

FORELESNING 7

EIVIND ERIKSEN

SEP 28, 2017

MET1180

MATEMATIKK

Plan:

① Oppgaveresning: Finansmatematikk,
Løsninger og ulikheter

② Funksjoner ← Neste uke

Persu:

[E] 3.1

Påminnelse: Innleveringsoppgave I
Frist fredag 06/10 kl 12.

① Oppgavetekst:

Eksam: Flervalgsprøven

11/2015, Oppg. 1-8.

I: Balanse 31/12/2003:

$$500.000 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{0,0325}{2}\right) = 508.125 \text{ kr}$$

Balanse 1.000.000 kr:

$$508.125 \cdot 1,0325^x = 1.000.000$$

$$1,0325^x = \frac{1.000.000}{508.125}$$

Riktig svar: D fordi $508.125 \cdot 1,0325^{21} < 1.000.000$
 $508.125 \cdot 1,0325^{22} > 1.000.000$

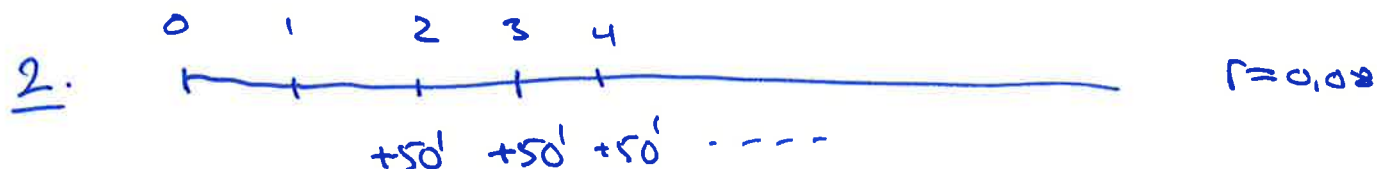
Med logaritmer:

$$1,0325^x = \frac{1.000.000}{508.125}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1.000.000}{508.125}\right)}{\ln(1,0325)} \approx 21,17$$

$$\rightarrow (x \approx 21,17)$$

$$x \cdot \ln 1,0325 = \ln\left(\frac{1.000.000}{508.125}\right) \quad x = 22$$



Nåverdi:

$$\frac{50.000}{1,08^1} + \frac{50.000}{1,08^2} + \dots$$

← uendelig geometrisk
 $k = \frac{1}{1,08}$

$$= \frac{50.000}{1,08^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1,08}}$$

$$= \frac{50.000}{1,08 \cdot (1,08 - 1)} = \frac{50.000}{1,08 \cdot 0,08} = \underline{578.703,70 \text{ kr}}$$

Riktig svar: (C).

Alternativ: Formel for etterbudsannuitet

Verdi ved $t=1$: (diskonterer tilbake til $t=1$)
↓
kan bruke formel for std. uendelig etterbudsannuitet

$$\frac{A}{r} = \frac{500.000}{0,08} = \underline{625.000}$$

Nåverdi, $t=0$:

$$\frac{625.000}{1,08} = \underline{578.704 \text{ kr}}$$

$$\underline{3.} \quad S(x) = \underset{a_1}{3} + \underset{a_2}{x} + \frac{x^2}{3} + \dots$$

$$k = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$\text{Konvergent} \Leftrightarrow -1 < k < 1, \quad S = \underline{a_1 \cdot \frac{1}{1-k}}$$

$$-1 < \frac{x}{3} < 1 \quad | \cdot 3$$

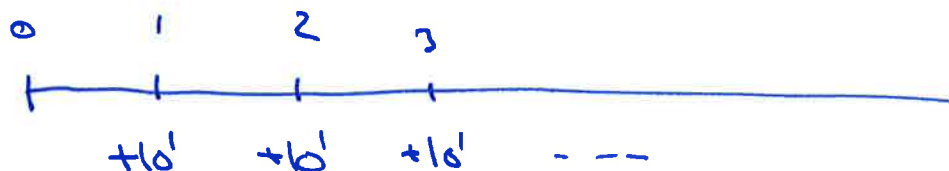
$$-3 < x < 3$$

$$\underline{x=2:} \quad \text{rekken konvergerer}$$

$$S(2) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 2/3} = \frac{3}{1/3} = \underline{9}$$

Riktig Alternativ: $\textcircled{C}$

4.



kont.
forrentning

r

$\Downarrow$

e^r

verd.
geom.
rekke

$$k = \frac{1}{e^r}$$

Nåverdi:

$$\frac{10.000}{e^r} + \frac{10.000}{(e^r)^2} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{10.000}{e^r} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{e^r}}$$

$$= \frac{10.000}{e^r - 1} \quad \leftarrow \frac{A}{e^r - 1}$$

std. formel
for kont.
ellevshuddram.

$$\frac{10.000}{e^r - 1} = 60.000 \quad | \cdot (e^r - 1)$$

$$\frac{10.000}{60.000} = \frac{60.000 (e^r - 1)}{60.000}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = e^r - 1$$

$$e^r = \frac{1}{6} + 1 = \frac{7}{6} \approx 1,17$$

$$r = 0,14 : e^r < 1,166$$

$$r = 0,16 : e^r > 1,166$$

Med logaritmer:
 $r = \ln(1,17)$

$$\approx 15,4\%$$

Riktig svar:

