

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

$$b) g'(x) = 7(x^2+2)^6 \cdot 2x = 14x(x^2+2)^6$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) h'(x) &= (3x)' e^{2x} + 3x (e^{2x})' \\ &= 3e^{2x} + 3x \cdot 2e^{2x} \\ &= \underline{\underline{3e^{2x}(1+2x)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2a) \frac{2x+2}{x^2-x} - \frac{2x+2}{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x+1}{x^2+x}$$

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

Fellesnævner:  $x(x+1)(x-1)$

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

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{x+1} [2(x+1) - 2x + 2(x-1)]}{x \cancel{(x+1)} (x-1)} = \frac{2x+2-2x+2x-2}{x(x-1)} = \frac{2x}{x(x-1)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{x-1}}}$$

$$2b) \ln(4x) + 3\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \ln(2x^2)$$

$$= \ln(4x) + \ln\left(\frac{x^3}{8}\right) + \ln(2x^2)$$

$$= \ln\left(4x \cdot \frac{x^3}{8} \cdot 2x^2\right) = \ln(x^6) = \underline{\underline{6\ln x}}$$

3a)  $A(2,2)$ ,  $B(6,1)$ ,  $C(6,5)$ ,  $D(2,6)$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = [6-2, 5-2] = [4, 3]$$

$$\overrightarrow{BD} = [2-6, 6-1] = [-4, 5]$$

$$\ell : \begin{cases} 2 + 4t \\ 2 + 3t \end{cases}$$

$$m : \begin{cases} 6 - 4t \\ 1 + 5t \end{cases}$$

3b) Finn  $t$  slik at  $2 + 4t = 6 - 4t \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}$

$$2 + 3t = 1 + 5t \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ gir punktet } \left. \begin{aligned} x(t) &= 2 + 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 + 2 = 4 \\ y(t) &= 2 + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \underline{\underline{\left(4, \frac{7}{2}\right)}}$$

3c) Prøver prikkprodukttesten:  $[4, 3] \cdot [-4, 5] = 4(-4) + 3 \cdot 5$

$$= -16 + 15$$

$$= -1$$

$$\neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  ikke vinkelrett

4)  $f(x) = \frac{5}{x^2 + 4}$ , Areal:  $A(t) = 2t \cdot f(t) = \frac{10t}{t^2 + 4}$

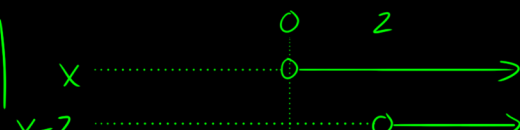
$$A'(t) = -\frac{10(t^2 - 4)}{(t^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$A'(t) = 0 \text{ når } t^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$t = 2 \vee t = -2$$

$$\text{Max areal: } A(2) = \frac{10 \cdot 2}{2^2 + 4} = \frac{20}{8} = \frac{10}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

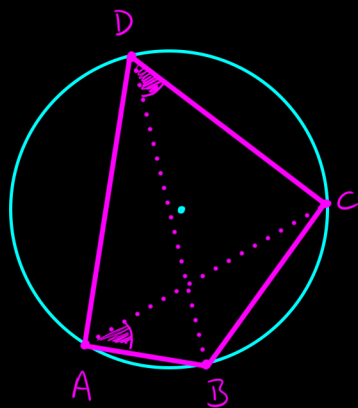
5a)  $\lg x^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 10$  |  $x = -10$  ville også løst likninga, så høyrepil er ugyldig

b)  $x^2 - 2x < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (0, 1)$  |  $x$    
 $x(x-2) < 0$

Ser at  $x \in (1, 2)$  også løser ulikheten  
 så høyrepil er ugyldig

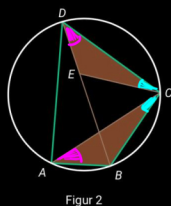


7a)



$\angle BAC = \angle BDC$   
fordi begge vinklene  
er periferivinkler  
med BC som  
motstående kordel.

b)

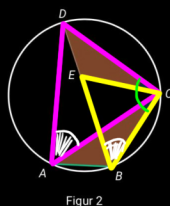


$\angle ECD = \angle ACB$   
 $\angle CAB = \angle BDC$  } formålehet følger av  
to like vinkler

$$\frac{AB}{ED} = \frac{AC}{DC} \Rightarrow AB \cdot DC = AC \cdot ED$$

↳ forhold mellom samsvarende sider i  
de to trekantene

c)



$\angle CAD = \angle CBD$  da begge er periferivinkler mot korden CD

$\angle ECD = \angle ACB$  fra oppgavetekst  
+  $\angle ACE$  på begge sider  
 $\angle ECD + \angle ACE = \angle ACB + \angle ACE$   
 $\angle ACD = \angle BCE$

$\triangle ACD \sim \triangle BCE$

⇓

$$\frac{BE}{AD} = \frac{BC}{AC}$$

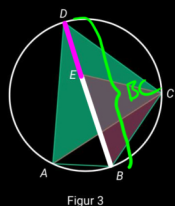
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$$BE \cdot AC = BC \cdot AD$$

d) Fra b):  $ED \cdot AC = AB \cdot DC \Rightarrow ED = \frac{AB \cdot DC}{AC}$

Fra c):  $BE \cdot AC = BC \cdot AD \Rightarrow BE = \frac{BC \cdot AD}{AC}$

Fra

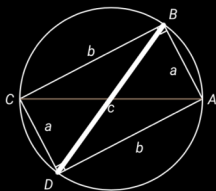


$BD = BE + ED$

$$BD = \frac{BC \cdot AD}{AC} + \frac{AB \cdot DC}{AC} \quad | \cdot AC$$

$$BD \cdot AC = BC \cdot AD + AB \cdot DC \quad \leftarrow \text{Ptolemaios' setning!}$$

e)



$\angle ABC = \angle CAD = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \square ABCD$  rektangel  $\Rightarrow AC = BD$

Fra d):  $BC \cdot AC = BC \cdot AD + AB \cdot DC$

$C \cdot C = b \cdot b + a \cdot a \Rightarrow C^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{Pytagoras' setning!}$