

ITSEISARVOMääntelmä

esim 1) a) $|3| = 3$

b) $|-5| = -(-5) = 5$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & , \text{kun } x \geq 0 \\ -x & , \text{kun } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

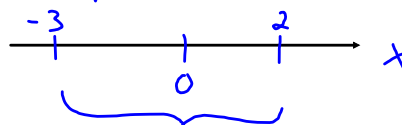


määntelmä

algebraalisesti

esim 2 1a) $|2 - \sqrt{7}| = -\overbrace{(2 - \sqrt{7})}^{<0} = \sqrt{7} - 2$

esim 3 2a) -3 ja 2



$$2 - (-3) = 2 + 3 = 5$$

esim 4

4a) $|x - 1| = 3 \Leftrightarrow x - 1 = 3 \text{ tai } x - 1 = -3$

$$x = 4 \text{ tai } x = -2$$

5i: $|4 - 1| = 3$

$$|-2 - 1| = |-3| = -(-3) = 3$$

esim 5. Eritä lauseke $|2x - 6|$ ilman

a) itseisarvomerkkejä.

GIS  

b) Piirä funktio $f(x) = |2x - 6|$. (abs)

Ratk.

$$a) |2x - 6| = \begin{cases} 2x - 6 & , x \geq 3 \\ -(2x - 6) & , x < 3 \end{cases}$$

ollakohdat:

$$2x - 6 = 0$$

$$2x = 6 / :2$$

$$\underline{x = 3}$$


$$= \begin{cases} 2x - 6 & , x \geq 3 \\ -2x + 6 & , x < 3 \end{cases}$$

71-84 2nd  Cataloj

ITSEISARVOMääntelmä

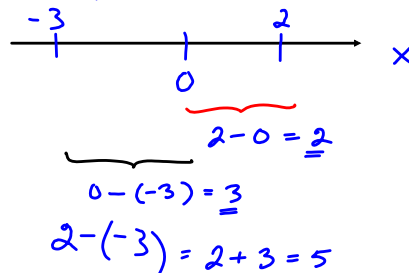
esim 1) a) $|3| = 3$

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$ x = \begin{cases} x & , \text{kun } x \geq 0 \\ -x & , \text{kun } x < 0 \end{cases}$		<u>määntelmä</u> algebraalisesti
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esim 2 1a) $|\underbrace{2-\sqrt{7}}_{\substack{\sqrt{4-\sqrt{7}} \\ < 0}}| = -(\underbrace{2-\sqrt{7}}_{\substack{-\sqrt{7}-2}}) = -2 + \sqrt{7}$

esim 3 2a) -3 ja 2 geometrisesti




esim 5. Eritä lauseke $|2x-6|$ ilman

a) itseisarvomerkkejä.

CF5 

b) Piirä funktio $f(x) = |2x-6|$. (abs)

Ratk.

a) $|2x-6| = \begin{cases} 2x-6 & , x \geq 3 \\ -(2x-6) & , x < 3 \end{cases}$ 7-84 2nd  Cataloj

nollakohdat:

$$2x-6=0$$

$$2x=6/2$$

$$\underline{x=3}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2x-6 & , x \geq 3 \\ -2x+6 & , x < 3 \end{cases}$$

