

27.08

3 Algebra

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"Regning med ubekendte størrelser" (variabler)

$$* \quad 2x + 7x + 4x$$

$$= (2+7+4)x = 13x$$

$$* \quad 2xy + 5yx = 2xy + 5xy$$

$$= (2+5)xy = \underline{7xy}$$

$$* \quad 2x - 3y + x + 5y - y + 7x$$

$$= 2x + x + 7x - 3y + 5y - y$$

$$= (2+1+7)x + (-3+5-1)y$$

$$= 10x + 1y = \underline{10x+y}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * & 4(3-4x) - 2(x+4) + 3x \\
 & = 12 - 16x + (-2)x + (-2) \cdot 4 + 3x \\
 & = -16x - 2x + 3x + 12 - 8 \\
 & = (-16 - 2 + 3)x + 4 \\
 & = \underline{\underline{-15x + 4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * & x(x+2y) + y(3x+1) + y(2+x) \\
 & = x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y((3x+1) + (2+x)) \\
 & = x^2 + 2xy + y((3+1)x + (1+2)) \\
 & = x^2 + 2xy + y(4x+3) \\
 & = x^2 + \underbrace{2xy + 4 \cdot xy}_{(2+4)xy} + 3 \cdot y \\
 & = \underline{\underline{x^2 + 6xy + 3y}}
 \end{aligned}$$

oppg.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Skriv endene} && 3x(x+1) - (-2x)(-3x) \\ & = 3x \cdot x + 3x \cdot 1 && - \underbrace{(-2)x(-3)(x)}_{6x \cdot x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = 3x^2 + 3x - 6x^2 = (3-6)x^2 + 3x \\ & = -3x^2 + 3x = 3(-x^2 + x) \end{aligned}$$

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

felles faktor
3x

Alternativt:

$$\begin{aligned} & = 3x(\overbrace{x+1}^{3x(x+1)} - \underbrace{(-2x)(-3x)}_{(-2x)(-3x)}) \\ & = 3x(x+1 - 2x) = \frac{3x(1-x)}{3x} \end{aligned}$$

$$(x+2)(3x-5)$$

$$= (x+2) \cdot 3x + (x+2)(-5)$$

$$= x \cdot 3x + 2 \cdot 3x + x(-5) + 2(-5)$$

$$= 3x^2 + \underbrace{6x + (-5)x}_{(6+(-5))x} + (-10)$$

$$= \underline{3x^2 + x - 10}$$

(Polynom: $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$ $a_n \neq 0$)
av grad n polynom
 $x^5 - 3x^2 + x$ av grad 5

opp3.

$$\text{Foreword}^{\circ} \quad (2x+3) \left(\underbrace{4+(-x)}_{4-x} \right)$$

Grang v^+

$$= 2x \cdot 4 + 2x(-x) + 3 \cdot 4 + 3(-x)$$

$$= 8x + (-2)x^2 + 12 - 3x$$

$$= -2x^2 + (8+(-3))x + 12$$

$$= \underline{-2x^2 + 5x + 12}$$

*

$$(x+3y-5)(2y-4x)$$

$$= x(2y-4x) + 3y(2y-4x) + (-5)(2y-4x)$$

$$= (2xy - 4x^2) + (6y^2 + (-12)xy) + (-10y + 20x)$$

$$= -4x^2 + 6y^2 + (2 - 12)xy - 10y + 20x$$

$$= \underline{-4x^2 + 6y^2 - 10xy - 10y + 20x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (a+b)(c+d) \\
 &= a(c+d) + b(c+d) \\
 &= ac + ad + bc + bd
 \end{aligned}$$

$$* (\sqrt{x})^2 = x \quad \text{for } x \geq 0$$

$$= x \quad \text{for } x \neq 0$$

$$* \frac{x^2}{x} = x \cdot \frac{x}{x}$$

($\frac{x}{x} = 1$ for alle $x \neq 0$
 gir ikke mening for $x = 0$)

$$* \quad \sqrt{1+x} \sim 1 + \frac{x}{2} \quad x \text{ liten. (Jøks } |x| < \frac{1}{2})$$

Vifjelderer
hvofer.

$$\sqrt{1+x} \approx a + bx \quad \text{Ønsker en tilnærming.}$$

$$x=0 \text{ gir } a=1.$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} \sim 1 + bx \quad \text{Hva bør } b \text{ være?}$$

Kvadrerer begge uttrykkene og velger b slik at differansen mellom kvadratene blir minst nær x er liten.

