

FASIT EKSAMEN SØK1001 VÅREN 2022

1.

Oppg. 1 (10%)

$$a) f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{3}{x^4}$$

$$b) f(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 e^{4x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2}x e^{4x} + \frac{3}{4}x^2 4e^{4x}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}x e^{4x} + 3x^2 e^{4x}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3x e^{4x} \left(\frac{1}{2} + x\right)}}$$

$$c) f(x) = \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} = (e^{2x} - 1)^{1/2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{2x} - 1)^{-1/2} \cdot 2e^{2x}$$

$$= e^{2x} (e^{2x} - 1)^{-1/2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}}}}$$

2.

$$d) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{5 - x^3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(5 - x^3) - (x^2 + 1) \cdot (-3x^2)}{(5 - x^3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{10x - 2x^4 + 3x^4 + 3x^2}{(5 - x^3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^4 + 3x^2 + 10x}{(5 - x^3)^2}$$

Oppg. 2 (4%)

$$f(x, y) = \frac{4}{3}x^3y - \frac{1}{2}xy + 2y^2 + 8$$

$$a) f'_1(x, y) = 4x^2y - \frac{1}{2}y$$

$$b) f'_2(x, y) = \frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x + 4y$$

Oppg. 3 (5%)

a) $f(x) = \ln(x-2)$

Def. mengde : $x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{x > 2}$

b) $f(x) = \frac{4x}{\sqrt{3-2x}}$

Def. mengde : $3-2x > 0 \Rightarrow 2x < 3 \Rightarrow \underline{x < \frac{3}{2}}$

Oppg. 4 (15%)

a) $x^2 - xy + 2y^2 = 14$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - (y + xy') + 4yy' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - y - xy' + 4yy' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (4y - x)y' = y - 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y' = \frac{y - 2x}{4y - x}}$$

b) Stasjonære punkt:

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2x$$

Setter inn i likningen:

$$x^2 - xy + 2y^2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x^2 + 8x^2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x^2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x = \pm \sqrt{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \underline{y = \pm 2\sqrt{2}}$$

To stasjonære punkt: $(\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2})$ og $(-\sqrt{2}, -2\sqrt{2})$

c) Vertikal tangent: $y' \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Rightarrow 4y = x \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}x$$

Punktet må ligge på kurva:

$$x^2 - xy + 2y^2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - x \cdot \frac{1}{4}x + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{16}x^2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{8}x^2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x = \pm 4} \quad \Rightarrow \underline{y = \pm 1}$$

Vertikal tangent i to punkt: (4, 1) og (-4, -1).

Oppg. 5 (6%)

$$\text{Nåverdi} = 2000 + \frac{2000}{1,025} + \frac{2000}{1,025^2} + \dots + \frac{2000}{1,025^5} + \frac{1200}{1,025^3} + \dots + \frac{1200}{1,025^6}$$

Geometrisk rekke med:

$$a_1 = 2000, k = \frac{1}{1,025}, n = 6$$

$$\Sigma = a_1 \frac{1-k^n}{1-k}$$

Geometrisk rekke med:

$$a_1 = \frac{1200}{1,025^3}, k = \frac{1}{1,025},$$

$$n = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Nåverdi} = 2000 \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{1,025}\right)^6}{1 - \frac{1}{1,025}} + \frac{1200}{1,025^3} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{1,025}\right)^4}{1 - \frac{1}{1,025}}$$

$$= 11291,66 + 4296,84$$

$$= \underline{\underline{15588,5}}$$

Oppg. 6 (8%)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } K &= \frac{D}{r} ((1+r)^n - 1) \\ &= \frac{5000}{0,04} (1,04^{12} - 1) \\ &= \underline{75129} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } K &= \frac{D}{r} ((1+r)^n - 1) \\ \Rightarrow 100000 &= \frac{8000}{0,02} (1,02^n - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1,02^n - 1 = \frac{100000 \cdot 0,02}{8000}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1,02^n - 1 = 0,25$$

$$\Rightarrow 1,02^n = 1,25$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln 1,02^n = \ln 1,25$$

$$\Rightarrow n \cdot \ln 1,02 = \ln 1,25$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{\ln 1,25}{\ln 1,02} = 11,27$$

Saldoen passerer 100 000 kr etter det 12. innskuddet.

