

①

Forkurs matematikk

prøve 4.12.2017

Løsningsforslag

1 a)

$$\frac{2x}{3} - 2 = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\frac{2x}{3} = \frac{4}{7} + 2 \quad \text{deler begge sider med 2}$$

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{2}{7} + 1 = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{7}{7} = \frac{9}{7} \quad \text{ganger begge sider med 3}$$

$$x = 3 \cdot \frac{9}{7} = \underline{\underline{\frac{27}{7}}}$$

b)

Vi finner først nullpunktene til

$$4x^2 + 7x + 3 :$$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{7^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 48}}{8} = \frac{-7 \pm 1}{8}$$

$$x = \underline{-1} \quad \text{og} \quad x = \frac{-6}{8} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{3}{4}}}$$

Polynomiet faktoriseres som

$$4 \cdot \left(\overset{\uparrow}{\text{coeff. til } x^2} (x - (-1)) \right) \left(x - \left(\overset{\uparrow}{\text{andree roten.}} \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) \right) \right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{4x^2 + 7x + 3 = 4(x+1)\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right) = (x+1)(4x+3)}}$$

$$c) \quad I: \quad 2x + y = 1$$

$$② \quad II: \quad -x + y = -1$$

$$I - II \quad \text{giver} \quad 2x - (-x) + y - y = 1 - (-1)$$
$$3x = 2$$

$$\text{Så} \quad x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = -1 + x = -1 + \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Løsningene er} \quad \underline{x = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{og} \quad y = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$d) \quad 4 \cos^2 v = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 v = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos v = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{eller} \quad \cos v = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\arccos \frac{1}{2} = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

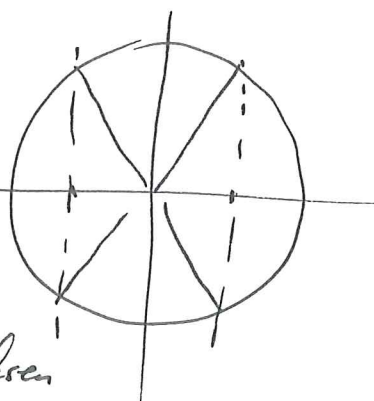
$$\arccos -\frac{1}{2} = 120^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

Dei to andre løsingene
i $[0, 2\pi)$ under x-aksen

$$\text{er} \quad 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ og}$$

$$2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

Løsningene i $[0, 2\pi)$ er: $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$



(3)

$$e) \quad 3^x = 4/3$$

Vi anvender \ln på begge sider:

$$x \ln 3 = \ln 3^x = \ln(4/3) = \ln 4 - \ln 3$$

$$x = \frac{\ln 4}{\ln 3} - 1$$

f)

$$2\sqrt{x} + 3 = x$$

kvadrer vi begge sider blir vi ikke kvitt \sqrt{x} . Vi tar først 3 over på høyre side og så kvadrere:

$$2\sqrt{x} = x - 3$$

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

$$4x = x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 9 = 0$$

$$(x-9)(x-1) = 0$$

Så $x=1$ og $x=9$.

Løsningene til $2\sqrt{x} + 3 = x$ ligger blant

$\{1, 9\}$. Vi sjekker om noen av dem er løsninger:

④

$$x = 1 :$$

$$2\sqrt{1} + 3 = 4 \neq 1$$

Falsk løsning.

$$x = 9 :$$

$$2\sqrt{9} + 3 = 9$$

Løsning.

Løsningen til ligningen $2\sqrt{x} + 3 = x$

$$\text{er } \underline{x = 9}$$

2.

a)

$$\frac{2e^x}{e^x + 1} \leq 1$$

tar 1 over til
venstre side

$$\frac{2e^x}{e^x + 1} - \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x + 1} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \leq 0.$$

$e^x > 0$ for alle x så dette er

ekvivalent til $e^x - 1 \leq 0$

e^x er en økende funksjon og $e^0 = 1$,

så $e^x \leq 1$ for $x \leq 0$.

