

17aug. 2021 Rationale tall

$$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, 27 = \frac{27}{1}$$

$$\frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

1.

inufører $\frac{1}{a}$ slik at $\frac{1}{a} \cdot a = 1$

$$a \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \cdot b = \frac{b}{a} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{teller} \\ \text{brøkshelk.} \end{array}$$

~~forbørke~~ $\leftarrow$ never

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{5} = \frac{10}{15}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{utvider}}$

2

$$\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{b} \cdot a \cdot b = \left(\frac{1}{a} \cdot a\right) \left(\frac{1}{b} \cdot b\right) = 1$$

$$\text{Therefore } \frac{\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{a \cdot b}}{1}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{7}{9} = \frac{2 \cdot 7}{5 \cdot 9} = \frac{14}{45}$$

$$\frac{10}{14} \cdot \frac{21}{40} = \frac{10 \cdot 21}{14 \cdot 40} = \frac{10 \cdot 21}{40 \cdot 14} = \frac{10}{40} \cdot \frac{21}{14}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 10}{4 \cdot 10} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 7} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{10}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{7} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{10+4}{4} = \frac{2 \cdot (5+2)}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\frac{5+25}{35+25} = \frac{30}{60} = \frac{30 \cdot 1}{30 \cdot 2} = \frac{30}{30} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Sum au bröcker.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} (2+13) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 13$$

$$\frac{2+13}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{13}{3}$$

Like
neunere

$$\boxed{\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b} = \frac{a+c}{b}} \quad \text{Transitivität}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \\ &= \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

4)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{5}{18} + \frac{3}{12} \\ &= \frac{5 \cdot 2}{18 \cdot 2} + \frac{3 \cdot 3}{12 \cdot 3} \\ &= \frac{10}{36} + \frac{9}{36} = \frac{19}{36} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18 &= 6 \cdot 3 \\ 12 &= 6 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 &= 36 \\ &\text{er en felles Nævner} \end{aligned}$$

Oppg a) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4}$

$$\frac{4}{12} + \frac{9}{12} = \frac{13}{12}$$

b) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{12}{12} + \frac{6}{12} + \frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} \\ &= \frac{1}{12} (12 + 6 + 4 + 3) \\ &= \frac{25}{12} = \frac{24+1}{12} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{12}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \underline{\underline{2 + \frac{1}{12}}} \\ &= \left(2 \frac{1}{12} \right) \end{aligned}$$

opp 10 for opp 9. correct

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{6a^4 + 2a^2}{18a^3 + 6a} \\ &= \frac{a^2}{3a} = \frac{a}{3} \quad (\text{for } a \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(a-2)^2 - 4}{(a+2)^2 - 4} \\ &= \frac{(a-2)(a-2) - 4}{(a+2)(a+2) - 4} \\ &= \frac{a^2 - 4a + 4 - 4}{a^2 + 4a + 4 - 4} \\ &= \frac{a^2 - 4a}{a^2 + 4a} = \frac{(a-4)a}{(a+4)a} = \frac{a-4}{a+4} \quad (a \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

⑥

$$\frac{a}{b} = a \cdot \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{a} = \frac{a \cdot b}{b \cdot a} = \frac{a \cdot b}{a \cdot b} = \frac{a}{a} \cdot \frac{b}{b} = 1$$

Så multiplikativt invers til $\frac{a}{b}$ er $\frac{b}{a}$ $a, b \neq 0$.

$$a : b = a / b = \frac{a}{b} \quad \text{division}$$

Sam multiplikasjon : $a \cdot (1/b)$.

$$\frac{1}{a/b} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{2/3} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{brøden brøk: brøk av brøken}$$

$$\frac{4/3}{5/7} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot (1/(5/7)) = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{5} = \frac{28}{15}$$

alternativt utvider brøken $\frac{4/3}{5/7} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 7}{3 \cdot 7} = \frac{4 \cdot 7}{5 \cdot 3} = \frac{28}{15}$.