(D)

$$e^r = 1,166\dots$$

5.

$$\frac{x-8}{x^2-3x-4} \geq 1$$

$$-1 \cdot \frac{x^2-3x-4}{x^2-3x-4}$$

$$\frac{x-8}{x^2-3x-4} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{(x-8) - (x^2-3x-4)}{x^2-3x-4} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-x^2+4x-4}{x^2-3x-4} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-(x-2)^2}{(x-4)(x+1)} \geq 0$$

Faktoriser:

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

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-16}}{-2} = 2$$

$$-(x-2)^2$$

$$x^2-3x-4=0$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm 5}{2} = 4, -1$$

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

	-1	2	4
-1	-	-	-
x-2	-	0	+
x-2	-	0	+
x-4	-	-	0
x+1	0	+	+
VS	*	0	*

m + 0 = null
- - x = undef.

Løsning:

$$-1 < x < 4$$

Alt:

$$(-1, 4)$$

Riktig svar: (A)

6. $x^3 - 7x = 6$
 $x^3 - 7x - 6 = 0$

Polynomdeling med
heltallsdivisorer:

heltallsdivisorer

↓

$x = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6$

~~$x=1$~~ : $x=-1: -1+7-6=0$ ok.
 $x=-1$ er løsn
 $x+1=0$

$x^3 - 7x - 6 = (x+1) \cdot (x^2 - x - 6) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} (x^3 - 7x - 6) : (x+1) = x^2 - x - 6 \\ - (x^3 + x^2) \\ \hline -x^2 - 7x - 6 \\ - (-x^2 - x) \\ \hline -6x - 6 \\ - (-6x - 6) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

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

$x = -1$ eller $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2}$

Riktig svar: (D)

$x = 3, x = -2$

7. $1 - \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x-5}$ $| \quad ()^2$

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

$$1 - 2\sqrt{x} + \cancel{x} = \cancel{x} - 5$$

$$\frac{6}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{2}$$

$$3 = \sqrt{x} \quad | \quad ()^2$$

$$9 = x$$

$$\underline{x=9}$$

Ingen løsning

Setter prøve:

$$VS: 1 - \sqrt{9} = -2$$

$$HS: \sqrt{9-5} = 2$$

falsk løsn.

Riktig svar: (A)

8. $f(x) = x^3 - ax^2 - 3x + 1$ nullpunkt $x=2$.

$$\underline{x=2}: f(2) = 2^3 - a \cdot 2^2 - 3 \cdot 2 + 1 = 0$$

$$8 - 4a - 6 + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{4a}{4}$$

$$\underline{a = 3/4}$$

$x=2$ løsn

$\Downarrow$
 $x-2$ er faktor

$$0 = x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x^2 - 3x + 1 = (x-2) \cdot \left(x^2 + \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x^2 - 3x + 1 : x-2 = x^2 + \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{1}{2} \\ - (x^3 - 2x^2) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5}{4}x^2 - 3x + 1$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

$$0$$

$$(x-2) \cdot \left(x^2 + \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\underline{x_1=2} \quad \text{eller} \quad x^2 + \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$4x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4 \cdot 4(-2)}}{2 \cdot 4}$$

$$= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25+32}}{8} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{57}}{8}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{57}}{8} \quad x_3 = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{57}}{8}$$

$$x_2 + x_3 = \frac{-5}{8} + \frac{-5}{8} = \frac{-10}{8} = -\frac{5}{4}$$

Riktig svar: (c)

Oppgaver fra [E] Kap. 2

2.2.7 b) $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$

Vick's formel: $x^2 - px + q = 0$

$p=7$ $q=12$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 &= 7 \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$x_1=3, x_2=4$

d) $x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -1$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = -2$$

||

$x_1 = -2, x_2 = 1$

2.3.2

$$2x^2 - sx + 8 = 0$$

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

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

s: parameter
x: variabel

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \underline{s=3:} \\ 2x^2 - 3x + 8 = 0 \\ x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 64}}{4} \end{array} \right)$$

a) to løsn: $s^2 > 64$

$s > 8$ eller $s < -8$

b) en løsn: $s^2 = 64 \iff s = \pm 8$

c) ingen løsn: $s^2 < 64$

$s \in (-8, 8)$

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

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

$x=0$ eller $x^4 - x^2 - 12 = 0$

$$u^2 - u - 12 = 0$$

$$u = 4, u = -3$$

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

$x = \pm 2$ ingen løsn.

$u = x^2$

$u_1 + u_2 = 1$ $u_1 \cdot u_2 = -12$
--

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

2.5.2 c) $(3x^2 - 1) : (x - \frac{1}{3}) = 3x + 1$

$$- (3x^2 - x)$$

$$x - 1$$

$$- (x - \frac{1}{3})$$

$$-2/3$$

Rest = $-2/3$

2.6.3. $p(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 = 0$

Hvis $a_{n-1}, a_{n-2}, \dots, a_1, a_0$ er heltall, er de eneste mulige heltallsløsninger de heltallene a slik at $a_0 : a$ går opp.

