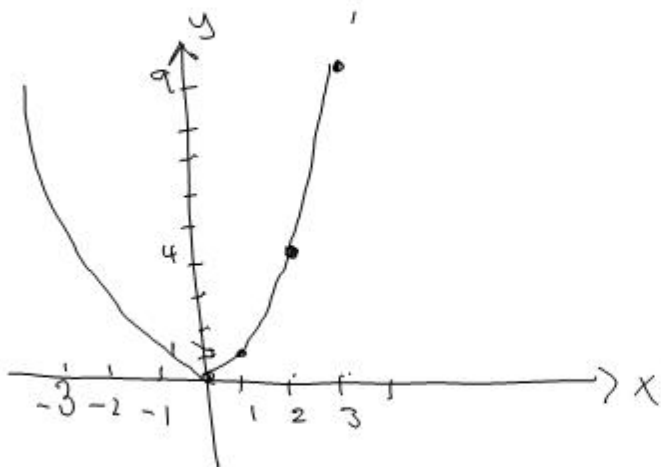


Kvadratiske funksjoner:

Defn: $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, $a \neq 0$
(der a, b, c er gitte tall)

Grafer kalles en parabel.

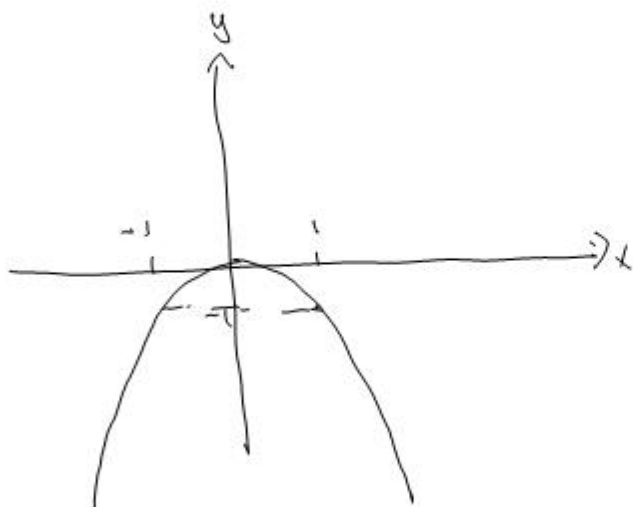
Eks: $f(x) = x^2$



x	0	1	2	3	4
y	0	1	4	9	16

x	-1	-2	-3
y	1	4	9

Eks: $f(x) = -x^2$

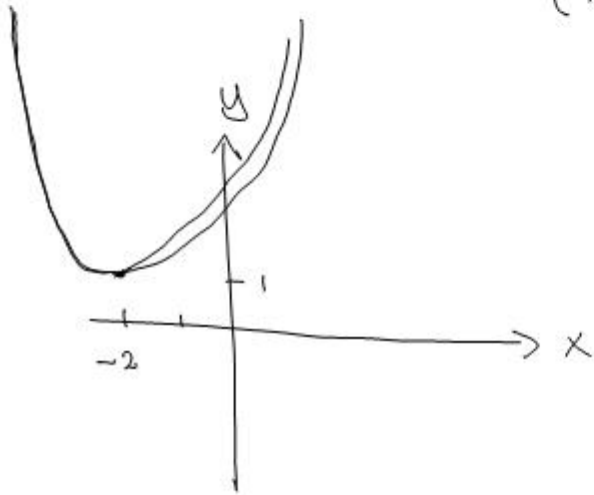


$$f(-1) = -(-1)^2 \\ = -1$$

$$f(1) = -1^2 = -1$$

Eks:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 + 4x + 5 \\ &= \underbrace{x^2 + 4x + 4} + \underbrace{5 - 4} \\ &= (x+2)^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

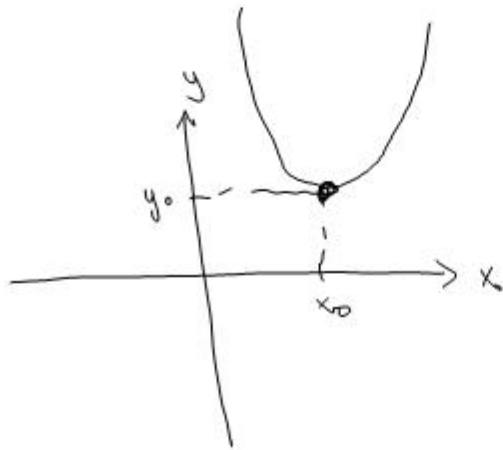


→ point: (-2, 1)

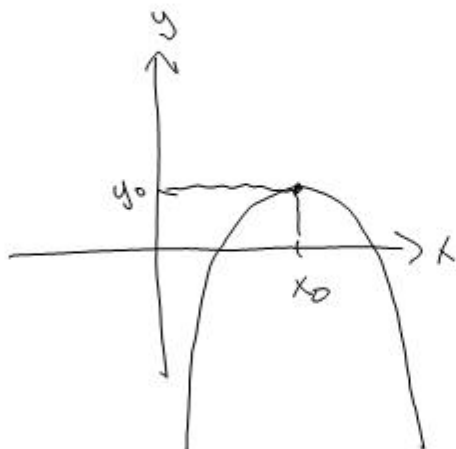
$$a=1, \quad x_0=-2, \quad y_0=1$$

Standard form:

$$f(x) = a \cdot (x - x_0)^2 + y_0$$



$$a > 0$$



$$a < 0$$

Eks:

$$f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 10$$

$$= x^2 - 6x + 9 + 10 - 9$$

$$= \underline{(x-3)^2 + 1}$$

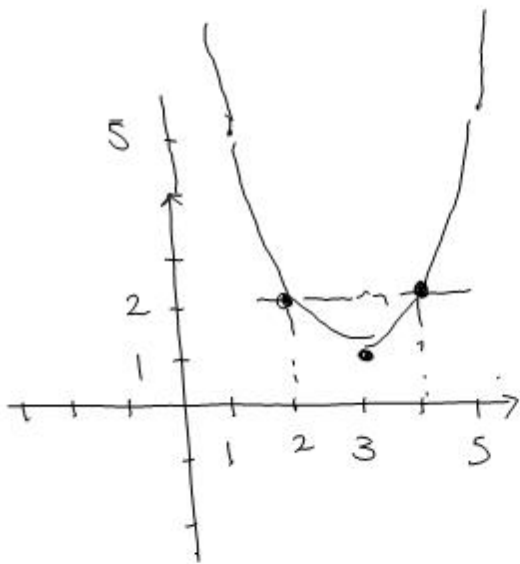
$$\equiv a(x-x_0)^2 + y_0$$

$$\underline{a=1 \quad x_0=3 \quad y_0=1}$$

$a > 0$: U

$$(x_0, y_0) = (3, 1)$$

kurva plot.



x	2	4	1
y	2	2	5

Eks:

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + 10$$

$$= 2 \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 4) + 10 - 8$$

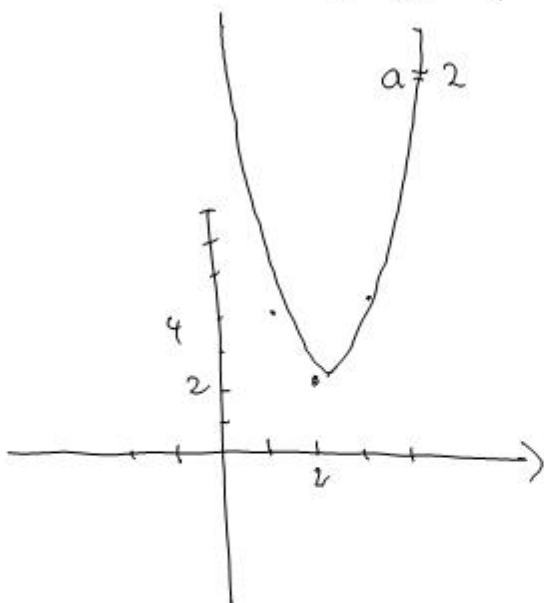
$$= 2 \cdot (x-2)^2 + 2$$

$a=2$

$x_0=2$

$y_0=2$

$a=2 > 0$ U



x	2	3	4
y	2	4	10

Oppsummering: Standard form

$$f(x) = a \cdot (x - x_0)^2 + y_0$$

* Toppunkt / bunnpunkt : (x_0, y_0)

