

$$1) \int_1^2 2x^3 dx = \left[2 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_1^2 = \left[\frac{x^4}{2} \right]_1^2 =$$

$$= \frac{2^4}{2} - \frac{1^4}{2} = 2^3 - \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{7,5}}$$

$$2) a) 210^\circ = 210 \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ rad} = \frac{3 \cdot 70 \cdot \pi}{3 \cdot 60} \text{ rad} = \frac{7}{6} \pi \text{ rad}$$

$$b) -3\pi \text{ rad} = -3\pi \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = -3 \cdot 180^\circ = \underline{\underline{-540^\circ}} \quad (3,665 \text{ rad})$$

$$3) a) g(x) = 4 \cdot \sin 5x$$

$$g'(x) = 4 \cdot (\cos 5x) \cdot 5 = \underline{\underline{20 \cdot \cos 5x}}$$

$$b) h(x) = \frac{3x}{x^2 + 1} \quad : \text{Kvotregeln}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{3(x^2 + 1) - 3x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{3x^2 + 3 - 6x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} =$$

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

$$4) f(x) = e^{3x}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} + C$$

$$F(0) = \frac{e^{3 \cdot 0}}{3} + C = \frac{4}{3}$$

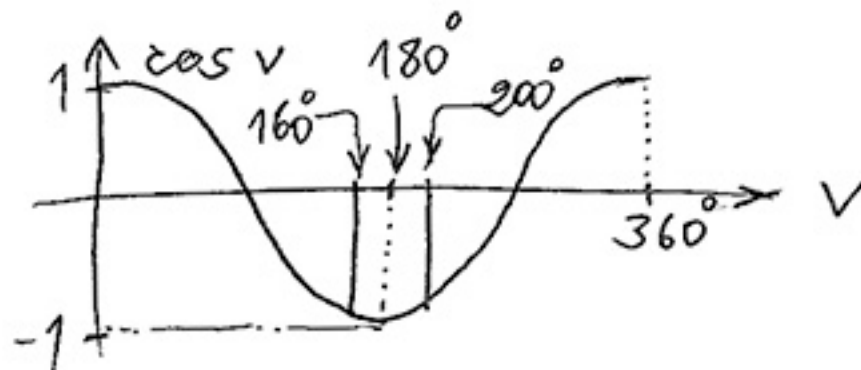
$$\frac{1}{3} + C = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$C = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$F(x) =$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{e^{3x}}{3} + 1}}$$

5) Med kurvan:



