

PLENUMS REGNING I

MET 1180

BI

EIVIND ERIKSEN, SEP 23, 2015

MATEMATIKK

Oppgaver:

[S] 3.8c, 3.13 bcd

[E] 1.5.3, 1.6.4, 1.6.5, 1.7.5, 1.8.4, 2.1.4, 2.2.3,
2.3.2, 2.4.3

[Eksamen] MET11802 04/15, Opps 3, MET11803 05/14, Opps 4

$$\underline{3.8} \quad c) \quad \frac{1}{2}z^2 = z - 3 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$z^2 = 2z - 6$$

$$z^2 - 2z + 6 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 6}}{2}$$

ingen løsn.

Denne oppgaven har feil løsning i boken

$$\underline{3.13} \quad b) \quad x^2 + x - 12 = (x - 3) \cdot (x + 4) \leftarrow$$

$$\underline{x^2 + x - 12 = 0:}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-12)}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{2} = \underline{3}, \underline{-4}$$

$$c) \quad x^2 - 2x - 15 = (x - 5)(x + 3)$$

$$\underline{x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0:}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot (-15)}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 8}{2} = 5, -3$$

$$d) \quad -27 - 6x + x^2 = (x - 9)(x + 3)$$

$$\underline{x^2 - 6x - 27 = 0:}$$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4 \cdot (-27)}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 12}{2} = 9, -3$$

[E] 1.5.3.

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{128} = 1 \cdot \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^8}{1 - (\frac{1}{2})} \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot (1 - (\frac{1}{2})^8)$$

ant led: $a_1 = 1, k = \frac{1}{2}$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{128} = a_1 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{128} = 1 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{128} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$128 = 2^{n-1}$$

$$n-1 = 7$$

$$n = 8$$

$$= 2 - 2^{-7}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{1}{128}$$

$$= \frac{256}{128} - \frac{1}{128} = \frac{255}{128}$$

$2^2 = 4$
 $2^3 = 8$
 $2^4 = 16$
 \vdots
 $2^7 = 128$

1.6.4.

Samlade renter = $240 \cdot A - 3.000.000$

Samlade
inbet.

Samlade
avdrag

$$A = \frac{3.000.000 \cdot r \cdot (1+r)^n}{(1+r)^n - 1}$$

$$n = 20 \cdot 12 = 240$$

$$r = 4.25\% / 12$$

$$\approx 0.00354$$

$$\approx \frac{7408498.3814}{18.577,03}$$

$$3.000.000 \cdot 0.0425 / 12 \cdot (1 + 0.0425 / 12)^{240} / ((1 + 0.0425 / 12)^{240} - 1) = 18.577,03 \dots$$

$$Renter = 240 \cdot A - 3.000.000 \approx \underline{1.458.487,91 \text{ kr}}$$

Avrundingsfeil:

Braker vi $A = 18.577,03$ avrundet ned to desimaler i rente beregningen, får vi

$$240 \cdot 18.577,03 - 3.000.000 = \underline{1.458.487,20}$$

(feilen er liten, ca 0,71 kr)

Braker vi $r = 0,00354$ avrundet ned 5 desimaler / 3 gjeldende siffer, får vi i beregningen av A

$$A = \frac{3.000.000 \cdot 0,00354 \cdot 1,00354^{240}}{1,00354^{240} - 1} \approx 18.573,84$$

og i renteberegning

$$240 \cdot A - 3.000.000 \approx 240 \cdot 18.573,84 - 3.000.000 \\ = 1.457.721,60 \text{ kr}$$

(feilen er endel større, kr 766,31)

Husk: Små avrundingsfeil i mellomregninger kan gi store feil i sluttverdi - det kommer an på hvilke operasjoner vi gjør.

I oppgaver av denne typen, får avrundning av renter størst betydning (dvs størst feil)

Serielen: Audrag: $\frac{3.000.000}{240}$

BI

$$= \frac{12.500 \text{ kr}}{12.500 \text{ kr}}$$

Rent i termin 1: $3.000.000 \cdot \frac{0,0425}{12} = 10,625$

i termin 2: $(3.000.000 - 12.500) \cdot \frac{0,0425}{12} =$
 $\approx 10,625 - \underline{44,27} \approx \underline{10,580,73}$

Samlede renter:

Aritmetisk rekke

$$a_1 = 10,625$$

$$d = -12.500 \cdot \frac{0,0425}{12}$$

$$n = 240$$

$$n \cdot \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} = 240 \cdot \frac{10,625 + (10,625 - 12.500 \cdot \frac{0,0425}{12} \cdot 239)}{2}$$
$$= \underline{\underline{1.280.312,50}}$$

