

Lösningsförslag
2018-03-12

1.

a)

$$\begin{aligned} VL &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2x)) = \left[\begin{array}{l} 1 = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x \\ \cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2}((\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) - (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) = \frac{1}{2}(2 \sin^2 x) = \sin^2 x = HL \end{aligned}$$

vssv

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2x) &= 2 \sin x \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2 \sin x \Leftrightarrow (1 - \sin^2 x) - \sin^2 x = 2 \sin x \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow 1 - 2 \sin^2 x = 2 \sin x \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x + \sin x - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin x + \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ eller } \left(\sin x = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < -1, \text{ OBS! } -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right) + 2\pi \cdot n \\ \text{eller} \\ x = \pi - \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right) + 2\pi \cdot n \end{array} \right. , \text{ där } n \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Svar: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right) + 2\pi \cdot n \\ \text{eller} \\ x = \pi - \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right) + 2\pi \cdot n \end{array} \right. , \text{ där } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

2.

a)

$$\begin{aligned} 10 e^{\frac{5\pi i}{2}} &= 10 \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right) \right) = 10 \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{4\pi + \pi}{2}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{4\pi + \pi}{2}\right) \right) = \\ &= 10 \cdot \left(\cos\left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = 10 \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \\ &= 10 \cdot (0 + i \cdot 1) = 10 \cdot i \end{aligned}$$

Svar: $10 e^{\frac{5\pi i}{2}} = 10 \cdot i$

b)

$$-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i = \left[\begin{array}{l} r = |-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{2})^2 + (-\sqrt{2})^2} = 2 \\ \phi = \arg(-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i) = \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{array} \right] = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{5\pi i}{4}}$$

Svar: $-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{5\pi i}{4}}$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{z^2} &= [z = 3 + 4i] = \frac{1}{(3 + 4i)^2} = \frac{1}{(9 + 24i + 16i^2)} = \frac{1}{(9 + 24i - 16)} = \frac{1}{(24i - 7)} = \\ &= \frac{1 \cdot (24i + 7)}{(24i - 7) \cdot (24i + 7)} = \frac{24i + 7}{24^2 i^2 - 7^2} = \frac{24i + 7}{-24^2 - 7^2} = -\frac{7}{625} + \left(-\frac{24}{625}\right) \cdot i \end{aligned}$$

Svar: $\frac{1}{z^2} = -\frac{7}{625} + \left(-\frac{24}{625}\right) \cdot i$ då $z = 3 + 4i$

3.

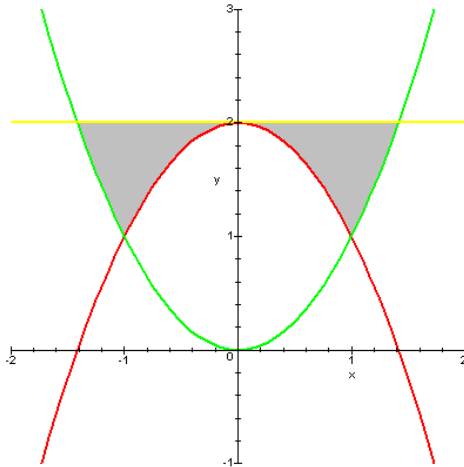
a)

Vi söker först respektive **x-koordinater** för respektive skärningspunkter

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ y = 2 - x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 = 2 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \text{ eller } x = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \text{ eller } x = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2 - x^2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2 - x^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \cdot \left(\int_0^1 (2 - (2 - x^2)) dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - x^2) dx \right) = \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - x^2) dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

Svar för del a:

$$A = 2 \cdot \left(\int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - x^2) dx \right)$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \cdot \left(\int_0^1 (x^2) dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - x^2) dx \right) = 2 \cdot \left(\left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 + \left[2x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_1^{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{3} - 0 \right) + \left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{2})^3 \right) - \left(2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} + 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{5}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-4 + 6\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2}) = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-4 + 4\sqrt{2}) = \frac{8}{3} \cdot (\sqrt{2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

Svar för del b :

$$A = \frac{8(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{3} \text{ a.e.}$$

4.