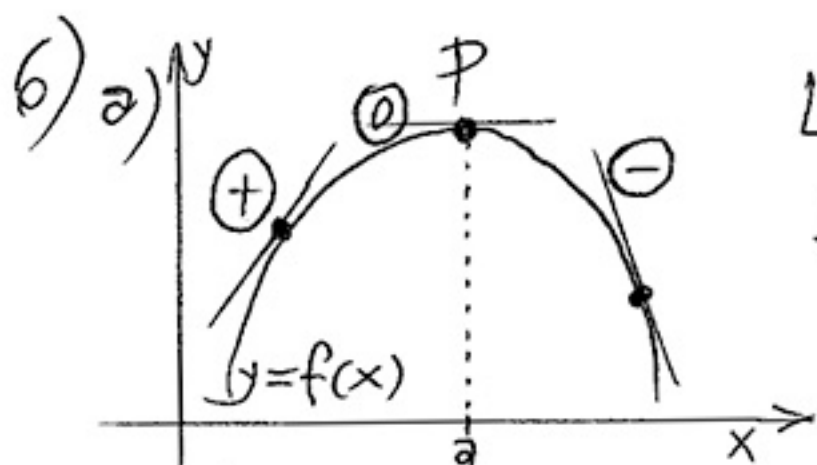
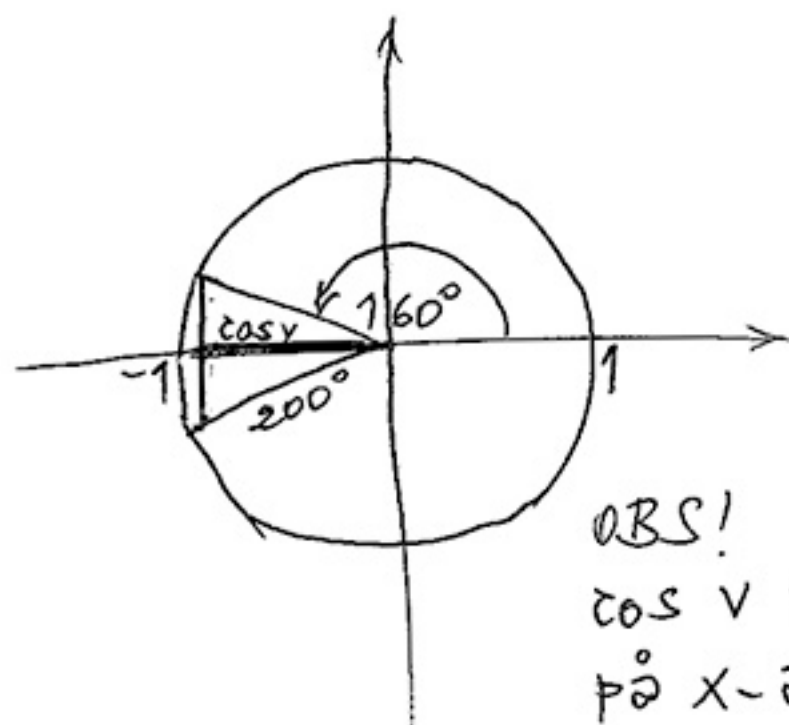
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos 161^\circ < \cos 160^\circ \\ \vdots \\ \cos 180^\circ < \text{---} \end{array} \right\} \text{Symmetri} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 199^\circ < \cos 200^\circ \\ \vdots \\ \cos 180^\circ < \cos 200^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

För alla v med $160^\circ < v < 200^\circ$ är $\cos v < \cos 160^\circ$

Med enhetscirkeln:

$v = 161^\circ$
 $\Downarrow$
 $\cos 161^\circ < \cos 160^\circ$
 $\vdots$
 samma som ovan!

Längre (större)
i det negativa



Därför:

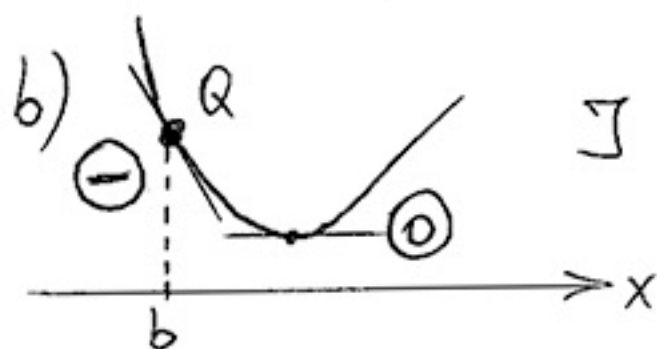
$$f'(a) = 0 \text{ och } f''(a) < 0$$

Alternativ E

Lutningen dvs derivatan $f'(x)$ går från $(+)$ över (0) till $(-)$. Dvs:

$f'(x)$ minskar hela tiden

$f''(x) < 0$: Derivatans ändring (---"--- derivata) är negativ.



$$f'(b) < 0 \text{ och } f''(b) > 0$$

Alternativ F

I Q går derivatan från $(-)$ mot (0) . Dvs:

$f'(x)$ ökar hela tiden (och min) (mellan Q)

$f''(x) > 0$: Derivatans ändring (---"--- derivata) är positiv.

7) Områdets undre gräns är 0 (se bilden).

