

Oblig 2
Forkurs 1120

20.10.2022

$$1.1 \quad \frac{4}{x+1} - 2 > \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{x+1} - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} > 0$$

"spørsmål om fortegn"

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{x+1} - \frac{8}{3} > 0$$

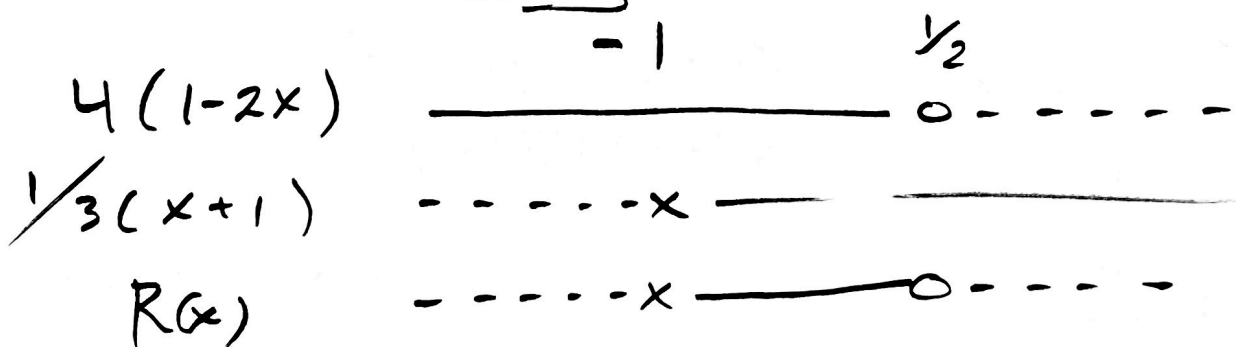
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4 \cdot 3 - 8(x+1)}{3(x+1)} > 0$$

ett rasjonelt uttrykk

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(12-8) - 8x}{3(x+1)} > 0$$

$$R(x) = \frac{4(1-2x)}{3(x+1)} > 0$$

Fortegnsskjema



Løsning er derfor

$$\underline{x \in (-1, 1/2)}$$

$$1.2 \quad R(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2x - 1}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 2} \geq 0$$

$x = -1$ er en rot til begge uttrykkene.

Derfor er $x + 1$ en faktor i begge.

Faktorisering og forkortelse

$$R(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x - 1)}{(x+1)(x^2 - 2)} = \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^2 - 2} \geq 0 \quad \text{og } x \neq -1.$$

Røtter til $x^2 - x - 1$ er:

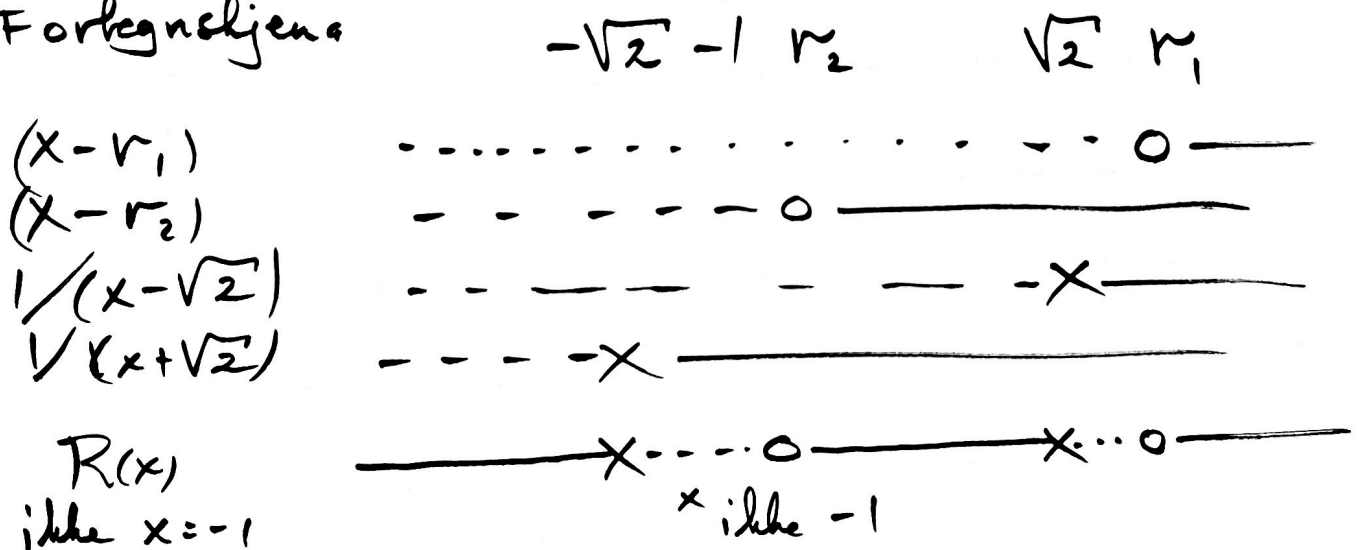
$$\frac{+1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} r_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1.618 \\ r_2 = -0.618 \end{matrix}$$

Røtter til $x^2 - 2$ er $\pm\sqrt{2}$.

