

Oppg. 1

a) i)  $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^3 + 2x^2 - 5$

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

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

$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3} - 2e^{-2x}$

iii)  $f(x) = (x^3 - \ln x^2)^5$

$f'(x) = 5(x^3 - \ln x^2)^4 \cdot (3x^2 - \frac{2}{x})$

iv)  $f(x) = e^{3x}(x^4 - 1)$

$f'(x) = 3e^{3x}(x^4 - 1) + e^{3x} \cdot 4x^3$

$= e^{3x}(3x^4 - 3 + 4x^3)$

$= e^{3x}(3x^4 + 4x^3 - 3)$

$$b) f(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}xy^2 + 4xy + 2x^3$$

$$f'_1(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}y^2 + 4y + 6x^2$$

$$f'_2(x, y) = \frac{2}{3}xy + 4x$$

$$f''_{11}(x, y) = 12x$$

$$f''_{12}(x, y) = f''_{21}(x, y) = \frac{2}{3}y + 4$$

$$f''_{22}(x, y) = \frac{2}{3}x$$

c) i)  $P(t) = 3 \cdot 1,008^t$  (gitt i millioner)

ii)  $P(t) = 9 \text{ mil} \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 1,008^t = 9$

$$1,008^t = 3$$

$$\ln 1,008^t = \ln 3$$

$$t \cdot \ln 1,008 = \ln 3$$

$$t = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 1,008} \approx 138$$

iii)

$$P(t) = 3 \cdot 1,011^t$$

$$P(t) = 3 \cdot 1,02^t$$

$$P(t) = 3 \cdot 0,995^t$$

Det tar ca 138 år før befolkningen er tre ganger så høy som i 2015.

## Oppg. 2

$$a) f(x) = \frac{\ln(3x-2)}{4-x}$$

$$D_f: 3x-2 > 0 \quad \text{og} \quad 4-x \neq 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$3x > 2$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$x > \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{og} \quad x \neq 4$$

$$D_f: \left\langle \frac{2}{3}, 4 \right\rangle \text{ og } \langle 4, \infty \rangle$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{3}{3x-2} \cdot (4-x) - \ln(3x-2) \cdot (-1)}{(4-x)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{12 - 3x + \ln(3x-2)(3x-2)}{(4-x)^2(3x-2)}$$

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$$b) i) f(x) = x^3 - 5x + 3 \quad \text{for } x=0$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 5$$

$$f'(0) = -5$$

$$f(0) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y - 3 = -5(x - 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y = -5x + 3}$$

$$ii) g(x) = \ln x - x^5 \quad \text{for } x=1$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 5x^4$$

$$g'(1) = 1 - 5 = -4$$

$$g(1) = \ln 1 - 1 = -1$$

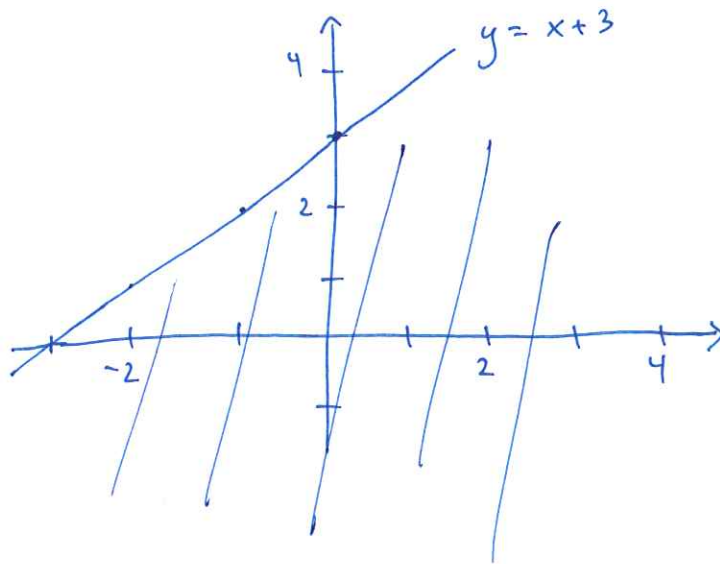
$$\Rightarrow y - (-1) = -4(x - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y + 1 = -4x + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y = -4x + 3}$$

$$c) f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-y+3}}$$

$$D_f: x - y + 3 > 0 \Rightarrow y < x + 3$$



$$\parallel = D_f$$

Oppg. 3

$$f(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 6x$$

$$a) f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3x - 6$$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 3$$

b)  $f'(x) = 0$

$$3x^2 - 3x - 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-6)}}{2 \cdot 3}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{81}}{6}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3+9}{6} = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3-9}{6} = -1$$

Two stationary points:  $(x,y) = (2, -10)$   
 $(x,y) = (-1, \frac{7}{2})$

$$f'(x) = 3(x-2)(x+1)$$



Local maximum at  $x = -1$ .