esim4 Ratkaise yhtälö

4a) $|x-1| = 3$

$$x-1 = 3 \quad | +1 \quad \text{tai} \quad x-1 = -3 \quad | +1$$

$$x = 3 + 1$$

$$x = 4$$

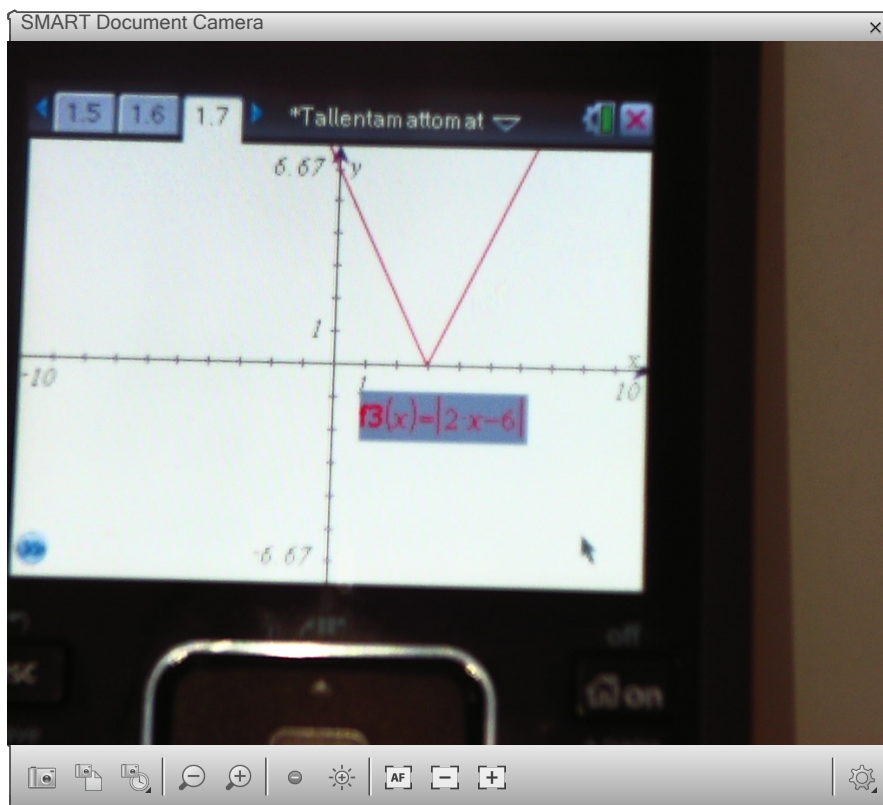
$$x = -3 + 1$$

$$x = -2$$

$$x = 4 \quad \text{tai} \quad x = -2$$

siis: $|4-1| = 3$

$$|-2-1| = |-3| = -(-3) = 3$$

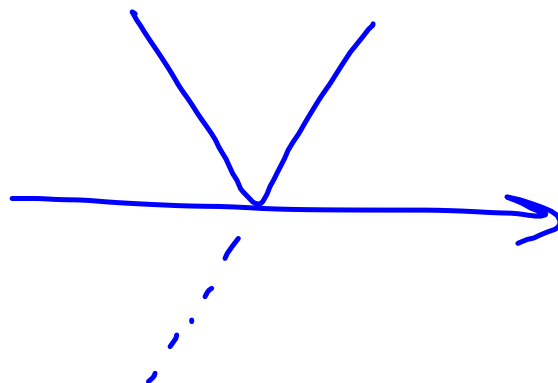


Esim 4. $|x| = -5$
ei ratkaisua \mathbb{R} :ssä

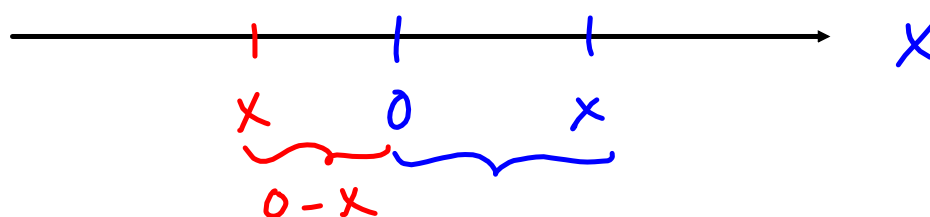
Esim 5 $|7x| = 28$
 $|7||x| = 28$
 $7|x| = 28 \quad |:7$
 $|x| = 4$
 $x = 4$ tai $x = -4$

