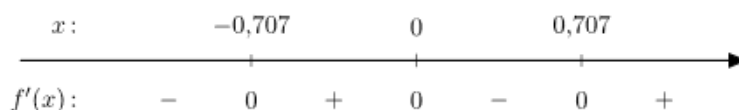


Facitliste – opgaver 9

Opg. 901

- a. $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 2x$
b. $x = -0,7$ og $x = 0,7$
c.



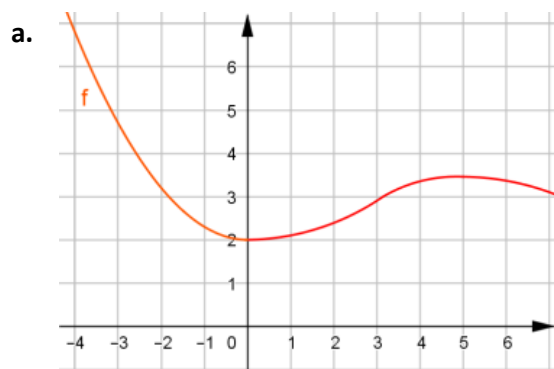
er aftagende i intervallerne $]-\infty ; -0,7]$ og $[0 ; 0,7]$
er voksende i intervallerne $[-0,7 ; 0]$ og $[0,7 ; \infty[$

- d. Lokalt maksimum: $(0,0)$
Lokale minima: $(-0,7; -0,25)$ og $(0,7; -0,25)$

Opg. 902

- a. Nej

Opg. 903



Opg. 904

- a. f er aftagende i intervallet $]-\infty ; 1]$
 f er voksende i intervallet $[1 ; \infty[$
Lokalt minimum: $(1, -1)$

Opg. 905

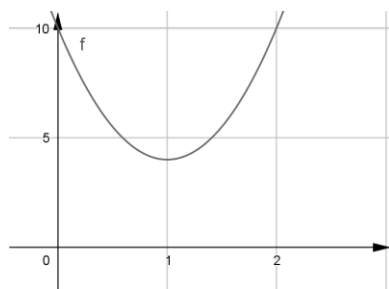
- a. er voksende i intervallet $[0 ; \infty[$
- b. er voksende i intervallet $]-\infty ; \infty[$
- c. er aftagende i intervallet $]-\infty ; \infty[$
- d. er voksende i intervallerne $]-\infty ; -1]$ og $[1 ; \infty[$
er aftagende i intervallet $[-1 ; 1]$

Opg. 906

- a. er aftagende i intervallet $]-\infty ; 1]$
er voksende i intervallet $[1 ; \infty[$

Lokalt minimum: $(1, 4)$

b.



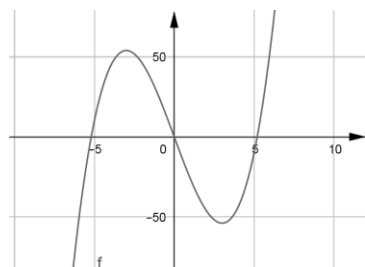
Opg. 907

- a. er voksende i intervallerne $]-\infty ; -3]$ og $[3 ; \infty[$
er aftagende i intervallet $[-3 ; 3]$

Lokalt maksimum: $(-3, 54)$

Lokalt minimum: $(3, -54)$

b.

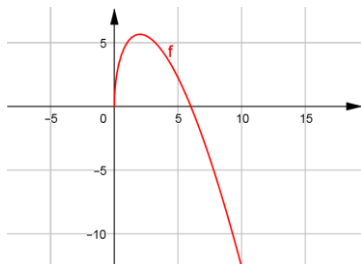


Opg. 908

- a. er voksende i intervallet $]0 ; 2]$
er aftagende i intervallet $[2 ; \infty[$

Lokalt maksimum: $(2; 5,7)$

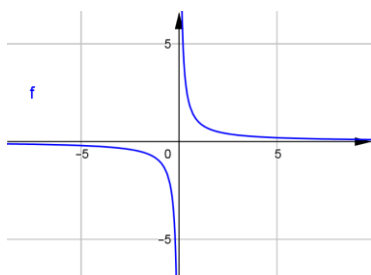
b.



Opg. 909

- a. $f(x)$ er aftagende i intervallet $] -\infty ; \infty[$, $x \neq 0$

b.