Local minimum at  $x = 2$ .

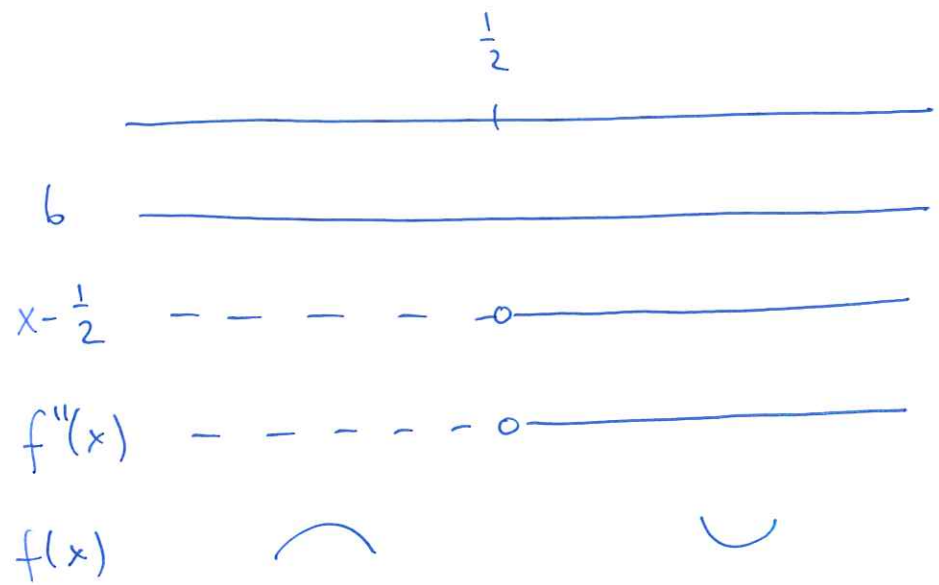
c)  $f''(x) = 6x - 3$

$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6x - 3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 6x = 3$

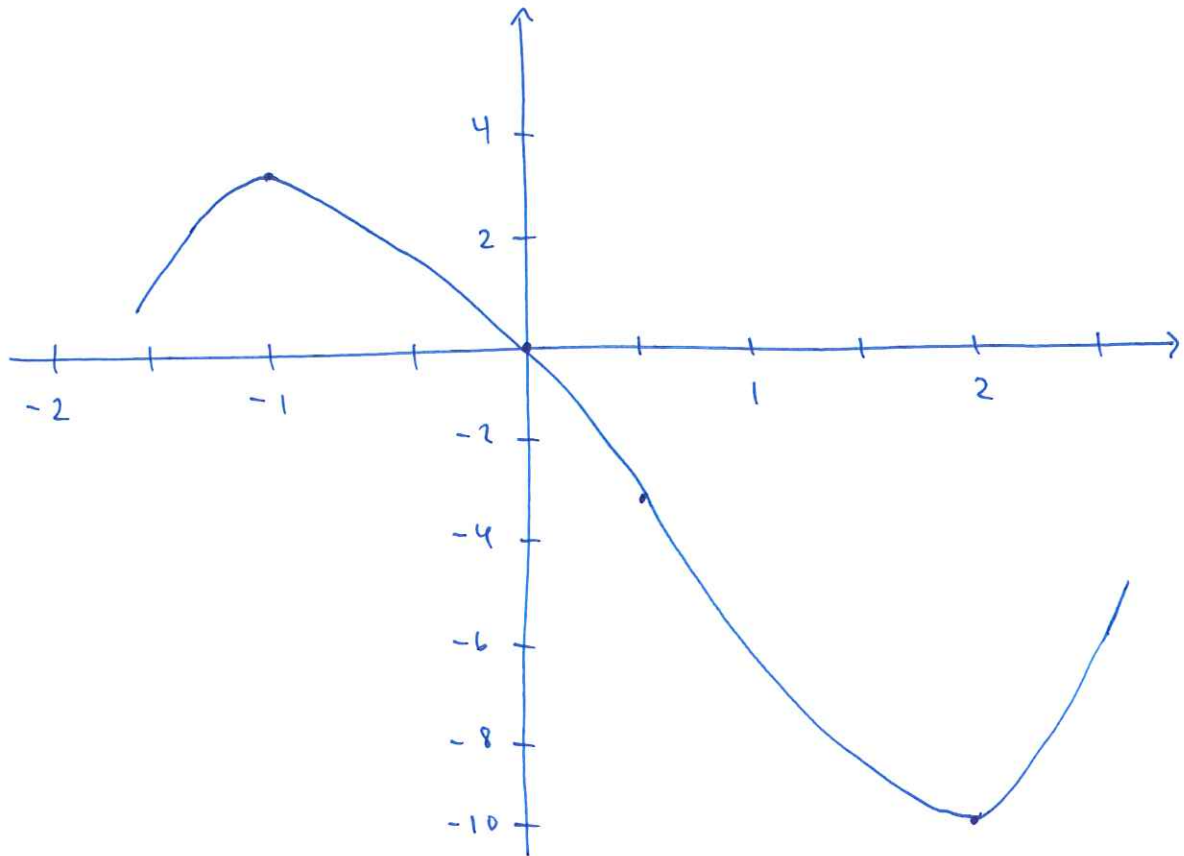
$\Rightarrow \underline{x = \frac{1}{2}}$

