

1 a)

$$x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 1$$

$$c = -1$$

abc-formelen gir at løsningene er

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\underline{x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}} \quad \text{eller} \quad \underline{x = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}}$$

$$b) \quad \text{(I)} \quad 3x + 7y = 32$$

$$\text{(II)} \quad 4x + 11y = 46$$

$$\text{II} - \text{I} : \quad x + 4y = 46 - 32 = 14$$

$$x = 14 - 4y$$

$$\text{Setter dette inn i I :} \quad 3 \cdot 14 - 3 \cdot 4y + 7y = 32$$

$$42 - 12y + 7y = 32$$

$$42 - 5y = 32$$

$$42 - 32 = 10 = 5y$$

$$\text{så } y = \frac{10}{5} = \underline{2}$$

$$x = 14 - 4 \cdot y = 14 - 4(2) = 14 - 8 = \underline{6}$$

Løsningen er  $(x, y) = (6, 2)$ .

$$d) \quad \sqrt{4+x} = 5 - \sqrt{x-1} \quad \begin{array}{l} (x \geq -4) \\ \underline{x \geq 1} \end{array}$$

kvadrerer

$$4+x = 25 - 10\sqrt{x-1} + (x-1)$$

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

$$4+x - 25 - (x-1) = -10\sqrt{x-1}$$

$$4 - 25 + 1 + x - x = -10\sqrt{x-1}$$

$$-20 = -10\sqrt{x-1}$$

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

kvadrere

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

$$\underline{x=5}$$

setter inn:

$$VS: \quad \sqrt{4+5} = 3$$

$$HS: \quad 5 - \sqrt{5-1} = 5 - \sqrt{4} = 5 - 2 = 3.$$

$x=5$  er ~~en~~ løsningen til likningen

$$c) \quad x^6 + 7x^3 - 8 = 0$$

$$U = x^3$$

$$U^2 + 7U - 8 = 0$$

$$\text{Løsningene er } U = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{7^2 - 4(-8)}}{2}$$

$$U = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 32}}{2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{81}}{2}$$

$$U = \frac{-7 \pm 9}{2}$$

$$U = 1 \text{ eller } U = -8.$$

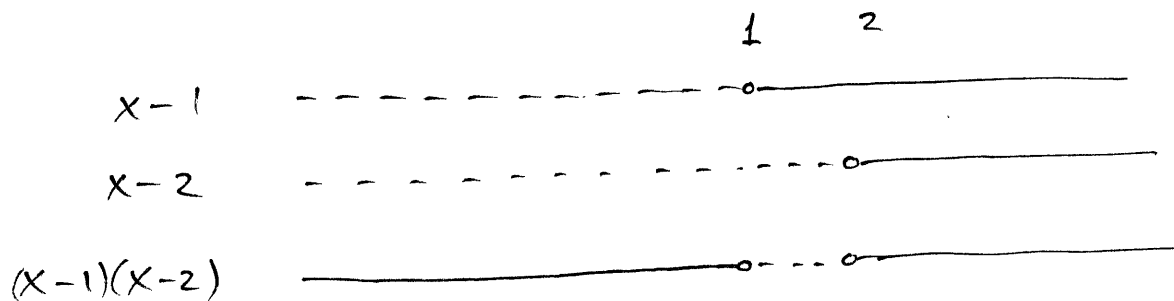
$$x^3 = 1 \text{ eller } x^3 = -8$$

$$\text{Løsningene er } \underline{x = 1} \text{ eller } \underline{x = -2}$$

$$e) \quad x^2 - 3x + 3 < 1$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 < 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-2) < 0$$



$$(x-1)(x-2) < 0 \quad \text{for } x \in (1, 2)$$

(alt.  $1 < x < 2$ .)

$$f) \quad x^3 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

En løsning er  $x = 1$

$$1^3 - 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 0.$$

Derfor er  $(x-1)$  en faktor i  $x^3 - 2x + 1$ .