* $\begin{cases} a > 0 : & \cup & \text{bunnpunkt } (x_0, y_0) \\ a < 0 : & \cap & \text{toppunkt } (x_0, y_0) \end{cases}$

* $|a|$ forteller hvor bratt parabolen er.

Ex:

Defn: Gitt en funksjon $f(x)$.

Et nullpunkt for f er et skjæringspunkt med y -aksen, eller et punkt der $f(x) = 0$.

Eks: $f(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + 6$

Finner nullpkt. for f ved regning:

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 6}}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{16}}{4} = \frac{8 \pm 4}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \text{ eller } x = 1$$

Nullpkt: (3,0) og (1,0)

Kvadratiske funksjon: $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

Nullpkt: $f(x) = 0$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \left(\frac{-b}{2a} \right) \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

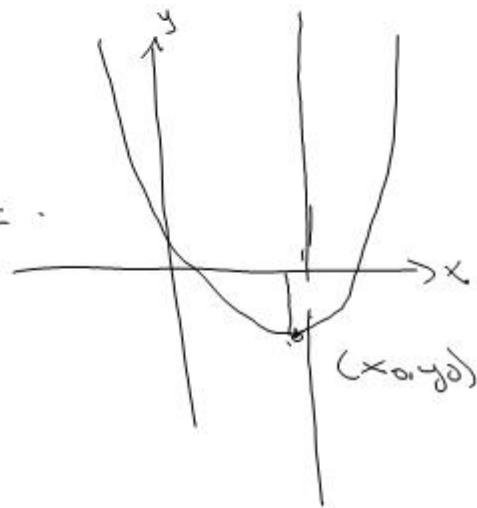
$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c = a \cdot (x - x_0)^2 + y_0$$

Linjen $x = x_0$ kalles

Symmetrilinjen til

funksjonen $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$.

Parabolen er symmetrisk
om $x = x_0$



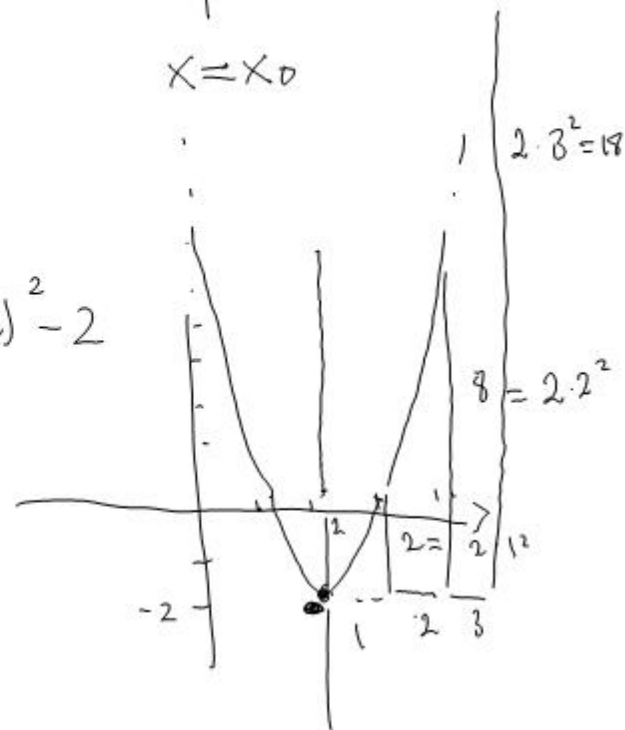
Formel for x_0 :

$$x_0 = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

Ekse: $f(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + 6 = 2 \cdot (x - 2)^2 - 2$

