

Oppgave 5 (6 poeng)La K være grafen til vektorfunksjonen

$$\vec{r}(t) = [\ln t, t \cdot \ln t - t], \quad t > 0$$

- Finn skjæringspunktene mellom K og koordinataksene.
- Vis at punktet $P(2, e^2)$ ligger på K .
- Finn $\vec{r}'(t)$.
- Finn en parameterframstilling for tangenten til K i punktet P .

a) Skjæring med y -akse

$$\ln t = 0$$

$$t = e^0 = 1$$

$$\vec{r}(1) = [\ln 1, 1 \cdot \ln 1 - 1]$$

$$= [0, -1]$$

Skjæring med x -akse

$$t \cdot \ln t - t = 0$$

$$t(\ln t - 1) = 0$$

$$t = 0 \vee \ln t - 1 = 0$$

$$\ln t = 1$$

$$t = e$$

$$\vec{r}(e) = [\ln e, e \cdot \ln e - e]$$

$$= [1, 0]$$

b) $P(2, e^2)$

$$\ln t = 2$$

$$t = e^2$$

$$\vec{r}(e^2) = [\ln e^2, e^2 \cdot \ln e^2 - e^2]$$

$$= [2, e^2 \cdot 2 - e^2]$$

$$= [2, e^2]$$

$$c) \vec{r}(t) = [\ln t, t(\ln t - t)]$$

$$f(x) = x \cdot \ln x - x$$

$$(x \cdot \ln x)' = 1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln x + 1$$

$$u = x \quad u' = 1$$

$$v = \ln x \quad v' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = (\ln x + 1) - 1 = \ln x$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \left[\frac{1}{t}, \ln t \right] \leftarrow$$

d)

$$l: \begin{cases} x = x_0 + at \\ y = y_0 + bt \end{cases}$$

$$x_0 = 2$$

$$y_0 = e^2$$

$$\vec{r}'(e^2) = \left[\frac{1}{e^2}, \ln e^2 \right]$$

$$= [e^{-2}, 2]$$

$$l: \begin{cases} x = 2 + e^{-2}t \\ y = e^2 + 2t \end{cases}$$

5 Per

Er ekker 2 an dem

a)

To av disse fem skal danne en ryddeguppe. $nCr = 5C2 = \binom{5}{2}$
To av disse fem skal løpe en stafett. $= \frac{5!}{2!3!} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} = 10$

$$nPr = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$
$$5P2 = \frac{5!}{3!} = 5 \cdot 4 = \underline{\underline{20}}$$

Oppgave 1

- a Du kaster tre terninger.
Hva er sannsynligheten for at du får to mynt?
- b Du kaster fire femkroner.
Hva er sannsynligheten for at du får minst to mynt?

$$a) P(X=2) = \binom{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1$$
$$= \frac{3!}{2!1!} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$
$$= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{8}}}$$

$$b) P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1)$$

$$P(X=0) = \binom{4}{0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{4!}{4!0!} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{16}$$
$$= \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(X=1) = \binom{4}{1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{4!}{3!1!} \cdot \frac{1}{16}$$
$$= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{16} - \frac{4}{16} = 1 - \frac{5}{16} = \underline{\underline{\frac{11}{16}}}$$

Oppgave 3

Ta for deg funksjonen g gitt ved $g(x) = \frac{x-1}{2-x}$

- a Bestem nullpunktet til g.
b Bestem skjæringspunktene mellom grafen til g og koordinataksene.
c Undersøk om grafen til g har asymptoter og bestem i så fall likningen for dem.
d Tegn grafen til g sammen med eventuelle asymptoter.

$$a) x-1=0$$
$$x=1$$

$$b) (1,0) \text{ x-akse}$$

$$\frac{0-1}{2-0} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(0, -\frac{1}{2}) \text{ y-akse}$$

$$c) \frac{x-1}{2-x}$$

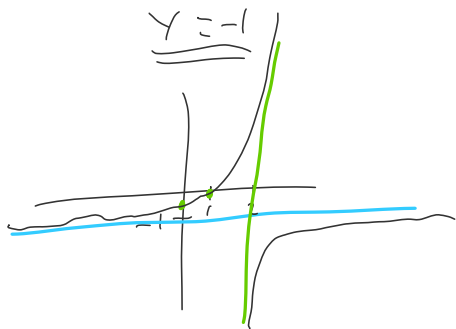
Ver Eikala

$$2-x=0$$
$$x=2$$

Horiz. Asympt.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-1}{2-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{2}{x} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-1} = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$



