1. 
$$\sqrt{2} < 2 < \sqrt{5}$$
  
(for  $2 < 4 < 5$ )  
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$  Svar: (tex.)  $\frac{2}{3}$ 

2. 
$$|16-x| \le 7$$
  
 $\Rightarrow -7 \le 16-x \le 7$   
 $\Rightarrow x \le 23$  (1)  
 $och \quad 16-x \le 7$   
 $\Rightarrow zc \ge 9$  (2)  
(1)  $och(2) ger \quad 9 \le x \le 23$ 

3, 
$$2x^2 - 6x - 20 = 2(x^2 - 3x - 10)$$

$$= \frac{2(x - 5)(x + 2)}{x - 5}$$

$$= 2(x + 2)$$

4. 
$$i^{19} = i^{16}i^3 = (i^4)^4 i^2 i$$

$$= i^4 (-1)i$$

$$= -i \qquad \text{Svar} : -i$$

5, 
$$|5-x|=|2x|$$
  
 $x < 0$ :  $5-x = -2x$   
 $x = -5$   
 $0 < x < 5$ :  $5-x = 2x$   
 $3x = 5$   
 $x = 5/3$   
 $x > 5$ :  $-5+x = 2x$ 

$$x = -5$$
  
Svar:  $x_1 = -5, x_2 = \frac{5}{3}$ 

6. 
$$\frac{11+2i}{1+2i} \cdot \frac{(1-2i)}{(1-2i)} = \frac{11+2i-22i+4}{5}$$
$$= \frac{15-20i}{5}$$
$$= 3-4i$$

7. 
$$\frac{6}{\sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{2k-1}{2}} = \frac{6 \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot 6-1}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot 1-1}{2}\right)}{2}$$
$$= 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$
$$= 3 \cdot 6$$
$$= 18 \qquad \text{Svav}: 18.$$

8. Av Binomialsatsen
$$\left(\frac{2}{2} + \chi\right)^{10} = \sum_{k=0}^{10} {10 \choose k} \left(\frac{z}{\chi}\right)^k \chi^{10-k}$$

$$2^{2}$$
 sker om  $x^{-R}$ .  $x^{10-R} = x^{2}$   
 $x^{10-2R} = x^{2}$   
 $10-2R = 2$   
 $2R = 8$   
 $R = 4$ 

Om 
$$k = 4$$
  $\binom{10}{k} \cdot 2^k = \binom{10}{4} \cdot 16$ 

$$= \frac{10!}{6!4!} \cdot 16$$

$$= \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} \cdot 16$$

$$= \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 16}{160 \cdot 21}$$

$$= \frac{3360}{160 \cdot 21}$$

9. 
$$p(n)$$
:  $\sum_{k=1}^{n} q^{k} = \frac{q^{n+1} - q}{8}$ 

Basfall P(1): VL av P(n) = 
$$\frac{9}{81-9} = \frac{72}{8} = 9$$
  
HL av P(n) =  $\frac{81-9}{8} = \frac{72}{8} = 9$ 

Antag P(m) ar Sant.

Betvaketa  $\sum_{k=1}^{m+1} q^k = q^{m+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} q^k$ (Induktions)

-antagandet)  $= q^{m+1} + q^{m+1} - q$  as P(m) $= 8.9^{m+1} + 9^{m+1} - 9$  $= \frac{q.9^{m+1}-q}{8}$   $= \frac{q^{m+2}-q}{9}$ 

Så P(m+1) ar saut.

P(m) => P(m+1) och P(1) ar sant så P(n) ar sant for alla heltal n >1.

Sant for all a herrar 10. Av multiplications principen 
$$\binom{6}{2} \cdot \binom{k}{2} = 90 \implies \binom{k}{2} = \frac{90}{\binom{6}{2}} \stackrel{\text{(4)}}{\cancel{2}} = \frac{6.5}{\cancel{2}} = 15$$

$$(2)^{2}$$
  $4!2!$   $2$   $5å (*) ger  $(k) = 90/15 = 6$$ 

Alltså R=4