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## Opgave 49

$$\frac{2 - x}{x + 2} = \frac{x + 3}{3 - x} + 6$$

Gang brokerne vak 
$$\frac{2-x}{x+2} \cdot (x+2) \cdot (3-x) = (\frac{x+3}{3-x}+6) \cdot (3-x) \cdot (x+2)$$

$$x^{2} - 5 \times + 6 = -5 \times^{2} + 11 \times + 42$$
 | Simplifiler  
 $x^{2} + 5 \times^{2} - 5 \times - 11 \times + 6 - 42 = 0$  | Saml alt pa venstre side  
 $6 \times^{2} - 16 \times - 36 = 0$  | Reducer

find 
$$X_1$$

$$\frac{-(-16) + \sqrt{1120}}{2 \cdot 6}$$

$$\frac{16 + 33,46}{12}$$

$$\frac{49.46}{12}$$
10dregn taller
$$X_1 = 4,122$$
10dregn brok

find 
$$\chi_2$$

$$\frac{-(-16) - \sqrt{1120}}{2 \cdot 6}$$

$$\frac{16 - 33,46}{12}$$
 | Udregn led
$$\frac{-17,46}{12}$$
 | Udregn taller
$$\chi_2 = -1.455$$
 | Udregn brok

b) 
$$\frac{8}{x^2} = \frac{8}{x} = 6$$

() 
$$\frac{2 \times^2 - 6 \times + 16}{\sqrt{x} + 5 \times - 2} = \frac{2 \times + 4}{\sqrt{x} + 4}$$

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Gang begge Sider med 
$$(x^2+5x-2)\cdot(x+4)$$
  
 $(2 x^2-6 x+16)\cdot(x+4)=(2 x+4)\cdot(x^2+5 x-2)$   
 $2 x^3+2 x^2-8 x+64=2 x^3+14 x^2+16 x-9 | Gang igennemen$   
 $2 x^3-2 x^3+2 x^2-14 x^2-8 x-16 x+64+8=0 | Fixe all eil vensere$   
 $-12 x^2-24 x+74=0 | Saml alle led$ 

Find diskrimihanten  

$$b^2 - 4$$
 a C  
 $(-24)^2 - 4 \cdot (-12) \cdot 74$   
 $576 + 3552$  | Regn led Ud  
 $D = 4128$  | Udregn

Find 
$$X_1$$

$$\frac{-(-24) + \sqrt{4128}}{2 \cdot (-12)}$$

$$\frac{24 + 64.24}{-24}$$
 [Udregn ledene
$$\frac{88.24}{-24}$$
 [Udregn talker
$$X_1 = -3.676$$
 [Udregn brok

Find 
$$X_2$$

$$\frac{-(-24) - \sqrt{4128}}{2 \cdot (-12)}$$

$$\frac{24 - 64.24}{-24}$$
 | Udregn ledene
$$\frac{-40.24}{-24}$$
 | Udregn talker
$$X_2 = 1.676$$
 | Udregn brok