

Expresii

Simplificati expresiile:

$$E(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 + 2x - 8} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Punem com.d. (p.c.)} \\ x^2 + 2x - 8 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \overbrace{x^2 + 4x - 2x - 8} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow x(x+4) - 2 \cdot (x+4) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+4)(x-2) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ x+4 \neq 0 \text{ si } x-2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4; 2\} \\ x \neq -4 \quad x \neq 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$E(x) = \frac{\overbrace{(x+3)(x-2)}^1}{\overbrace{(x+4)(x-2)}^1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + x - 6 - \overbrace{x^2 + 3x - 2x - 6} = 1 \cdot (x+3) - 2 \cdot (x+3) = \\ = (x+3)(x-2) \\ \Rightarrow E(x) = \frac{x+3}{x+4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$F(x) = \frac{x^2 - 8x + 15}{x^2 - 2x - 15} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 2x - 15 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \overbrace{x^2 + 3x - 5x - 15} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow x(x+3) - 5(x+3) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+3)(x-5) \neq 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x+3 \neq 0 \text{ si } x-5 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq -3 \text{ si } x \neq 5 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3; 5\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 15 = \overbrace{x^2 - 5x - 3x + 15} = x(x-5) - 3(x-5) = (x-5)(x-3)$$

$$F(x) = \frac{\overbrace{(x-5)(x-3)}^1}{(x+3)(x-5)} = \frac{x-3}{x+3}$$

$$H(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{2x^2 - 2x - 1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rezolvam ecuatia} \\ 2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \\ a=2 \\ b=-2 \\ c=-1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 8 = 12$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$1. x^2 + 3x - 1 \neq 0$$

$$a=1$$

$$b=3$$

$$c=-1$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\Delta = 3^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 4 = 13 \quad \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-2) \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{2(1 \pm \sqrt{3})}{4}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{P.c. } 2x^2 - 2x - 1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \right\}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a \cdot (x - x_1)(x - x_2), \quad a \neq 0$$

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

$$x^2 + 3x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 1 = \left(x - \frac{-3 + \sqrt{13}}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{-3 - \sqrt{13}}{2}\right) = \left(x + \frac{3 - \sqrt{13}}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{3 + \sqrt{13}}{2}\right)$$

$$H(x) = \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot \left(x + \frac{3 - \sqrt{13}}{2}\right) \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \left(x + \frac{3 + \sqrt{13}}{2}\right)}{2 \cdot \left(\cancel{2} \cdot \left(x - \frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{2}\right)\right) \cdot \left(\cancel{2} \cdot \left(x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}\right)\right)} = \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot \left(x + \frac{3 - \sqrt{13}}{2}\right) \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \left(x + \frac{3 + \sqrt{13}}{2}\right)}{\cancel{2} \cdot \left(x - \frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{2}\right) \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \left(x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}\right)}$$

$$H(x) = \frac{(2x + 3 - \sqrt{13})(2x + 3 + \sqrt{13})}{2 \cdot \cancel{2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{2}}{(2x - 1 + \sqrt{13})(2x - 1 - \sqrt{13})} = \frac{(2x + 3 - \sqrt{13})(2x + 3 + \sqrt{13})}{2 \cdot (2x - 1 + \sqrt{13})(2x - 1 - \sqrt{13})}$$

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