$$(1/2)/3 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{3} \text{ beten } \frac{(\frac{1}{2})}{3}$$

$$1/(2/3) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$1/(2+3) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{2+3}$$

$$(1/2)+3 = 3,5 = \frac{7}{2}$$

mult
div. for addition

7

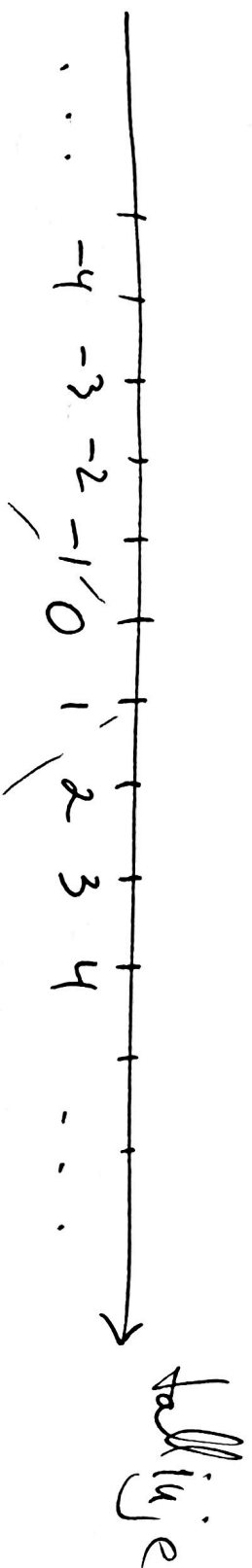
$$(2+3)/5 = 1$$

$$2 + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \frac{13}{5}$$

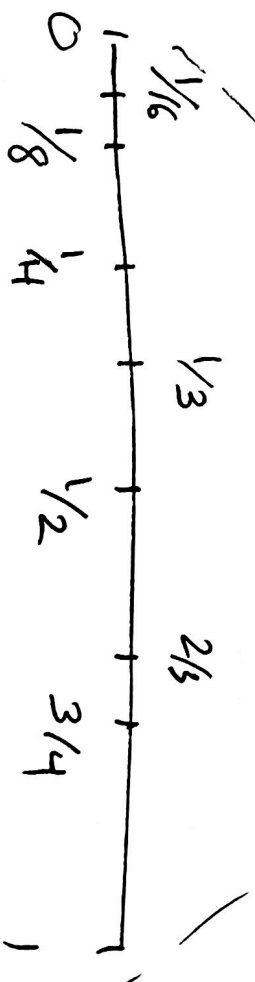
deretter addition
↑
first mult.

$$\left(\frac{2 \cdot 5}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{10+3}{5}\right)$$

Konvensjoner for uttelling av
parenteser.



⑧



De rasjonale
tallene ligger
tett på linjen,
men ikke alle
punkt på linja
svare til et
rasjonalt tall.

Fyller ut tallinjen slik at
alle punkt svarer til et tall.

Dette gir de reelle tallene $\mathbb{R}$
+ $\times$ assosiativ, kommutativ
og oppfylle transitivitet.

9 $\sqrt{2}$ reelt tall som ikkje er rasjonalt (en brøk)

Røtter. $(\sqrt{2})^2 = 2$

$$\sqrt{a} \geq 0 \quad a \geq 0$$
$$(\sqrt{a})^2 = a$$

$$(-2)^2 = 4$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

men $\sqrt{4} = 2$

Løsningen til $x^2 = 4$
er $x = -2$ og 2

$\sqrt{a}$ kvadratroten til a
 $(\sqrt{-1})$ er ikkje et reelt tall
finnes ikkje blant $\mathbb{R}$

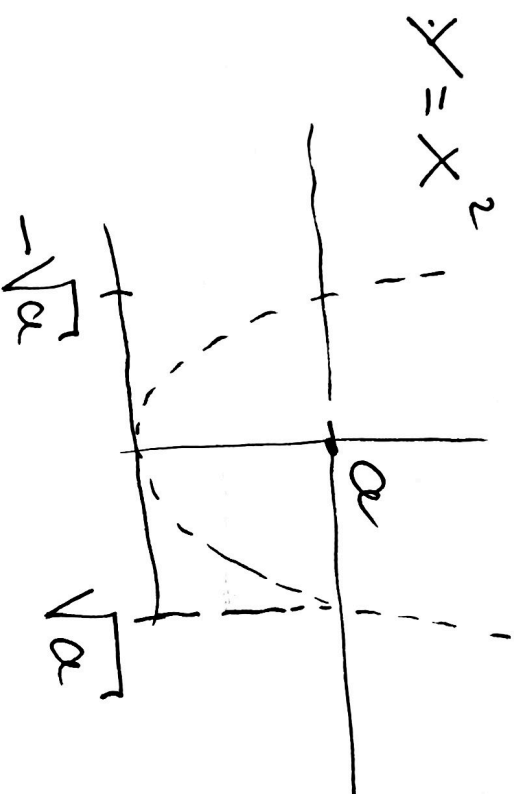
$$\frac{\sqrt{a \cdot b}}{\sqrt{a \cdot b}} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b} \quad a, b \geq 0$$

