

FORELESNING 11

Eivind Eriksen

Okt 20, 2017

MET1180

BI

MATEMATIKK

Plan:

Kontrollprøve

- ① Kontinuitet og grenseverdier
- ② Sammensatte og anvendte funksjoner
- ③ Eksponential- og logaritmefunksjoner

Pensum:

[E] 3.10 -

3.13

OPPGAVE 1.

Du investerer $I = (n + 1) \cdot 10.000.000$ kr, hvor n er nest siste siffer i ditt ID-nr. Du regner med at investeringen gir $(n + 1) \cdot 800.000$ kr i tilbakebetaling etter to år, og deretter årlige tilbakebetalinger som øker med 4% i året. Vi bruker diskonteringsrenten $r = 10\%$.

- (a) Skriv ned investeringsbeløpet I i ditt tilfelle. Er investeringen lønnsom?
- (b) Finn internrenten til kontantstrømmen.

OPPGAVE 2.

Løs likningene:

$$a) x^7 - x^4 = 2x \quad b) x^8 = x^2 \quad c) x^3 + 9 = 12x \quad d) 3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3x} = x$$

OPPGAVE 3.

Løs ulikhetene:

$$a) 3 - x < x + 5 \quad b) x^2 + 12 > 7x \quad c) \sqrt{x} > x \quad d) \frac{1}{2-x} > \frac{1}{x^2}$$

OPPGAVE 4.

Faktoriser funksjonsuttrykket

$$f(x) = (6 - x) \cdot \frac{6 - x(7 - x)}{30} + \frac{5(7 - x) - 6}{30} + \frac{x - 5}{5}$$

Finn alle nullpunktene til f , og avgjør når $f(x) > 0$.

1. a) $I = 10''$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 3 \quad 3 \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ -10'' \quad +800' \quad \dots \\ \quad \quad +800' \cdot 0,04 \end{array}$$

Näverdi:

$$\begin{aligned} & -10'' + 800' \cdot \frac{1}{162} + 800' \cdot 0,04 \cdot \frac{1}{103} + \dots \\ & = -10'' + \frac{800'}{1,10 \cdot 0,06} \approx + \underline{2.121.212 \text{ kr}} \end{aligned}$$

Løsning.

b) Internrate r:

$$-10'' + 800' \cdot \frac{1}{(1+r)(r-0,04)} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2 + 0,96r - 0,04} = \frac{100}{8}$$

$$r^2 + 0,96r - 0,04 = \frac{8}{100} = 0,08$$

$$r^2 + 0,96r - 0,12 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{-0,96 \pm \sqrt{0,96^2 + 0,48}}{2}$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{11,2\%}}$$

2.

a) $x^2 - x^4 = 2x$

$$x(x^6 - x^3 - 2) = 0$$

$$\underline{x=0} \quad x^3 = 2, -1$$

$$\underline{x = \sqrt[3]{2}}, \underline{x = -1}$$

b) $x^8 = x^2$

$$x^2(x^6 - 1) = 0$$

$$\underline{x=0}, \underline{x^6=1}$$

$$\underline{x = \pm 1}$$

c) $x^3 + 9 = 12x$

$$x^3 - 12x + 9 = 0$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$x=3 \text{ er løsn.}$$

||

$$(x-3)(x^2+3x-3) = 0$$

$$\underline{x=3}, \quad x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+12}}{2}$$

$$\underline{x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}}$$

d) $3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3x} = x$

$$27 \cdot 3x = x^3$$

$$81x = x^3$$

$$x(81 - x^2) = 0$$

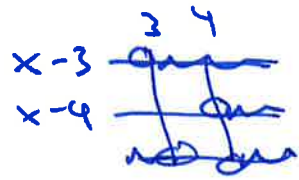
$$\underline{x=0}, \quad x = \pm \sqrt{81} = \pm 9$$