Opg. 910

- a. er aftagende i intervallet $] -\infty ; 0]$
er voksende i intervallet $[0 ; \infty[$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x}{(x^2 + 2)^2}$$

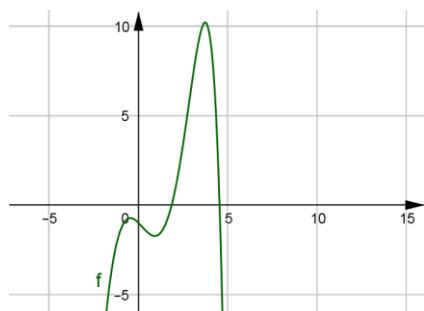
Opg. 911

- a. er voksende i intervallerne $]-\infty ; -0,46]$ og $[0,91 ; 3,73[$
er aftagende i intervallerne $]-0,46 ; 0,91]$ og $[3,73 ; \infty[$

Lokale maksima: $(-0,46; -0,73)$ og $(3,71; 10,22)$

Lokalt minimum: $(0,91; -1,73)$

b.



Opg. 912

- a. er aftagende i intervallet $]-\infty ; 0,69]$
er voksende i intervallet $[0,69 ; \infty[$

Lokalt minimum: $(0,69; 0,61)$

b.

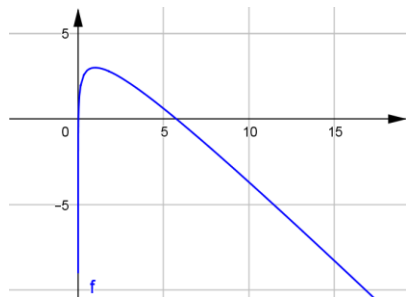


Opg. 913

- a. er voksende i intervallet $[0 ; 1]$
er aftagende i intervallet $[1 ; \infty[$

Lokalt maksimum: $(1,3)$

b.

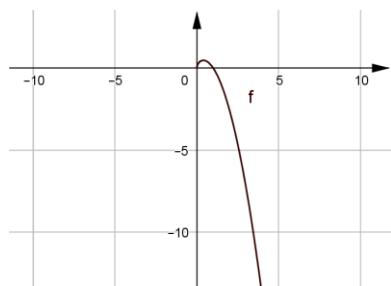


Opg. 914

- a. er voksende i intervallet $[0 ; 0,4]$
er aftagende i intervallet $[0,4 ; \infty[$

Lokalt maksimum: $(0,4;0,47)$

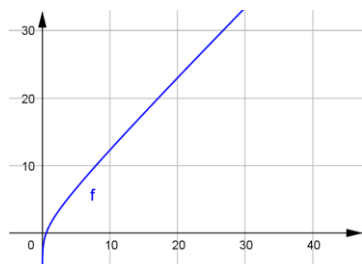
b.



Opg. 915

- a. er voksende i intervallet $]0; \infty[$
Ingen maksima/minima

b.

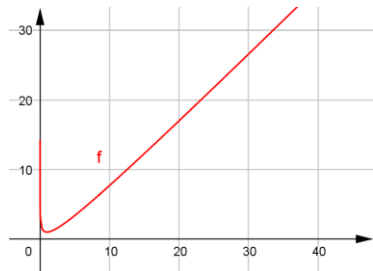


Opg. 916

- a. er aftagende i intervallet $[0 ; 1]$
er voksende i intervallet $[1 ; \infty[$

Lokalt minimum: $(1,1)$

b.



Opg. 917

- a. er aftagende i intervallet $]-\infty; \infty[, x \neq 1$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2} \quad \text{Ingen løsninger til } f'(x) = 0$$

- b. er voksende i intervallet $]-\infty; \infty[, x \neq 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2} \quad \text{Ingen løsninger til } f'(x) = 0$$

- c. er voksende i intervallet $]-\infty; \infty[$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \left(\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right)^2} \quad \text{Ingen løsninger til } f'(x) = 0$$

- d. er aftagende i intervallet $]-\infty; \infty[, x \neq 1$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2} \quad \text{Ingen løsninger til } f'(x) = 0$$

- e. er voksende i intervallet $]-\infty ; 1]$
er aftagende i intervallet $[1 ; \infty[$

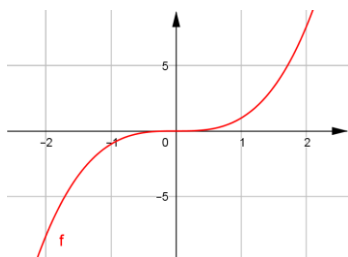
$$f'(x) = (2 - 2x) \cdot e^{-x} \quad f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

- f. er voksende i intervallet $]-\infty ; e]$
er aftagende i intervallet $[e ; \infty[$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\ln(x)}{x^2} \quad f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = e$$

Opg. 918

a.



