

$$\begin{aligned}
 1a) \quad \frac{6^{-12} \cdot 42^{33} \cdot 16}{2^{120} \cdot 28^{12}} &= \frac{(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7)^{33} \cdot 2^4}{(2 \cdot 3)^{12} \cdot (3 \cdot 7)^{20} \cdot (2^2 \cdot 7)^{12}} \\
 &= \frac{2^{33} \cdot 3^{33} \cdot 7^{33} \cdot 2^4}{2^{12} \cdot 3^{12} \cdot 3^{20} \cdot 7^{20} \cdot 2^{24} \cdot 7^{12}} \\
 &= 2^{33+4-12-24} \cdot 3^{33-12-20} \cdot 7^{33-20-12} \\
 &= 2^1 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 7^1 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 = 42
 \end{aligned}$$

Svar: 42

b)

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 & & & & & 1 \\
 & & & & 1 & & 1 \\
 & & 1 & & 2 & & 1 \\
 & 1 & & 3 & & 3 & & 1 \\
 & 1 & 4 & & 6 & & 4 & & 1 \\
 1 & & 5 & & 10 & & 10 & & 5 & & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$(a+b)^5 = a^5 + 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 + 10a^2b^3 + 5ab^4 + b^5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Termen blir } 10(2x)^3(3y)^2 &= 10 \cdot 2^3 \cdot x^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot y^2 \\
 &= 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot x^3 y^2 = 720 x^3 y^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Svar: 720

c)

$$x - \sqrt{4x+8} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = \sqrt{4x+8}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 4x+8 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 4x + 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x - 7 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-7)(x+1) = 0$$

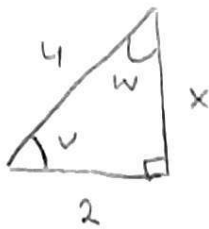
$$\Rightarrow x=7 \text{ eller } x=-1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kontroll: } x=7: \quad VL &= 7 - \sqrt{4 \cdot 7 + 8} = 7 - \sqrt{36} = \\
 &= 7 - 6 = 1 = HL \quad \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x=-1: \quad VL &= -1 - \sqrt{4 \cdot (-1) + 8} = -1 - \sqrt{4} = -1 - 2 = -3 \\
 HL &= 1 \quad VL \neq HL \quad \text{falsk rot.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Svar: $x=7$

2.



Pythagoras: $2^2 + x^2 = 4^2$

$$\Leftrightarrow_{x>0} x = \sqrt{16-4} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos v = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow v = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{Så } w = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{Area: } \frac{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

Svar: Vinklar: $90^\circ, 60^\circ, 30^\circ$

Area: $2\sqrt{3}$ areeenheter.

$$3. \quad \begin{cases} x + 2y = -1 & \textcircled{2} \\ -2x + 2y + 7z = 10 & \textcircled{-5} \\ 5x + 13y + 3z = -2 & \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y = -1 \\ 6y + 7z = 8 \\ 3y + 3z = 3 & \textcircled{\frac{1}{3}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y = -1 \\ 6y + 7z = 8 \\ y + z = 1 & \textcircled{-6} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y = -1 \\ y + z = 1 \\ 6y + 7z = 8 & \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y = -1 \\ y + z = 1 \\ z = 2 & \textcircled{-1} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y = -1 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 2 & \textcircled{-2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

Svar: $x = 1$
 $y = -1$
 $z = 2$

Kontroll: $1 + 2 \cdot (-1) = -1$ OK
 $-2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 7 \cdot 2 = 10$ OK
 $5 \cdot 1 + 13 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 2 = -2$ OK

4. Möjliga heltalsrötter: $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4$.
(måste dela $a_0 = 4$)

$$f(1) = 1^4 + 2 \cdot 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x-1 \text{ är en faktor}$$

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

$$= 16 - 16 - 12 + 8 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x+2 \text{ är en faktor}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)(x+2) = x^2 + x - 2 \text{ är en faktor}$$

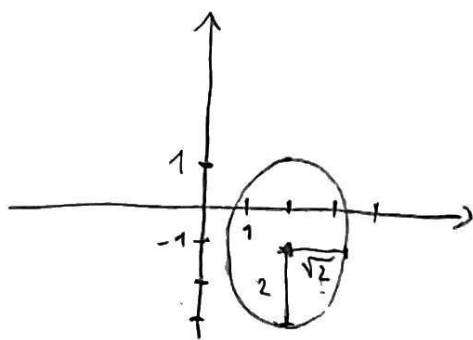
Polynomdivision:

