

# Martin Skatvedt - Øving 9 - MA0001

mandag 31. oktober 2022 15:19

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$$a) f(x) = \sin^2 x = \sin x \cdot \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \sin' x \cdot \sin x + \sin x \cdot \sin' x \\ &= \cos x \cdot \sin x + \sin x \cdot \cos x \\ &= 2 \cos x \sin x = \underline{\underline{\sin(2x)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) f(x) = \sin x \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \sin' x \cos x + \sin x \cos' x \\ &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= \underline{\underline{\cos(2x)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$c) f(x) = x \ln x$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= x' \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \ln' x \\ &= 1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\ln x + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$d) f(x) = e^{x \ln x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= e^{x \ln x} \cdot (x \ln x)' \\ &= \underline{\underline{e^{x \ln x} \cdot (\ln x + 1)}} \end{aligned}$$

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$$e) f(x) = x^x$$

$$\ln f(x) = x \ln x$$

$$f(x) = e^{x \ln x}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{x \ln x} \cdot (\ln x + 1)$$

$$= x^x (\ln x + 1)$$

6.7.9

$$E(v) = \frac{1}{v} [(v-35)^2 + 297]$$

$$v = \text{fart} : \text{km/t}$$

$$\text{deriverer } (v-35)^2 + 297$$

$$= 2(v-35)$$

$$E'(v) = \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)' \cdot [(v-35)^2 + 297] + \frac{1}{v} \cdot [(v-35)^2 + 297]'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{v^2} \cdot [(v-35)^2 + 297] + \frac{1}{v} \cdot 2(v-35)$$

$$= \frac{2v-70}{v} - \frac{v^2 - 70v + 1225 + 297}{v^2}$$

$$= \frac{2v^2 - 70v - v^2 + 70v - 1225 - 297}{v^2}$$

$$= \frac{v^2 - 1522}{v^2}$$

**C.7.9**

$$E(v) = 0$$

$$\frac{v^2 - 1522}{v^2} = 0$$

$$= v^2 - 1522 = 0$$

$$= v = \sqrt{1522}$$

$$= v = \pm 39.01$$

Siden fart ikke kan være negativ

$$v = 39.01 \text{ km/t}$$

**C.Ø.30+31**

$$x \text{ og } y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x + y = 10 \rightarrow y = 10 - x$$

$$P(x, y) = x \cdot y = x \cdot (10 - x) = 10x - x^2$$

$$P'(x, y) = 10 - 2x$$

$$P'(x, y) = 0$$

$$10 - 2x = 0$$

$$2x = 10$$

$$x = 5$$

$$y = 10 - 5 = 5$$

$$P(5, 5) = 25$$

Det største produktet er 25

C.3.30+31

$$x + y = k \quad y = k - x$$

$$P(x, y) = x \cdot y = x(k - x) = kx - x^2$$

$$P'(x, y) = k - 2x$$

$$P'(x, y) = 0$$

$$k - 2x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$y = k - \frac{k}{2} = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$x \cdot y = \frac{k}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{2} = \frac{k^2}{4}$$

Maks produkt blir  $\frac{k^2}{4}$  ved sum  $k$

4  $f(x) = (1+x)^{-1} \quad ? \quad x=0$

$$f(0) = 1$$

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

$$f'(0) = -1$$

$$f''(x) = 2(1+x)^{-3}$$

$$f''(0) = 2$$

$$f'''(x) = -6(1+x)^{-4} = 6(x-1)^{-4}$$

$$f'''(0) = -6$$

4

$$T_3(x) = 1 - 1x + \frac{2}{2}x^2 - \frac{6}{6}x^3$$

$$\underline{\underline{T_3(x) = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3}}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} \cdot (-1)^n$$

Taylorrekken:

$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n \cdot (x)^n}}$$

5

$$v_x = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$y = x^2 + 1$$

$$x(t) = 2t$$

$$y(t) = (2t)^2 + 1 = 4t^2 + 1$$

$$y'(t) = 8t$$

$$y'(3) = 8 \cdot 3 = 24 \text{ m/s}$$

$$b) y - y_0 = a(x - x_0)$$

$$y(3) = 4 \cdot 3^2 + 1 = \underline{37}$$

$$y - 37 = 24(x - 3)$$

$$y = 24x - 72 + 37$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = 24x - 35}}$$

$$\boxed{6} \quad f(x) = \cos x \quad g(x) = x$$

$$x_0 = 1 \quad \text{og} \quad n = 3$$

$$h(x) = 6 \sin x - 3x^2$$

$$\cos x = x \quad \rightarrow \quad \cos x - x = 0$$

$$w(x) = \cos x - x$$

$$w'(x) = -\sin x - 1$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{w(x_0)}{w'(x_0)} = 1 - \frac{\cos 1 - 1}{-\sin 1 - 1} = 0,750364$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{w(x_1)}{w'(x_1)} = 0,739113$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{w(x_2)}{w'(x_2)} = 0,739085$$

$$h(x) = 6 \sin x - 3x^2$$

$$h'(x) = 6 \cos x - 6x = 6(\cos x - x)$$

Toppunkt er

$$h'(x) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad 6(\cos x - x) = 0$$

vi har  $\cos x - x = 0$  ved  $x \approx 0,739085$

derfor vil  $h(x)$  ha toppunkt i

$$x \approx 0,739085$$