

Kalkulus OBlig 3. Alexander Giestedt.

1) $y = f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(x-1)^2} \quad x \neq 1.$

a)

Slycing med y-aksen: da $x=0$.

$$f(0) = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{(0-1)^2} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

y-aksen: $(0, 0)$

Slycing med x-aksen er $y=0$.

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{(x-1)^2} = 0, \quad \sqrt{x} \cdot (x-1)^{-2} = 0$$

Ser at x må være 0 for at likningen skal gå inn.

x-aksen: $(0, 0)$

b) Erstatter x med $-x$ altså $f(-x)$ og ser hvem uttrykket blir.

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

Origo: $f(-x) \neq -f(x)$

y-aksen: $f(-x) \neq f(x)$

Ingen symetri, hverken om Origo eller y-aksen

$$c) y = f(x) = \frac{4x}{(x-1)^2} \quad x \neq 1$$

Vertikal asymptote:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{4 \cdot 1}{(1-1)^2} = \frac{4}{0} - \text{Grenzwertchen charakterisiert Linie.}$$

$f(x) \rightarrow \infty$, nur $x \neq 1$, $x=1$ ist eine vertikale asymptote.

Horizontale asymptote

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \quad | : x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{x}}{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{0}{1 - 0 + 0} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\frac{4}{x}}{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$y=0$ ist eine horizontale asymptote.

Vielen unserer Kurven asymptoten, die teils
eine oder mehrere horizontalen reichen.
umfasst.

d) Finne først de kritiske punktene, der $f'(x) = 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{4x}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 4 \cdot \frac{(x-1)^2 - (4x \cdot 2(x-1) \cdot 1)}{(x-1)^4}$$

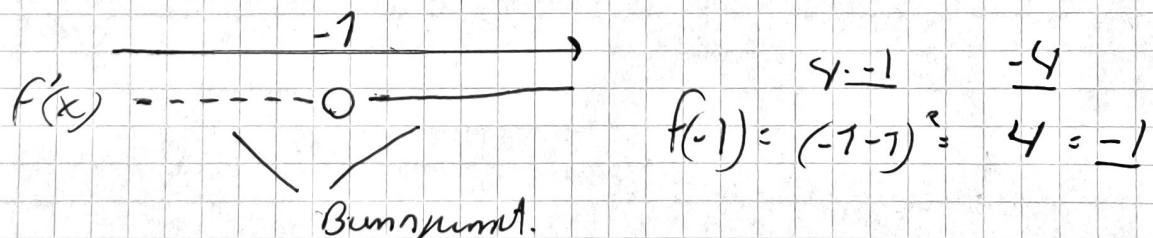
$$f'(x) = 4(x^2 - 2x + 1) - (8x^2 - 8x) \quad \cancel{4x^2} - 8x + 4 - \cancel{8x^2} + 8x = \frac{(x-1)^3}{(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{-4x^2 + 4}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{-4(x^2 - 1)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{-4(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{-4(x+1)}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad (=)$$

$$\frac{-4(x+1)}{(x-1)^3} = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{for at dette skal bli null, må} \\ \text{telleren bli 0. Det gir } x = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

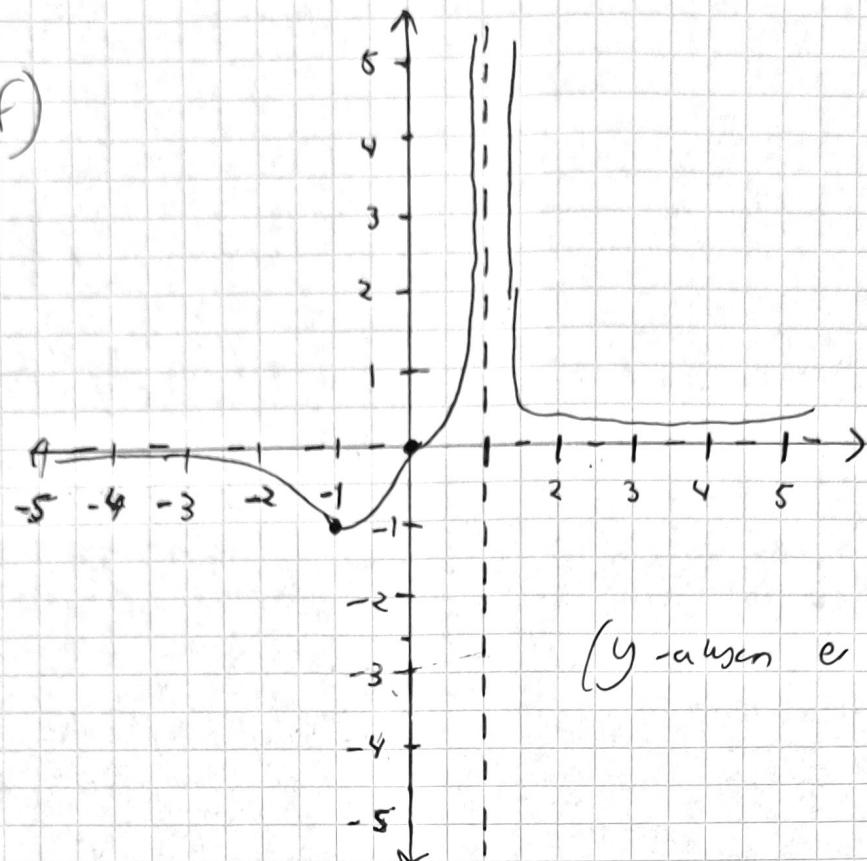
fortegnslinje: Tester med -2 og 0 :