Vi får faktoriseringen:

$$R(x) = \frac{(x - r_1)(x - r_2)}{(x - \sqrt{2})(x + \sqrt{2})} \geq 0 \quad \text{og } x \neq -1$$

Forbrenningslinje



Vi leser nå av løsningene

$$x \in \langle -\infty, -\sqrt{2} \rangle \cup \left[\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \sqrt{2} \right) \cup \left[\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \infty \right)$$

1.3 $\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \leq 2$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+2) + (x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)} - 2 \leq 0$$

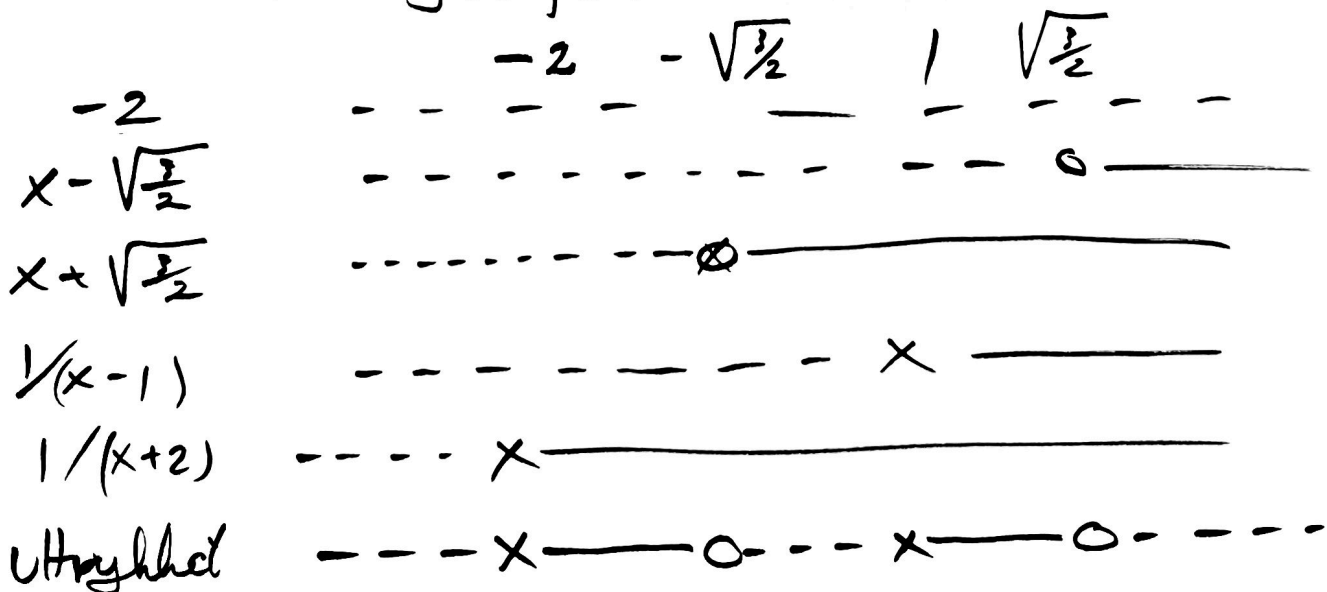
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x+1}{(x-1)(x+2)} - \frac{2(x-1)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+2)} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(2x+1) - 2(x^2+x-2)}{(x-1)(x+2)} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-2x^2 + 3}{(x-1)(x+2)} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-2(x^2 - 3/2)}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{-2(x - \sqrt{3/2})(x + \sqrt{3/2})}{(x-1)(x+2)} \leq 0$$

Fortegnsskjema



Løsningen er $x \in \langle -2, -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \rangle \cup \langle 1, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \rangle$

$$1.4 \quad 10 - x < x^2 + 2x \quad L1$$

$$og \quad x^2 + 2x \leq 3x^2 - 12 \quad L2$$

$$L1: \quad x^2 + 3x - 10 > 0$$

$$(x+5)(x-2) > 0$$

Løsningene er $(-\infty, -5) \cup (2, \infty)$

$$L2 \quad x^2 + 2x \leq 3x^2 - 12$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 2x^2 - 2x - 12$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 2(x^2 - x - 6)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 2(x-3)(x+2)$$

Løsningene er $(-\infty, -2] \cup [3, \infty)$

Felles løsninger til begge ulikhetene
er: $(-\infty, -5) \cup [3, \infty)$

$$2.1 \quad \sqrt[4]{x+3} = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+3 = 3^4 = 81$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 81 - 3 = \underline{78}$$

$$2.2. \quad \sqrt{5-x} = x+1$$

impliserer
 \Rightarrow

$$5-x = (x+1)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+4)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -4 \text{ og } x = 1.$$

sjekker for "falske løsninger":

$$x = -4 : \text{ VS: } \sqrt{5-(-4)} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\text{HS: } -4+1 = -3$$

Venstre og høyre side er ikke like: Falsk løsning.

$$x = 1 : \left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{5-1} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \\ x+1 = 1+1 = 2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{venstre og} \\ \text{høyre side er} \\ \text{like i likningen} \end{array}$$

Løsningen er $x = 1$

$$2.3. \quad \sqrt{4-x} = 2 - \sqrt{x} \quad \text{kvadrerer} \\ \text{begge sider}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4-x = (2-\sqrt{x})^2 = 4+x-4\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = 4\sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow x = 2\sqrt{x}$$

kvadrerer igjen

$$x^2 = 4x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-4) = 0$$

$$\text{så } \underline{x=0} \text{ og } \underline{x=4}$$

Sjekk løsningene og ser at begge faktisk er løsninger til den opprinnelige likningen

Løsningene er $x=0$ og 4

$$2.4 \quad \sqrt{3x} = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

Vilsi $x \geq 0$
ha

$$\Leftrightarrow (3x)^3 = x^2$$

$$27x^3 = x^2$$

$$\text{så } x=0 \text{ eller}$$

$$27x = 1$$

Løsningene er $x=0$ og $x = \frac{1}{27}$

opphøyer i
6-te potens

3. $a + \frac{1}{a} \geq 2$ for alle $a > 0$
og vi har likhet for $a = 1$.