$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$y =$$



Itseisarvon määrittely geometrisesti



$$|x| = x - 0 = x$$

$$|x| = 0 - x = -x$$

ITSEISARVOYHTÄLÖ

esim Ratkaise yhtälö
 $|9x+4| = \underbrace{10}_{\geq 0}$

$$|f(x)| = a \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \pm a$$

TAPA 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 9x+4 &= 10 \text{ tai } 9x+4 = -10 \\
 9x &= 6 \quad | :9 \text{ tai } 9x = -14 \quad | :9 \\
 x &= \frac{6}{9} \\
 x &= \frac{2}{3} \text{ tai } x = \frac{-14}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

II tyyppi

$$\underbrace{|9x+4|}_{\geq 0} = \underbrace{10}_{> 0} \quad |(\)|^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{molemmat} \\ \text{puolet} \\ \text{ei-negati.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |9x+4|^2 &= 10^2 \\ (9x+4)^2 &= 10^2 \end{aligned}$$

laskimella:

$$\begin{array}{cc} \text{MENU} & \text{TAI MENU} \\ 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$81x^2 + 72x - 84 = 0$$

$$\text{Solve} \quad (=0, x)$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}$$

tai

$$x = -\frac{14}{9}$$

esim 3

$$|x+2| = 3x-2$$

I tyyppi

$$|f(x)| = g(x)$$

$$f(x) = \pm g(x) \quad \text{huom! } g(x) \geq 0$$

II tyyppi

molemmat puolet ei-negati.

I tyyppi

$$a) \quad 3x-2 \geq 0 \quad \text{mj}$$

$$3x \geq 2 \quad | :3$$

$$x \geq \frac{2}{3}$$

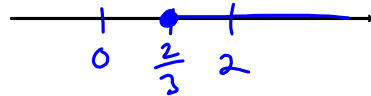
$$b) \quad x+2 = 3x-2 \quad \text{tai} \quad x+2 = -(3x-2)$$

$$x-3x = -2-2 \quad \text{tai} \quad x+2 = -3x+2$$

$$-2x = -4 \quad | :(-2) \quad \text{tai} \quad x+3x = 2-2$$

$$x = 2 \quad \text{tai} \quad 4x = 0$$

$$\underline{x = 2} \in \text{mj} \quad \underline{x = 0} \notin \text{mj}$$

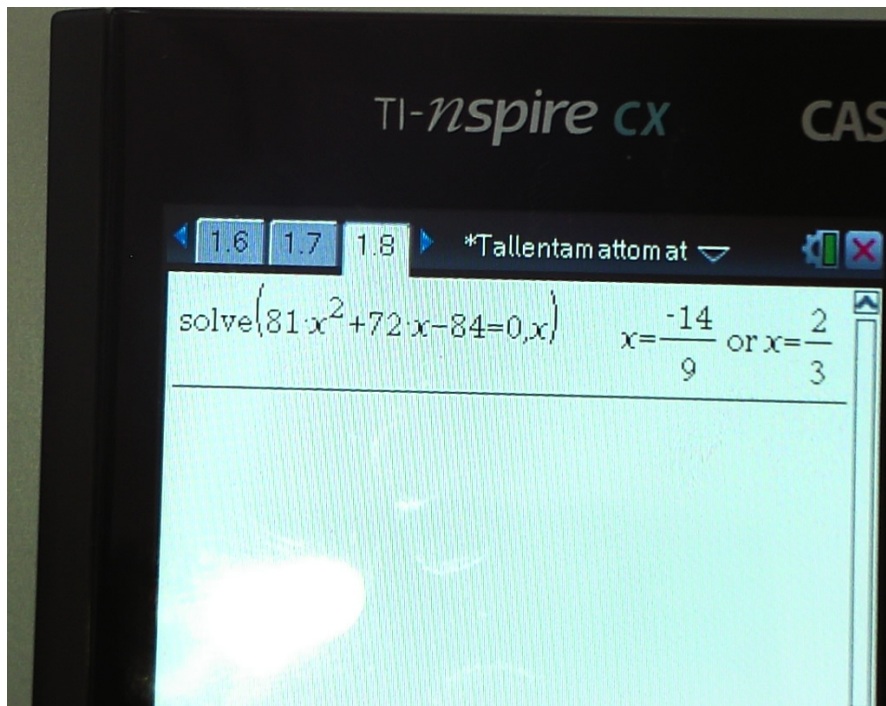


(huom!) Venataan saatuja vastauksia määrittelyjoukkoon!