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + x - 2 \\ x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4 \quad | \quad x^2 + x - 2 \\ -(x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2) \\ \hline x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4 \\ -(x^3 + x^2 - 2x) \\ \hline -2x^2 - 2x + 4 \\ -(-2x^2 - 2x + 4) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Så } f(x) = (x^2 + x - 2)(x^2 + x - 2) \\ = (x-1)(x+2)(x-1)(x+2) = (x-1)^2(x+2)^2$$

$$\text{Svar. } f(x) = (x-1)^2(x+2)^2$$

$$5a) \quad \frac{(x-2)^2}{\sqrt{2}^2} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{2^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{4} = 1$$



$$\text{Svar: } \frac{(x-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{4} = 1$$

b)

$$y=0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(0+1)^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-2)^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-2)^2}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2 = \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow x-2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2 \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Svar: $x = 2 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ och $x = 2 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

6

$\sqrt{\frac{16}{x^7} - \frac{1}{x^3}}$ är definierat om $\frac{16}{x^7} - \frac{1}{x^3} \geq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{16}{x^7} - \frac{x^4}{x^7} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{16 - x^4}{x^7} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(4 - x^2)(4 + x^2)}{x^7} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(2-x)(2+x)(\overbrace{4+x^2}^{\geq 0})}{x^7} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(2-x)(2+x)}{x^7} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x^7} \leq 0$$

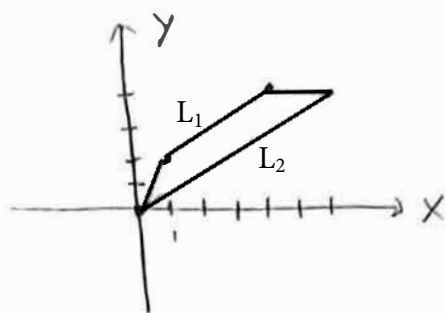
Brytpunkter: $x = 2$ $x = -2$, $x = 0$

Teckenschema:

		-2		0		2	
$x-2$	-	-	-	-	-	0	+
$x+2$	-	0	+	+	+	+	+
x^7	-	-	-	0	+	+	+
$\frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x^7}$	-	0	+	ej def	-	0	+

Svar: $x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup (0, 2]$

7 a)



För ett parallelogram ska två motsvarande sidor vara parallella

Linje 1 mellan $(1, 2)$ och $(4, 4)$: $k_1 = \frac{4-2}{4-1} = \frac{2}{3}$

Linje 2 mellan $(0, 0)$ och $(6, 4)$: $k_2 = \frac{4-0}{6-0} = \frac{2}{3}$

$k_1 = k_2$. Alltså är linjerna parallella. v.s.v

b) Avstånd från $(1, 2)$ till linje 2:

Linje 2: Enpunktsform: $(y - 0) = \frac{2}{3}(x - 0)$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x$$

Linje genom $(1, 2)$ vinkelrät mot linje 2:

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot k_3 = -1 \Leftrightarrow k_3 = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{pga vinkelrät}$$

Enpunktsform: $y - 2 = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 1)$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} + 2 \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$$

Skärningspunkt:
$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{7}{2} \\ y = \frac{2}{3}x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{7}{2} = \frac{2}{3}x \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{2}{3}x = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{6}x + \frac{4}{6}x = \frac{7}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{13x}{6} = \frac{7}{2} \Leftrightarrow 13x = 21 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{21}{13}$$

Sätt in värdet: $y = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{21}{13} = \frac{14}{13}$

Avstånd mellan $(1, 2)$ och $(\frac{21}{13}, \frac{14}{13})$:

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{21}{13} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{14}{13} - 2\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{8}{13}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{64 + 144}{13^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{208}{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{2^4 \cdot 13}}{13} = 4\sqrt{13}/13$$

Svar: $4\sqrt{13}$ l.e.

c) Avstånd från $(1, 2)$ till $(4, 4)$:

$$\sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (4-2)^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

Avstånd från $(0, 0)$ till $(6, 4)$:

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{(6-0)^2 + (4-0)^2} &= \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{36 + 16} = \sqrt{52} \\ &= \sqrt{4 \cdot 13} = 2\sqrt{13}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area: } \frac{(a+b) \cdot h}{2} &= \frac{(2\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{13}) \cdot 4/\sqrt{13}}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} \\ &= 6\end{aligned}$$

Svar: 6 a.e

8

En andragradsekvation $x^2 + px + q = 0$ har
rötterna $x = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q}$ givet att $p^2 \geq 4q$

Bevis: Kvadratkomplettering ger

$$x^2 + px + q = x^2 + 2\frac{p}{2}x + \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q = \left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q$$

$$\text{Så } x^2 + px + q = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q \Leftrightarrow x + \frac{p}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q}$$

Detta gäller om $\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q \geq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{p^2}{4} \geq q \Leftrightarrow p^2 \geq 4q.$$