

Aritmetiske Opøvelser

11et. 8 Expl.

11R 9 Expl.

Amorsen et  
Spang et.  
11

Almindelig Forberedelseseksamen og IV Kls Hovedeksamen  
i Juni 1896.

Aritmetik.

1. Reducer

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} - \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} - \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}$$

og beregn dernæst Værdien for  $a=1,234$ ,  $b=0,1234$  og  $c=0,01234$ .

2. Find en Kvotientrække paa 4 Led, i hvilken Summen af de 3 første Led er  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Summen af de 3 sidste Led 2.

3. Paa en ret Linie er afsat Punkterne A, O, M, B og N i den angivne Orden saaledes, at  $AO = OB$  og  $\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{ON}$ ; bevis ved

Hjælp af Sætninger fra Proportionslæren, at  $\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN}$ .

Aritmetiske Opgaver

for

Niels Pedersen.

IV R. Kl.

12 a.

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} \div \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} \div \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} =$$

$$\frac{(c+a)(c+b)(b+a) \div ab(b+a) \div ca(c+a) \div bc(c+b)}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} =$$

$$\frac{bc^2 + 2abc + b^2c + ba^2 + ca^2 + ca^2 + ba^2 + ab^2 + ab^2 + ca^2 + ae^2 + be^2 + c^2}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)}$$

$$\frac{abc}{(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)}$$

$$\frac{1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{1,24634 \cdot 0,13574 \cdot 1,3574} = x;$$

$$\lg x = \begin{cases} 0,09132 + \\ 0,09132 \div 1 + \\ 0,09132 \div 2 \\ \hline 0,27396 \div 3 \div \\ 0,09132 \div 1 + \\ 0,13271 \\ \hline 0,13271 \end{cases}$$

$$\lg x = 1,27396 \div 4 \div 0,31849 \div 1 =$$

$$0,91290 \div 3;$$

$$x = 0,0081828.$$

A            O            M            B            A

$$\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{OA} \text{ er givet. } AO = OB;$$

$$\text{Bevis } \frac{MO}{MB} = \frac{AO}{BA};$$

$$\frac{MO}{MB} = \frac{AO}{BA}; \quad \frac{MO}{MB} = \frac{MO}{MB} \cdot \frac{AO}{BA} = \frac{AO}{BA}$$

$$= \frac{OM}{MB} = \frac{2OB}{BA}; \quad \frac{OM}{MB+OM} = \frac{2OB}{BA+2OB} =$$

$$\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{2OB}{BA+2OB}, \text{ men } \frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{OA} \text{ følger}$$

$$\text{lig har man } \frac{2OB}{BA+2OB} = \frac{OB}{OA} \text{ og}$$

$$\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{OA}, \text{ hvilket der skulde bevises}$$

Ausmeliske Bygaver

af

Hans Oehlberg

Juni 1896.

H. 14  
A.

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} \div \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} \div \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}$$

$$\text{Generalnævner} = (c+a)(c+b)(b+a) \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{(c+a)(c+b)(b+a) \div ab(b+a) \div ca(c+a) \div bc(c+b)}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} =$$

$$\frac{(b+a)(c+a)(c+b) \div ab \div c(c+a)a + b(c+b)}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} =$$

$$\frac{(b+a)(c^2+ac+bc+ab \div ab) \div c(ac+a^2+bc+b^2)}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} =$$

$$\frac{c(bc+ba+b^2+ac+a^2+ab \div ac \div a^2 \div bc^2 \div b^2)}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} =$$

$$\frac{2abc}{2(c+a)(c+b)(a+b)} = \frac{abc}{(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)}$$

Indsættes, faas

$$\frac{+237 \cdot 0,1237 \cdot 0,01237}{1,24634 \cdot 0,13574 \cdot 1,3574} = \frac{1}{12,221}$$

/ 01
/ 11
/ 10

" " " i Fylt

$$a - aq - aq^2 - aq^3$$

$$a + aq + aq^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ I}$$

$$\text{II} + \text{I} \quad 2q + 2q^2 + 2q^3 = 2 \text{ II}$$

$$2q^3 + a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a \left( \frac{q^3 + 1}{3} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{3}{(q^3 + 1)2}$$

$$S = a \frac{1 - q^3}{1 - q}$$

$$a = \frac{S(1+q)}{1 - q^3} = \frac{1 - q}{(1 - q^3)2} = \frac{q + 1}{(q^3 + 1)2}$$

$$\frac{3}{(q^3 + 1)2} = \frac{q + 1}{(q^3 + 1)2}$$

$$3 = q + 1; \quad q = 2$$

$$7a + 16a + 64a = 2$$

$$87a = 2$$

$$a = \frac{1}{72}$$

$$\text{Rækken } \frac{1}{72} - \frac{2}{72} - \frac{4}{72} - \frac{8}{72}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & A & & O & M & & B & & & & N \end{array}$$

$\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{ON}{OB}$  adderes disse to Forhold og subtraheres

I fra II, faas to nye Forhold, der ere lige store

$$\text{altsaa } \frac{OM + OB}{OB + ON} = \frac{OB \div OM}{ON \div OB} \text{ eller } \frac{MN}{MN} = \frac{MN}{BN}$$

byttes Mellemliddene om faas  $\frac{MN}{BN} = \frac{MN}{BN}$



Arithmetische Aufgaben -

F. Müller -

II Real-Klasse - Juni 1896 -

11/2  
2

No 1.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} = \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} = \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}$$

$$d = 2(a+c)(b+c)(a+b)$$

$$(a+c)(c+b)(b+a) \div ab(a+c) = ca(a+c) \div bc(b+c)$$

$$a = 100e; b = 10e; c = e = 901234; \text{ indivisibles, faeces:}$$

$$\frac{101e \cdot 11e \cdot 110e \div 110000e^3 = 10100e^3 \div 110e^3 =}{2 \cdot 101e \cdot 11e \cdot 110e}$$

$$\frac{122210e^3 = 120210e^3 = \frac{2000e^3}{244420e^3} = \frac{1}{122,21}}$$

No 2.

$$s = a + aq + aq^2 + aq^3$$

$$n = 4; s \div a = 2; s \div aq = \frac{1}{2}; q = \frac{s \div a}{s \div aq} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4.$$

$$s = a \cdot \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1} = \frac{255a}{3} = \underline{\underline{85a}}; 85a \div a = 2; 84a = 2; a = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{42}}}$$

Stoekintrekken hudder altsaa:

$$\frac{1}{42} + \frac{4}{42} + \frac{16}{42} + \frac{64}{42} = \frac{85}{42}$$

N<sup>o</sup> 3.

