KVADRATICKÉ ROVNICE

• je každá rovnica tvaru $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$; $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \land \mathbb{Q} \neq \mathbb{Q}$

- kvadratické rovnice
 - 0 neúplné
 - bez absolútneho členu (c = つ) → のよ t b x こつ
 - bez lineárneho členu (rýdzokvadratická) (トーン) → ベメート こつ
 - úplné (a +0, 6+, c+0) ->ax2+6x+c=>
- počet riešení kvadratickej rovnice:

NEÚPLNÉ KVADRATICKÉ ROVNICE

 $x^{2} - 2x = 0$ $\times (\times - 2) = 0 = 0$ $\times (\times - 2) = 0$

$$x^{2} + \frac{5}{2}x = 0$$

$$\times \left(\times + \frac{5}{2} \right) = 0 \iff \times_{\Lambda} = 0 \quad \times_{\lambda} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2}x^2 - \pi x = 0$$

$$\times (\sqrt{2} \times - \pi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \times_{1=0} \times 2 = \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x^{2} + x = 0 \iff x_{1} = 0$$

$$\times (x + n) \Rightarrow$$

$$ax^2 + bx = 0$$

 $x^{2} - 9 = 0$ $(x + 3)(x - 3) = 0 \iff x_{\lambda} = -3 \iff x_{z} = 3$ $25x^{2} - 1 = 0$ $|x| = \frac{1}{5}$ $(5x + 1) \cdot (5x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1} = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot x_{2} = \frac{1}{5}$ $x^2 - 6 = 0$ $|x| = \sqrt{6}$ $|x| = \sqrt{6}$

- popíšte metódu riešenia neúplných kvadratických rovníc 🤝 👡 🛍 చేగా 🔾 మంగా





ÚPLNÉ KVADRATICKÉ ROVNICE

$$2x^{2} + 6x - 20 = 0 / : 2$$

$$x^{2} + 3x - 10 = 0$$

$$(x + \frac{3}{2})^{2} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{10}{4} = 0$$

$$(x + \frac{3}{2})^{2} - \frac{49}{4} = 0$$

$$(x + \frac{3}{2})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

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$$(x + \frac{3}{2})^{$$

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

$$x^{2} + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

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$$x + \frac{b}{2a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a}x + \frac{c}{a}x + \frac{c}{a$$

x1/2 = -6 + 10

 $D = b^{2} - 4ac = 36 - 4.2.(-20) = 36 + 160 = 196$ - b + 10 - c + 100 -

Vyriešte v množine reálnych čísel nasledujúce kvadratické rovn

$$3x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

- ? koľko riešení môže mať kvadratická rovnica
- ako súvisí počet riešení kvadratickej rovnice s hodnotou diskriminantu ?

Úlohy

Vyriešte v množine reálnych čísel

Vyriešte v množine reálnych čísel
$$2x^2 + 5 = 10 \quad 2x^2 - 5 = 0 \quad (2x + 7)(2x - 7) = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$4x^2 = 4x$$

$$4x^2 = 4x$$

$$4x = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$4x = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

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

$$x^2 + x - 2x\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{2x+3} + \frac{2}{2x-3} = \frac{4x^2 - 21}{4x^2 - 9}$$

$$\frac{x-3}{x+6} + \frac{x-10}{x+5} + \frac{15}{x^2 + 11x + 30} = \frac{9-x}{6+x}$$

$$\frac{x+12}{x+2} + \frac{5}{x^2 - x - 6} + \frac{x-4}{x-3} = 1$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2 - x} - \frac{1}{x - 1}$$

$$6(x^2 - 5x + 1) = -14 - (x^2 - 5x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + 4|x| - 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 - |x - 5| = |x| + 3$$

$$(|x| - 3)(x + 1) = -3$$

$$|x^2 + 3x| - 4 = 0$$