Kalhulus Oblig 1. Alexander. Gustent.

a) $X \in [0, 2^{n}]$ $3\cos^{2}x - \frac{3}{4}\cos x = 2\cos^{2}x - \frac{1}{8}$ $\cos^{2}x - \frac{3}{4}\cos x + \frac{1}{8} = 0$ Setter $\cos x = 0$

U- 3U . 8 = 0

Bruher andregracisformelen for a løse

$$--\frac{3}{4} + \sqrt{(-\frac{3}{4})^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{8}}$$

 $\frac{3}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} - \frac{8}{16}}$

(05 x = 1/2 1 COS x = 5/4

$$\cos(2x)-5\sin x=3$$

$$5 = \sqrt{25 - 16}$$
 $5 = -4$ $V_1 = -2$, $V_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

For at centorene shal code numberle min

veldo sere er nurastelle

for at vewlorene shall stå normalt på herank. må Skalararodeld (V.W) = 0.

V og W ligser i R3.

Shalan product e da gitt ved: x, x2t y, y2 +2,32

t min were - 7 for at Vos W steir wisherett nin humstre. V=2j+k W=i-2j+3k

Det han lengthes knyssproduit medom veutorers.
Resultant - veutoren vir stil vimerrett mi
de to veutorene V 35 W

 $\sqrt{x} \ w: (y, z_2 - y_2 z_1) i + (x_1 z_1 - x_1 z_2) j + (x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1)$ $\sqrt{x} \ w: (2 \cdot 3 - (-2) \cdot 1) \cdot j + (3 \cdot 3) \cdot j + (3 \cdot 2) \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot k$ $\sqrt{x} \ w: (6 + 2) \cdot i + (1 - 0) \cdot j + (3 - 1) \cdot k$

Vx w = 8i + j - k

n= 8:+1-k

6 Z= 3-J3 i w: -2+2J3 i

a) Z·W: (3-53i). (-2+253i)

Octimisjon sich: (ac-bd)+(ad+bc)·i

=(3.-2-(-15).213) +(3.213+-13.-2)·i

= (-6+6) + (8 J3).i

= 0 + 853.6

= 8V3:i

$$\frac{Z}{W} = (3 - \sqrt{3}i) \cdot (-2 - 2\sqrt{3}i) = (-2)^{3} + (-2 - 2\sqrt{3}i)^{3}$$

$$-6 + 6\sqrt{3}i + 2\sqrt{3}i - 6 - 12 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$-16 + 6\sqrt{3}i + 2\sqrt{3}i - 6 - 12 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$= \frac{-12}{16} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{3}i}{16} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{4}$$

$$a: 1. \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} = 1. \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $C: 1. \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} = 1. -\frac{5\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{2}$

Z: VG-V2i

Benyther jugazous for in time 1

(= Va2. c2 5 [: V(V6) + (452) : (= V6+2 = 1/8

C. Vo

Vinhelen finnes shk:

(2) p: r: V8: 2:

(2) · 6 1 · 6

Sup: r: 58:-3

Sin (=): 75 , 0

Ser au dette at einhelen mi ligge i V. headant

9 9: - 3

Z: V&.e

$$Z = 9e^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \qquad W = 3e^{\frac{\pi}{12}} \qquad C^{\frac{\pi}{12}} : \cos(\frac{\pi}{12}) + 1\sin(\frac{\pi}{12})$$

$$Z = 4e^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \qquad 27 \cos(\frac{\pi}{12}) + 1\sin(\frac{\pi}{12})$$

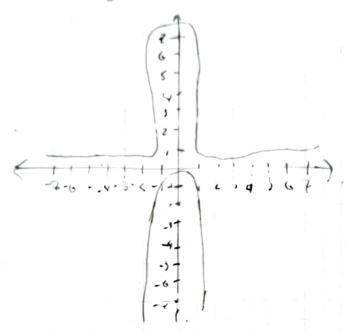
$$Z = 9e^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \qquad W = 3e^{\frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$Z = 9e^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \qquad W = 3e^{\frac{\pi}{12}} \qquad 3e^{\frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$Z = 9e^{\frac{5\pi}{12}} \qquad 3e^{\frac{\pi}{12}} \qquad 3e$$

y: (x): x2-1

Shisse as greeten



Definissons mengale: 6m km or the definite number of who 1. over -1.

1-1=0 $n(-1)^2-1=0$.

OFE <+, -27 U <07 U <2, -17

Vereinergele: degrer først ut hun den inne hun vere, ved å linere grense verdi

lim (x): lim x² / lim x² / 2x -2 x -1 x² / s x -1 x² / 2x s 2 5 9

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

Verdinnensden er autor aux 10e1e tull Vortsett fra 1.

VFER, (X) = 7

lim 2x-1 x-1 2x2-3x+1

Base tever og neuner gir mot O. Bruer L. 170 pritus regel

10m (2x-1) 2 2 x-3 = (2x-3x+1) = 4x-3 = -1 = -2

a) $\lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \frac{-6\kappa^3 + 2\kappa^2 - 8\kappa}{2\kappa^3 - 3}$

Leddere & lir vertelis store, of resulutet or liverere i utypinet his demond like o.

setter in O.

$$\frac{0}{0}$$
 $\frac{1}{0}$ $\frac{2}{0}$ $\frac{2}{0}$ $\frac{2}{0}$ $\frac{2}{0}$

fattorieres:

setter un:

c)
$$\lim_{k \to 1} \left(\frac{x^2}{k-1}, \frac{3x^2-2}{x-1} \right)$$

Setter alt in fever countrel

$$lin \left(\frac{x^2 - 3x^2 - 2}{x - 1} \right) = lin \left(\frac{x^2 - 3x^2 - 2}{x - 1} \right)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & \text{if } x < -1 \\ 2, & \text{if } x > -1 \end{cases}$$