Løsningsmengden er $-\infty, 0]$

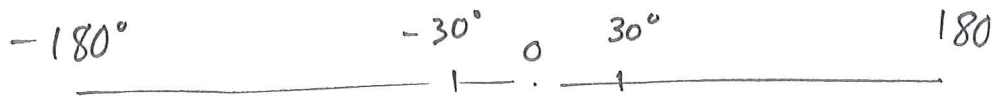
b)

$$2 \sin v \cos v < \sqrt{3} \sin v$$

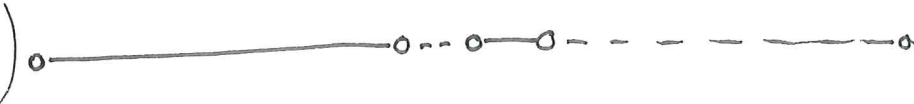
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vi tar $\sqrt{3} \sin v$ over til venstre side

$$2 \sin v \left(\cos v - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) < 0$$


 $\sin v$

 $\left(\cos v - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

 $\sin v \left(\cos v - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$


Løsningsmengden er $\langle -30^\circ, 0^\circ \rangle \cup \langle 30^\circ, 180^\circ \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \ a) \quad f'(x) &= \left(x^{2.5} - 2\sqrt{3} \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right)' \\
 &= 2.5 x^{1.5} - 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{2.5 x^{1.5} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{4x^2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Produktregelen

$$b) \quad g'(x) = (5x)' \sin(3x+1) + 5x \cdot (\sin(3x+1))' - (\cos(1))'$$

\uparrow konstant

$$= \underline{5 \sin(3x+1) + 15x \cos(3x+1)}$$

$$c) \quad h'(x) = 2x - 2$$

stignings-tallet til grafen i $x=2$ er:

$$h'(2) = 2$$

Tangentlinjen i $(2, f(2))$ er gitt ved

$$Y = h'(2)(x-2) + 1$$

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

$$\underline{Y = 2x - 3}$$

7

4. a)



$$V = \frac{\pi}{3} h \cdot r^2$$

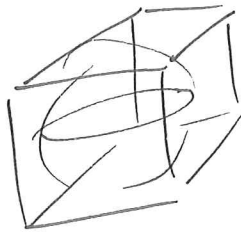
$$V = 1 \text{ Liter} = 1 \text{ dm}^3 = (10 \text{ cm})^3 \\ = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$h = 10 \text{ cm} :$$

$$r^2 = \frac{3V}{\pi \cdot h} = \frac{3}{\pi} \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{10 \text{ cm}}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi} 100 \text{ cm}^2} = \underline{9.77 \text{ cm}}$$

b)



radius til kule r
sidelengde til
kuben er $2r$

$$\text{Volum kule} : \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$

$$\text{Volum kube} : (2r)^3$$

$$\text{Forholdet} \quad \frac{V_{\text{kube}}}{V_{\text{kule}}} = \frac{8r^3}{4\pi r^3/3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{6}{\pi} \approx 1.91}}$$

Kuben har nesten dobbelt så stort volum som kule.

$$(8) \quad x+1 \text{ deler } P(x) \Leftrightarrow P(-1) = 0$$

$$5. \quad P(-1) = a(-1)^3 + 3(-1) + 2 = -a - 3 + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{så } a = -1.$$

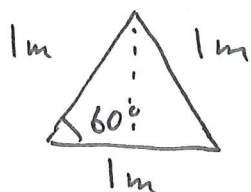
I dette tilfellet er $\frac{P}{x+1}$ lik

$$-x^3 + 3x + 2 : x+1 = \underline{\underline{-x^2 + x + 2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^3 + 3x + 2 \\ \underline{-x^3 - x^2} \\ x^2 + 3x + 2 \\ \underline{x^2 + x} \\ 2x + 2 \\ \underline{2x + 2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-x^3 + 3x + 2}{x+1} = \underline{\underline{-x^2 + x + 2}}$$

6. a)



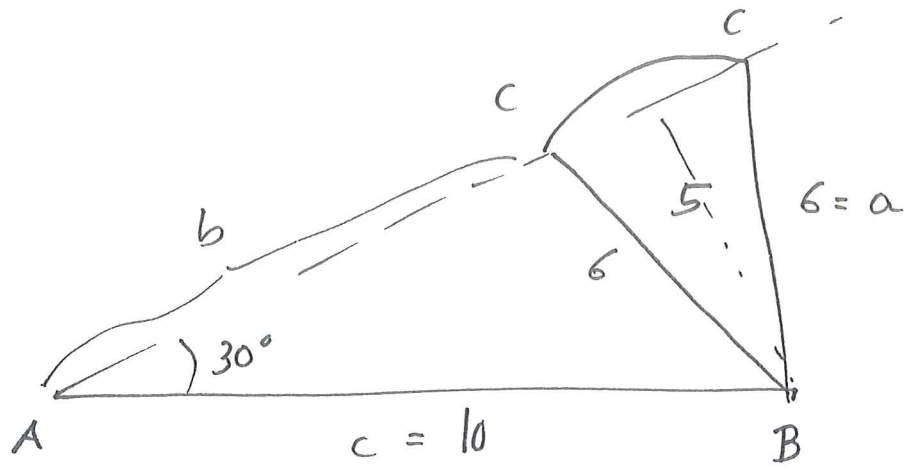
Arealen er lik

$$\frac{\overbrace{1\text{m} \cdot \sin(60^\circ)}^{\text{høyde}} \cdot \underbrace{1\text{m}}_{\text{bredde}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ m}^2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ m}^2}}$$

b)

