

21 sep 22.

oblig 4 blir fre. 9des.

Kap 5

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

$$x-1=0 \text{ eller } x-2=0$$

Løsningene er $x=1$ og $x=2$

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

Forbrennskjema

$$\begin{array}{l} x-1 \quad \text{-----} \overset{1}{0} \text{-----} \overset{2}{\text{-----}} \\ x-2 \quad \text{-----} \text{-----} \text{-----} \overset{0}{\text{-----}} \end{array}$$

$$(x-1)(x-2) \quad \text{-----} \overset{0}{\text{-----}} \text{-----} \overset{0}{\text{-----}}$$

Løsningene er $x \in \langle 1, 2 \rangle$.

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

"teller" er 0
når $x=1$ eller 2.

"nevneren" er lik 0 når $x=1$, så
uttrykket er ikke definert for $x=1$.

Løsningen er $x=2$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x^2-1} \leq 0$$

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

ikkje det
i $x=1$.

$$x-2 \quad \text{---} \quad -1 \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad \text{---} \quad 0 \quad \text{---}$$

$$1/(x+1) \quad \text{---} \quad -1 \quad \quad \quad x \quad \text{---}$$

$$\frac{x-2}{x+1} \quad \text{---} \quad x \quad \text{---} \quad x \quad \text{---} \quad 0 \quad \text{---}$$

Løsningene er $x \in (-1, 1) \cup (1, 2]$

$$\frac{(x^2-4)(x-2)}{x^3-x^2+x-1} \geq 0$$

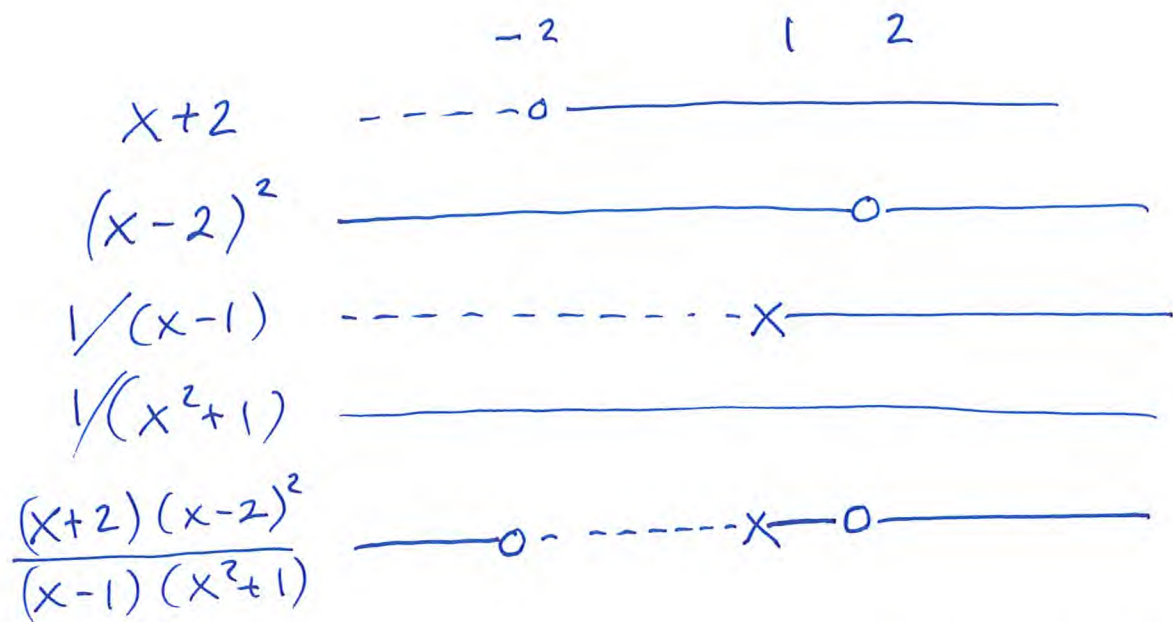
Teller: $(x^2-2^2)(x-2) = (x+2)(x-2)^2$

nevner: 1 er en ~~rot~~ rot til x^3-x^2+x-1

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

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

$$\frac{(x+2)(x-2)^2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} \geq 0$$



Løsningene er $x \in \underline{(-\infty, -2] \cup [1, \infty)}$.