Polynomdivisjon

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

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

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

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

$$-x + 1$$

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

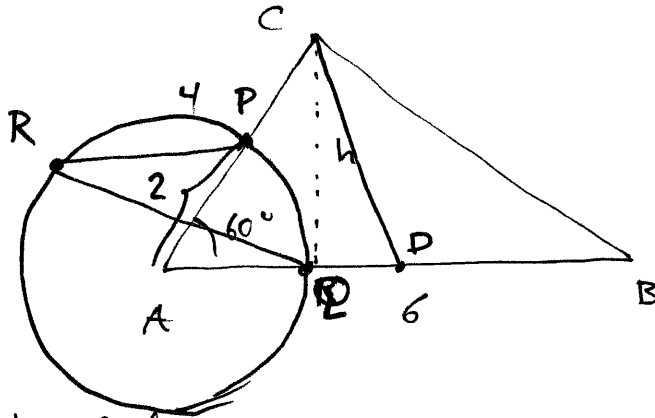
$x^2 + x - 1 = 0$  er oppg 1a.

Løsningene blir derfor

$$x = 1, \quad \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

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3



a) Arealen er  $\frac{6 \cdot h}{2} = \frac{6 \cdot 4 \cdot \sin 60^\circ}{2}$

$$= \frac{6 \cdot 4}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \underline{\underline{6 \cdot \sqrt{3}}} \sim \dots 10.39\dots$$

b)  $|BC|^2 = |AC|^2 + |AB|^2 - 2|AB||AC| \cdot \cos(60^\circ)$

$$= 4^2 + 6^2 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 16 + 36 - 24$$

$$= 16 + 12 = 28$$

$$|BC| = \sqrt{28} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{4 \cdot 7}}} = 2\sqrt{7} \sim 5.29\dots$$

Sinusetning  $\frac{\sin \angle C}{|AB|} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{|BC|} = \frac{\sin \angle B}{4}$

$$\sin \angle C = \frac{|AB|}{|BC|} \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{7}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{7}} \sim 0.9819\dots$$

$$\angle C = 79.1^\circ \quad (\text{eller } 100.9^\circ)$$

$$\sin \angle B = \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{|BC|} \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{4 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{7} \cdot 2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}} \sim 0.654\dots$$

$$\underline{\underline{\angle B = 40.89^\circ}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\angle C = 79.1^\circ}}$$

c) Avstanden AD må være 3.

Arealet ADC er  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot |AD|$

— DBC er  $\frac{1}{2} h \cdot |DB|$

Derfor må  $|AD| = |BD|$ .

Siden  $|AB| = 6$  så er  $|AD| = |BD| = 3$ .

d) Arealet til sirkelsektoren

radius  $\cdot$  vinkel i radianer

$$2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2\pi}{3}}}$$

e) Perifervinkelen  $\angle PRQ$  er  $\frac{1}{2}$  sentralvinkelen  
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 60^\circ = \underline{\underline{30^\circ}}$

4 a)  $f(x)$  er definert hvis nevneren

$2(x^2-1)$  er ulik null

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

Nevneren er 0 når  $x = -1$  eller  $x = 1$ .

Den naturlige definisjonsmengden til  $f(x)$ ,  
er alle reelle tall bortsett fra  $-1$  og  $1$ .

$$[ \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$$

$$x < -1 \text{ eller } -1 < x < 1 \text{ eller } 1 < x$$

$$x \in \langle -\infty, -1 \rangle \cup \langle -1, 1 \rangle \cup \langle 1, \infty \rangle . ]$$

b)  $f(x)$  møter  $x$ -aksen ( $y=0$ ) når

$$f(x) = 0 \quad : \quad \frac{x^2-4}{2(x^2-1)} = 0$$

$$x^2-4 = 0$$

$$\underline{x = -2} \text{ eller } \underline{x = 2}.$$

$$f(0) = \frac{0^2-4}{2 \cdot 0^2-2} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$$

$f(x)$  møter  $x$ -aksen i  $(-2, 0)$  og  $(2, 0)$

og  $y$ -aksen i  $(0, 2)$ .

