

JANUARI 2012

SVAR!**BASKURS**

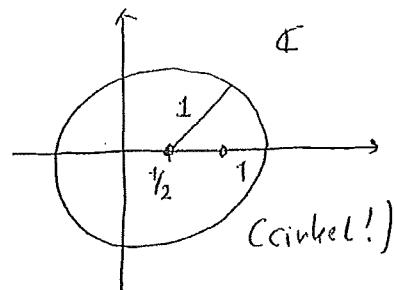
## TENTA

LÖSNINGAR!

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 1 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad 8 \quad \textcircled{3} \quad 1 + \frac{2}{x+2} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{8} + n\pi \\ x = -\frac{\pi}{8} + n\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \text{Punkten } (-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{109}{4})$$



$$\textcircled{7} \quad 13/8 \quad \textcircled{8} \quad x = 0, \pm 1$$


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$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{9} \quad \frac{2x-1}{4+x} \leq 2 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-1}{4+x} - 2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-1 - 2(4+x)}{4+x} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{-9}{4+x} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{4+x} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Vi ser av detta att

svaret blir:  $\boxed{x > -4}$ 

$\textcircled{10}$  Åsch! (Se senare del).

$\textcircled{11}$  Lägg 1 åt sidan och välj 2 till element ur 8.

Det kan ske på  $\binom{8}{2}$  sätt.  $\binom{8}{2} = \frac{8 \cdot 7}{2} = 28$ .

Svar:  $\binom{8}{2} = 28$ .

$$\textcircled{12} \quad 3+i\sqrt{3} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |3+i\sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{3^2+(\sqrt{3})^2} \\ = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3} \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{\text{BUB!}}{=} 2\sqrt{3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2\sqrt{3} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

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

forts.

2.

$$\text{Så } \frac{3+i\sqrt{3}}{1+i} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})}{\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})} = \sqrt{6} \left( \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\sqrt{6} \left( \cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{12} \right) + i \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{12} \right) \right)}$$

(13) Ersätt med "...termen  $\frac{-10}{x}$  ingår i..."

$$(2 - \frac{a}{2x})^7 = (2 + (\frac{-a}{2x}))^7 = \sum_{k=0}^7 \binom{7}{k} \cdot 2^k \left( \frac{-a}{2x} \right)^{7-k} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^7 \binom{7}{k} \cdot 2^k (-a)^{7-k} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{7-k} \cdot x^{7-k}}$$

för att få  $\frac{-10}{x}$  måste vi

ha  $k=6$  och termen blir:

$$\underbrace{\binom{7}{6}}_7 \cdot 2^6 (-a) \cdot \frac{1}{2^1 \cdot x} = -7 \cdot 2^5 \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{10}{x} \text{ ger}$$

$$\text{då } a = \frac{10}{7 \cdot 2^5} = \frac{5}{7 \cdot 16} = \boxed{\frac{5}{112}}$$

(14)  $\lg(x^2+1) - \lg(4-x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lg \frac{x^2+1}{4-x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{4-x} = 10 \Leftrightarrow x^2+1 = 40-10x \Leftrightarrow x^2+10x-39=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -5 \pm \sqrt{25+39} = -5 \pm \sqrt{64} = -5 \pm 8 = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -13 \end{cases}$$

Kontroll i den ursprungliga ekvationen

visar att båda fungerar! (Alla  $x^2+1$  och  $4-x$  blir positiva).

Svar:  $x=3, -13$ .

$$(15) \quad \sin 2x - 2 \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x - 2 \sin x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin x (\cos x - 1) = 0$$

a)  $\sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = n\pi \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$

b)  $\cos x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 2n\pi \quad (\text{dessa ingår i a}).$

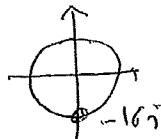
Svar:  $x = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$(16) \quad z^4 = -16i. \quad \text{Med } z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \text{ och}$$

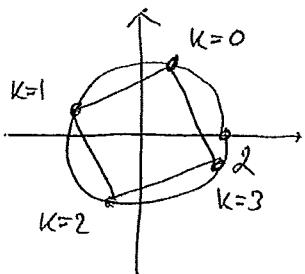
$$-16i = 16 \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right)$$

blir ekvationen:

$$r^4 (\cos 4\theta + i \sin 4\theta) = 16 \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r^4 = 16 \\ 4\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$



$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r = 2 \\ \theta = \frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{ger} \quad z_k = 2 \left( \cos \left( \frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) \right) \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$



$$(17) \quad \text{Sätt in } y = 2x - 1 \text{ i ellipsens ekvation.}$$

Svar:  $(1, 1), \left(\frac{7}{11}, \frac{3}{11}\right)$

(18)

Rötter

$$z = 1 \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

$$z = \pm 1$$

10.

$$\sum_{k=0}^m \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k = 3 - \frac{2^{m+1}}{3^m} P_m$$

gäller för alla  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ V)  $m=0$  Basfallet,

$$V.L = \sum_{k=0}^0 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0 = 1$$

$$H.L = 3 - \frac{2^{0+1}}{3^0} = 3 - \frac{2^1}{1} = 1$$

$$V.L = H.L \quad \text{" } P_m \text{ sann för } m=0 \text{"}$$

2) Antag att  $P_m$  sann för  $m=p$ 

dvs.  $\sum_{k=0}^p \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k = 3 - \frac{2^{p+1}}{3^p}$  är sann

$$V.L_p \quad H.L_p$$

Visa att  ~~$P_m$~~   $P_n$  är sann för  $n=p+1$ 

$$V.L_{p+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{p+1} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^p \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{p+1} =$$

Med:  $= 3 - \frac{2^{p+1}}{3^p} + \frac{2^{p+1}}{3^{p+1}}$  enligt antagandet

$$H.L_{p+1} = 3 - \frac{3 \cdot 2^{p+1} - 2^{p+1}}{3^{p+1}} = 3 - \frac{2 \cdot 2^{p+1}}{3^{p+1}} =$$

$$= 3 - \frac{2^{p+2}}{3^{p+1}}$$

$\therefore V.L_{p+1} = H.L_{p+1}$   
 $\therefore$  Om  $P_p$  sann så är  $P_{p+1}$  sann.

3) Enligt induktionsaxiomet är  $P_n$  sann för alla  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .