

Plenum 19-10-12

7.4: 9, 10

7.5: 5, 7, 15

8.2: 1, 5

8.3: (b), (d), (f), (g), (3d), (e), 5, 8

7.4: Omvendte funksjoner

9) $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ er en kont., injektiv funksjon.

Påstand: f er strengt monoton.

Injektiv betyr: $x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$.

Anta for motsigelse at $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ er kont. og injektiv, men ikke strengt monoton. Da må det enten finnes

1) $x_1 < x_2$ s.a. $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ eller

valser og så avtar

2) $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$ s.a. $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$, $f(x_3) < f(x_2)$

eller 3) $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$ s.a. $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$, $f(x_3) > f(x_2)$.

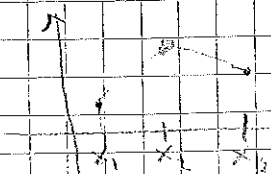
(NB: I alle tilfeller er $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in [a, b]$)

avtar og så vokser.

Vi ser på tilfellene separat:

1) Her er det opplagt at f ikke er injektiv, så vi har en motsigelse, og dermed er påstanden OK.

2) Anta $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ (hvis det er omvendt lar vi x_1 og x_3 bytte roller).



Se på funksjonen $g(x) := f(x) - f(x_2)$

> Da er g kontinuert, og $g: [x_1, x_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Merk at $g(x_1) = f(x_1) - f(x_2) < 0$ og

$g(x_2) = f(x_2) - f(x_2) = 0$ (Fra antagelse)

Fra slytningsetningen fins da en $c \in (x_1, x_2)$ s.o.
 $g(c) = 0$, dvs. $f(c) = f(x_3)$.

Men dette betyr at $\exists c \neq x_3$ ($c \in [a, b]$, siden
 $c \in (x_1, x_2)$, $x_3 > x_2$) s.a. $f(c) = f(x_3)$, men
dette motbev at f er injektiv. Dermed har vi
en motbeviselse, og påstanden er OK.

3): Tilsvarende som 2).

10.) Vis at $f(x) = x e^{\frac{1-x^2}{2}}$ er injektiv på $[-1, 1]$:

Prøver å derivere for å se om f er strengt voksende eller
avtagende:

$$f'(x) = e^{\frac{1-x^2}{2}} + x e^{\frac{1-x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{-2x}{2}$$

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

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

> 0

> 0 for $x \in [-1, 1]$ og
0 bare i endepunktene



f er strengt voksende på

$[-1, 1] \Rightarrow f$ er injektiv på $[-1, 1]$.

Sinn def. området til den omvendte funksjonen g :

$$D_g = V_f = \{ f(x) : x \in [-1, 1] \} = \{ x e^{\frac{1-x^2}{2}} : x \in [-1, 1] \}$$

[Def. 7.4.2]

f er kont.
og strengt
voksende.

$$f(-1) = -1, f(1) = 1$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1^-} (1-y) [g'(y)]^2$$

Husk: $g'(1) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$ der $1 = f(x)$
 \Downarrow
 $x = 1$ hvis $f'(1) \neq 0$:

Når viser det sig at $f'(1) = 0$, så $g'(1)$ er ikke def. Ligevel er $\lim_{y \rightarrow 1^-} g'(1) = \infty$ (siden $f'(1) = 0$ og pga. Thm. 7.4.6)

Derfor er:

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1^-} (1-y) (g'(y))^2 = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1-y}{\frac{1}{(g'(y))^2}}$$

$(0 \cdot \infty)$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-1}{2 \cdot f'(x) \cdot f''(x)} = \infty$$