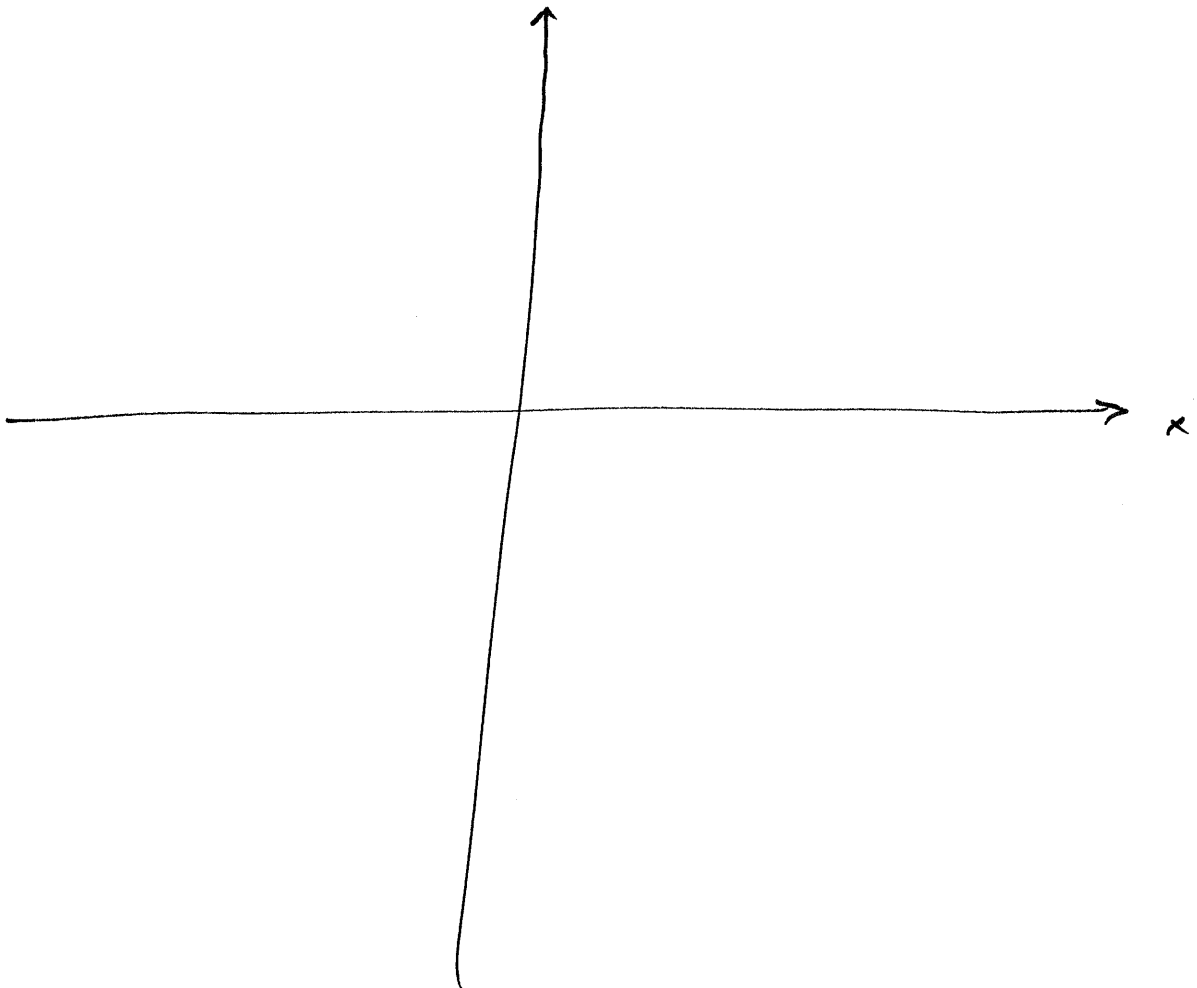
$$4 c) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 4}{2x^2 - 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 - 4)/x^2}{(2x^2 - 2)/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - (4/x^2)}{2 - (2/x^2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Siden  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$ .

$y = \frac{1}{2}$  er en horisontal asymptote.

