

1. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 12x + 15$

$$= 2(x^2 - 6x) + 15$$

$$= 2(x^2 - 6x + 9) + 15 - 2 \cdot 9$$

$$= \underline{2 \cdot (x-3)^2 - 3}$$

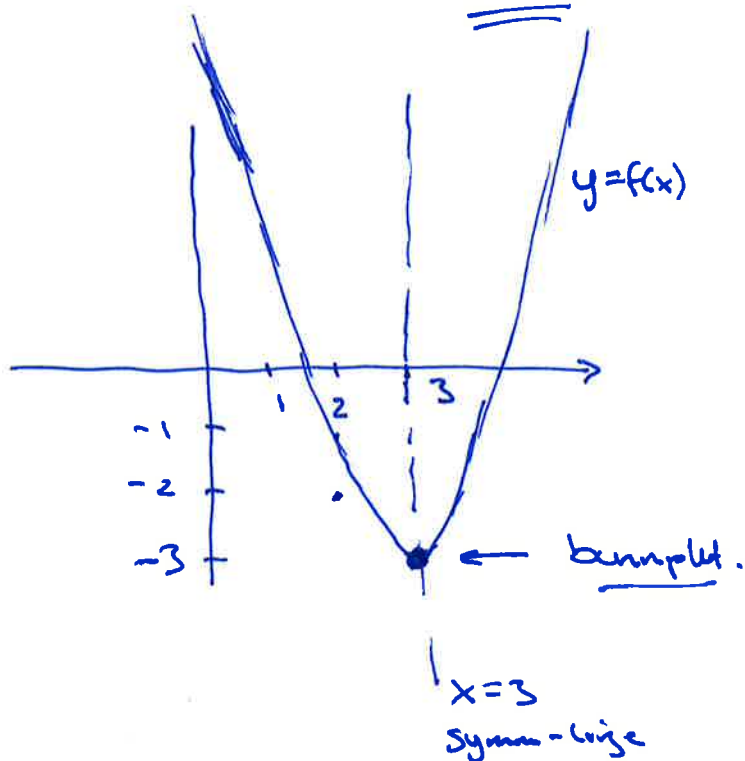
$$a = 2$$

$$x_0 = 3$$

$$\underline{y_0 = -3}$$

Symmetri-linje: $x = x_0$

$$\underline{x = 3}$$



Funksjonsverdi i $x = 3$:

$$y = f(3) = -3 \quad \text{siden } y_0 = -3$$

$$\underline{y = -3}$$

Krøkking $a = 2 > 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 3$ bunnpunkt,
med y-verdi $y = -3$

$$\underline{V_f = [-3, \infty)}$$

$$\text{siden } y = f(x) \geq -3$$

2.

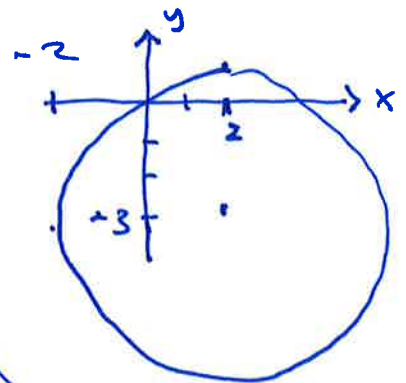
a) $x^2 + y^2 = 4x - 6y + 3$

$$x^2 - 4x + y^2 + 6y = 3$$

$$(x^2 - 4x + 4) + (y^2 + 6y + 9) = 3 + 4 + 9$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 16 = 4^2$$

