9 Repetition

9.1 Calculate

$$2 + \frac{4}{2} \cdot 3$$
, $1 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 4$, $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{2}{3} + 1$.

9.2 Calculate

$$\frac{3^3 \cdot 3^{-2}}{3^4} \cdot \frac{(-3)}{3^{-2}}, \qquad (-3\sqrt{5})^2, \qquad \frac{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{2}}, \qquad \sqrt{7 + (3\sqrt{2})^2}.$$

9.3 Calculae

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos(\frac{3\pi}{4}) - \cos(-\pi), \quad \log(20) + \log(50), \quad \ln(e^3) + \ln(1).$$

9.4 Reduce the expressions

$$(x+5)^2$$
, $(1-2x)^2$, $(2y-1)(2y+1)$, $(x^2+y^2)-(2x^2-y^2)$.

9.5 Reduce the expressions

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2xy}{x^2 - xy}, \qquad \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 - xy}, \qquad \frac{y^2 - x^2}{x + y} + x.$$

9.6 Solve the equations

$$-2x + 3 = 7,$$
 $\frac{2}{3}x - 3 = \frac{6}{5},$ $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0.$

9.7 Solve the equations

$$\frac{2}{x} + 2x = 3x, \qquad -2x^2 + x + 1 = 0.$$

9.8 Determine at least one solution to the equations

$$e^{2x-1} - 1 = 0$$
, $\sin(x - \pi) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\ln(x - 1) = \ln(12) - \ln(4)$.

9.9 For which values of a are the following expressions true

$$\frac{1}{1+a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}+a}, \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{1+a} = \frac{1-a}{1-a^2},$$

$$\frac{1}{1+a} = \frac{1+a}{a^2+2a+1}, \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{1+a} = 1+\frac{1}{a}.$$

9.10 Differentiate the functions

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 + 1,$$
 $g(x) = 2x^{-2} + x,$ $h(x) = \frac{2}{x} + x.$

9.11 Determine the integrals

$$\int 2x^2 + 1 \, dx$$
, $\int_0^1 x^2 - 3x + 1 \, dx$, $\int_0^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + x \, dx$.

9.12 Differentiate the functions

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - x^{-2} + 4x^{-1} - 1,$$

$$g(x) = 3xe^3 - \sqrt{x - 1},$$

$$h(x) = 2xe^x - \sin(x^2 - x).$$

9.13 Determine the integrals

$$\int 2e^{-x} dx$$
, $\int_0^1 4xe^{x^2} dx$, $\int_0^2 \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+5}} dx$