$$\underline{x = \pm 9}$$

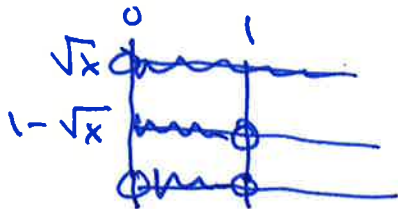
3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \quad & 3-x < x \leq 5 \\
 & -2x < 2 \\
 & \underline{x > -1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad & x^2 + 12 > 7x \\
 & x^2 - 7x + 12 > 0 \\
 & (x-3)(x-4) > 0 \\
 & \underline{x > 4 \text{ eller } x < 3}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad & \sqrt{x} > x \\
 & \sqrt{x} - x > 0 \\
 & \sqrt{x}(1-\sqrt{x}) > 0
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\underline{0 < x < 1}$$

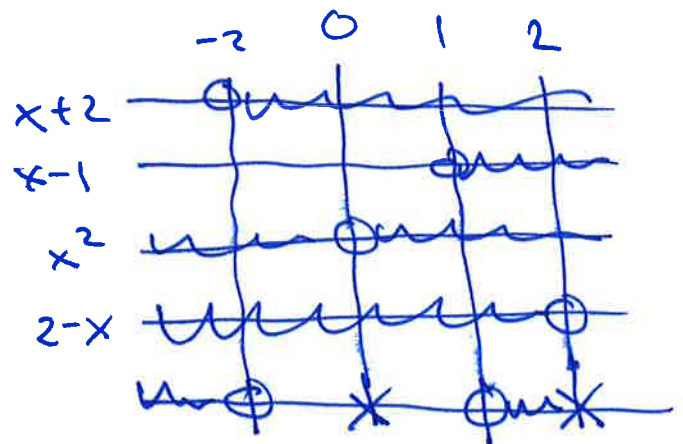
$$d) \quad \frac{1}{2-x} > \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2-x} - \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - (2-x)}{x^2(2-x)} > 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2(2-x)} > 0$$

$$\frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{x^2(2-x)} > 0$$



$$\underline{1 < x < 2 \text{ eller } x < -2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad f(x) &= (6-x) \cdot \frac{6-x(7-x)}{30} + \frac{5(7-x)-6}{30} + \frac{x-5}{5} \\
 &= \frac{1}{30} \left[(6-x)(6-x(7-x)) + 5(7-x)-6 + 6(x-5) \right] \\
 &= \frac{-x(6-x)(7-x) + 6(6-x) + 35 - 5x - 6 + 6x - 30}{30} \\
 &= \frac{-x(6-x)(7-x) + 36 - 6x - 1 + x}{30} = \frac{-x(6-x)(7-x) - 5x + 35}{30} \\
 &= \frac{-x(6-x)(7-x) - 5(x-7)}{30} = \frac{x-7}{30} \cdot (x(6-x) - 5) \\
 &= \frac{x-7}{30} \cdot (-x^2 + 6x - 5) = -\frac{x-7}{30} (x^2 - 6x + 5) \\
 &= -\frac{x-7}{30} \cdot (x-5)(x-1) = \underline{-\frac{1}{30} (x-7)(x-5)(x-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Nullplatz: $f(x) = 0$ für $\underline{x=7}$, $\underline{x=5}$, $\underline{x=1}$

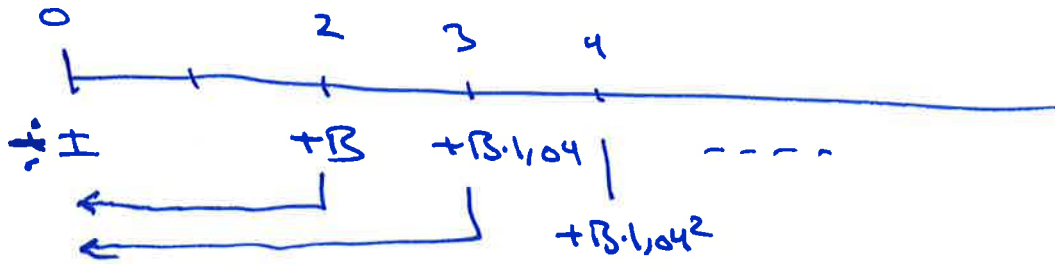
	1	5	7
$-\frac{1}{30}$			
$x-7$			+
$x-5$		+	
$x-1$	+		
$f(x)$	-	+	-

