

## Løsningsforslag eksamen Mat1100 12.des. 2013

### Oppgave 1

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+(xy+1)^2} \cdot y$$

D

### Oppgave 2

$$f(x,y) = (x-1)^2 + y^2 \text{ gir}$$

$$\nabla f = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = (2(x-1), 2y) \stackrel{(1,1)}{=} (0, 2)$$

$$\text{Så } f'(\vec{a}; \vec{r}) = \nabla f(\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{r} = (0, 2) \cdot (1, 0) = 0 + 0 = 0.$$

B

### Oppgave 3

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha &= \frac{(-1, 2, -2, 4) \cdot (2, -2, 2, -2)}{\sqrt{1+4+4+16} \cdot \sqrt{4+4+4+4}} \\ &= \frac{-2 - 4 - 4 - 8}{5 \cdot 4} = \frac{-18}{20} = \frac{-9}{10} \end{aligned}$$

E

### Oppgave 4

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} &= 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 = 10 \end{aligned}$$

E

Oppgave 5

$$1 + \cot^2 x = 1 + \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

A

Oppgave 6

$$\int \arccos x \, dx = \int u (-\sin u) \, du = - \int u \sin u \, du$$

$$u = \arccos x \text{ gir } x = \cos u$$

$$\frac{dx}{du} = -\sin u, \quad dx = -\sin u \, du$$

C

Oppgave 7

$$V = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2\pi x \sin(x^2) \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} \pi \cdot \sin u \, du$$

$$u = x^2 \text{ gir } \frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$du = 2x \, dx \quad dx = \frac{1}{2x} \, du$$

$$x = 0 \text{ gir } u = 0$$

$$x = \sqrt{\pi} \text{ gir } u = \pi$$

$$= \pi \cdot [-\cos u]_0^{\pi} = \pi \cdot [-\cos \pi + \cos 0] = 2\pi$$

B

Oppgave 8

$$M^2 = \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 1 & & \\ -1 & 0 & & \\ \hline 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right], \quad \text{så } M^4 = \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} & & -1 & 0 \\ & & 0 & -1 \\ \hline -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ergo } M^8 = M^4 \cdot M^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

E

Oppgave 9

$$\int_0^a \frac{1+x}{x^{1/3}} dx = \int_0^a \left( x^{-1/3} + x^{2/3} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{3}+1} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}+1} x^{\frac{5}{3}} \right]_0^a$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} a^{2/3} + \frac{1}{\frac{5}{3}} a^{5/3} = \frac{3}{2} a^{2/3} + \frac{3}{5} a^{5/3}$$

C

Oppgave 10

For  $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  har vi

$$\int_t^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{\sin^n x} dx = \int_{\sin t}^1 \frac{1}{u^n} du = \int_{\sin t}^1 u^{-n} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sin x \text{ gir } \frac{du}{dx} = \cos x \\ du &= \cos x dx \text{ gir } dx = \frac{1}{\cos x} du \\ x &= t \text{ gir } u = \sin t \\ x &= \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ gir } u = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-n+1} \left[ u^{-n+1} \right]_{\sin t}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-n} \left[ \frac{1}{u^{n-1}} \right]_{\sin t}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-n} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{(\sin t)^{n-1}} \right] \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0^+} \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{for } n > 1 \\ \frac{1}{1-n} & \text{for } n < 1 \end{cases}$$

Sjekker tilfellet  $n=1$  separat:

$$\int_{\sin t}^1 \frac{1}{u} du = \left[ \ln u \right]_{\sin t}^1 = \ln 1 - \ln(\sin t) \rightarrow +\infty$$

når  $t \rightarrow 0^+$ .

Erno konvergerer integralet for  $n < 1$  og divergerer for  $n \geq 1$ .  
(Kunne alternativt brukt kjent resultat om  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ )

C

Oppgave 11

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \quad u = z^2 \text{ gir } P &= u^2 - 8u - 9 \\
 u^2 - 8u - 9 = 0 \text{ gir } u &= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 36}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{8 \pm 10}{2} = \begin{cases} 9 \\ -1 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ergo } P = (u+1)(u-9), \text{ dvs. } P(z) = (z^2+1)(z^2-9)$$

$$\text{Her er } z^2 - 9 = (z+3)(z-3), \text{ og}$$

$$z^2 + 1 = 0 \text{ gir } z^2 = -1, \text{ dvs. } z = \pm i.$$

$$\text{Altså } z^2 + 1 = (z+i) \cdot (z-i).$$

$$\text{Kompleks faktorisering: } \underline{\underline{P(z) = (z+i)(z-i)(z+3)(z-3)}}$$

$$\text{Reell faktorisering: } \underline{\underline{P(z) = (z^2+1)(z+3)(z-3)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{8} & a \\ a & 0 & 8 \\ 9 & a^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ a^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & 8 \\ 9 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + a \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ 9 & a^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 1 \cdot (-8a^2) + \frac{1}{8} \cdot (-72) + a^4 \\
 &= \underline{\underline{a^4 - 8a^2 - 9}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- c) Vi vet at volumet av parallelepipedet er absoluttverdien av determinanten

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{8} & a \\ a & 0 & 8 \\ 9 & a^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Ved b) er dette absoluttverdien av

$$a^4 - 8a^2 - 9 \stackrel{a)}{=} (a^2+1)(a+3)(a-3)$$

Dette uttrykket er 0 for  $a=3$ , og denne verdien er den eneste  $a$ -verdien i intervallet  $[0, \infty)$  som gjør uttrykket lik 0. Ergo:

Volumet av parallelepipedet blir minst når  $a=3$   
(volumet er da 0)

## Oppgave 12

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{\sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 = f(0) \end{aligned}$$

Ergo er  $f$  kontinuerlig i  $x=0$ .

- b) Fordi  $D_f$  er begrenset, kan ikke  $f$  ha horisontale eller skrå asymptoter.

Siden  $f$  er kontinuerlig og  $D_f$  er et åpent, begrenset intervall, er de eneste punktene der  $f$  kan ha vertikale asymptoter endepunktene  $x = \pm\pi$ . Sjekker disse:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{\arctan x}{\sin x} = \frac{\arctan \pi}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} \frac{\arctan x}{\sin x} = \frac{\arctan(-\pi)}{0^-} = +\infty$$

Ergo:  $f$  har vertikale asymptoter  $x = -\pi$ ,  $x = \pi$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x - \sin x}{x \sin x} \stackrel{\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \cos x}{\sin x + x \cos x}$$

$$\stackrel{\left[\frac{0}{0}\right]}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-1 \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} + \sin x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin x} = \frac{0}{2} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

ved to ganger bruk av l'Hopitals regel.

$$\begin{aligned} d) \quad f'(0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\arctan h}{\sin h} - 1}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan h - \sin h}{h \sin h} \stackrel{c)}{=} \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

Altså er  $f$  deriverbar i  $x=0$ , og  $f'(0)=0$ .