Finner grense verdien nur graten nærmer ses fra verstær. (XL-1)

1cm x2+1 : (-1)+1: 1+1=2

Finne grenseceilen när grafen normen Ses fra hagre X7-1

/im x-1 3-x: 3-(-1): 3+1:4

(De tre versione e une Whe)

Grense versen sui funsionen nemer seg
for høgre e cine lik tunjons unles

muttet:

/im x-3-1 +(x) \neq f(-2)

fox) or the hontimedis for x:-1

16

cos x - x = 0 has ment an losming

His ci ser un Winner som en fungon

(Ke): O. hun ci rezne ut funksjonsvereiere

tis øvre og nede grense i intermitet.

f(0): coxo)-0:1-0:1

f(z): cos(z)-z: -0.42-2: -2.43

Vi ser at f(0) of f(2) hur forstjellig fortegn. Vi cet da at grafen min strjere X-allern et sted i intercullet suin at f(x):0

Ciknizer hur demed minst 1. 185ming. i

9: fx): x-8x+12 01: (+,4]

a) His funkcionen er Strenst volvencle | autagende i untervallet $(x_1 < x_2) =$ at enten $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ Other at $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$

 $f(x) = -\infty^2 - 8.00 + 12 = 0 + 0 + 12 = 12$ $f(x) = 4^2 - 8.4 + 12 = 16 - 32 + 12 = -4$

f(x1) > f(x2), Stienot autosperale,

mi ha en unes funtion.

$$y : f(x) : x^2 - 8x + 12$$

 $y : (x^2 - 8x) + 12$
 $y : (x^2 - 8x + 16 + 16) + 112$
 $y : (x^3 - 8x + 16) - 16 + 12$
 $y : (x^2 - 8x + 16) - 4$
 $y : (x^2 - 8x + 16) - 4$
 $y : (x - 4)^2 - 4$
 $(x - 4)^3 : y + 4$
 $(x - 4)^3 : 4$
 $x - 4 : 4$
 $x - 4$

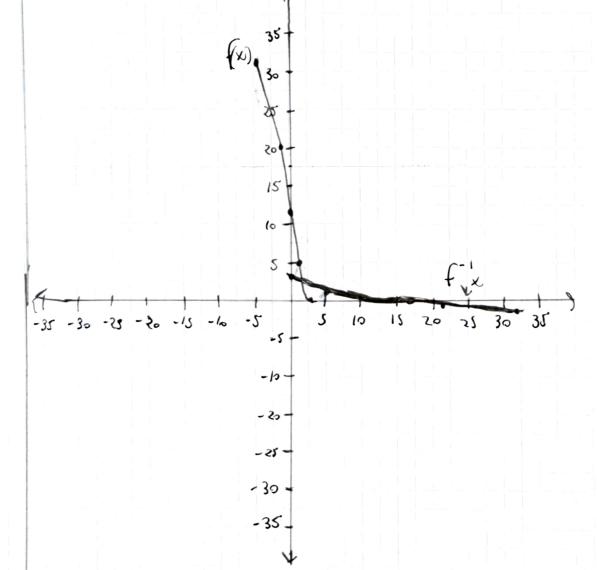
f (x): - Ux+5 +4

Loses med hensyn nin x ved a lase et full huactat.

D1 = (+,4]

X	9	
- 2	32	
- 1	21	
0	13	
1	5	
2	0	

X	y	
32	- ۲	
21	-1	
13	Ð	
5	1	
Ø,	2	,



Brulur regreregler for logarithmer org
fin.
$$\frac{11}{3} \ln (x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln (x-1)$$

(e)
$$4\sqrt{e^{-\ln x^4}}$$

$$(e^{-\ln x^4})^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$e^{-\frac{\ln x^4}{4}}$$

$$(a^n)^m : a^{n-m}$$

Ser a styphet at det huben er f(x) errer - f(x), 5) ings symetri om y-wan ever oriso

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$$y = f(x) = \frac{2x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 2}$$

Verthal:

Vi ser at neurouen aldri hun li mul (definent for use x) of grafen hur curmed ingen certitud asymatote.

Horsontal:

lim
$$\frac{2x^3+1}{x^3+x^3}$$
 $\frac{2x^3+x^3}{x^3+x^3}$ $\frac{2+x^3}{x^3+x^3}$ $\frac{2+x^3}{x^3+x^3$

Tester er en grut høyere em reiner :)
For hu en skir asymmette.

$$(2x^3+1):(x^3+2):2x$$
 [es]: -4x+1
-(2x3+4x)
-4x+1

f(x) hu en shinasymptote i y=2x

$$y: f(x): \frac{4x^3-8x^3}{(x-1)^2}$$
 $x \neq 1$

Vertilial asymutoto:

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Neures: er We must six X=1

Telle: 4.13 8.13 -4

10 er fosgen fra 0.

lim (x) = + 00 VA = X = 1

Horisontal asymptote (r)

lin (x): lim \(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{2} \)
\(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \)
\(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \)

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

Neurer gur not 0 mi x = ±00, vi hu ingen horisontal asymptote.

Show asymptote.

Grad au teller e en høyere enn neuner: det kinnes en Shirasymptote.

 $\frac{4}{2} \frac{3}{5} \frac{3}{5} \frac{2}{5} \frac{3}{5} \frac{2}{5} \frac{2}{5} \frac{4}{5} \frac{4}$

(K:), of Shuncisymulote i y: 4x