$$z = \frac{1}{1+ai} + \frac{1}{1+2i} = \frac{1 \cdot (1-ai)}{(1+ai) \cdot (1-ai)} + \frac{1 \cdot (1-2i)}{(1+2i) \cdot (1-2i)} = \dots = \frac{(1-ai)}{(1+a^2)} + \frac{(1-2i)}{5} =$$
$$= \frac{5 \cdot (1-ai) + (1-2i) \cdot (1+a^2)}{5 \cdot (1+a^2)} = \frac{5 - 5 \cdot a \cdot i + 1 + a^2 - 2i - 2a^2 \cdot i}{5 \cdot (1+a^2)} = \frac{5+1+a^2}{5 \cdot (1+a^2)} + i \cdot \frac{-5 \cdot a - 2 - 2a^2}{5 \cdot (1+a^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{6+a^2}{5 \cdot (1+a^2)} \quad \text{och} \quad \operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{-5 \cdot a - 2 - 2a^2}{5 \cdot (1+a^2)}, \quad z \text{ blir reellt om } \operatorname{Im}(z) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-5 \cdot a - 2 - 2a^2}{5 \cdot (1+a^2)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -5 \cdot a - 2 - 2a^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 + \frac{5}{2}a + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(a + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{16} + \frac{16}{16} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(a + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(a + \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{4}\right)\left(a + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(a + \frac{1}{2}\right)(a+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad \text{eller} \quad a + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{eller} \quad a = -2$$

- $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ ger $z = \operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{6 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{5 \cdot \left(1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right)} = \dots = 1$

- För $a = -2$ ger $z = \operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{6 + (-2)^2}{5 \cdot (1 + (-2)^2)} = \dots = \frac{2}{5}$

Svar: $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ ger $z = 1$, $a = -2$ ger $z = \frac{2}{5}$.

5.

Vi börjar med att definiera absolutbeloppen $|x|$ och $|5 - 3x|$.

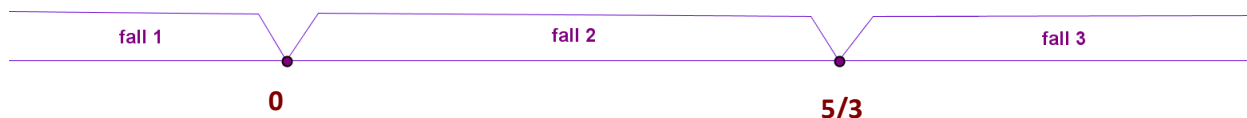
Def. ger följande

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{om } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{om } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

och

5

$$|5-3x| = \begin{cases} 5-3x & \text{om } 5-3x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \leq \frac{5}{3} \\ -(5-3x) & \text{om } 5-3x < 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$$



Fall 1: $x \leq 0$

$$|x| - |5-3x| + 3 \leq x \Leftrightarrow -x - (5-3x) + 3 \leq x \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow x \leq 2$$

Alltså $(x \leq 0$ **och** $x \leq 2) \Leftrightarrow x \leq 0 \Rightarrow$ lösningen för **fall 1** är $x \leq 0$.

Fall 2: $0 < x \leq \frac{5}{3}$

$$|x| - |5-3x| + 3 \leq x \Leftrightarrow x - (5-3x) + 3 \leq x \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow x \leq \frac{2}{3}$$

Alltså $\left(0 < x \leq \frac{5}{3}$ **och** $x \leq \frac{2}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow 0 < x \leq \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow$ lösningen för **fall 2** är $0 < x \leq \frac{2}{3}$.

Fall 3: $x > \frac{5}{3}$

$$|x| - |5-3x| + 3 \leq x \Leftrightarrow x + (5-3x) + 3 \leq x \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{8}{3}$$

Alltså $\left(x > \frac{5}{3}$ **och** $x \geq \frac{8}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{8}{3} \Rightarrow$ lösningen för **fall 3** är $x \geq \frac{8}{3}$.

Respektive fall ger lösningen till ekvationen:

$$\left(x \leq 0 \text{ eller } 0 < x \leq \frac{2}{3} \text{ eller } x \geq \frac{8}{3} \right) \Leftrightarrow \left(x \leq \frac{2}{3} \text{ eller } x \geq \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

Svar: $x \leq \frac{2}{3}$ eller $x \geq \frac{8}{3}$,alternativt svar: $x \in \left]-\infty, \frac{2}{3}\right] \cup \left[\frac{8}{3}, +\infty\right[$

6.