Da $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$ og funktionen er voksende på begge sider af $x = 0$ må funktionen have en vandret vendetangent i $x = 0$

b. $y = 0$

Opg. 919

b. $x = -0,58$ og $x = 0,58$

c. Lokalt maksimum: $(-0,58; 0,39)$

Lokalt minimum: $(0,58; -0,39)$

Opg. 920

a. $f'(x) = 2x - 5$

b. 3

c. Ja ($y = -0,25$)

Opg. 921

a. 1 vandret tangent

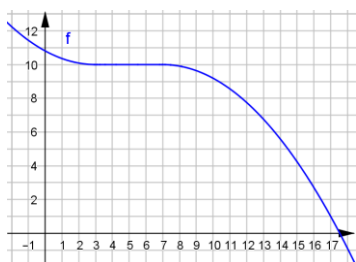
b. $y = 3,2$

c. 3 vandrette tangenter

d. $y = -0,25$ og $y = 0$

Opg. 922

a.



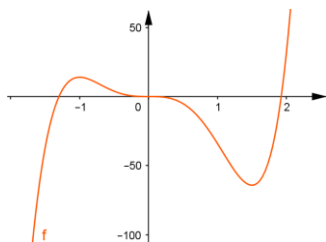
Opg. 923

- a. er voksende i intervallerne $]-\infty ; -1]$ og $[1,5 ; \infty[$
er aftagende i intervallerne $[-1 ; 0]$ og $[0 ; 1,5]$

Vandrette tangenter: $y = 14$, $y = 0$, $y = -64,12$

b. $y = 0$

c.



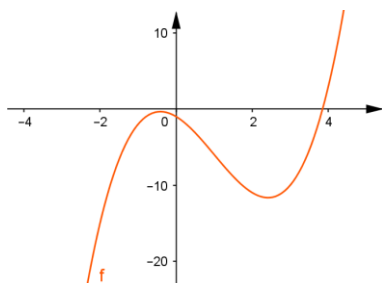
Opg. 924

- a. er voksende i intervallerne $]-\infty ; -0,41]$ og $[2,41 ; \infty[$
er aftagende i intervallet $[-0,41 ; 2,41]$

Vandrette tangenter: $y = -0,34$, $y = -11,66$

b. Ingen

c.



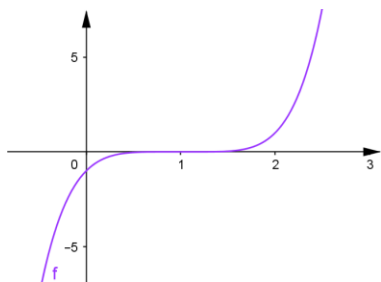
Opg. 925

- a. er voksende i intervallerne $]-\infty ; 1]$ og $[1 ; \infty[$

Vandret tangent: $y = 0$

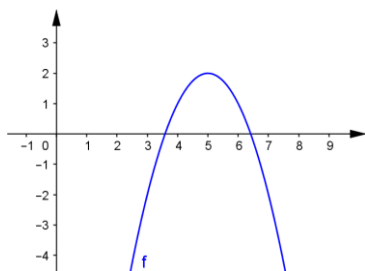
- b. $y = 0$

c.



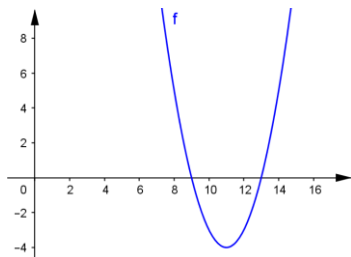
Opg. 926

a.



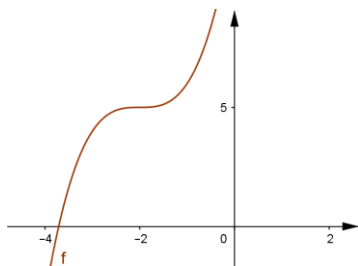
Opg. 927

a.



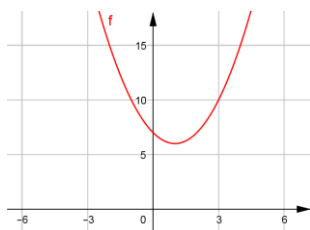
Opg. 928

a.



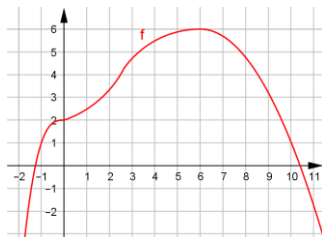
Opg. 930

a.