9



Sinussetningen gir

$$\frac{\sin(30^\circ)}{6} = \frac{\sin c}{10} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{s\aa} \quad \sin c = \frac{10}{6} \cdot \sin(30^\circ) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$c = 56.44^\circ \quad \text{og} \quad 180^\circ - 56.44^\circ = 123.56^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$b = 12 \sin B$$

To tilfeller: $C = 56.44^\circ$ $B = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - c = 93.56$

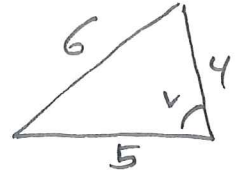
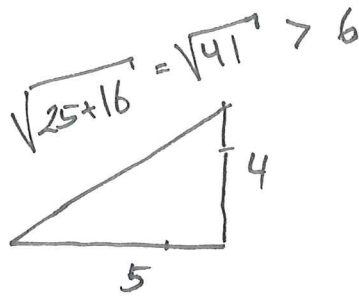
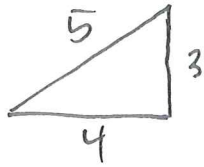
$$b = 12 \cdot \sin(93.56^\circ) \sim \underline{11.98}$$

$$C = 123.56^\circ \quad B = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - c = 26.44^\circ$$

$$b = 12 \cdot \sin(26.44^\circ) = \underline{5.34}$$

(10)

7.



Trekanten er ikke retvinklet og vinkelen mellom dei to korte sidene må være mindre enn 90° .

Vi regner den ut ved hjelp a cosinussetningen

$$6^2 = 5^2 + 4^2 - \underbrace{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}_{40} \cdot \cos(V)$$

$$40 \cos V = 25 + 16 - 36 = 5$$

$$\cos V = \frac{5}{40} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$V = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) \approx \underline{\underline{82.8^\circ}}$$

$$8 \quad f(x) = \ln(x) - x$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \text{når} \quad \frac{1}{x} - 1 = 0 \\ x = 1.$$

$f'(x) < 0$ for $x > 1$ avtagende
og $f'(x) > 0$ for $0 < x < 1$. økende

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \ln(e^{-1}) - \frac{1}{e} = -1 - \frac{1}{e} \approx -1.37$$

$$f(1) = -1$$

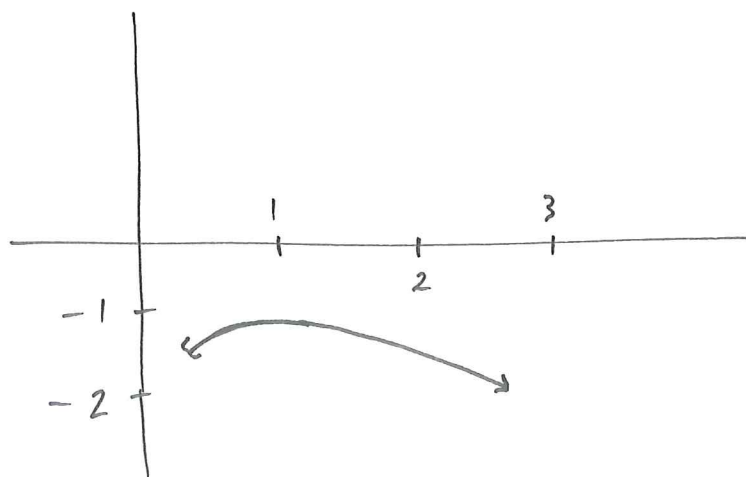
$$f(e) = \ln(e) - e = +1 - e \approx -1.718$$

Funksjonen er kontinuert så $\lim_{x \rightarrow e^-} f(x) = f(e)$.

Globalt toppunkt i $(1, -1)$

Lokalt bunnpunkt i $\left(\frac{1}{e}, -1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)$

Ingen globalt bunnpunkt



(12)

9

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} k(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} 2x + 3 = +1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} k(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} x^2 = +1$$

Vi har her bevyttat at polynomer er kontinuerlige.

$$k(-1) = 1.001 \neq 1$$

så $k(x)$ er ikke kontinuerlig

10

$$\ln(2x+3) = \ln(x) + 1$$

$$\ln(2x+3) - \ln x = 1 = \ln e$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{2x+3}{x}\right) = \ln e$$

$$\frac{2x+3}{x} = e$$

$$2x+3 = e \cdot x$$

$$(e-2)x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{e-2} \sim 4.17$$