Vi vet att k är reellt \Rightarrow alla koefficienter i ekvationen är reella \Rightarrow om $z = 2 - i$ är en rot så är även konjugatet till $z = 2 - i$ alltså $z = 2 + i$ är en rot

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow (z - (2 - i)) \cdot (z - (2 + i)) = (z - 2 + i) \cdot (z - 2 - i) = ((z - 2) + i) \cdot ((z - 2) - i) = \\ &= [\text{konjugatregeln ger}] = z^2 - 4z + 4 - i^2 = z^2 - 4z + 5 \text{ är en faktor till} \\ &z^3 + 4z^2 + kz + 40. \end{aligned}$$

Ekvationen $z^3 + 4z^2 + kz + 40 = 0$ kan då skrivas som $(z^2 - 4z + 5) \cdot q(z) = 0$ där

$$q(z) = \frac{z^3 + 4z^2 + k \cdot z + 40}{(z^2 - 4z + 5)} = [\text{polynomdivision}] = z + 8 + \frac{z(27 + k)}{(z^2 - 4z + 5)}$$

$$\text{rest} = 0 \Rightarrow 27 + k = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = -27$$

för $k = -27$ blir $q(z) = z + 8$ som medför att ekvationen kan skrivas som

$$(z^2 - 4z + 5) \cdot (z + 8) = 0$$

vidare

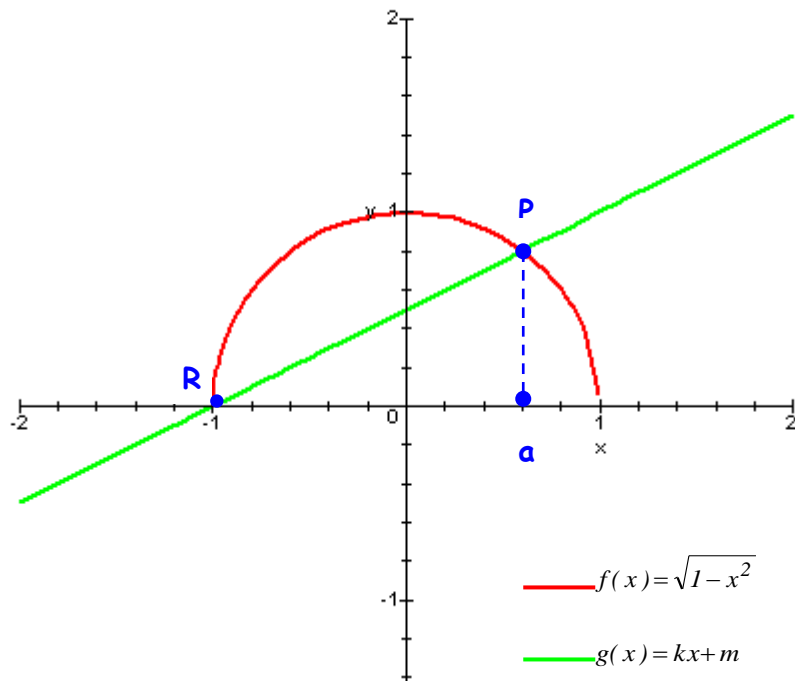
$$(z^2 - 4z + 5) \cdot (z + 8) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z^2 - 4z + 5) = 0 \text{ eller } (z + 8) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = 2 - i$$

eller $z = 2 + i$ eller $z = -8$.

Svar: $k = -27$, $z = 2 - i$, $z = 2 + i$, $z = -8$.

7.

7



Linjen $g(x) = kx+m$ går genom $P = (a, \sqrt{1-a^2})$ och $R = (-1, 0)$.

Linjens ekvation blir då $g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-a^2}}{a+1} \cdot x + \frac{\sqrt{1-a^2}}{a+1} \Leftrightarrow g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-a^2} \cdot (x+1)}{a+1}$

$$V_{kon} = \int_{-1}^a \pi g^2(x) dx = \int_{-1}^a \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-a^2} \cdot (x+1)}{a+1} \right)^2 dx = \pi \frac{(1-a^2)}{(a+1)^2} \int_{-1}^a (x+1)^2 dx = \dots =$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{3} (a^3 + a^2 - a - 1) \quad \text{alltså} \quad V_{kon} = -\frac{\pi}{3} (a^3 + a^2 - a - 1).$$

$$V'_{kon} = 0 \Rightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow a = -1 \quad \text{eller} \quad a = \frac{1}{3} \quad (a = -1 \text{ är inte av intresse})$$

$$V''_{kon} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) < 0 \Rightarrow V_{kon_{max}} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{32\pi}{81} \quad \text{v.e.} \quad \text{och} \quad V_{klot}(1) = \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot 1^3}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \quad \text{v.e.}$$

$$\text{vidare blir} \quad \frac{V_{kon_{max}}}{V_{klot}} = \frac{8}{27}.$$

$$\text{Svar:} \quad \frac{V_{kon_{max}}}{V_{klot}} = \frac{8}{27}$$

