

24.08.2021. Løsninger og kubatisk uttrykk.

$$ax + b = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{a} \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3x - 7 = 0 \\ 3x - \cancel{7} + \cancel{7} = 7, \quad 3x = 7 \mid \frac{1}{3} \\ \underline{x = \frac{7}{3}} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{2}{x+3} \quad x \neq -3, 2. \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (x+3) = 2(x-2), \quad x \neq -3, 2$$

ganger opp med
 $(x-2)(x+3)$ (ulikt!)

$$\Leftrightarrow x+3 = 2x - 4, \quad x \neq -3, 2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{rcl} 3+4 & = & 2x-x \\ \cancel{7} & = & x \end{array}$$

test: sett inn

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{7-2} = \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{2}{7+3} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5} \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$(x-2)(x+3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-2=0 \text{ eller } x+3=0$$

↑

$$x^2 + 3x - 2x - 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$x = -3 \text{ og } x = 2$

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Løsningene er

$$a \cdot b = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 0 \text{ eller } b = 0$$

(eller både $a=0$ og $b=0$)

$$x^2(2x+5)\left(\frac{x}{3} - 2\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 0 \text{ eller } 2x+5 = 0$$

eller $\frac{x}{3} - 2 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ eller } x = \frac{-5}{2} \text{ eller } x = 6$$

$$\text{Løsningene er } x \in \underline{\underline{\{ -\frac{5}{2}, 0, 6 \}}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3} = 2 \mid \cdot 3 \\ x = 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x=2 \quad \vee \quad x=3$$

\vee

og

ikke

\wedge

\wedge

3)

$$x^2 - 3x = 0$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$x=0 \quad \vee \quad x-3=0$$

$$x(x-3) = 0$$

Løsningene

er

$$\underline{x=0 \text{ og } x=3}$$

$$2) \quad x^2 - 41 = 5$$

$$x^2 - 4 - 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 9 = 0$$

opg. 1) $x^2 = 4x$

$$x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(x-4) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad \vee \quad x-4=0$$

Løsningene er $\underline{x \in \{0, 4\}}$

konjugat-
sætning.

$$(x+3)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x+3=0 \quad \text{eller} \quad x-3=0$$

Løsningene er $\underline{x \in \{-3, 3\}}$

$$x^2 - 4 = 5$$

$$x^2 = 5 + 4 = 9 \quad | = 3^2$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{9} = \underline{\pm 3}$$

$$x^2 - a = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = a, \quad a \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - (\sqrt{a})^2 = 0$$

$$(x - \sqrt{a})(x + \sqrt{a}) = 0$$

Lösungen er: $x = \pm \sqrt{a}$

$$(x = \sqrt{a} \text{ og } x = -\sqrt{a})$$

$$x^2 = 25, \quad x = \pm \sqrt{25} = \pm 5$$

$$x^2 = 13 \quad x = \underline{\pm \sqrt{13}}$$

* $x^2 = -9$ ingen reelle Lösungen

$x^2 + 9 \geq 9$ for alle x .

oppgaver

$$x^2 = 49$$
$$x = \pm \sqrt{49} = \underline{\pm 7}$$

Løs:

$$4x^2 - 16 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4(x^2 - 4) = 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \quad x = \pm \sqrt{4} = \underline{\pm 2}$$

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$$x^2 = -36$$

ingen (real) løsning.

$$5x^2 - 7 = 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow 5x^2 = 7 \quad | \frac{1}{5}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{7}{5}$$
$$x = \underline{\pm \sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}}.$$

(2.7. bok)

\Leftrightarrow

$$x^2 + (-1)^2 + 2x(-1) = 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 4$$

5)

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

$$(x-1)^2 = \pm \sqrt{4}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 4$$

$$x = 1 \pm 2$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = -1 \text{ og } x = 3.$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 + 2x}_{(x+1)^2} - 8 = 0$$

$$(x+1)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$(x+1)^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$(x+1)^2 - 9 = 0$$

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$$(x+1)^2 = 9$$

$$x+1 = \pm\sqrt{9} = \pm 3.$$

$$x = -1 \pm 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x = -4 \\ x = 2 \end{array}$$

Så lösningarna är

Fullföring av kvadratet

$$x^2 + bx + c = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + c - \frac{b^2}{4}$$