Lokalt minimum i $(-1, -1)$

(Tegnet grafen, og ser at dette er et globalt minimum)

f)



2

$$y = f(x) = \frac{\cos x + 1}{2 \cos x - 1}$$

$$D_f = [0, \pi] \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}$$

a)

X-achsen: (der $y=0$)

$$\underline{\cos x + 1}$$

$$2 \cos x - 1 = 0 \quad (\text{der teller ist } 0)$$

$$\cos x = -1$$

$$x = \underline{\frac{\pi}{1}}$$

$$\underline{x+\text{achsen}} : \left(\underline{\frac{\pi}{1}}, 0 \right)$$

y-achsen: der $x=0$

$$\cos(0) = 1 \rightarrow \underline{1+1} \quad \underline{2}$$

$$2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 = \underline{2}$$

y-achsen: (0, 2)

$$6) y = f(x) = \frac{\cos x + 1}{2 \cos x - 1}$$

$$Df = [0, 2\pi] - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}$$

Vertikale asymptoter:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x + 1}{2 \cos x - 1} = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + 1}{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - 1} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos x + 1}{2 \cos x - 1} = \frac{\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + 1}{2 \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} - 1} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ når $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$ og $x \rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{3}$

$x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ og $x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$ er vertikale asymptoter.

Horizontale asymptoter

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x + 1}{2 \cos x - 1}$$

Det er ikke mulig å teste om $\cos(\infty)$, og det eksisterer derfor ingen grenseverdi; dette gjelder også når $x \rightarrow -\infty$. Ingen horizontale asymptoter.

Spiral asymptotter

Vi har ingen horisontal asymptote, og teller og rekker er en samme orden (\Rightarrow Ingen)

Spiral asymptote

$$c) y = f(x) = \frac{\cos x + 1}{2\cos x - 1} \quad \text{DF} = [0, \pi] - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}$$

finne først de kritiske punktene der $f'(x) = 0$

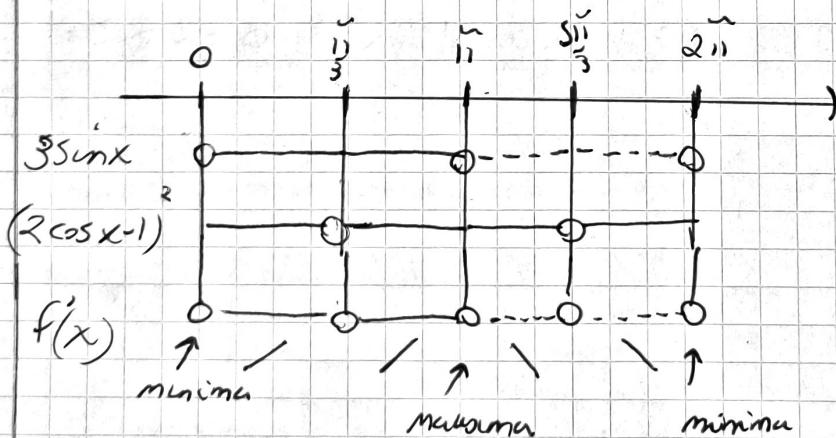
$$f'(x) = \frac{-\sin x (2\cos x - 1) + (\cos x + 1) \cdot (-2\sin x)}{(2\cos x - 1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2\cos x \sin x + \sin x - (-2\sin x \cos x - 2\sin x)}{(2\cos x - 1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2\cos x \sin x + \sin x + 2\sin x \cos x + 3\sin x}{(2\cos x - 1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3\sin x}{(2\cos x - 1)^2}, \quad f'(x) = 0 \text{ der Teller} = 0. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3\sin x = 0, \quad \sin x = 0, \quad x = 0 \quad \wedge \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \wedge \quad x = \pi$$