A                    O   A            B            A

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Givet:  $AO = OB$ ;  $\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{ON}{OA}$ ;

Bevist:  $\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{NA}$ ;

✓ Af  $\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{ON}{OA}$ , faas ved Subtraktion og Addition af

Forleddene og Efterleddene:

$$\frac{OM}{OB} - \frac{ON}{OA} = \frac{AM}{OB} - \frac{NB}{OA}; \text{ ombyttes Mellere}$$

leddene i de 2 sidste Forhold, faas det ønskede For-

hold:

$$\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{NA}.$$


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Arithmetiske Opgaver

ved

Almindelig Forberedelseseksamen

Juni 1896

af

Carl Theodor Möller.

11, 56

No. 1.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} = \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} = \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}$$

$$2F = 2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)$$

$$\frac{(c+a)(c+b)(b+a) - ab(b+a) - ca(c+a) - bc(c+b)}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} =$$

$$\frac{c^2b + abc + bc^2 + ab^2 + ac^2 + a^2c + abc + a^2b - ab^2 - a^2b - ca^2 - bc^2 - bc^2}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)}$$

$$\frac{2abc}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)}$$

$$\frac{2.1,234.0,1234.001234}{2(0,01234+1,234)(0,01234+0,1234)(0,1234+1,234)} =$$

$$\frac{2.1,234.0,1234.0,01234 - 0,01234}{2.1,24634.0,13574.0,3574.0,3970714} = \underline{\underline{0,03107}}$$

No. 2  
 $AC = CB$   
 $\frac{CM}{CB} = \frac{CB}{CN}$

Basis:  $\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{NB}$

A

O

M  
B

N

$\frac{CM}{CB} = \frac{CB}{CN}$ ;  $\frac{CM+CB}{CB} = \frac{CB+CN}{CN}$

$\frac{CM+CB}{CB+CN} = \frac{CB}{CN}$

$\frac{CM}{CB-CN} = \frac{CB}{CN-CB}$ ;  $\frac{CM}{CB-CN} = \frac{CB}{CN-CB}$

$\frac{CM+CB}{CB+CN} = \frac{CB-CN}{CN-CB}$

$CM+CB = AM$ ;  $CB+CN = AN$

$CB-CN = MB$ ;  $CN-CB = BN$

$\frac{AM}{AN} = \frac{MB}{BN}$ ;  $\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN}$

No. 3.  
 $r = \frac{s+a}{s+a_n}$ ;  $s = \frac{a-a_n r}{1-r}$   $s = \frac{a \cdot r^{n-1}}{r-1}$

$r = \frac{2r-a}{2r+a_n}$



Helaarsksamnenen 1896.

Aritmetiske Opgaver  
af  
Niels Jensen

IV Real Klasse.

N. 20  
A

I.

Reducer

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{ab}{2(e+a)(e+b)} \div \frac{ea}{2(b+c)(b+a)} \div \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}$$

$$I = 2 \cdot (a+b)(a+c)(b+c)$$

$$\frac{(a+c)(a+b)(b+c) \div ab(a+b) \div ea(a+c) \div bc(b+c)}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} =$$

$$\frac{a^2b + abe + ab^2 + b^2c + ac^2 + abc + bc^2 \div a^2b \div ab^2 \div a^2c \div ac^2 \div bc^2 \div bc^2}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)}$$

$$\frac{2abc}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} = \frac{abc}{(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} ;$$

$$a = 1,234; \quad b = 0,1234; \quad c = 0,01234.$$

$$\frac{1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{1,24634 \cdot 1,3574 \cdot 0,13574} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{1,1 \cdot 1,1 \cdot 1,1} =$$

$$\frac{\cancel{1,331}}{1,331} = \underline{\underline{\cancel{0,751317}}}$$



## II.

Find en Arithmetiktrække paa 4 Led, i hvilken Summen af de 3 første Led er  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Summen af de tre sidste Led 2.

$$a \quad aq \quad aq^2 \quad aq^3$$

$$a + aq + aq^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a(q^2 + q + 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2(q^2 + q + 1)}$$

$$aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2$$

$$a(q^3 + q^2 + q) = 2$$

$$\frac{q^3 + q^2 + q}{q^2 + q + 1} = 4$$

$$q = 4$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2 \cdot (16 + 4 + 1)} = a = \frac{1}{42}$$

$$\text{Arithmetiken: } \frac{1}{42}, \frac{4}{42}, \frac{16}{42}, \frac{64}{42}$$

## III.

Laa en ret Linie er afsat Punkterne A, O, M, B og N i den angivne Orden saaledes, at  $AO = OB$  og  $\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{ON}{OA}$ ; bevis ved Hjælp af Satninger

fra Proportionslæren, at  $\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{NA}$ .

$\alpha$      $a$      $0$      $b$      $M$      $c$      $B$         $\alpha$      $\alpha$

$$\frac{AO}{OB}$$

$$\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{ON}{OA}$$

$$\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{NA}$$

$$AM \cdot NA = AN \cdot MB; (a+b)d = (a+d)(a-b)$$

$$ad + db = 2a^2 + ad - 2ab - db;$$

$$b(a+d) = a^2$$

$$\frac{b}{a+d} = \frac{a}{a+d}; \frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{ON}{OA} = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{a}{a+d}$$

$$\text{Følgelig er } \frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{NA}$$

Aritmetiske Opgaver

ved

Forberedelseseksamenen i Juni 1896.

Toft Høyer.

12 a.

