

FASIT EKSAMEN SØK1001 HØSTEN 2018

Oppg. 1

$$a) i) f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^4 + 2x^3 - x^2 - 2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{3}x^3 + 6x^2 - 2x$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(2x^3 + 1) - (x^2 - 3)6x^2}{(2x^3 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4x^4 + 2x - 6x^4 + 18x^2}{(2x^3 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2x^4 + 18x^2 + 2x}{(2x^3 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x(-x^3 + 9x + 1)}{(2x^3 + 1)^2}$$

$$\text{iii) } f(x) = (x^3 - 2e^{3x})^5$$

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

$$= 15(x^3 - 2e^{3x})^4 (x^2 - 2e^{3x})$$

$$\text{iv) } f(x) = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln(1+2x)$$

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

$$= x^2 \ln(1+2x) + \frac{2}{3} x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{1+2x}$$

$$\text{b) } f(x) = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$

$$\text{Def. mengde: } e^x - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln e^x \geq \ln 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x \geq 0}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{e^x - 1} = (e^x - 1)^{1/2}$$

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

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

$$f(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + 2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 4$$

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

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

Tangentgleichungen blir da:

$$y - 4 = 3(x - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3x - 3 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3x + 1$$

$$d) 4x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 12$$

Derivierer mhp x:

$$8x - (2y + 2xy') + 2yy' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x - 2y - 2xy' + 2yy' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2y - 2x)y' = 2y - 8x$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{2y - 8x}{2y - 2x} \quad \Rightarrow y' = \frac{y - 4x}{y - x}$$

Horizontal tangent:

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow y = 4x$$

In tillegg må punktet ligge på grafen:

$$4x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 12$$

To likninger og to ubkjente:

$$y = 4x \quad (i)$$

$$4x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 12 \quad (ii)$$

Sett (i) inn i (ii):

$$4x^2 - 2x \cdot 4x + (4x)^2 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 8x^2 + 16x^2 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 12x^2 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

Fra (i) har vi da at $y = \pm 4$.

To punkt med horisontal tangent:

$$(x, y) = (1, 4) \quad \text{og} \quad (x, y) = (-1, -4)$$

Oppg. 2

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

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

Stasjonære punkt: $f'(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$$

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

$$= \frac{3 \pm 5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3+5}{4} = 2 \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{3-5}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

To stasjonære punkt: $x = 2$ og $x = -\frac{1}{2}$

Faktoriserer $f'(x)$:

6.

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

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

Fortegnsskjema for $f'(x)$:



2



$(x-2)$



$(x + \frac{1}{2})$



$f'(x)$



$f(x)$



Lohalt max for $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ og lohalt min for $x = 2$.

Tilhørende funksjonsverdier:

$$f(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{133}{24} (\approx 5,54)$$

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b) g(x) = \ln(x^2 + 1)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{2x^2 + 2 - 4x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

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

Vendepunkt: $g''(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -2x^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

