

# Tentans Analys del 2 2/6/2025

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow P_2(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2$$

$$= 1 - x^2$$

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

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

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

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

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

② PBU:

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

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

sedan

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

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

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

Dessutom,

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

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

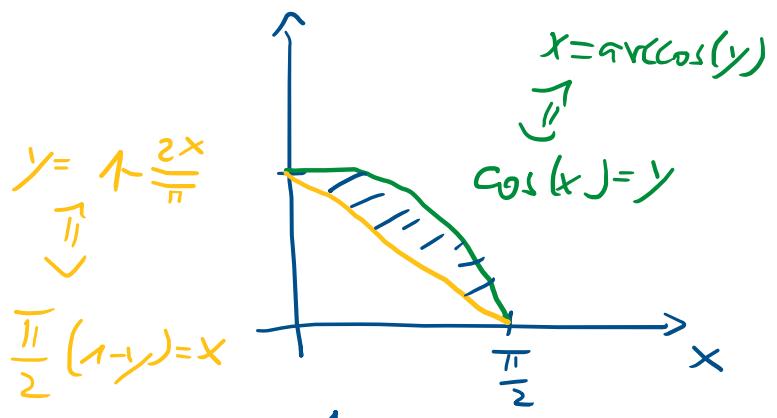
$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2t}{t^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}t\right)^2 + 1} dt$$

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

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

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

③ (a) Skiss:



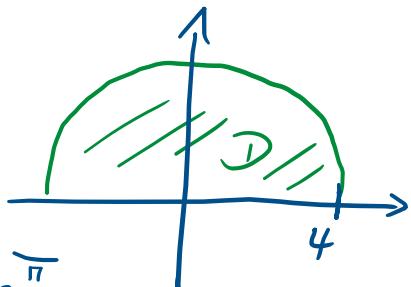
$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \int_{1-\frac{2x}{\pi}}^{\cos x} f(x, y) dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left( \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}(1-y)}^{\arccos(y)} f(x, y) dx \right) dy$$

(b) Polära koordinater

$$x = r \cos \vartheta$$

$$y = r \sin \vartheta$$

$$\text{med } 0 \leq r \leq 4, \quad 0 \leq \vartheta \leq \pi$$



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (40 - x^2 - y^2 - 3y) dx dy &= \int_0^4 \int_0^\pi (40 - r^2 - 3r \sin \vartheta) r dr d\vartheta \\ &= \int_0^4 \left[ (40r - r^3) \Big|_{\vartheta=0}^{\pi} + 3r^2 \cos \vartheta \right]^\pi_0 dr \\ &= \pi \int_0^4 (40r - r^3) dr - 6 \int_0^4 r^2 dr \\ &= \pi \left[ 20r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^4 - 2 \left[ r^3 \right]_0^4 \\ &= \pi (320 - 64) - 2 \cdot 64 \\ &= \underline{\underline{256\pi - 128}} \end{aligned}$$

④ (a)  $y' = e^x y^2$  separabel,

$y=0$  konstant Lösung, außerdem eckig

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

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

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

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

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

doppelte Nullstelle  $r=3$

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

⑤ (a) På ränderna 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 elevationser:  $y = 0$

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

~> stat. punkter  $(0, 0), (-1, 0), (1, 0)$ .

$f$  överallt part. deriverbar. Endla kändsiffer för max och min i alltså

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

$\Rightarrow \max e, \min 0$

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

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

Och

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial(fg)}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) &= (FG)'(x_0) = F'(x_0)g(x_0) + \bar{f}(x_0)g'(x_0) \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \cdot g(x_0, y_0) + f(x_0, y_0) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0).\end{aligned}$$