Her er en måte å se dette på:

$$a + \frac{1}{a} \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow a + \frac{1}{a} - 2 \geq 0$$

finnes = felles nevner

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2 - 2a + 1}{a} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(a-1)^2}{a} \geq 0$$

Dette er sant for alle $a > 0$.

Vi har og ekvivalens mellom
likhet i de forskjellige ulikhetene ovenfor.
siden $(a-1)^2 = 0$ bare for $a = 1$

Viser dette at $a + \frac{1}{a} \geq 2$ for alle
positive a og
vi har likhet for $a = 1$ samt $a + \frac{1}{a} > 2$ for $a \neq 1$

$$4 \quad p(x) = x^4 + bx^3 + x^2 + 4$$

Dette er en parametrisert familie av polynomer. Et polynom for hver $b \in \mathbb{R}$.

$x-2$ er en faktor i $p(x) \Leftrightarrow$

$$p(2) = 0 \quad (\text{resten under pol. div med } x-2 \text{ er } p(2))$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(2) &= 2^4 + b \cdot 2^3 + 2^2 + 4 \\ &= 16 + 8b + 4 + 4 \\ &= 16 + 8 + 8b = 24 + 8b \\ &= 8(3 + b) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$x-2$ deler $p(x)$ når $b = -3$.

$$q(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 + 4.$$

Deler ut $x-2$: $x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 + 4 : x-2 = x^3 - x^2 - x - 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 + 4 \\ \underline{x^4 - 2x^3} \\ -x^3 + x^2 \\ \underline{-x^3 + 2x^2} \\ -x^2 \\ \underline{-x^2 + 2x} \\ -2x - 4 \\ \underline{-2x - 4} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

2 er en rot til $x^3 - x^2 - x - 2$
siden $8 - 4 - 2 - 2 = 0$

Videlaer ut en faktor till med $x-2$:

$$\begin{array}{r} X^3 - X^2 - X - 2 : X - 2 = X^2 + X + 1 \\ X^3 - 2X^2 \\ \hline X^2 - X - 2 \\ X^2 - 2X \\ \hline X - 2 \\ X - 2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

irreducibel

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

5. $a'(x) = (x^5)' = \underline{5x^4}$

$$b'(x) = (4x^9)' = 4(x^9)' = \underline{36x^8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c'(x) &= (-x^5 + 2x^4 + 5x^2 - 13)' \\ &= \underline{-5x^4 + 8x^3 + 10x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d'(x) &= \left(\frac{4x^6}{3} + \frac{-4x^7}{x^2} + \frac{2-3x}{5} + \frac{3}{4} \right)' \\ &= \frac{4}{3}(x^6)' - 4(x^4)' + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)' - \frac{3}{5}(x)' + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)' \\ &= \frac{24}{3}x^5 - 4 \cdot 4x^3 + 0 - \frac{3}{5} + 0 \\ &= \underline{8x^5 - 16x^3 - \frac{3}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

5 e) $(e(x))' = (x^8 + 2x^5 - 3x^3 - 6)'$ ganzes x

$$= \underline{8x^7 + 10x^4 - 9x^2}$$

6 $f'(x) = (7(3x-7)^4 - (2-x)^{11})'$

$$= 7 \cdot 4 (3x-7)^3 \underbrace{(3x-7)'}_3 - 11(2-x)^{10} \underbrace{(2-x)'}_{-1}$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot 28 (3x-7)^3 - (-1) 11 (2-x)^{10}$$

$$= \underline{84(3x-7)^3 + 11(2-x)^{10}}$$

$$g'(x) = ((5-x)^{-1} + (5-x)^{1/2} + \sqrt{4} \sqrt{1+2x})'$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(5-x)^2} (5-x)' + \frac{1}{2} (5-x)^{-1/2} (5-x)'$$

$$+ 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x}} (1+2x)'$$

$$= \underline{\frac{1}{5-x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5-x}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+2x}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6 \quad h'(x) &= \left(x^3 - x + 3 + \sqrt{1-x} + 3\sqrt[3]{9+4x} \right)' \\
 &= 3x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} (1-x)' + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} (9+4x)^{-2/3} (9+4x)' \\
 &= 3x^2 - 1 + \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} + \frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{(9+4x)^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$i(x) = \frac{x^4 - 3x^2 - 4}{x-2}$$

"telleren" er delelig med $x-2$ siden

$$2^4 - 3 \cdot 2^2 - 4 = 16 - 12 - 4 = 0.$$

Vi utfører pol. div for viderever:

$$x^4 - 3x^2 - 4 : x-2 = \underline{x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^4 - 2x^3 \\
 \hline
 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4 \\
 2x^3 - 4x^2 \\
 \hline
 +x^2 - 4 \\
 +x^2 + 2x \\
 \hline
 +2x - 4 \\
 2x - 4 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

Alternativt: $x^4 - 3x^2 - 4$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2.\text{grads pol. i } x^2 \\
 &= (x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 1) \\
 &= (x+2)(x-2)(x+1)(x-1).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$i'(x) = (x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 2)'$$

$$= \underline{3x^2 + 4x - 1}$$

$$7. \quad j(x) = x^4 + 2x$$

$$j'(x) = 4x^3 + 2$$

$(-2, 12)$ ligger på grafen fordi $j(-2) = 16 - 4 = 12$.

Stigningstallet til tangentlinjen i $(-2, 12)$

er lik $j'(-2) = 4(-2)^3 + 2 = -30$.

Normallinjen har da stigningskoeff. $\frac{-1}{-30} = \frac{1}{30}$.

