

Oppgaver: All: 3, 4, 5

B: 1.12, 1.16

11.3 Deriver funksjonene:

a) $f(x) = \ln|\cos(x)| + \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \quad (\cos(x) \neq 0)$

$$\left(\ln|\cos(x)|\right)' = \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \cdot (\cos(x))' = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\tan x$$

$$\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)' = \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{f'(x) = -\tan x + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}}$$

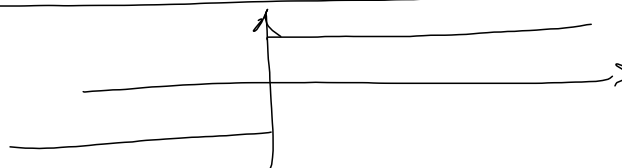
b) $f(x) = \frac{4x^3 + 5x}{\sin(x+2)} \quad u(x) = 4x^3 + 5x, \quad v(x) = \sin(x+2)$

$$\left[\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}\right]$$

$$u'(x) = 12x^2 + 5, \quad v'(x) = \cos(x+2) \cdot 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{f'(x) = \frac{(12x^2 + 5)\sin(x+2) - (4x^3 + 5x)\cos(x+2)}{(\sin(x+2))^2}}}$$

c) $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$



$$f'(x) = 0 \quad x \neq 0.$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot |x| - x \cdot \frac{|x|}{x}}{|x|^2} = \frac{|x| - |x|}{|x|^2} = 0$$

e) $f(x) = e^{2x^2 + x - 1} \quad u(x) = 2x^2 + x - 1$
 $u'(x) = 4x + 1$

$$\underline{\underline{f'(x) = e^{u(x)} \cdot u'(x) = e^{2x^2 + x - 1} (4x + 1)}}$$

11.4 Deriver funksjonane:

$$a) f(x) = \sin x \cos x + x^2 \quad (uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$(\sin x \cos x)' = \cos x \cos x + \sin x (-\sin x) \\ = (\cos x)^2 - (\sin x)^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{f'(x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + 2x}}$$

$$b) f(x) = \cos(\sqrt{x}) - \sqrt{x} \quad u'(x) = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}} (\sin(x) + 1)}}.$$

$$c) f(x) = \frac{\sin x^2}{3x} = \underbrace{\sin x^2}_{u(x)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{3x}}_{v(x)}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \cos x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3x} + \sin x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{3x^2} \right) \\ = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3} \cos x^2 - \frac{\sin x^2}{3x^2}}}$$

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$u'(x) = \cos x^2 \cdot 2x$$

$$v'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^{-1} \right)' = \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3x^2}$$

11.5 Deriver:

$$a) f(x) = \cos x^2 = -\sin(x^2) \cdot 2x = -2x \sin(x^2).$$

$$b) f(x) = 4x \ln x \quad (x > 0) \\ = \underline{\underline{4 \ln x + 4}}$$

$$c) f'(x) = (e+2)3x^2 \quad f(x) = (e+2)x^3$$

$$d) f(x) = e^{2x^2 + \ln(x+2)} \quad u'(x) = 4x + \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{2x^2 + \ln(x+2)} \left(4x + \frac{1}{x+2} \right).$$

B 1.16

a) Finn egenverdier og egenvektorene til

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{9} \\ \frac{5}{9} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}. \quad \begin{matrix} Mv = \lambda v \\ (M - \lambda I)v = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\det(M - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$M - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - \lambda & \frac{5}{9} \\ \frac{5}{9} & \frac{1}{2} - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Kan like: } \left(\frac{1}{2} - \lambda\right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{9}\right)^2 = 0.$$

$$\frac{1}{4} - \lambda + \lambda^2 - \frac{25}{81} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - \frac{19}{324} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{25}{81} = \frac{81 - 100}{4 \cdot 81} \\ = -\frac{19}{4 \cdot 81} \\ = -\frac{19}{324} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4 \cdot \frac{19}{4 \cdot 81}}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{81 + 19}{81}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{10}{9} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\text{Egenverdier } \lambda = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{9}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{9} \right\}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{9} \quad Mx = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow (M - \lambda I)x = 0 \quad \left(M = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{9} \\ \frac{5}{9} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{9} & \frac{5}{9} & 0 \\ \frac{5}{9} & -\frac{5}{9} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 = x_2, \quad x_2 = t \\ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ t \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \left\{ t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{9}$$