—//— övre —//— (Kurvornas skärningspunkter):

$$x^3 - 2x^2 + 1 = x^3 - 2x + 1$$

$$-2x^2 = -2x \quad | /(-2)$$

$$x^2 = x \quad | -x$$

$$x^2 - x = 0$$

$$x(x-1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_2 = 1}}$$

Nollproduktmetoden

$$A = \int_0^1 (x^3 - 2x^2 + 1) - (x^3 - 2x + 1) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x^3 - 2x^2 + 1 - x^3 + 2x - 1) dx = \int_0^1 (-2x^2 + 2x) dx =$$

$$= \left[-2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^2 \right]_0^1 =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} + 1 - (0 + 0) = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ a.e.}$$

8) $f(x) = 2x + \cos 4x$

$$f'(x) = 2 - 4 \cdot \sin 4x = 0 \quad | /4$$

$$\sin 4x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{: se tabell över exakta värden}$$

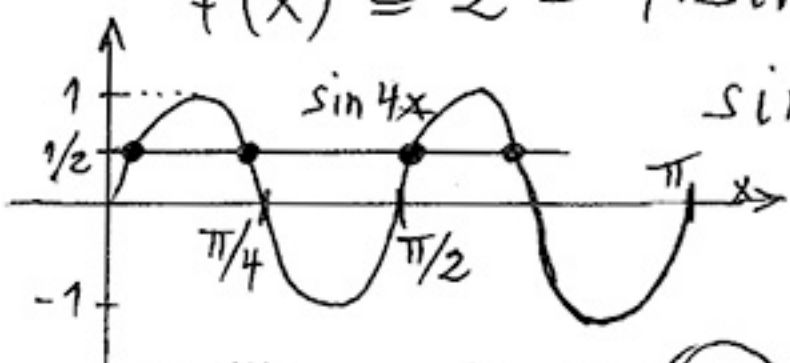
$$4x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad | /4$$

$$x_1 = \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \right)$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} - x_1 = \frac{6\pi}{24} - \frac{\pi}{24} = \left(\frac{5\pi}{24} \right)$$

$$x_3 = \frac{\pi}{2} + x_1 = \frac{12\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi}{24} = \left(\frac{13\pi}{24} \right)$$

$$x_4 = \frac{3\pi}{4} - x_1 = \frac{18\pi}{24} - \frac{\pi}{24} = \left(\frac{17\pi}{24} \right)$$



$$9) \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} = \{\text{Formler för dubbla vinklarna}\} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x}{1 + (2 \cos^2 x - 1)} = \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot \sin x \cdot \cancel{\cos x}}{\cancel{2} \cdot \cos^2 x} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$$

10) a) Vi bildar differensen mellan $F_1(x)$ och $F_2(x)$:

$$\frac{1}{1 - \sin x} - \frac{2 \cdot \sin x - 1}{1 - \sin x} = \frac{1 - 2 \sin x + 1}{1 - \sin x} =$$

$$= \frac{2 - 2 \sin x}{1 - \sin x} = \frac{2 \cdot (1 - \sin x)}{1 - \sin x} = 2$$

Därför att $\swarrow$ $\searrow$

$$b) F_1(x) - F_2(x) = \text{const.} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Derivera} \\ \text{båda leden} \end{array} \right. \quad F_1'(x) = F_2'(x)$$

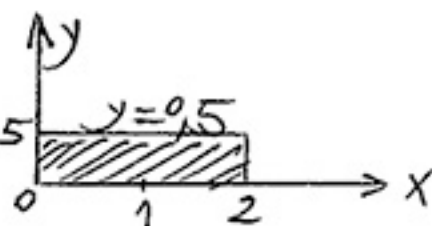
$$F_1'(x) - F_2'(x) = 0$$

$$F_1'(x) = F_2'(x)$$

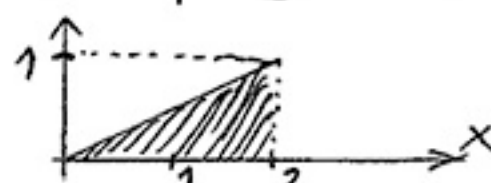
$$11) \bullet A = \int_0^2 6 \, dx = \{\text{se bilden}\} = 2 \cdot 6 = 12 \text{ a.e.}$$

$$B = \int_0^2 (6 - 3x) \, dx = \{\text{se bilden}\} = \frac{2 \cdot 6}{2} = 6 \text{ a.e.}$$

$$\bullet y_1 = 0,5: \text{Area} = \int_0^2 0,5 \, dx = 2 \cdot 0,5 = 1 \text{ a.e.}$$



$$y_2 = 0,5x: \text{Area} = \int_0^2 0,5x \, dx = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{2} = 1 \text{ a.e.}$$



11) (forts.)