$x = j$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} + \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} + \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} =$$

$$\frac{(a+c)(b+c)(a+b) + ab(a+b) + ac(a+c) + bc(b+c)}{2(ab)(a+c)(b+c)} =$$

$$\frac{(a+b)((a+c)(b+c) + ab) + c(a(a+c) + b(b+c))}{2(ab)(a+c)(b+c)} =$$

$$\frac{(a+b)c(c+a+b) + c(a^2+ac+b^2+bc)}{2(ab)(a+c)(b+c)} =$$

$$\frac{c((a+b)(a+c+b) + (a^2+ac+b^2+bc))}{2(ab)(a+c)(b+c)} = \frac{2abc}{2(ab)(a+c)(b+c)} =$$

$$\frac{abc}{(ab)(a+c)(b+c)} \quad \text{Substituiere } a, b \text{ gegen}$$

$$\text{haves: } \frac{1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{1,3574 \cdot 1,14634 \cdot 0,13574} =$$

$$\frac{1234^3}{13574^2 \cdot 1246,34} = x; \quad \lg x = 9,27396 - 11,35674;$$

$$\lg x = -2,08278 = 0,91722 - 3; \quad \text{Bogenmaß}$$

$$x = 0,0082646.$$

$$0,0081828$$

$N=2$ .

Givet  $AO=OB$  og  $\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{ON}$



Bevis, at  $\frac{OM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN}$  Man har  $\frac{OM}{OB-OM} = \frac{OB}{ON}$

$\frac{OM}{MB} = \frac{OB}{BN}$ , men da Efterleddene i denne Proportio  
 $\frac{OM}{MB} = \frac{OB}{BN}$  ere lig Efterleddene i den Proportio, som  
man skal bevise er rigtig, saa Forleddene ogsaa  
være lig denne Proportions Forled, da Yderleddenes  
Produkt skal være lig Mellemlæddenes Produkt.

$$N=3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = a \frac{(1-q^3)}{1-q}; \quad \frac{1}{2} = \frac{q}{2} = a = aq^2; \quad (I)$$

$$2 = aq \frac{(1-q^3)}{1-q}; \quad 2 = 2q = aq = aq^3; \quad (II)$$

$$\frac{q}{2} = \frac{q^2}{2} = aq = aq^3 = (I) \text{ mult } q.$$

$$q^2 = 2q + 4 = 0$$

$$q = \frac{5}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} - \frac{16}{4}}$$

$$q = \begin{cases} 4. \\ 1. \end{cases} \quad a = \frac{1}{6} \text{ el } \frac{1}{42}.$$

$$\text{Rekken 1)} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1 \cdot 1^1}{6} + \frac{1 \cdot 1^2}{6} + \frac{1 \cdot 1^3}{6}$$

$$\text{Rekken 2)} = \frac{1}{42} + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{42} + \frac{1 \cdot 4^2}{42} + \frac{1 \cdot 4^3}{42}$$

Aritmetiske Opgaver

for

Boj Höjer.

12<sup>a</sup>.

Nº 1

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} + \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} + \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}$$

$$g = 2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)$$

$$\frac{(a+b)(a+c)(b+c) = ab(a+b) + ca(a+c) + bc(b+c)}{g}$$

$$\frac{a^2b + ab^2 + 2abc + cb^2 + a^2c + ac^2 + c^2b + a^2b - ab^2 - ca^2 - ca^2 - bc - bc^2}{g}$$

$$\frac{2abc}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} = \frac{abc}{(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)}$$

$$\text{Einsatzes faas: } \frac{1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{1,3574 \cdot 1,24634 \cdot 0,13574} =$$

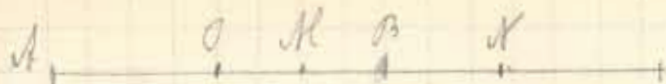
$$X = 0,00665$$

$$\text{Logarithmen: } 0,09132 + 0,09132 - 1 + 0,09132 - 2 =$$

$$(0,13271 + 0,09564 + 0,36106 - 1) = 0,82290 \div 3$$

Ein wichtiges Logarithme

N:2



given  $AO = OB$  or  $\frac{AM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{AN}$ ; Denis  $\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN}$

(I)  $\frac{AM + OB}{OB} = \frac{OB + AN}{AN}$  (Expected til Föld)

Da  $AO = OB$ , ergo  $AM + OB = AM$  or  $AN + OB = AN$

af I faas after  $\frac{AM + OB}{OB + AN} = \frac{OB}{AN}$

Men af  $\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN}$  faas  $\frac{AM}{AN} = \frac{MB}{BN}$

Men da:  $\frac{AM + OB}{OB + AN} = \frac{AM}{AN}$  ergo  $\frac{AM}{AN} = \frac{MB}{BN}$  eller

$\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN}$

N:3

I  $a + aq + aq^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ ;

II  $I = a - aq^3 = \frac{3}{2}$

II  $aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2$

$a = \frac{3}{2-2q^3}$

Harde paa Kladden in rigtig Ligning  
 da Klak: 120!



Aritmetiske Opgaver.

ved

Forberedelseseksamen 1896.

af

Carl Gregersen.

11,10

A

N:1.

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} \div \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} \div \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} =$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2(a+c)(b+c)(a+b)} \right)$$

$$\frac{(a+b)(a+c)(b+c) \div ab(a+b) \div ca(a+c) \div bc(b+c)}{2(a+c)(b+c)(a+b)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a^2b + ab^2 + 2abc + cb^2 + ca^2 + ac^2 + c^2b \div a^2b \div ab^2 \div ca^2 \div c^2a \div cb^2 \div bc^2}{2(a+c)(b+c)(a+b)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{abc}{(a+c)(b+c)(a+b)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$a = 1,234, \quad b = 0,1234, \quad c = 0,01234.$$

$$x = \frac{abc}{(a+c)(b+c)(a+b)} = \frac{1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{1,24634 \cdot 0,13574 \cdot 1,3574} =$$

$$\frac{1234^3}{1246,34 \cdot 13574^2} = \frac{1}{12221} = \frac{100}{12221} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\log x = 2 \div 4,08711 = \div 2,08711 = \checkmark$$

$$\log x = 0,91289 \div 3$$

$$x = 0,0081826 \quad \checkmark$$

N<sup>o</sup> 2.

$$a + aq + aq^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (I)}$$

$$aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2 \text{ (II)}$$

$$aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = \frac{9}{2} \text{ (III)}$$

$$aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2 \text{ (IV)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}q = 2$$

$$q = 4;$$

(q inds: i I)

$$a + 4a + 16a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$21a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{42}$$

Rækken bliver altsaa:

$$\frac{1}{42}, \frac{2}{21}, \frac{8}{21} \text{ og } \frac{32}{21}$$

N<sup>o</sup> 3.