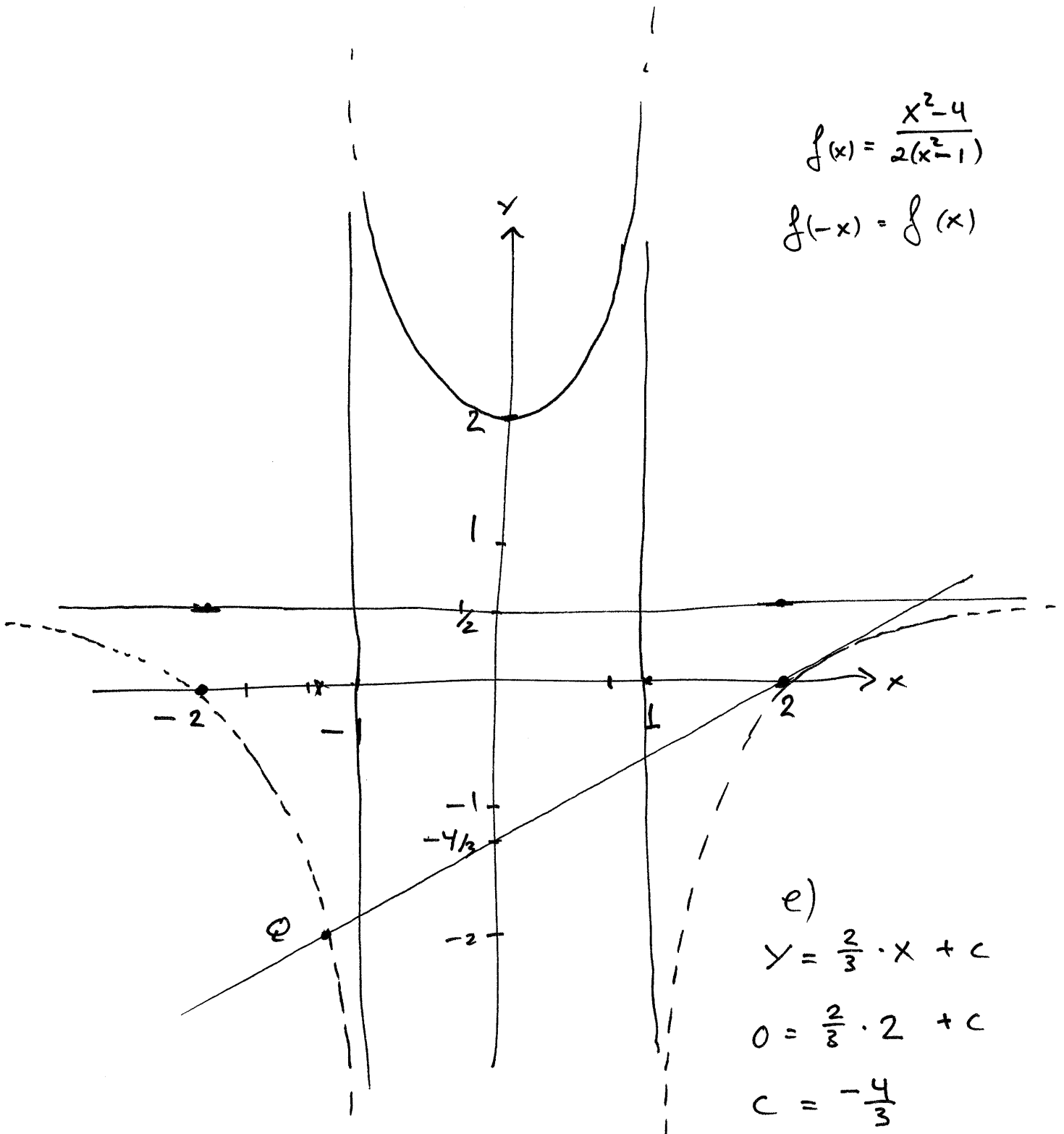
d) Nevneren er 0 når  $x = -1$  eller  $x = 1$ .  
Telleren er ulik 0 for disse verdier.  
Så  $x = -1$  og  $x = 1$  er vertikale asymptoter.





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

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$



e)

$$y = \frac{2}{3} \cdot x + c$$

$$0 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 + c$$

$$c = -\frac{4}{3}$$

Linjen er gitt ved

$$y = \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{4}{3}$$

Et estimat for koordinaten  
til Q er  $(-1\frac{1}{4}, -2)$

$$Q : \left( -\frac{5}{4}, -2 \right)$$