

14 sep
2021

5.3 Rest ved Polynomdivision

$$\frac{X^3 - 3X + 2}{X - 1} = S(X) + \frac{r(X)}{q(X)}$$

polynom

$$q(X) = X - 1$$

$\deg r < \deg q = 1$
 r fall.

$$\begin{array}{r} X^3 + 0 - 3X + 2 : X - 1 = X^2 + X - 2 \\ -(X^3 - X^2) \\ \hline X^2 - 3X + 2 \\ -(X^2 - X) \\ \hline -2X + 2 \\ -(-2X + 2) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Se $(X-1)$ eller $X^3 - 3X + 2$
 og kvotienten er

$$\frac{X^3 - 3X + 2}{X - 1} = X^2 + X - 2$$

$$\frac{0}{X - 1} \stackrel{\text{resten er null}}{\mathbb{I}} X^3 - 3X + 2 = (X^2 + X - 2)(X - 1)$$

Resultat

$$\frac{P(X)}{X - X_0} = S(X) + \frac{r}{X - X_0}, \quad r = P(X_0)$$

$$(x-x_0) \text{ deler } p(x) \Leftrightarrow p(x_0) = 0$$

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

$$p(1) = 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1 + 2 = 0$$

så $(x-1)$ deler $p(x)$
(beholder ikke utføre pol. div.)

②

$$p(x) = S(x)(x-x_0) + r$$

$$\text{så } \underline{p(x_0)} = S(x_0) \underbrace{(x_0 - x_0)}_0 + r = \underline{r}$$

Oppg. Hva er resten i

$$\frac{x^7 - 2x^6 + 3x + 4}{x+1} = \frac{p(x)}{\underbrace{x - (-1)}_{x_0}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Resten er } p(\overset{-1}{x_0}) &= (-1)^7 - 2(-1)^6 + 3(-1) + 4 \\ &= -1 - 2 - 3 + 4 = \underline{-2} \end{aligned}$$

Hva er resten til: $\frac{X^5 + 5X^2 + 12}{X - 2} = \frac{P(X)}{X - X_0}$ resten er $P(X_0)$
 $X_0 = 2$
 $= P(2)$

③ $P(2) = 2^5 + 5 \cdot 2^2 + 12 = 32 + 20 + 12 = 64$.

Hva er resten til $\frac{X^5 + 5X + 12}{X + 2} = \frac{X^5 + 5X + 12}{X - (-2)}$

$P(-2) = (-2)^5 + 5(-2) + 12 = -32 + 20 + 12 = 0$

Så $X + 2$ deler $X^5 + 5X + 12$.

Er $3x-3$ en faktor i $p(x) = x^3 - 2x + 1$?

$$3x-3 = 3(x-1)$$

$$p(1) = 1 - 2 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{ingen rest.}$$

Så $3x-3$ er en faktor i $x^3 - 2x + 1$.

Vi finner kvotienten:

$$x^3 - 2x + 1 : (x-1) = x^2 + x - 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - x^2 \\ \hline x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ x^2 - x \\ \hline -x + 1 \\ -x + 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

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

opp

For hvilke verdier a
deler $x-2$ polynomet $P(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + 4$?

$$\text{Resten er } 0 \Leftrightarrow P(2) = 0$$

$$2^3 + a \cdot 2^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$8 + 4a + 4 = 0$$

$$12 + 4a = 0$$

$$4a = -12 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\underline{a = -3}$$

$(x-2)$ deler $P(x)$
hvis og bare hvis $a = -3$.

⑤

5.4 Faktorisierung.

Faktorisiere

$$X^4 + 3X^2 + 2 \quad U = X^2$$

$$U^2 + 3U + 2 = (U+2)(U+1)$$

$$= \underline{(X^2+2)(X^2+1)}$$

⑥

$$P(x) = X^3 + 4X^2 - 8$$

"Probe ob es
ein rat (nullpunkt) "

$$P(-2) = (-2)^3 + 4(-2)^2 - 8 \\ = -8 + 16 - 8 = 0$$

$$\text{Sä} \quad X - (-2) = X + 2 \quad \text{oder} \quad P(x).$$

$$\text{Vi finnen } \text{kvotienten} \quad \underline{\frac{P(x)}{x+2}}$$

$$X^3 + 4X^2 + (-8) : X + 2 = \underline{X^2 + 2X - 4}$$

$$X^3 + 2X^2$$

$$\underline{2X^2 + (-8)}$$

$$2X^2 + 4X$$

$$\underline{-4X - 8}$$

$$\underline{-4X - 8}$$

$$0$$

⑦

Faktorisieren

$$X^2 + 2X - 4$$

$$= (X+1)^2 - 1 - 4 = (X+1)^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2$$

$$= (X+1+\sqrt{5})(X+1-\sqrt{5})$$

Sä $X^3 + 4X - 8$

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

$$= \underline{(X+2)(X+1+\sqrt{5})(X+1-\sqrt{5})}$$

Alle reelle polynomier faktorisere som et
produkt af polynomier af grad 1 og grad 2.