$f(x) > 0$:

$x < 1$ oder $5 < x < 7$

Kontrollprüfung:

1. $n=0$: $I = 10.000.000 \text{ kr}$
 $B = 800.000 \text{ kr}$



a) $r=10\%$: Nåverdi:

$$\begin{aligned} & -10.000.000 + \frac{800.000}{1,10^2} + \frac{800.000 \cdot 1,04}{1,10^3} + \dots \\ & = -10'' + \frac{800'}{1,10^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1,04}{1,10}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{uendelig geometrisk} \\ k = \frac{1,04}{1,10} \end{array} \right. \\ & = -10'' + \frac{800'}{1,10 (1,10 - 1,04)} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^4}{1,10 (1,10 - 1,04)} \rightarrow 0 \\ & \quad \text{Lønnsom inv.} \end{aligned}$$

b) Internrente:

$$-10'' + \frac{800' \cdot 1}{(1+r)^2 (1 - \frac{1,04}{1+r})} = 0$$

$$\frac{800.000}{(1+r)(r-0,04)} = \frac{800.000}{(1+r)(1+r-1,04)} = 10.000.000$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,08 & = \frac{800.000}{10.000.000} = (1+r)(r-0,04) = r^2 + r - 0,04r - 0,04 \\ & = r^2 + 0,96r - 0,12 = 0 \\ r & = \frac{-0,96 \pm \sqrt{0,96^2 + 4 \cdot 0,12}}{2} \leftarrow \text{velger +} \\ & \approx 0,1119 = \underline{\underline{11,19\%}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \ a) \quad x^7 - x^4 = 2x$$

$$x^7 - x^4 - 2x = 0$$

$$x(x^6 - x^3 - 2) = 0$$

$$\underline{x=0} \quad \text{oder} \quad x^6 - x^3 - 2 = 0 \quad \underline{u=x^3}$$

$$u^2 - u - 2 = 0$$

$$u = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = 2, -1$$

$$x^3 = 2 \quad \text{oder} \quad x^3 = -1$$

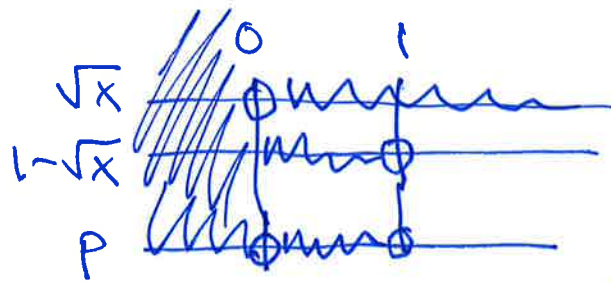
$$\underline{x = \sqrt[3]{2}}$$

$$x = \underline{\sqrt[3]{-1} = -1}$$

$$3 \ c) \quad \sqrt{x} > x$$

$$\sqrt{x} - x > 0$$

$$\sqrt{x}(1 - \sqrt{x}) > 0$$



$$\underline{\underline{0 < x < 1}}$$

$$L = \underline{\underline{(0,1)}}$$

Ein:

$$-1 > -2$$

$$1 > 4$$

3 a)

$$\frac{1}{2-x} > \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot x^2}{(2-x) \cdot x^2} - \frac{1 \cdot (2-x)}{x^2 \cdot (2-x)} > 0$$