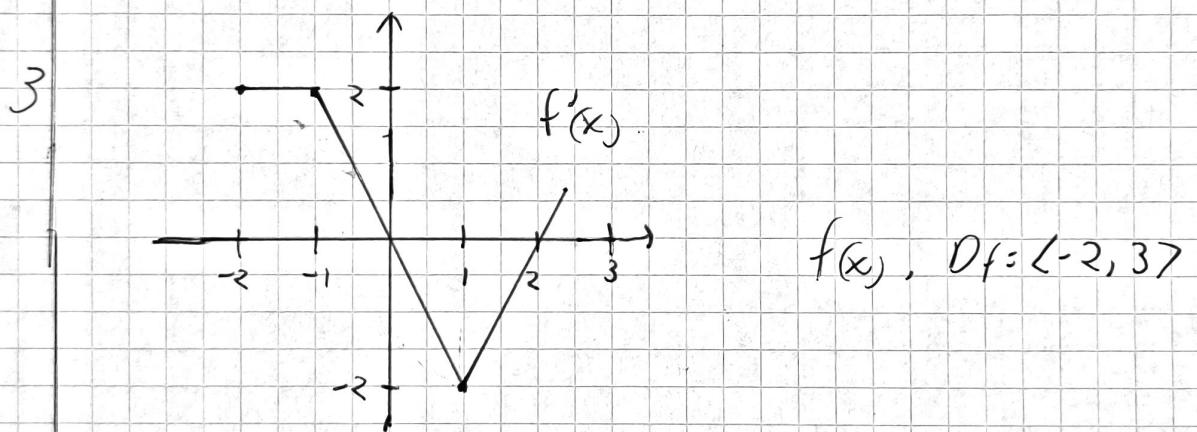
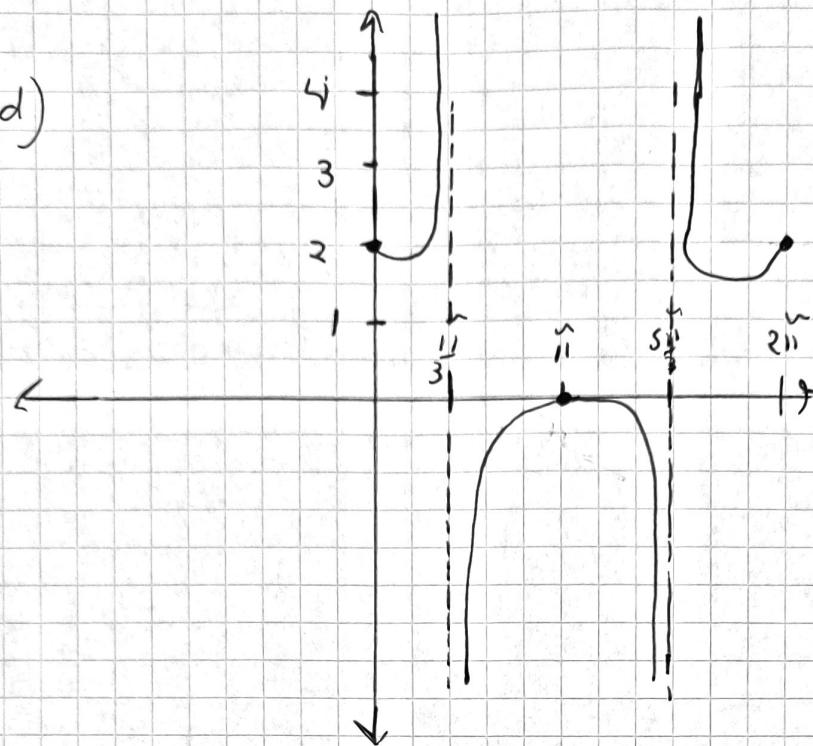
$$f(0) = 2, \quad f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0, \quad f(\pi) = 2$$