$\frac{0}{0}$ L'Hôpital

Når $y = 1 = f(x)$
 er $x = 1$
 \Downarrow
 $f'(x) = 0$

$$\frac{1}{(g'(y))^2} = \left(\frac{1}{g'(y)} \right)^2$$

$$= (f'(x))^2$$

der $y = f(x)$

Thm. 7.4.6

7.6: Arcusfunktionerne

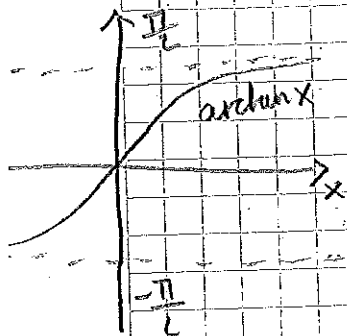
5.) $f(x) = x \arctan x$

a) Hvor er f voksende / aftagende?

$$f'(x) = \underbrace{\arctan x}_{\in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]} + x \underbrace{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}_{\geq 0 \text{ for } x \geq 0}$$

≥ 0 for $x \geq 0$

≤ 0 for $x \leq 0$



$f'(x)$

f aftagende

f voksende

Så f er aftagende i $(-\infty, 0]$ og voksende i $[0, \infty)$.

b) Hvor er f konvex / konkav?

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

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1+x^2 + 1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \geq 0 \text{ overalt.}$$

$\Rightarrow f$ er konvex (overalt).

c) Asymptoter: vertikale: f er defineret og kont. overalt, så har ingen vertikale asymptoter.

Slut: 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \arctan x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left[x \arctan x \pm \frac{\pi}{2} x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\arctan x \pm \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{1}{x}}$

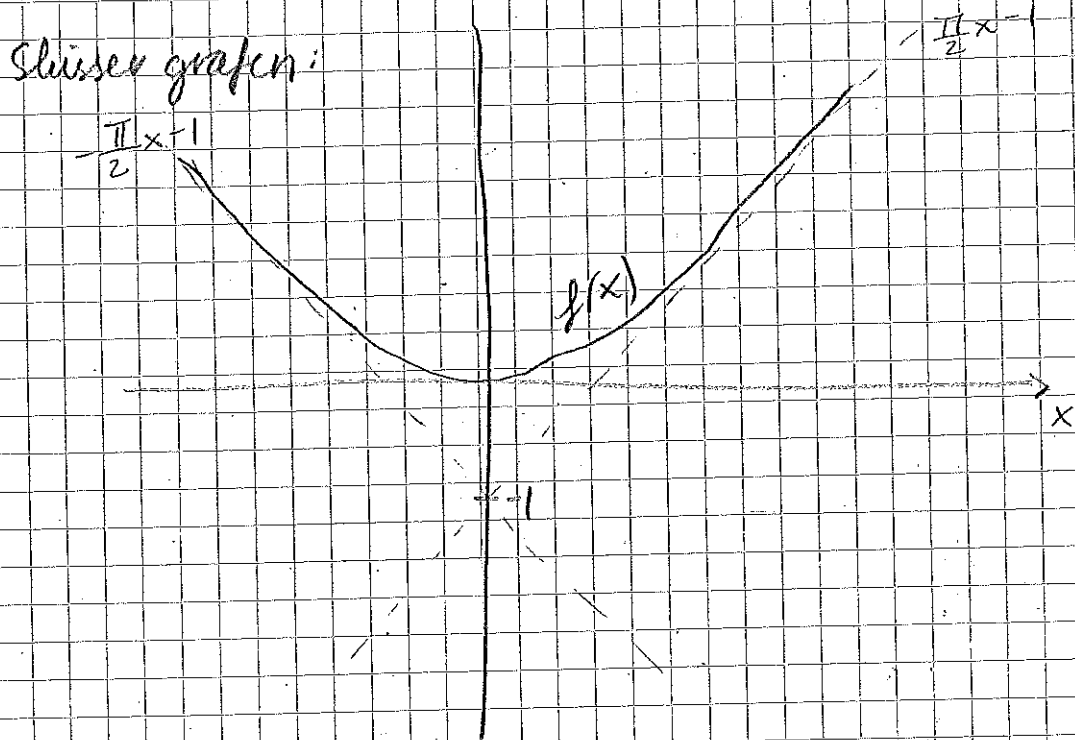
$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} -\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$: L'Hôpital

0/0 L'Hôpital

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-2x}{2x} = -1$$

Så f har asymptotene $y = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}x - 1$
(når $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ hver.)