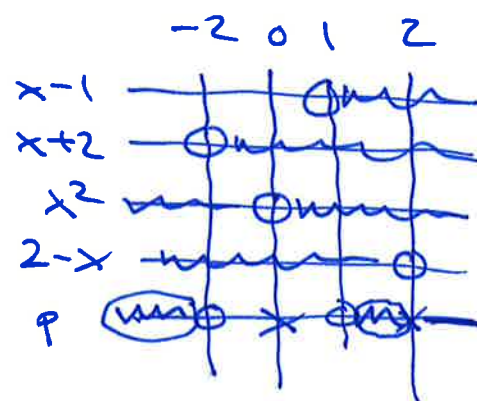
$$\frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 \cdot (2-x)} > 0$$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{x^2(2-x)} > 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x < -2 \text{ oder } 1 < x < 2}}$$

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

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} = 1, -2$$



$$\underline{\underline{L = (-\infty, -2) \cup (1, 2)}}$$

① Kontinuitet

$f(x)$ funksjon, $x=a$ med $i D_f = \text{defn. området for } f$

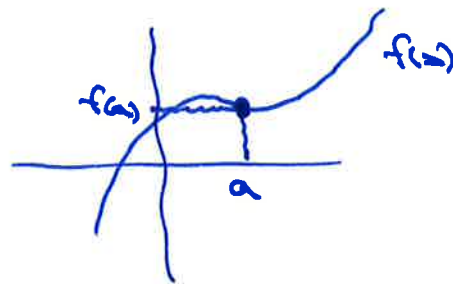
Defn:

f er kontinuerlig i $x=a$ hvis

$$f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$$

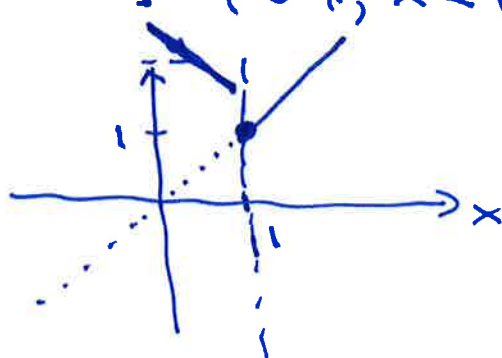
$\Uparrow$

$$f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$$



"Vanlige funksjoner" er kontinuerlige

Ex: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 1 \\ 3-x, & x < 1 \end{cases}$



$$f(1) = 1$$

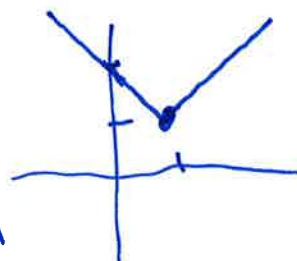
$$f(0.99) = 2.01$$

$$f(1) = 1 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2$$

følgende kont. i $x=1$.

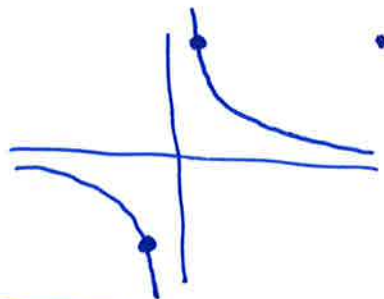
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 1 \\ 2-x, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1$$



Alle polynomfunktionser, rationale funktioner, potensfunktioner, logaritmer og eksponentialfunktioner er kontinuerlige; dvs kontinuerlige i alle punkter i Df.

