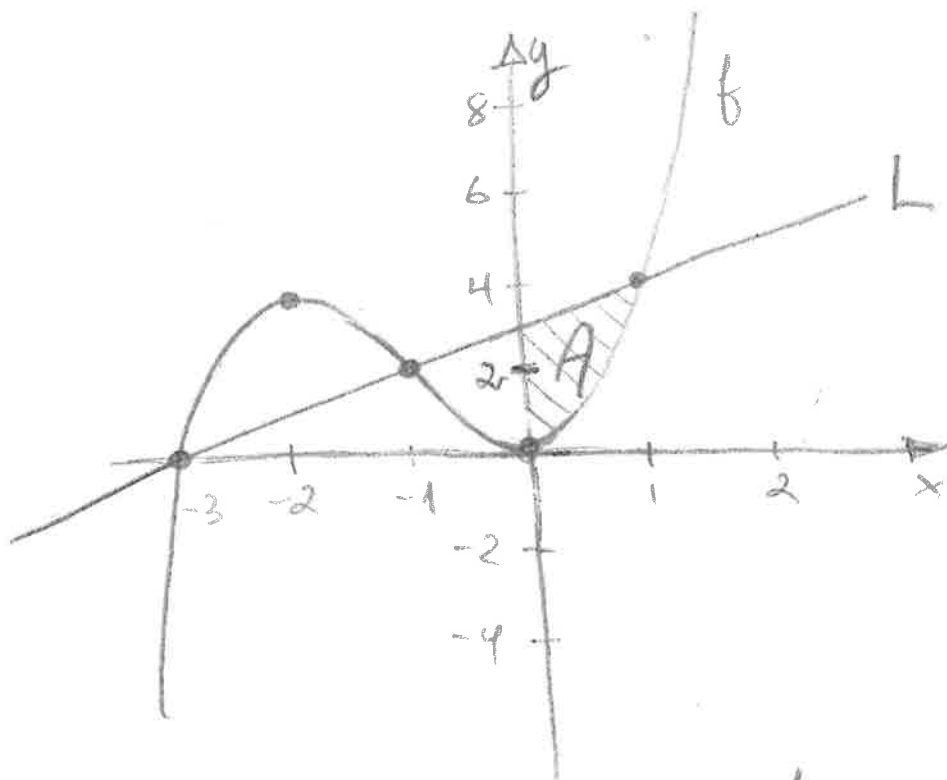
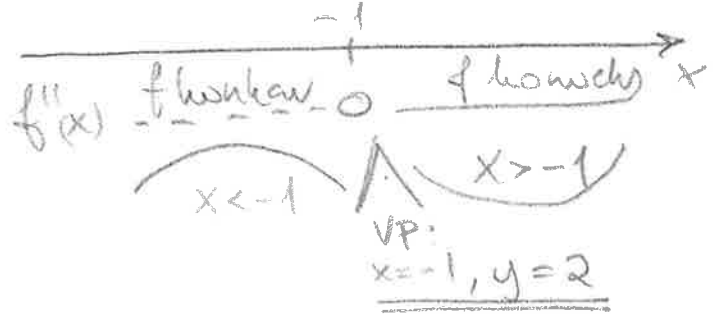




$$1c) f''(x) = 6x + 6 = 6(x+1)$$



Areal A avgränsat av  $f$  och linja  $L$ , när  $x \geq 0$ :

$$A = \int_0^1 L dx - \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$d) A = \int_0^1 (x+3) dx - \int_0^1 (x^3 + 3x^2) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x \right]_0^1 - \left[ \frac{1}{4}x^4 + x^3 \right]_0^1$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} + 3 \right) - 0 - \left( \frac{1}{4} + 1 - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 3 - \frac{1}{4} - 1 = 2 + \frac{1}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{9}{4} = 2,25}}$$

N<sub>0</sub>2  $g(x) = f(x) \cdot e^x = (x^3 + 3x^2)e^x$

a) NB!  $e^x > 0$  så  $g$  og  $f$  har  samme  fortegnsskema med nullpit.   $x = -3$  og  $x = 0$  ,

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= (x^3 + 3x^2)' e^x + (x^3 + 3x^2) \cdot (e^x)' \\ &= (3x^2 + 6x)e^x + (x^3 + 3x^2)e^x \\ &= (3x^2 + 6x + x^3 + 3x^2)e^x = (x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x)e^x \\ &= \underline{\underline{x(x^2 + 6x + 6)e^x}} \quad \text{NB! } x^2 + 6x + 6 \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \end{aligned}$$

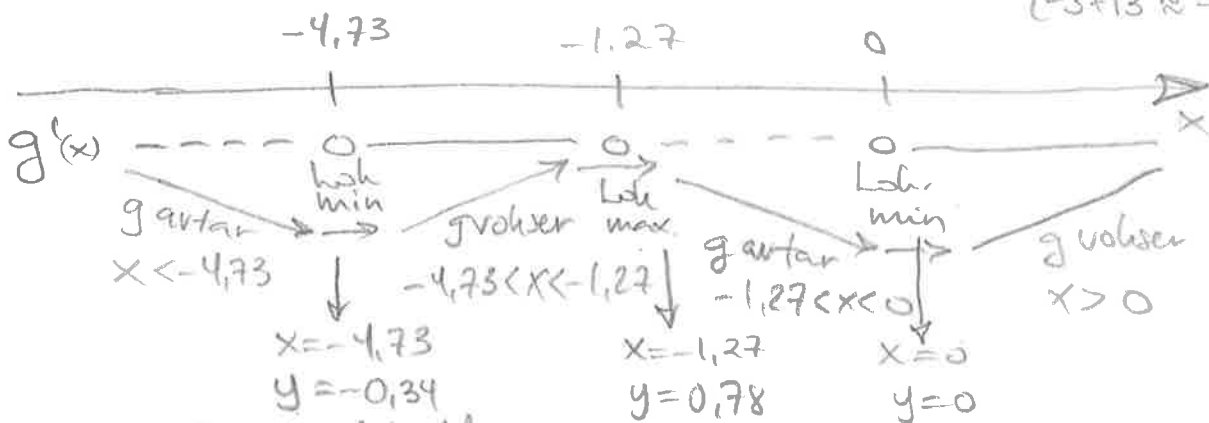
$$g'(x) \approx x(x + 4.73)(x + 1.27)e^x$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 24}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = -3 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$x = \begin{cases} -3 - \sqrt{3} \approx -4.73 \\ -3 + \sqrt{3} \approx -1.27 \end{cases}$$

Fortegnsskæfter  $g'(x)$ :



Også globalt min, ser vi fra grafblissen

b)  $\int g(x) dx = G(x)$  hvis  $G'(x) = g(x)$

$$G'(x) = (x^3 \cdot e^x)' = 3x^2 \cdot e^x + x^3 \cdot e^x = (3x^2 + x^3)e^x = \underline{\underline{g(x)}}$$

Arealitet  $A$  av området avgrenset av grafen til  $g$  og  $x$ -aksen:

$$A = \int_{-3}^0 g(x) dx = [G(x)]_{-3}^0 = G(0) - G(-3)$$

$$= 0^3 \cdot e^0 - (-3)^3 e^{-3} = 0 + 27e^{-3} = \frac{27}{e^3} \approx 1.34$$

N<sup>o</sup> 3

a) Mananne:  $r = 0,03$  p.a.,  $n = \begin{cases} 2 \\ 4 \end{cases}$ ,  $K_0 = 40000$

sluttverdi:  $K_2 = 40000 \cdot 1,03^2 = \underline{\underline{42436}}$ ,  $K_4 = \underline{\underline{45020}}$

Ola's bil:  $B_0 = 40000$ ,  $B_n = B_0 (1-p)^n$   
der  $n = 4$ , og  $p = 0,15$  årlig

$$B_4 = 40000 \cdot (1-0,15)^4 = 40000 \cdot 0,85^4 = \underline{\underline{20880}}$$

Kari's sparing:  $10000(1+r)^2 + 20000(1+r) = 40000 \quad | :10000$

der  $(1+r)^2 + 2(1+r) - 4 = 0$  Andregradslikning

$$1+r = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+16}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

der  $x = 1+r$   
 $\begin{cases} -1+\sqrt{5} < 0 \\ \text{uaktuelt} \\ -1+\sqrt{5} \text{ ok} \end{cases}$

