

26.09.22 5.9 Irrasjonale likninger

$$\sqrt{9-x} = x-3$$

"Ser at"  $x=5$  er en løsning.

kvadrerer begge sider av  $a = b$

impliserer  $a^2 = b^2$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a^2} = |a| = |b| = \sqrt{b^2}$$

$$a = b$$

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

$$a^2 = b^2, \text{ løser likning}$$

$a = b$ , kvadrerer begge sider  
sjekker hvilke av løsningene som faktisk er løsninger  
til  $a = b$ .

"Finner" falske løsninger, dvs. løsningsmuligheter  
 $a = -b$  ( $\neq 0$ )

$$a = 2 \quad \text{hvad er}$$

$$a^2 = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\text{Løsningen til } a^2 = 4 : |a| = \sqrt{a^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

eller  $a = 2$  og  $a = -2$   
falsk løsning.

$$\text{Tilbage til: } \sqrt{9-x} = x-3$$

$$\Rightarrow 9-x = (\sqrt{9-x})^2 = (x-3)^2 = x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + x + 9 - 9 = x^2 - 5x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x-5) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \quad \text{eller} \quad x = 5.$$

HS :  $0-3 = -3$  Falsk  
VS :  $\sqrt{9-0} = 3$

Sjelder for falske løsninger

$$\text{Løsningen til } \sqrt{9-x} = x-3 \text{ er } \underline{\underline{x=5}}$$

HS :  $5-3 = 2$  ✓  
VS :  $\sqrt{9-5} = 2$  ✓  
Ekte

$$\underline{\text{Eks}} \quad \sqrt{x} = 2-x$$

Evaluer begge sider og tilkantsregnet

$$\Rightarrow x = (2-x)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x=1 \text{ og } x=4$$

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

$$2 = \sqrt{4} = 2-4 = -2 \quad \text{Falsk}$$

sjekker

$$x=1$$

Løsningen er  $x=1$

OP9

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{4-x} = 1-x$$

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

$$16-4x = x^2-2x+1$$

$$16 = x^2-2x+1+4x = x^2+2x+1$$

$$16 = (x+1)^2$$

(alternativt :  $x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0 \dots$ )

$$x+1 = \pm \sqrt{16} = \pm 4$$

$$x = -1 \pm 4 \quad \text{så} \quad x = 3 \quad \text{og} \quad x = -5.$$

$$x = 3 \quad \text{giver} \quad 2 = 2\sqrt{1} = 1 - 3 = -2 \quad \text{falsk løsning}$$

$$x = -5 \quad 6 = 2\sqrt{4+5} = 1 - (-5) = 6 \quad \text{eller}$$

Løsningen er  $x = -5$

$$\sqrt{9-x^2} + 1 = x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{9-x^2} = x-1$$

kvadrerer begge sider

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

$$2x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

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

Løs 2. grads ligning

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-4)}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

Falsk

$$x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{2} < \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \approx 2.5$$

højre og venstre side begge positive : Elke

Løsningen er

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

Elke

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

kvadrerer

$$\Rightarrow (1 + \sqrt{x})^2 = (2\sqrt{x-1})^2$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + x + 2\sqrt{x} = 4x - 4 \quad \text{kvadrer}$$

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

$$4x = (3x - 5)^2 = 9x^2 - 30x + 25$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$9x^2 - 34x + 25 = 0 \text{ alternativ } (9x-25)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{34 \pm \sqrt{(34)^2 - 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 25}}{2 \cdot 9} = \frac{2\sqrt{17 \pm \sqrt{17^2 - 9 \cdot 25}}}{2 \cdot 9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} (17 \pm \sqrt{289 - 225})$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} (17 \pm \sqrt{64})$$

$$= \frac{17 \pm 8}{9}$$

$(17)^2 = (10+7)^2 = 10^2 + 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 10 + 7^2 = 240 + 49 = 289$

$$x = 1 \quad \text{oder} \quad x = \frac{25}{9}$$

$$VS: 1 + \sqrt{1} = 2 \quad HS: 2\sqrt{1} = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad VS: 1 + \sqrt{\frac{25}{9}} = 1 + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{8}{3} \quad \text{Elde}$$

$$HS: 2\sqrt{\frac{25}{9} - 1} = 2\sqrt{\frac{25-9}{9}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{16}{9}} = \frac{2 \cdot 4}{3} = \frac{8}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

Lösungen  $x = \frac{25}{9} = 2 + \frac{7}{9} = \underline{\underline{2.777...}}$

6P9

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x-1} = 2 - \sqrt{x} \quad \text{beidseitig quadrieren}$$

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

$$4\sqrt{x} = 5$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25$$

$$x = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{16} \approx 1.5625$$

# Logiske symboler

$\Rightarrow$  implikasjon

$\Leftarrow$

$a \Rightarrow b$  og  $b \Rightarrow a$  kombineres

til  $a \Leftrightarrow b$  ekvivalens

$$a = b \Leftrightarrow a^2 = b^2$$

$2 = -2$  men  $2^2 = (-2)^2 = 4$   
Gølt Sant

$$a^2 = b^2 \Leftrightarrow |a| = |b|$$

$a \wedge b$

$\wedge$  OG

	S	F	a
S	S	F	
F	F	F	

b

$a \vee b$

	S	F	a
S	S	S	
F	S	F	

b

(Python: AND, OR)