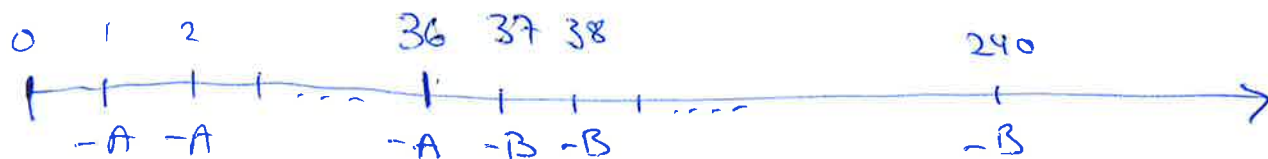
Avrunding: Bruker vi $d = -44,27$ avrundet til to desimaler, får vi 1.280.336,40 kr i samlede renter (feilen er 23,90 kr)

1.6.5

BI

Første tre år: $r_1 = \frac{0,0425}{12}$ $A = 18.577,03$ kr (fra forrige oppg.)
Siste 17 år: $r_2 = \frac{0,0475}{12}$ $B = ?$

Vi må finne nytt terminbeløp B:



+3.000.000

Vi finner først saldo etter tre år:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nåverdi: } & 3000.000 - \frac{A}{1+r_1} - \frac{A}{(1+r_1)^2} - \dots - \frac{A}{(1+r_1)^{36}} \\ & = 3.000.000 - \frac{A((1+r_1)^{36} - 1)}{r_1(1+r_1)^{36}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\approx 3.000.000 - 18.577,03 \cdot 33,7435 = 2.373.145,69$$

Sluttverdi = saldo etter 3 år:

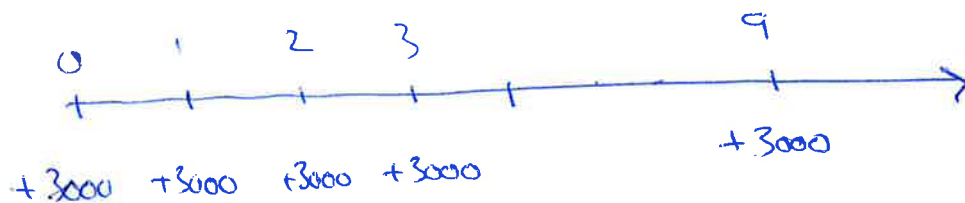
$$2.373.145,69 \cdot (1+r_1)^{36} \approx 2.695.250,49$$

Nytt terminbeløp B:

Beregner terminbeløp for nytt lån med $L =$ og rente $r_2 = 0,0475/12$, $n = 240 - 36 = 204$:

$$B \approx \frac{2.695.250,49 \cdot r_2 \cdot (1+r_2)^{204}}{(1+r_2)^{204} - 1} \approx \underline{\underline{19.281,35}}$$

1.8.4



BI

Saldo = sluttverdi =

$$\begin{aligned} & 3000 \cdot (e^{0,03})^9 + 3000 \cdot (e^{0,03})^8 + \dots + 3000 \\ &= 3000 e^{0,27} \cdot \frac{1 - (e^{-0,03})^{10}}{1 - e^{-0,03}} \end{aligned}$$

} geometrisk rekke
med $k = e^{-0,03}$
og $a_1 = 3000 e^{0,27}$

$$= \frac{3000 \cdot e^{0,27} \cdot (1 - e^{-0,3})}{1 - e^{-0,03}} \approx \underline{\underline{34.463,72 \text{ kr}}}$$

Alt: Vi kan endre rekkefølgen i rekken slik at $a_1 = 3000$
 $k = e^{-0,03}$
(baklengs):

$$3000 \cdot \frac{1 - (e^{0,03})^{10}}{1 - e^{0,03}} \approx \underline{\underline{34.463,72 \text{ kr}}}$$

[E] 2.1.4

$$0 \cdot x = b \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{b=0}: & \text{alle } x \text{ l\u00f6sn.} \\ \underline{b \neq 0}: & \text{ingen l\u00f6sn. } x \end{cases}$$

2.2.3

a)

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

$$x^2 - 7x + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = -10 + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = -10 + \frac{49}{4} = \frac{49 - 40}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$x - \frac{7}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} = \pm \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{3}{2} + \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\underline{x = 5}, \quad \underline{x = 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 7x + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 &= (x + p)^2 \\ &= x^2 + 2px + p^2 \\ p &= \frac{-7}{2} \end{aligned}$$

d)

$$2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 5x = -3$$

$$2\left(x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2\right) = -3 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2$$

$$2\left(x - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{-3 \cdot 16}{16} + \frac{50}{16} = \frac{2}{16} \quad | :2$$

$$\left(x - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$x - \frac{5}{4} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} = \pm \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{5}{4} \pm \frac{1}{4} = \underline{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \underline{1}$$

