

-1/B - i goals

IV: calculus

Calculus: (3) 12/10/16

$$f(x) = c \sin^p(x) + a x^p + b \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = p \quad a + b = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = c \cdot 0^p + 0 + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$f'(x) = -p x^{p-1} \sin^p(x) \cos(x) + p a x^{p-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = \frac{-p x^p \sin^p(x) \cos(x) + p a x^p}{x} = p$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\boxed{V-1 \leq 4}$$

$$g = x^p - 1$$

$$g' = p x^{p-1}$$

$$(p x) (-p x) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{p}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{p} - 1 = -\frac{p-1}{p}$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{p x - 1} \quad (p a, 4) \quad (-0 a, -1 p)$$

$$f(a) = \frac{-p}{p(a) - 1} = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$m_{AB} = \frac{-1 - 4}{p} = -\frac{5}{p} \quad f(b) = \frac{a}{p b - 1} = \frac{4}{p b - 1}$$

$$g + 1 p = g(x + \frac{1}{p}) \quad f'(x) = \frac{-p a}{(p x - 1)^2} \Rightarrow a = (p b - 1)(p b - 1) = 1 a = -p$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{p} - 9 \quad f'(b) = \frac{-p a}{(p b - 1)^2} = -\frac{5}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{(4/p - 9)(p b - 1)}{(p b - 1)^2} = -\frac{5}{p} \Rightarrow \beta = 1$$

$$g = \frac{x+a}{ax+1}$$

$$y = p x + b$$

$$g(1) = 1$$

$$p + b = 1$$

$$b = -1$$

$$a - b = \frac{-1}{p} + 1 = \frac{p-1}{p}$$

$$g' = \frac{1-a}{(ax+1)^2} = p \Rightarrow \frac{1-a}{a+1} = p \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{p}{p} \sin x \quad f(x) = \sin x + \frac{c \cos x}{p} \quad (0, \pi)$$

$$g(x) = f(x)$$

$$\frac{p}{p} \sin x = \sin x + \frac{c \cos x}{p}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{\sin x}{p} = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x \cos x = \frac{c \cos x}{p}$$

$$\frac{p}{2} - \frac{p}{2} = \frac{p}{2} (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \boxed{x = -\frac{p}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$f(x) = px^2 - 4qx - 11x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = 2qx - 4q - 11 = 0$$

$$x = -1/p$$

$$f(-1) = -p - 4q + 11 + 1 = 1$$

$$f(p) = 1p - 4p - 11p + 1 = -19$$

$$MAB = \frac{-p}{p} = -1$$

$$4qx - 4q - 11 = -9$$

$$4qx - 4q - 11 = 0$$

$$= 1 \text{ (korrekt)}$$

$$g = kx^2 + (k+1)x^2$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(k+1)}{2k} < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & 0 & \\ \hline - & - & + \end{array}$$

Wachstum

$$k < -1, k > 0$$

$$\frac{-(k+1)^2}{4k^2} + \frac{(k+1)^2}{4k^2} = \frac{p(k+1)^2}{4k^2} > 0, k > -1$$

$$/ \text{ (korrekt)}$$

$$g = x^2 + ax + bx - 1$$

$$g = a - b - p = -\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow a - b = p$$

$$g' = 2x + a + b = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{a+b}{2}$$

~~$$g'' = 2 > 0$$~~

$$2x + a + b = 0$$

$$2(-\frac{a+b}{2}) + a + b = 0$$

$$a = p$$

$$b = 1$$

$$\frac{a}{b} > p$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + bx + c = x^2 + ax^2 + \varepsilon$$

$$f(0) = \varepsilon = c$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + a + b = 0$$

$$f(-\frac{a}{2}) = -\frac{1}{4}a^2 + \frac{\varepsilon a}{2} + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$a = p$$

$$x(2x + p) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{p}{2}, x_{\min} = -\frac{p}{2} = -\frac{p(1-p)}{2} \leq p$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x^2 + c$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 4x = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 2 - 4 < 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad (1,0)$$

$$g = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & - & 0 & + \\ \hline f'' & - & + & - \\ \hline f' & + & - & + \end{array}$$

$$g = 0$$

$$g = 0 \Rightarrow MAB = 0$$