Givet, at

$$\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{OA}, \quad AO = OB.$$

Bevis, at

$$\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN} \text{ eller}$$

$$\text{at } \frac{AN}{AM} = \frac{BN}{MB};$$

$$\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{OA}; \quad \frac{ON}{OB} = \frac{OB}{OM} = \frac{ON + OB}{OB + OM} = \frac{AN}{AM} \text{ (af Fig.)}$$

$$\frac{ON}{OB} = \frac{OB}{OM} = \frac{ON - OB}{OB - OM} = \frac{OB - ON}{OB - OM} = \frac{BN}{MB}$$

$$\frac{MB}{OM - OB} = \frac{BN}{MB} = \frac{OB - ON}{OM - OB} \text{ (af Fig.)}$$

Da  $\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{OA} = \frac{ON}{OB} = \frac{OB}{OM}$ , maa

$$\frac{AN}{AM} \text{ være lig } \frac{BN}{MB} \text{ eller } \frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN},$$

hvilket skulde bevises.

Aritmetiske Opgaver

ved

Almindelig Forberedelseksamen Juni 1896.

af

Carl Frank Christensen.

11,52.  
a

$$N=1.$$

$$S = \frac{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} + \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} + \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} =$$

$$\frac{(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)}{S} + \frac{ca(b+a)}{S} + \frac{bc(c+b)}{S} + \frac{ab(b+a)}{S} =$$

$$\frac{(c+a)(c+b)(b+a) + ca(b+a) + bc(c+b) + ab(b+a)}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} =$$

$$\frac{bc^2 + 2abc + b^2c + ab^2 + ac^2 + a^2c + ab^2 - ab^2 - ca^2 - ca^2 - bc^2 + bc^2}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} =$$

$$\frac{2abc}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} = \frac{abc}{(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} \text{ insatlis de jime Verdier, faas:}$$

$$\frac{1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{124634 \cdot 0,13574 \cdot 1,3574} = x;$$

$$\log x = \begin{cases} 0,09132 \\ 0,09132 \div 1 \\ 0,09132 \cdot 2 \\ 0,27396 \div 3 \end{cases} \div \begin{cases} 0,09564 \\ 0,13271 \div 1 \\ 0,13271 \\ 0,36106 \div 1 \end{cases} = 0,91290 \div 3$$

$$x = 0,0081824.$$

$$N=2$$

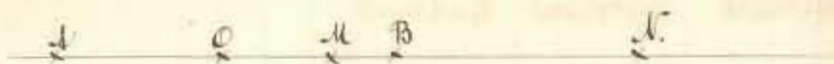
$$a + aq + aq^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (I)}$$

$$aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2 \text{ (II)}$$

$$\text{II} : \text{I} \text{ giver } q = 4. \text{ insatlis } q \text{ i I, faas: } a + 4a + 16a = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$21a = \frac{1}{2}; a = \frac{1}{42}.$$

$$\text{Rakkenner: } \frac{1}{42} + \frac{4}{42} + \frac{16}{42} + \frac{64}{42}$$



$\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{NB}$  kan ogsaa skrives  $\frac{AM}{AN} = \frac{MB}{NB}$  da Mellemlidene kunne ombyttes.

$$\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{ON}{ON} = \frac{OM}{ON} = \frac{ON}{ON} \text{ thi } ON = ON. \text{ Man kan dernaest}$$

danne et nyt Forhold af det sidste ved at addere Forleddene med hinanden og Efterleddene med hinanden. Dette Forhold er lig det gamle.  $\frac{OM}{ON} = \frac{ON}{ON} = \frac{OM+ON}{ON+ON} = \frac{OM}{ON}$

0.

0.

0.

Almindelig Forberedelsesexamen og IV Kl.s Hovedeksamen  
i Juni 1896.

Aritmetik.

---

1. Reducer

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} - \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} - \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}$$

og beregn dernæst Værdien for  $a=1,234$ ,  $b=0,1234$  og  $c=0,01234$ .

2. Find en Kvotientrække paa 4 Led, i hvilken Summen af de 3 første Led er  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Summen af de 3 sidste Led 2.

3. Paa en ret Linie er afsat Punkterne A, O, M, B og N i den angivne Orden saaledes, at  $AO = OB$  og  $\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{ON}$ ; bevis ved Hjælp af Sætninger fra Proportionslæren, at  $\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN}$ .

Aritmetiske Opgaver.

Erik Varming

Juni 96.

11,57

OK



1.  
Find en kvadratrokke paa 4 Led, i hvilken Summen af de 3 første er  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Summen af de 3 sidste Led 2.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{a(q^3 - 1)}{q - 1} \quad (I)$$

$$2 = \frac{aq(q^3 - 1)}{q - 1} \quad (II)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(q - 1) = a(q^3 - 1) \quad (I)$$

$$\frac{4}{2}(q - 1) = aq(q^3 - 1) \quad (II)$$

$$4 = q \quad (II : I)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{a \cdot 63}{3} = a \cdot 21$$

$$\frac{1}{42} = a$$

$$a = \frac{1}{42}$$

$$q = 4$$

$$n = 4$$

Rakken:

$$\frac{1}{42}, \frac{4}{42}, \frac{16}{42}, \frac{64}{42}$$

2.

Reduzieren

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} - \frac{ca}{2(c+b)(b+a)} - \frac{bc}{2(b+a)(c+a)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} - \frac{ca}{2(c+b)(b+a)} - \frac{bc}{2(b+a)(c+a)} =$$

$$\frac{(a+b)(b+c)(a+c) - ab(a+b) - ca(a+c) - bc(b+c)}{2(a+b)(b+c)(a+c)} =$$

$$\frac{a^2b + ab^2 + 2abc + ac^2 + bc^2 + b^2c - a^2b - ab^2 - ac^2 - ac^2 - b^2c - bc^2}{2(a+b)(b+c)(a+c)} =$$

$$\frac{2abc}{2(a+b)(b+c)(a+c)} = \frac{abc}{(a+b)(b+c)(a+c)}$$

$$a = 1,234, \quad b = 0,1234, \quad c = 0,01234,$$

$$\frac{1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{(1,234 + 0,1234)(0,1234 + 0,01234)(1,234 + 0,01234)} =$$

$$0,01579074904$$

$$0,2295414772784$$

Ergebnis: Der 12. Quotient  
der Zahlen von  
12 D.