$X^2 + 1$ irreducibel
(kan ikke
faktorisere mere)

⑧

$X^4 + 1 \geq 1$ så den har ingen lineære faktorer
($X - x_0$)

$$X^4 + 1 = \underbrace{(X^2 + 1)^2}_{\text{benyttes}} - 2X^2 = (X^2 + 1)^2 - (\sqrt{2}X)^2$$

benyttes
købingstræknings

$$X^4 + 1 = \underline{(X^2 + 1 + \sqrt{2}X)(X^2 + 1 - \sqrt{2}X)}$$

opp

$$q(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$$

(Det finnes en eller flere heltallige løsninger.)

1) Følgende $q(x)$.

2) Løs likningen $q(x) \geq 0$.

$$q(2) = 8 + 8 - 10 - 6 = 0$$

$$q(0) = -6, \quad q(1) = -8, \quad q(-1) = -1 + 2 + 5 - 6 = 0$$

Så $x - (-1) = x + 1$ er en faktor i $q(x)$

9

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6 : x + 1 = x^2 + x - 6 \\ \underline{x^3 + x^2} \\ x^2 - 5x - 6 \\ \underline{x^2 + x} \\ -6x - 6 \end{array}$$

Vi har $(x+1)(x-2)$ dele $q(x)$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6 : (x+1)(x-2) =$$

$$q(x) = (x+1)(x^2 + x - 6) = \underline{(x+1)(x+3)(x-2)}$$

$$q(x) = (x+1)(x+3)(x-2) \geq 0$$

	-3	-1	2
$x+1$	-	-	0
$x+3$	-	-	0
$x-2$	-	-	0
$q(x)$	-	-	0

10

Lösungsgang bei $q(x) \geq 0$

$$\text{er } x \in [-3, -1] \cup [2, \infty)$$

5.5

$$\frac{63}{14} = \frac{9 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 7} = \frac{9}{2}$$

Rationale
Abgleich - Fortkürzen.

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

$$= \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + x - 6}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 4x - 5}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

Vi ønsker å forkorte
det rasjonale uttrykket.

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

⑪

Onsdag ser i også på irasjonalitetslikninger 15.8.

Variante av 5.42.

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

a) Vis at $x-1$ er en faktor i $p(x) \Leftrightarrow p(1) = 0$

b) ... Faldaise $p(x)$.

$$a) \quad p(1) = 1^3 - 2 \cdot 1^2 + 3 \cdot 1 - 2 = 1 + 3 - 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 2 : x - 1 = x^2 - x + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - x^2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^2 + 3x - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^2 + x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{Røtterne til } x^2 - x + 2 = 0$$

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

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2}$$

$x^2 - x + 2$ irreducibel (over $\mathbb{R}$)

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

$$x^3 - \frac{1}{8} : x - \frac{1}{2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x^3 - \frac{1}{8} = (x - \frac{1}{2})(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4})$$

irreduzibel

13

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - \frac{1}{8} \\ \underline{\frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad -\frac{1}{8}} \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{8} \\ \underline{\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{8}} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Et monom er ax^n

n ≥ 0.

polynom : somme av monomer

029.

Forkort:

(eller pol.divisjon)

$$\frac{x^3 + 1}{x + 1}$$

og



$$\frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 7x + 6}$$

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

$$= \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)(x+6)}$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x + 6}$$

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

erstatt b med $-b$:

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

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3 - 1 = \left(\frac{a}{b} - 1\right) \left(\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right) + 1\right)$$

$$X^3 - 1 = (X - 1)(X^2 + X + 1)$$

(14)

Kommer tilbage
til slike identiteter
når vi studerer
geometriske rækker
 $1 + X + X^2 + \dots + X^n$.

Faktor de rationale Utrykline:

(15)

$$b) \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 4}$$

$$a) \frac{(x-4)(x-1)}{(x^2-4x-1)(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{x-4}{x^2-4x-1}$$

$$b) \frac{(x-4)(x-1)}{(x-4)(x-1)}$$

$$a) \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 1 : x - 1 = x^2 - 4x - 1 \\ \underline{x^3 - x^2} \\ -4x^2 + 3x + 1 \\ \underline{-4x^2 + 4x} \\ -x + 1 \end{array}$$

Nevenen er 0 for $x=4$:

$$\begin{aligned} 4^3 - 5 \cdot 4^2 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 &= 64 - 80 + 12 + 4 \\ &= 4^2(4-5) + 12 + 4 = -4^2 + 16 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Så $(x-4)$ deler $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 4$
 siden $f(4) = 0$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 4 : x - 4 = x^2 - x - 1$$

$$\underline{x^3 - 4x^2}$$

$$-x^2 + 3x + 4$$

$$\underline{-x^2 + 4x}$$

$$-x + 4$$

$$\underline{-x + 4}$$

$$0$$

16

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

$(2x+2) = 2(x+1)$
 like "grade" $\neq$ faktorisierung
 same grade.