7.) a) Vis at $(*) \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} = 2 \operatorname{arctan} x$ har en reell løsning $x = x_0$ og at $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} < x_0 < 1$.

La $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{1+x^2}$, $g(x) = 2 \operatorname{arctan} x$. Dette er
kontinuerlige, overalt definerede funksjoner. Se på
 $[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 1]$.

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 + \frac{3}{9}} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$g\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = 2 \operatorname{arctan} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) > g\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

Dermed er $f(1) = 1$, $g(1) = 2 \operatorname{arctan} 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow f(1) < g(1)$

Fra skjæringssetningens korollar fins $x_0 \in (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 1)$
s.a. $f(x_0) = g(x_0)$, dvs. at ligningen $(*)$ har

en reell løsning $x_0 \in (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 1)$.

Vil vise at dette er den eneste reelle løsning:

Se på $h(x) = \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} - 2 \operatorname{arctan} x$

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

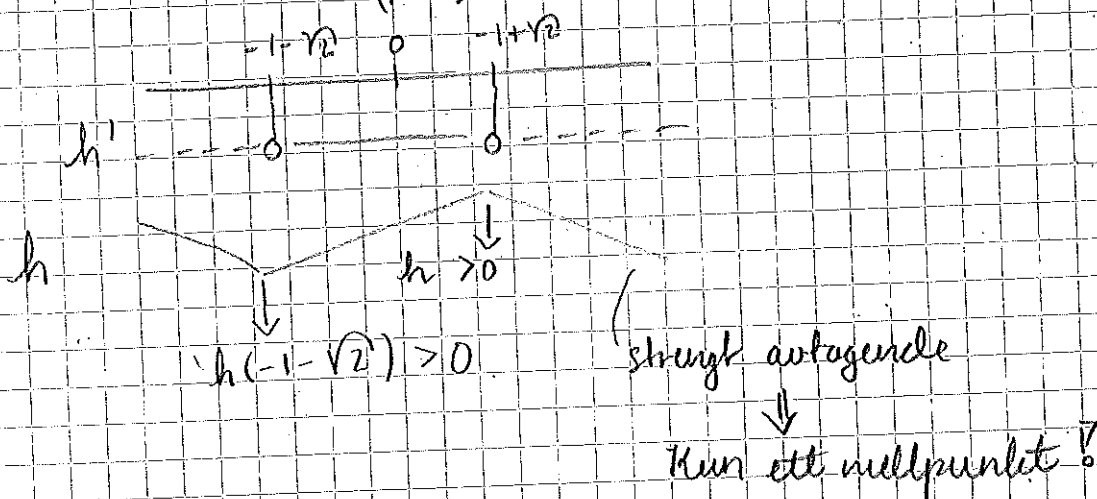
$$-x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

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

Sjældne
fortegn:

$$h'(0) = 1 > 0 \quad h'(-3) = \frac{1+6-9}{(1+9)^2} = \frac{-2}{100} < 0$$

$$h'(1) = \frac{1-2-1}{(1+1)^2} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$$



b) $\varphi(x) = \frac{\operatorname{arctan} x}{(1+x)^2}$ (ikke def. i $x=-1$) \hookrightarrow går mod $-\infty$

Hvor er φ strengt voksende og aftagende?

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'(x) &= \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \operatorname{arctan} x \cdot 2(1+x) \\ &= \frac{1+x}{(1+x)^3} - 2 \operatorname{arctan} x \end{aligned}$$

$\varphi'(x_0) = 0$ fra a), φ' er ikke def. i $x=-1$,
og dette er eneste stedet det $\varphi'(x) = 0$.

$$\varphi'(-2) < 0, \quad \varphi'(0) \geq 0, \quad \varphi'(1) < 0$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$\varphi' \leq 0 \text{ p\u00e5 } (-\infty, -1) \quad \varphi' \geq 0 \text{ p\u00e5 } (-1, x_0] \quad \varphi' \leq 0 \text{ p\u00e5 } [x_0, \infty)$$

φ er aftagende p\u00e5 $(-\infty, -1)$ og $[x_0, \infty)$ og voksende p\u00e5 $(-1, x_0]$.

