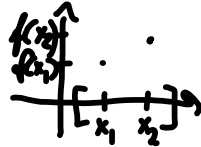


FORKURS MATD011

Freitag 11. august 2022

FUNKSJONSDRIFTING

DEF: En funksjon f vokser / er voksende på et intervall I hvis for alle $x_1, x_2 \in I$ og $x_1 < x_2$ så $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$



<
strengt voksende

OBS: Konstante funksjoner er voksende OG avtagende
Tilsvarende for avtagende funksjoner

RESULTAT:

① Hvis f er kontinuerlig på $[a, b]$
og ② $f'(x) \geq 0$ for $x \in (a, b)$,
så er f voksende på $[a, b]$.
Tilsvarende (≤ 0) for avtagende.

MAKS- OG MINPUNKTER

Kandidater:

- ① Punkter c der $f'(c) = 0$
- ② Punkter c der $f'(c)$ ikke er definert
- ③ Endepunktene a, b hvis vi er på $[a, b]$

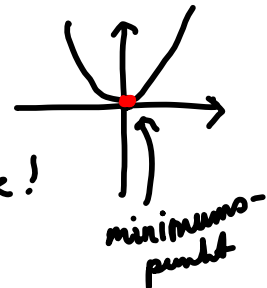
RESULTAT

Hvis f er kontinuerlig og ② $f'(x)$ skifter fortegn i C , så er c et maks/min.

EKS: $f(x) = x^2$
 $f'(x) = 2x$, kandidat $x=0$

$2x$ ----- 0 skifter fortegn OK!

Så $(0, 0)$ er et bunnpunkt

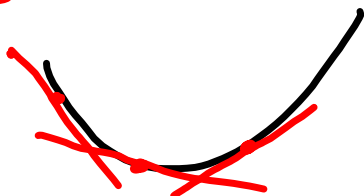


EKS: $f(x) = x^3$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2$, kandidat $x=0$

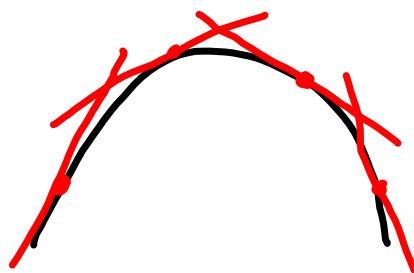
$3x^2$ ----- 0



KRØMNING



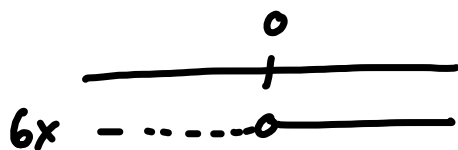
- $f''(x) \geq 0$
 f' voksende
 f konvekst



- $f''(x) \leq 0$
 f' aftagende
 f konkav

- Hvis $f''(c) = 0$ og $f''(x)$ skifter fortegn
 så er c et vendepunkt

EKS: $f(x) = x^3$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2$
 $f''(x) = 6x$, kandidat $x = 0$



så $(0, 0)$ er et
 vendepunkt for f .

EKS: $f(x) = \frac{1}{4-x^2} = (4-x^2)^{-1}$ rasjonal funksjon

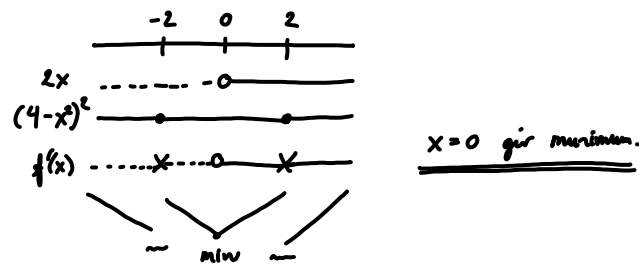
• Nullpunkter? $f(x) = 0$
 $\frac{1}{4-x^2} = 0$ umulig
 si f har ingen nullpunkter.