Metode:

Skriv ned alle faktorer i a_0 som er heltall, og sett inn i ligningen. Dette er de eneste heltallene som kan være løsninger.

Eksempel: $x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 14 = 0$

$a_0 = 14$ $\rightarrow \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 7, \pm 14$

$x = 1$: $21 \neq 0$

$x = -1$: $-1 + 1 - 5 + 14 \neq 0$

$x = -2$: $-8 + 4 - 10 + 14 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$ er løsning

$x + 2 = 0$

$x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 14 = (x + 2) \cdot (x^2 - x + 7) = 0$

$x = -2$ eller

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 14 \\ - (x^3 + 2x^2) \\ \hline -x^2 + 5x + 14 \\ - (-x^2 - 2x) \\ \hline 7x + 14 \\ 7x + 14 / 0 \end{array} \right) : (x + 2) = x^2 - x + 7$$

$x^2 - x + 7 = 0$
 $x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 28}}{2}$
 ingen løsn.

Løsning: $x = -2$

2.6.4. a) $x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = ?$

Finn
faktorisering.

$$\underline{x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0 : u = x^2}$$

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

$$u = 3, u = 1$$

$$\underline{x^2 = 3, x^2 = 1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad u^2 - 4u + 3 = (u-3)(u-1)$$

$$x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = (x^2-3)(x^2-1)$$

$$= \underline{(x-\sqrt{3})(x+\sqrt{3})(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$\textcircled{2} \quad \downarrow$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{3}, x = \pm 1$$

$$x = \sqrt{3}, x = -\sqrt{3}, x = 1, x = -1$$

$$\underline{x - \sqrt{3} = 0}, \underline{x + \sqrt{3} = 0} \quad \underline{x - 1 = 0}, \underline{x + 1 = 0}$$

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

27.2 b, $\sqrt{2x-1} = 2\sqrt{x} - 1 \quad | ()^2$

Prove:

VS: $\sqrt{1} = 1$

HS: $2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1$

OK

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

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

$$2x-1 = 4x - 4\sqrt{x} + 1$$

$$4\sqrt{x} = 2x + 2 \quad | ()^2$$

$$16 \cdot x = (2x+2)^2$$

$$16x = 4x^2 + 8x + 4$$

$$0 = 4x^2 - 8x + 4 \quad | :4$$

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

$$x_1 = x_2 = 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{x=1}} \quad \text{Løs.}$$

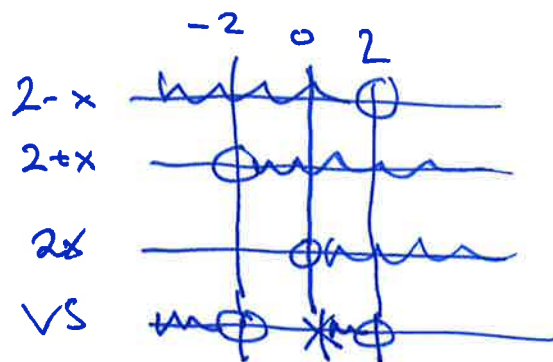
2.8.2 c) $\frac{2}{x} \leq \frac{x}{2}$

$$\frac{2}{x} - \frac{x}{2} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 2}{x \cdot 2} - \frac{x \cdot x}{2 \cdot x} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{4 - x^2}{2x} \leq 0$$

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



Løsning: $[-2, 0) \cup [2, \infty)$

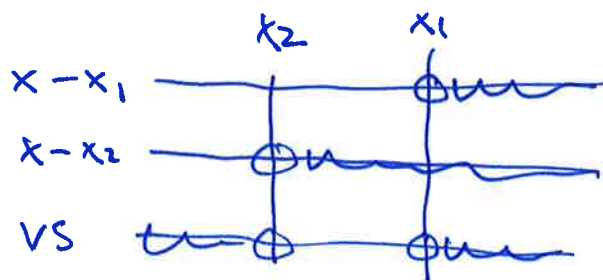
$-2 \leq x < 0$ eller $x \geq 2$

d) $x(x-4) \geq 3$

$$x^2 - 4x \geq 3$$

$$x^2 - 4x - 3 \geq 0$$

$$(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \geq 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 4x - 3 &= 0 \\ x &= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+12}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{28}}{2} \\ &= \frac{4}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 7}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{7} \\ x^2 - 4x - 3 &= (x - (2+\sqrt{7}))(x - (2-\sqrt{7})) \\ &= (x-x_1)(x-x_2) \\ x_1 &= 2+\sqrt{7} \approx 4.65 \\ x_2 &= 2-\sqrt{7} \approx -0.65 \end{aligned}$$

Løsning: $x \geq x_1$ eller $x \leq x_2$

$x \geq 2+\sqrt{7} \approx 4.65$ eller $x \leq 2-\sqrt{7} \approx -0.65$