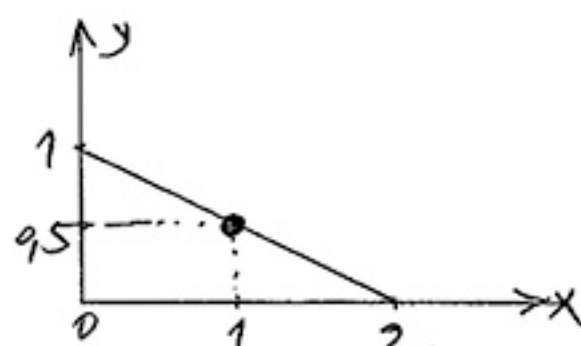
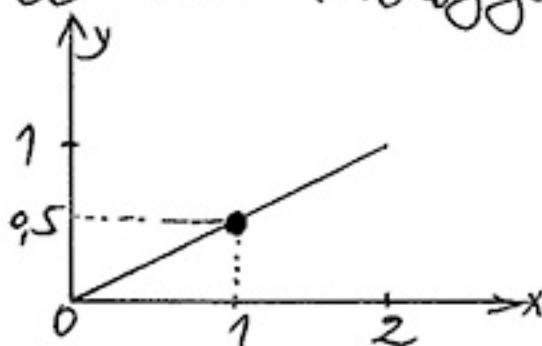
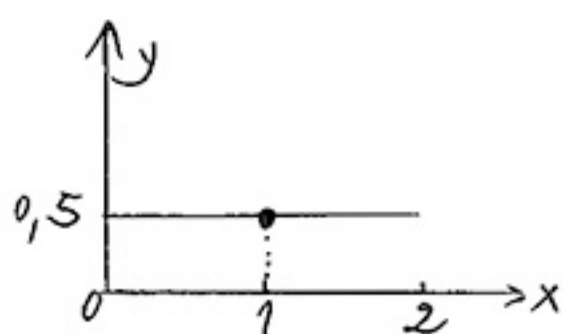
$$\bullet \int_0^2 (kx + m) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{kx^2}{2} + mx \right]_0^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4k}{2} + 2m = 1$$

$$2k + 2m = 1 \quad | /2$$

$$\underline{\underline{k + m = \frac{1}{2}}}$$

- För att arean ska ligga i 1:a kvadranten och bli 1 kan ett av följande fall föreligga:

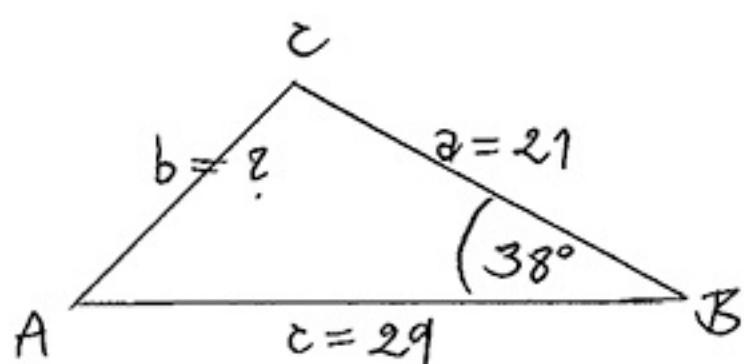


Dvs linjen måste gå genom (1; 0,5).

Detta ger de ytterligare villkoren: $0 \leq m \leq 1$

$$\text{eller } \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2} \leq k \leq \frac{1}{2}}}$$

12)



OBS! Triangeln är inte rätvinklig!