• Kandidater for maks og min:

• $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}$

• $f'(x) = -1 \cdot (4-x^2)^{-2} \cdot (-2x)$

$= \frac{2x}{(4-x^2)^2}$

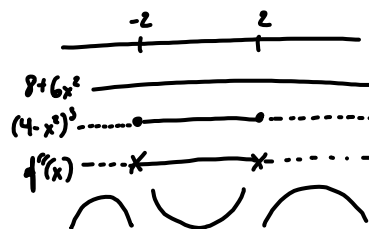


• $f''(x) = \frac{2 \cdot (4-x^2)^{-2} - 2x \cdot 2(4-x^2)^{-3} \cdot (-2x)}{(4-x^2)^4}$

$= \frac{8 - 2x^2 + 8x^2}{(4-x^2)^3}$

$= \frac{8 + 6x^2}{(4-x^2)^3}$

$f''(x) = 0$ er umulig!



• Asymptoter

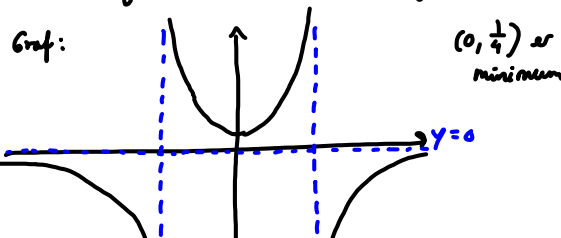
• Horisontale $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4-x^2} = 0$
 samme for $x \rightarrow -\infty$
 $y=0$ er horisontal asymptote

• Vertikale kandidater -2 og 2

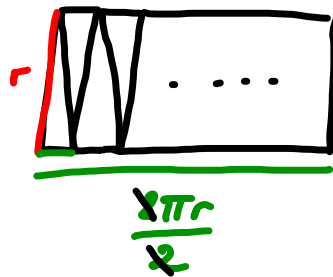
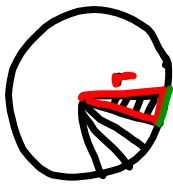
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{1}{4-x^2} = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{1}{4-x^2} = \infty$

Tilsvarende for 2.

$x = -2$ og $x = 2$ er vertikale asymptoter

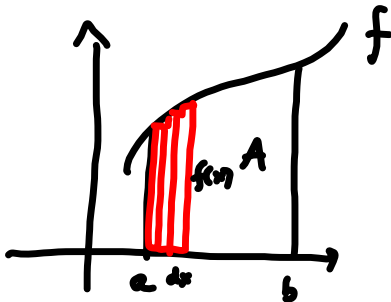


KAP 9 - INTEGRASJON



$$\underline{\underline{A = \pi \cdot r^2}}$$

INTEGRASJON: Summere uendelig mange uendelig små størrelser.



$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

a, b kalles grenser
 $f(x)$ kalles integrand
 dx kalles differensial til x

DET BESTEMTE INTEGRALET

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ er et tall}$$

$$= K(b) - K(a)$$

Analysens
fundamentale teorem

der K er en funksjon der $K' = f$
 K kalles antiderivert til f .

EKS: $f(x) = x$ $F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3$$

→ Mengden antideriverte til f : $F(x) + C$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$.

DET UBESTEMTE INTEGRALET

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + \underline{C}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{(integrasjons)} \\ \text{konstant} \end{matrix}$$

$$\int x dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

ANTI DERIVATIONSREGLER $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\cdot \int a dx = ax + C$$

$$\textcircled{1} \boxed{r \in \mathbb{R}} \cdot \int x^r dx = \frac{1}{r+1} x^{r+1} + C$$

$$\cdot \int x^{-1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} (k|x|)^1 \\ = \frac{1}{|x|} \cdot \frac{|x|}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}}$$

$$\cdot \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$a > 0 \cdot \int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot a^x + C$$

$$(a^x)' = \ln a \cdot a^x$$

$$- \cdot \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$+ \cdot \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

