

14 sep 2020

Reelle polynomer faktiseres entydig

① som produkt av lineære og kvadratiske faktorer (de har ingen reelle røtter)

Eksempel

$$\begin{aligned}x^4 - 1 &= (x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1) \\ &= \underline{(x^2 + 1)(x + 1)(x - 1)}\end{aligned}$$

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

ingen røtter.

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

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

Oppg

Faktiser

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \geq 1 \\ \text{for alle } x \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}x^4 + 1 + x^2 &= (x^2 + 1)^2 - 2x^2 + x^2 \\ &= (x^2 + 1)^2 - x^2 \quad \text{konj. set.} \\ &= \underline{(x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)}\end{aligned}$$

Faktoriser $q(x) = x^3 - 13x + 12$

②

Resultat $x - c$ deler $q(x) \Leftrightarrow q(c) = 0$
 Resken under pol. div $\frac{q(x)}{x-c}$ er $\frac{q(c)}{x-c}$
 $\frac{q(x)}{x-c} = S(x) + \frac{r}{x-c}$ pol. div
 $q(x) = S(x) \cdot (x-c) + r$
 Sett $x=c$ gir $q(c) = r$

Se at $x=1$ er en rot

Da vil $x-1$ dele $q(x)$

$$x^3 - 13x + 12 : x-1 = x^2 + x - 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - x^2 \\ \hline x^2 - 13x + 12 \\ x^2 - x \\ \hline -12x + 12 \end{array}$$

$$q(x) = (x-1)(x^2 + x - 12)$$

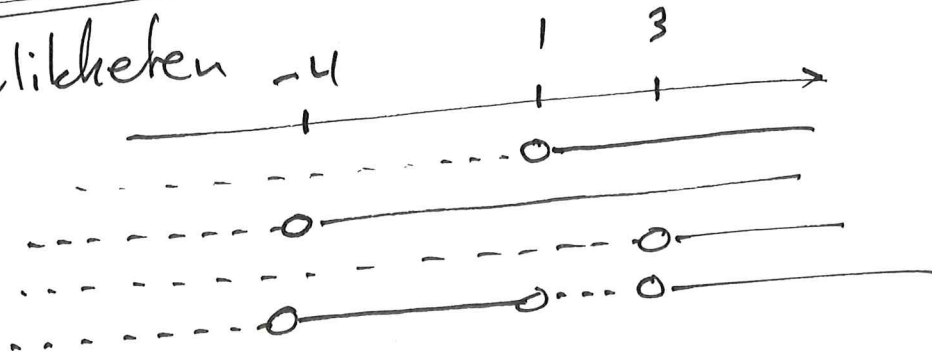
$$q(x) = (x-1)(x+4)(x-3)$$

Løsningsmengde til $q(x) \leq 0$

$$(-\infty, -4] \cup [1, 3]$$

$q(x) \leq 0$ Løs ulikheten -4

- $x-1$
- $x+4$
- $x-3$
- $q(x)$



Kan $p(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 13x + 2$ deles av $x-2$? Nei

Dette er mulig $\Leftrightarrow p(2) = 0$

$$p(2) = 2^4 + 2 \cdot 2^3 - 13 \cdot 2 + 2$$

$$32 - 26 + 2 = 8 \neq 0$$

ikke mulig

③

Kan $q(x) = x^4 + 2x^2 - 13x + 2$ deles av $x=2$? ja

$$q(2) = 2^4 + 2 \cdot 2^2 - 13 \cdot 2 + 2$$

$$16 + 8 + 2 - 26 = 26 - 26 = \underline{0}$$

irrasjonale likninger. Eksempler.

1) $x - 4 = \sqrt{x+5}$

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

3) $\sqrt{x} = 6 - x$

4) $\sqrt{x+1} = x-5$

5) $2 + \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{3x-2}$

Teknikk: kvadrerer begge sider
for å bli "kvitt" rottegnet.

$$a = b \quad \overset{\text{impliserer}}{\Rightarrow} \quad a^2 = b^2 \Leftrightarrow |a| = |b|$$

\Leftrightarrow ekvivalente
 $a = b$ eller $a = -b$.
Ekke løsninger. Falske løsninger.

