Sa er x < (| Six f(x) > f(c) = 0og for x is $(c, \frac{\pi}{4})$ Six er c < xsi 0=f(c)>f(x) Denned er i det eneste millgrunstet lil & på (0, 547

6.2.6 $\angle a \neq (x) = 1 - x^{2/3}$

Graf:

Vis at f(-1) = f(1),

men at let ille

finnes en c i (-1,1) slik at f (c) = 0. Hvorton Strider ilke lette mot Rolles

Ser $f(-1) = 1 - (-1)^{3/3} = 1 - ((-1)^{3/3}) = 1 - (1)^{3/3}$ (formbother) $f(1) = 1 - 1^{3/3} = 0$ Volter $f(1) = 1 - 1^{3/3} = 0$

nen $f'(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}(for x \neq 0)$ Som aldri er lik 0.

men dette strider ilse mot Rolles teoren siden filse er deriverbar i O.

(f-2b). Siden $\lim_{h\to 0} f(0+h) - f(0) = \lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{1-h^{3}-1}{h}$

= lim - h³ = -0 for ille elseigherer 6.2.7 Vis at mellon 0 og × finnes en C slik at sin × = × cos C. Bevis: Middelverdiselringen anvendt på $f(y) = \sin y$ på intervallet [0,×7: sin det finnes en c i (0,×) slikat $\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f(C)$ $\frac{11}{\sin x}$

Sin $X = X \cos C$. Vis at $|\sin X| \leq |X|$ for alle X. Vi not at $\sin X = X \cos C$ for $\sin C \in (0, X)$. $|\sin X| = |X \cos C| = |X| \cdot |\cos C| \leq |X| \cdot 1$ (siden $|\cos C| \leq |fer$)

Vis at dot kinnels c mellom 0 of
$$\times$$

slik at $\sqrt{1+x'}-1 = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+c}}$.

Buris: Mildelendischningen pien
$$f(y) = \sqrt{1+g} \quad \text{pie intervallet } [0, x];$$

sa det finnels on $c \in (0, x)$ slik at
$$f(x) - f(0) = f'(c) \quad f'(x) = D[1+x] \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\times -0 = f'(c) \quad f'(x) = D[1+x] \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\times -0 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}}$$

Six $\sqrt{1+x'}-1 = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+c}}$

Vis at $\sqrt{1+x'}-1 = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+c}}$

Vis at $\sqrt{1+x'} < 1 + \frac{x}{2}$.

Baris: Vet at $\sqrt{1+x'}-1 = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+c}}$

for on C is $(0, x)$.

Men $| \leq \sqrt{1+c} | \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+c}} \leq 1$

Six $\sqrt{1+x'} < 1 + \frac{x}{2}$
 $\sqrt{1+x'}-1$

Six $\sqrt{1+x'} < 1 + \frac{x}{2}$

6.3.1c) Beregn
$$\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi}{|\tan 3\chi|} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{|\sin (\cos^2 3\chi)|}{|\cos^2 3\chi|} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{|\cos^2 3\chi|}{|\cos^2 3\chi|} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{|\sin (\cos^2 3\chi)|}{|\cos^2 3$$

6.3.3 (Barege:
$$\lim_{x \to \sqrt{2}} (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \times \lim_{x \to \sqrt{2}} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

6.3.3e
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} x^{\times} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} (e^{\ln x})^{\times} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} e^{\times \ln x}$$

$$= e^{\left(\lim_{x\to 0^+} x \ln x\right)} = e^{\left(\lim_{x\to 0^+} x \ln x\right)} = e^{\left(\lim_{x\to 0^+} x \ln x\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \left(\lim_{x\to 0^+} x \ln x\right) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \left(\lim_{x\to 0^+} x \ln$$

6.3.3e)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} (1+\sin\frac{1}{x})^{x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} e^{\ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{x}) \cdot x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} x \ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{x}) = e^{\ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{x}) \cdot x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} x \ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{x}) = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{x})}{1+\sin\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} x \ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{x}) = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\sin\frac{1}{x})}{1+\sin\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1+\sin\frac{1}{x}}{1+\sin\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1+\sin\frac{1}{x}}{1+\sin\frac{1}{x}}$$

6.3.7 Beregn lin
$$\left(\frac{\omega x}{x^2} - \frac{\sin x}{x^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x \left(\frac{x - \tan x}{x^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x \left(\frac{x - \tan x}{x^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cos x}}{3x^2}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{3x^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cos x}}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \left(\frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{3x^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cos x}}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3}}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^2}$$

$$6.3.23$$

$$La g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & \text{for } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{voi } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Vis at g er to garger derivation in 0. og finn første og andre lovert i 0.

Bours: La oss først peregne f(k) for alle \times .

Vil vise $g'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{\cos x \cdot x - \sin x}{x^2}, x \neq 0 \end{cases}$ Vil vise $g'(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

Siden $g(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ via x eri(0, 0)wil $g'(x) = D(\frac{\sin x}{x})$, siden to turborjoner som er else pin et agrevt intervall har summe denineto; del agre intervallet.

$$g'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} - x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{2$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2} = \frac{-\sin 0}{2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{g''(0)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(\cos x \cdot x - \sin x)}{x^2} = 0$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\cos x \cdot x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{\cos x}{x^2} - \frac{\sin x}{x^3}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}$$

Anta f er handiumerlig grå [a, l]. og to ganger deriverber ja (a, l), og f(a) = f(l) = f(l) for en $l \in (a, l)$. Vis at let finnes en $c \in (a, l)$ Slik at f''(c) = 0. Bevis: Det finne en c, E (a, d) slik at $f(\ell) - f(a) = f'(c)$ (fra Middelver) $0 = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)$ QD = 1 - ~ Tilsvarende finnes en (¿ E (d, b) slik ul $f'(c_z) = 0.$ Vi vet at f'en deriverber. Sei middleverdiselningen annendt på f'pra (C1, C2) sien at det finnel en Sin & "(c) = 0.