

Tentamensskrivning i Inledande Matematisk Analys (TMA970), Fl. den 12/1 2000,
kl 14.15-18.15 (MG).

Hjälpmedel: Inga, ej heller räknedosa.

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OBS! Angiv namn, personnummer, linje och inskrivningsår.

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1) Sök reella lösningar till ekvationen $2|x-1| + 3|x+2| = 5 - 4x$. (7p)

2) Beräkna a) $\int_0^{\pi/4} x \cos(2x) dx$, (4p)

b) $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3 - x}$. (5p)

3) Beräkna (exakta) värdet av $\arctan \frac{3}{2} + \arctan 5$. (7p)

4) Studera kurvan $y = \frac{x^2}{8} - \ln x$, $1 \leq x \leq 2$. Beräkna

a) längden av kurvan, (4p)

b) arean av den rotationsyta, som erhålles då kurvan roterar (ett varv)
kring y-axeln. (4p)

5) Bestäm inversa funktionen till $f(x) = \tanh x$, med angivande av definitions-
och värdemängd. (6p)

6) Bestäm (om möjligt) konstanter A,B,C,D,E och F, så att

$$\sum_{k=3}^n k^4 = An^5 + Bn^4 + Cn^3 + Dn^2 + En + F. \quad (7p)$$

7) Definiera begreppet derivata, samt formulera och bevisa differentialkalkylens
medelvärdessats, (dvs. Lagranges sats inklusive Rolles sats). (8p)

8) Definiera begreppet gränsvärde, samt formulera och bevisa en sats om
gränsvärdet för en sammansatt funktion, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(g(x))$. (8p)

$$1) 2|x-1| + 3|x+2| = 5 - 4x$$

Brytpunkter: $x=1$ eller $x=-2$

$$VL = \begin{cases} 2(x-1) + 3(x+2) \equiv 5x+4 & \text{f\u00f6r } x \geq 1 \\ -2(x-1) + 3(x+2) \equiv x+8 & \text{f\u00f6r } -2 < x < 1 \\ -2(x-1) - 3(x+2) \equiv -5x-4 & \text{f\u00f6r } x \leq -2 \end{cases}$$

Fall 1: Om $x \geq 1$ f\u00e5s ekv $5x+4 = 5-4x$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9x = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{9} \text{ (falsk rot, ty } x_1 < 1).$$

Fall 2: Om $-2 < x < 1$ f\u00e5s ekv $x+8 = 5-4x$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5x = -3 \Rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ (r\u00e4tta rot, ty } -2 < x_2 < 1)$$

Fall 3: Om $x \leq -2$ f\u00e5s ekv $-5x-4 = 5-4x$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x = 9 \Rightarrow x_3 = -9 \text{ (r\u00e4tta rot, ty } x_3 < -2)$$

Svar: $x = -3/5$ eller $x = -9$

$$2a) \int_0^{\pi/4} x \cdot \cos(2x) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Part.} \\ \text{int.} \end{array} \right] = \left[x \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/4} - \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 \cdot \sin 2x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 0 + \left[\frac{\cos 2x}{4} \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{0-1}{4} = \frac{\pi-2}{8} \text{ (Svar)}$$

$$b) \text{ Prim. f\u00f6relst: } F(x) = \int \frac{dx}{x^3-x} = \int \frac{1 dx}{x(x-1)(x+1)} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Partiell-} \\ \text{br\u00e4k} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{-1}{x} + \frac{1/2}{x-1} + \frac{1/2}{x+1} \right) dx = -\ln|x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| \equiv$$

$$\equiv \left[\text{St\u00e4rkl\u00f6gare} \right] \equiv \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x^2-1}{x^2} \right| + C$$

$$\therefore I = \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2-1}{x^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4-1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4}{3} \text{ (Svar)}$$

= 0

$$3) \arctan \frac{3}{2} + \arctan 5 \equiv \alpha + \beta \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Satt } | x = \arctan \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$| \beta = \arctan 5 \Rightarrow \tan \beta = 5, \quad \frac{\pi}{4} < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Bildet (först) } \tan(\alpha + \beta) \equiv \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + 5}{1 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 5} = -1$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) = -1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = -\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi, \text{ där } n = \text{helhet}$$

$$\text{Men } \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{4} < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha + \beta < \pi \quad \therefore n = 1$$

$$\text{Svar: } \alpha + \beta = \arctan \frac{3}{2} + \arctan 5 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4/a) \text{ Båglängd } L &= \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (y'(x))^2} dx = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{2x}{4x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int_1^2 \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \\ &= \int_1^2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} dx = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{8} + \ln x\right]_1^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{4}{8} + \ln 2\right) - \left(\frac{1}{8} + \ln 1\right) = \frac{3}{8} + \ln 2 \quad (\text{längd enh.}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \text{ Rot. area } A &= \int_a^b 2\pi x \cdot ds = \int_a^b 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + (y'(x))^2} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 2\pi x \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = 2\pi \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + 1\right) dx = \\ &= 2\pi \left[\frac{x^3}{12} + x\right]_1^2 = 2\pi \left(\frac{8-1}{12} + 2-1\right) = \\ &= 2\pi \left(\frac{7+12}{12}\right) = \frac{19\pi}{6} \quad (\text{area enh.}) \quad (\text{Svar}) \end{aligned}$$

$$5) y = f(x) = \tanh x \equiv \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \equiv \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1} \quad (3)$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+y}{1-y} = f^{-1}(y) \quad (\text{Byt bokst ver!})$$

$$\circ: \text{Invers: } y = f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \quad (\text{f r } -1 < x < 1)$$

$$\text{med } D_{f^{-1}} = V_f =]-1, 1[\text{ eller } V_f^{-1} = D_f =]-\infty, \infty[$$

$$6) S_n = \sum_{k=3}^n k^4 = An^5 + Bn^4 + Cn^3 + Dn^2 + En + F$$

$$\text{Bilda (f r k s s tt): } S_{n+1} - S_n \equiv$$

$$\equiv \sum_{k=3}^{n+1} k^4 - \sum_{k=3}^n k^4 \equiv (n+1)^4 \equiv n^4 + 4n^3 + 6n^2 + 4n + 1$$

$$\text{eller 2) } S_{n+1} - S_n = A[(n+1)^5 - n^5] + B[(n+1)^4 - n^4] +$$

$$+ C[(n+1)^3 - n^3] + D[(n+1)^2 - n^2] + E(n+1 - n) + F(1-1)$$

$$\equiv A[n^5 + 5n^4 + 10n^3 + 10n^2 + 5n + 1 - n^5] +$$

$$+ B[n^4 + 4n^3 + 6n^2 + 4n + 1 - n^4] + C[n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n$$

$$+ 1 - n^3] + D[n^2 + 2n + 1 - n^2] + E. \text{ Koefficienter } \underline{\text{g r}}$$

$$n^4: 1 = 5A$$

$$n^3: 4 = 10A + 4B$$

$$n^2: 6 = 10A + 6B + 3C$$

$$n^1: 4 = 5A + 4B + 3C + 2D$$

$$n^0: 1 = A + B + C + D + E$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{1}{5} \\ B = \frac{1}{2} \\ C = \frac{1}{3} \\ D = 0 \\ E = -\frac{1}{30} \end{array} \right\} \text{ (S tt!)}$$

$$\text{Slutligen f r (f r } n=3) \underline{F} = 3^4 - A \cdot 3^5 - B \cdot 3^4 - C \cdot 3^3 - D \cdot 3^2 - E \cdot 3 = -17$$

Bevis: Induktion! (Klar enligt ovan.)

RP