

18. aug 2021

$$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$$

addition +
multiplication $\times$

①

$$0 + a = a$$

enhetselement

$$1 \cdot a = a$$

kommutativitet

assosiativitet

transitivitet

$$(-a) + a = 0$$

$$a \neq 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{a}\right) \cdot a = 1$$

Subtraksjon

$$a - b = a + (-b)$$

Division

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

$$a^r \cdot a^s = a^{r+s}$$

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

Potenser

$$a^n = \underbrace{a \cdots a}_n$$

$$(a^r)^s = a^{r \cdot s}$$

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

$$a > 0 \quad r, s \in \mathbb{R}$$

1.3 Variabler

② x tall uen beskent Verdi transihivitet.

$$2x + 3x = (2+3) \cdot x = 5x \text{ trans.}$$

$$(a \cdot b + c) \cdot d = a \cdot b \cdot d + c \cdot d \text{ trans.}$$

$$(a+b) \cdot (c+d) = (a+b) \cdot c + (a+b) \cdot d \text{ trans.}$$
$$= a \cdot c + b \cdot c + a \cdot d + b \cdot d \text{ trans.}$$

gæng

$$(2x-5)(x+3) = 2x \cdot x + 2x \cdot 3 - 5 \cdot x - 5 \cdot 3$$

oppq. c_t :

$$= 2x^2 + \underbrace{6x - 5x}_{(6-5)x} - 15$$

$$= \underline{2x^2 + x - 15}$$

3)

$$2 + 3 - 7$$

← ↗ ↘
ledd

$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-7)$$

← ↗ ↘
falltover

$$4 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$xy^2 - x + 3x$$

$$xy^2 - x + 3x$$

← ↗ ↘
ledd

$$(xy^2)(-x)(3x) = x \cdot y^2 \cdot (-1) \cdot x \cdot 3 \cdot x$$

← ↗ ↘
falltover

$$4 = 2 \cdot 2 \quad (5 \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 5)$$

primtall. 5 = 5 primtallsfalltoverisering.

$$6 = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$8 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 2^3$$

$$16 = 2^4$$

$$15 = 3 \cdot 5$$

Alle naturlige tall har en entydig primtallsfalltoverisering.

$$\begin{aligned}
 91 &= (70 + 21) \\
 &= (7 \cdot 10 + 7 \cdot 3) \\
 &= 7(10 + 3) = \underline{7 \cdot 13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$44100 = 441 \cdot 100$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (450 - 9) \cdot 10^2 \\
 &= 9(50 - 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 5)^2 \\
 &= 2^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 3^2 (49) \\
 &= 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^2 \\
 &= \underline{(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(49 = 7^2)$$

$$44100 = 441 \text{ kHz}$$

vanlig samplings frekvens

parfall (jevne tall)
odelig med 2

-2
0
2
4
;

odeltall : ulige delles med 2
-3, -1, 1, 3, ...

mer detaljer:

$$450 - 9 = 45 \cdot 10 - 9$$

$$= (9 \cdot 5 \cdot 10 - 9) \quad \text{transitivitet}$$

$$= 9(5 \cdot 10 - 1)$$

$$= 9(50 - 1) = 9 \cdot 49$$

Parameter

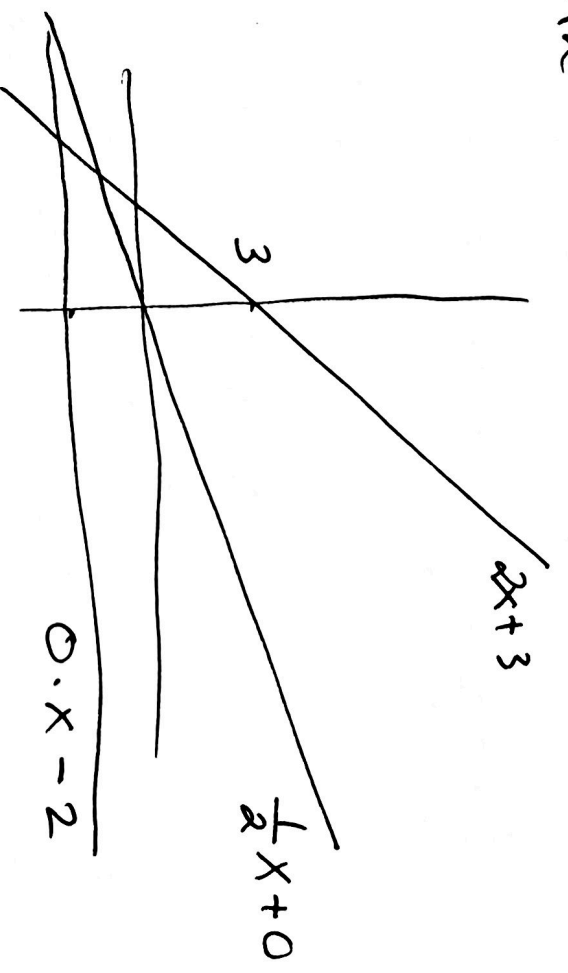
$$y(x) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Parameter}}}{a}x + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Parameter}}}{b}$$

↑
Variabel

spezifiserer a og b

$$y = 2x + 3$$

funksjon



Finn punktskalkulaseringer til

221

ikke deling med 2,5

$$3? \quad 221 = 180 + 41$$

ikke deling med 3.