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

$$(1+bx)^2 = (1+bx)(1+bx) = 1 + bx + bx + (bx)^2 \\ = 1 + 2 \cdot b \cdot x + b^2 x^2$$

$$(1+bx)^2 - (\sqrt{1+x})^2 = 1 + 2bx + b^2 x^2 - (1+x) \\ = (2b-1)x + b^2 x^2.$$

minst for x liten når $2b-1=0$

$$\text{Dette gir } b = 1/2$$

$$\text{Så } \sqrt{1+x} \sim 1 + \frac{x}{2}.$$

$$\text{(vis at } \sqrt{1+x} \sim 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$$

gir bok
2-grads.
tilnærming)

$$* \quad (x+2)(3x-1)(x+5) \quad \text{gang ut}$$

$$= (x \cdot 3x + x(-1) + 2 \cdot 3x + 2(-1))(x+5)$$

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

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

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

$$= 3x^2 \cdot x + 3x^2 \cdot 5 + 5x^2 + 5x \cdot 5 - 2x - 10$$

$$= 3x^3 + (15+5)x^2 + (25-2)x - 10$$

$$= \underline{3x^3 + 20x^2 + 23x - 10}$$

$$3.1a) \quad a - 2a + 4a$$

Übung -

$$= a(1 - 2 + 4)$$

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

$$3.13c) \quad \left((1-2a) + (3a+2) \right) - (a+1)^2$$

$$= (1+2-2a+3a) - (a+1)(a+1)$$

$$= 3+a - (a \cdot a + a \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot a + 1)$$

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

$$= \underline{\underline{-a^2 - a + 2}}$$

$$3b+(-2)$$

$$3.4b) \quad -2(b+2)(3b-2)$$

$$= -2(b \cdot 3b + b \cdot (-2) + 2 \cdot 3b + 2 \cdot (-2))$$

$$= -2(3b^2 + 4b - 4)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-6 \cdot b^2 - 8b + 8}}$$

$$3.4 c) \quad 3a^2 - \underbrace{(a-b)(a+b)}_{\text{0}} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} a-b \\ a+(-1)b \end{array} \right)$$

$$a^2 + \underbrace{ab - b \cdot a}_{\text{0}} - b^2$$

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

$$= (3-1)a^2 + b^2$$

$$= \underline{2a^2 + b^2}$$

$$3.3 d) \quad (3x-2)(2-x)$$

$$= 3x \cdot 2 + 3x(-x) + (-2)(2) + (-2)(-x)$$

$$= 6x - 3x^2 - 4 + 2x$$

$$= (6+2)x - 3x^2 - 4$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.4 d) \quad & b(2a-3) - \underbrace{(2a-3)(2+b)} \\
 & \cdot \underbrace{b \cdot 2a + b(-3)} - \left(\underbrace{2a \cdot 2 + 2a \cdot b + (-3) \cdot 2 + (-3) \cdot b} \right) \\
 & = 2ab - 3b + (-1)(4a + 2a \cdot b - 6 - 3b) \\
 & = 2ab - 3b - 4a - 2ab + 6 + 3b \\
 & = (2-2)ab + (-3+3)b - 4a + 6 \\
 & = \underbrace{-4a + 6}_{-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Alternativt.

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \quad & (2a-3)(b - \underbrace{(2+b)}_{-2}) \\
 & = (-2) \cdot 2a + (-2) \cdot (-3) \\
 & = \underline{-4a + 6}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dette er en enkel
måte å løse oppgaven på.

$$3.3a) \quad 4 - 2(5 - 3a)$$

$$= 4 - 2 \cdot (5 - 3a)$$

$$= 4 + (-1)2(5 - 3a)$$

$$= 4 + (-1)(10 - 6a)$$

$$= 4 + -10 + 6a$$

$$= -6 + 6a = \underline{6(a-1)}$$

$$4 - 2 \cdot 3$$

$$= 4 - (2 \cdot 3) = 4 - 6 = -2$$

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

$$-x^2 = (-1) \cdot x^2$$

$$c - 2(a - b)$$

$$= c - (2 \cdot a - 2b)$$

$$= c - 2a + 2b.$$

(siehe $c - 2a - 2b$!)