

**Oppgave 5 (4 poeng)**

a) Skriv så enkelt som mulig

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{x}{2x - 4}$$

b) Løs om mulig likningen

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

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

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{(x+2)(x-2)} - \frac{x}{2(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + 3x + 2) \cdot 2 - x(x+2)}{2(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 6x + 4 - x^2 - 2x}{2(x+2)(x-2)}$$

FN

$$\frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{2(x+2)(x-2)}$$

ABC ↙  $\frac{\quad}{FN}$

$$\frac{(x+2)(x+2)}{2(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{2(x-2)}$$

b) Løs om mulig likningen

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

$$\frac{x^2+3x+2}{x^2-4} - \frac{x}{2x-4} = 0, \quad \begin{matrix} x \neq 2, \\ x \neq -2 \end{matrix}$$

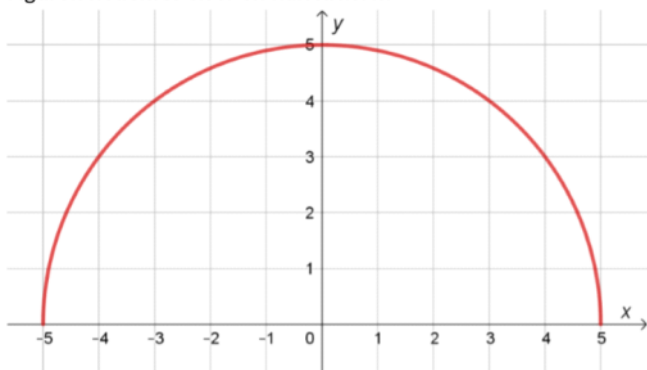
$$\frac{x+2}{2(x-2)} = 0$$

$$x+2=0$$

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

Ingen gyldige løsninger, da vi ikke kan ha  $x=-2$ .

Figuren nedenfor viser en halvsirkel  $h$ .



a) Forklar at  $h$  er grafen til funksjonen  $h(x) = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$ .

b) Finn  $h'(x)$ .

$$f(x) = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = r^2$$

$$\S (x_0, y_0)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$y^2 = r^2 - x^2$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$r = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow h(x) = \sqrt{5^2 - x^2}$$

b)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$u = 5^2 - x^2, \quad u' = -2x$$

$$h(x) = \sqrt{u}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot u' = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{u}}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{0}} \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5^2 - x^2}}$$


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b) Finn  $h'(x)$ .

c) Vis at tangenten til  $h$  i punktet  $P(3, 4)$  har likningen  $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{25}{4}$ .

d) Finn skjæringspunktet mellom tangenten og  $x$ -aksen.

$$c) \quad y - y_0 = a(x - x_0)$$

$$a = h'(x_0)$$

$$h'(3) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{5^2 - 3^2}} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{16}} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$y - 4 = -\frac{3}{4}(x - 3)$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{4} + 4$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{25}{4}$$


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$$d) \quad -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{25}{4} = 0 \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$-3x + 25 = 0$$

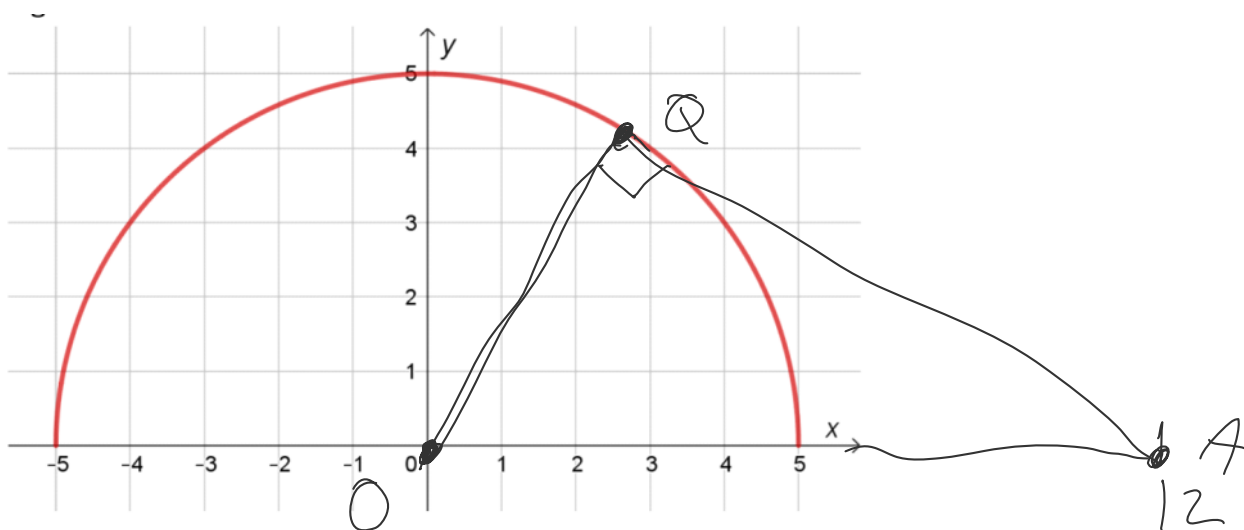
$$-3x + 25 = 0$$

$$-3x = -25 \quad | : -3$$

$$x = \frac{25}{3}$$



e)



### Oppgave 5 (6 poeng)

La  $K$  være grafen til vektorfunksjonen

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

- 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  $P$ .

$$c) \vec{r}'(t) = \left[ \frac{1}{t}, \ln t \right], \quad t > 0$$

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

$$u = x, \quad |u| = 1$$

$$v = \ln x, \quad |v| = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$= \ln x + 1 - 1 = \ln x$$

d)  $p(2, e^2), t = e^2$  fordi  $\ln e^2 = 2$

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

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

$$= \left[ e^{-2}, 2 \right]$$

$$l: \begin{cases} x = x_0 + a \cdot t \\ y = y_0 + b \cdot t \end{cases}, P(x_0, y_0) \\ \vec{h} = [a, b]$$

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

$$\ell: \begin{cases} x = z + e^{-z} \cdot t \\ y = e^z + zt \end{cases}$$

### 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

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

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

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

a) 32

b)  $|\vec{u}| = \sqrt{31}$  og  $|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{229}$

$$\angle(\vec{u}, \vec{v})$$

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

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

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

$$\alpha = 67.68^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 67.68^\circ$$

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d) La  $\vec{w} = t \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{b}$ .

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

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} = |\vec{u}| \cdot |\vec{w}| \cdot \cos \alpha$$

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

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

$$= t \cdot 6^2 - (-15) + t \cdot (-15) - 5^2$$

$$= 36t + 15 - 15t - 25$$

$$= 21t - 10$$

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

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

$$= \sqrt{36t^2 - 2t \cdot (-15) + 25}$$

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



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

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} = |\vec{u}| \cdot |\vec{w}| \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$t = \frac{25}{6}$$

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

$$\text{Løs: } \left\{ t = \frac{25}{6} \right\}$$

7	$x_1 := \text{HøyreSide}(\$6, 1)$ $\rightarrow x_1 := -2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{k}}{k}$
8	$x_2 := \text{HøyreSide}(\$6, 2)$ $\rightarrow x_2 := 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{k}}{k}$

$$x = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{k}}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k}} = \frac{2\sqrt{k}}{k}$$