$$7? \quad 221 = 210 + 11 \text{ nei.}$$

$$11? \quad 221 = 20 \cdot 11 + 1 \text{ nei.}$$

$$13? \quad 221 = 260 - 39 = 13(20-3) = 13 \cdot 17$$

123

ikke deling med 2,5

$$3 \quad 120 + 3 = 12 \cdot 10 + 3$$

$$= 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 10 + 3 = 3(40 + 1) = \underline{3 \cdot 41}$$

$$41 = 30 + 11 \text{ ikke deling med 2, 3 eller 5. } (\sqrt{41} < 7)$$

$$\text{oppg. a) } 2x - 3(2x - 4) = 2x + (-3)(2x) + (-3)(-4) \\ = 2x - 6x + 12 = -4x + 12 = 4(-x + 3) = \underline{4(3-x)}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \text{b) } xy + 2y(-x + 4y) + (x - 8y)y \\ = x \cdot y + 2y(-x) + 2y \cdot 4y + x \cdot y - 8y \cdot y \\ = xy - 2xy + 8y^2 + xy - 8y^2 \\ = xy(1 - 2 + 1) + 8y^2 - 8y^2 = 0 \quad (\text{for alle } x \text{ og } y)$$

1.4 Rasjonale uttrykk

$$\frac{a}{b} = a \cdot \left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \quad b \neq 0$$

$$\frac{(a+3)}{(a^2-7)} \quad \text{rasjonalt uttrykk.} \\ = \frac{a+3}{a^2-7}$$

$$\frac{2a^2}{3a} = \frac{2a \cdot a}{3 \cdot a} = \frac{2a}{3} \cdot \frac{a}{a} \quad \text{for } a \neq 0 \\ = \frac{2a}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot a, \quad a \neq 0$$

$$a \neq \pm \sqrt{7}.$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \frac{1}{3a} - \frac{a-2}{a^2}$$

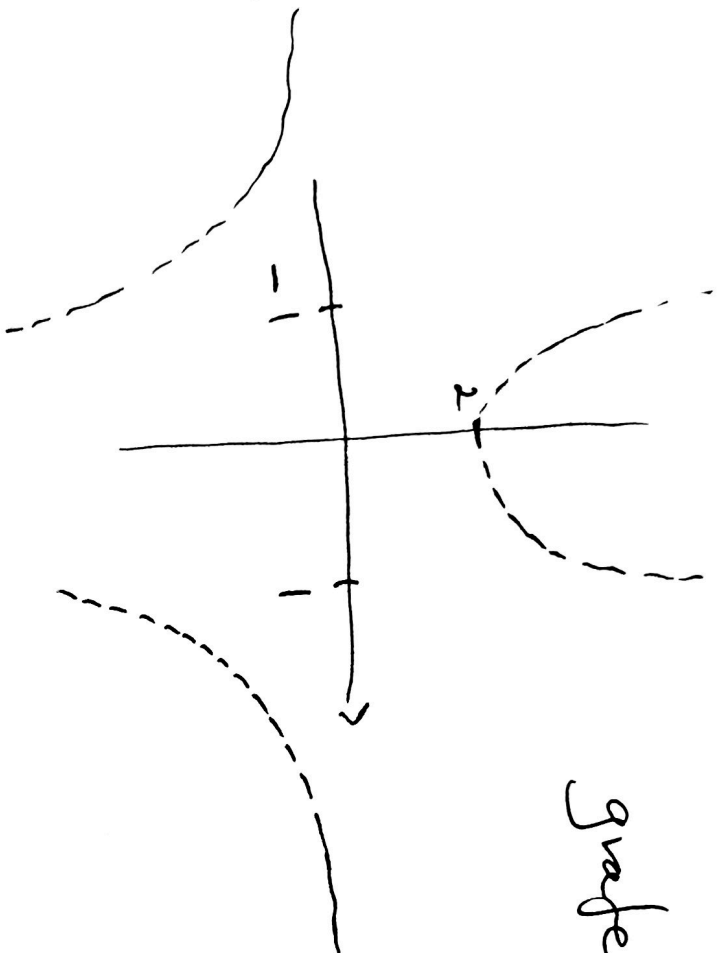
Felles "nevner" til $3a$ og a^2
er $3a^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3a} \cdot \frac{a}{a} - \frac{a-2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \quad (\text{utvider til vi får felles nevner}) \\ &= \frac{a}{3a^2} - \frac{3(a-2)}{3a^2} = \left(\frac{1}{3a^2}\right)a - \left(\frac{1}{3a^2}\right)(3(a-2)) \\ &= \frac{1}{3a^2}(a - 3(a-2)) = \frac{1}{3a^2}(a - 3a + (-3)(-2)) \\ &= \frac{1}{3a^2}(-2a + 6) = \frac{-2a + 6}{3a^2} = \frac{2(-a+3)}{3a^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{opp} \quad & \frac{1}{a+1} - \frac{1}{a-1} = \frac{1}{(a+1)} \frac{(a-1)}{(a-1)} - \frac{1}{(a-1)} \frac{(a+1)}{(a+1)} \\ & (a \neq \pm 1) = \frac{a-1}{(a+1)(a-1)} - \frac{a+1}{(a+1)(a-1)} \\ &= \frac{(a-1) - (a+1)}{a^2-1} = \frac{a-1-a-1}{a^2-1} = \frac{-2}{a^2-1} \end{aligned}$$

⑧

graphen ist $\frac{-2}{a^2-1}$



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

$$\sqrt{a} \sqrt[3]{a} \sqrt[6]{a}$$

$$= a^{1/2} \cdot a^{1/3} a^{1/6}$$

$$= a^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}}$$

$$= a^{\frac{2}{6} + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6}} = a^{\frac{5}{6}}$$

$$= a^1 = a$$

$$\underline{\sqrt{a} \sqrt[3]{a} \sqrt[6]{a} = a}$$