

①

$$y = x^2 + 3x + 4$$

TANGENT I PUNKTEN  $x=a$ :

$$P(x;a) = y(a) + y'(a) \cdot (x-a)$$

(TAYLORUTV.)

$$y'(x) = 2x + 3$$

$$P(x;a) = a^2 + 3a + 4 + (2a + 3)(x-a)$$

SÖK  $a$  S.A.  $P(0;a) = 0$  (TANGENTEN GÅR GENOM ORIGO).

$$P(0;a) = a^2 + 3a + 4 - 2a^2 - 3a = -a^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm 2$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 4 + 6 + 4 = 14$$

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow y = 4 - 6 + 4 = 2$$

SVAR:  $(2, 14)$  och  $(-2, 2)$  (GUL:  $(3, 30)$  och  $(-3, 6)$ )

③

TEMP. INNE:  $a$  TEMP UTE:  $b$  TERMOMETERNS TEMP:  $x(t)$ GIVET:  $b = 5$ ,  $x(1) = 15$ ,  $x(2) = 10$ ,  $x'(t) = k \cdot (b - x(t))$ 

$$x' + kx = kb \Rightarrow e^{kt} x' + e^{kt} kx = e^{kt} kb$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (e^{kt} \cdot x) = k \frac{d}{dt} (b e^{kt}) \Rightarrow e^{kt} \cdot x = b e^{kt} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = b + c e^{-kt}}$$

$$x(1) = 5 + c e^{-k \cdot 1} = 15 \Rightarrow c = 10 \cdot e^{-k}$$

$$x(2) = 5 + c e^{-k \cdot 2} = 10 \Rightarrow c = 5 \cdot e^{-2k}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c = 10 \cdot e^{-k} \\ c = 5 \cdot e^{-2k} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 2 = e^{-k}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 10 \cdot 2 = 20$$

$$a = x(0) = 5 + c = 25$$

SVAR:  $25^\circ\text{C}$ (GUL:  $30^\circ\text{C}$ )

2.) a)  $f(x) = \ln x$

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

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

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

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

$$= 0 + 1 \cdot (x-1) + \frac{-1}{2} \cdot (x-1)^2 = (x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2$$

$$P(1.1) = 0.1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.1^2 = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{100} = \frac{20-1}{200} = \frac{19}{200}$$

SVAR:  $f(1.1) \approx 19/200$

b) RESTTERM:

$$E = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!} (x-1)^3$$

DÄR  $\xi$  MELLAN 1 OCH  $x$

OM  $x = 1.1$  SÅ  $\xi \geq 1$  OCH

$$E = \frac{2}{\xi^3 \cdot 3!} \cdot 0.1^3 \leq \frac{2}{1 \cdot 3!} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} < \frac{1}{1000}$$

VILKET SKULLE VISAS.

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