



Kapitel 2 Gränsvärden och derivatans definition

* TRÄNA MERA

Bestäm gränsvärdet till

1 a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x + 3)$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x + 3)$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{4}$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{x}$

2 a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4 - 2^x$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-3}{x+3}$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x-2}$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{9-x^2}{3-x}$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2 + x}{3x}$

3 a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2x} + 2 \right)$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{99x}{x^2}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x + 1}{x}$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - 8)$

4 Beräkna $f'(3)$ med hjälp av derivatans definition

$$f'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} \text{ för}$$

a) $f(x) = x^2 - 4$

b) $f(x) = x - x^2$

c) $f(x) = 5x$

d) $f(x) = 7$

e) $f(x) = x^3$

f) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$



Kapitel 2

Gränsvärden och derivatans definition

Svar



1 a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x + 3) = 5$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x + 3) = 1$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{4} = 0$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{x}$ saknar gränsvärde.

2 a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x-2)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-2) = -2$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4 - 2^x = 3$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-3}{x+3} = -\frac{1}{5}$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x+2) = 4$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{9-x^2}{3-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(3-x)(3+x)}{3-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (3+x) = 6$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2 + x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(6x+1)}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x+1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

3 a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2x} + 2 \right) = 2$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{99x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{99}{x} = 0$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x+1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(3 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = 3$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - 8) = -7$

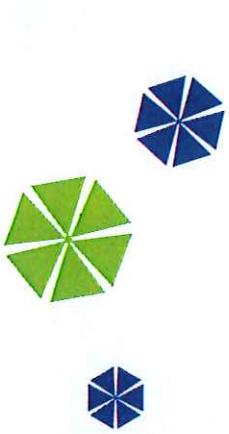
4 a) Förenkla differenskvoten:

$$\frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} = \frac{((3+h)^2 + 4) - (3^2 + 4)}{h} = \frac{9 + 6h + h^2 + 4 - 9 - 4}{h} =$$

$$= \frac{h(6+h)}{h} = 6 + h$$

Låt $h \rightarrow 0$

$$f'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (6 + h) = 6$$



b) Förenkla differenskvoten:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(3+h)-f(3)}{h} &= \frac{(3+h)-(3+h)^2)-(3-3^2)}{h} = \\ &= \frac{3+h-9-6h-h^2-3+9}{h} = \frac{-5h-h^2}{h} = \frac{h(-5-h)}{h} = -5-h\end{aligned}$$

Låt $h \rightarrow 0$

$$f'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h)-f(3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-5-h) = -5$$

c) Förenkla differenskvoten:

$$\frac{f(3+h)-f(3)}{h} = \frac{5(3+h)-5 \cdot 3}{h} = \frac{15+5h-15}{h} = \frac{5h}{h} = 5$$

Låt $h \rightarrow 0$

$$f'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h)-f(3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 5 = 5$$

d) Förenkla differenskvoten:

$$\frac{f(3+h)-f(3)}{h} = \frac{7-7}{h} = 0$$

Låt $h \rightarrow 0$

$$f'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h)-f(3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

e) Förenkla differenskvoten:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(3+h)-f(3)}{h} &= \frac{(3+h)^3-3^3}{h} = \frac{(3+h)(9+6h+h^2)-27}{h} = \\ &= \frac{27+18h+3h^2+9h+6h^2+h^3-27}{h} = \frac{27h+9h^2+h^3}{h} = \\ &= \frac{h(27+9h+h^2)}{h} = 27+9h+h^2\end{aligned}$$

Låt $h \rightarrow 0$

$$f'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h)-f(3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (27+9h+h^2) = 27$$

f) Förenkla differenskvoten:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(3+h)-f(3)}{h} &= \frac{\frac{1}{3+h}-\frac{1}{3}}{h} = \frac{\frac{3}{3(3+h)}-\frac{(3+h)}{3(3+h)}}{h} = \frac{\frac{-h}{3(3+h)}}{h} = \\ &= \frac{-h}{3(3+h)} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = -\frac{1}{3(3+h)}\end{aligned}$$

Låt $h \rightarrow 0$

$$f'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h)-f(3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{3(3+h)} = -\frac{1}{9}$$