$$x_0 = \frac{-(-8)}{2 \cdot 2} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_0 &= f(x_0) \\ &= f(2) \\ &= 2 \cdot 2^2 - 8 \cdot 2 + 6 \\ &= -2 \end{aligned}$$



$$x = x_0 = 2$$

Symmetrilinjen

Eks: $f(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + 10$

Nullpunkt: $f(x) = 0$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 10 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10}}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{8}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-16}}{4}$$

$$= \underset{||}{\textcircled{2}} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-16}}{4}$$

$$x_0 = \underline{\underline{-\frac{b}{2a} = 2}}$$

Burnpunkt / toppunkt:

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

quadratische Funktionen

$$x_0 = \frac{-b}{2a}, \quad y_0 = f(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0: & \underline{(x_0, y_0)} \quad \text{burnpunkt} \\ a < 0: & \underline{(x_0, y_0)} \quad \text{topp-punkt} \end{cases}$$



Grafisk løsning $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{likninger} \\ \text{ulikheter} \end{array} \right\}$ Kap 3.7,
4.2

Tilfelle 1:

Likningen $f(x) = g(x)$:

Exo: $x^2 - 2x + 4 = x - 7$

* Vi tegner grafene $y = f(x)$ og $y = g(x)$ i samme koordinatsystem.

Exo:
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 2x + 4 \\ y = x - 7 \end{cases}$$

* Vi leser av skjæringspunktene mellom $y = f(x)$ og $y = g(x)$.

Exo: ingen skjæringsptd = ingen løsning

Exo: $x^2 - 2x + 4 = x + 7$

$x \approx -0.79$ eller $x \approx \underline{\underline{3.79}}$

Exo: $x^3 - x + 1 = 0$

- Tegner opp $y = x^3 - x + 1$ og $y = 0$ (x-aksen) i samme koordinatsystem, og finner skjæringspunkter.

- Leser av $x \approx \underline{\underline{-1.32}}$

Exo: $x^4 - 1 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x$

Metode 1: Tegner $\begin{cases} y = x^4 - 1 = f(x) \\ y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x = g(x) \end{cases}$

$x \approx \underline{\underline{-0.21}}$ eller $x \approx \underline{\underline{1.36}}$

Metode: $f(x) = g(x)$

$h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = 0$

$h(x) = \underline{\underline{x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0}}$

$x \approx \underline{\underline{-0.21}}$ eller $x \approx \underline{\underline{1.36}}$

Tilfælde 2:

Ulikhed

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) < g(x) \\ \approx \\ > \\ \approx \end{array} \right.$$

Ekse:

$$x^2 - 2x + 4 > x + 7$$

$$\boxed{y_P > y_L}$$

$$* \text{ Tegn } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 - 2x + 4 \\ y = x + 7 \end{array} \right.$$

$$* \text{ leser } x > \underline{\underline{3.79}} \text{ eller } x < \underline{\underline{-0.79}}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 4 - x - 7 > 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 3 > 0$$

$$x > \underline{\underline{3.79}} \text{ eller } x < \underline{\underline{-0.79}}$$

Tilfelle 3: Løsning av 2x2 lineært liknings-
system.

Eks: $x + y = 4$ (1)
 $x - y = 2$ (2)

(a) (1) $x + y = 4$
 $y = 4 - x$

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

} tegner linjer
i samme
koordinatsystem

(b) lese av skjæringspkt:

$x = 3$, $y = 1$

Ex:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 4 \\ x^2 - y = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 4 - x \\ y = x^2 - 7 \end{cases} \left. \vphantom{\begin{cases} y = 4 - x \\ y = x^2 - 7 \end{cases}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{figur} \\ \text{grafisch} \end{array}$$

leser an:

$$(x, y) = (-3.85, 7.85)$$

eller

$$(x, y) = (2.85, 1.15)$$

Ex:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 4 - x \\ y^2 &= 4 - x^2 \\ y &= \pm \sqrt{4 - x^2} \end{aligned}$$