Envariabelanalys Del 2 2015-03-20

Läsniman.

(1) a)
$$\sqrt{N_2}$$

$$\int \times \cos(x^2) dx = \begin{cases} x^2 = t & x = \sqrt{N_2} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{N_2} \\ 2x dx = dt & x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N_2}} \times \cos(x^2) dx = \begin{cases} x^2 = t & x = \sqrt{N_2} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{N_2} \\ 2x dx = dt & x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X = \sqrt{11/2} = 1 + 2 = 11/2$$

$$X = 0 = 1 + 2 = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t \cdot \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} / \sin t / = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

b)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{x+2}{x+1} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{(x+1)+1}{x+1} dx = \int_{1}^{2} (1+\frac{1}{x+1}) dx =$$

$$= / \times + \ln(x+1) / = (2+\ln 3) - (1+\ln 2) = 1 + \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

dy + 1 / X y = X. Redan på standard form.

$$e = e = (1+x)$$

b) Mulhphicera in dens

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left((1+x)\cdot y\right) = \frac{1+x}{x} \quad sa$$

$$(1+x)\cdot y = \int \frac{1+x}{x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x}+1\right) dx = \ln x + x + C$$

Sat
$$x=1$$
: $y(1) = \frac{m1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{c}{2} = 1$ ger $c=1$

3 a) Vi undersaken termernas stonlek;

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

Damfon (i kvolform med Z 1/13/2

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

b)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \dots$$
an en geomolisk serie med kvot $\frac{1}{3} = 1$ so serien han summan
$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$
 och serien än:

$$\sum_{N=3}^{10} \frac{1}{N(N+1)} = \sum_{N=3}^{10} \left(\frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{N+1}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6}\right) + \dots$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \quad \text{(Teleskopsenie)} \quad \text{VAVALONA}$$

Parkal bråks uppdela integranden

(4)

$$\frac{1}{x^{2}(1+x^{2})} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^{2}} + \frac{Cx+D}{1+x^{2}} = \frac{Ax(1+x^{2}) + B(1+x^{2}) + (x+D)x^{2}}{x^{2}(1+x^{2})}$$

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

$$\begin{cases}
A + C = 0 & Sa A = C = 0 \\
B + D = 0 & B = 1, D = -1 \\
B = 1 & och vi han
\end{cases}$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \right) dx = \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \operatorname{arctan} X \right) =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \operatorname{arctan} X \right) - \left(-1 - \operatorname{arctan} 1 \right) - \delta - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + \operatorname{archal} =$$

$$\xrightarrow{\pi/4} \qquad \xrightarrow{\pi/4} \qquad = 1 - \pi/4 \qquad (>0 \text{ ow!})$$

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(5) a) Homogen ekv.
$$y^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0$$

Waraht. ekv. $r^2 + r - 2 = 0$, $r = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + 2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}$
Så $r = 1, -2$ och $y = Ae^x + Be^{-2x}$

$$2A + (2Ax+B) - 2(Ax^{2}+Bx+c) = 2+2x-2x^{2}$$

 $(2A+B-2c) + (2A-2B)x-2Ax^{2}=2+2x-2x^{2}$

$$\begin{cases} 2A + B - 2C = 2 & C = C \\ 2A - 2B = 2 & B = 0 \\ -2A = -2 & A = 1 \end{cases}$$

b)
$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = k \end{cases}$$

$$y(0) = A + B = 1$$

 $y'(0) = A - 2B = K$
 $3B = 1 - k$ $B = \frac{1 - k}{3}$

$$y = \frac{1+k}{3}e^{x} + \frac{1-k}{3}e^{-2x} + x^{2}$$

$$A = 1 - B = \frac{2 + k}{3}$$

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

Vi maske ha $\frac{2+k}{3} = 0$, dus. k = -2 $(\frac{1-k}{3} = 1)$

Da an
$$y-x^2=e^{-2x}$$
 O Svan! $K=-2$

 V_i har $0 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + x^2} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ och

S dx an houvergend (i x=0). P-integral i O
med p=1/2

Då ger olikheten att även den givna integralen än konvergent.

och S dx an konvergent pintegral, p=2
så dikheten gen konvergens aven i
detta fall.

7) Vi fan direkt $\frac{dA}{dt} = k \cdot A(t)$ (k negahi)

Separabel: dA= kdt SdA= Shat lu A= kt+C

A= C K++ C

(8)

$$I(a) = \int_{C}^{\pi} (\sin^{2}x - a)^{2} dx$$

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$$I(a) =$$

$$I(a) = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{4} \left(1 - 2ax 2x + \frac{cay4x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - 2a \cdot \frac{1 - ax2x}{2} + a^{2} \right] dx =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\cos 4x}{8} + \left(a - \frac{1}{2} \right) ax2x + \left(\frac{3}{8} - a + a^{2} \right) dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 4x}{32} + \left(a - \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \left(\frac{3}{8} - a + a^{2} \right) x \Big/_{0}^{\pi} =$$

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$$= \frac{(3 - a + a^{2})\pi}{8} = \frac{(3 - a + a^{2})\pi}{(3 - a + a^{2})\pi} = 0 \quad \text{an} \quad \frac{(a - 1/2)}{(a - a + a^{2})\pi} = 0$$