Oppgave 10 (6 poeng)

Om to vektorer \vec{a} og \vec{b} vet vi at $|\vec{a}|=6$, $|\vec{b}|=5$ og $\angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b})=120^\circ$. Videre er

$$\vec{u} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} \text{ og } \vec{v} = 2\vec{a} - \vec{b}$$

- a) Finn $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$.
- b) Finn $|\vec{u}|$ og $|\vec{v}|$.
- c) Finn $\angle(\vec{u}, \vec{v})$.
- d) La $\vec{w} = t \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{b}$.

Bestem tallet t slik at $\angle(\vec{u}, \vec{w}) = 60^\circ$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$$

$$\vec{a}^2 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{a}| \cdot \cos 0^\circ$$

$$\vec{a}^2 = |\vec{a}|^2$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{\vec{a}^2}$$

$$a) \vec{u} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{v} = 2\vec{a} - \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (2\vec{a} - \vec{b})$$

$$= 2\vec{a}^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{b}^2$$

$$= 2\vec{a}^2 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{b}^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot 6^2 - 15 - 5^2$$

$$= 72 - 40 = \underline{\underline{32}}$$

$$6 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos(120) = -15,0$$

$$\vec{a}^2 = 6^2$$

$$\vec{b}^2 = 5^2$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -15$$

$$b) |\vec{u}| = \sqrt{\vec{u}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + 2ab + b^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36 - 30 + 25}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{31}}}$$

$$|\vec{y}| = \sqrt{v^2} = \sqrt{(2a^2 - b^2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4a^2 - 4ab + b^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 \cdot 36 + 4 \cdot 15 + 5^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{144 + 60 + 25}$$

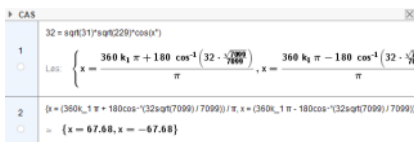
$$= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{229}}}$$

$$|\vec{u}| = \sqrt{31}$$

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{229}$$

c) $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \underline{|\vec{u}|} \cdot \underline{|\vec{v}|} \cdot \cos \alpha$

$$32 = \sqrt{31} \cdot \sqrt{229} \cdot \cos \alpha$$



$$\angle(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = 67.7^\circ$$

d) $\vec{w} = f \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{b}$

$$\angle(\vec{u}, \vec{w}) = 60^\circ$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} = |\vec{u}| \cdot |\vec{w}| \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} = (a^2 + b^2) \cdot (f \cdot a - b)$$

$$= (f \cdot a^2 - a \cdot b + f \cdot a \cdot b - b^2)$$

$$= (-f \cdot 36 + 15 - 15f - 25)$$

$$= 21f - 10$$

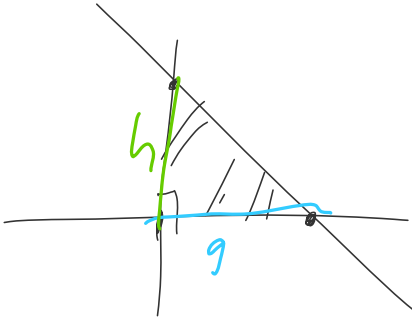
$$|\vec{w}| = \sqrt{w^2} = \sqrt{(f \cdot a - b)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{f^2 a^2 - 2f a b + b^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36f^2 + 30f + 25}$$

$$21f - 10 = \sqrt{31} - \sqrt{36f^2 + 30f + 25} \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

3
 Lös: $\left\{ t = \frac{25}{6} \right\}$



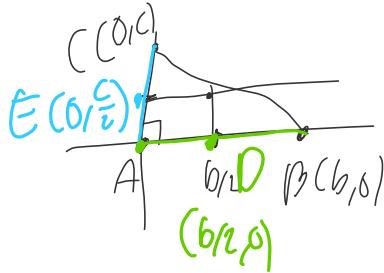
1	$f(x) = 1/x^2$ <input checked="" type="radio"/> $f(x) := \frac{1}{x^2}$
2	$g(x) = \text{Tangent}(a, f)$ <input type="radio"/> $g(x) := \frac{3a - 2x}{a^3}$
3	$g(x) = 0$ <input type="radio"/> Lös: $\left\{ x = \frac{3}{2} a \right\}$
4	$g(x)$ <input type="radio"/> $-\frac{3}{a^2}$
5	$3/2 \cdot a^3 \cdot 1/2$ <input type="radio"/> $-\frac{3}{4} a$