$$\underline{\underline{V: x = 2}}$$

II tyyppi

$$\underbrace{| \quad |}_{\geq 0} = \underbrace{|(\)|^2}_{\geq 0} \quad \text{mj: } x \geq \frac{2}{3}$$



S. 17

$$|f(x)| = |g(x)|$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\geq 0}$

1 tapaus

$$f(x) = \pm g(x)$$

2 tapaus

$$\underbrace{|f(x)|}_{\geq 0} = \underbrace{|g(x)|}_{\geq 0} |L|^2$$

lause: jos $a \geq 0$ ja $b \geq 0$

$$a = b |L|^2$$

$$a^2 = b^2$$

esim26^a

$$\underbrace{|3x-2|}_{\geq 0} = \underbrace{|4+3x|}_{\geq 0} |L|^2$$

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

:

$$-36x - 12 = 0$$

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

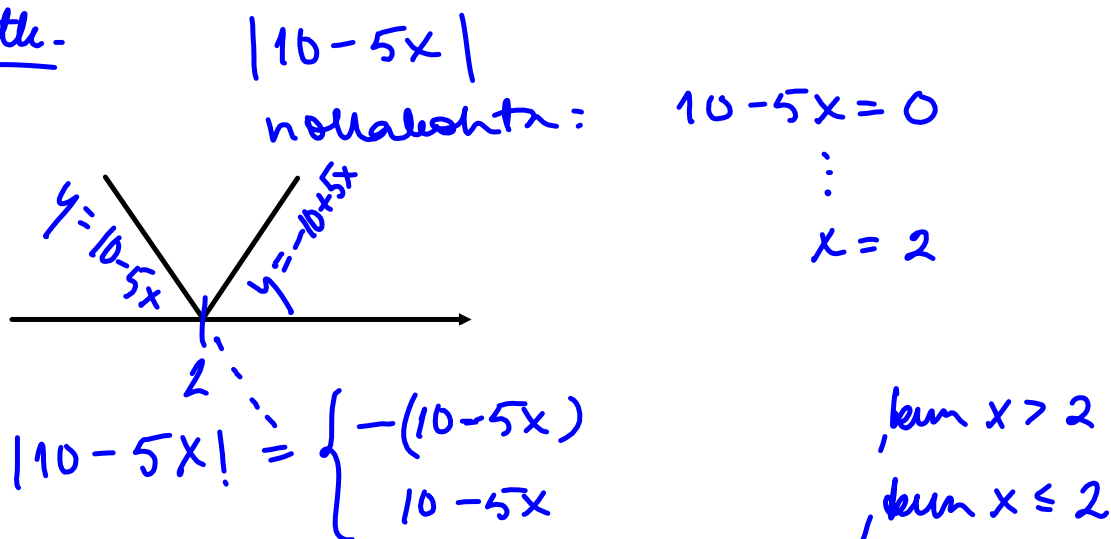
$$\underline{\underline{V: x = -\frac{1}{3}}}$$

esim Esitä

$$-x |10 - 5x| + 5x + 1$$

ilman itseisarvomerkkejä.

Ratk.



$$= \begin{cases} -10 + 5x, & \text{ kun } x > 2 \\ 10 - 5x, & \text{ kun } x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

II tapa taulukoimalla s. 18

huom! laskusäännöt s. 8

$$-x |10 - 5x| + 5x + 1 = \begin{cases} -x(-10 + 5x) + 5x + 1 & , x > 2 \\ -x(10 - 5x) + 5x + 1 & , x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 10x - 5x^2 + 5x + 1 & , x > 2 \\ -10x + 5x^2 + 5x + 1 & , x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -5x^2 + 15x + 1 & , x > 2 \\ 5x^2 - 5x + 1 & , x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$