Aritmetiske Opgaver

ved

Hovedeksamenen 1896.

af

S. Styrup.

11, 10  
A

N<sup>o</sup> 1.

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} \div \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} \div \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} =$$

$$\frac{(c^2+bc+ac+ab)(b+a) \div (ab^2+a^2b) \div (c^2a+a^2c) \div (bc^2+bc^2)}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} =$$

$$\frac{c^2b+bc^2+abc+ab^2+ac^2+abc+a^2c+a^2b \div ab^2+a^2b \div c^2a+a^2c \div bc^2+bc^2}{2(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)} =$$

$$\frac{abc}{(c+a)(c+b)(b+a)}$$

Ved Indsætning af:  $a = 1,234$ ;  $b = 0,1234$ ;

$c = 0,01234$  faas:

$$\frac{1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{1,24634 \cdot 0,13574 \cdot 1,3574} = X$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,09132 \\ 0,09132 \div 1 \\ 0,09132 \div 2 \\ \hline 1,27396 \div 4 \end{array} \div (0,36103 \div 1) = \log X$$

$$0,91293 \div 3 = \log X$$

$$0,00818333 = X$$

fille Fejl!

N<sup>o</sup> 2

$$a + ag + ag^2 = \frac{1}{2}; \text{ (I)}$$

$$ag + ag^2 + ag^3 = 2 \text{ (II)}$$

Af I faaes:

$$ag + ag^2 + ag^3 = \frac{1}{2}g \text{ (III)}$$

$$\underline{ag + ag^2 + ag^3 = 2}$$

$$\checkmark \text{ Af III og II faaes: } 0 = \frac{1}{2}g \div 2$$

$$4 = g$$

$\checkmark$  Rækken kommer altsaa til at lyde saaledes:

$$\frac{1}{42} \quad \frac{4}{42} \quad \frac{16}{42} \quad \frac{64}{42}$$

N<sup>o</sup> 3

A O M B N

$$\frac{O.M}{O.B} = \frac{O.B}{O.N} = \frac{O.M}{O.A} = \frac{O.A}{O.N} \text{ (I)}$$

Af I dannes

$$\frac{O.M + O.A}{O.A} = \frac{O.O + O.N}{O.N} \text{ (II)}$$

$$\frac{A.M}{M.B} = \frac{A.N}{B.N}$$

men A.M er = O.A + O.M og A.N = O.O + O.N  $\checkmark$  hvoraf faaes:

$$\frac{O.O + O.M}{M.B} = \frac{O.O + O.N}{B.N} \text{ (III)}$$

Da nu Tællerne i (II) og (III) ere de samme, maa Proportionen:

$$\frac{A.M}{M.B} = \frac{A.N}{B.N} \text{ være rigtig}$$

IV<sup>st</sup> Kl.

Aarsprøve 1896  
Aritmetiske Opgaver  
Einar Pedersen

11,20  
R

Nº 1

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{ab}{2(b+a)(b+c)} \div \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} \div \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} =$$

$$\frac{(a^2 + ba + ca + cb)(b+c) \div (a^2b + ab^2) - (ca^2 + c^2a) - (bc^2 + bc^2)}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)}$$

$$\frac{a^2b + b^2a + 2abc + cb^2 + ca^2 + c^2a + c^2b - a^2b - ab^2 - ca^2 - c^2a - bc^2 - bc^2}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)}$$

$$\frac{2abc}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)}$$

✓

Substituo a = 1,234, b = 0,1234, y c = 0,01234, faes:

$$X = \frac{1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{1,3574 \cdot 1,24634 \cdot 0,13574}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \log X = 0,09132 \quad \checkmark \quad 0,13271 \quad \checkmark \\ 0,09132 - 1 \quad \checkmark \quad 0,09564 \quad \checkmark \\ 0,09132 - 2 \quad \checkmark \quad 0,13271 - 1 \quad \checkmark \\ 0,27396 - 3 \quad \div (0,36106 - 1) = 0,91290 \div 3 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$X = 0,008182$$

N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Find en Kvadrantække paa 4 Led,  
i hvilken Summen af de tre første Led  
er  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Summen af de 3 sidste Led = 2.

$$a + aq + aq^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (I)}$$

$$aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2 \text{ (II)}$$

✓ I mult. med  $q$ , og man faar da:  
 $aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = \frac{1}{2}q$

$$\begin{array}{r} aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}q = 2; q = 4 \end{array}$$

Indsættes  $q = 4$  i (I), faaes:

$$a + 4a + 16a = \frac{1}{2}; 21a = \frac{1}{2}; a = \frac{1}{42}$$

✓ Rækken bliver:  
 $\frac{1}{42}, \frac{4}{42}, \frac{16}{42}, \frac{64}{42}$

---



Paaren ret linie er afsat

Punkterne A, O, M, B og N i den angivne Or-

den saaledes, at AO = OB og  $\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{ON}$ ;

bevis ved hjælp af Sætninger fra Propos-

itionslæren, at  $\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN}$ .

$$\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB}{ON}; \quad AO = OB.$$

3 Følge Sætningen: For- og

Efterled i begge Forhold kunne erstattes ved Summen

ell. Differensen af For- og Efterled, har man:

$$\frac{OM + OB}{OB} = \frac{BO + ON}{ON}; \quad \text{da } AO = BO \text{ og } AM = AO + OM$$

$$\frac{AM}{OB} = \frac{AN}{ON} \text{ ell. } \frac{AM}{AN} = \frac{OB}{ON} \quad (I)$$

$$\frac{OB}{ON} = \frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{OB - OM}{ON - OB} \text{ i Følge Sætningen: Har man}$$

flere lignende Forhold og adderer eller subtraherer For-

led med Forled, Efterled med Efterled, faar man o s. v.