Oppg. 7 (12%)

7.

$$a) \text{ Avdrag: } \frac{450\,000}{15} = 30\,000$$

$$\text{Renter: } r \cdot K_0 = 0,03 \cdot 450\,000 = 13\,500$$

$$\text{Første terminbeløp} = \underline{43\,500}$$

$$b) \text{ Avdrag: } \frac{450\,000}{15} = 30\,000$$

$$\text{Renter: } r \cdot \frac{K_0}{n} = 0,03 \cdot \frac{450\,000}{15} = 900$$

$$\text{Siste terminbeløp} = \underline{30\,900}$$

c) Renteutgifter:

Aritmetisk rekke der $a_1 = 13\,500$, $a_n = 900$ og $n = 15$.

$$\text{Totale renteutgifter: } \frac{13\,500 + 900}{2} \cdot 15 = \underline{108\,000}$$

Oppg. 8 (20%)

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

$$a) f'(x) = -2x^2 + x + 6$$

$$f''(x) = -4x + 1$$

b) Stasjonære punkt:

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -2x^2 + x + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-2) \cdot 6}}{2 \cdot (-2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{-4}$$

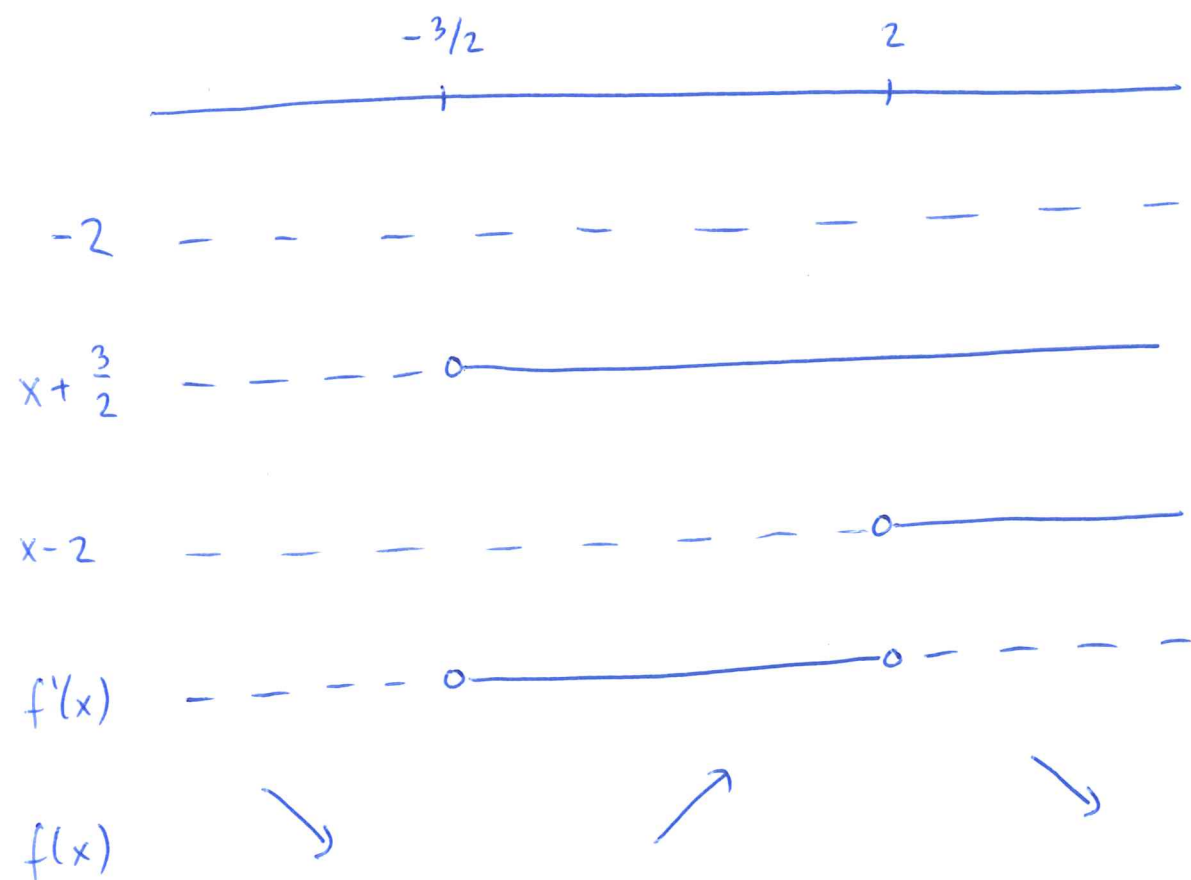
$$\Rightarrow x = \underline{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad \text{og} \quad \underline{x = 2}$$

To stasjonære punkt:

$$\underline{(x, y) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}, -5,29\right)} \quad \text{og} \quad \underline{(x, y) = (2, 9)}$$

Erststufenwerttesten:

$$f'(x) = -2 \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right) (x - 2)$$