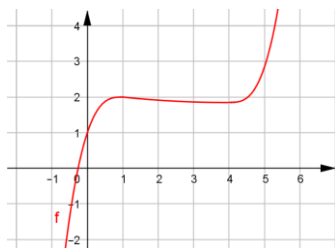
Opg. 931

a.



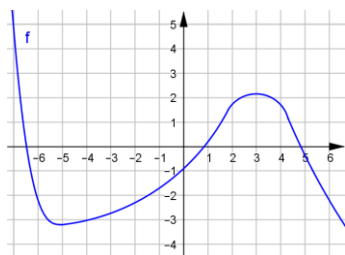
Opg. 932

a.



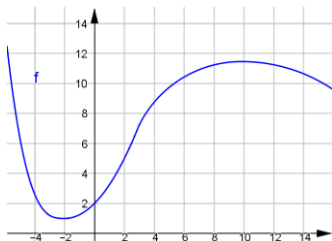
Opg. 933

a.



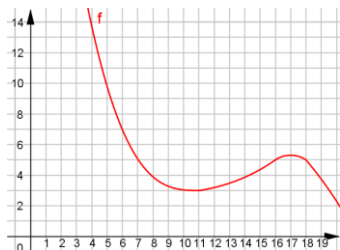
Opg. 934

a.



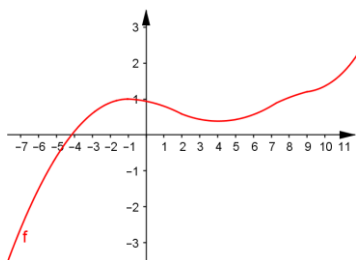
Opg. 935

a.



Opg. 936

a.



Opg. 937

- a. A er grafen for $f'(x)$, B er grafen for $f(x)$
- b. C er grafen for $f(x)$, D er grafen for $f'(x)$
- c. P er grafen for $f(x)$, Q er grafen for $f'(x)$
- d. M er grafen for $f'(x)$, N er grafen for $f(x)$
- e. R er grafen for $f(x)$, S er grafen for $f'(x)$
- f. A er grafen for $f(x)$, B er grafen for $f'(x)$

Opg. 938

- a. $h(x) = \frac{100}{\pi \cdot x^2}$
- b. $O(x) = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot x \cdot (h + x)$
- c. $x = 2,5$, $h = 5$

Opg. 939

- a. $Pris_{Kasse} = 0,04(2x^2 + 4x^2 + 2 \cdot 2x \cdot h + 2 \cdot x \cdot h) = 0,24(x^2 + xh)$
 $V_{Kasse} = 2 \cdot h \cdot x^2$
- b. $V_{Kasse} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{625}{x} - x \right) \cdot x^2$
- c. 14,43

Opg. 940

- a. $x = 250/\pi$ m $\approx 79,6$ m , $y = 0$ m

Opg. 941

- a. 2,24m og 1,12m

Opg. 942

- a. 3m og 2m

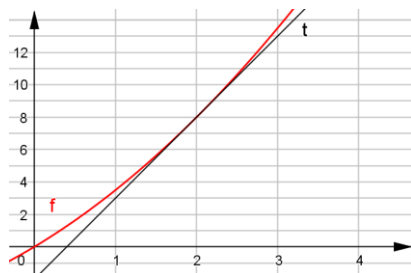
Opg. 943

a. $x = 15,7$

Opg. 944

a. $y = 5x - 2$

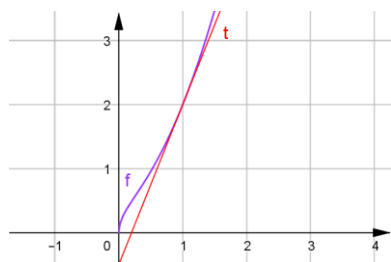
b.



Opg. 945

a. $y = 2,5x - 0,5$

b.



Opg. 946

a. $y = 2x + 6$

Opg. 947

a. $y = -2x + 7$

b. $y = x - 8$

c. $y = 8x + 12$

Opg. 948

a. $f(x) = 5x - 9$

Opg. 949

a. $g(x) = -2x + 20$

Opg. 950

a. $H(t) = 2t + 210$

Opg. 951

a. $f(x) = e^{k \cdot x} \cdot c$

b. $f(x) = e^{5x} \cdot 9$

Opg. 952

a. $115 / \text{time}$

b. $230 / \text{time}$

c. Eksponentiel vækst

d. $N(t) = e^{0,023t} + 1000$