Strecke,
 Zentrum: $(2, -3)$
 Radius $r = 4$



b) $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 8x - 18y + 23$

$$4x^2 - 8x + 9y^2 + 18y = 23$$

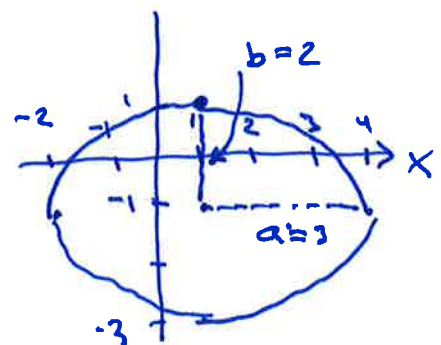
$$4(x^2 - 2x) + 9(y^2 + 2y) = 23$$

$$4(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 9(y^2 + 2y + 1) = 23 + 4 \cdot 1 + 9 \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{4(x-1)^2 + 9(y+1)^2}{36} = \frac{36}{36}$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{9} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{4} = 1$$

ellipse
 Zentrum: $(1, -1)$
 Halbachsen $\frac{a=3}{(\sqrt{9})}$ $\frac{b=2}{(\sqrt{4})}$



c) $x^2 + 4y^2 = 2x + 8y - 7$

$$x^2 - 2x + 4y^2 - 8y = -7$$

$$(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 4(y^2 - 2y + 1) = -7 + 1 + 4 \cdot 1$$

$$(x-1)^2 + 4(y-1)^2 = -2$$

ingen plot. side
 $(x-1)^2 + 4(y-1)^2 \geq 0$
 -2
ingen figur

3.

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

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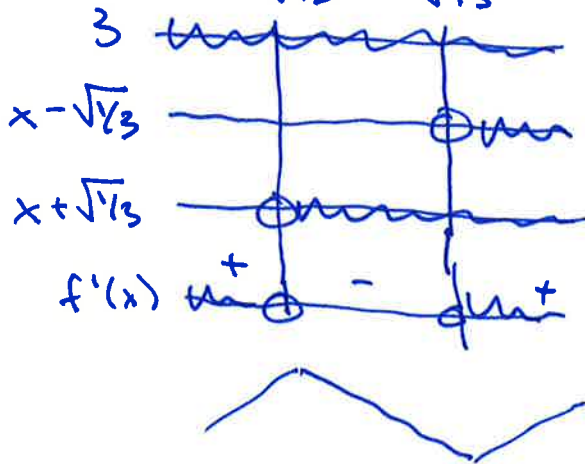
a) Nullpnt: $f(x) = x^3 - x = 0$
 $x(x^2 - 1) = 0$
 $x = 0$ eller $x^2 = 1$
 $x = \pm 1$

Nullpnt:
 $x = 0, x = 1, x = -1$

Stj.pnt med y-akse: $x = 0$
 $y = f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$

b) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$

$$= 3(x^2 - 1/3) = 3(x - \sqrt{1/3})(x + \sqrt{1/3})$$



f strengt voksende i $(\sqrt{1/3}, \infty)$
 og $(-\infty, -\sqrt{1/3})$

f strengt aftagende i $[-\sqrt{1/3}, \sqrt{1/3}]$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1/3} \approx 0.577 \\ -\sqrt{1/3} \approx -0.577 \end{array} \right)$$

c) Stasjonære pnt: $f'(x) = 0$ $x = \sqrt{1/3}$ og $x = -\sqrt{1/3}$

lokale max: $x = -\sqrt{1/3}$ ved $f(-\sqrt{1/3}) = -\sqrt{1/3}(1/3 - 1) = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{1/3}$

lokale min: $x = \sqrt{1/3}$ ved $f(\sqrt{1/3}) = \sqrt{1/3}(1/3 - 1) = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{1/3}$

↑
 braker at $f(x) = x^3 - x$
 $= x \cdot (x^2 - 1)$

$$f(x) = x^3 - x, \quad D_f = [a, \rightarrow)$$

d) Vi har at f er strengt voksende på $D_f = [a, \rightarrow)$

hvis $a \geq \sqrt{1/3}$. Den mindste værdi er $a = \sqrt{1/3} \approx 0,577$

Siden f voksende $\Rightarrow f^{-1}$ fins.