Cosinussatsen: $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cdot \cos B =$

$$= 21^2 + 29^2 - 2 \cdot 21 \cdot 29 \cdot \cos 38^\circ = 322,203$$

$$b = \sqrt{322,203} = \underline{\underline{17,95}}$$

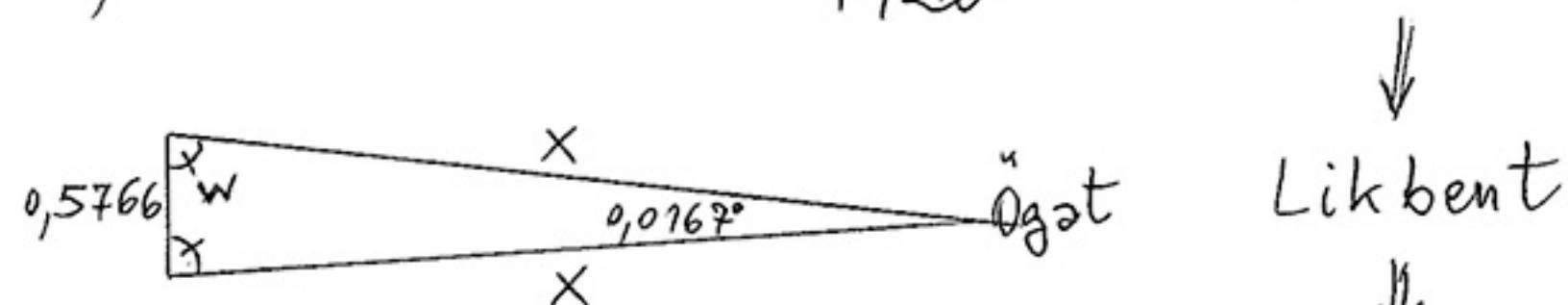
13) Amplituden $\overset{A}{=} 3 - 1 = 2$

Frekvensen $k = \frac{360^\circ}{540^\circ} = \frac{2}{3}$

Förskjutning i y-led = +1

$$\Rightarrow y = 1 + 2 \cdot \sin \frac{2}{3}x$$

$$14) \text{ Pixelbredd} = \frac{1107 \text{ mm}}{1920} = 0,5766 \text{ mm}$$



Sinussatsen:

$$w = \frac{180^\circ - 0,0167^\circ}{2} = 89,99165^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sin 0,0167}{0,5766} = \frac{\sin 89,99165}{X}$$

$$X = \frac{\sin 89,99165 \cdot 0,5766}{\sin 0,0167} = 1978,25 \text{ mm}$$

Svar: 1,98 m

$$15) V'(t) = 8 + e^{0,01 \cdot t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) V(60) &= \int_0^{60} (8 + e^{0,01 \cdot t}) dt = \left[8t + 100 \cdot e^{0,01 \cdot t} \right]_0^{60} = \\ &= 8 \cdot 60 + 100 \cdot e^{0,6} - 100 \cdot e^0 = \underline{\underline{562,21 \text{ liter}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \int_0^x (8 + e^{0,01 \cdot t}) dt &= 2500 \\ \left[8t + 100 \cdot e^{0,01 \cdot t} \right]_0^x &= 2500 \\ 8x + 100 \cdot e^{0,01x} - 100 &= 2500 \end{aligned}$$

$$100 \cdot e^{0,01x} + 8x - 2600 = 0$$

Räknarens ekvationslösare ger: $x = 216,29$

Svar: ca. 216 minuter

$$16) f(x) = x^4 - x^5$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 5x^4$$

$$f'(0) = 4 \cdot 0 - 5 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 20x^3$$

$$f''(0) = 12 \cdot 0 - 20 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$f''(0) = 0$ innebär att man inte kan avgöra { Min
eller
Max?
Därför: teckenstudie!

