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$$f(2) = 1$$

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

$$f(x) = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} dx = \left[\frac{1}{(-1)} x^{-1} \right] = -x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{x} + C$$

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

$$\Rightarrow C = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{x} \quad \cancel{\frac{3 \cdot 2}{2x}}$$
$$= \frac{3 \cdot 2}{2} - \frac{1 \cdot 2}{x} = \underline{\underline{3 - \frac{2}{x}}}$$

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$$f(x) = ax + 3, \quad F(2) = 9, \quad F(4) = 27$$
$$F(3) = ?$$

$$F(x) = \int ax + 3 dx = \left[\frac{a}{2} x^2 + 3x + C \right]$$

$$F(2) = \frac{a}{2} \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2 + C = 9$$

$$F(4) = \frac{a}{2} \cdot (4)^2 + 3 \cdot 4 + C = 27$$

• Vi får nu ett ekvationssystem



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$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \int 2a+6+C=9 \Rightarrow C=9-2a-6 \quad (1) ; (2) \\ (2) \int 8a+12+C=27 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8a+12+(9-2a-6)=27$$

$$6a+15=27 \quad \cdot \text{f\u00f6rkortar med 3.}$$

$$2a+5=9$$

$$2a=4 \Rightarrow a=2$$

$$\text{- Vi f\u00e5r d\u00e5: } C=9-2 \cdot 2-6=9-4-6=-1 \quad (a)$$

$$\text{SVAR: } F(x) = \frac{2}{2}x^2 + 3x - 1 \quad (\text{med } a=2 \text{ \u2013 } C=-1)$$

$$\text{SVAR: } F(3) = 3^2 + 3 \cdot 3 - 1 = 9 + 9 - 1 = 18 - 1 = \underline{\underline{17}}$$

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A: FALSKT

Ex) $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 3$ (polynomfunktion av grad 3)

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 3x + C \quad (\text{av 4:e graden})$$

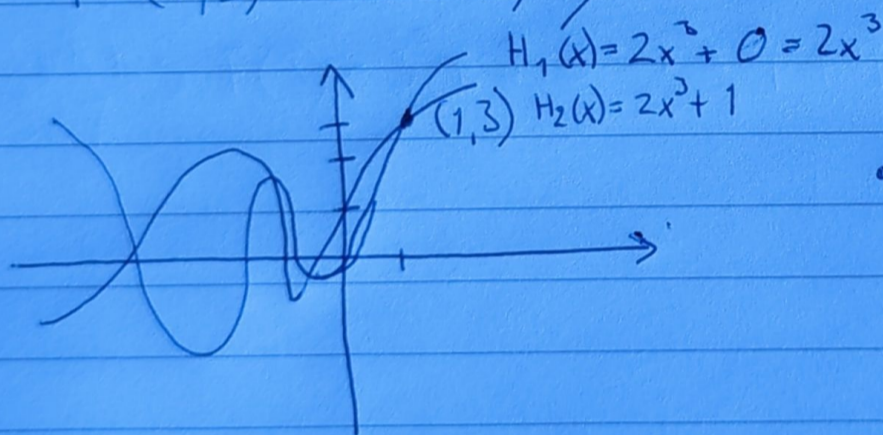
B: FALSKT

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx \quad (f'(x))' = f''(x) \neq F(x)$$

C: SANT

$$h(x) = 6x^2, \quad H(x) = \int 6x^2 dx = 6 \int x^2 dx = 6 \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + C \right]$$
$$= 2x^3 + C$$

$P: (1, 3) \Rightarrow x=1, y=3$



• Vi kan variera värdet på C.

D: SANT

$$g'(x) = 2x, \quad g(x) = \int 2x dx = 2 \int x dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + C \right] = x^2 + C$$

$$G_1(x) = \int g(x) dx = \int x^2 + C dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_1 x + C_2 \right]$$

$G(x) = \frac{x^3}{3}$ om $C_1 = C_2 = 0$, vilket är en möjlighet