Lokale maximum: $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$

Lokale minimum: $(0, 2) \quad \wedge \quad (\pi, 2)$

(De lokale minnera er større enn maxima (=)
hver globale minste verdi)

d)



a) (Stigningen er konstant $2 > x \leq 1$, $x \in \underline{[-2, -1]}$)
funksjonen er vhørende når $f'(x)$ er positiv.
dvs $x \in (-2, 0)$ og når $x \in [2, 3]$

funksjonen er avtagende når $f'(x)$ er negativ. dvs.

$$x \in (0, 2)$$

c) Lokale maksima eller minima finnes vi der:

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

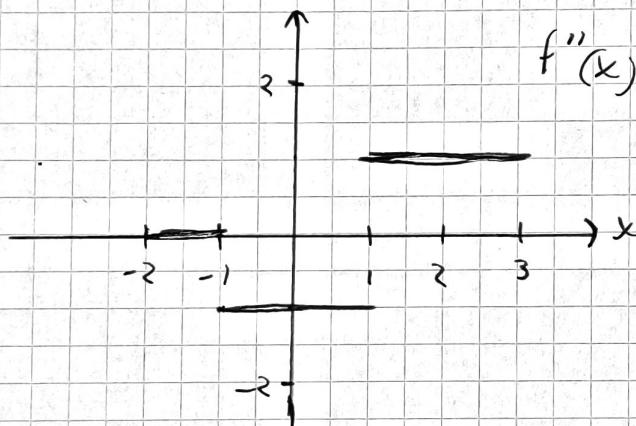
- $f'(x)$ ikke definert. (hjørnekant.)

Avgaten ser vi at $f'(x) = 0$ for to x -verdier.
Analysen i stasjonene ser vi at

$x=0$ er et lokalt maksimum.

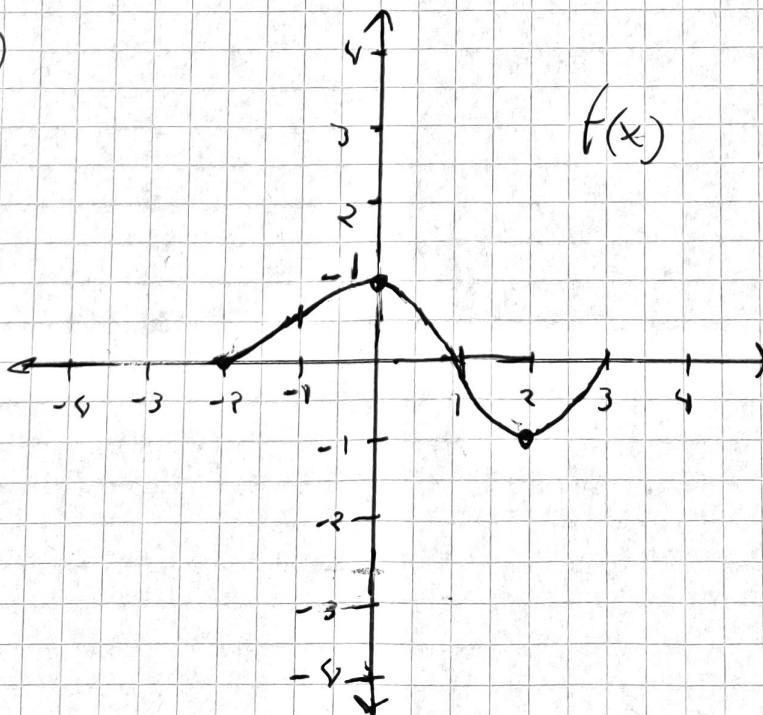
$x=2$ er et lokalt minimum.

c)

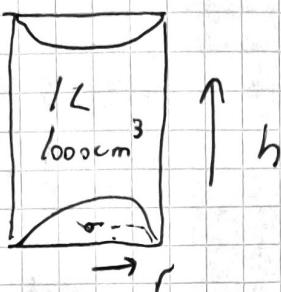


- Når stasjonen til $f'(x)$ er 0 er $f''(x) = 0$
- Når $f'(x)$ synker er $f''(x)$ negativ
- Når $f'(x)$ øker er $f''(x)$ positiv.

d)