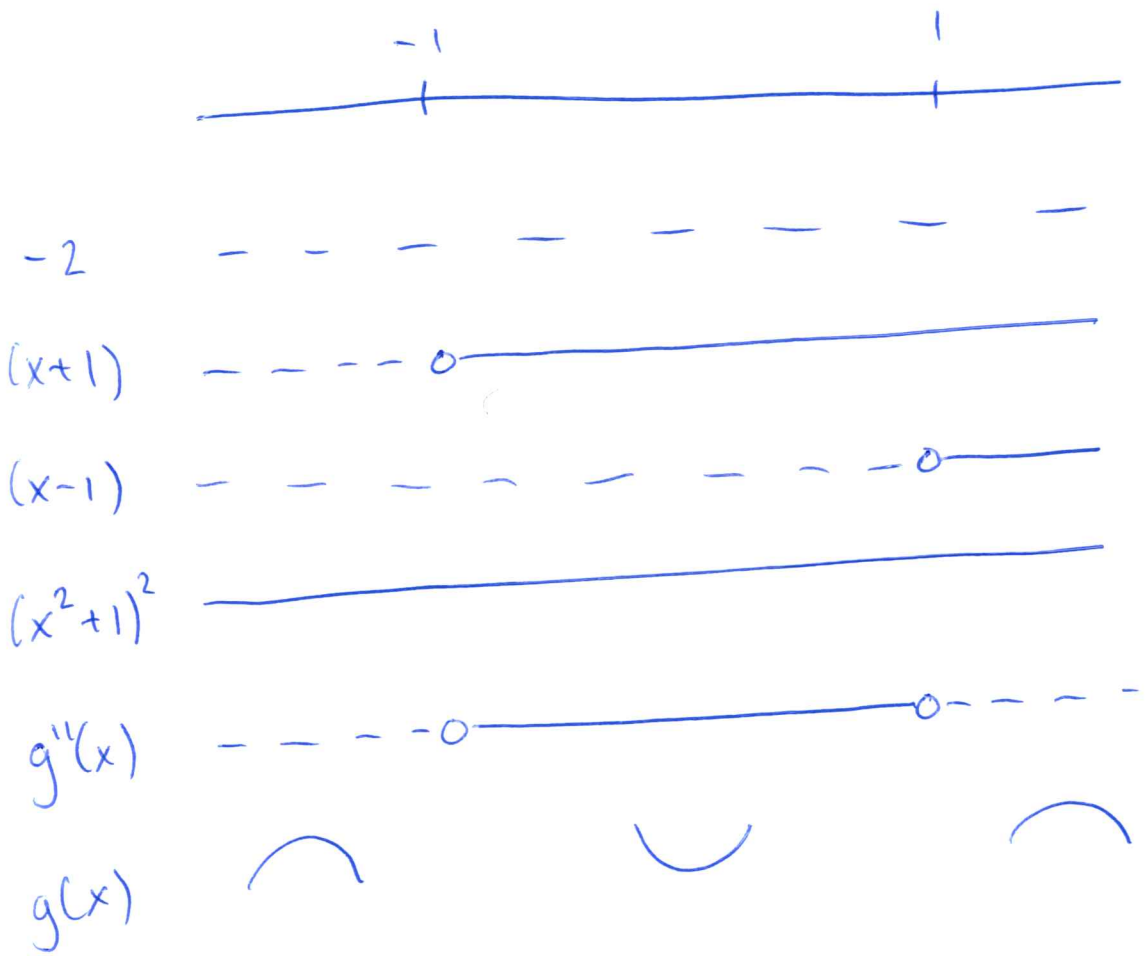
Faktoriserer $g''(x)$:

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

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

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

Fortegnsskjema for $g''(x)$:



Funksjonen er konvex for $x < -1$ og $x > 1$, og konkav for $-1 < x < 1$. Vendepunkt for $x = -1$ og $x = 1$. Tilhørende funksjonsverdi: $g(-1) = g(1) = \ln 2$.

Oppg. 3

9.

a) Nåverdi av fremtidig utbetalt pengebeløp:

$$K_0 = K_t (1+tr)^{-t}$$

Her er $K_0 = 40000$, $r = 0,03$ og $t = 10$.

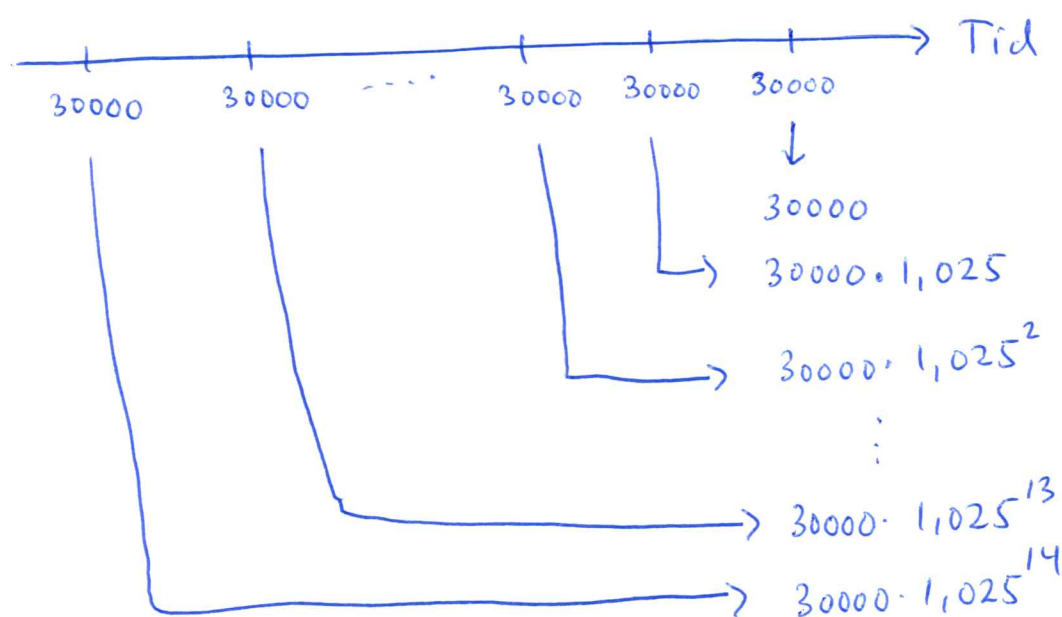
Løser for K_{10} :