$\exists$  eksistens  
 $\forall$  for alle

$\neg$  ikke

$$\exists x \quad x^2 = 9$$
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x^2 \geq 0$$

python: not

Eksamen oppgave

27 mai 2015

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

kvadreres

$\Leftrightarrow$

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

$$1+2x$$

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

$\Rightarrow$

$$4x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$$

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

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \text{ og } x = -1.$$

Falsk

sjekkes

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

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

ekte

$$x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{VS: } \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1+8}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{HS: } 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

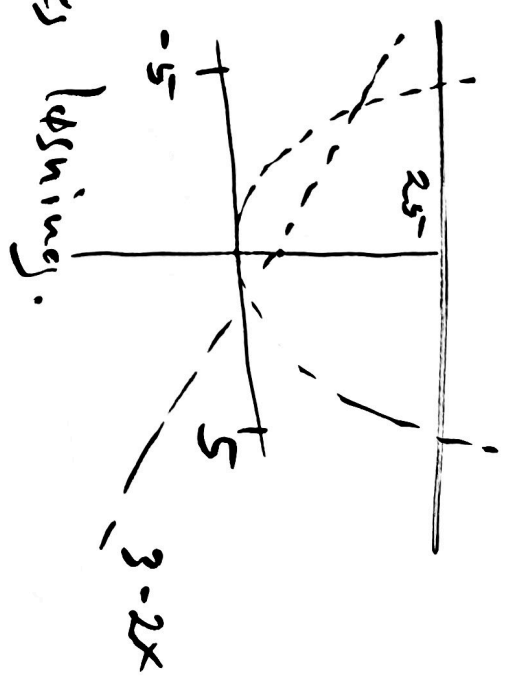
Løsningen er

$$\underline{x = \frac{1}{4}}$$

# Ulikheter

$$3 - 2x < x^2 \leq 25$$

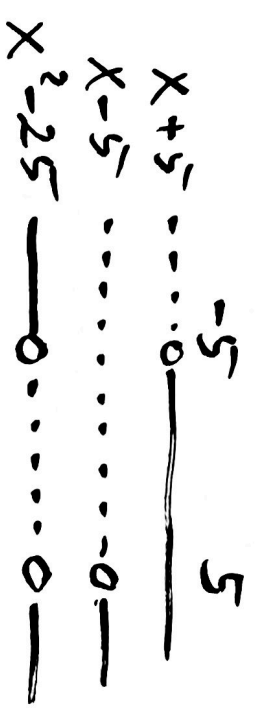
$$3 - 2x < x^2 \quad \wedge \quad x^2 \leq 25$$



Løser de to likningene, finner felles løsning.

$$1) \quad x^2 \leq 25 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x^2 - 25 \leq 0$$

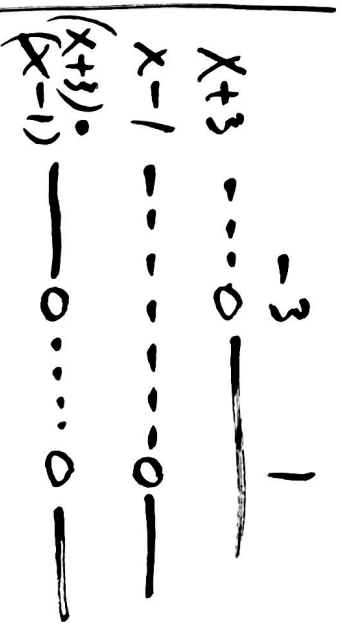
$$(x-5)(x+5) \leq 0$$



$$x \in [-5, 5].$$

$$2) \quad 3 - 2x < x^2 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 0 < x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$0 < (x+3)(x-1)$$



$$x \in \langle -\infty, -3 \rangle \cup \langle 1, \infty \rangle.$$

Løsningene er  $x \in [-5, -3) \cup \langle 1, 5]$

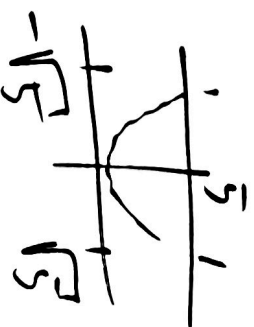
$$\text{opg } x^2 + x - 3 < 5 - x < 10 - x^2 - x$$

$$x^2 + x - 3 < 5 - x \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x - 8 < 0$$

$$x^2 < 10 - 5 = 5$$

$$\text{og } 5 - x < 10 - x^2 - x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 < 5$$



$$(x+4)(x-2) < 0 \quad \text{og}$$



og

$$x \in \langle -\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5} \rangle.$$

$$(x+4)(x-2) \text{ --- } 0 \text{ --- } 0 \text{ ---}$$

$$x \in \langle -4, 2 \rangle$$

Felles løsningssett

$$\underline{\langle -\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5} \rangle}$$

$$3x^2 - 16 \leq x^2 < x^3 + 5x^2 + x - 6$$

$$3x^2 - 16 \leq x^2 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 16 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \leq 8$$

OG

$$x^2 < x^3 + 5x^2 + x - 6 \Leftrightarrow x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6 > 0$$

$$1) \quad x^2 \leq 8 \quad \underline{x \in [-2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}]}$$

$$2) \quad x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \quad \text{har løsning } x=1$$

$x-1$  er en faktor. Utfører polynomdivision

$$x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6 : x-1 = x^2 + 5x + 6$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x^2 - 5x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$6x - 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x - 6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