4



- Arealet av overflaten til sylinderen er
gitt ved:

$$A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

Først måtte vi stykke fram for h , ved hjelpe av
volumet.

$$V = \pi r^2 \cdot h, 1000 = \pi r^2 \cdot h, løs med høypen av h.$$

$$h = \frac{1000}{\pi r^2}$$

$$A(r) = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot \left(\frac{1000}{\pi r^2} \right)$$

$$A(r) = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{2\pi r \cdot 1000}{\pi r^2} = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{2000}{r}$$

Først hittar vi punktet der $A'(r) = 0$

$$A(r) = 2\pi r^2 + 2000 \cdot r^{-1}$$

$$A'(r) = 5\pi r + -2000$$

$$A'(r) = 0$$

→

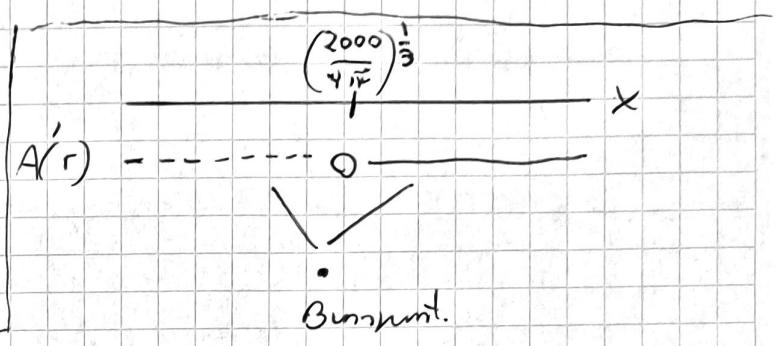
$$\sqrt{\pi} r - \frac{2000}{r^2} = 0$$

$$4\sqrt{\pi} r = \frac{2000}{r^2} \quad | \cdot r^2$$

$$4\sqrt{\pi} r^3 = 2000 \quad | \sqrt[3]{}$$

$$r^3 = \frac{2000}{4\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$r = \left(\frac{2000}{4\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$



har da følgende værdie:

$$r = \left(\frac{2000}{4\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \approx 5,519 \approx \underline{5,52}$$

$$h = \frac{2000}{\pi r^2}, \quad h = \frac{2000}{\pi \cdot 5,52^2} = 10,8395 \approx \underline{10,84}$$

Radius: 5,52 cm, og højde = 10,84 cm fra
at metatfornekt skal være mindst mulig.

5

Tall 1: x Tall 2: y

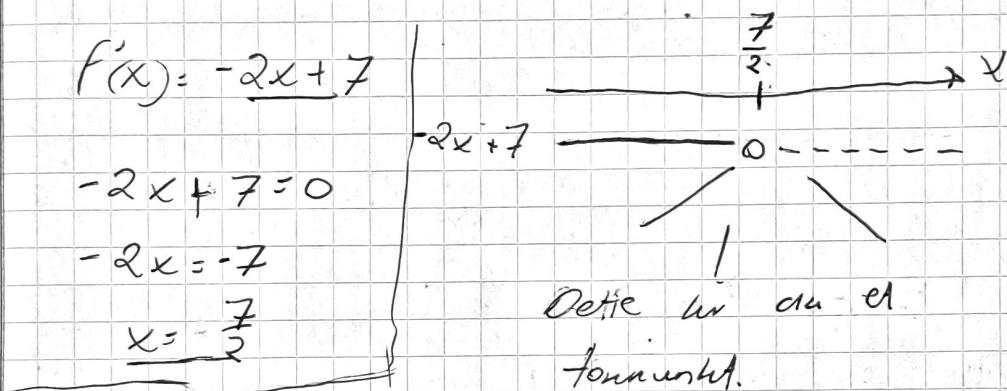
$$\underline{x+y=7} \quad (x,y > 0)$$

$$y = 7 - x$$

Produkter av tallene som er funksjon av x .

$$f(x) = x \cdot y, \quad f(x) = x(7-x) = \underline{-x^2+7x}$$

Finner kritiske punkter, der $f'(x)=0$.



