Part B Problems 1-11 which only require answers.
Part C Problems 12-16 which require complete solutions.
Test time 120 minutes for Part B and Part C together.
Resources Formula sheet and ruler.

## Level requirements

The test consists of an oral part (Part A) and three written parts (Part B, Part C and Part D). Together they give a total of 66 points consisting of $24 \mathrm{E}-, 23 \mathrm{C}$ - and 19 A-points.

Level requirements for test grades
E: 17 points
D: 27 points of which 8 points on at least C-level
C: 35 points of which 14 points on at least C-level
B: 45 points of which 6 points on A-level
A: 53 points of which 11 points on A-level
The number of points you can have for a complete solution is stated after each problem. You can also see what knowledge level(s) (E, C and A) you can show in each problem. For example (3/2/1) means that a correct solution gives 3 E-, 2 C- and 1 A-point.

For problems labelled "Only answer is required" you only have to give a short answer. For other problems you are required to present your solutions, explain and justify your train of thought and, where necessary, draw figures.

## Write your name, date of birth and educational programme on all the sheets you hand in.

Name: $\qquad$

Date of birth: $\qquad$

Educational programme: $\qquad$

Part B: Digital resources are not allowed. Only answer is required. Write your answers in the test booklet.

1. It holds for the function $f$ that $f(x)=3 x^{4}-12 x$

Determine $f^{\prime}(x)$
2. The figure shows the graph of a cubic function.


In the figure,
a) draw a tangent to the curve at point $P$.
b) draw a secant that passes through the point $Q$.
3. The point $P$ is located in the second quadrant on the unit circle, see figure.


How large is angle $v$ if $P$ has $y$-coordinate $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ?
4. Simplify the expressions as far as possible.
a) $\frac{(x+3)^{10}}{(x+3)^{5}}$
b) $\frac{a}{\frac{1}{2 a}+\frac{1}{2 a}}$
5. The radioactive substance Polonium-210 decays to Lead-206. During the decay, Helium-4 is also formed. The mass of Polonium-210 remaining in a certain preparation can be described by the relation $m(t)=2000 \mathrm{e}^{-0.005 t}$
where $m$ is the mass of Polonium-210 in $\mu \mathrm{g}$ and $t$ is the time in days counting from when the measurement started.

Which of the alternatives A-H below describes the rate of change for the mass of Polonium-210 at the time 1000 days?
A. $\quad-2000 \mathrm{e}^{-5} \mu \mathrm{~g}$
B. $-2000 \mathrm{e}^{-5} \mu \mathrm{~g} /$ day
C. $2000 \mathrm{e}^{-5} \mu \mathrm{~g}$
D. $2000 \mathrm{e}^{-5} \mu \mathrm{~g} /$ day
E. $\quad-10 e^{-5} \mu \mathrm{~g}$
F. $-10 e^{-5} \mu \mathrm{~g} /$ day
G. $\quad 10 e^{-5} \mu \mathrm{~g}$
H. $\quad 10 e^{-5} \mu \mathrm{~g} /$ day

H. $\qquad$
6. Solve the equation $|x+2|=5$
7. It holds for a function $f$ that $y=f(x)$. The graph of the function has a tangent at the point where $x=5$. The equation of the tangent is $3 x+2 y-10=0$
a) Find $f^{\prime}(5)$
b) Find $f(5)$
8. The mobile phone subscription RingUp has a fixed monthly fee of SEK 49 and an initial fee of 69 öre per call. No other fees are added.

Assume that you make $x$ calls during a certain month.
The total cost in SEK during this month will then be $0.69 x+49$
a) Write an expression for the cost per call during the month.
b) The cost per call over the course of one month approaches a lower limit when the number of calls increases.
What is this limit? Give your answer in SEK.
9. The graph of the function $f$ is a straight line. The function $f$ has a zero at $x=3$
There are several values of the constants $a$ and $b$ so that $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \mathrm{d} x=0$ where $a<b$

Give an example of possible values of $a$ and $b$ that satisfy the above conditions.

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a=\quad b=
$$

10. Determine the value of the constant $a$ so that $\lim _{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{2+\frac{4}{x}}=5$
$\qquad$
11. The figure shows the graphs of the functions $f$ and $g$ which are defined within the interval $-5 \leq x \leq 9$
The function $h$ is formed as the sum of $f$ and $g$, that is $h(x)=f(x)+g(x)$.


Use the graphs to solve the following problems.
a) Determine $h(2)$
b) Determine the largest value of the function $h$ within the interval $-5 \leq x \leq 9$ $\qquad$
c) Determine $h^{\prime}(5)$ $\qquad$

Part C: Digital resources are not allowed. Do your solutions on separate sheets of paper.
12. A stone is released at a certain height. The velocity of the stone can be described by the relation $v(t)=10 t$ where $v$ is the velocity of the stone in $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ and $t$ is the time in s after the stone has been released.
a) Evaluate $\int_{1}^{2} 10 t \mathrm{~d} t$ algebraically.
b) In words, describe what the value of the integral means in this context.
13. It holds for the function $f$ that $f(x)=x^{3}-12 x$

Use the derivative to determine the coordinates of the possible maximum-, minimum- and saddle points to the graph of the function.

Also determine the character of each point, that is whether it is a maximum-, minimum- or saddle point.
14. Solve the equation $\frac{1}{x(1-x)}=1+\frac{1}{1-x}$
15. Determine a quadratic function $f$ which satisfies the condition $f^{\prime}(3)=2$
16. Prove that the triangle enclosed by the positive coordinate axes and a tangent to the curve $y=\frac{1}{x}$ has the area 2 area units regardless of where the tangent touches the curve. Assume that the tangential point has coordinates $\left(a, \frac{1}{a}\right)$


