

MA2047 Algebra och diskret matematik

Något om grundläggande algebra

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Faktorisering

Konjugat- och kvadreringsreglerna:

- $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - ab + ba - b^2 = a^2 - b^2$
- $(a \pm b)^2 = (a \pm b)(a \pm b) = a^2 \pm ab \pm ba + b^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$

Exempel 1

Faktorisera uttrycket

a) $x^3 + x^2y - 4xy^2 - 4y^3$

b) $x^4 + 4x^3y - 16xy^3 - 16y^4$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } x^3 + x^2y - 4xy^2 - 4y^3 &= x^2(x+y) - 4y^2(x+y) = (x+y)(x^2 - 4y^2) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{(x+y)(x+2y)(x-2y)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } x^4 + 4x^3y - 16xy^3 - 16y^4 &= (x^2 + 4y^2)(x^2 - 4y^2) + 4xy(x^2 - 4y^2) \\
 &= (x^2 - 4y^2)(x^2 + 4y^2 + 4xy) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{(x+2y)(x-2y)(x+2y)^2}} = \underline{\underline{(x-2y)(x+2y)^3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Andragradsekvationer och kvadratkomplettering

Kvadreringsreglerna: $(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2 \Leftrightarrow a^2 \pm 2ab = (a \pm b)^2 - b^2$

Exempel 2

Lös ekvationen

a) $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$

b) $x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$

c) $x^2 + px + q = 0$

a) $x^2 + 4x + 4 = (x+2)^2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x = -2}$

b) $x^2 + 4x + 3 = (x+2)^2 - 4 + 3$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+2)^2 = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow x+2 = \pm 1$

$\Leftrightarrow x = -2 \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x_1 = -3}, \underline{x_2 = -1}$

c) $x^2 + px + q = (x + \frac{p}{2})^2 - (\frac{p}{2})^2 + q$

$\Leftrightarrow (x + \frac{p}{2})^2 = (\frac{p}{2})^2 - q$

$\Leftrightarrow x + \frac{p}{2} = \pm \sqrt{(\frac{p}{2})^2 - q}$

$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{p}{2})^2 - q}$

pq-formeln!

Exempel 3

Lös ekvationen

a) $x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x = 0$

b) $x = 2\sqrt{x} + 3$

c) $x^4 - 2x^2 - 3 = 0$

a) $x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x = x(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x_1 = 0}$ eller $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 + 3} = 1 \pm 2$

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x_2 = 3}, \underline{x_3 = -1}$

b) sät $t = \sqrt{x}$:

$x - 2\sqrt{x} - 3 = t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow t_1 = \sqrt{x_1} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x_1 = 9}$

$t_2 = \sqrt{x_2} = -1$ saknar reella lösningar!

c) sät $t = x^2$:

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

$\Leftrightarrow t_1 = 3, t_2 = -1$

• $t_1 = x_1^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = \pm\sqrt{3}}$

• $t_2 = x_2^2 = -1$ saknar reella lösningar!

Exempel 4

Lös ekvationen

a) $\sqrt{2x+3} = x$

b) $\sqrt{2x+3} = \sqrt{x+1}$

a) $\sqrt{2x+3} = x$

$$\Rightarrow 2x+3 = x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 + 3} = 1 \pm 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = 3, x_2 = -1$$

Falsk rot!

Svar: $\sqrt{2x+3} = x \Leftrightarrow x = 3$

b) $\sqrt{2x+3} = \sqrt{x+1}$

$$\Rightarrow 2x+3 = x+1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -2 \leftarrow \text{Falsk rot!}$$

\therefore Ekvationen saknar reella lösningar!

Exempel 5

Lös olikheten $\frac{2x-1}{x+3} < 1$.

$$\frac{2x-1}{x+3} < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{2x-1 < 1 \cdot (x+3)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < 4$$

Kontroll: $x = -4 < 4$

$$\frac{2(-4)-1}{-4+3} = \frac{-9}{-1} = 9 < 1 \quad ?!?$$

OBS! $3 > 2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 3 > 2 \cdot 2$

$3 > 2 \not\Rightarrow (-2) \cdot 3 > (-2) \cdot 2$

Gör så här istället:

$$\frac{2x-1}{x+3} < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-1}{x+3} - 1 < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-1}{x+3} - \frac{x+3}{x+3} = \frac{2x-1-(x+3)}{x+3} = \frac{x-4}{x+3} < 0$$

Teckenstudium:

	-3	4	
			→
$x-4$	-	-	+
$x+3$	-	+	+
$\frac{x-4}{x+3}$	+	*	+
	↑		
	Ej def.		∴ <u>$-3 < x < 4$</u>

Exempel 7

Lös olikheten $\frac{x-1}{x+2} \leq \frac{x+3}{x-4}$.

$$\frac{x-1}{x+2} \leq \frac{x+3}{x-4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+3}{x-4} - \frac{x-1}{x+2} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow & \frac{(x+3)(x+2) - (x-1)(x-4)}{(x-4)(x+2)} \\ & = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3x + 6 - (x^2 - 4x - x + 4)}{(x-4)(x+2)} \\ & = \frac{10x + 2}{(x-4)(x+2)} = \frac{2(5x+1)}{(x-4)(x+2)} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Teckenschema:

	-2	-1/5	4			
	----- ----- ----- ----->			x		
5x+1	-	-	0	+	+	+
x-4	-	-	-	-	0	+
x+2	-	0	+	+	+	+
tot	-	*	+	0	-	*

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{-2 < x \leq -\frac{1}{5} \text{ eller } x > 4}}$$

Ekvationer och olikheter i Mathematica

- Exempel 4a:

`Solve[Sqrt[2x+3]==x,x]`

- Exempel 6:

`Reduce[(x-1)/(x+2)<=(x+3)/(x-4),x]`