

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{i} \quad (\text{a}) \quad f'(x) &= 1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{x^3}} + x \frac{d}{dx} e^{\sqrt{x^3}} \\
 &= e^{\sqrt{x^3}} + x e^{\sqrt{x^3}} \frac{3x^2}{2\sqrt{x^3}} \\
 &= \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x^3}\right) e^{\sqrt{x^3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \text{Volumen} = \pi \int_0^2 g(x)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^2 \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+4)} dx.$$

Partialbråksupplösning:

$$\frac{1}{(x+2)(x+4)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x+4} = \frac{(A+B)x + 4A+2B}{(x+2)(x+4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = 0 & \Rightarrow B = -A \\ 4A+2B = 1 & \Rightarrow 4A - 2A = 1 \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, \\ & B = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \text{Volumen} &= \pi \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{2(x+2)} - \frac{1}{2(x+4)} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\ln|x+2| - \ln|x+4| \right]_0^2 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\underbrace{\ln 4 - \ln 6 - \ln 2 + \ln 4}_{= 2 \ln 2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} (2 \ln 2 - \ln 6) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{4}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

- ② Entydig lösning om och endast om $\det A \neq 0$.
 $\det A = a(a+4)$, nollställen $0, -4$.
 \Rightarrow entydig lösning för alla $a \neq 0, -4$.

Fall $a = 0$:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -6 & 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\textcircled{6}} \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

Trappstegsform

3 kolonner, 2 pivotelement \Rightarrow oändligt många
lösningar

Fall $a = -4$:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -5 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\textcircled{-2}} \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\textcircled{\frac{1}{2}}} \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

3 kolonner, 2 pivotelement \Rightarrow oändligt fångna lösningar.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} \cos x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \frac{\cos x}{x}.$$

Vi har

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow 0^+ \\ t = \frac{1}{x}}} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$$

och

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0,$$

då $\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$ och $|\cos x| \leq 1 \forall x$.

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} \cos x = 1 \cdot 0 = \underline{\underline{0}}.$$

För det andra gränsvärdet går båda nämnare mot noll där $x \rightarrow -1$. Polynomdivision ger

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2 - 5x - 2}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} - \frac{1}{x+1} &= \frac{x^2 - 5x - 2}{(x+1)(x^2 - 2x + 1)} - \frac{1}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 5x - 2 - (x^2 - 2x + 1)}{(x+1)(x^2 - 2x + 1)} \\ &= \frac{-3x - 3}{(x+1)(x^2 - 2x + 1)} = \frac{-3}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \\ &\rightarrow \frac{-3}{4} \quad \text{där } x \rightarrow -1. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \text{ (a)} \quad f'(x) = \frac{2x(x+3) - (x^2 - 4) \cdot 1}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 6x + 4}{(x+3)^2},$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x + 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -3 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{Särsicht } f'(x) = \frac{(x - (-3 - \sqrt{5})) (x - (-3 + \sqrt{5}))}{(x+3)^2}.$$

Techartabell:

x	$-3 - \sqrt{5}$	-3	$-3 + \sqrt{5}$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	\nearrow <small>max</small> $\approx -10,5$	{	\searrow <small>min</small> $\approx 1,5$

\Rightarrow lokale max. i $x = -3 - \sqrt{5}$, lokale min. i $x = -3 + \sqrt{5}$

$$(b) \quad f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2$$

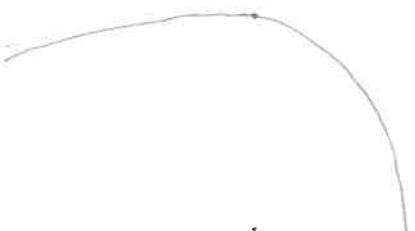
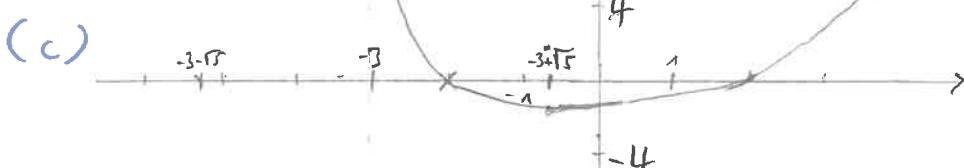
\rightarrow Nullstellen $x = \pm 2$

Grävärden: Polynomdivision $f(x) = x - 3 + \frac{5}{x+3}$, därför

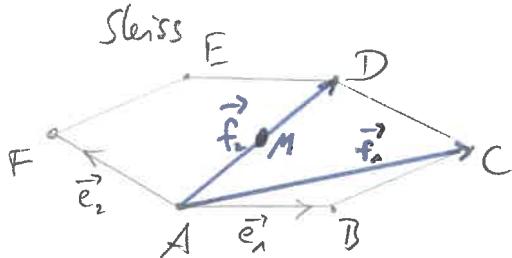
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) = +\infty,$$

dessutom gilt

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty.$$



(5)



$$(a) \vec{e}_2 = \overline{CD} = -\vec{f}_1 + \vec{f}_2.$$

Inför man mittpunkten M , så är $\frac{1}{2}\vec{f}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\overline{AD} = \overline{AM}$ och $\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 = \overline{AM}$.

Detta leder till

$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}_2 = -\vec{f}_1 + \vec{f}_2, \\ \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\vec{f}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\vec{f}_2 = 2\vec{e}_1 + 2\vec{e}_2} \quad \text{och}$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = -\vec{f}_1 + 2\vec{e}_1 + 2\vec{e}_2 \Leftrightarrow \underline{\vec{f}_1 = 2\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2}.$$

$$(b) \vec{u}_B = (2, -2) ; \text{ basen } B = (\vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2) \text{ betyder}$$

$$\vec{u} = 2\vec{f}_1 - 2\vec{f}_2 = 4\vec{e}_1 + 2\vec{e}_2 - 4\vec{e}_1 - 4\vec{e}_2 = -2\vec{e}_2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} \text{ har koordinater } (0, -2) ; \text{ basen } (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2).$$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ (a)} \quad yy' + \frac{y}{x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow yy' = -\frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{separabel} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \int y dy = - \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ \Leftrightarrow & \frac{1}{2} y^2 = \frac{1}{x} + C \\ \Leftrightarrow & y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} + 2C} \end{aligned}$$

Begynnelsevärdet: $y(1) = -4$ ger

$$\begin{aligned} -4 &= -\sqrt{\frac{2}{1} + 2C} \Leftrightarrow 16 = 2 + 2C \\ &\text{minus krärs} \qquad \qquad \qquad \Leftrightarrow \underline{7 = C} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow Begynnelsevärdesproblemet har lösningen

$$\underline{\underline{y = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{x} + 14}}}$$

(b) $y'' + 5y' - 14y = 0$ har den karakt. elev.

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 14 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -\frac{5}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} + \frac{56}{4}} \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ -7 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y(x) &= C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-7x}, \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \\ &\text{är den allmänta lösningen.} \end{aligned}$$