

①

23aug 2021 Lineære ligninger

kap 2.

$2x + 5 = 9$ lineær ligning

$2x^2 + 4x + 5 = 9$ kvadratisk

$x^3 = -27$ 3. grads ligning.

Ligning er påstand.

Løsning til en ligning.

$2x + 5$ skal være lik 9
Verdi til x som gjør
påstanden sann.

$2x + 5 = 9$
trekker fra 5 på begge sider

$$2x + 5 - 5 = 9 - 5 = 4$$

$2x = 4$ ganger med $\frac{1}{2}$ på begge sider

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = 2.$$

Så $x = 2$ er en løsning til
 $2x + 5 = 9$

$$3x + 7 = -6$$

(2)

$$3x = -6 - 7 = -13 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} 3x = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-13) = \underline{\underline{\frac{-13}{3}}}$$

$$= - \left(\frac{12+1}{3} \right) = -4,333\dots$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-4, \underline{3}}} = -4, \overline{3}$$

$$4=3 \quad \text{gælt!}$$

$$3=3, \quad 2+1=3 \quad \text{sant.}$$

$$4,123123123\dots$$

$$= 4, \underline{123}$$

$$a = b \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a + c = b + c$$

sannhets-
verdien

$$a = b \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad c \cdot a = c \cdot b, \quad c \neq 0.$$

$$a + d = b \quad \text{legges til } -d \quad \text{på begge sider av} \quad \text{likhetsregnet}$$

$$a = a + d - d = b - d \quad \text{så} \quad a + d = b \Leftrightarrow a = b - d$$

"Flytter d over på andre siden
av likhetsregnet og svar forges"

$$ax + b = 0$$

③

x variabel
a, b parametre.

(Velger verdier for a, b, :

$$a = 2, \quad b = -3 \quad \text{gir}$$

$$2x - 3 = 0$$

)

$$ax + b = 0 \Leftrightarrow ax = -b \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-b}{a} \quad a \neq 0.$$

$$a = 0 : \quad 0 \cdot x + b = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = 0$$

l sninger

alle x hvis $b = 0$

ingen x — $b \neq 0$

$$0 \cdot x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 = 0 \quad \text{ingen l sning.}$$

$$0 \cdot x + 0 = 0 \quad 0 = 0 \quad \text{alle x er en l sning!}$$

(for alle x)

$$a) 4x + 17 = 5$$

$$b) -3x + 1 = 2x$$

$$c) 2(x-1) = 7$$

Förslag $x = -3$: se efter i m:

$$4(-3) + 17 = -12 + 17 = 5 \checkmark$$

$$4x = 5 - 17 = -12 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-12}{4} = \underline{\underline{-3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 2x + 3x \\ 1 &= (2+3)x = 5x \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} &= x \\ \underline{x} &= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{5}}} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$c) 2(x-1) = 7 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x-1) = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{7}{2} + 1 = \frac{7}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{9}{2}}}$$

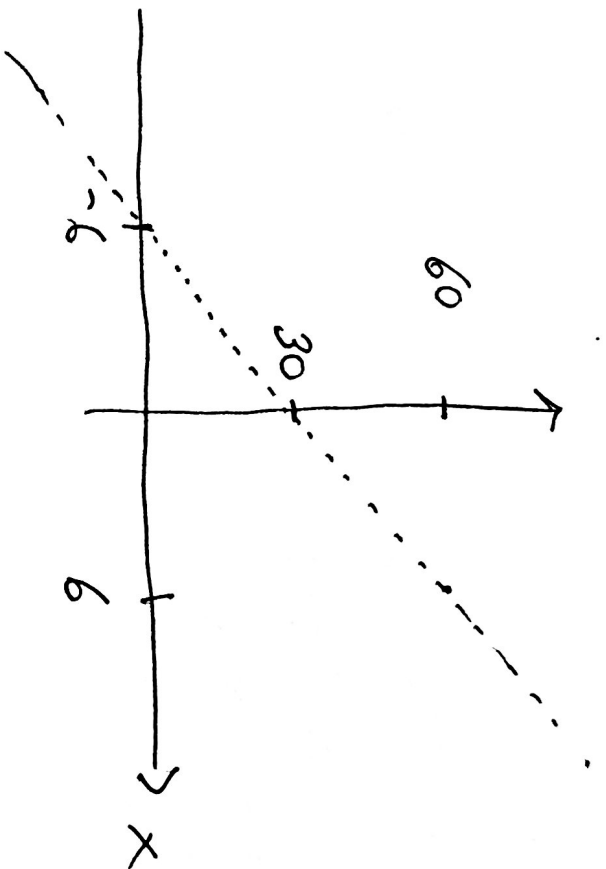
$$= 3,5 + 1 = \underline{\underline{4,5}}$$

