



- 1 a) $\frac{16}{15}$, $\left(\int_{-1}^1 [x^4 - (2x^2 - 1)] dx\right)$
b) $\frac{16}{3}$, $\left(x = y^2 \text{ og } x = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2, \int_{-2}^2 [(\frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2) - y^2] dx\right)$
- 2 a) 2, $(u = \sin x, du = \cos x dx)$
b) 2, $(u = 2x + 1, du = 2 dx)$
- 3 a) $F'(x) = 2\sqrt{1 + 8x^3}$, $(F(x) = \int_1^u f(t) dt \text{ der } u = 2x)$
b) $F'(x) = -\sin x^2$, $(\int_x^a f(t) dt = -\int_a^x f(t) dt)$
- 4 a) $A = 32$, $\left(A = 6 \int_0^4 \sqrt{4 - x} dx, u = 4 - x\right)$
b) $\bar{y} = 8$, $\left(\bar{y} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 f(x) dx\right)$
- 5 $L = 98$, $\left(L = \int_0^4 3x\sqrt{x^2 + 9} dx, u = x^2 + 9\right)$
- 6 3, (L'Hôpital- og fundamentalsetningen)
- 7 a) $(x^2 + 1) \arctan x - x + C$, $\left(\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)$
b) $\arcsin \ln x + C$, $(u = \ln x)$