

6.1 16 g h, 3 a b, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10

$$1 h \quad f(x) = \frac{\cos(\sqrt{x})}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \cos(\sqrt{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{-2}{x^3} \cdot \cos(\sqrt{x}) + \frac{1}{x^2} (-\sin(\sqrt{x})) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ &= \frac{-2 \cos(\sqrt{x})}{x^3} - \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x})}{2 x^2 \sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \quad D(\ln(f(x))) = \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \cdot D(\ln(f(x)))$$

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$$f(x) = \sqrt[17]{\sin x} \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot \tan x$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) D(\ln f(x))$$

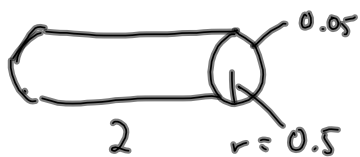
$$= f(x) D(\ln \sqrt[17]{\sin x} + \ln e^{x^2} + \ln \tan x)$$

$$= f(x) D\left(\frac{1}{17} \ln \sin x + x^2 + \ln \tan x\right)$$

$$= f(x) \left( \frac{1}{17} \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x + 2x + \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \quad D(f(x)^{g(x)}) &= f(x)^{g(x)} \cdot D(\ln(f(x)^{g(x)})) \\
 f(x) > 0 \quad &= f(x)^{g(x)} D(g(x) \cdot \ln f(x)) \\
 &= f(x)^{g(x)} \left( g'(x) \cdot \ln f(x) + g(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

5.



$$V(r) = 2 \cdot \pi r^2 \quad V'(r) = 4\pi r$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(0.5 + 0.05) - V(0.5) &\approx V'(0.5) \cdot 0.05 = 4\pi \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.05 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{10} \sim 0.3 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$v(t) = \frac{s}{t} = \frac{500}{t}$$

$$v'(t) = -\frac{500}{t^2}$$

$$v(25+1) - v(25) \approx v'(25) \cdot 1 = -\frac{500}{625} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\sim -0.8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

9. Gibt  $\varepsilon > 0$   $\left| \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a} - 2a \right| = \left| \frac{(x-a)(x+a)}{x-a} - 2a \right|$

$$= |x - a| < \delta = \varepsilon$$

Wähle  $\delta = \varepsilon$ :

$$\text{si } f'(x) = 2x \quad \text{nei } f(x) = x^2$$

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$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\varepsilon > 0 \quad \left| \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{x - a} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{2\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{2\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} \right| = \left| \frac{(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})^2} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{x - a}{2\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})^2} \right| \leq \frac{|x - a|}{2\sqrt{a} \cdot a} < \varepsilon \quad \text{ne, } |x - a| < \sqrt{2\sqrt{a} \cdot a} \cdot \varepsilon$$

si  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$  .

6.2 26

$$\text{MVS: } \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b} = f'(c)$$

for en  $c \in (a, b)$

hvis  $f'(c) \geq 0$   $c \in (a, b)$ , så er  $f$  voksende på  $[a, b]$

$f'(c) > 0$   $c \in (a, b)$ , så er  $f$  strengt voksende på  $[a, b]$

26  $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{x}$  på  $[1, e]$

$f$  er kont. på  $[1, e]$ ,  $f$  er differentbar på  $(1, e)$

$$f(1) = \ln 1 - \frac{1}{1} = -1 < 0$$

$$f(e) = \ln e - \frac{1}{e} = 1 - \frac{1}{e} > 0$$

Av SS har  $f$  et nultpunkt på intervallet.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0 \text{ på } (1, e)$$

så  $f$  er strengt voksende på  $(1, e)$ , så

$f$  har ett nultpunkt på  $(1, e)$ .

6.2 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 20

$$3 \quad f(x) = 2 - x^2 \quad g(x) = \ln(2+x) \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

$f(x) - g(x)$  er kont. på  $[0, 1]$  og derivert på  $(0, 1)$

$$f(0) - g(0) = 2 - \ln 2 > 0$$

$$f(1) - g(1) = 1 - \ln 3 < 0$$

$$f'(x) - g'(x) = -3x^2 - \frac{1}{2+x} < 0 \quad \text{på } x \in (0, 1)$$

Si er SS av MVS her

$f(x) - g(x)$  har ett nullpunkt på  $(0, 1)$ .