$$Y = 30 + 5X$$

Grafen lid

$Y = ax + b$
 er en linje

⑤

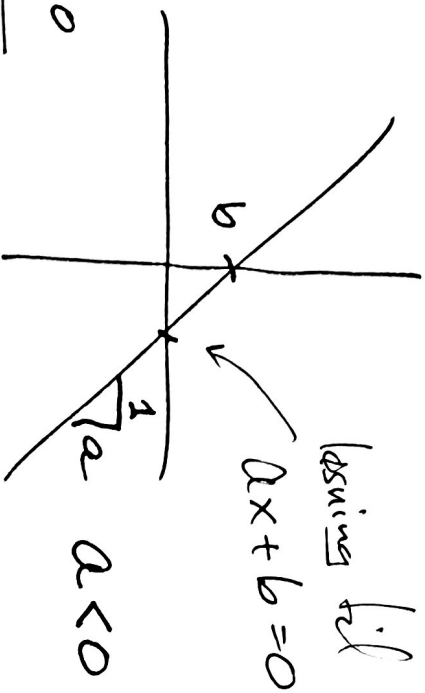
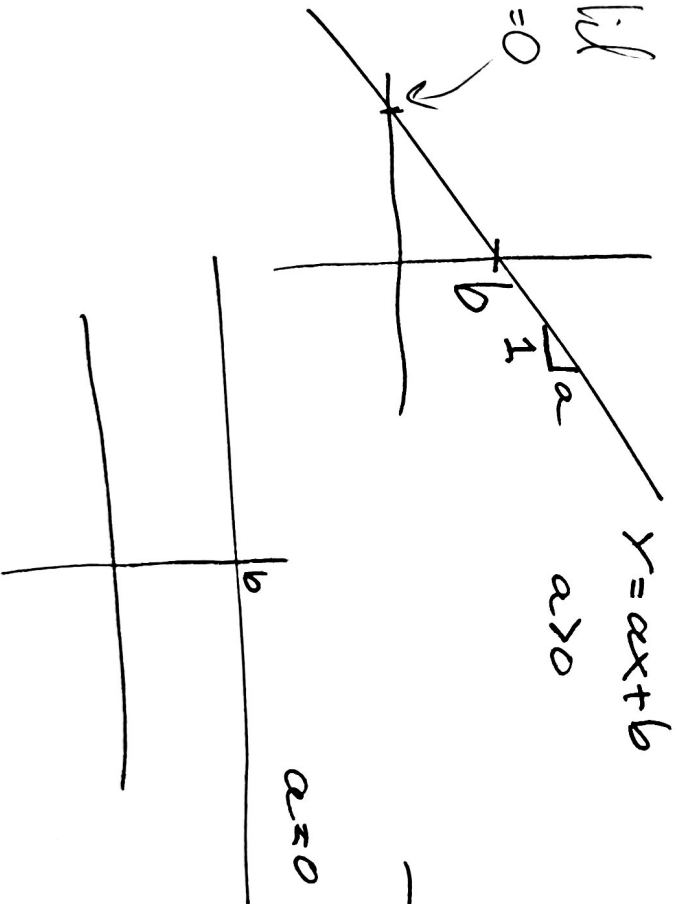


$$100 = 30 + 5x$$

$$70 = 5x \quad | \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\underline{x = 14}$$

løsnings lid
 $ax + b = 0$



Lösungsweg

$$a) \quad 3.714x - 5.223 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{5.223}{3.714} \\ \sim 1.406$$

⑥

$$b) \quad 3x - 7 = 5x + 2$$

$$3x - 5x = 2 + 7$$

$$(3-5) \cdot x = 9$$

$$-2x = 9$$

$$x = \frac{9}{-2} = \frac{-9}{2} = \underline{\underline{-4,5}}$$

Kvadratsetningen

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + \underbrace{2ab} + b^2$$

krystallet

(7)

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)(a+b) &= (a+b) \cdot a + (a+b) \cdot b \\ &= a \cdot a + b \cdot a + a \cdot b + b \cdot b \\ &= a^2 + a \cdot b + a \cdot b + b^2 \\ &= \underline{a^2 + 2ab + b^2} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{transitivitet} \\ \text{bukes} \\ \text{3 ganger} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a-b)^2 &= a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \\ (a+(-b))^2 &= a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot (-b) + (-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2+3)^2 &= 5^2 = 25 \\ &= 2^2 + 2 \cdot (2)(3) + 3^2 \\ &= 4 + 12 + 9 = 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2x-3)^2 &= (2x)^2 + 2(2x)(-3) + (-3)^2 \\ &= \underline{4x^2 - 12x + 9} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3-4)^2 = (-1)^2 = 1$$

$$(a-4)^2 = a^2 + (-4)^2 + 2 \cdot a(-4)$$

$$= a^2 + 16 - 8a$$

$$= a^2 - 8a + 16$$

⑧

$$\left(\underbrace{3x}_a + \underbrace{\sqrt{2}y}_b \right)^2 = (3x)^2 + 2(3x)(\sqrt{2}y) + (\sqrt{2}y)^2$$

$$= 9x^2 + 6\sqrt{2}xy + 2y^2$$

$$(a+b+c)^2 = \dots \quad a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + ac + bc)$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$= (a+b)^2 \cdot (a+b) \dots$$

Konjugatsetning
(3. kvadratsetning)

$$b^2 - a^2 = (b+a)(b-a)$$

$$(b+a)(b-a) = (b+a) \cdot b + (b+a)(-a) \\ = b^2 + ab + \underbrace{b(-a)}_{-a \cdot b} - a^2$$

$\underbrace{0}_{\text{brytstjellerne kansellerer}} - a \cdot b$

9

$$(x-3)(x+3) = x^2 - 9 = x^2 - 3^2 = (20)^2 - 3^2 = (20+3)(20-3)$$

391 = 400 - 9
differansen
kvadrathene
til
2 heltall.

Så
391 = 23 · 17