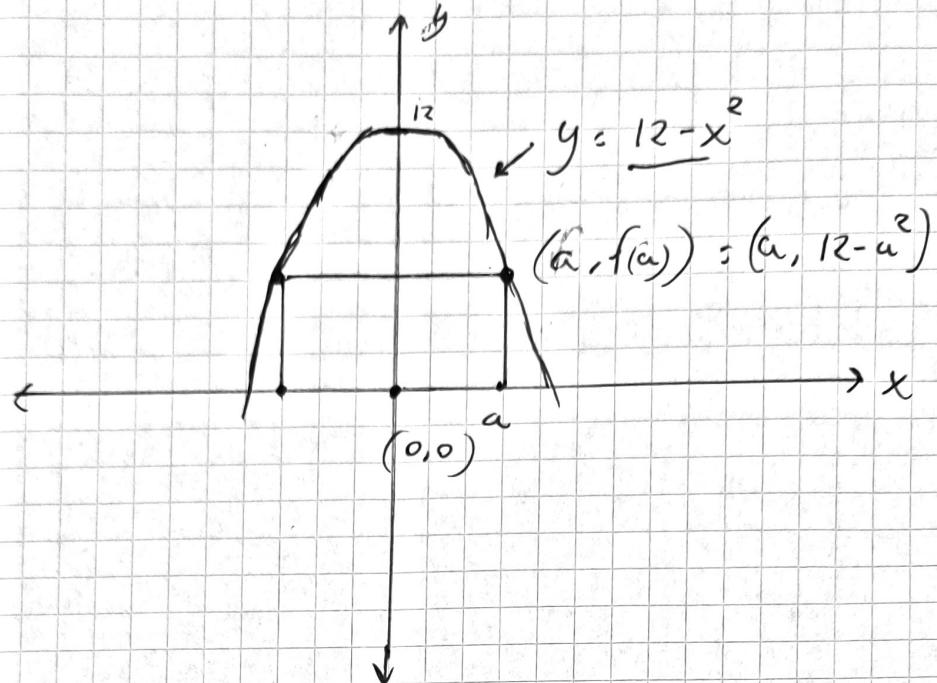
$$x = \frac{7}{2} :$$

$$y = 7 - \frac{7}{2} = \frac{7 \cdot 2}{2} - \frac{7}{2} = \frac{14}{2} - \frac{7}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} = \frac{49}{4}$$

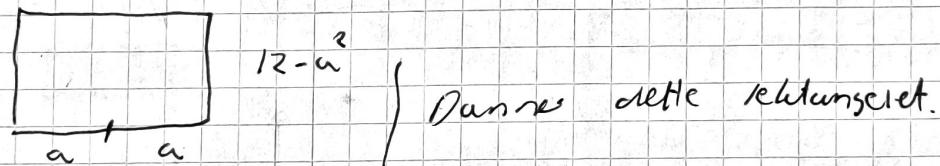
Den største verlige produktet han har er $\frac{49}{4}$

6) Extremel (hun se sät ut)



Kaljer et utkunzig saret mi x -aksen for a .