För att få reda på det lämpliga intervallet för teckenstudie:

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 5x^4 = 0$$

$$x^3 \cdot (4 - 5x) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$4 - 5x_2 = 0 \quad | +5x_2$$

$$4 = 5x_2 \quad | /5$$

$$x_2 = \frac{4}{5} = 0,8$$

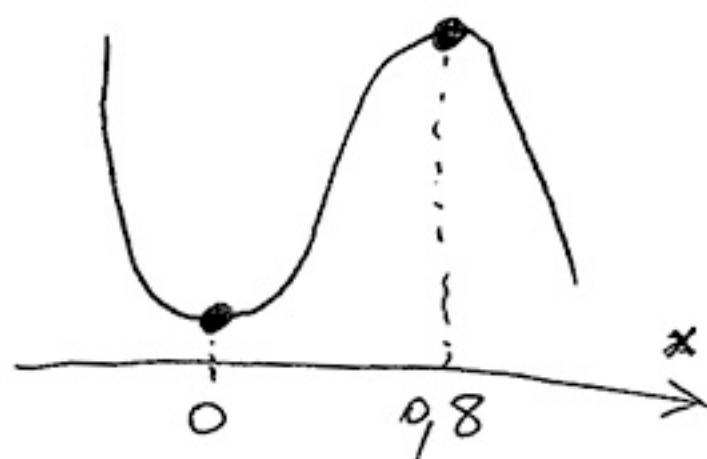
$$f'(-0,1) = -0,0045 < 0$$

$$f'(0,1) = 0,0035 > 0$$

$$f'(1) = -1 < 0$$

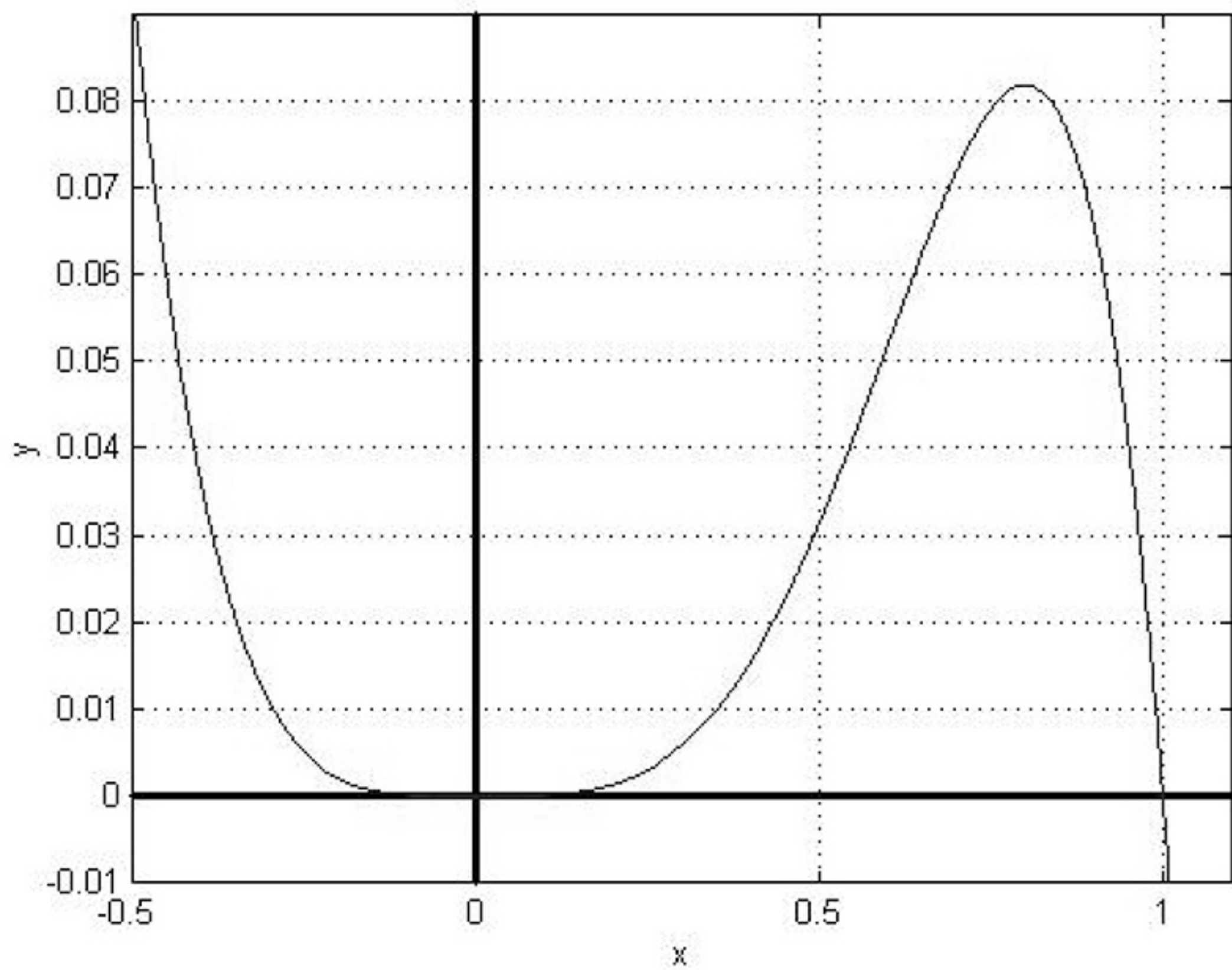
	0	0,8	$\Rightarrow x$
$f'(x)$	< 0	> 0	< 0
$f(x)$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$