$$\frac{OB \div OM}{ON \div OB} = \frac{MB}{BN} = \frac{OB}{ON}$$

$$\frac{AM}{AN} = \frac{MB}{BN} \text{ ell. } \frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN} \quad (II)$$

*Arithmetik*

*af*

*Peder Lauridsen*

*Privatist.*

*1900*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2} \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} - \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} - \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} = \\
& = \frac{(a+b)(b+c)(a+c) - ca(a+c) - bc(b+c) - ab(a+c)}{2(a+b)(b+c)(a+c)} \\
& = \frac{(ab+ac+bc+bc)(a+c) - a^2c - ac^2 - b^2c - bc^2 - ab^2 - abc}{2(ab+ac+bc+bc)(a+c)} = \\
& = \frac{a^2b + a^2c + ab^2 + abc + abc + ac^2 + bc^2 + bc^2 - a^2c - ac^2 - b^2c - bc^2 - ab^2 - abc}{2(a^2b + a^2c + ab^2 + abc + abc + ac^2 + bc^2 + bc^2)} \\
& = \frac{abc}{2(a^2b + a^2c + ab^2 + abc + abc + ac^2 + bc^2 + bc^2)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
\log a = 0,08132 \\
\log b^2 = 0,16264 - 2 \\
\hline
\log ab^2 = 0,24396 - 2 \\
7
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
\log a = 0,08132 \\
\log b = 0,08132 - 1 \\
\log c = 0,08132 - 2 \\
\hline
\log abc = 0,24396 - 3 \\
7
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
a = 1234 \\
b = 0,1234 \\
c = 0,01234
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
\log a^2 = 0,16264 \\
\log b = 0,08132 - 1 \\
\hline
\log a^2b = 0,24396 - 1 \\
7
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
\log a^2 = 0,16264 \\
\log c = 0,08132 - 2 \\
\hline
\log a^2c = 0,24396 - 2 \\
7
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log a &= 0,08132 \\ \log c^2 &= 0,16264 - 4 \\ \hline \log ac^2 &= 0,24396 - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log c &= 0,08132 - 2 \\ \log b^2 &= 0,16264 - 2 \\ \hline \log cb^2 &= 0,24396 - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log b &= 0,08132 - 1 \\ \log a^2 &= 0,16264 - 4 \\ \hline \log ba^2 &= 0,24396 - 5 \end{aligned}$$

~~alsoau fac man 0,24396~~

alsoau fac man  $0,017544 + 0,001754$

Howd saa  $\bar{a}$

$$\begin{aligned} &0,24396 - 1 \\ &0,24396 - 2 \\ &0,24396 - 3 \\ &0,41792 - 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &0,17544 \\ &0,01754 \\ &0,001754 \\ &0,00001754 \\ &- 0,0001754 \end{aligned}$$

$\log 1,17537$  same as  $0,24396 - 1$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} - \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} - \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} =$$

$$a = 1,234$$

$$b = 0,1234$$

$$c = 0,01234$$

$$= \frac{(a+b)(b+c)(a+c) - ab(a+c) - ac(a+c) - bc(b+c)}{2(a+b)(b+c)(a+c)} =$$

$$= \frac{ab+ac+b^2+bc(a+c) - a^2b - abc - a^2c - ac^2 - b^2c - bc^2}{(2ab+2ac+2b^2+2bc)(abc)}$$

$$= \frac{ab+ac+ab^2+abc+abc+ac^2+b^2c+bc^2 - a^2b - abc - a^2c - ac^2 - b^2c - bc^2}{2a^2b+2a^2c+2ab^2+2bc^2}$$

$$= \frac{ab^2+abc}{2(a^2b+a^2c+ab^2+bc^2)}$$

$$\log a = 0,08132$$

$$\log b^2 = 0,0813$$

$$\log a = 0,08132$$

$$\log b^2 = 0,16264 - 2$$

$$\log ab^2 = 0,24396 - 2$$

$$\log a^2 = 0,16264$$

$$\log b = 0,08132 - 1$$

$$\log ab = 0,24396 - 1$$

$$\log a = 0,08132$$

$$\log b = 0,08132 - 1$$

$$\log c = 0,08132 - 2$$

$$\log abc = 0,24396 - 3$$

$$\log a^2 = 0,16264$$

$$\log c = 0,08132 - 2$$

$$\log a^2c = 0,24396 - 2$$

$$\log b = 0,08132 - 1$$

$$\log c^2 = 0,16264 - 4$$

$$\log bc^2 = 0,24396 - 5$$

$$\text{Jukka w } \log ab^2 = 175375$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) 1810,75 \\ \underline{180} \\ 168 \\ \underline{120} \\ 120 \end{array}$$

$$0,00001757$$

$$0,01757$$

$$0,01754$$

$$0,1754$$

$$0,2104975$$

$$0,4209950$$

altres fins

$$\frac{0,01754 + 0,001754}{2(0,1754 + 0,01754 + 0,01754 + 0,00001754)}$$

$$0,80652$$

$$\log 20122 = 0,28533 - 2$$

$$\log 2,421 = 0,62428 - 1$$

$$0,90961 - 1$$

$$0,01754$$

$$0,001754$$

$$0,019294$$

$$a + c = \frac{1}{2} \quad b + c + d = 2 \quad u = aq^{n-1} \quad v = a \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}$$

$$d - a = \frac{1}{2} \quad p = 1\frac{1}{2} \quad q = \sqrt[3]{4.5}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = a \cdot \frac{4.5 - 1}{\sqrt[3]{4.5} - 1} \quad u = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4.5} - 1}{1}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{4.5} - 1 \quad \sqrt[3]{4.5^2} - \sqrt[3]{4.5} \quad 1.5 - \sqrt[3]{4.5^2} \quad 4.5\sqrt[3]{4.5} - 1.5$$

$$u = 1.5\sqrt[3]{4.5} - 0.5 - \sqrt[3]{4.5} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{4.5}$$

$$2 = a \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{4.5} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{4.5} - 1}$$

$$a = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{4.5} - 2}{0.5}$$

$$2\sqrt[3]{4.5^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{4.5}$$

$$\frac{3 - 2\sqrt[3]{4.5^2}}{0.5}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt[3]{4.5} - 2 + 2\sqrt[3]{4.5^2} - 2 + 2 - 2\sqrt[3]{4.5^2}}{0.5\sqrt[3]{4.5}}$$

$$2 - 2 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 2$$

$$d - a = \frac{a(q^{n-1} - 1)}{1 - q} \quad u - a = a(aq^{n-1} = 1)$$

$$\frac{0M - 0A}{0B - 0C}$$

$$\frac{0M - 0A}{0B - 0C}$$

$$0A = 0B + 0M \quad 0B = 0A - 0M$$

$$AM = \frac{0B + 0M}{0B + 0M} \quad BN = \frac{0M - 0B}{0M - 0B}$$

$$\frac{0B + 0M}{0B - 0M} = \frac{0M + 0B}{0M - 0B}$$

Maafke dog Tanker!

