

①

# ROZKLAD KVADRATICKEHO TROJČLENA NA SÚČIN KOREŇOVÝCH ČINITEĽOV

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

KVADRAT.  
TROJČLEN

TIETO ZÁTVORKY SA  
VOLAJÚ KOREŇOVÉ ČINITEĽE

lebo nulové body tých kalomiel  
sú korene kvadratickej rovnice

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

Niektoré kvadratické trojčleny sa nedajú rozložiť.  
Volajú sa **IREDUČIBILNÉ**.

Príklady, str. 13/14

a)  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x - 3)(x - 2)$  lebo  $(-3) + (-2) = -5$   
 $(-3) \cdot (-2) = 6$

b)  $x^2 + 7x + 10 = (x + 5)(x + 2)$  lebo  $5 \cdot 2 = 10$   
 $5 + 2 = 7$

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

d)  $x^2 + 10x - 11 = (x + 11)(x - 1)$  lebo  $(+11) + (-1) = +10$   
 $(+11) \cdot (-1) = -11$

e)  $x^2 + x - 2 = (x + 2)(x - 1)$  lebo  $(+2) + (-1) = +1$   
 $(+2) \cdot (-1) = -2$   
↓  
tu je 1

(2)

$$f) x^2 - 11x + 30 = (x-5)(x-6) \quad \text{lebo } (-5) + (-6) = -11 \\ (-5) \cdot (-6) = 30$$

$$g) x^2 - 10x + 25 = (x-5)(x-5) \quad \text{lebo } (-5) + (-5) = -10 \\ (-5) \cdot (-5) = 25$$

$$h) x^2 + 4x + 4 = (x+2)(x+2) \quad \text{lebo } (+2) + (+2) = 4 \\ (+2) \cdot (+2) = 4$$

$$i) x^2 - 6x + 9 = (x-3)(x-3) \quad \text{lebo } (-3) + (-3) = -6 \\ (-3) \cdot (-3) = 9$$

$$j) 4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 4(x^2 + x + 0,25) = 4(x+0,5) \cdot (x+0,5) = 4(x+0,5)^2 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \text{du } \frac{1}{4} \quad = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{lebo } 0,5 + 0,5 = 1 \\ 0,5 \cdot 0,5 = 0,25$$

$$k) 16x^2 - 25 = (4x)^2 - 5^2 = (4x-5)(4x+5) \\ a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

$$l) 15x^2 - 30x = 15(x^2 - 2x) = 15x(x-2) \quad \text{vytiahnutie}$$

$$m) 2x^2 + x - 1 = 2(x^2 + 0,5x - 0,5) = (x-1)(x+0,5) \cdot 2 = \\ = (x-1)(2x+1) \quad \text{lebo } (-1) + 0,5 = -0,5 \\ (-1) \cdot 0,5 = -0,5$$

3)

$$m) \quad 3x^2 - 17x + 10 = 3\left(x^2 - \frac{17}{3}x + \frac{10}{3}\right) = 3\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{15}{3}\right) =$$

$$= (3x - 2)(x - 5) \quad \text{lebo } \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \left(-\frac{15}{3}\right) = -\frac{17}{3}$$

$$\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{15}{3}\right) = \frac{30}{9} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$o) \quad -x^2 + 7x + 8 = -(x^2 - 7x - 8) = -1(x - 8)(x + 1) =$$

$$= (-x + 8)(x + 1) = (8 - x)(x + 1) \quad \text{lebo } (-8) + 1 = -7$$

$$(-8) \cdot 1 = -8$$

$$p) \quad -2x^2 + 11x - 15 = -2\left(x^2 - \frac{11}{2}x + \frac{15}{2}\right) = -2\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{6}{2}\right) =$$

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

$$= (5 - 2x)(x - 3) \quad \text{lebo } \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{6}{2}\right) = -\frac{11}{2}$$

$$\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{6}{2}\right) = \frac{30}{4} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$q) \quad x^2 + 4 = \text{IREDUKIBILNÝ} \quad \text{lebo } \text{rozec } a^2 + b^2 = \dots$$

$$= x^2 + 2^2 \quad \text{neexistuje!}$$

$$r) \quad x^2 + 4x + 5 \neq (x + 5)(x + 1) \quad 5 \cdot 1 = 5 \text{ ale } 5 + 1 \neq 4$$

$$\text{IREDUKIBILNÝ} \neq (x - 5)(x - 1) \quad (-5) \cdot (-1) = 5 \text{ ale } (-5) + (-1) \neq 4$$

$$\neq (x - 5)(x + 1) \quad (-5) \cdot (+1) \neq 5$$

$$\neq (x + 5)(x - 1) \quad (+5) \cdot (-1) \neq +5$$