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

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

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = x - 1$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x-5) = 0 \quad x=2,5$$

Tester: $x=2$

VS: $3-2=1$

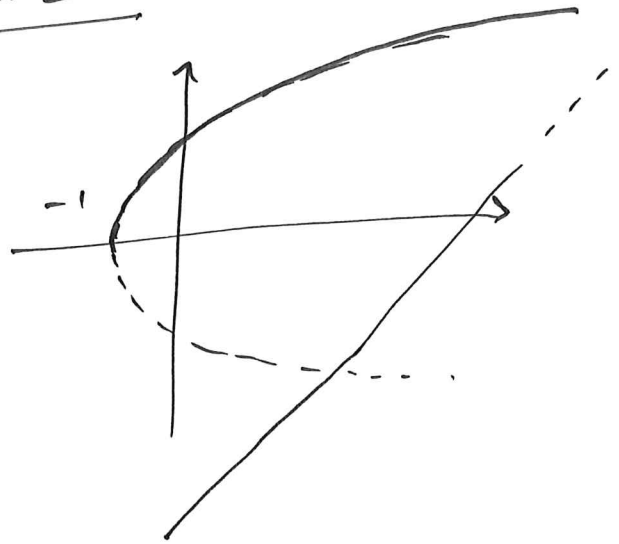
HS: $\sqrt{2-1}=1 \checkmark$

$x=5$

VS: $3-5=-2$

HS: $\sqrt{5-1}=2$

Løsningen er $x=2$



opg.

$$4) \quad \sqrt{x+1} = x-5$$

Kvadrerer på begge sider av
likheds tegnet

$$\Rightarrow x+1 = (x-5)^2$$

$$x+1 = x^2 - 10x + 25$$

$$x^2 - 11x + 24 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x-8) = 0$$

$x=3$ og $x=8$
Sjeher for falske
løsninger

$x=3$ VS: $\sqrt{3+1}=2$

HS: $3-5=-2$ Falsk

$x=8$ VS: $\sqrt{8+1}=3$

HS: $8-5=3$ \checkmark

Løsningen er $x=8$

$$1. \quad \frac{x-4}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{x+5}}{b}$$

Kvadrerer :

2. grads likning

$$(x-4)^2 = (\sqrt{x+5})^2 = x+5$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 16 = x + 5$$

$$x^2 - 9x + 11 = 0$$

⑤

ABC:

$$x = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 44}}{2} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2}$$

