

1.
$$p(x) = -x^3 + 12x^2 - 13$$

$$p'(x) = -1(x^3)' + 12(x^2)' - 13(1)'$$

$$= -3x^2 + 24x = \underline{3x(8-x)}$$

2.
$$p(x) = -5x(3+4x)^9$$

$$p'(x) = \underbrace{(-5x)'}_{-5} (3+4x)^9 + (-5x) \underbrace{\left((3+4x)^9 \right)'}_{9(3+4x)^8 \cdot (3+4x)'}$$

$$= -5(3+4x)^9 - 5x \cdot 9(3+4x)^8 \cdot 4$$

$$= -5(3+4x)^8 \left((3+4x) + x \cdot 9 \cdot 4 \right)$$

$$= \underline{-5(3+4x)^8 (40x + 3)}$$

3.
$$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2} \quad f(1) = \sqrt{2}$$
 Finn tangentlinjen i $(1, \sqrt{2})$.

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

$$= \underline{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}$$

$f'(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 Tangentlinjen

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

$$= \underline{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + \left(\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)}$$

② 4. $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+3}$

asymptoter
topp/bunn punkt
Lag skisse av grafen.

pdynomdivisjon

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 : x+3 = x-3 + \frac{9}{x+3} \\ \underline{x^2+3x} \\ -3x-9 \\ \underline{-9} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = x-3 + \frac{9}{x+3}$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$y = x-3$ skrå asymptote

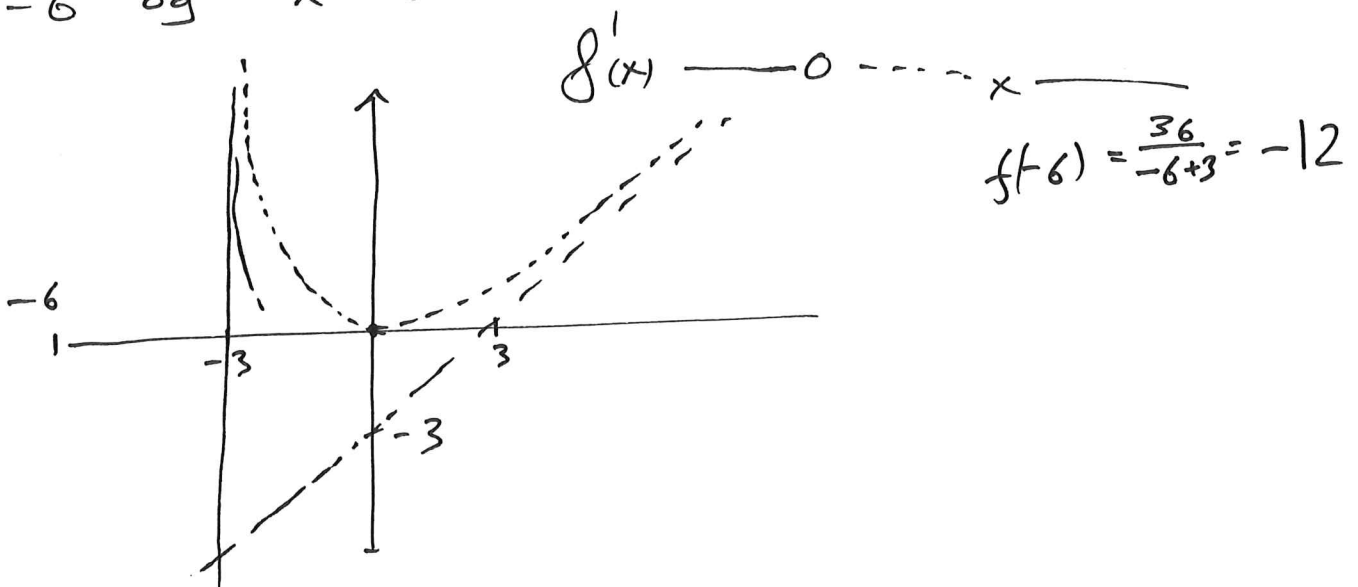
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) - (x-3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{9}{x+3} = 0$$

Vertikal asymptote i $x = -3$.

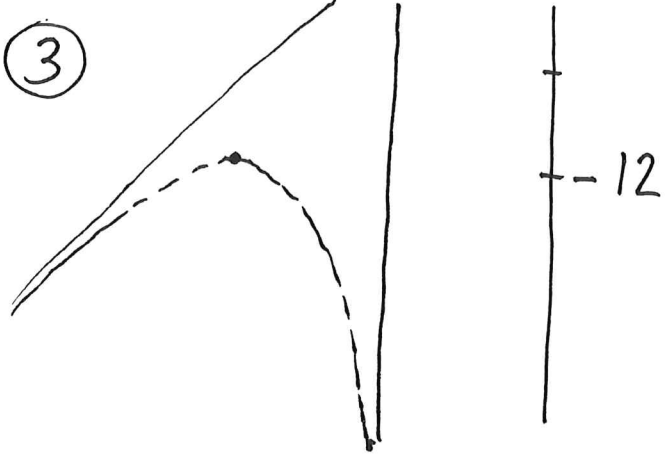
$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 1 + 9 \frac{-1}{(x+3)^2} (x+3)' \\ &= 1 - \frac{9}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{(x+3)^2 - 9}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 6x}{(x+3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \text{når} \quad x^2 + 6x = x(x+6) = 0$$

$$x = -6 \quad \text{og} \quad x = 0$$



3



5
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x < 1 \\ 3 - x^2 & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad [-2, 2]$$

$g(1) = 2$ Finn ekstremalverdier.

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} (2x)' & x < 1 \\ (3-x^2)' & x > 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & x < 1 \\ -2x & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{g(x) - g(1)}{x - 1}$$

grensen fra venstre side

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

høyre side

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(3-x^2) - (3-1^2)}{x - 1}$$

$$= (3-x^2)'|_{x=1} = -2.$$

$g'(1)$ eksisterer ikke (bryepunkt)

$x=1$ kritisk pt.

endepunktene $-2, 2$ kritiske.

ingen stasjonære pt.

$g(x)$ kont. på $[-2, 2]$, så ved ekstremalverdi-setningen finnes det minimal- og maksimalverdier.

$$g(-2) = 2(-2) = -4,$$

$$g(2) = 3 - (2^2) = -1$$

$$g(1) = 2$$

største verdi er 2

minste verdi er -4.