Sej at x_0 m\u00e5 v\u00e6re globalt max hvis ikke φ blir stor mot $-\infty$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \varphi(x) = 0$$

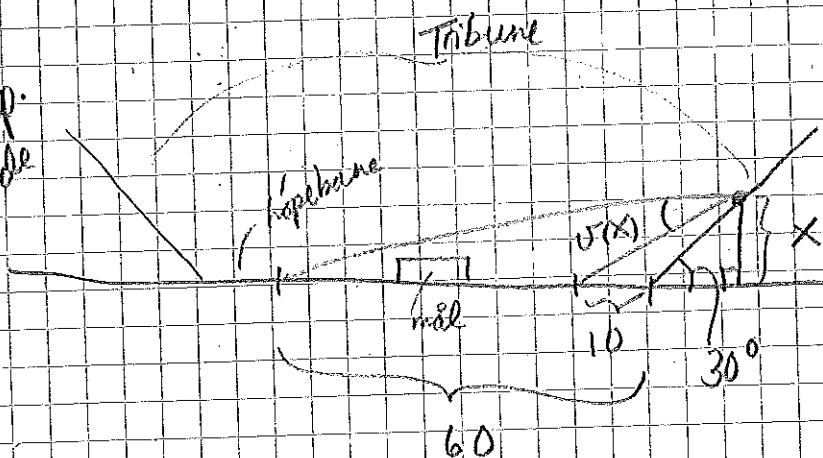
$$\varphi(x_0) = \frac{\arctan x_0}{(1+x_0)^2} > 0 \quad (\text{sidan } x_0 > 0)$$

$$\varphi(x_0) = \frac{\arctan x_0}{(1+x_0)^2} \text{ er globalt max.}$$

$$\text{Merke: } \varphi(x_0) = \frac{\arctan x_0}{(1+x_0)^2} = \frac{\arcsin \frac{1+x_0}{2(1+x_0^2)}}{(1+x_0)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1+x_0}{2(1+x_0^2)(1+x_0)^2} = \frac{1}{2(1+x_0^2)(1+x_0)}$$

15)
A og E p\u00e5
f\u00f8tballkamp.
Hvor skal de
sitte?

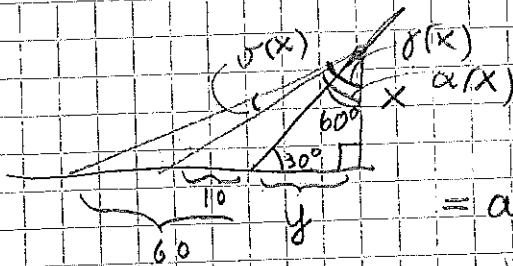


A: hvis de sitter x m f\u00f8r ballen er

$$v(x) = \arctan\left(\frac{60}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{10}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right)$$

a) Zwischenfrageformel?

$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{y}{x} = \sqrt{3}$$



$$v(x) = \gamma(x) - \alpha(x)$$

$$= \arctan\left(\frac{60+y}{x}\right)$$

$$- \arctan\left(\frac{10+y}{x}\right)$$

$$= \arctan\left(\frac{60}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{10}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right)$$