6	$h(x) = 1/x^n$ <input type="radio"/> $h(x) := \frac{1}{x^n}$
7	$h(x) = \text{Tangent}(2, h)$ <input type="radio"/> $h(x) := 2^{-n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} n x + n + 1 \right)$
8	$h(x) = 0$ <input type="radio"/> Lös: $\left\{ x = \frac{4n \cdot 2^{-n} + 4 \cdot 2^{-n}}{n \cdot 2^{-n+1}} \right\}$
9	$x_0 = \text{HeiseSide}(8, 1)$ <input type="radio"/> $x_0 := \frac{4n \cdot 2^{-n} + 4 \cdot 2^{-n}}{n \cdot 2^{-n+1}}$
10	$y_0 = h(x_0)$ <input type="radio"/> $y_0 := 2^{-n} (n + 1)$
11	x_0, y_0 <input type="radio"/> $-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{-n} (n + 1) \frac{4 \cdot 2^{-n} n + 4 \cdot 2^{-n}}{2^{-n+1} n}$
12	$x_0, y_0 = 0$ <input type="radio"/> Lös: $\{n = 3\}$

1	$f(x) = x^2 + 4$ <input checked="" type="radio"/> $f(x) := x^2 + 4$
2	$\text{Tangent}(2, f)$ <input type="radio"/> $y = 4x$
3	$g(x) = kx^2 + 4$ <input type="radio"/> $g(x) := kx^2 + 4$
4	$\text{Tangent}(k, g)$ <input type="radio"/> $y = -a^2 k + 2 a k x + 4$
5	$-a^2 k + 4 = 0$ <input type="radio"/> Lös: $\left\{ a = -2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{k}}{k}, a = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{k}}{k} \right\}$
6	$g(-2 \cdot \sqrt{k}/k)$ <input type="radio"/> $-\frac{8}{k}$
7	$g(2 \cdot \sqrt{k}/k)$ <input type="radio"/> $\frac{8}{k}$

CAS	
1	$p(t) := (5t - 13, 5t - 8)$ → $p(t) := (5t - 13, 5t - 8)$
2	$r(t) := (t^3 - 9t, t^2 - 4)$ → $r(t) := (t^3 - 9t, t^2 - 4)$
3	$r(t)$ → $(0, -4)$
4	$r(t)$ → $(-9, 0)$
5	$p(t) = r(t)$ Løs: $\{t = 1\}$
6	$p(t)$ → $(-8, -3)$
7	$r(t)$ → $(-8, -3)$
8	$p(t) = r(s)$ Løs: $\left\{ \left\{ s = 3, t = \frac{13}{5} \right\}, \left\{ s = 1, t = 1 \right\}, \left\{ s = -3, t = \frac{13}{5} \right\} \right\}$

9	$p(t)$ → $(5, 5)$
10	$r(t)$ → $(3t^2 - 9, 2t)$
11	$p(t) = r(t)$ Løs: $\left\{ \left\{ k = \frac{-10\sqrt{7}-5}{18}, t = \frac{-2\sqrt{7}+1}{3} \right\}, \left\{ k = \frac{10\sqrt{7}-5}{18}, t = \frac{2\sqrt{7}+1}{3} \right\} \right\}$
12	$r(2 \cdot \text{sp}(7) - 1)3)$ → $\left(\frac{4\sqrt{7}+2}{3}, \frac{4\sqrt{7}+2}{3} \right)$



CAS	
1	$A := (0,0)$ → $A := (0,0)$
2	$B := (b,0)$ → $B := (b,0)$
3	$C := (0,c)$ → $C := (0,c)$
4	Midtpunkt(A, B) → $x = \frac{1}{2}b$
5	Midtpunkt(A, C) → $y = \frac{1}{2}c$
6	$M := (1/2*b, 1/2*c)$ → $M := \left(\frac{b}{2}, \frac{c}{2} \right)$
7	$D := (b/2, 0)$ → $D := \left(\frac{b}{2}, 0 \right)$
8	$E := (0, c/2)$ → $E := \left(0, \frac{c}{2} \right)$

9	$f(x) = \text{Linje}(C, D)$ → $f(x) := -2c \frac{x}{b} + c$
10	$g(x) = \text{Linje}(B, E)$ → $g(x) := -c \frac{x}{2b} + \frac{1}{2}c$
11	gxf Løs: $\left\{ x = \frac{1}{3}b \right\}$
12	$g(1/3*b)$ → $\frac{1}{3}c$
13	$T := (b/3, c/3)$ → $T := \left(\frac{b}{3}, \frac{c}{3} \right)$
14	$\text{Linje}(T, M)$ → $y = c \frac{x}{b}$

Oppgave 7 (4 poeng)

I ei eske ligger det 28 kuler. De er røde, blå og gule. Vi trekker tilfeldig 2 kuler uten tilbakelegging.

- a) Hvor mange røde kuler er det i eska når sannsynligheten for å trekke to røde kuler er $\frac{1}{18}$?
- b) Du vet nå hvor mange røde kuler det er.
Hvor mange blå og hvor mange gule kuler er det når sannsynligheten for å trekke 1 blå og 1 gul kule er $\frac{2}{7}$?

28 kuler
x røde

$$\frac{x}{28} \cdot \frac{x-1}{27} = \frac{1}{18}$$

1	$x^2 28(x-1) / (27) = 1/18$ Løs: $\{x = -6, x = 7\}$
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7 røde kuler

h) 28 folda (t
 7 røe
 x bla
 28-7-x gule

$$\frac{x}{28} \cdot \frac{28-7-x}{27} + \frac{28-7-x}{28} \cdot \frac{x}{27} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$2 \cdot \left(\frac{28-7-x}{28} \cdot \frac{x}{27} \right) = \frac{2}{7}$$

2 $2 \cdot (28-7-x) \cdot x = 27 \cdot 2$
 Løs: $\{x=9, x=12\}$

Oppgave 5 (2 poeng)

Vektorene $\vec{a} = [-3, 2]$, $\vec{b} = [4, s]$ og $\vec{c} = [6, t-2]$.

- a) Bestem s ved regning, slik at $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$.
- b) Bestem t ved regning, slik at $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{c}$.

$$\vec{a} = k \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$[-3, 2] = [6k, k(t-2)]$$

$$-3 = 6k \quad \wedge \quad 2 = k(t-2)$$

$$k = -\frac{3}{6} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \wedge \quad 2 = -\frac{1}{2}(t-2) \quad | \cdot -2$$

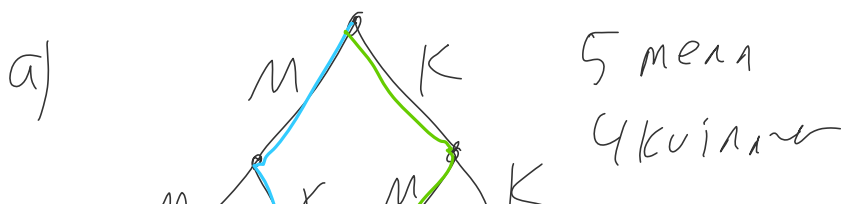
$$-4 = t-2$$

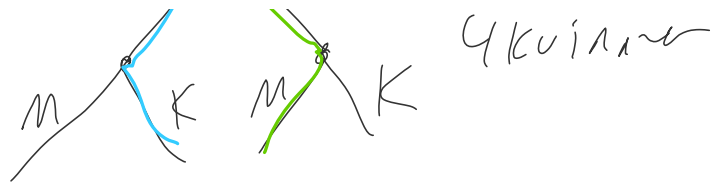
$$t = -2$$

Oppgave 7 (3 poeng)

Fra ei gruppe på 5 menn og 4 kvinner skal det trekkes tilfeldig ut 2 personer. Samme person kan ikke trekkes ut to ganger.

- a) Regn ut sannsynligheten for at det blir trukket ut én mann og én kvinne, ved å bruke betinget sannsynlighet.
- b) Regn ut sannsynligheten for at det blir trukket ut én mann og én kvinne, ved å bruke en hypergeometrisk modell.





$$\frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{8} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{5}{8} = 2 \cdot \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{8} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$$

5 мери

4 керери

2 ёрдик

b)

$$P(X=1) = \frac{\binom{5}{1} \binom{4}{1}}{\binom{9}{2}} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{\frac{9!}{2!7!}}$$

$$= \frac{5 \cdot 4}{\frac{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7!}{7!}} = \frac{20}{36} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$$