For $\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \geq 0$
og $(\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b})^2 = \underbrace{\sqrt{a} \sqrt{a}}_a \underbrace{\sqrt{b} \sqrt{b}}_b = a \cdot b$

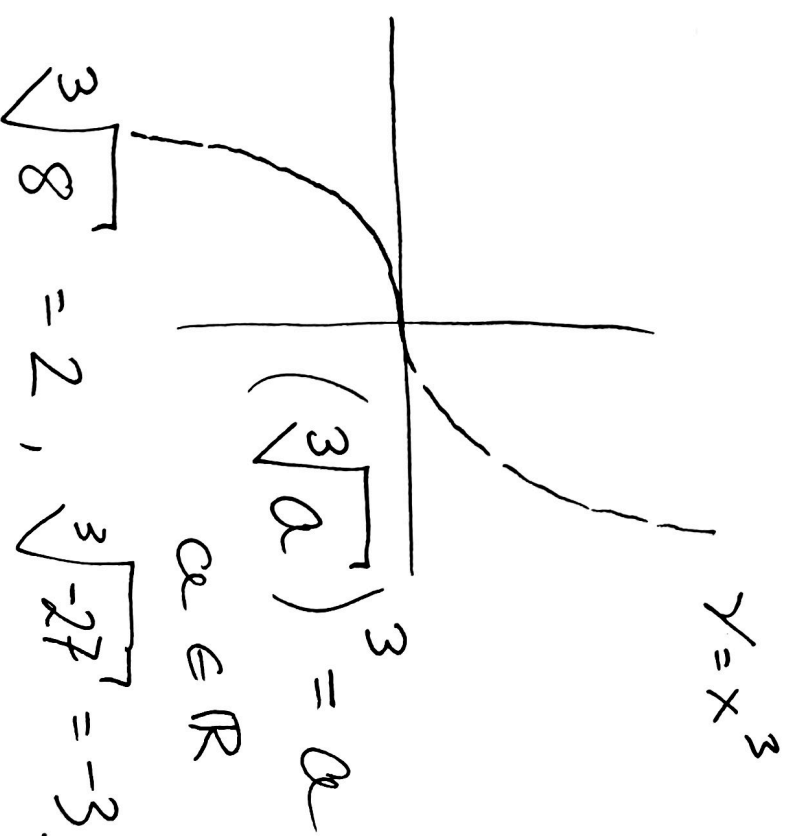
$$\sqrt{2+2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \approx 2.82$$

$$\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} > \sqrt{a+b}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 1^2 &= 1 \\ 2^2 &= 4 \\ (1.5)^2 &= 2.25 \\ (1.4)^2 &= 1.96 \\ \sqrt{2} &\sim 1.41 \dots \end{aligned}$$



$$\sqrt[3]{-1} = -1$$

$$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2, \sqrt[3]{-27} = -3.$$

10

n-th root

$$\left(\sqrt[n]{a}\right)^n = a$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a}$$

≥ 0

n is even

$a \geq 0$

(2, 4, 6, etc)

$$\sqrt[n]{a}$$

defined for all a if n is odd
(1, 3, 5, ...)

⑪

$$\sqrt[4]{16} = 2$$

(for: $2 \geq 0$

$$2^4 = 16)$$

a^n utvides fra n naturlig tall $a > 0$

til n heltall

vasi. tall

vektige tall

Potensreglene

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$$\begin{cases} a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m} \\ (a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m} \end{cases}$$

$$a^0 \cdot a^n = a^{n+0} = a^n$$

$$(a^0 - 1) a^n = 0$$

$$a^0 = 1 \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$(a^0)^m = a^{0 \cdot m} = a^0$$

0^0 to valg

0 eller 1

velger $0^0 = 1$

$$a^{-1} \cdot a = a^{-1+1} = a^0 = 1$$

a^{-1} multiplikativ invers til a

$$\boxed{a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}}$$

$$2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2^3 \cdot 2^{-2} = 2^{3-2} = 2$$

$$\frac{a \cdot a \cdot a}{a \cdot a} = a$$

(13)

$$a^{-n} = (a^n)^{-1} = \frac{1}{a^n}.$$

Utvikles eksponentene til rasjonale tall.

$$(a^{1/2})^2 = a^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2} = a^1 = a$$

$$a^{1/2} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\left(8^{2/3} = (8^{1/3})^2 \right. \\ \left. = (\sqrt[3]{8})^2 = 2^2 = 4 \right)$$

$$\boxed{a^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{a}}$$

$$a^{m/n} = (a^{1/n})^m \\ = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m$$