$$(M - \lambda I)x = 0$$

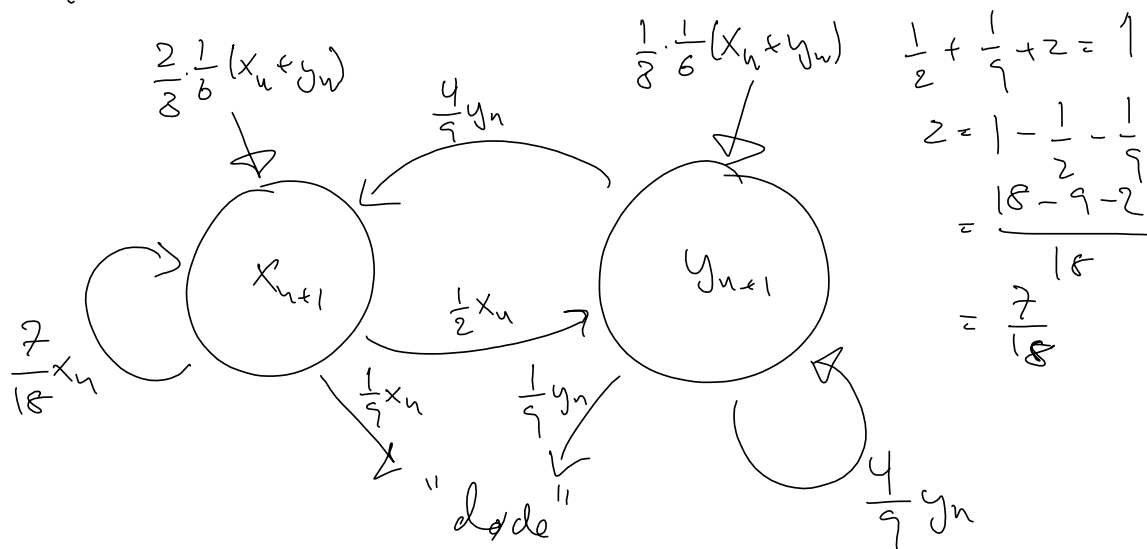
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{9} \\ \frac{5}{9} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{9} & \frac{5}{9} & 0 \\ \frac{5}{9} & \frac{5}{9} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = t \\ x_1 = -x_2 \\ = -t \end{matrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \left\{ t \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

y_n : Antall immune etter 10 n år.

x_n : Antall mottakelig for smitte etter 10 n år.



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{9} + z &= 1 \\ z &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{9} \\ &= \frac{18 - 9 - 2}{18} \\ &= \frac{7}{18} \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{7}{18} x_n + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (x_n + y_n) + \frac{4}{9} y_n$$

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{4}{9} y_n + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (x_n + y_n) + \frac{1}{2} x_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= \left(\frac{7}{18} + \frac{2}{18} \right) x_n + \left(\frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9} \right) y_n \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x_n + \frac{5}{9} y_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_{n+1} &= \left(\frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{18} \right) y_n + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{18} \right) x_n \\ &= \frac{5}{9} x_n + \frac{1}{2} y_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{9} \\ \frac{5}{9} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}}_M \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

11.8 Finn de ubestemte integralene.

$$a) \int (x^5 - 3x) dx = \frac{1}{6} x^6 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 + C$$

$$b) \int (x^{\frac{5}{6}} - 1) dx = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{6} + 1} x^{\frac{5}{6} + 1} - x + C$$

$$= \frac{6}{11} x^{\frac{11}{6}} - x + C$$

$$c) \int 3x e^{x^2} dx =$$

$$u(x) = x^2 \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \quad du = 2x dx$$

$$u'(x) = 2x$$

$$\int 3x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int 2x e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int u'(x) e^{u(x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int e^u du = \frac{3}{2} e^u + C$$

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

$\frac{du}{dx} = u'(x)$
 $du = u'(x) dx$

$$d) \int x^3 \sin(x^4) dx \quad u(x) = x^4 \quad u'(x) = 4x^3$$

$$du = u'(x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{4} \int 4x^3 \sin(x^4) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int u'(x) \sin(u(x)) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \sin(u) du = -\frac{1}{4} \cos u + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cos x^4 + C.$$