Skiss:

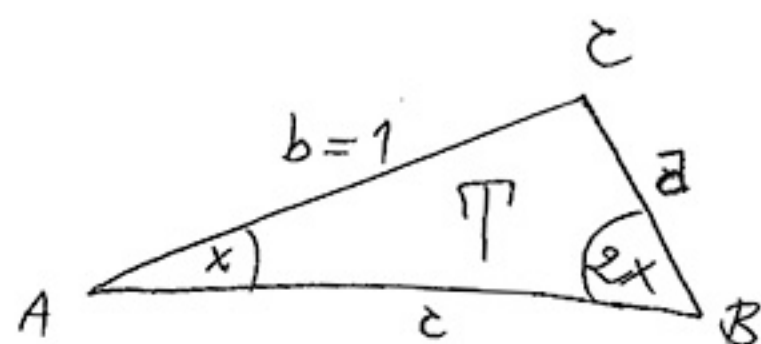


Svar: Funktionen $f(x) = x^4 - x^5$ har en
minimipunkt för $x=0$.

$$y = x^4 - x^5$$



17)

Arean $T(x)$ ska maximeras.

$$\text{Vinkeln } C = 180^\circ - 3x$$

• Bestämma a: Sinussatsen $\frac{a}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\sin 2x}$

$$a = \frac{\sin x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$a = \frac{\sin x}{2 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \cos x}$$

• Bestämma c:

Sinussatsen

$$\frac{c}{\sin(180^\circ - 3x)} = \frac{1}{\sin 2x}$$

$$c = \frac{\sin(180^\circ - 3x)}{\sin 2x}$$

$$c = \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$\leftarrow \sin(180^\circ - v) = \sin v$$

• Areasatsen: $T = \frac{a \cdot c \cdot \sin 2x}{2} = \frac{\sin 3x \cdot \sin 2x}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos x \cdot \sin 2x} =$

$$T(x) = \frac{\sin 3x}{4 \cdot \cos x}$$

• $T'(x) = \frac{3 \cdot \cos 3x \cdot 4 \cos x - \sin 3x \cdot (-4) \cdot \sin x}{16 \cdot \cos^2 x} = 0 \quad | \cdot 16 \cos^2 x$

$$12 \cdot \cos 3x \cdot \cos x + 4 \cdot \sin 3x \cdot \sin x = 0$$

$$\underbrace{3 + \tan 3x \cdot \tan x}_{f(x)} = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \cos 3x \\ \cos x \\ 4 \end{array} \right.$$

Räknarens ekvationslösare ger: $x = 34,26^\circ$

Rita grafen för $T(x)$ med $0 < x < 90^\circ$ för att se att
är en maximipunkt.