Punktet mi grafen biir da $12 - a^2$



$$A(a) = 2a \cdot (12 - a^2)$$

$$A(a) = 24a - 2a^3$$

Finnar der/los hattion saret der $A'(a) = 0$

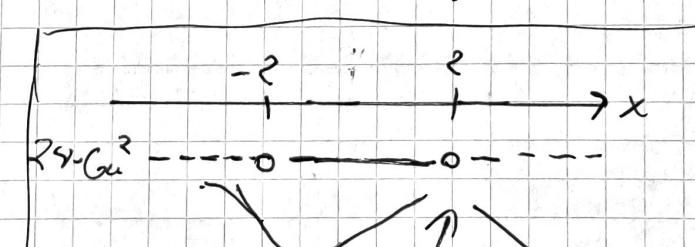
$$A'(a) = 24 - 6a^2$$

$$24 - 6a^2 = 0$$

$$6a^2 = 24 \quad | :6$$

$$a^2 = 4$$

$$a = \pm 2$$



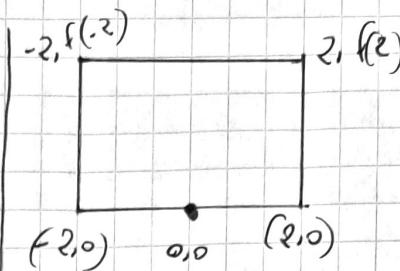
Rørt verdi mi $a = 2$

$$A = C \cdot U$$

$$U = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

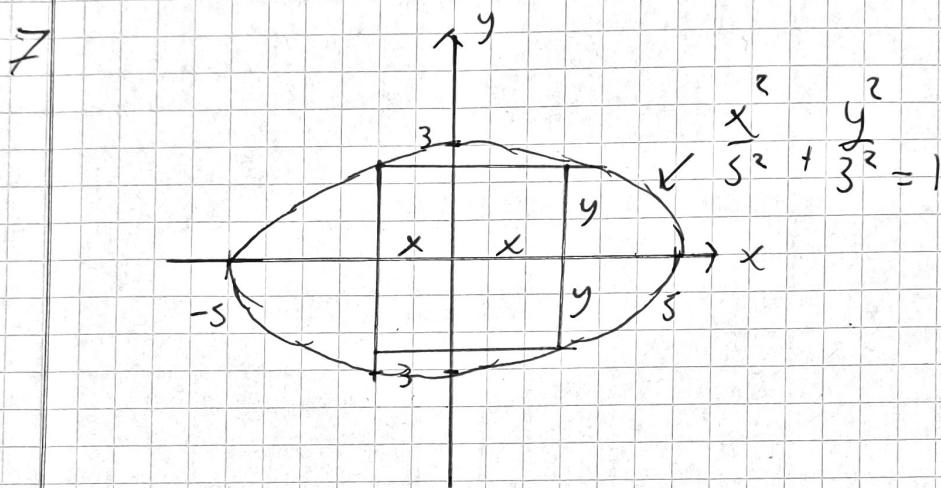
$$B = 12 - 2^2 = R^2 - 4 = 8.$$

$$A = 8 \cdot 4 = \underline{\underline{32}}$$



$$f(x) = 12 - x^2 = 8, \quad f(-x) = 8.$$

$$\underline{(-2, 0)}, \underline{(2, 0)}, \underline{(-2, 8)}, \underline{(2, 8)}$$



$$a) A = (2x)(2y) = 4xy$$

fürne et colum for y vha linje for emusen.

$$\frac{x^2}{5^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2} \quad | \cdot 3^2(9)$$

$$y^2 = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}\right) \cdot 9$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{9 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}\right)}$$

$$y = 3 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}}$$

$$A = 4x \cdot y$$

$$A = 4x \cdot 3 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}}$$

$$A(x) = 12x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

fürne kritische numbers

$$\text{der } \underline{A'(x)} = 0$$

\rightarrow

$$A'(x) = 12 \left(1 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot -\frac{2x}{25} \right) \right).$$

$$A''(x) = 12 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2x^2}{50} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A''(x) = 12 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{x^2}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}}}$$

$$A''(x) = 12 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{x^2}{25 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}}}$$

$$A''(x) = 12 \cdot \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}} - \frac{x^2}{25 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}}} \right) \quad | \text{ Gange mit 12.}$$

$$A''(x) = 12 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}} - \frac{12x^2}{25 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}}}$$

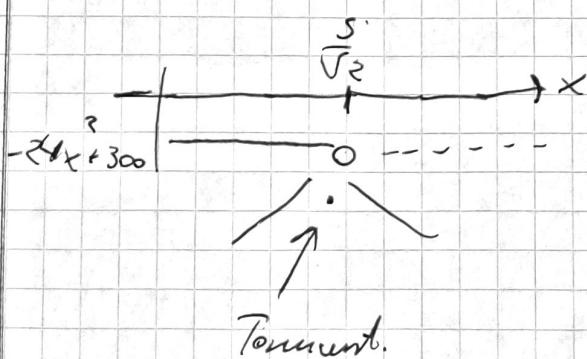
$$A''(x) = \frac{12 \cdot 25 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2} \right) - 12x^2}{25 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}}} = \frac{12(25 - x^2) - 12x^2}{25 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}}}$$

For at udgøre sted til null må vi tælle være 12
med o. (Trække sammen)

$$-24x^2 + 300 = 0$$

$$24x^2 = 300$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{300}{24}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$$



har nå funn ut y , ($x = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$)

$$y = 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{5^2}}$$

$$y = 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{10}}$$

$$y = 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}})^2}{5^2}}$$

$$y = 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \quad y = 3 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 3 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Sidchunten var utgitt ved $2x$ og $2y$.

$$\underline{2x = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 2 = 5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\underline{2y = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 2 = 3\sqrt{2}}$$

6)

Arealet: hjelpe med x og y .

$$A = yx y$$

$$A = y \cdot \underline{5\sqrt{2}} \cdot \underline{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$A = \underline{\underline{120}}$$