Tangentlinjen er $y = -30(x - (-2)) + 12$

$$y = -30x - 48$$

Normallinjen er $y = \frac{1}{30}(x - (-2)) + 12$

$$y = \frac{x}{30} + \frac{1}{15} + 12$$

$$7 \quad k(x) = \sqrt{3+11x}$$

$$k'(x) = \frac{11}{2\sqrt{3+11x}}$$

Punktet $(2,5)$ ligger på grafen til $k(x)$

siden $k(2) = \sqrt{3+11 \cdot 2} = 5$

Stigningskullet til tangentlinjen til $k(x)$
i $(2,5)$ er lik $k'(2) = \frac{11}{2 \cdot 5} = 1.1$.

Tangentlinjen i $(2,5)$ er lik

$$y = \frac{11}{10}(x-2) + 5 = \frac{11}{10}x - \frac{22}{10} + 5$$

$$y = \underline{1.1x + 2.8}$$

Normalen i $(2,5)$ er lik

$$y = -\frac{10}{11}(x-2) + 5 = -\frac{10}{11}x + \frac{20}{11} + \frac{55}{11}$$

$$y = \underline{-\frac{10}{11}x + \frac{75}{11}}$$

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$$f(a) = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{10-a}, \quad 10 > a > 0$$



$f(a)$ er minst når

$$f'(a) = 0.$$

Finnes $f'(a)$ og løser likningen $f'(a) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(a) &= \left(a^{-1} + 2 \cdot (10-a)^{-1} \right)' \\ &= -a^{-2} - 2(10-a)^{-2} (10-a)' \\ &= -\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{2}{(10-a)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{2}{(10-a)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 = \frac{(10-a)^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2a^2 = (10-a)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a^2 = a^2 - 20a + 100$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 + 20a - 100 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = \frac{-20 \pm \sqrt{(20)^2 + 4 \cdot 100}}{2}$$

$$= -10 \pm \sqrt{200} = -10 \pm \sqrt{2} \cdot 10$$

Når $a > 0$ så er eneste løsning

$$a = 10(\sqrt{2} - 1) \sim \underline{4.1}$$

$f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ når $x \rightarrow 0^+$ og når $x \rightarrow 10^-$

$f(x)$ har derfor minimumspunkt (f deriverbar i $(0, 10)$)

$$\text{for } a = 10(\sqrt{2} - 1) \sim \underline{\underline{4.1}}$$

$$9. \quad l(x) = \sqrt{9-x}$$

defineret når $9-x \geq 0$
 $9 \geq x$

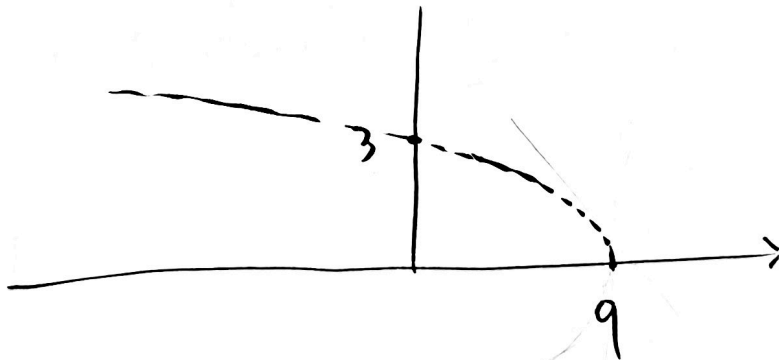
1. $D_l = \langle -\infty, 9 \rangle$

2,3. l er kontinuert i D_l

$$l'(x) = ((9-x)^{1/2})'$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (9-x)^{-1/2} \cdot \underbrace{-1}_{(9-x)'}$$

$$l'(x) = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{9-x}} \quad x < 9.$$

ikke defineret i $x = 9$.



$$9 \quad m(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-2}$$

polynomdivisjon

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 \quad - \quad - \quad : (x-2) = x+2 + \frac{4}{x-2} \\ \underline{x^2 - 2x} \\ 2x \\ \underline{2x - 4} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$$m(x) = x+2 + \frac{4}{x-2} \quad 1. \quad D_m = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\} \\ = \langle -\infty, 2 \rangle \cup \langle 2, \infty \rangle.$$

$$m'(x) = 1 + 4 \left(\frac{-1}{(x-2)^2} \cdot 1 \right) = 1 - \frac{4}{(x-2)^2}$$

m er deriverbar for alle $x \in D_m$

2.3. og derfor også kontinuert i D_m

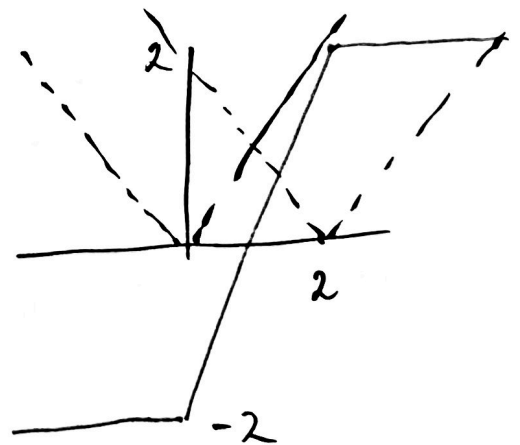
$$h(x) = |x| - |x-2|$$

$$D_h = \mathbb{R}$$

$h(x)$ er kontinuert.

