

Opgave 1

a $f(x) = (x+2)e^x = xe^x + 2e^x$

Der af at afstille Taylorpolynomiet skal
 f' og f'' findes

$$P_n = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2$$

$$f' = 1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x + 2e = e^x(3+x)$$

$$f'' = e^x \cdot (3+x) + e^x \cdot 1 = 3e^x + xe^x + e^x = e^x(4+x)$$

$$f(0) = 2 \quad f'(0) = 3 \quad f''(0) = 4$$

$$P_2 = 2 + \frac{3}{1}(x-0) + \frac{4}{2}(x-0)^2$$

$$P_2 = 2 + 3x + 2x^2$$

$$P_2 = 2x^2 + 3x + 2$$

b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)e^x}{\ln(x+3)} = \frac{(-2+2)e^{-2}}{\ln(-2+3)} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Derfor bruges L'Hôpital's

$$f' = e^x(3+x) \quad \text{Denne findes fra tidligere}$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{x+3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x+3} \quad \text{Dette indsættes}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{e^x(3+x)}{\frac{1}{x+3}} = \frac{e^{-2}(3-2)}{\frac{1}{-2+3}} = \frac{e^{-2} \cdot 1}{1} = \frac{e^{-2}}{1} = e^{-2}$$

Opgave 2

$$a) \int_1^4 2x + \frac{1}{2x} dx = \frac{2}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(x) = \left[x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x) \right]_1^4$$

$$4^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(4) - (1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1)) = \frac{16}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(4) - 1 = 15 + \ln(2)$$

$$\int_1^2 4x(x-1)^3 dx$$

Tag bruger partiell integration

$$f(x) = 4x$$

$$g'(x) = (x-1)^3$$

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

$$4x \cdot \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4 - \int 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4 dx$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^3 = (x-1)^3$$

$$x(x-1)^4 - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{5}(x-1)^5 = \left[x(x-1)^4 - \frac{1}{5}(x-1)^5 \right]_1^2$$

$$2(2-1)^4 - \frac{1}{5}(2-1)^5 - (1(1-1)^4 - \frac{1}{5}(1-1)^5)$$

$$2 \cdot 1^4 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot 1^5 - 1 \cdot 0^4 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 0^5 = \frac{10}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{9}{5}$$

b)

$$\int x f'(x) dx = x f(x) - F(x) + C$$

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

hvis $x f(x) - F(x) + C$ differentieres

$$\text{Derfor l\u00f8s } (x f(x) - F(x) + C)' = 1 \cdot f(x) + x \cdot f'(x) - F'(x) + 0$$

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

$$= 0 + x \cdot f'(x)$$

$$= x f'(x)$$

$$\text{Derfor er } \int x f'(x) dx = x f(x) - F(x) + C$$

Opgave 3

a $f(x,y) = \ln(x^2y+1) - y$

$$f(2,1) = \ln(2^2 \cdot 1 + 1) - 1 = \ln(5) - 1$$

$e^{\ln(5)-1} \rightarrow$ Man ganger e^x i hvert led
 \ln og e går ud i første led, og bliver
 5. Dette efterfølges af med en rest på
 e^{-1} , som er det andet led. Derfor
 $f(2,1) \cdot 5e^{-1} = \frac{5}{e}$

b $f'_1(x,y) = \frac{1}{x^2y+1} \cdot 2xy$ $f'_2 = \frac{1}{x^2y+1} \cdot x^2 - 1$

Hvis f.o.c. er opfyldt er $(1,0)$ et
 kritisk punkt

$$f'_1(1,0) = \frac{1}{1^2 \cdot 0 + 1} \cdot 0 = 0 \quad f'_2(1,0) = \frac{1}{1^2 \cdot 0 + 1} \cdot 1^2 - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

Derfor er $(1,0)$ et kritisk punkt.

b) fortsat

$$f'_1 = \frac{1}{x^2y+1} \cdot 2xy \quad f'_2 = \frac{1}{x^2y+1} \cdot x^2 - 1$$

$$f'_1 = 0$$

$$f'_2 = 0$$

$$y=0$$

Sag indsat $y=0$

$$\frac{1}{x^2y+1} \cdot 2xy = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2 \cdot 0 + 1} = 1$$

$$2xy = 0 \quad (x^2y+1)$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$y = \frac{0}{2x}$$

$$x = \sqrt{1}$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1 \vee x = -1$$

Derfor er der to kritiske punkter.
 $(-1, 0) \vee (1, 0)$

d

$$f'_1 = (x^2y+1)^{-1} \cdot 2xy \quad f'_2 = (x^2y+1)^{-1} \cdot x^2 - 1$$

$$f''_{11} = -(x^2y+1)^{-2} \cdot 2xy \cdot 2y = -\frac{4xy^2}{(x^2y+1)^2}$$

$$f''_{22} = -(x^2y+1)^{-2} \cdot x^2 \cdot x^2 = -\frac{x^4}{(x^2y+1)^2}$$

$$f''_{11}(1,0) = \frac{4 \cdot 1 \cdot 0^2}{(1^2 \cdot 0 + 1)^2} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$f''_{22}(1,0) = -\frac{1^4}{(1^2 \cdot 0 + 1)^2} = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$$

$$H(1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} A = f''_{11} \\ B = f''_{12} = f''_{21} \\ C = f''_{22} \end{array}$$

Vha. $AC - B^2$ bestemmes punktet $(1,0)$

$$0 \cdot (-1) - 2^2 = -4 < 0$$

$AC - B^2 < 0$ derfor er det et Sædelpunkt