$$2S - 9 = \sqrt{15} \quad \frac{1}{2} = 9 \frac{65^2 - 1}{\sqrt{15} - 1} \quad u \frac{\sqrt{15} - 1}{\sqrt{15} - 1}$$

$$u(u - 1\frac{1}{2}) 9^{3^2} \quad \frac{9}{1} = \frac{u}{u - 1\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = (u - 1\frac{1}{2}) \frac{9^2 - 1}{9 - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = (u - 1\frac{1}{2})(9 + 1)$$

$$\left( \frac{1 - 2u + 3}{2u - 3} \right)^2 = \sqrt{\frac{u}{u - 1\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$9 + 1 = \frac{1}{2u - 3} \quad 9 = \frac{1}{2u - 3} - 1$$

$$1 = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{u}{u - 1\frac{1}{2}}}}{2u - 3} - 1$$

$$9 = \sqrt{\frac{u}{u - 1\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{29 + 1} = u$$

$$\frac{1}{2u - 3} = \sqrt{\frac{u}{u - 1\frac{1}{2}}} - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4u^2 - 24u + 9} = \frac{1}{u - 1\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \sqrt{\frac{u}{u - 1\frac{1}{2}}} + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4u}$$

$$9 \sqrt{\frac{u}{u - 1\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$9^2 = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1}{\frac{1}{2} + 1}$$

$$9^2 = \frac{69 + 3}{2} + 1 = \frac{69 + 5}{2}$$

$$2q^2 = 6q + 5$$

$$q^2 - 3q - \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

$$q = +\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{5}{2}}$$

$$q = \frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{-10}{4}}$$



June 1896.

Arithmetiske Opgaver

af

Martin Jager

IV math.-sk. Klasse

1, 27

a

Reducere

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} + \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} - \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}$$

og beregn den mest Værdi for  $a = 1,234$ ,  $b = 0,1234$   
og  $c = 0,01234$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} + \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} - \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} =$$

$$\frac{(a+b)(a+c)(b+c) + ab(a+b) + ac(a+c) - bc(b+c)}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} =$$

$$\frac{(a+b)(ab+bc+ac+c^2-ab) + c(a^2+ac+b^2+bc)}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} =$$

$$\frac{(a+b)(a+b+c)c - c(a^2+ac+b^2+bc)}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} =$$

$$\frac{c(a^2+2ab+b^2+ac+bc-a^2-ac-b^2-bc)}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} =$$

$$\frac{2abc}{2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} = \frac{abc}{(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)}$$

$a = 1,234$ ,  $b = 0,1234$  og  $c = 0,01234$  gives

$$\frac{abc}{(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} = \frac{1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{1,3574 \cdot 1,24674 \cdot 0,13574} =$$

$$\frac{1234^3 \cdot 100}{13574^2 \cdot 124634} = X$$

$$\log X = \left| \begin{array}{l} 9,27396 \\ 2,00000 \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{l} 8,26542 \\ 5,09564 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\log X = 14,27396 - 3 - 13,36106 = 0,91290 = 3$$

$$X = \frac{abc}{(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} = 0,0081828$$

N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Find en Kvadratkæde paa 4 Led, i hvilken Summen af de 2 første Led er  $\frac{1}{2}$  og Summen af de to sidste 2.

Rækkefølge er

$$a, aq, aq^2, aq^3$$

Derfor læses

$$a + aq + aq^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (I)$$

$$aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2 \quad (II)$$

I multipliseres med  $q$  gives:

$$aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = \frac{1}{2}q \quad (I')$$

$$aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2 \quad (II')$$

$$\frac{1}{2}q = 2$$

$$q = 4.$$

$$a \frac{q^3 - 1}{q - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a \frac{63}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \quad ; \quad a = \frac{1}{42}$$

$$\frac{1}{42}, \frac{4}{42}, \frac{16}{42}, \frac{64}{42}$$

N<sup>o</sup> 3.

Der er et Linieeralted Sirklerne A, O, H, B og N i den angivne Orden, således at AO=OB og  $\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{ON}{ON}$ , bevist ved Hjælp af Ligninger fra Proportionslære, at

$$\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN}$$

A O H B N

$$\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{ON}{ON} = \frac{OB - OM}{ON - OB} = \frac{MB}{BN}$$

$$AO = BO$$

$$\frac{OM}{AO} = \frac{ON}{ON} = \frac{OM + AO}{AO + ON} = \frac{AM}{AN}$$

$$\frac{MB}{BN} = \frac{OM}{OB} \quad ; \quad OB = OA$$

$$\frac{MB}{BN} = \frac{OM}{AO} = \frac{AM}{AN}$$

$$\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{BN}$$

IV Kl.

Aritmetik Juni 1896.

Uebe Seder Uhusen.