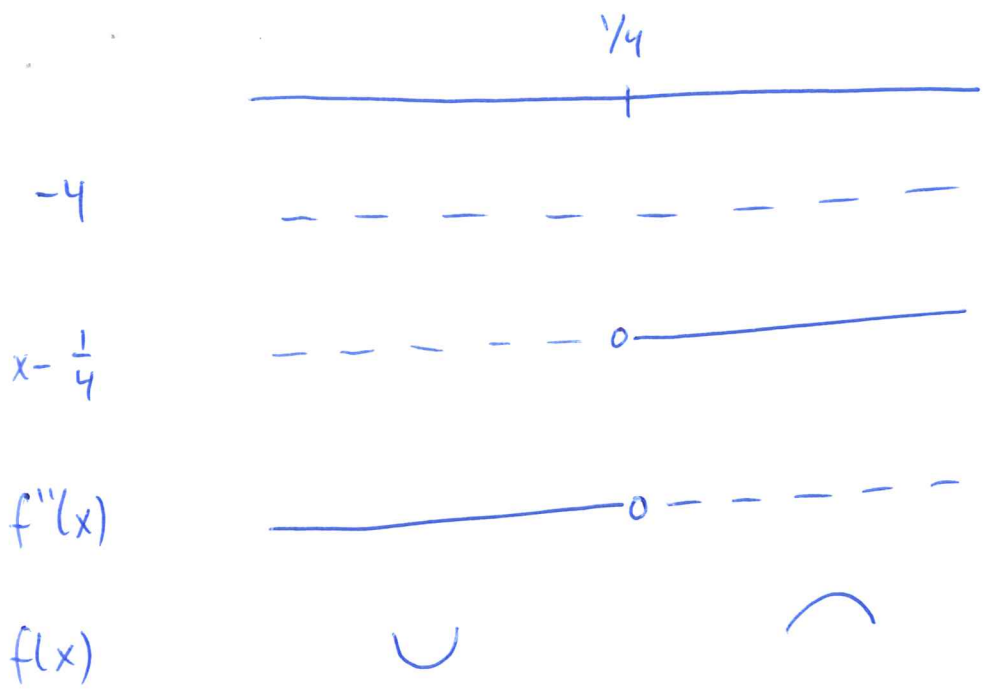


$x = -\frac{3}{2}$ er lokalt bunnpunkt, mens $x = 2$ er lokalt toppunkt.

c) Vendepunkt:

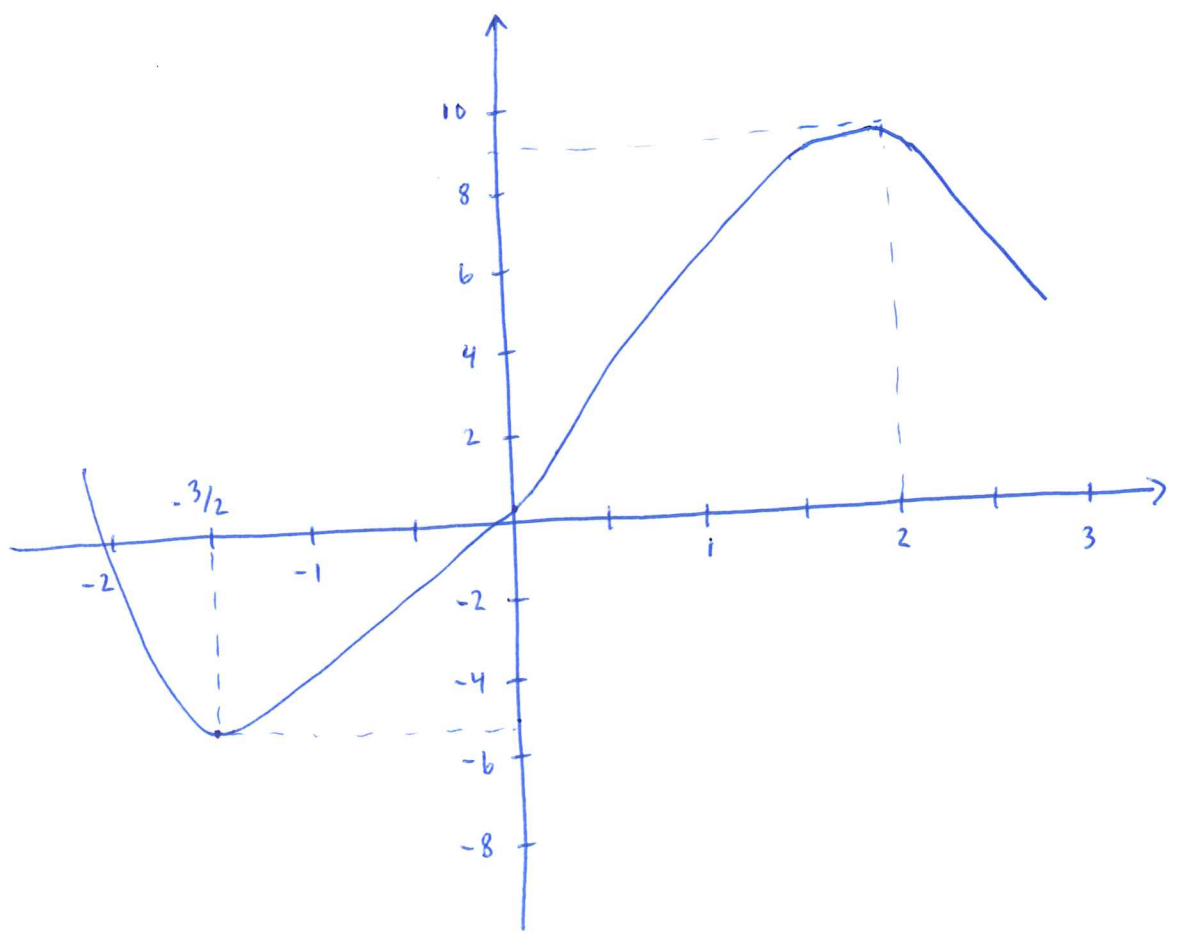
$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -4x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 4x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f''(x) = -4x + 1 = -4 \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$