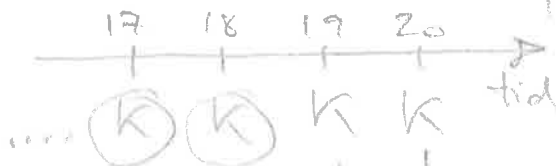
Altså:  $r = -1 + \sqrt{5} - 1 = \sqrt{5} - 2 \approx 0,2361$

$r = 23,61\%$

b) Lån  $K_0 = 3000000$ ,  $r = 0,03$  p.a.,  $n = 20$

Årlig betaling:  $K = 3000000 \frac{0,03 \cdot 1,03^{20}}{1,03^{20} - 1} = \underline{\underline{201647,12}}$

Renten økes til 4% p.a. etter 18. betaling



Restgjeld etter den 18. betalingen:

$$R = \frac{K}{1,03} + \frac{K}{1,03^2}$$

$$R = 385845,65$$

Låneformel med

$$K_0 = R, n = 2, r = 0,04$$



Nytt årlig beløp:

$$C = 385845,65 \cdot \frac{0,04 \cdot 1,04^2}{1,04^2 - 1} = \underline{\underline{204573,85}}$$

Nº5 |  $h(x,y) = 1 + 4x + 4y - x^2y$

a) Partielle deriverte av

1. orden:  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 4 - 2xy$        $\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 4 - x^2$

2. orden:  $\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} = -2y$  (A)       $\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y \partial x} = -2x$  (B)

$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} = -2x$  (B)       $\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} = 0$  (C)

stasjonære pkt.  $\approx$

$4 - 2xy = 0 \rightarrow$   $\begin{cases} x = -2: 4 + 4y = 0 \rightarrow 4y = -4 \rightarrow y = -1 \\ x = 2: 4 - 4y = 0 \rightarrow 4 = 4y \rightarrow y = 1 \end{cases}$   
 $4 - x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 2$

Altså 2 st. pkt:  $(-2, -1)$  og  $(2, 1)$

NB!  $C = 0 \rightarrow A \cdot C = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = AC - B^2 = 0 - B^2 = -B^2 < 0$   
 Begge st. pkt. er Sadelpkt ( $-B^2 = -(4)^2 = -16$ )

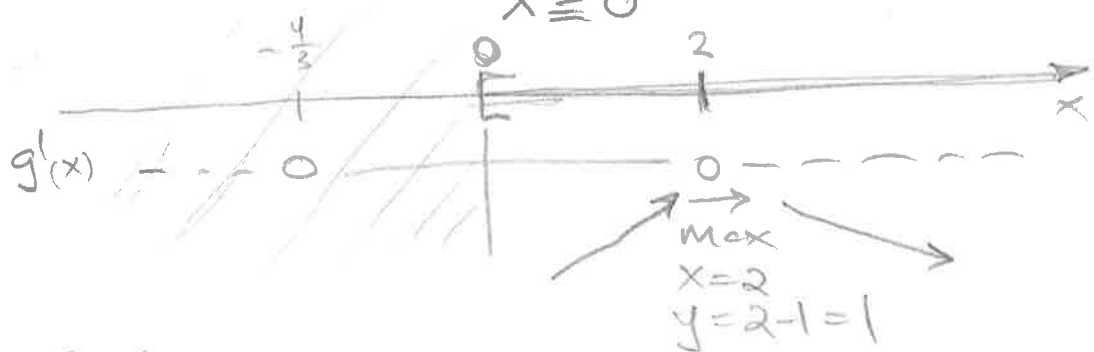
b) Bibringene  $y = x - 1$ ,  $x \geq 0$

$Z = h(x, x-1) = 1 + 4x + 4(x-1) - x^2(x-1)$

$Z = 1 + 4x + 4x - 4 - x^3 + x^2 = -x^3 + x^2 + 8x - 3 = g(x)$

Søker max for  $h$  via max for  $g$ :

$g'(x) = -3x^2 + 2x + 8 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 96}}{-6} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$



Altså, max for  $h$  under bibringene:

$Z = h(2, 1) = 1 + 8 + 4 - 4 \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{9}}$