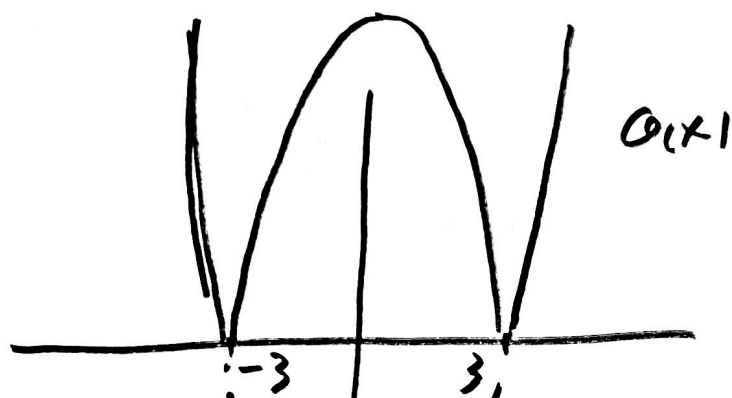
$h(x)$ er ikke deriverbar
i $x=0$ og 2

$$h'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 2 & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$



$$9 \quad \varphi(x) = |x^2 - 9|$$

$$= |(x-3)(x+3)|$$



"svur denne delen av parabolen opp"

1.2.3 $D_{\varphi} = \mathbb{R}$

$$D_{\varphi'} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, 3\}$$

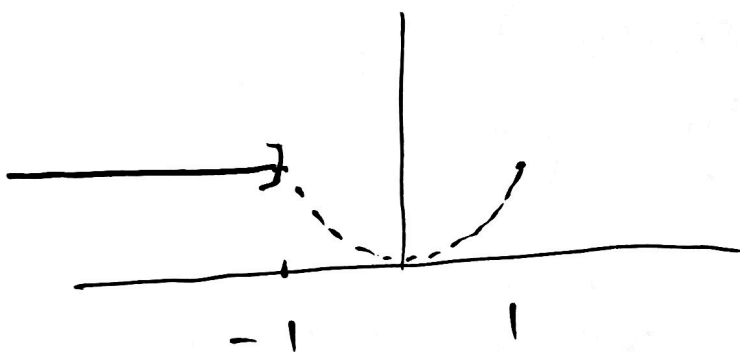
$$\varphi'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x < -3 \\ -2x & -3 < x < 3 \\ 2x & 3 < x \end{cases}$$

$\varphi(x)$ er kontinuertlig for alle x .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \leq -1 \\ x^2 & -1 < x < 1 \\ -x^2 + 4x - 2 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

1. $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

2.3 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ 2x & -1 < x < 1 \\ -2x + 4 & x > 1 \end{cases}$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 1 = f(1) \quad \text{kont.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 = 1 = f(1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} -x^2 + 4x - 2 = -1 + 4 - 2 = 1$$

kont. $x=1$

2. $f(x)$ er kont. for alle x .

ikke deriverbar i $x = -1$

$$x=1 \quad \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta x} = 2x|_{x=1} = 2.$$

(Siden q er kont i $x=1$)

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta x} = -2x+4|_{x=1} = 4-2=2.$$

$q(x)$ er deriverbar i $x=1$

$$\text{og } q'(1) = 2.$$

$$x < -1$$

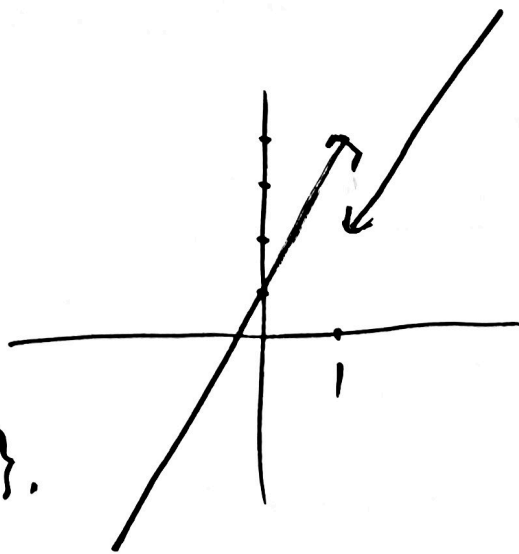
$$3 \quad q'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -1 < x < 1 \\ 2x & \\ -2x+4 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

ikke deriverbar i $x = -1$.

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 3x+1 & x \leq 1 \\ 3x-1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

1. $D_p = \mathbb{R}$

2. Diskontinuitet i $x=1$
Kontinuerlig i $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$.



$$3. \quad p'(x) = \begin{cases} 3 & x < 1 \\ 3 & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ikke deriverbar i } x=1.$$

$$10. \quad r(x) = \begin{cases} ax^3 + bx & x < -1 \\ x^2 + b & x \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

Finn a og b slik at $r(x)$ blir
deriverbar.

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

$r(x)$ er kont. i $x = -1$ hvis

$$\begin{aligned} r(-1) &= (-1)^2 + b = b + 1 \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} r(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} r(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} x^2 + b = b + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} r(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} ax^3 + bx = -a - b$$

$$r(x) \text{ er kont i } x = -1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{b + 1 = -(a + b)}$$

Når $r(x)$ er kont: derivert fra venstreside av -1

$$\text{er } 3ax^2 + b \Big|_{x=-1} = 3a + b$$

derivert fra høyre side i $x = -1$

$$2x \Big|_{x=-1} = -2$$

$$r(x) \text{ er deriverbar i } x = -1 \text{ når } \underline{3a + b = -2.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2b+1 &= -a \\ 3a+b &= -2 \end{aligned} \quad \text{likningssystem.}$$

$$a = -(2b+1) \quad \text{sletter inn i L2:}$$

$$-3(2b+1)+b = -2 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$3(2b+1) - b = 2$$

$$6b - b + 3 = 2$$

$$5b = -1 \quad \text{så } b = \underline{\underline{\frac{-1}{5}}}$$

$$a = -\left(1 + \frac{-2}{5}\right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{-3}{5}}}$$