Konklusion: $a = \sqrt{1/3}$

$$D_f = [\sqrt{1/3}, \rightarrow) \Rightarrow \underline{f^{-1} \text{ fins.}}$$

~~U~~ $y = f(x) = x^3 - x \Rightarrow$ Vanskeligt at løse denne ligning for x
(dvs vanskeligt at finde $f^{-1}(x)$
ved hjælp af en formel).

Men vi har:

$$D_f = [\sqrt{1/3}, \rightarrow)$$

$$V_f = [-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{1/3}, \rightarrow)$$

$\parallel$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = V_f = [-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{1/3}, \rightarrow)$$

$$V_{f^{-1}} = D_f = [\sqrt{1/3}, \rightarrow)$$

Siden f er voksende
når $x \geq \sqrt{1/3}$ og
 $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ når
 $x \rightarrow \infty$

4.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x - 3}$$

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a) Nullpunkt: $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x - 3} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$

$$(x-4)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\underline{x=4} \quad \underline{x=1} \quad \leftarrow \text{(gilt nicht, wenn Nenner=0)}$$

Stütz- und y-Achse: $f(0) = 4/-3$
 $y = \underline{-4/3}$

b) $f'(x) = \frac{(2x-5) \cdot (x-3) - (x^2-5x+4) \cdot 1}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{(2x^2-11x+15) - (x^2-5x+4)}{(x-3)^2}$

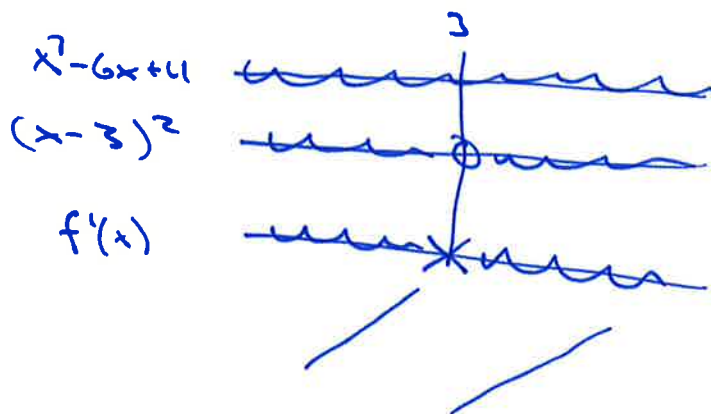
$$= \frac{x^2 - 6x + 11}{(x-3)^2}$$

← tellern kann die Ableitung
 sich $x^2 - 6x + 11 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-44}}{2}$
 $= 3 \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-8}$
 $\Rightarrow$ tellern es alltid positiv

f streng wachsende i $(3, \infty)$

— 11 — i $(-\infty, 3)$

(f/f' nicht def. i $x=3$)



c) Vertikale Asymptoten:

Nenner $x-3=0$
 $\underline{x=3}$

zähler = $3^2 - 5 \cdot 3 + 4$
 $= 13 - 15 = -2 \neq 0$
 $\therefore \underline{x=3}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{x=3}$ ist
vertikale Asymptote

