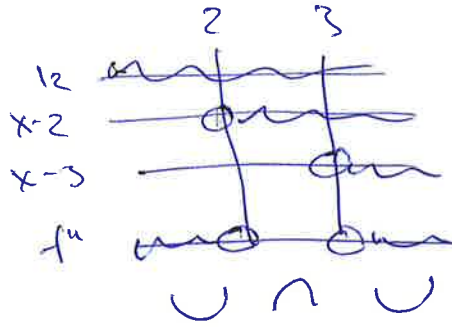


Løsning: MET 11802 11/2014

1.  $f = x^4 - 10x^3 - 36x^2$   
 $f' = 4x^3 - 30x^2 - 72x$   
 $f'' = 12x^2 - 60x - 72$   
 $= 12(x^2 - 5x + 6)$   
 $= 12(x-2)(x-3)$

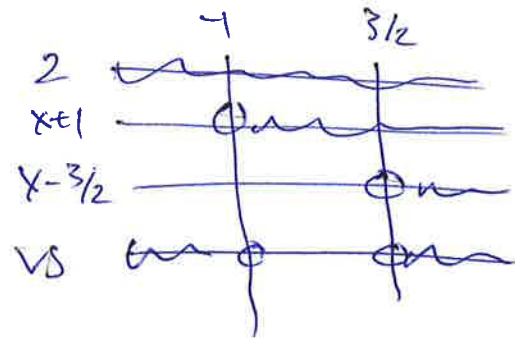


Merdykt:  $x=2, x=3$

$2+3=5$

(A)

2.  $3x^2 - x - 4 < x^2 - 1$   
 $2x^2 - x - 3 < 0$   
 $2(x+1)(x-3/2) < 0$



$-1 < x < 3/2$

$x \in (-1, 3/2)$

(B)

3.  $f(x,y) = x^2 + 10xy + y^2$  nær  $2x+y=4$

funger i flere variabler  
- ikke høstes person

4. 
$$\frac{ax+1}{2} = \frac{a}{ax-1}$$

$$(ax+1)(ax-1) = 2a$$

$$a^2x^2 - 1 = 2a$$

$$a^2x^2 = 1 + 2a$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1+2a}{a^2}$$

k = ad. løsn:

k=1:  $\ln$  for  $1+2a=0$   
$$a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

k=0:  $a=0$   
 $1+2a < 0$

$$a < -\frac{1}{2}$$

k=2:  $a > -\frac{1}{2}, a \neq 0$

(B)

5. 
$$x^{5/4} - 1 = 1$$

$$x^{5/4} = 2$$

$$(x^{5/4})^{4/5} = 2^{4/5}$$

$$x = \underline{2^{4/5}}$$

$$\ln(e^5) = 5$$

$$y = \underline{5}$$

$$a = 2^{4/5}$$

$$b = 5$$

$$\ln(a^b) = \ln(2^{4/5 \cdot 5})$$

$$= \ln(2^4)$$

$$= \underline{4 \ln 2}$$

(B)

6. 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{ax \ln(2ax)}, a \neq 0$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{u}\right)' = \left(u^{-1}\right)', u = ax \ln(2ax)$$

$$= -1 \cdot u^{-2} \cdot u'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{u^2} \cdot \left( a \cdot \ln(2ax) + ax \cdot \frac{1}{2ax} \cdot 2a \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{u^2} \left( a \ln(2ax) + a \right) = -\frac{a(\ln(2ax) + 1)}{a^2 x^2 (\ln(2ax))^2}$$

$$f' = 0 : \ln(2ax) + 1 = 0$$

$$\ln(2ax) = -1$$

$$2ax = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{1}{2a} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2ae}}}$$

(A)

7.  $f(x,y) = x^3 y^2 + x^4 \ln y + e^{-xy}$

fulgjer i flere var.  
- ikke hestus person

8.  $K(x) = x^3 - \frac{57}{2}x^2 + 4000$        $p = 60$

$\pi(x) = px - K(x)$

$\pi'(x) = 0 : p = K'(x)$

$60 = 3x^2 - 57x$

$3x^2 - 57x - 60 = 0$

$x^2 - 19x - 20 = 0$

$(x-20)(x+1) = 0$

~~x = -1~~

$x = 20$  eller  $x = -1$

$x \geq 0$

(C)

x = 20

9.  $K(p) = 50 - p \ln(1+p)$

$K'(p) = -1 \cdot \ln(1+p) - p \cdot \frac{1}{1+p}$

$= -\ln(1+p) - \frac{p}{1+p}$

$K'(6) = -\ln(7) - \frac{6}{7}$

$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_6 = \frac{6}{K(6)} \cdot K'(6) = \frac{6}{50 - 6 \ln 7} (-\ln 7 - \frac{6}{7})$

$= \frac{-36/7 - 6 \ln 7}{50 - 6 \ln 7} \approx -0.44$

(D)

10:  $(3x^4 - 2x^2 + 2) : (x-1) = 3x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 1$  (B)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (3x^4 - 2x^2 + 2) : (x-1) = 3x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 1 \\
 - (3x^4 - 3x^3) \\
 \hline
 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 2 \\
 - (3x^3 - 3x^2) \\
 \hline
 x^2 + 2 \\
 - (x^2 - x) \\
 \hline
 x + 2 \\
 - (x - 1) \\
 \hline
 3
 \end{array}$$

11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\ln(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x+1} + 1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$  (D)

"0/0"

12.  $e^{x^2} \cdot \ln(y^2) = e \ln 4 \quad ; \quad (1,2)$

funksjon i flere var.  
- ikke bestemt punkt \*

\* (kan løses ved  
implisitt derivasjon  
med enkle på andre  
måter)

13.

$$\sqrt{3x+2} = x+1$$

$$3x+2 = (x+1)^2 = x^2+2x+1$$

$$0 = x^2 - x + 1$$

~~Handwritten scribbles and crossed-out text.~~

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Prøve: VS pos, HS = x+1:

$$x+1 = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + 1$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} > 0$$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~  $\Rightarrow$  begge er løsn.  
 $1+x_1, 1+x_2 > 0 \quad (x_1, x_2)$

$$x_1 x_2 = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{4} = \underline{-1}$$

(B)

14.

$$f(x,y) = \ln(x^2 e^y)$$

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

$$y(t) = t$$

Antalpriser i flere var.  
- ikke bestes prisen

15.

$$f(x,y) = x^2 e^y, \quad x^2 e^y \leq 1$$

Antalpriser i flere var.  
- ikke bestes prisen