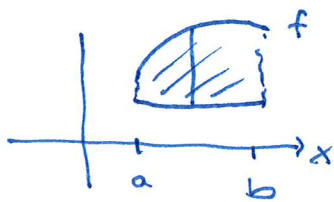


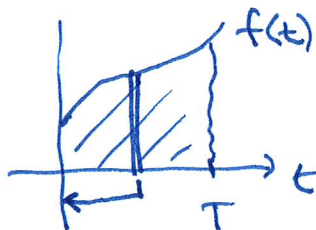
Emne	Lærebok	Oppgaver
1 Repetisjon og oppgavegjennomgang		
2 Systemer av likninger	[E] 6.1	6.1.1 - 6.1.6
3 Lineære likningssystemer	[E] 6.2	6.2.1 - 6.2.5

① Repetisjon:



$$A = \int_a^b f(x) - g(x) dx$$

Areal beregning

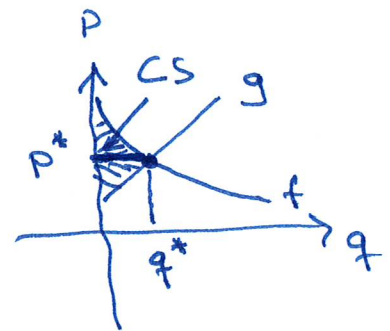


Samtet kontaktstrøm

$$\int_0^T f(t) dt$$

Nåverdi r (kont.)
diskonteringsrente

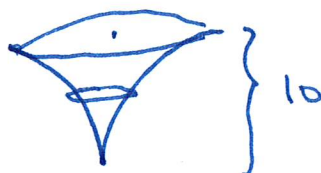
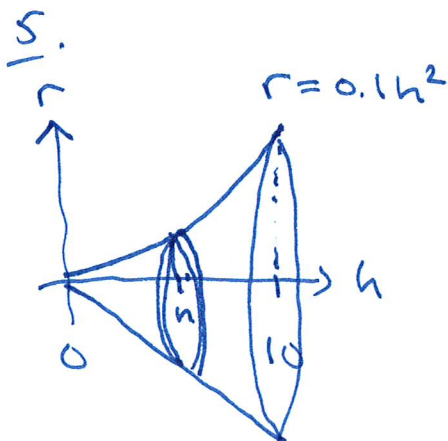
$$\int_0^T f(t) \cdot e^{-rt} dt$$



$$CS = \int_0^{q^*} f(q) - p^* dq$$

$$PS = \int_0^{q^*} p^* - g(q) dq$$

Oppgaver 29-30



$$\Delta V = \pi r^2 \cdot \Delta h$$

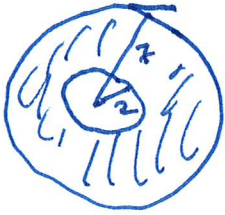
$$= \pi \cdot (0.1h^2)^2 \Delta h$$

$$V = \int_0^{10} \pi \cdot (0.1h^2)^2 dh = \int_0^{10} \pi \cdot 0.01 h^4 dh$$

$$= \pi \cdot 0.01 \left[\frac{1}{5} h^5 \right]_0^{10} = \frac{\pi \cdot 0.01}{5} (100.000 - 0)$$

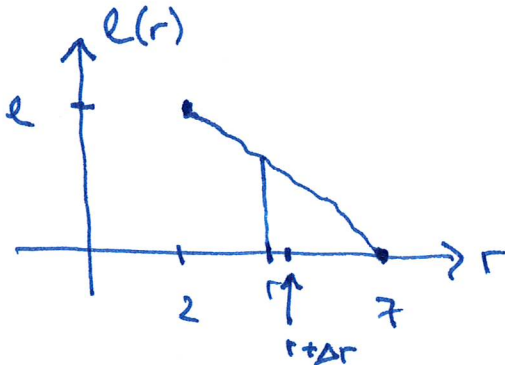
$$= \frac{\pi \cdot 1000}{5} = \underline{200\pi}$$

11.



$l(r)$ = lengden som er trukket ut
når ytre radius har blitt r

$$l(7) = 0 \quad l(2) = l \quad \tau = 0.05$$



$$\Delta l = - \underbrace{2\pi r}_{\substack{\text{lengde} \\ \text{per} \\ \text{runde}}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\Delta r}{0.05}}_{\substack{\text{antall} \\ \text{runder}}} = - \frac{2\pi r}{0.05} \cdot \Delta r$$

$$\int_2^7 - \frac{2\pi r}{0.05} dr = l(7) - l(2) = -l$$

$$l = \int_2^7 \frac{2\pi r}{0.05} dr = \frac{2\pi}{0.05} \left[\frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_2^7$$

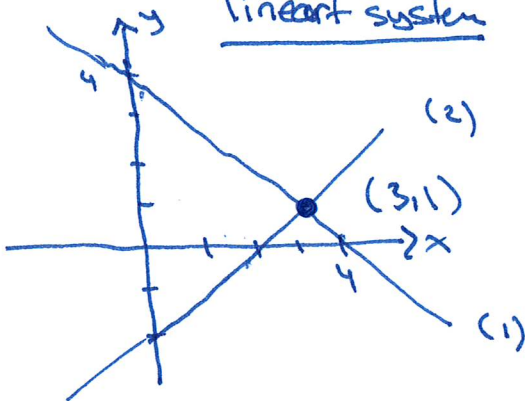
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{20 \cdot 7\pi}{20 \cdot 7 \cdot 0.05} (7^2 - 2^2) = 20\pi (45) \\ &= \underline{900\pi} \end{aligned}$$