$$11 \quad S(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 14$$

Tangentlinjen til $S(x)$ i $(x, S(x))$
er parallell til $y = -24x - 13$

$$\Leftrightarrow S'(x) = -24.$$

Vi løser likningen:

$$\begin{aligned} S'(x) &= 3 \cdot 4x^3 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 - 12 \cdot 2x + 0 \\ &= 12x^3 - 12x^2 - 12 \cdot 2x \\ &= 12(x^3 - x^2 - 2x) \end{aligned}$$

$$S'(x) = -24 \Leftrightarrow x^3 - x^2 - 2x = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0, \quad \text{ser at}$$

$$S'(1) = 0 \quad (\text{siden } 1 - 1 - 2 + 2 = 0).$$

$$\text{Pol. divisjon gir } (x-1)(x^2-2) = 0$$

$$\underline{x = 1 \text{ og } x = \pm\sqrt{2}}$$

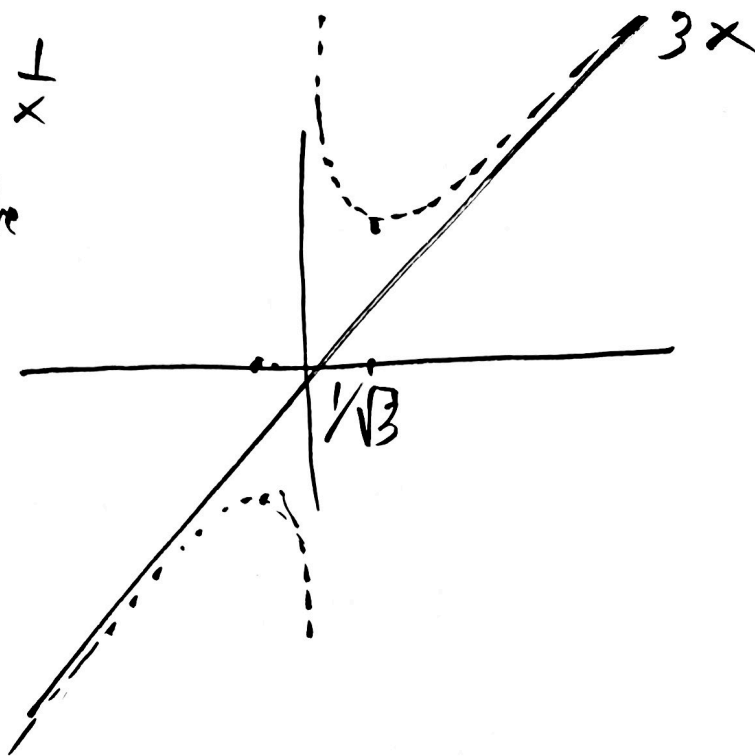
12. $t(x) = 3x + \frac{1}{x}$

vertikal asymptote

$$x = 0$$

skrå asymptote

$$y = 3x.$$



$$t'(x) = 3 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{x^2}$$

$$t'(x) = 0 \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\pm 1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$t''(x) = (-x^{-2})' = +2x^{-3} = \frac{+2}{x^3}$$

Bunnpunkt i: $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 3/\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3})$

$$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 2\sqrt{3})$$

Toppunkt i: $(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, -2\sqrt{3})$

$t(x)$ stiger $\langle -\infty, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \rangle$ og i $\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \infty \rangle$

$t(x)$ synker $\langle \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, 0 \rangle$ og i $\langle 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rangle$

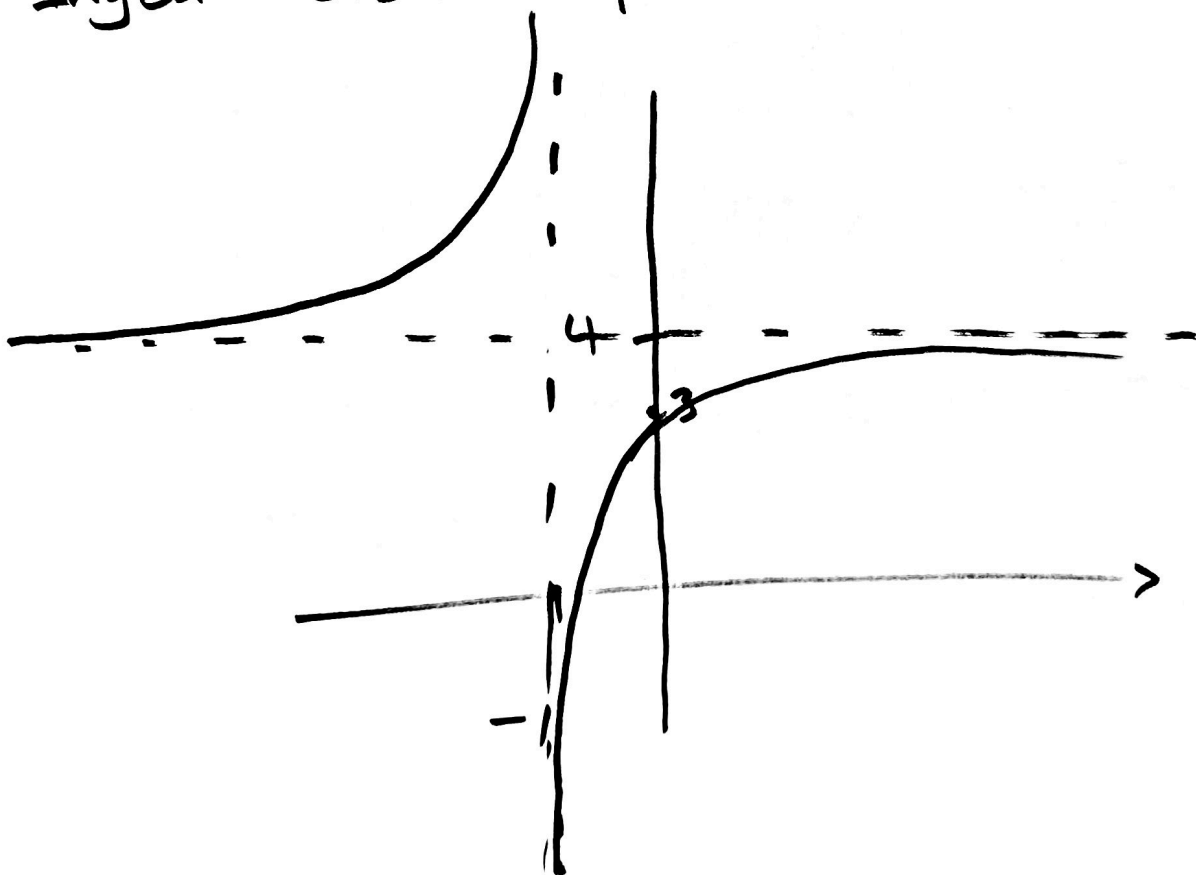
$$12 \quad u(x) = \frac{4x+3}{x+1} = \frac{4(x+1)-1}{x+1} \\ = 4 - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