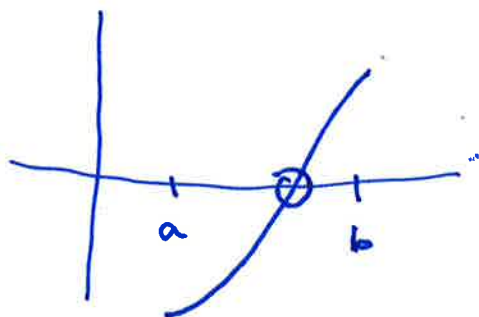
Ex: $f(x) = 1/x, x \neq 0$



Skæringssetningen:

Hvis f er kontinuert på intervallet $[a, b]$, så
 her uet

$$f(a) < 0, f(b) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \text{ for en } x \text{ i } (a, b)$$



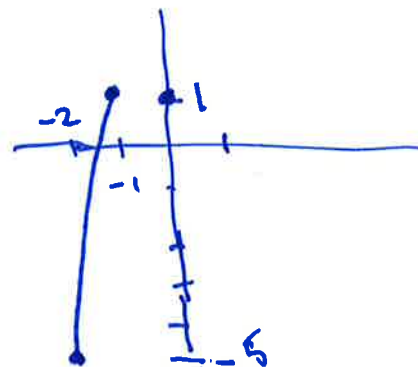
Ex: $f(x) = x^3 - x + 1$
 Find nullpunkt.

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(-1) = 1$$

$$f(-2) = -5$$

Det findes et
 nullpunkt
 i $(-2, -1)$



② Sammensatte og inverse funksjoner

Sammensatte funksjoner:

Ekse: $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1}$ sammensatt funksjon

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} x & \xrightarrow{g} & x^2+1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \sqrt{x^2+1} \\ & & \text{"} & & \text{"} \\ & & u & \xrightarrow{h} & \sqrt{u} \end{array}$$

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

indre funksjon
(kjørne)

$$h(u) = \sqrt{u}$$

ytre funksjon

Ex: $g(x) = x+1$ indre $h(x) = x^2 \Leftrightarrow h(u) = u^2$ ytre

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= h(g(x)) = h(x+1) = (x+1)^2 = x^2+2x+1 \\ &\quad \text{"} \\ &\quad h(u) = u^2 = (x+1)^2 = x^2+2x+1 \\ &\quad u = x+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = g(h(x)) = g(x^2) = \underline{x^2+1}$$

Merke:

Før å danne den sammensatte funksjonen

$$f(x) = h(g(x))$$

så må D_h inneholde V_g

Inverse funktions

$$f(x) = 2x - 3$$

$$y = 2x - 3$$

$$\frac{y+3}{2} = \frac{2x}{2}$$

$$\frac{y+3}{2} = x$$

Ønsker å finne en
invers funksjon for f

$$x \longmapsto 2x - 3$$

$$\parallel \quad \longleftarrow \quad \parallel$$

$$y$$

$$\frac{y+3}{2} \longleftarrow y$$

Defn:

Den omvendte funksjon
til f er en funksjon
 f^{-1} slik at

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = x \quad \text{og}$$

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$$

$$g(y) = \frac{y+3}{2}$$

er den omvendte
funksjon til

$$f(x) = 2x - 3$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = f^{-1}(2x - 3)$$

$$= g(2x - 3)$$

$$D_f = [0, \infty) \quad V_f = [0, \infty) = \frac{(2x-3)+3}{2} = x$$

Exs: $f(x) = x^2, x \geq 0$

$$y = x^2$$

$$\swarrow y \geq 0 \quad \searrow y < 0$$

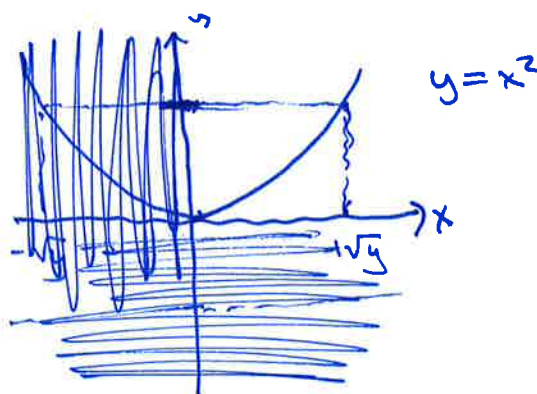
$$x = \pm \sqrt{y} \quad \text{ingen løsn.}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = V_f$$