FLERE REGLER

$$\cdot \int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

$$k \in \mathbb{R} \cdot \int k f(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx$$

$$\text{EKS: } \int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} x^{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\text{EKS: } \int 4x^2 + \cos x dx = \underline{\underline{4 \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \sin x + C}}$$

$$\text{EKS: } \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} dx = \frac{1}{-2+1} x^{-2+1} + C$$

$$= -x^{-1} + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{x} + C}}$$

PRODUKTREGLER BAKLÄNGS

$$u(x) = u$$

$$v(x) = v$$

$$(u \cdot v)' = u'v + u \cdot v'$$

$$\int (u \cdot v)' dx = \int u'v dx + \int u \cdot v' dx$$

||
u · v

$$\int \underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}' dx = u \cdot v - \int u'v dx$$

Delvis integration

EKS:

$$\int \underline{x} \ln x dx$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2} x dx$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C}}$$

$u = x$	$u' = 1$	}	ikke så smart
$v' = \ln x$	$v = ?$		
$u = \ln x$	$u' = \frac{1}{x}$		
$v' = x$	$v = \frac{1}{2} x^2$		

EKS:

$$\int \underline{\ln x} dx = \int \underline{1} \cdot \underline{\ln x} dx$$

$$= x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx$$

$$= \underline{\underline{x \ln x - x + C}}$$

$u = \ln x$	$u' = \frac{1}{x}$
$v' = 1$	$v = x$

KJERNEREGEL BAKLENGS SUBSTITUSJON

EKS: $\int 2 \sin(\underline{2x}) \underline{dx}$

$$= \int 2 \sin u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$= \int \sin u \, du$$

$$= -\cos u + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\cos 2x + C}}$$

SUBST.
 $\underline{u = 2x}$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = 2$
 " $du = 2dx$ "
 $\underline{\frac{1}{2} du = dx}$

EKS: $\int \underline{x} e^{\underline{x^2}} \underline{dx}$

$$= \int e^u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^u + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C}}$$

$u = x^2$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$
 $du = 2x dx$
 $\underline{\frac{1}{2} du = x dx}$

SJEKK! (deriver!)

EKS: $\int \sin \sqrt{x} \, dx$

$$= \int \sin u \cdot \underline{2u} \, du$$

$$= -2u \cos u - \int 2(-\cos u) du$$

$$= -2u \cos u + 2 \sin u + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-2\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} + 2 \sin \sqrt{x} + C}}$$

SUBST

$$\underline{u = \sqrt{x}} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u} dx$$

$$2u \, du = dx$$

DELVIS INT.

$$\underline{s} = 2u \quad s' = 2$$

$$t' = \sin u \quad t = -\cos u$$

DELBREKKSOPPSPALTNING

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}, \quad P, Q \text{ er polynomer}$$

← Rasjonal funksjon

- Hvis grad $P(x) \geq \text{grad } Q(x)$: POLYNOMDIVISION
- Hvis grad $P(x) < \text{grad } Q(x)$: DELBREKKSOPPSPALTNING

$$\rightarrow \frac{A}{x-r}, \frac{B}{(x-r)^n} \left[\frac{Cx+D_1}{x^2+bx+c}, \frac{Cx+D_2}{(x^2+bx+c)^m} \right]$$

MAT1100

$$\bullet \int \frac{A}{x-r} dx = A \ln|x-r| + C$$

$$\int \frac{A}{u} du = A \ln|u| + C$$

SUBST
 $u = x-r$
 $du = dx$

$$\bullet \int \frac{B}{(x-r)^n} dx = \int B \cdot (x-r)^{-n} dx$$

$$= \int B u^{-n} du$$

$$= \frac{B}{-n+1} u^{-n+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{B}{1-n} (x-r)^{1-n} + C$$

EKS: $\int \frac{4x+3}{(x-1)(x+3)} dx \stackrel{\text{POLIGERE}}{=} \int \frac{\frac{7}{4}}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{\frac{9}{4}}{x+3} dx$

$$= \frac{7}{4} \ln|x-1| + \frac{9}{4} \ln|x+3| + C$$

EKS: $\int \frac{x}{(x-1)^2} dx \stackrel{\text{POLIGERE}}{=} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx$

$$= \ln|x-1| + (-1) \frac{1}{(x-1)} + C$$

$$= \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + C$$