Øving 1

Håvard S. Nybøe

MA0001 – 25. august 2021

1 a)
$$-135^{\circ} = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

b)
$$\frac{3}{2}\pi = 270^{\circ}$$

c)
$$\sin\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}\right) = -1$$

$$\boxed{2}$$
 a) $2^3 - 3^2 = -1$

b)
$$\log_4(4^2) = 2$$

c)
$$\ln(e^5) = 5$$

3 a)
$$1^{-1} + 2^{-1} + 3^{-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{11}{6}$$

b)
$$x^{-7} \cdot x^6 = \frac{1}{x}$$

c)
$$\frac{(x^2yz^3)^2}{x^4y^3z^5} = \frac{x^4y^2z^6}{x^4y^3z^5} = \frac{z}{y}$$

d)
$$\frac{e^{y-x}}{e^x \cdot e^y} = \frac{e^{y-x}}{e^{x+y}} = e^{(y-x-(x+y))} = \frac{1}{e^{2x}}$$

e)
$$\frac{z^2 - y^2}{z + y} = \frac{(z+y)(z-y)}{z+y} = z - y$$

$$3 + 2x = 2 - x$$
$$3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

b)

$$x^{2} + x = 3$$

$$x^{2} + x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} = 3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$x^{2} + x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{4}}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{13}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{\pm \sqrt{13 - 1}}{4}$$

c)
$$-x(x+2)(5x-4) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \lor x = -2 \lor x = \frac{4}{5}$$

d)

$$\frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{x-1}{3}$$

$$3x = 3(x+1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + (x+1)(x-1) \qquad \boxed{x \neq -1}$$

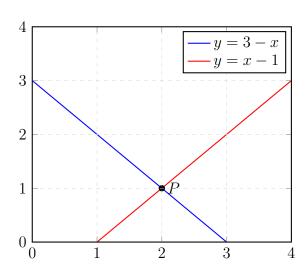
$$3x = x+1+x^2-1$$

$$2x-x^2 = 0$$

$$x(2-x) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=0 \lor x=2}$$

[5] a)



$$3 - x = x - 1$$

$$2x = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$y = 3 - 2$$

$$y = 1$$

$$P = (2, 1)$$

b)