23.2 $2x^2 - sx + 8 = 0$ (s parameter)

For hver givte s, er dette en andengrads-
ligning i x:

$a=2$ $b=-s$ $c=8$

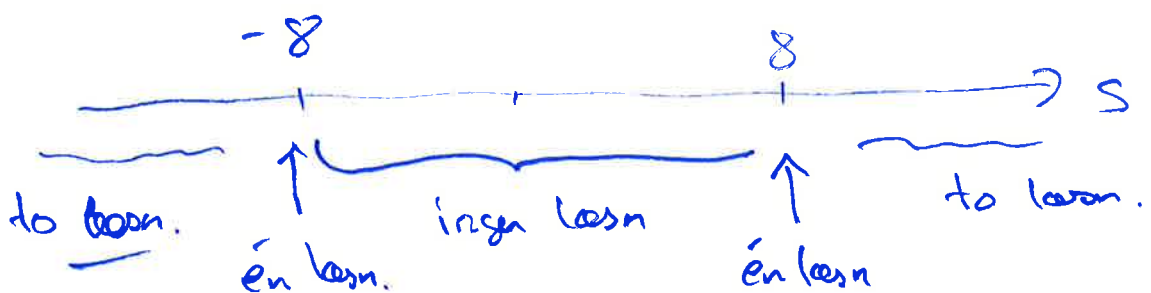
$$x = \frac{s \pm \sqrt{s^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 8}}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{s \pm \sqrt{s^2 - 64}}{4}$$

a) to løsninger: $s^2 - 64 > 0$
 $s^2 > 64$
 $s > 8$ eller $s < -8$

b) En løsning: $s^2 - 64 = 0$
 $s = 8$ eller $s = -8$

c) Ingen løsning: $s^2 - 64 < 0$
 $s^2 < 64$
 $s < 8$ og $s > -8$



$$a) x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0$$

$$(x^2)^2 - 4(x^2) + 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm 2}{2}$$

$$x^2 = 3 \text{ eller } x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{3} \text{ eller } x = \pm 1$$

$$u = x^2:$$

$$u^2 - 4u + 3 = 0$$

$$u = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2}$$

$$c) x^5 - x^3 - 12x = 0$$

$$x(x^4 - x^2 - 12) = 0$$

$$\underline{x=0}$$

$$\text{eller } x^4 - x^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$(x^2)^2 - x^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-12)}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 7}{2}$$

$$x^2 = 4 \text{ eller } x^2 = -3$$

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

| ingen lös.

$$(x^2 - x - 5)^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 - x - 5 = \pm \sqrt{1} = \pm 1$$

$$x^2 - x - 5 = 1 \quad \text{oder} \quad x^2 - x - 5 = -1$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-6)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm 5}{2}$$

$$\underline{x_1 = 3}, \quad x_2 = -2$$

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

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-4)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$\underline{x_3 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}}, \quad x_4 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$ab = x_1 x_3 = 3 \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3(1 + \sqrt{17})}{2}}}$$

Geometrisch rekke: $3x^2 + 9x^4 + 27x^6 + \dots$

$$a_1 = \underline{3x^2} \quad k = \frac{9x^4}{3x^2} = \underline{3x^2}$$

$$a) \quad S(n) = a_1 + \dots + a_n = 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1 - (3x^2)^n}{1 - 3x^2}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 \cdot (1 - 3^n x^{2n})}{1 - 3x^2}$$

$x = 1/3$:
$$\frac{3 \cdot (1/3)^2 \cdot (1 - (1/3)^n)}{1 - 1/3}$$

$$3 \cdot (1/3)^2 = \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 1/3$$

$$= \frac{1/3 \cdot (1 - (1/3)^n) \cdot 3}{2/3}$$

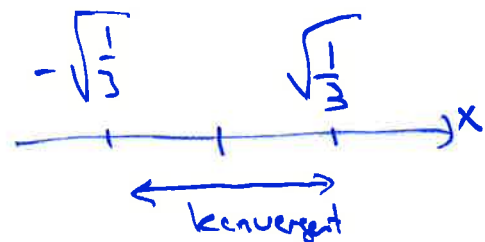
$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} (1 - (1/3)^n)}}$$

b) konvergent $\Leftrightarrow |k| < 1$

$$|3x^2| < 1$$

$$3x^2 < 1$$

$$x^2 < 1/3$$



$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{a_1}{1-k} = \frac{3x^2}{1-3x^2} = 10$$

BI

$$\frac{3x^2}{1-3x^2} = 10 \quad | \cdot (1-3x^2) \neq 0$$

$$3x^2 = 10 \cdot (1-3x^2) = 10 - 30x^2$$

$$33x^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 = 10/33 < 1/3$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{10/33} \quad \text{konvergent}$$

$$\approx \pm 0,55$$