$$P[x] = kx^1 + M$$

$$P[x] = kx^{1} + M \qquad qrad 1$$

$$ev \quad P = x+1 \quad , \quad x \quad , \quad 2x+9 \quad ...$$

$$P = \alpha x^{(1)} + b \times + C$$

$$x^2-2x+1$$

P[x] = ax3 = bx2 = cx + d

PCx3 i onx + ... + ax + an

 $x^{2}-2x+1$ 

grad 2

grad 3

i datoin sa kan vi representera polynom som vertoger (listor).  $[\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n] \approx \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \times + \alpha_2 \times^2 \times \dots + \alpha_n \times^n$ faktorisering  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

Kvadrering / konjugat  $(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$  $(x-y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2 \left| \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \right|$  $x = 1 t \sqrt{0}$  $(x+y)(x-y) - x^2 + y^2$  $x_0 = \infty$   $\left| \left( \frac{1}{|X - I|^2} \right) \right| \Rightarrow$  $PCx3 = x^2 - 2x + 1$  14 = 7.2(x-x)  $x^{t-t}x+1$ 

2x + 1 = y 2x + 1 = -x + 1 3x = 0 Radoperation (additions metadon) 3x = 0 Radoperation (additions metadon)

Linjara ekuationssystem

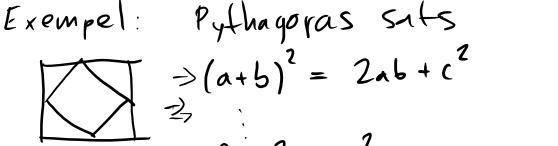
$$\frac{\left(\text{Kadoperation} \left(\text{Additionsmetodon}\right)\right)}{2x+1-\left(-x+1\right)=y-y}$$

$$2x+1+x-1=0$$

$$3x=0$$

Potenser och logaritmer. naturliga logaritmen Telna  $\ln (x/y) = \ln x - \ln y$ 

Bevisforing "Logist resonemany som leder till en viss slutsats"



7 22152 = c2 En Acreus au operationer som loder till ett visst sluffillstand = algoritm, bevis, program