

Tenta Analys del 2

2/6/2025

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x) = e^{-x^2}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} f'''(x) &= 2[4x e^{-x^2} + (2x^2 - 1)(-2x)e^{-x^2}] \\ &= -4x e^{-x^2}(2x^2 - 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow p_2(x) &= f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 \\ &= 1 - x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Restterm: } R_3(x) = \frac{-4\zeta e^{-\zeta^2}(2\zeta^2 - 3)}{6} x^3$$

för något ζ mellan 0 och x . För $-0,1 \leq x \leq 0,1$ har vi även $|\zeta| \leq 0,1$ och därför

$$|R_3(x)| = \frac{2}{3} |\zeta| e^{-\zeta^2} |2\zeta^2 - 3| |x|^3$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0,1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 0,1^3$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

② PBU:

$$f(x) = \frac{4x^2 + 9x + 5}{(x+2)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1}$$

Handpålægning: $\underline{A} = \frac{4(-2)^2 + 9(-2) + 5}{(-2)^2 - 2 + 1} = \frac{3}{3} = \underline{1}$,

sedan

$$\frac{5}{2} = f(0) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C}{1} \Rightarrow \underline{C=2},$$

$$2 = \frac{18}{9} = f(1) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{B+2}{3} \Rightarrow 6 = B+3 \Rightarrow \underline{B=3}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx + \int \frac{3x+2}{x^2+x+1} dx.$$

Dessutom,

$$\int \frac{3x+2}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int \frac{3x+2}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx = \int \frac{3t + \frac{1}{2}}{t^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= x + \frac{1}{2} \\ x &= t - \frac{1}{2} \\ dx &= dt \end{aligned}$$

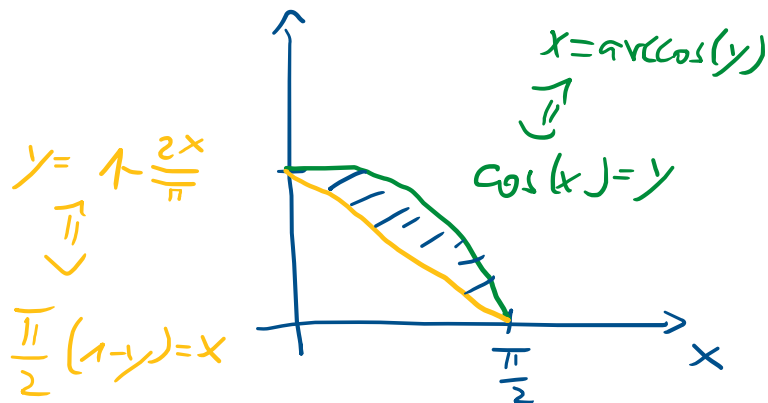
$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2t}{t^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2t}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln(t^2 + \frac{3}{4}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{2t}{\sqrt{3}} \\ du &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

③ (a) Skizze:



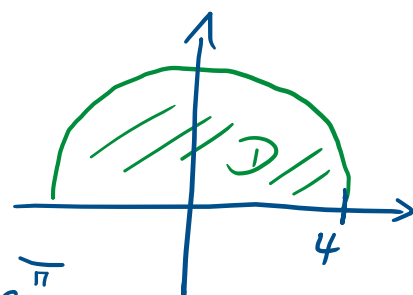
$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\int_{1-\frac{2x}{\pi}}^{\cos x} f(x,y) dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}(1-y)}^{\arccos(y)} f(x,y) dx \right) dy$$

(b) Poläre Koordinaten

$$x = r \cos \vartheta$$

$$y = r \sin \vartheta$$

mit $0 \leq r \leq 4$, $0 \leq \vartheta \leq \pi$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D (40 - x^2 - y^2 - 3y) dx dy &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{\pi} (40 - r^2 - 3r \sin \vartheta) r d\vartheta dr \\
 &= \int_0^4 \left[(40r - r^3) \vartheta + 3r^2 \cos \vartheta \right]_{\vartheta=0}^{\pi} dr \\
 &= \pi \int_0^4 (40r - r^3) dr - 6 \int_0^4 r^2 dr \\
 &= \pi \left[20r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^4 - 2 \left[r^3 \right]_0^4 \\
 &= \pi (320 - 64) - 2 \cdot 64 \\
 &= \underline{\underline{256\pi - 128}}
 \end{aligned}$$

④ (a) $y' = e^x y^2$ separabel,

$y = 0$ konstant lösung, anders ekvivalent

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \int e^x dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{y} = e^x + C \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{1}{e^x + C},$$

$$1 \stackrel{!}{=} y(0) = -\frac{1}{1+C} \Leftrightarrow 1+C = -1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{C = -2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y(x) = \frac{1}{2 - e^x}}}$$

b) Kar. equation $0 = r^2 - 6r + 9 = (r-3)^2$,

doppelt nullstelle $r = 3$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y(x) = (C_1 x + C_2) e^{3x}}}$$

⑤ (a) På randen är $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ och därför
 $f(x, y) = 0$.

Stationära punkter:

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2xe^{x^2}(2-x^2-y^2) - 2xe^{x^2} = 2xe^{x^2}(1-x^2-y^2) \\ 0 = -2ye^{x^2} \end{cases}$$

Andra derivaten: $y = 0$

Första: $0 = 2xe^{x^2}(1-x^2) \Rightarrow x = 0$ eller $x = \pm 1$.

\leadsto stat. punkter $(0, 0), (-1, 0), (1, 0)$.

f överallt part. deriverbar. Enda kandidater
för max och min alltså

$$0, f(0, 0) = 2, f(\pm 1, 0) = e$$

$$\Rightarrow \max e, \min 0$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h} \\ \left(= F'(x_0), \text{ där } F(x) := f(x, y_0) \right).$$

(c) Då f, g part. deriv. i (x_0, y_0) m.a.p. x är
 $F(x) := f(x, y_0)$ och $G(x) := g(x, y_0)$ deriverbara i $x = x_0$.
Enligt envariabel-produktregel gäller samma för $F \cdot G$,

och

$$\frac{\partial(fg)}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = (FG)'(x_0) = F'(x_0)G(x_0) + \bar{F}(x_0)G'(x_0)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \cdot g(x_0, y_0) + f(x_0, y_0) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0).$$