1200

Nº 1.

$$\text{Reduere } \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} \div \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} \cdot \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} =$$

og beregn derefter Værdien for  $a=1,234$ ,  $b=0,1234$   
 $c=0,01234$

$$\frac{1(c+a)(c+b)(a+b)}{2(c+a)(c+b)(a+b)} \div \frac{ab(a+b)}{2(c+a)(c+b)(a+b)} \div \frac{ca(a+c)}{2(c+a)(b+c)(b+a)} \div \frac{bc(b+c)}{2(c+a)(a+b)(b+c)} =$$

$$\frac{(c+a)(c+b)(a+b) \div ab(a+b) \div ca(a+c) \div bc(b+c)}{2(c+a)(c+b)(a+b)} =$$

$$\frac{\text{Lale}}{2(a+b)(b+c)(a+b)} = \frac{1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{1,3574 \cdot 0,13574 \cdot 1,24634} =$$

$$\frac{0,617 \cdot 0,0662 \cdot 0,00617}{0,6787 \cdot 0,06787 \cdot 0,62134} = \frac{331000,0}{37699970} =$$

0,00875

# Regnefejl!

N.º 3

Das ennet Linie er afakt Punktene A, O, M, B, N;  
 den aujivne Orden maletes, at  $AO \cdot OB = OM \cdot ON$ ;  
 bevis ved Sætninger fra Proportionslæren at  $\frac{AM}{BN} = \frac{AN}{BM}$

$$a = \frac{1}{2(1+q+q^2)}$$

$$aq^3 = a = \frac{3}{2}$$



$$\frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{ON}{OA}; \quad \frac{OM}{OA} = \frac{ON}{OB}; \quad \frac{OM}{OA+OB} = \frac{ON}{OA-OB}$$

$$\frac{OM}{OB+ON} = \frac{ON}{OA+OB}; \quad \frac{OM}{NB} = \frac{ON}{BM}; \quad \frac{OM}{OA} = \frac{AN}{AM}$$

$$\frac{BM}{BN} = \frac{AN}{AM}; \quad \frac{OM}{OB} = \frac{BN}{BM}$$

$$\frac{AN}{BN} = \frac{AM}{BM}$$

N.º 2

$$s = a \frac{(q^n - 1)}{q - 1} \quad a_n = a q^{n-1}$$

$$a + aq + aq^2 = \frac{1}{2}; \quad aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2$$

IV. st. Kl.

Aritmetiske Opgaver

ved

IV. Klasse Hovedeksamen 1896

af

J. V. Christensen.

12,00

Find en Kvotientrekke per 4 led, i hvilken Summen af de 3 første led er  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Summen af de 3 sidste led 2

$$a + aq + aq^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{I})$$

$$aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2 \quad (\text{II})$$

I multipliceret med  $q$   $aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = \frac{q}{2} \quad (\text{III})$

$$aq + aq^2 + aq^3 = 2 \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\text{III} \div \text{II} \quad 0 = \frac{q}{2} \div 2$$

$$2 = \frac{q}{2}$$

$$4 = q$$

Indsætter  $q = 4$  i I fås

$$a + 4a + 16a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$21a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{42}$$

Kvotientrekken hedder:  $\frac{1}{42} - \frac{2}{21} - \frac{8}{21} - \left[ \frac{32}{24} \right] \frac{1}{3}$

$$\gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \left( \frac{32}{21} \right)$$



Reduzieren

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} = \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} = \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} \\ &= 1 = \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} = \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} = \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)} \\ &= \frac{(a+b)(b+c)(a+c) = ab(a+b) = ca(a+c) = bc(b+c)}{2(a+b)(b+c)(a+c)} \\ &= \frac{(ab+bc+ba+ac)(a+c) = a^2b = ab^2 = ca^2 = c^2a = b^2c + bc^2}{2(a+b)(b+c)(a+c)} \\ &= \frac{a^2b+abc+ba^2+a^2c+abc+bc^2+cb^2+ac^2 = a^2b+ab^2+ca^2+c^2a+bc^2+b^2c}{2(a+b)(b+c)(a+c)} \\ &= \frac{2abc}{2(a+b)(b+c)(a+c)} ; \end{aligned}$$

$a = 1,234; b = 0,1234; c = 0,01234$

Rechnergebnis

$$\frac{2 \cdot 1,234 \cdot 0,1234 \cdot 0,01234}{1,3574 \cdot 0,13574 \cdot 1,14634} = \frac{2}{11,111}$$

$$= \frac{2}{13,64} = \frac{1}{6,82}$$

$$10 = 0A \quad \frac{0M}{0B} = \frac{0B}{0N}$$

A                      B                      C                      D

Basis  $\frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{AN}{BN}$

Arithmetiske Opgaver

for

F. Blinkenberg

Bibe 1896.

1/40

A

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{ab}{2(c+a)(c+b)} \div \frac{ca}{2(b+c)(b+a)} \div \frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}$$

$$\frac{(b+c)(b+a)(c+a) \div ab(b+a) \div ca(c+a) \div bc(b+c)}{2 \cdot (a+c)(c+b)(b+a)} =$$

$$\frac{2abc}{2(a+c)(c+b)(b+a)} = \frac{0,0018791}{1,24634 \cdot 0,13574 \cdot 1,3574} = x$$

$$\log x = 0,27396 + 3 \div 0,09504 \div 0,13277 + 1 \div 0,13270 = 0,91232 + 3$$

Deel Resultaat!

$$x = 0,0081714$$

$$2 = aq + aq^2 + aq^3 \quad I$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = a + aq + aq^2 \quad II$$

$$\text{Af II} \text{ multipl. m } q \text{ faas: } \frac{1}{2}q = aq + aq^2 + aq^3 \quad III \quad r$$

$$\text{af I} \text{ af III} \text{ faas: } \frac{1}{2}q = 2; q = 4 \quad r$$

$$\text{Af } q = 4 \text{ faas, naar del inderdaat in I: } 84a = 2; a = \frac{1}{42} \quad r$$

$$\frac{1}{42} + \frac{4}{42} + \frac{16}{42} + \frac{64}{42};$$

r

$\frac{c_A}{c_B} = \frac{c_A}{c_B} = \frac{c_A}{c_B} = \frac{c_A}{c_B}$

Man hat  $\frac{c_A}{c_B} = \frac{c_A}{c_B} = \frac{c_A}{c_B + c_A} = \frac{c_A}{c_A}$

$$\frac{c_A}{c_B} = \frac{c_B}{c_A} = \frac{c_B \div c_A}{c_A \div c_B} = \frac{c_B}{c_A}$$

$$\frac{c_A}{c_B} = \frac{c_B}{c_A} = \frac{c_A}{c_A} = \frac{c_B}{c_B}$$

$$\frac{c_A}{c_B} = \frac{c_A}{c_B}$$