

# Projekt 3 MAT-0001

## Oppg. 2

$$a) \int x(x^2+1) dx = \int x^3 + x dx$$

$$= \int x^3 dx + \int x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$b) \int t^2 \cdot e^t dt$$

$$u(t) = t^2, u'(t) = 2t$$

$$v'(t) = e^t, v(t) = e^t$$

Delvis integrasjon

$$\int u(x) v'(x) dx = u(x) v(x) - \int u'(x) v(x) dx$$

$$t^2 e^t - \int e^t \cdot 2t dt = t^2 e^t - 2 \cdot \int e^t t dt =$$

$$t^2 e^t - 2(t e^t - \int e^t dt)$$

$$= t^2 e^t - 2t e^t + 2e^t + C$$

$$c) \int t e^{t^2} dt$$

$$e^{g(x)} \cdot g'(x)$$

$$g(x) = t^2$$

$$e^{g(x)} \cdot g'(x)$$

$$e^{t^2} \cdot 2t \quad y = e^{t^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^{t^2} \cdot 2t} dt = \int \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{2} y = \frac{1}{2} e^{t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{t^2}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{e^{t^2}}{2} + C$$

$$d) \int_a^{a+b} h dx, a, b, h \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int h dx = hx \Big|_a^{a+b}$$

$$h \cdot (a+b) - h \cdot a$$

$$ah + bh - ah$$

$$= \underline{\underline{bh}}$$

$$e) \int_{\ln(2\pi)}^{\ln(3\pi)} e^x \sin(e^x) dx =$$

$$= \int e^x \sin(e^x) dx = \int e^x \cdot \sin(e^x) \cdot \frac{1}{e^x} dx$$

$$= \int \sin(e^x) \quad y = e^x, \int \sin(y) = -\cos(y) = -\cos(e^x)$$

$$-\cos(e^x) \Big|_{\ln(2\pi)}^{\ln(3\pi)}$$

$$-\cos(e^{\ln(3\pi)}) - (-\cos^{\ln(2\pi)})$$

$$-\cos(3\pi) + \cos(2\pi)$$

$$-(-1) + \cos(2\pi)$$

$$1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$f(x) \Big|_a^b = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$f(x) \Big|_a^b = f(a) - f(b)$$



$$3) \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t e^{-x^3} dx$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t f(x) dx = f(t)$$

$$f(t) = e^{-t^3} = \frac{1}{e^{t^3}}$$

Fra fundamental  
teoremet fra kalk.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$$

### Oppgave 3

masse =  $m$ , avhengig av tid  $m = m(t)$

legemehastighet =  $V$ , ——— " ———  $V = V(t)$

partikkel som løser =  $u$ , ——— " ———  $u = u(t)$

akselerasjon =  $V'(t)$ , hastighet =  $u(t) = \text{konstant}$

endingsgraden i legemevekt =  $m'(t)$

$$mV' + um' = 0 \text{ og } mV' + mg + um' = 0$$

a)  $mV' + um' = 0$

$$mV' = -um' \quad | : m$$

$$V' = \frac{u}{m} m'$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{u}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} = \int 1 \frac{dv}{dt} dt = - \int \frac{u}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} dt$$

$$\int 1 dv = - \int \frac{u}{m} dm$$

$$V = -u \int \frac{1}{m} dm$$

$$V = -u \cdot \ln|m| + C$$

Spesielle integrasjoner

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

b)  $mV' + mg + um' = 0$

$$mV' = -mg - um' \quad | : m$$

$$V' = -g - \frac{u}{m} m'$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -g - \frac{u}{m} \frac{dm}{dt}$$

$$\int 1 \frac{dv}{dt} dt = - \int g dt -$$

$$\int \frac{u}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} dt$$



Oppg. 3

$$\int 1 dv = - \int g dt - u \int \frac{1}{m} dm$$

$$\underline{\underline{v = -gt - u \cdot \ln|m| + c}}$$

$$\int k dt = kt + c$$

Oppg. 4

$$|y| = e^{-\frac{k^2}{2}} C, \quad e^C = C$$

$$|y| = C e^{-\frac{k^2}{2}}$$

$$y = C e^{-\frac{k^2}{2}} \quad \text{og} \quad y = -e^{-\frac{k^2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dk}(0) = -k \cdot 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$y=0$  er en løsning

$$y'(t) = -ky(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{y(t)} y' = -k = \int \frac{1}{y(t)} y' dk = -\int k dk$$

$$= y'(t) \cdot \ln|y(t)| = -\frac{1}{2} k^2 + C$$

$$e^{A \ln|y(t)|} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} k^2 + C}$$

$$A \cdot y(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} k^2} + C$$

$$y(t) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2} k^2}}{A} + C$$

$$|y| = \pm y(t)$$

$$y'(t) = A$$

$$e^y = y$$

$$e^C = C$$

$$\frac{C}{y} = C$$



### Oppgave 4

1)  $y(t)$  er medisinmengden i kroppen målt i milligram etter  $t$  timer.

a)  $y'(t)$  er mengden medisin bestemt etter konstant  $k$  som er halveringstiden

$$y'(t) = -ky(t), k > 0$$

Vi må anta at diff.likningen er proporsjonal og at det finnes en konstant  $k \neq 0$  som tilfredsstiller

$$b) y'(t) = -ky(t)$$

$$y'(t) = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ky \quad | \cdot dt$$

$$dy = -ky dt$$

$$\frac{1}{y} dy = -k dt, y \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -k dt$$

$$\ln|y| + C_1 = \int -k dt$$

$$\ln|y| + C_1 = -\frac{k^2}{2} t + C_2, C_1 \in \mathbb{R}, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Siden  $C_1$  og  $C_2$  er vilkårlige konstanter, bytter de ut med konstant  $C$ .

$$\ln|y| = -\frac{k^2}{2} t + C$$

$$|y| = e^{-\frac{k^2}{2} t + C}$$

$$|y| = e^{-\frac{k^2}{2} t} \cdot e^C$$

$$\ln|x| = b \rightarrow x = e^b$$

$$a^{m+n} = a^m \cdot a^n$$