

Inledande matematik M/TD, Dugga 1

Test-dugga 1

NAMN: Niklas Ericsson

Personnummer:

Program: (ringa in)

M

TD

Uppgift	Poäng
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2	
3	
4	
SUMMA:	

1. Förenkla,

(1 p)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{x - \frac{1}{x}} - \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} &= \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \\ &= \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{x + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x - 1}{x^2 - 1} \\ &= \frac{x - 1}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} = \frac{1}{x + 1} \end{aligned}$$

2. Bestäm kvot och rest för polynomdivisionen,

(1 p)

$$\frac{x^4 + 2x^3 + 25}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x + 3 \\ x^4 + 2x^3 + 25 \quad | \quad x^2 + 4x + 5 \\ - (x^4 + 4x^3 + 5x^2) \\ \hline - 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 25 \\ - (-2x^3 - 8x^2 - 10x) \\ \hline 3x^2 + 10x + 25 \\ - (3x^2 + 12x + 15) \\ \hline -2x + 10 \end{array}$$

Kvot : $x^2 - 2x + 3$

Rest : $-2x + 10$

3. Visa att,

(2 p)

$$\tan(x+y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$$

$$\text{V.L.} = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x+y)}$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y}$$

additions-
formler

$$\frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin y}{\cos y}}{1 - \frac{\sin x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y}}$$

dividera
täljare och
nämnare med
 $\cos x \cos y$

$$= \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y} = \text{H.L.}$$

4. Lös ekvationen $z^3 = 1 + i$ och rita ut rötterna i det komplexa talplanet. (2 p)

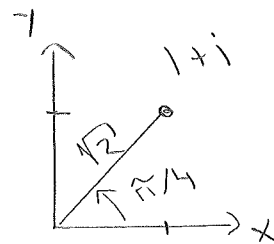
Sätt $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$

De Moivre's formel ger:

$$z^3 = r^3 (\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta)$$

För V.L. har vi alltså:

$$\begin{cases} |z^3| = r^3 \\ \arg(z^3) = 3\theta \end{cases}$$



Skriv om H.L. på polär form:

$$1 + i = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

För H.L. har vi alltså:

$$\begin{cases} |1+i| = \sqrt{2} \\ \arg(1+i) = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

V.L. = H.L. ger:

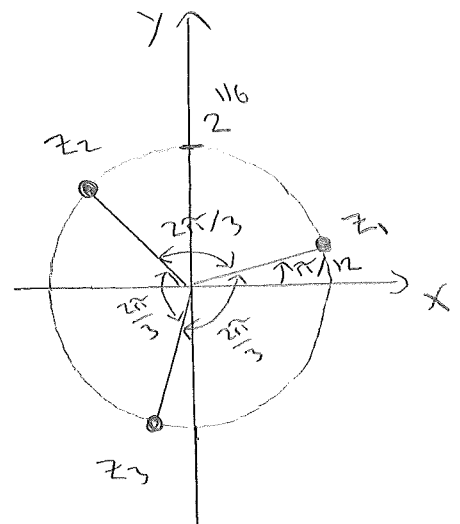
$$\begin{cases} r^3 = \sqrt{2} = 2^{1/2} \\ 3\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = 2^{1/6} \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{12} + k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$z_1 = 2^{1/6} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$z_2 = 2^{1/6} \left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$z_3 = 2^{1/6} \left(\cos \frac{17\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{17\pi}{12} \right)$$



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Test-dugga 2

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SUMMA:	

1. Lös olikheten (svara med intervall),

(1 p)

$$\frac{2x^2}{x+2} < x-2.$$

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

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

$$\frac{x^2+4}{x+2} < 0$$

		-2	
x^2+4	+	+	+
$x+2$	-	0	+
$\frac{x^2+4}{x+2}$	-	öref.	+

$$(-\infty, -2)$$

2. Bestäm rötterna och faktorisera polynomet,

(1 p)

$$2x^3 - 4x^2 - 16x.$$

$$2x^3 - 4x^2 - 16x = 2x(x^2 - 2x - 8)$$

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

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

$$= 2x(x+2)(x-4)$$

$$\text{Rötter: } x_1 = -2$$

$$x_2 = 0$$

$$x_3 = 4$$

3. Beräkna,

(2 p)

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{100}$$

Svara på formen $a + ib$.

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{100}$$

$$= \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{100}$$

$$= \cos \frac{100\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{100\pi}{3}$$

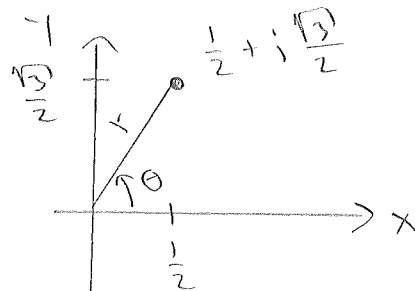
↗
de Moivre's
formel

$$= \cos \left(\frac{100\pi}{3} - 16 \cdot 2\pi\right) + i \sin \left(\frac{100\pi}{3} - 16 \cdot 2\pi\right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$= -\cos \frac{\pi}{3} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$



$$r^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$r = 1$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

4. Formulera och bevisa faktorsatsen.

(2 p)

Se Adams/Essex el. FL-ant.