==

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$
 $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$

b) $v'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{60}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{60}{x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{10}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{10}{x^2}\right)$

$$= -\frac{10}{x^2} \left[\frac{6}{1 + \left(\frac{60}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right)^2} - \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{10}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right)^2} \right]$$

c) $\max_x v(x): v'(x) = 0$

$$\frac{6}{1 + \left(\frac{60}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{10}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right)^2}$$

$$6 \left(1 + \left(\frac{10}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right)^2\right) = 1 + \left(\frac{60}{x} + \sqrt{3}\right)^2$$

$$6 + 6 \left(\frac{100}{x^2} + 2\sqrt{3} \frac{10}{x} + 3\right) = 1 + \frac{3600}{x^2} + 2\sqrt{3} \frac{60}{x} + 3$$

$$\cancel{6} + \frac{600}{x^2} + \frac{120\sqrt{3}}{x} + 18 = \cancel{1} + \frac{3600}{x^2} + \frac{120\sqrt{3}}{x} + \cancel{3}$$

$$\cancel{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3000}{x^2}$$

$$x^2 = 150$$

$$x = \sqrt{150} \quad (\text{m\u00e4\u00d7 ha pos. h\u00e4ng clo})$$

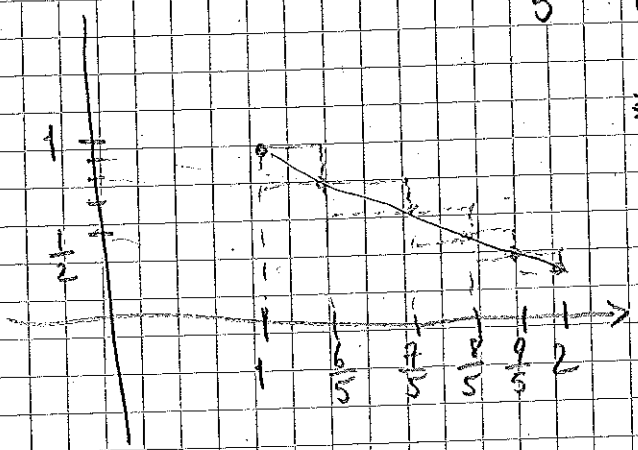
8.2: Definition av integralen

$$\frac{NB_i}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{5}$$

1) $f: [1, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \Pi = \{1, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{7}{5}, \frac{8}{5}, \frac{9}{5}, 2\}$

övre trappsumma = $\phi(\Pi) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$
 $= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9}$

$\approx 0,746$



nedre trappsumma = $N(\Pi) = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{5} +$

$\frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \approx 0,646$

5) $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x, \Pi_n = \{0, \frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}, \dots, \frac{n-1}{n}, 1\}$

$\Delta x = \frac{1}{n}$

a) $\phi(\Pi_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{n^2+n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \frac{1}{n})$

$N(\Pi_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{k}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k = \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{n})$

b) $\int_0^1 x dx = \inf \{ \phi(\Pi) : \Pi \text{ partition for } [0, 1] \}$
 $= \inf \{ \phi(\Pi_n) : n \in \mathbb{N} \}$

$= \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \{ \frac{1}{2} (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \} = \frac{1}{2}$

Korollar 8.2.4: $f(x) = x$ är monoton (str. växande) på $[0, 1]$. Gjälekriteriet gäller för \int men inte för $\int_{\text{övre}}$ och \int_{nedre} från början för korollarer

Tilsv:

$$\int_0^1 x dx = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \right\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

c) Fra b er f integrerbar siden (evt siden f er monoton her)

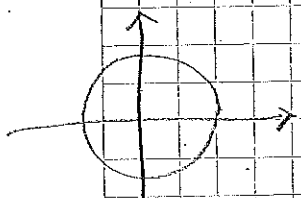
$$\int_0^1 x dx = \int_0^1 x dx = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

8.3: Analyseens fundamentalteorem

$$\begin{aligned} 1) b) \int_0^2 2x^3 dx &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^4 \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} [2^4 - 0^4] \\ &= 2^3 = \underline{8} \end{aligned}$$

$\sqrt{\arcsin} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} d) \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= [\arcsin x]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{6} = \underline{\frac{\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{aligned} f) \int_1^3 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= [\arctan x]_1^3 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{(4-3)\pi}{12} = \underline{\frac{\pi}{12}} \end{aligned}$$

