

1a Táð kostar \varnothing til samans:

$$95 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 49,5 + 2 \cdot 35,5 + 47,5 = \underline{\underline{692,50 \text{ kr}}}$$

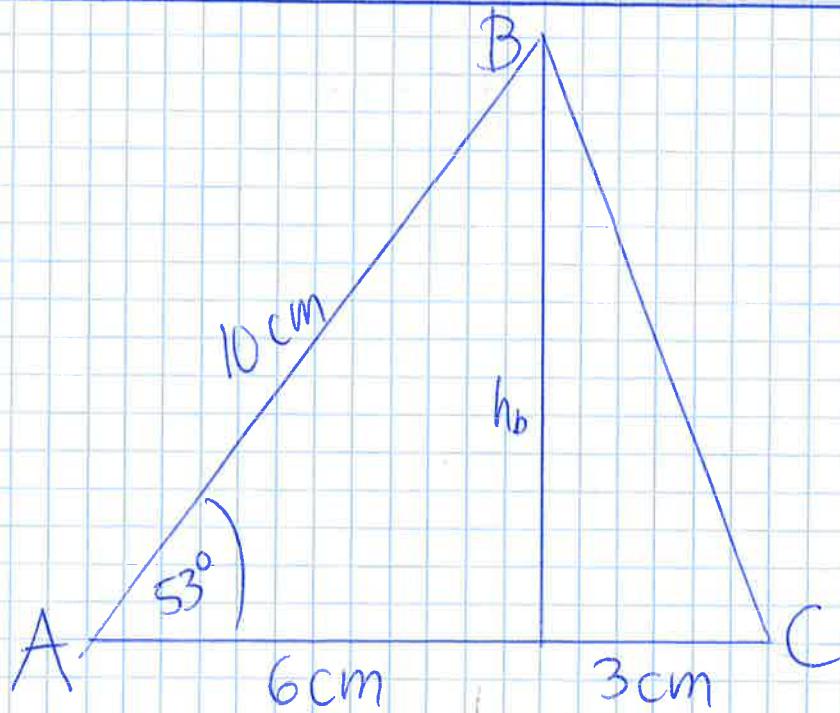
b Tey keyptu $\frac{47,5}{16,95} \cdot 100 = \underline{\underline{280,29}}$ blandað bomm

c Um tey keypa eina stóra sodavatn og eina sodavatn hvør sær kostar táð: $(29 + 26) \cdot 5 = \underline{\underline{475 \text{ kr}}}$

d Táð er $\frac{(29+26)-49,5}{(29+26)} \cdot 100\% = \underline{\underline{10\% \text{ billigari}}}$

2a Táð er $\frac{289 \cdot 745,71}{100} = \underline{\underline{2155,1 \text{ kr}}}$

b IPaddurinn kostar $\frac{2485,6 \cdot 100}{1040} = \underline{\underline{239 \text{ GBP}}}$



b Rokna hb

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$h_b^2 + 6^2 = 10^2$$

$$h_b^2 = 10^2 - 6^2$$

$$h_b = \sqrt{100 - 36} = \sqrt{64}$$

$$\underline{\underline{h_b = 8 \text{ cm}}}$$

3c $V_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot g = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot (6+3) = \underline{\underline{36 \text{ cm}^2}}$

3d $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

$$3^2 + 8^2 = (BC)^2$$

$$9 + 64 = (BC)^2$$

$$73 = (BC)^2$$

$$\sqrt{73} = BC$$

$$\underline{\underline{BC = 8,5 \text{ cm}}}$$

3e Máta vinkulin C, $\underline{\angle C = 70^\circ}$

3f $\underline{\angle B = 180^\circ - (53^\circ + 70^\circ) = 57^\circ}$

4a Frá Tórshavnar til Vestmanna :

$$6:50 \approx 7:45 = \underline{\underline{55 \text{ min}}}$$

b Miðalferdin hjá bussinum er :

$$\frac{40 \text{ km} \cdot 60 \text{ min/t}}{55 \text{ min}} = \underline{\underline{43,6 \text{ km/t}}}$$

c Tað tekur óluuu $\frac{28 \text{ km}}{67,2 \text{ km/t}} \cdot 60 \text{ min/t} = \underline{\underline{25 \text{ min}}}$
at koyra úr Tórshavn til Kvívíkar.

d $10 \text{ min} = 10 \text{ min} : 60 \text{ min/t} = \frac{1}{6} t = 0,1666667t$

$$2t + 0,1666667t = 2,1666667t$$

$$s = v \cdot t = 20,3 \text{ km} \cdot 2,1666667t = \underline{\underline{44 \text{ km}}}$$

er strekki millum Gjógv og Kollafirði

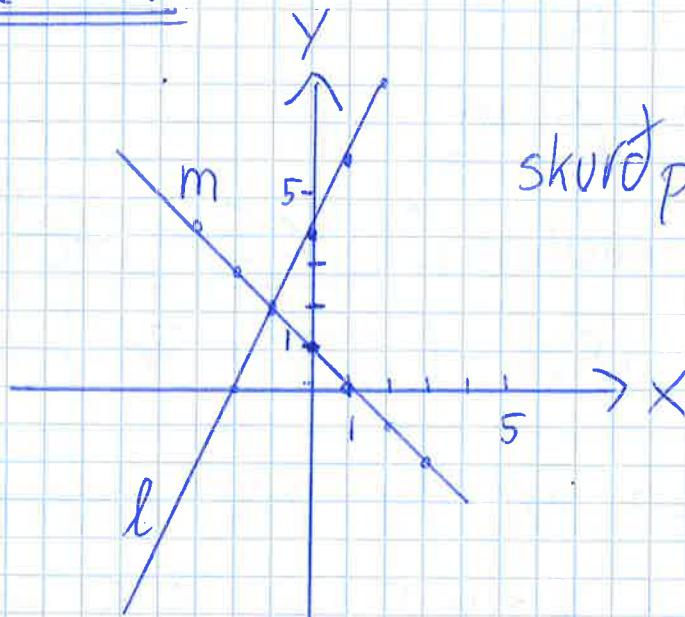
$$5a) \quad 5x - 7 = x + 9$$

$$5x - x = 7 + 9$$

$$4x = 16$$

$$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{16}{4}$$
$$\underline{x = 4}$$

b)



skurpunkt er
(-1, 2)

$$c) \quad 2(x+9) = 4x+6$$
$$2x+18 = 4x+6$$
$$18-6 = 4x-2x$$
$$12 = 2x$$
$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{12}{2}$$
$$\underline{x = 6}$$

$$d) \quad 4(x-3) + (x-4) - 2(x+4) + 7$$
$$4x-12+x-4-2x-8+7=$$
$$4x+x-2x-12-4-8+7=\underline{3x-17}$$