Oving 5 - Martin Skatuedt-MA0001 (1. k. 5) v: 42 r3 ω r= Ro - D 47t R3 r: 2Ro - 1 4 (Ro) : 32 1 Ro3 r: 3Ro - P 4/2 (3R) = 108/2 Ro3 I) Absolute 3  $\frac{3251}{3}$   $R_{3}^{3} - \frac{177}{3}$   $R_{3}^{2}$   $R_{3}^{3}$   $R_{$ Relativ? 3251R3 3271R3 3 3271R3 3 32 28 2800%

451R3 3 428 32 428 2800%

11) Absolutt; 108 x R3 - 41x R3 - 51 R3 (108 - 4) - 104 x R03

$$\frac{108770^{3}}{3} = \frac{108}{4} - 27 = 2700\%$$

Relativ 3

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(1.k.6) a)

a) A-V (3.17) A

I) 3.17A - A: A(3,17-1): 2,17

 $\frac{3.17A}{A} - \frac{3.17}{3.17} = \frac{317\%}{6}$ 

M) 3.17A - 3.12

D r:10cm -0 f:10,2 cm

I) 10,2-10 ,100 = 0,2 ,100 = 2%

[] Ok = 4512

0x(10cm): 4st (10)2: 400st cm2

0x (10,2 cm) = 4/2 (10,2) = 416,16 th cm2

416,16-400 0100-16,16 100- 4,04%

四) V<sub>L</sub> - 切,3

V K (10cm) = 4 H (3 : 1 333, 333 )7 cm3

VK(10,2cm) = Un (10,2)3 = 1414,944 11 cm3

1414,944-1333,333 -100-6,12%

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(a.k.1.b) 
$$f(x) = x^{3} + 2$$
  $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-2}$ 

$$f(25) = (27)^{3} + 2 = 2 + 2 = 24$$

$$g(29) = \sqrt[3]{29-2} = \sqrt[3]{27} = 3$$

$$f(9(10)) = (\sqrt[3]{10-2})^{3} + 2 = 8 + 2 = 10$$

$$g(f(2)) = \sqrt[3]{23+2-2} = 2$$

$$f(9(x)) = (\sqrt[3]{x-2})^{3} + 2 = x-2+2 = x$$

$$g(f(x)) = \sqrt[3]{x^{3}+2} - 2 = \sqrt[3]{x^{3}} = x$$

$$g(f(x)) = \sqrt[3]{x^{3}+2} - 2 = \sqrt[3]{x^{3}} = x$$

$$f(99) = (1) \text{ inverse av hierardice}$$

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fct): -4cos(5t) -3sin(5t)

Pab = ( - 4, -3) rab = - 1 - 12 - 32 - 5

0 - arctan 3 +120,6435+1223,7850

f(t) = 5 cos5(t-0,76)