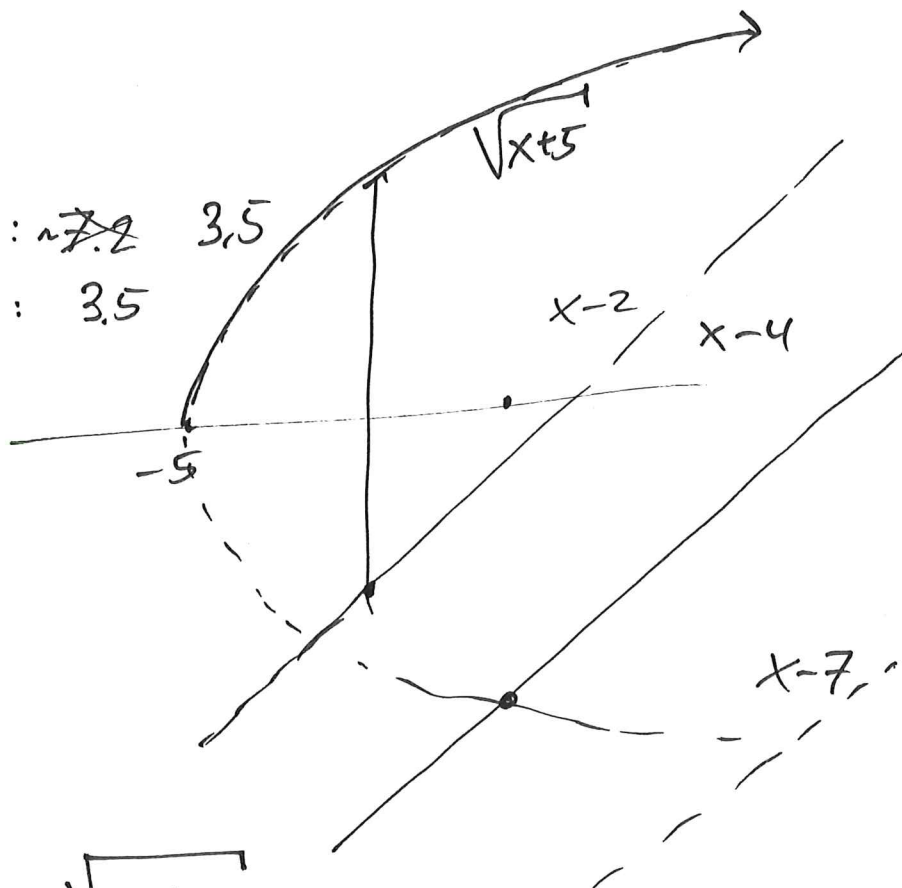
$$\frac{9 - \sqrt{37}}{2} \text{ Falsk}$$

$$\frac{9 + \sqrt{37}}{2}$$

Erke løsning.

VS: ~~~7.2~~ 3,5

HS: 3,5



Løsningen er

$$x = \frac{9 + \sqrt{37}}{2}$$

Oppg.

Kvadrerer

$$x-7 = \sqrt{x+5}$$

$$(x-7)^2 = x+5$$

$$x^2 - 14x + 49 = x + 5$$

$$x^2 - 15x + 44 = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x-11) = 0$$

$x=4$ og $x=11$

HS = $\sqrt{4+5} = 3$ Falsk

HS = $\sqrt{11+5} = 4$ ✓

Tester: setter inn 4 : VS = $4-7 = -3$,

11 : VS = $11-7 = 4$

Løsningen er $x = 11$

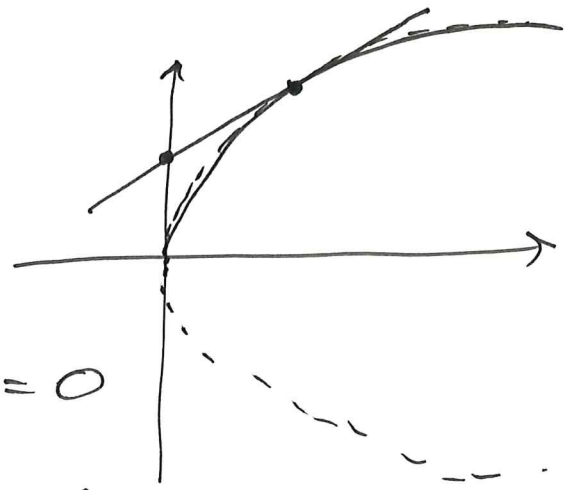
Løs

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

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

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

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



(6)

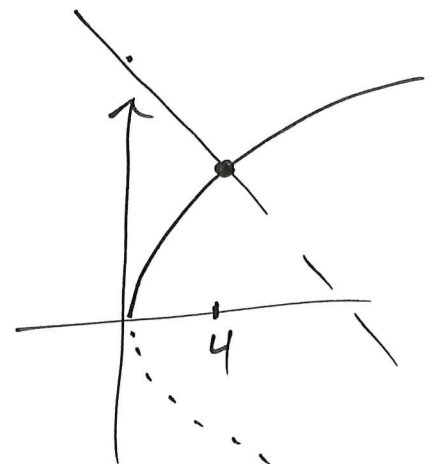
$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