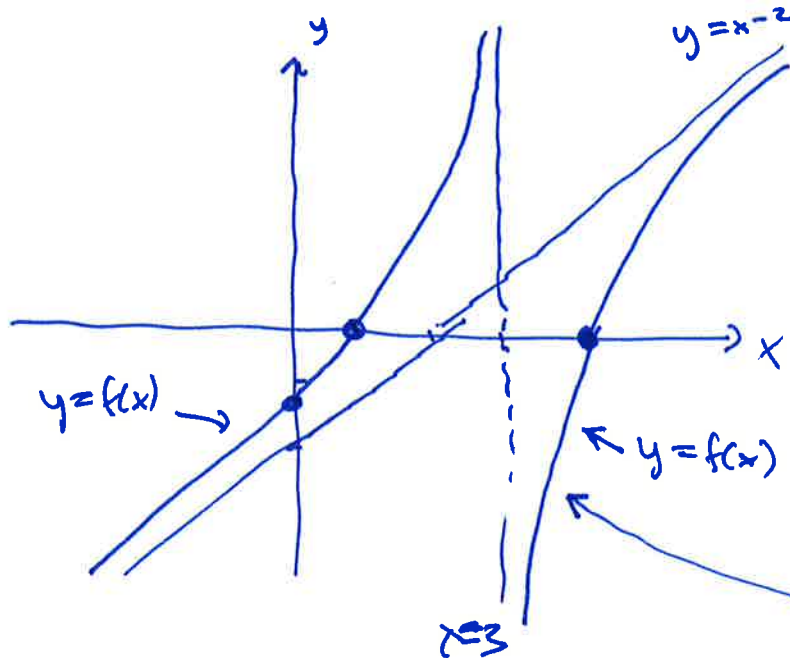
Horizontale / schräge Asymptoten:

$$\begin{array}{r} (x^2 - 5x + 4) : (x-3) = x - 2 \\ - (x^2 - 3x) \\ \hline -2x + 4 \\ - (-2x + 6) \\ \hline -2 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = x - 2 + \frac{-2}{x-3}$$

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$y = x - 2$ ist schräge Asymptote



Asymptoter,
nullpunkt/skj. med y-aksen
er tegnet inn.

f er voksende i
(3, $\rightarrow$) og i
($\leftarrow$, 3)

Anker fra nå av: $x > 3 \Leftrightarrow D_f = (3, \rightarrow)$

d) f er voksende i $D_f = (3, \rightarrow)$ fra b) $\Rightarrow f^{-1}$ fins.

$$D_{f^{-1}} = U_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$V_{f^{-1}} = D_f = (3, \rightarrow)$$

Multise { y-verdier i V_f
x-verdier i D_f }

e) For $x > 3$ betrakter vi ulikheten

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x - 3} < 2x - 5$$

$$0 < 2x - 5 - \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x - 3}$$

$$0 < \frac{(2x - 5)(x - 3) - (x^2 - 5x + 4)}{x - 3}$$

$$0 < \frac{x^2 - 6x + 11}{x - 3} \leftarrow \text{alltid pos.}$$

$\leftarrow$ pos. siden $x > 3$

Ulikhet oppfylt for alle $x > 3$

||

$$f(x) < 2x - 5 \text{ for } x > 3$$

Merke at dette
er samme
ulikhet som $f'(x)$
i b)

Omundet funksjon:

$$y = f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x - 3}$$

← via løse likningen for x!

$$y \cdot (x - 3) = x^2 - 5x + 4$$

$$0 = x^2 - 5x - yx + 4 + 3y$$

$$x^2 - (5+y)x + (4+3y) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{(5+y) \pm \sqrt{(5+y)^2 - 4 \cdot (4+3y)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5+y \pm \sqrt{y^2 + 10y - 12y + 25 - 16}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5+y \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 2y + 9}}{2}$$

$$y^2 - 2y + 9 = (y-1)^2 + 8 > 0 \text{ for alle } y$$

$$x = \frac{5+y + \sqrt{y^2 - 2y + 9}}{2}$$

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

$$\Downarrow$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{5+x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 9}}{2}$$

er den omvendte funksjon.