$$\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{x}{2x-2} \geq 1$$

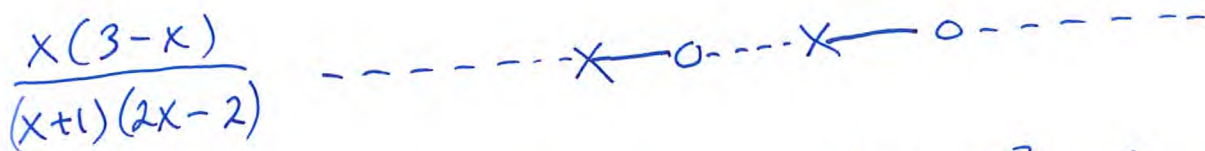
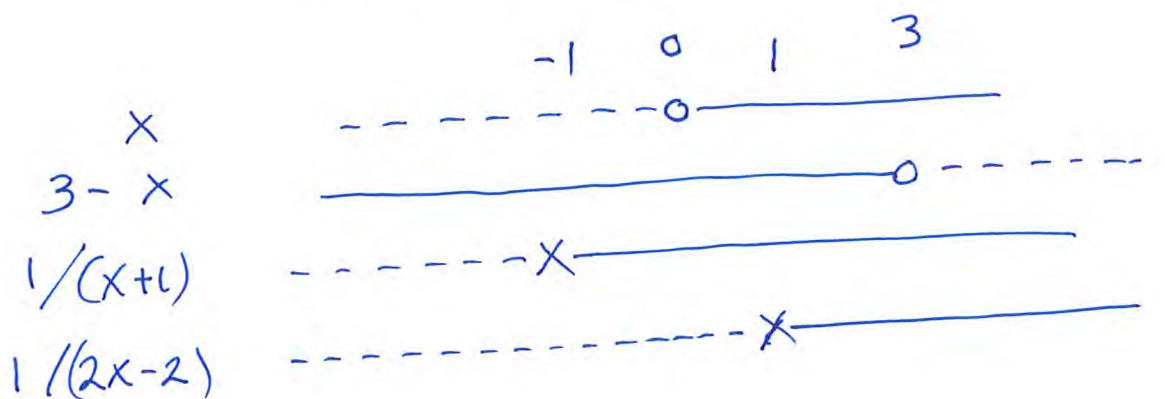
$$\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{x}{2x-2} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{(2x-2)}{(x+1)(2x-2)} + \frac{x(x+1)}{(2x-2)(x+1)} - \frac{(x+1)\overbrace{(2x-2)}^{2(x-1)}}{(2x-2)(x+1)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{2x-2 + x^2 + x - 2x^2 + 2}{(x+1)(2x-2)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-x^2 + 3x}{(x+1)(2x-2)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x(3-x)}{(x+1)(2x-2)} \geq 0$$



Lösungsmengen $\underline{< -1, 0] \cup < 1, 3]}$

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

Bestem a slik at $x+2$ er en faktor i $p(x)$.

$$p(x) = (x+2) \cdot \dots$$

$$p(-2) = (-2+2) \cdot \dots = 0$$

polynomdivisjon $\frac{p(x)}{x+2} = S(x) + \frac{r}{x+2}$ ↑ tall

$$p(x) = S(x)(x+2) + r$$

$$p(-2) = \underline{r}$$

$$p(-2) = 0$$

$$2(-2)^3 + (-2)^2 + a(-2) + 2 = 0$$

$$2(-8) + 2 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot a + 2 = 0$$

$$2(-8 + 2 - a + 1) = 0$$

$$-6 + 1 - a = 0$$

$$\text{så } \underline{a = -5}$$

Faktoriser $p(x)$ med $a = -5$.

$$p(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 2$$

Polynom division

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^3 + 4x^2 \\ \hline 0 \quad -3x^2 - 5x + 2 \\ \quad -3x^2 - 6x \\ \quad \hline \quad \quad x + 2 \end{array}$$

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

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

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

Test Forkurs Matematikk OsloMet
21. september 2022

Regn uten bruk av hjelpemiddel

Oppgave 1. Løs likningen

nevner er lik
 $(x^2+1)(x-2)$

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

"Teller" er 0 for $x = -1, 1$ og 2 . (erdefinert)
sjekka om "nevner" er ulik 0, så uttrykket gir mening

$-1: -1-2-1-2 = -6 \neq 0$, $2: 8-8+2-2 = 0$

$1: 1-2+1-2 = -2 \neq 0$

Løsningene er $x = \pm 1$

Oppgave 2. Løs ulikheten

$$\frac{x^3-4x}{(x^2+2x)(x^2-3x+2)} \geq 0$$

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

for $x \neq 0, -2, 2$.

Løsningen er alle $x > 1$ og ulik $0, -2, 2$.

Løsningsmengden er $\langle 1, 2 \rangle \cup \langle 2, \infty \rangle$

Oppgave 3. Faktoriser polynomet

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

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 4 : x+2 = x^2 + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 2x^2 \\ \hline 0 \quad 0 \quad 2x + 4 \\ \quad 2x + 4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$x = -2$ er en rot

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

er en faktor

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