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

$$x = 1.$$

Sjekk: VS $2\sqrt{1} = 2$, HS $= 1+1 = 2 \checkmark$

Løsningen er $x = 1$



3) $\sqrt{x} = 6-x$
kvadrere

$$x = (6-x)^2 = 36 - 12x + x^2$$

$$x^2 - 13x + 36 = 0$$

$$(x-9)(x-4) = 0$$

$$x = 4 \text{ og } x = 9$$

Sjekk: $x = 4$

$x = 9$

$$VS = \sqrt{4} = 2, HS = 6-4 = 2 \checkmark$$

$$VS = \sqrt{9} = 3, HS = 6-9 = -3 \text{ ~~Falsk~~ } \times$$

Så løsningen er $x = 4$

5)

$$\underbrace{2 + \sqrt{x}}_a = \underbrace{\sqrt{3x-2}}_b$$

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

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

$$4\sqrt{x} = 3x - x - 2 - 4$$

$$4\sqrt{x} = 2x - 6$$

⑦

$$\Downarrow$$

$$(4\sqrt{x})^2 = (2x - 6)^2$$

$$16x = (2(x-3))^2 = 4(x^2 - 6x + 9)$$

deler med 4

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

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

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

$$x=9 \text{ og } x=1.$$

Sjekk for falske løsninger

$$x=9 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x=1 \quad \sqrt{S} = 2 + \sqrt{1} = 3, \quad HS = \sqrt{3 \cdot 1 - 2} = \sqrt{1} = 1 \quad \text{Falsk}$$

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

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

⑧ Doble ulikheter

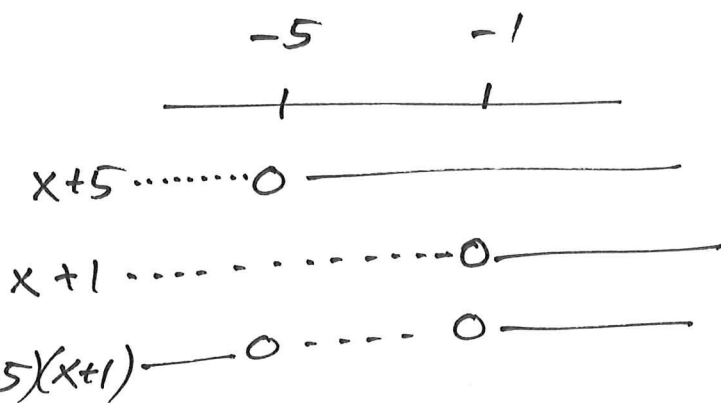
$$x^2 + 7x + 2 < x - 3 \leq -x^2 + 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} 1) x^2 + 7x + 2 < x - 3 &\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x + 5 < 0 \\ \text{og } 2) x - 3 \leq -x^2 + 9 &\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 12 \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$1) x^2 + 6x + 5 < 0$$

$$(x+5)(x+1) < 0$$

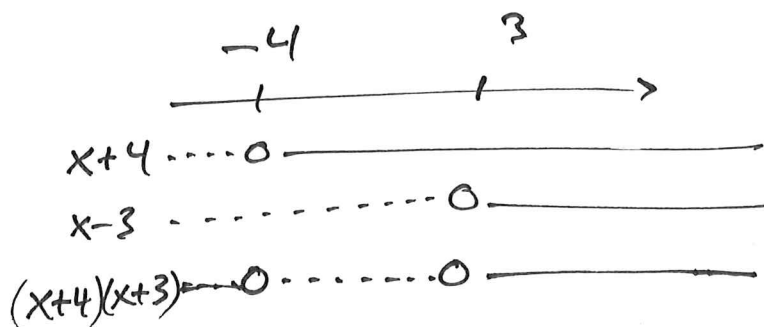
$$\underline{(-5, -1)}$$



$$2) x^2 + x - 12 \leq 0$$

$$(x+4)(x-3) \leq 0$$

$$\underline{[-4, 3]}$$



Felles løsnings til de to ulikheter er $\underline{(-5, -1) \cap [-4, 3] = [-4, -1)}$