$\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} g) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx &= [-\cot x]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\left(\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{3}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} - \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} \right) \\ &= -\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \underline{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) d) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1+4x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1+(2x)^2} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \arctan 2x \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) = \underline{\frac{\pi}{8}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{9\left(1-\frac{x^2}{9}\right)}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{9} \sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{9}}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3 \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[3 \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \arcsin \frac{1}{3} - \arcsin 0 = \arcsin \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5.) a) f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{\underline{e^{-x^2}}}$$

Analysis
fundamentaltheorem

$$b) f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \Rightarrow f'(x) = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sin x}{x}}}$$

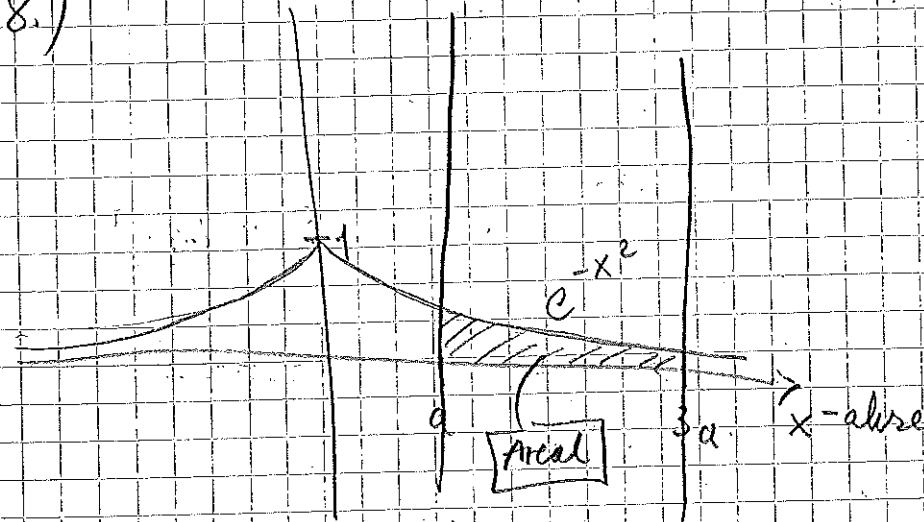
analysis
fundamentaltheorem

$$c) f(x) = \int_1^x \arctan t^2 dt$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{\underline{\arctan x^2}}$$

analysis
fundamentaltheorem

8.)



$\int_a^b f(x) dx$ angir arealet mellom funksjonen f ,
 x -aksen og linjene $x = a$, $x = b$ (fra def.

av integralet som grense av Riemannsum),
 dermed er $\int_a^{3a} e^{-x^2} dx$ nettopp det oppgaven beskriver

$$\max_{a > 0} \int_a^{3a} e^{-x^2} dx ?$$

$$\max_{a > 0} \int_a^{3a} e^{-x^2} dx = \max_{a > 0} \left(\int_0^{3a} e^{-x^2} dx - \int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx \right) = \max_{a > 0} g$$

MERK: $F(x) := \int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx$ har derivert

$F'(a) = e^{-a^2}$ fra Analytens fundamentalteorem.

$G(a) := \int_0^{3a} e^{-x^2} dx = F(3a)$. Bruker kjerneregelen

for å derivere G :

$$g'(a) = F'(3a) \cdot 3 = 3e^{-(3a)^2}$$

Dermed er

$$g'(a) = 3e^{-9a^2} - e^{-a^2}, \text{ og } g'(a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3e^{-9a^2} = e^{-a^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

• Hvorfor
 $\int_a^{3a} e^{-x^2} dx = g(a)$
 er riktig?

$$e^{-8a^2} = 3 \Leftrightarrow 8a^2 = \ln 3$$

$$a^2 = \frac{\ln 3}{8}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = \sqrt{\frac{\ln 3}{8}}$$

$a > 0$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\ln 3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\ln 3}}{2}$$