$$40000 = K_{10} \cdot 1,03^{-10}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{10} = 40000 \cdot 1,03^{10}$$

$$= \underline{53756,66}$$

b)



Summen av sluttverdiene er en geometrisk rekke med $a_1 = 30000$, $k = 1,025$ og $n = 15$.

Summen er:

$$a_1 \cdot \frac{k^n - 1}{k - 1} = 30000 \cdot \frac{1,025^{15} - 1}{1,025 - 1} = \underline{537957,8}$$

Evt. ved bruk av formel direkte:

$$K = \frac{D}{r} ((1+r)^n - 1)$$

$$= \frac{30000}{0,025} (1,025^{15} - 1) = \underline{537957,8}$$

$$c) \quad D = \frac{K_0 r (1+r)^n}{(1+r)^n - 1}$$

der D = terminbeløp

K_0 = lånebeløp

r = terminrente

n = antall terminer

$$D = \frac{80000 \cdot 0,012 \cdot 1,012^{24}}{1,012^{24} - 1} = \underline{3856,2}$$

Oppg. 4

$$f(x, y) = \frac{2}{3}y^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 - 5xy - 12y$$

Stasjonære punkt:

$$f'_1(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow -5x - 5y = 0 \quad (i)$$

$$f'_2(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow 2y^2 - 5x - 12 = 0 \quad (ii)$$

(i) gir $5x = -5y \Rightarrow x = -y$ inn i (ii):

$$(ii) \quad 2y^2 + 5y - 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-12)}}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{-5 \pm 11}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2} \quad \vee \quad y = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \vee \quad x = 4$$

To stationary point:

$$(x, y) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) \text{ or } (x, y) = (4, -4)$$

Klassifizierung:

$$f''_{11}(x, y) = -5 = A$$

$$f''_{12}(x, y) = -5 = B$$

$$f''_{22}(x, y) = 4y = C$$

| (x, y) | A | B | C | $AC - B^2$ | Type punkt |
|--|----|----|-----|------------|-------------|
| $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ | -5 | -5 | 6 | -55 | Saddelpunkt |
| $(4, -4)$ | -5 | -5 | -16 | 55 | Lohalt max |

Oppg. 5

$$\text{Max } f(x,y) = 3x^{1/3} y^{1/2}$$

$$\text{gitt at } x+2y = 10$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x,y) = 3x^{1/3} y^{1/2} - \lambda(x+2y-10)$$

$$\mathcal{L}'_1(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow x^{-2/3} y^{1/2} - \lambda = 0 \quad (\text{i})$$

$$\mathcal{L}'_2(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} x^{1/3} y^{-1/2} - 2\lambda = 0 \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$x+2y = 10 \quad (\text{iii})$$

Kombinerer (i) og (ii):

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(i)} \quad \lambda = x^{-2/3} y^{1/2} \\ \text{(ii)} \quad \lambda = \frac{3x^{1/3} y^{-1/2}}{4} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x^{-2/3} y^{1/2} = \frac{3x^{1/3} y^{-1/2}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^{-2/3} y^{1/2} = 3x^{1/3} y^{-1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y = 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{4}x$$

Sett inn i (iii):

$$x + 2y = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{3}{2}x = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{2}x = 10 \quad \Rightarrow \underline{x = 4}$$

Brukk at $y = \frac{3}{4}x \quad \Rightarrow \underline{y = 3}$

$(x, y) = (4, 3)$ maksimerer $f(x, y)$

$$\text{Max-verdi: } f(4, 3) = 3 \cdot 4^{1/3} \cdot 3^{1/2} \approx 8,25$$

Annent punkt som oppfyller betingelsene er $(x, y) = (2, 4)$. Dette gir $f(2, 4) = 3 \cdot 2^{1/3} \cdot 4^{1/2} \approx 7,56$.

Vet dermed at $(x, y) = (4, 3)$ er et max punkt.