2.6 i boken

$$x^2 + bx + \underbrace{\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + c - \frac{b^2}{4}}_c$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 (= 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1 \\
 &= \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} + 1 \\
 &= \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

fullført kvadratet

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oppgave

Fullfør kvadrat

$$x^2 + 4x - 5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (x+2)^2 - 4 - 5 \\
 &= \frac{(x+2)^2 - 9}{(x+2+3)(x+2-3)} = (x+2)^2 - 3^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Bruk
 det fullførte
 kvadratet til å faktoriser

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 & = (x+5)(x-1)
 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = \left(x - \frac{6}{2}\right)^2 - (3)^2 + 9$$

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

$$= \underline{(x-3)^2}$$

Fullstendig kvadrat.

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$$x^2 + bx + c = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + \underbrace{c - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2}_{\text{minsker verdi}} \\ \text{er like} \\ \text{når } x = -\frac{b}{2}$$

Grafen til $x^2 + bx + c$ er gitt med
forskyvde med $c - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$ vertikalt
 $\rightarrow \frac{b}{2}$ horisontalt

$$x^2 - x - 1 (= 0) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Fullfør kvadratet} \\ \text{Faktoriser} \\ \text{Løs likningen.} \end{array}$$

oppg

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$$x^2 - x - 1 = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} - 1$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

faktorisert

$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = 0 \quad \text{eller} \quad x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{Løsningene er } \frac{-1(1-\sqrt{5})}{2} \text{ og } \frac{-1(1+\sqrt{5})}{2}$$

Rester av notatene
er fra øvingstimen.

Faktorisering, typisk vanekelig.

$$x^3 - 3x = x(x^2 - 3)$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y)$$

$$x \neq 0, 1$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x-1} &= \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x-1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x-1} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \\ &= \frac{(x-1)-2 \cdot x}{x(x-1)} = \frac{-x-1}{x(x-1)} = \frac{-(x+1)}{x(x-1)} \\ &= (-1)(x+1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Her er noen eksempler
hvor vi kan finne
faktoriseringen

$$\begin{aligned} 2.62a) \quad x^2 - 8x + 12 &= (x-4)^2 - 16 + 12 && \text{Fullføring av et} \\ &= (x-4)^2 - 4^2 = (x-4)^2 - 2^2 && \text{aukvadrat.} \\ &= (x-4+2)(x-4-2) \\ &= (x-2)(x-6) \end{aligned}$$

$x^2 + 1$ kan ikke skrives som et produkt
av to lineære uttrykk.

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fordi: $x^2 + 1 \geq 1$ for alle x .
(aldrig like 0)

2. $\exists / e)$

$$(x+2)^2 = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad y^2 - 1 = 0 \\ (y-1)(y+1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{La } y = x+2 \\ & (x = y-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \pm 1$$

$$y = x+2 = \pm 1$$

$$2) \quad x = \pm 1 - 2$$

Løsningene er

$$\underline{x = -3} \quad \text{og} \quad \underline{x = -1}$$

Faktorisier

$$x^4 - 16 = x^4 - 2^4$$

$$(x-2)^2 = x^2 + (-2)^2 + 2(-2)x$$

$$= (x^2 - 2^2)^2$$

$$= (x^2 + 2^2)(x^2 - 2^2)$$

$$= (x^2 + 2^2)(x+2)(x-2)$$

} konjugat
Schriften.

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$$x^4 - 16 = \underline{(x^2 + 4)(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$x^2 - 3x + 1$ kan ha.

Oppg.

Hva er den minste verdien

$$\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)^2 + 1$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 1 - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}.$$

≥ 0 bare

like 0 for $x = 3/2$

Den minste verdien

$$\text{til } x^2 - 3x + 1 \text{ er } \frac{-5/4}{(\text{når } x = 3/2)}$$

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$$x^2 + bx = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$x^2 + \underbrace{x \cdot \frac{b}{2} + \frac{b}{2} \cdot x}_{bx} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2}_0$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} = 1 \quad x \neq -2, 1$$

Oppgave

Løs likningene

Felles nevner

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x+2 + (x-1) = (x-1)(x+2)$$

$$2x + 1 = x^2 - x + 2x - 2$$

$$= x^2 + x - 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - (\frac{-1}{2})^2 - 3 = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{12}{4} = 0$$

$$x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{13}{4}}$$

$$\text{Så}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{13}$$