

31.08.2018

Andregradsformelen

Fausk

2. grads uttrykk

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

variabel x

2. grads likning

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

Andregradsformelen (abc-formelen)

Løsningene er

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2 \cdot a}$$

$a \neq 0$

①

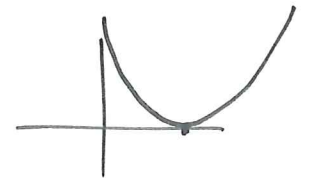
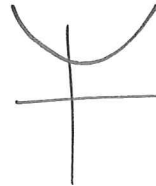
* $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ ingen

reelle røtter (løsninger)

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

kan ikke faktoriseres mer

eks. $x^2 + 1$



* $b^2 - 4ac = 0 \Leftrightarrow b^2 = 4ac$

\Leftrightarrow

$$b^2 = 4ac$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

én rot

"dobbel rot"

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a \left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right)$$

$$= a \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2$$

fullstendig

kvadrat

(gangt med a)

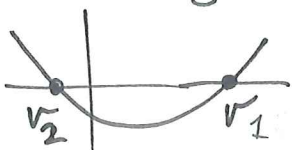
eks $x^2 + 4x + 4 = (x + 2)^2$

* $b^2 - 4ac > 0$

To løsninger

$$x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = r_1$$

$$x = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = r_2$$



Faktorisering $ax^2 + bx + c$

$$= a(x - r_1)(x - r_2)$$

eks $x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x + 2)(x + 3)$

($r_1 = -2$ eller $r_2 = -3$ omvendt)

Eksempler

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

$$a=1 \quad b=1 \quad c=1$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ = -3 < 0$$

(2)

ingen røtter

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

$$a=1 \quad b=1 \quad c=-1$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \text{og} \quad x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$a=1 \quad b=5 \quad \text{og} \quad c=4$$

oppgave Finn røttene til $x^2 + 5x + 4$
og faktorisér uttrykket.

Røttene til $x^2 + 5x + 4$ er løsningene til
likningen

$$x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0$$

$$a=1 \quad b=5 \quad c=4$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-5 + 3}{2} = \underline{-1} \quad \text{og} \quad x = \frac{-5 - 3}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = \underline{-4}$$

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

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

$$a=1, b=3, c=-3$$

Finne røttene til $p(x)$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4(-3)}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

Røttene $x = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{21}}{2}$ og $x = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{21}}{2}$

$p(x)$ faktoriseres som $p(x) = \left(x + \frac{3 - \sqrt{21}}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{3 + \sqrt{21}}{2}\right)$

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

$$a=2 \quad \text{og} \quad c=1$$
$$b=3$$

Røttene til $q(x)$ er

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm 1}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-3 - 1}{4} = \underline{\underline{-1}} \quad \text{og} \quad x = \frac{-3 + 1}{4} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$q(x)$ faktoriseres som

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

$$a(x) = x^2 + \sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 \\ b &= \sqrt{2} \\ c &= -\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

④

Røttene til $a(x)$ er

$$x = \frac{-\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-\sqrt{3})}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x = \frac{-\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2 + 4\sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

Løs likningen $5t^2 - 2t = t - 1$
flytter over

$$5t^2 - 2t - t + 1 = 0$$

$$5t^2 - 3t + 1 = 0$$

Løsningene er

$$t = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 5}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 20}}{10} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-11}}{10}$$

ingen reelle løsninger.

(burde ha sjekket om $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$ først.)

$$p(z) = z^4 - 3z^2 - \sqrt{2} (= 0)$$

Hva er røttene?

$$\textcircled{5} \quad z^2 = x \quad z^4 = (z^2)^2 = x^2$$

$$1) \quad x^2 - 3x - \sqrt{2} = 0$$

Løser for x

2) Løser for z hva $z^2 = x$.

$$1) \quad x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-\sqrt{2})}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 4\sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{3 + \sqrt{9 + 4\sqrt{2}}}{2} > 0$$

$$x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{9 + 4\sqrt{2}}}{2} < 0$$

$$2) \quad z^2 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{9 + 4\sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

z^2 ingen løsning

$$z = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3 + \sqrt{9 + 4\sqrt{2}}}{2}}$$

$$b = 0$$

$$\frac{0 \pm \sqrt{0 - 4ac}}{2a} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\frac{-c}{a}}$$

alternativt:

$$ax^2 + c = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{-c}{a}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x| = \sqrt{\frac{-c}{a}} \quad \text{så} \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-c}{a}}$$

$$c = 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx$$

abc-formel

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 0}}{2a} = \frac{-b \pm |b|}{2a}$$

⑥

$$x = 0 \quad \text{og} \quad x = -b/a.$$

Alternativt:

$$ax^2 + bx = 0$$

$$x(ax + b) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{eller} \quad ax + b = 0$$

så løsningene er $x = 0$ og $x = -b/a$.

Når $b = 0$ eller $c = 0$ er det enklere og mest naturlig å løse $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ uten bruk av abc-formelen.

$$\textcircled{7} \quad ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a \left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}} = 0$$

$$\left(\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} \right)$$

↑
fullstendig kvadrat konstant ledd

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

= vi fullfører kvadratet.

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a} = \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{4ac}{4a^2}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{4ac}{4a^2}}$$

$$= \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{\sqrt{4a^2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2|a|}$$

(flytter $\frac{b}{2a}$ over
til høyre side)

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Vi har synt
abc-formelen.

⑧

$$x^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = x^2 + \underbrace{\frac{b}{2}x + x \cdot \frac{b}{2}}_{2 \cdot \frac{b}{2}x} + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$$

Fullstendig kvadrat
med leddene x^2 og bx

$$= x^2 + bx + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$x^2 + bx = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$$

settes inn i $x^2 + bx + c$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + c = 0$$

andresiden →

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - c$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4c}{4}$$

$$\left|x + \frac{b}{2}\right| = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4c}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{b}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2}$$

abc-formelen (kvadratformelen)
når $a=1$

Løs likning

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+1} = 0$$

Felles nevner er $x(x-1)(x+1)$

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

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

$$\frac{3x^2 - 1}{\sim} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad (\text{når nevneren er lik } 0)$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \underline{\underline{\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}}$$