$$\parallel$$

$$[0, \infty)$$

$$y \geq 0$$



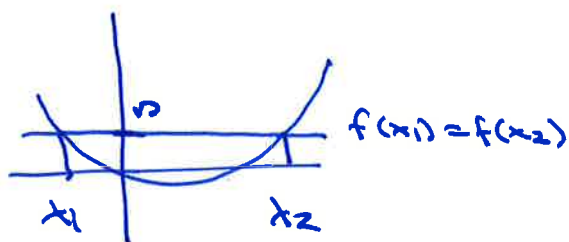
$$f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y}, y \geq 0$$

er den omvendte funksjon til

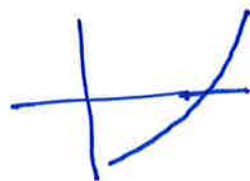
$$f(x) = x^2, x \geq 0$$

i) Når finns det en omvänt funktion?

f^{-1} finns $\Leftrightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ när $x_1 \neq x_2$ i D_f



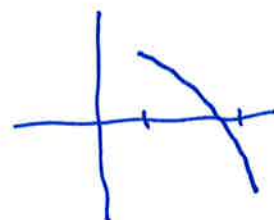
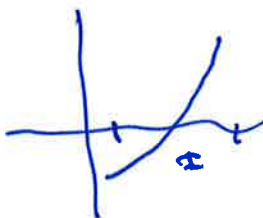
f^{-1} finns ikke



f^{-1} finns

Hvis f er defineret på et interval I , så har vi:

f^{-1} finns $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f \text{ er voksende på } I \\ \text{eller} \\ f \text{ er aftagende på } I \end{cases}$

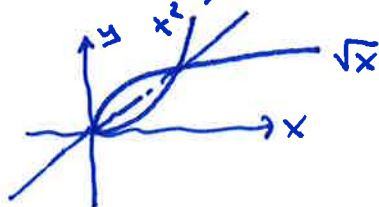


ii) Egenskaber for f^{-1} :

(a) $D_{f^{-1}} = V_f$ og $V_{f^{-1}} = D_f$

(b) Grafen for $f^{-1}(x)$ er spejlbildet af grafen for $f(x)$ om linjen $y=x$.

Ex. $f(x) = x^2, x \geq 0$



$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y}$$

$$x^2 = y$$

$$x = \sqrt{y}$$

$$\boxed{f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}}$$

$$V_f = [0, \infty)$$

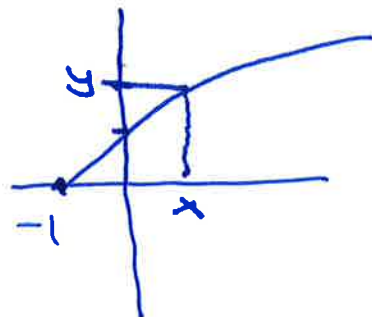
$$D_f = [0, \infty)$$

Ex: $f(x) = \sqrt{x^3+1}$, $x \geq -1$

D_f: $x^3+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = [-1, \rightarrow)$

$$x^3 \geq -1$$

$$x \geq \sqrt[3]{-1} = -1$$



Find f^{-1} ?

$$x_1 < x_2$$

$$x_1^3 < x_2^3$$

$$x_1^3+1 < x_2^3+1$$

$$\sqrt{x_1^3+1} < \sqrt{x_2^3+1}$$

$$f \text{ er } \underline{\text{wachsende}} \Rightarrow f^{-1} \underline{\text{fals}}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = V_f = [0, \rightarrow)$$

$$V_{f^{-1}} = D_f = [-1, \rightarrow)$$

Find f^{-1} :

$$y = \sqrt{x^3+1} \quad |(\)^2$$

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

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

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

$$x = \sqrt[3]{y^2-1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt[3]{y^2-1}$$

$\parallel$

$$\underline{f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2-1}, \quad x \geq 0}$$