Fra tidl. i oppgaven er

$$f(x) < 2x - 5$$

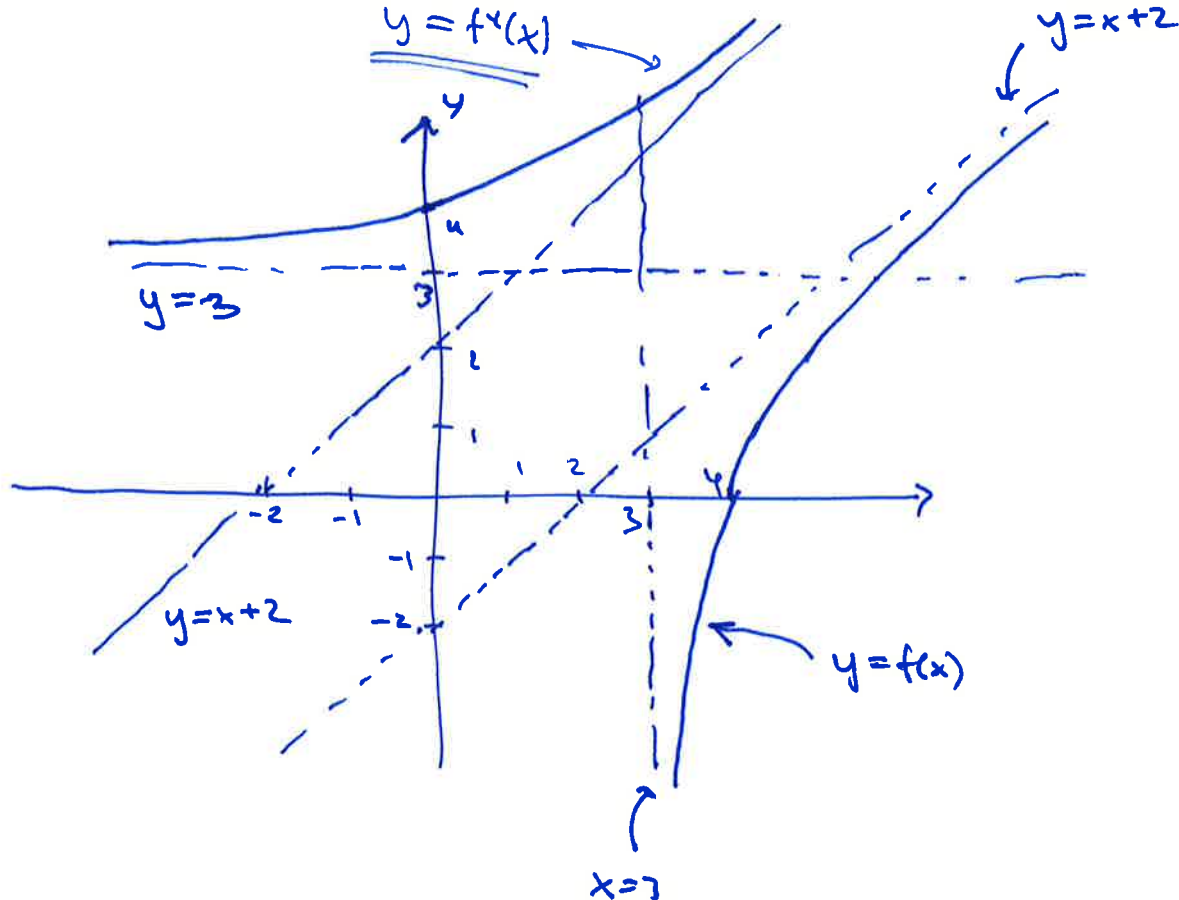
$$y < 2x - 5$$

$$y + 5 < 2x$$

$$\frac{y+5}{2} < x$$

når $x > 3$, dvs at
forkegnet skal være $\oplus$

f)



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Skisse: grafen til $y=f(x)$ for $x > 3$
 samt $\underline{x=3}$ og $y = \underline{x-2}$

↙ spejlet om
 linjen $y=x$

grafen til $y=f^{-1}(x)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R}^3 \\ V_{f^{-1}} = (3, \rightarrow) \end{array} \right.$

samt $\underline{y=3}$ og $\left. \begin{array}{l} x = y-2 \\ \underline{y=x+2} \end{array} \right\}$ spejlet os
 asymptoter.