Horizontal asymptote $y=4$.

Vertikal asymptote $x=-1$

$$u'(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} > 0 \quad \text{for alle } x \in D_u \\ = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}.$$

Ingen ekstremal punkt



$u(x)$ vokser i $(-\infty, -1)$ og i $(-1, \infty)$

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

Horisontal asymptot $x = 0$

siden

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} V(x) = 0$$

(og $-\infty$)

Vertikal asymptota

$$x = \sqrt{2} \text{ og } x = -\sqrt{2}$$

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

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

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

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

Fortegn til $V'(x)$ er like fortegn til x^2-x

$$- (x^2 + 2x + 2)$$

$$(x+2)^2 + 2$$

$$x = -2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

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

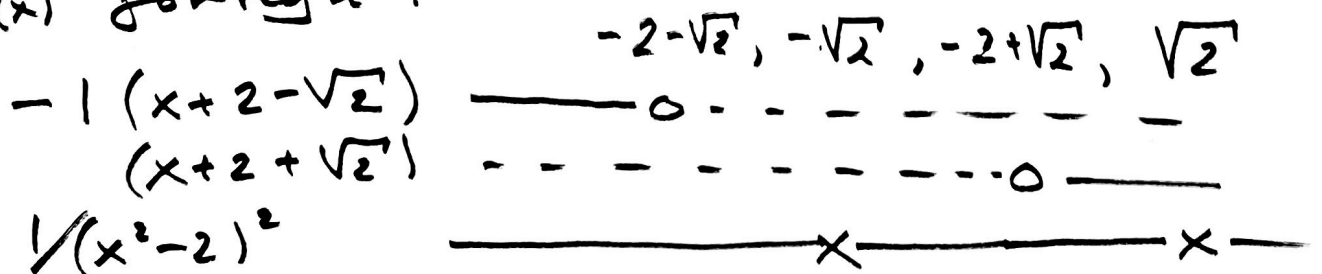
Horisontal asymptote $y = 0$

Vertikale asymptoter $x = -\sqrt{2}$
og $x = \sqrt{2}$

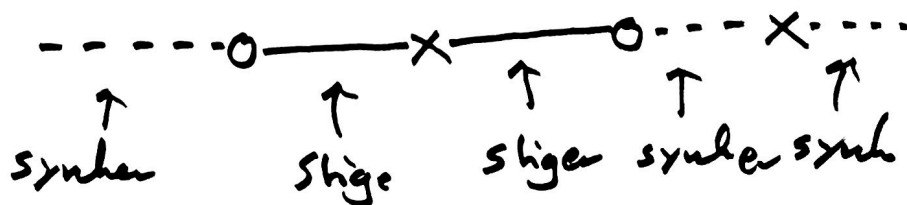
Deriverer $V(x)$ (vi benytter produktregelen)

$$\begin{aligned} V'(x) &= \left((x+2) \cdot (x^2-2)^{-1} \right)' \\ &= (x+2)' (x^2-2)^{-1} + (x+2)(-1)(x^2-2)'(x^2-2)^{-2} \\ &= \frac{(x^2-2) - (x+2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2-2)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2-2-2x^2-4x}{(x^2-2)^2} = \frac{-(x^2+4x+2)}{(x^2-2)^2} \\ &= -\frac{((x+2)^2-2)}{(x^2-2)^2} = -\frac{(x+2-\sqrt{2})(x+2+\sqrt{2})}{(x^2-2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$V'(x)$ fortegn:



$V'(x)$

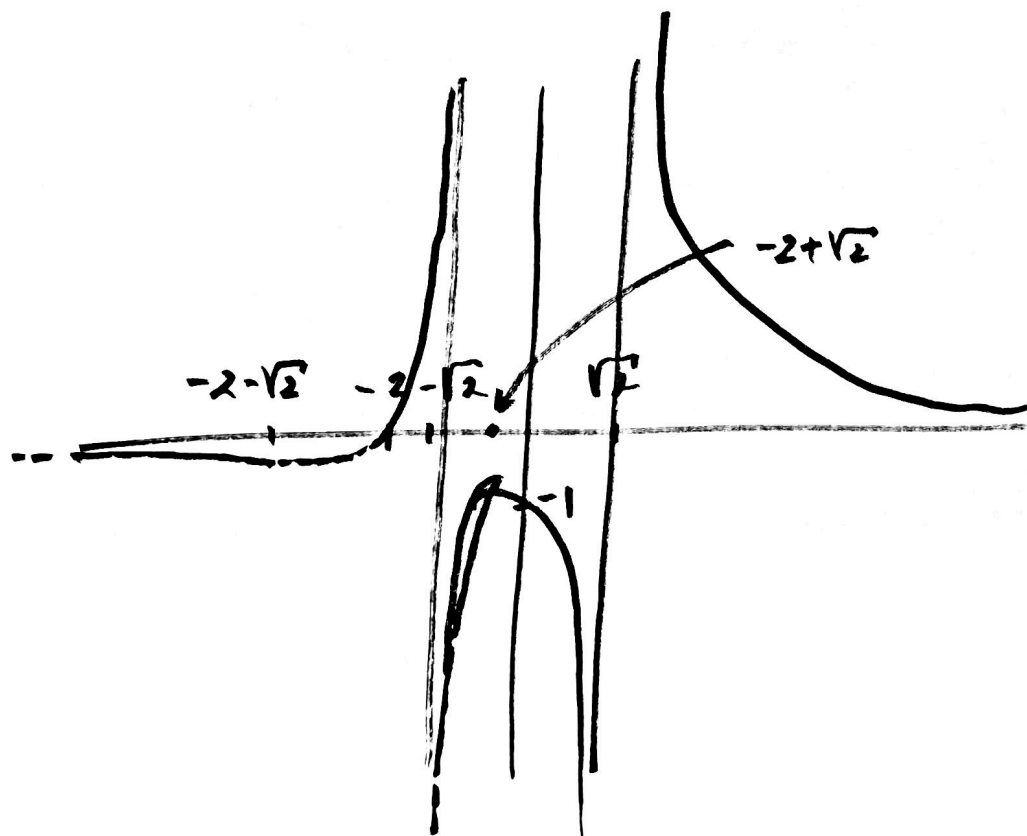


Bunnpunkt : $(-2 - \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-2 - \sqrt{2}})$

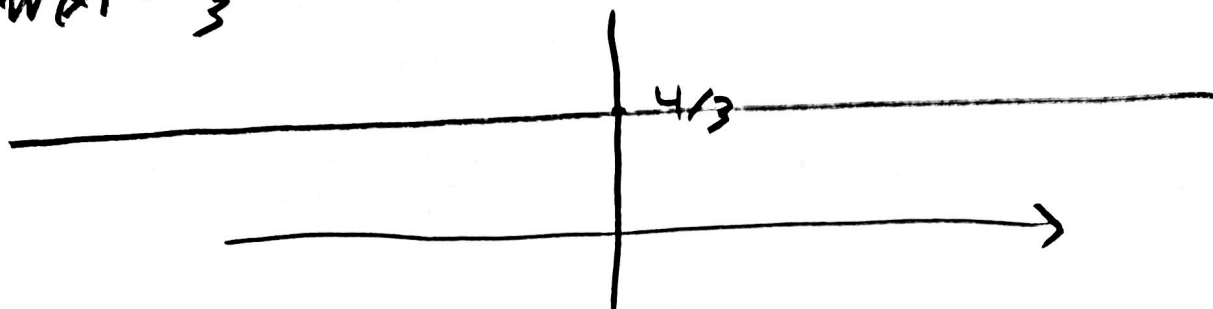
$(-2 - \sqrt{2}, \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{4(1 + \sqrt{2})})$

Topfpunkt : $(-2 + \sqrt{2}, \frac{+\sqrt{2}}{4(1 - \sqrt{2})})$

$N(x)$ has nullpunkt : $x = -2$.



$$|2w(x)| = \frac{4}{3}$$



$w(x)$ er sin egen horisontale

asymptote: $y = \frac{4}{3}$

$w(x)$ stiger i \mathbb{R} (men stiger ikke)
synker i \mathbb{R} ekte

alle punkt på grafer $(x, \frac{4}{3})$
er både topp og bunnpunkt.

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(x) &= \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 4} \\
 &= \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 1)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x+2} \quad (\text{og } x \neq 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

polynom divisjon:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(x) &= \frac{(x+2)(x-2) + 4 + 1}{x+2} \\
 &= (x-2) + \frac{5}{x+2} \quad x \neq 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Vertikal asymptote $x = -2$
(ikke $x = 2$!)

Skrå asymptote $y = x - 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'(x) &= 1 - \frac{5}{(x+2)^2} \\
 &= \frac{(x+2)^2 - 5}{(x+2)^2} \quad \left(= \frac{x^2 + 4x - 1}{(x+2)^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{(x+2+\sqrt{5})(x+2-\sqrt{5})}{(x+2)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Så $y'(x) < 0$ for $x \in \langle -2 - \sqrt{5}, -2 \rangle$
 $\cup \langle -2, -2 + \sqrt{5} \rangle$

ellers er $y'(x) > 0$.

$\gamma(x)$ vokser i $\langle -\infty, -2-\sqrt{5} \rangle$
— $\langle -2+\sqrt{5}, \infty \rangle$

$\gamma(x)$ avtar i $\langle -2, -\sqrt{5}, -2 \rangle$
— $\langle -2, -2+\sqrt{5} \rangle$.

$\gamma'(x) = 0$ for $x = -2 + \sqrt{5}$
og $x = -2 - \sqrt{5}$

Toppunkt i $(-2 - \sqrt{5}, \gamma(-2 - \sqrt{5}))$

$(-2 - \sqrt{5}, -4 - 2\sqrt{5})$

Bunnpunkt i $(-2 + \sqrt{5}, -4 + 2\sqrt{5})$

skisse

