A) primha/linearni romice (neromice)

Pr

$$R_{x}: 1-2x=0 \qquad R_{x}= \text{ [$\frac{1}{2}$ id]}$$

$$-2x=-1$$

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

nulog bad seemly linearniho dence

Roonice:
$$1-2x = -1/-1$$

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

6) vyrosden / vydelen bou show nejogn åstem

Neronice: 1-2x <-1 /-1

$$\times > -\frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$X \in (1; +\infty)$$

-2xc-2 / - = P NASOBEM (-D)
OTA'CI SE NEROUNDET

B) absolutn' hodnota Poen. 1×120 roedy Pz 3 = 3 |-3|=3geometriche interpretie: IX je viloknost x och O Pa | X = 1 d) geometricky - Noru × jour od 0 verloby o 1 6) X=1 (-X=1) ge) z boven' ne obsolutn' hodnog 2) X<0 => (X =-X => -x=1 x=-1<0 (= X= |X| (= O < X (in X=120 5) grabich

|x + 1| = 2 |x - (-1)| = 2

i)
$$\times \in [54] + \infty$$
) => $[4x-5] = 4x-5$
=> $4x-5 = 14$
 $4x = 19$

$$(ii) \times (-\infty; \Xi) = 14 \times (-5) = -4 \times (-5)$$

=> -4 × +5 = 14

$$|\overrightarrow{Pz}| |2-2\times| +10 \geq 11$$

$$|2-2\times| \geq 1$$

$$2-2\times = 0$$

$$-2\times = 2$$

$$\times = 1$$

$$|2-2\times| = 2-2\times$$

$$\times = 1$$

$$|2-2\times| = 2-2\times$$

$$2-2\times \geq 1$$

$$-2\times \geq -1$$

$$\times \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\times \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{2}] \cap (-\infty; 1) = (-\infty; \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$|2-2\times| = -2+2\times$$

$$2+2\times \geq 1$$

$$2\times \geq 3$$

$$\times \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\times \in \begin{bmatrix} 3z \\ 1 + \infty \end{bmatrix} \cap \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 + \infty \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3z \\ 2 \\ 1 + \infty \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|2-2\times| = -2+2\times$$

$$-2+2\times \geq 1$$

$$2\times \geq 3$$

$$\times \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\times \in \begin{bmatrix} 3z \\ 1 + \infty \end{bmatrix} \cap \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 + \infty \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3z \\ 2 \\ 1 + \infty \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{product som}$$

$$|2-2\times| = -2+2\times$$

$$2\times \geq 3$$

$$\times \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\times \in \begin{bmatrix} 3z \\ 1 + \infty \end{bmatrix} \cap \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 + \infty \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3z \\ 2 \\ 1 + \infty \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{product som}$$

$$|2-2\times| = -2+2\times$$

$$|2-2\times| = -2$$

Grobiely:

4

D) linesom nersonice & als had, Big 3x-6/55 Anologich jobs PEP. resim, Ref 3x-6 < 0, 3x-6 = 0. Porley X) = [Pr[8]: 3x-6<0 3× < 6 xe (02) Rodelin no momosli ii) xe (2) +~ i) xe (-on 2) 3x-6 £5 -3×+6 = 5 3x = 11 -3x = -1 X= 11 X = 1 xe(-0; 4] ([2;+00)= XE (3) +00) 1 (-042)= = [2i #) = (3,2)

Cellan XE [3;2) U[2;4] = [3; 4] Aphuji meronal

Bx-6/5.

E) soonie dals 2° Pr 11 x - 11 - 41 = 3

resome nerovini

(x - 11 - 4 < 0 | iii) 1×-1/4 1) XE(0) 1) -X+1C4 -X<3 X7-3 x = (3:1) in) Xe [1; tos) X-164 x e [1, 5) => m5 × E (-3/5) Nol! 1x-1 -4 = - |x-1 +4 =) resime $-1\times-11+4=3$ -1x-1 = -1 1x-1=1 x & do, 2(0)(-3;5)

ii) $\times \in (-3] \cup (5, +\infty)$ $100 \times (-1) - 4 = |x-1| - 4$ resome |x-1| - 4 = 3 |x-1| = 7 $\times (-1) = 7$ $\times (-6) = 7$ $\times (-6) = 7$

Son / 2 doing ?

grabish 2 8

Cellan XEL-6,0,2,8% jsou rosem

$$D = 8^{2} + 4ac = 9 - 4(-4) = 25$$

$$V_{ML} = -8 + \sqrt{D} = -3 + 5 = 4$$

$$V_{ML} = -2a$$

$$Pz$$
 $x^2+3x-4<0$ $(x-1)(x+4)$

whodrome Ivan - 2/ vydelime

$$x^3 - 9x^2 + 8x + 60 : x + 2 = x^2 - 1/x + 30 = (x - 5)(x - 6)$$

 $-11x^{2} + 8x + 60$ $-11x^{2} - 22x$ 30x + 60

$$(x+2)(x-6)(x-5) \geq 0$$

XE [-2;5] U[6; +00]

Dolse nervonia

nulve bod; 3, - 5

XE (-00,-3) U(-1;3) U(4;00)