5  $f(x) = x - \frac{4}{x}$      $f(-1) = f(4) = 3$   
 $f$  er ikke defineret i  $x = 0$     se MVS  
 gælder ikke.  
 $f'(x) = 1 + \frac{4}{x^2} > 0$

7. det findes en  $c$  mellem 0 og  $x$  s.t.

$\sin x = x \cos c$   
 $\sin x$  er kont og derivet for  $x$  til 0.

MVS:  $\frac{\sin x - \sin 0}{x - 0} = \cos c$      $(\sin x)' = \cos x$

si  $\sin x = x \cos c$ , og  $\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = |\cos c| \leq 1$ .



§  $x > -1$  :  $\ln(1+x) = x/(1+c)$   
 for en  $c$  mellem  $0$  og  $x$ .  
 $\ln(1+x)$  er kont og derivet på  
 $(x, 0)$  (evt.  $(0, x)$ ).

MVS 
$$\frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(1+0)}{x - 0} = \frac{1}{1+c}$$

$(\ln(1+x))' = \frac{1}{1+x}$       så  $\ln(1+x) = \frac{x}{1+c}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \leq x \quad x > 0 \\ \geq x \quad x < 0 \end{array} \right.$

11. a)  $\sin x$  er kontinuerlig og differentierbar for alle  $x$ .

$$\text{MVS: } \left| \frac{\sin x - \sin y}{x - y} \right| = |\cos c| \leq 1 \quad \text{for } c \text{ mellem } x \text{ og } y.$$

$$|\sin x - \sin y| \leq |x - y|$$

b)  $\tan x$  er kontinuerlig og differentierbar på  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{MVS: } \left| \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{x - y} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\cos^2 c} \right| \geq 1 \quad c \text{ mellem } x \text{ og } y$$

$$\text{Så } |\tan x - \tan y| \geq |x - y|$$

$$x, y \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

13  $f$  limit of the general derivative  $\rho \in (a, b)$

$$f(a) = f(d) = f(b) \quad d \in (a, b)$$

$$\text{MVS: } \frac{f(a) - f(d)}{a - d} = f'(c') = 0 \quad c' \in (a, d)$$

$$\text{MVS: } \frac{f(b) - f(d)}{b - d} = f'(b') = 0 \quad b' \in (d, b)$$

$$\text{MVS: } \frac{f'(b') - f'(a')}{b' - a'} = f''(c) = 0 \quad \forall c \in (a', b') \subseteq (a, b)$$

for en

16  $f, g$  kont.  $\rho^c$   $[a, b]$   
 deriv.  $\rho^c$   $(a, b)$

$$f(a) - g(a) = 0 \quad f(b) - g(b) = 0$$

$$\text{MVS: } 0 = \frac{(f(a) - g(a)) - (f(b) - g(b))}{a - b} = f'(c) - g'(c)$$

20  $f'$  kont  $\rho^c$   $[a, b]$  für  $c \in (a, b)$ .  
 da  $c$   $f'$  beschränkt  $\rho^c$   $[a, b]$ .  $|f'| < K$  ( $> 0$ .)

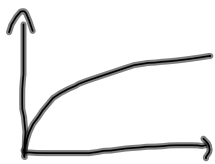
si

$$\text{MVS} \quad \left| \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \right| = |f'(c)| < K$$

$x, y \in [a, b]$   $c \in (a, b)$

si  $|f(x) - f(y)| < K |x - y|$   $x, y \in [a, b]$ .

↳  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$



$$\left| \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}}{x - y} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} \right|$$

er unbegrenzt  
nahe 0.

si  $|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}| < K |x - y|$  ihm größer  
 für  $n$   $K$ .

6.3

1. f

L'Hopital:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f}{g} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f'}{g'}$

der. ....

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f = 0$  ( $\infty$ )<sup>3</sup>  $f_1$  der.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g = 0$  ( $\infty$ )

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

$\frac{(\ln x - x + 1)'}{((x-1)^2)'} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{2(x-1)}$

$\frac{(\frac{1}{x} - 1)'}{(2(x-1))'} = \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1} -\frac{1}{2}$

L'H

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

↑ l'H.

$$\frac{\left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)'}{\left( \frac{1}{x} \right)'} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} \rightarrow 0$$

$x \rightarrow 0^+$