Funktionen går fra konkav til konvex når $x = \frac{1}{4}$.
 Punktet $(x, y) = (\frac{1}{4}, 1,85)$ er derfor et vendepunkt.

d)



Oppg. 9 (20%)

a) Max $U(x,y) = 2x^{1/2} y^{1/4}$

gitt at $px + qy = m$

Lagrangefunktionen blir da:

$$\mathcal{L}(x,y) = 2x^{1/2} y^{1/4} - \lambda (px + qy - m)$$

Nødvendige betingelser for optimum:

$$\mathcal{L}'_1(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow x^{-1/2} y^{1/4} - \lambda p = 0 \quad (i)$$

$$\mathcal{L}'_2(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x^{1/2} y^{-3/4} - \lambda q = 0 \quad (ii)$$

$$px + qy = m \quad (iii)$$

Tre likninger og tre ukjente: x , y og λ .

$$(i) \quad \lambda p = x^{-1/2} y^{1/4} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{x^{-1/2} y^{1/4}}{p}$$

$$(ii) \quad \lambda q = \frac{1}{2} x^{1/2} y^{-3/4} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{x^{1/2} y^{-3/4}}{2q}$$

Kombinerer (i) og (ii):

12.

$$\frac{x^{-1/2} y^{1/4}}{p} = \frac{x^{1/2} y^{-3/4}}{2q}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2q x^{-1/2} y^{1/4} = p x^{1/2} y^{-3/4} \quad / \cdot x^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2q y^{1/4} = p x y^{-3/4} \quad / \cdot y^{3/4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2q y = p x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{p}{2q} x \quad (\text{iv})$$

Likningene (iii) og (iv) er nå to likninger i de to ukjente x og y .

Setter (iv) inn i (iii):

$$\text{(iii)} \quad px + qy = m$$

$$\Rightarrow px + q \cdot \frac{p}{2q} \cdot x = m$$

$$\Rightarrow x(p + \frac{1}{2}p) = m \quad \Rightarrow x \cdot \frac{3}{2}p = m \quad \Rightarrow x = \underline{\underline{\frac{2m}{3p}}}$$

Finnes y ved å sette inn i (iv):

$$y = \frac{p}{2q} x \Rightarrow y = \frac{p}{2q} \cdot \frac{2m}{3p} \Rightarrow \underline{y = \frac{m}{3q}}$$

Dvs: Når $(x, y) = (\frac{2m}{3p}, \frac{m}{3q})$ har individet størst nytte.

b) La x^* og y^* være den optimale kombinasjonen:

$$x^* = \frac{2m}{3p} = \frac{2}{3} m p^{-1}$$

$$y^* = \frac{m}{3q} = \frac{1}{3} m q^{-1}$$

i) Økt pris på vare 1 (økt p):

$$\frac{\partial x^*}{\partial p} = -\frac{2}{3} m p^{-2} = -\frac{2m}{3p^2} < 0 \quad \text{Mindre etterspørsel etter vare 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial y^*}{\partial p} = 0 \quad \text{Ingen effekt på etterspørselen etter vare 2}$$

ii) Økt inntekt (økt m):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial m} &= \frac{2}{3p} > 0 \\ \frac{\partial y^*}{\partial m} &= \frac{1}{3q} > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Økt etterspørsel etter både vare 1 og vare 2.}$$