② Systemer av likninger

Ekse: $x+y=4$ (1)

① $x-y=2$ (2)

lineært system



(1) $x+y=4 \Rightarrow y=4-x$

(2) $x-y=2 \Rightarrow y=x-2$

Enede løsn: $(x,y) = \underline{\underline{(3,1)}}$

Viëtes formel

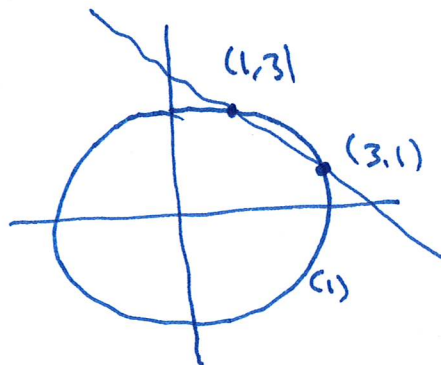
$$x^2 - ax + b = 0$$

og

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 = a \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = x_1 \\ \text{og} \\ x = x_2 \end{array} \text{ er løsn.}$$

② $x^2+y^2=10$ (1)

$x+y=4$ (2)



Innsetningsmetode:

(2) $x+y=4 \Rightarrow y=4-x$

(1) $x^2+y^2=10$

$$x^2 + (4-x)^2 = 10$$

$$\underline{x^2} + 16 - 8x + \underline{x^2} = 10$$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 16 - 10 = 0 \quad | :2$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

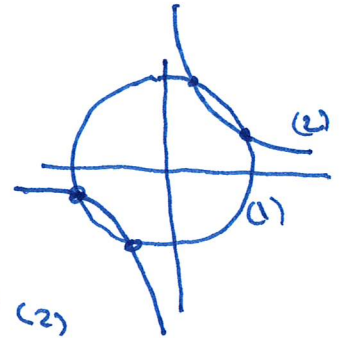
$$\underline{x=1}, \quad \underline{x=3}$$

$$\underline{y=3} \quad \underline{y=1}$$

Løsn: $(1,3), (3,1)$

③ $x^2+y^2=10$ (1)

$xy=3$ (2)



$$xy=3 \Rightarrow y=3/x$$

Bezout's theorem:

Et likningssystem som består av to polynomlikn. i to ukjente av grad d_1 og d_2 har "maksimalt" $d_1 \cdot d_2$ løsniger.

"dypere"

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 10 & (1) \text{ grad} = 2 \\ xy = 3 & (2) \text{ grad} = 2 \end{cases} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 10 \\ xy = 3 \end{cases}} \right\} d_1 \cdot d_2 = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

Innsetningsmetode:

$$(2) \quad xy = 3 \Rightarrow y = 3/x = \underline{3/x}$$

$$(1) \quad x^2 + y^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 + (3/x)^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 + \frac{9}{x^2} = 10 \quad | \cdot x^2$$

$$x^4 + 9 = 10x^2$$

$$x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$\underline{u = x^2}: \quad u^2 - 10u + 9 = 0$$

$$u^2 = 1 \text{ eller } u^2 = 9$$

$$x^2 = 1 \quad \text{ " } \quad x^2 = 9$$

$$\underline{x = \pm 1} \text{ eller } \underline{x = \pm 3}$$

Løsning: $(x, y) = (1, 3), (3, 1)$
 $(-1, -3), (-3, -1)$



3) Lineære systemer = lineære likningssystemer

Eks:

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 3 \\ x + 2y + 4z &= 7 \\ x + 3y + 9z &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

3x3 lineært system på standard form
 ↑
 # likninger = 3 # ukjente = 3

Defn: Et $m \times n$ lineært system er et system av m likninger i n ukjente (variabler) der hver likning er lineær.

Metode: Gauss-eliminering er en generell metode som kan brukes til å løse alle lineære systemer.

Standard form
for men linst
system:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n &= b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n &= b_2 \\ &\vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n &= b_m \end{aligned}$$

Gauss-eliminering:

Eks: $x + y + z = 3$
 $x + 2y + 4z = 7$
 $x + 3y + 9z = 13$

\Rightarrow

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 13 \end{array} \right)$$

↑ x-kei
↑ y-kei
↑ z-kei.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 13 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow -1 \\ \leftarrow -1 \end{array} \quad (-1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -3)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 13 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow -1 \\ \leftarrow -1 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & 10 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow -2 \\ \leftarrow -2 \end{array} \quad (0 \ -2 \ -4 \ -8)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{2} & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

trappform

Utvidede matrise til det lin. systemet

Elementære radoperasjoner

- (i) Bytte om to rader
- (ii) Multiplisere en rad med $c \neq 0$
- (iii) Legge til et multiplum av en rad til en annen rad

Pivot = første tall $\neq 0$ i en rad

Trappform: En matrise er på trappform hvis:

- i) alle nullrader er nederst
- ii) hver pivot er lenger til høyre enn pivotene i radene over

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{x} + y + z &= 3 & (1) \\ y + 3z &= 4 & (2) \\ \underline{2z} &= 2 & (3) \end{aligned}$$

Løsn: $(x, y, z) = \underline{\underline{(1, 1, 1)}}$

Backwards substitution

$$(3) \quad \frac{2z}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \quad z = \underline{1}$$

$$(2) \quad y + 3z = 4$$
$$y + 3 \cdot (1) = 4$$

$$y = \underline{1}$$

$$(1) \quad x + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$x = \underline{1}$$