$f''(x) = 6(x - \frac{1}{2})$



Siden  $f''(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$  og  $f''$  skifter fortegn rundt  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ , er dette et vendepunkt.

Vendepunkt:  $(x, y) = (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{13}{4})$



### Oppg. 4

$$2x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 8$$

a) Skjæring med 1. akse:

$$y=0 \text{ gir } 2x^2 = 8 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$(2, 0) \text{ og } (-2, 0)$$

Skjæring med 2. akse:

$$x=0 \text{ gir } y^2 = 8 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{8} \approx \pm 2,8$$

$$(0, \sqrt{8}) \text{ og } (0, -\sqrt{8})$$



b)

$$4x - (2y + 2xy') + 2yy' = 0$$

$$4x - 2y - 2xy' + 2yy' = 0$$

$$(2y - 2x)y' = 2y - 4x$$

$$y' = \frac{2y - 4x}{2y - 2x}$$

$$\underline{y' = \frac{y - 2x}{y - x}}$$

c)  $y' = 0$  gir  $y = 2x$  (i)

I tillegg må punktet ligge på kurva:

$$2x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 8 \quad \text{(ii)}$$

Sett (i) inn i (ii):

$$2x^2 - 2x \cdot 2x + (2x)^2 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x^2 + 4x^2 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 = 8 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$x = 2 \text{ gir } y = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$x = -2 \text{ gir } y = 2 \cdot (-2) = -4$$

To punkt med horisontal tangent:

$$(x, y) = (2, 4) \text{ og } (x, y) = (-2, -4)$$

d)  $y' \rightarrow \infty$  gir  $y = x$  (i)

I tillegg må punktet ligge på kurva:

$$2x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 8 \text{ (ii)}$$

Sett (i) inn i (ii):

$$2x^2 - 2x^2 + x^2 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 8 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{8} \approx \pm 2,8$$

$$x = \sqrt{8} \text{ gir } y = \sqrt{8}$$

$$x = -\sqrt{8} \text{ gir } y = -\sqrt{8}$$

To punkt med vertikal tangent:

$$(x, y) = (\sqrt{8}, \sqrt{8}) \text{ og } (x, y) = (-\sqrt{8}, -\sqrt{8})$$

Oppg. 5

a) Max/min  $f(x,y) = x^2 - 2x + y$

gitt at  $y - 2x = 4$

$$\mathcal{L}(x,y) = x^2 - 2x + y - \lambda(y - 2x - 4)$$

Behingelser for optimum:

$$\mathcal{L}'_1(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 2 + 2\lambda = 0 \tag{i}$$

$$\mathcal{L}'_2(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \lambda = 0 \tag{ii}$$

$$y - 2x = 4 \tag{iii}$$

(ii) gir  $\lambda = 1$ , settes inn i (i):

$$2x - 2 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{x = 0}$$

Fra (iii)  $y = 4 + 2x = 4 + 2 \cdot 0 = \underline{4}$

Optimum i punktet  $(x,y) = (0,4)$  med funksjonsverdi lik 4. ( $f(0,4) = 4$ ).

b)

$$* f(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -x^2 + 2x$$

Konkav 2. gradsfunksjon

$$y' = -2x + 2 \Rightarrow \text{Toppunkt for } y' = 0 : -2x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{x = 1}$$

x	-1	0	1	2	3
y	-3	0	1	0	-3

$$* f(x, y) = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + y = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -x^2 + 2x + 4$$

Konkav 2. gradsfunksjon med toppunkt for  $x = 1$ .

x	-1	0	1	2	3
y	1	4	5	4	1

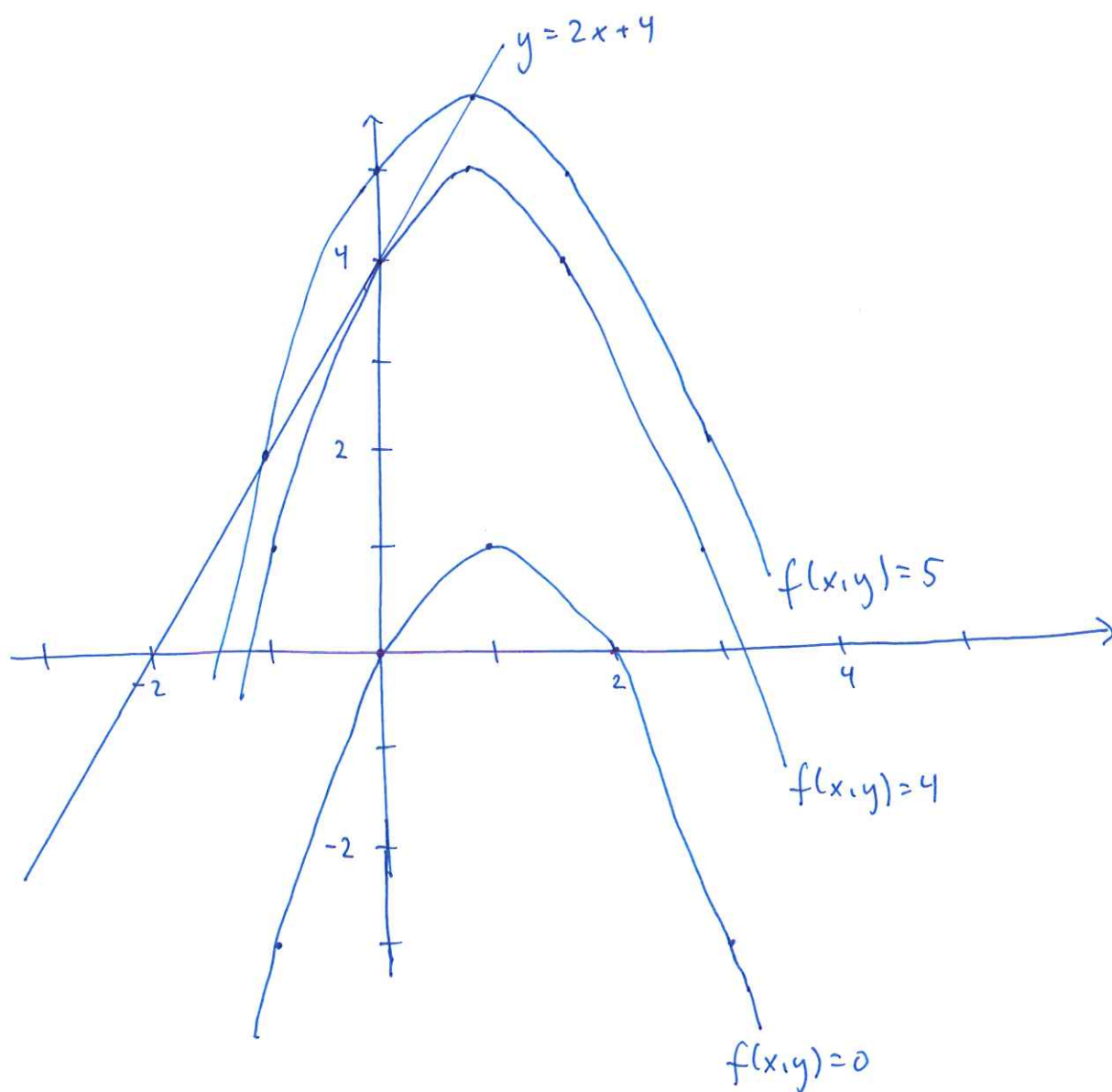
$$* f(x,y) = 5 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + y = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -x^2 + 2x + 5$$

Kontroll 2. gradspunktion med toppunkt for  $x=1$ .

x	-1	0	1	2	3
y	2	5	6	5	2

\*  $y - 2x = 4 \Rightarrow y = 2x + 4$ : Rett linje med stigningsfall lik 2 og skjæring med 2-aksen for  $y=4$ .



c) Punktet  $(x,y) = (0,4)$  er et minimumspunkt, siden det ikke er mulig å komme på en lavere nivåkurve enn  $f(x,y) = 4$ .