

15. sep
2021

Polynomdivision, faktorisering + irrationale likninger

Delles $P(x) = x^3 - 2x - 4$ av $x - 2$?

Resultat $P(x)$ delles av $x - x_0 \Leftrightarrow P(x_0)$, resten, er 0.

① $P(2) = 2^3 - 2 \cdot 2 - 4 = 8 - 4 - 4 = 0$

Så $(x - 2)$ deler $P(x)$.

Vi finner kvotienten: $x^3 + -2x - 4 : x - 2 = x^2 + 2x + 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + -2x - 4 : x - 2 = x^2 + 2x + 2 \\ \underline{x^3 - 2x^2} \\ 2x^2 - 2x - 4 \\ \underline{2x^2 - 4x} \\ 2x - 4 \\ \underline{2x - 4} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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$$x^3 - 2x - 4 = (x-2) \underbrace{(x^2 + 2x + 2)}_{(x+1)^2 + 1} \quad \text{Fullstendigt
faktorisering.}$$

oppg. Løs ulikhetene (*) $\frac{x^3 - 2x - 4}{x^2 + x - 6} \geq 0$

$$x^2 + x - 6 = (x+3)(x-2) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a+b=1 \\ a \cdot b = -6 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} 3-2=1 \\ 3(-2)=-6 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x^3 - 2x - 4}{x^2 + x - 6} = \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 2)}{(x-2)(x+3)}$$

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

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

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

Løsningene til ulikhetene (*)
er
 $x \in (-3, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

opp. For hvilke verdier av a

kan

$$\frac{x^3 + x + a}{x^2 + 2x - 8}$$

forkebles?

(tilsvarende 5.53 i boka)

③

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

Hva må a være for at $q(x) = x^3 + x + a$ lar seg dele av:

$$x+4 \quad ? \quad \text{hår } q(-4) = 0 \quad (-4)^3 - 4 + a = 0, \quad a = 4 + 64 = \underline{\underline{68}}$$

$$x-2 \quad ? \quad \text{hår } q(2) = 0 \quad 2^3 + 2 + a = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{a = -10}}$$

oppg. Løs ulikheten

$$\underbrace{X^3 - 7X - 6}_{P(x)} < 0$$

④

$$P(3) = 3^3 - 7 \cdot 3 - 6 = 27 - 21 - 6 = 0$$

$$P(-1) = (-1)^3 - 7(-1) - 6 = -1 + 7 - 6 = 0$$

$$P(-2) = (-2)^3 - 7(-2) - 6 = -8 + 14 - 6 = 0$$

$X - (-1) = X + 1$ er en faktor i $P(x)$

$$X^3 + -7X - 6 : X + 1 = X^2 - X - 6$$

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

$$X^3 + X^2$$

$$\underline{-X^2 - 7X - 6}$$

$$-X^2 - X$$

$$\underline{-6X - 6}$$

$$-6X - 6$$

$$\underline{0}$$

$$p(x) = (x+1)(x+2)(x-3) < 0$$

1213

X	1
+	1
-	1
	0

$$\frac{x+2}{-0-}$$

[illegible]

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Så løsninger til $p(x) < 0$ er

$$x \in (-8, -2) \cup (-1, 3)$$

5.8 Inasjionale likwinge

$$\sqrt{x} = 2 - x$$

2 of en lpsning a
Ser

$$X = 1$$

Flower

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

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$$X_1 - 5X_2 + Y = 0$$

$$(x+r)(x+s) = x^2 + \underbrace{(r+s)x}_{-5} + \underbrace{rs}_4$$

$$(x-4)(x-1) = 0$$

To løsninger

$$x=1$$

$$\sqrt{1} = 2-1$$

✓

$$x=4$$

$$\sqrt{4} = 2 \neq -2 = 2-4$$

↖ False løsning.

⑥

Løsninger er

$$\underline{x=1}$$

impliserer

$$a=b \Rightarrow a^2=b^2$$

$$a=-b \text{ eller } a=b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$a^2=b^2$$

ekvivalens.

Eller

$$\sqrt{5-x} = 1-x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$5-x = (1-x)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + (x-5) = 0$$

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

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 4 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4 \cdot 4}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \sim 2.56$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{2} \sim -1.56$$

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Tester for falske løsninger

$$x_1: \sqrt{5 - x_1} > 0, \quad 1 - x_1 \sim -1.56 \quad \text{Falsk løsning}$$

$$x_2: \sqrt{5 + 1.56} \sim 2.56 = 1 + 1.56 \quad \text{begge er positive, så derfor l\u00f8se}$$

(Siden kvadraturen)
er (ikke

$$\text{L\u00f8sningen er } x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{2} \sim -1.56$$

Oppg.

$$\sqrt{8-x^2} = x \Rightarrow 8-x^2 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow 8 = 2x^2$$

kvalnerer begge sider.

$$4 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2. \quad \text{Tester for falske løsninger.}$$

8

$$x = -2:$$

$$VS = 2$$

$$HS = -2 \quad \text{Falsk løsning}$$

$$x = 2:$$

$$VS = 2$$

$$HS = 2 \quad \text{ekte} \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\text{Løsningen er } \underline{x=2}$$

Ekse

$$1 + \sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{x-1} \quad \text{kvalnerer begge sider}$$

$$| + x + 2\sqrt{x} = 4(x-1) \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{x} = 4x - 4 - 1 - x$$
$$= 3x - 5$$

$$\text{kvalnerer} \Rightarrow 4x = (3x - 5)^2$$

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$$4x = 9x^2 - 30x + 25 \quad \text{trekker fra } 4x \quad \text{på begge sider.}$$

$$9x^2 - 34x + 25 = 0$$

Set $x=1$ er en løsning.

$$(x-1)(9x-25) = 0$$

sikker for falske løsninger

$$x=1$$

$$VS = 2, \quad HS = 0$$

Falsk.

$$x = \frac{25}{9}$$

$$VS = 1 + \sqrt{\frac{25}{9}} = 1 + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{3}{3} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

Like!

$$HS = 2\sqrt{\frac{25}{9} - \frac{9}{9}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{16}{9}} = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

Løsningen er $x = \frac{25}{9}$

oppgave (eksamen 2016)

$$\sqrt{2x+1} + 1 = x$$