

# Rovnici a nerovnici

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Rovnost

$$\exists x \ "x=1" \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \neq 1$$

$$\exists x \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$

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$$x_1, y_1, z$$

$x=x$  reflexivita

$$x=y \Leftrightarrow y=x \quad \text{symmetric}$$

$$x=y \wedge y=z \Rightarrow x=z \quad \text{transitiv}$$

$$a=2 \quad y=2 \Rightarrow a=y$$

V1: Načrtněte  $x \in M$ :

$$f(x) = g(x) \quad \underline{x \in M}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \quad x \neq 0$$

Definice:  $\begin{cases} U_1 & - \text{"rouhice a nezvýšovací} \\ \text{Reste } \sqrt{R} & x \end{cases}$

$$\frac{x-3}{f} = \frac{5}{g} \quad \text{lineární rovnice}$$

$$x = 8$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \text{anulující číslo}$$

$\pi$

$$x, y \quad \boxed{x+2y = 2}$$

$$3x-2y = 6$$

$$f(x) = a \longrightarrow x = f^{-1}(a)$$

$$\underline{2x+7=0} \longrightarrow x = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$0 = 0 =$$

Diskedkové úpravy:

$$\underline{f(x)=0} \xrightarrow{\text{DU}} \underline{f_2(\zeta)=0}$$

výchylky  
bývají kořeny

Ekvivalentní úpravy

$$f(\zeta) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{EU}} f_2(\zeta) = 0$$

kořeny

## Ekvir. úpravy

$$f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow g(x) = f(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet f(x) = g(x) &\Leftrightarrow f(x) + c = g(x) + c \\ &\Leftrightarrow f(x) + h(x) = g(x) + h(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - 3 &= 2 /+3 & 2x &= 3 + x /-x \\ x - 3 + 3 &= 2 + 3 & x &= 3 \\ x &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet f(x) = g(x) &\Leftrightarrow f(x) \cdot c = g(x) \cdot c \\ &\quad c \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\quad c \neq 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow f(x) \cdot h(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x) \\ &\quad h(x) \neq 0 \\ &\quad h(x) \in M \end{aligned}$$

• složení s prostou funkcií

logaritmovačí

DÜ: umschēhi' (Sudan matim)

2)  $\sqrt{5-x^2} = x-1$   $\neq$  nekt.

$$5-x^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad |+x^2 - 5$$

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

$$0 = (x-2)(x+1)$$

$$x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = -1$$

2L:  $x_1: LS = \sqrt{5-4} = 1 \quad LS = PS \checkmark$   
 $PS = 2-1 = 1$

$x_2: LS = \sqrt{5-1} = 2 \quad LS \neq PS$

$$PS = -1-1 = -2 \quad \times$$

$$\boxed{x=2}$$

# Nerovnice

$$x : f(x) = g(x)$$

$$= \longrightarrow \{ <_1 \geq_1 \leq_1 \geq \}$$


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$$\begin{array}{ll} 2 < 3 & -2 < 3 \quad / \cdot (-1) \\ x < 3 & 2 < -3 \quad \times \\ \boxed{2 > -3} & \checkmark \end{array}$$


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$\vee R$

$$\frac{1}{x} < 2 \quad | \cdot x \quad ! \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\boxed{x < 0}$$

$$1 < 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &> 2x \\ \frac{1}{2} &> x \end{aligned}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 0)$$

$$x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$$

Pozn.  $f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow g'(x)$

$$\begin{array}{l} f - g = 0 \\ f' = 0 \end{array}$$


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Polynomické :  $P = Q$   
 $P, Q$  polynomy

$$P = 0,$$

$\text{st} P = 1$	lineární	]
2	kvadratické	
	kubické	

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Lineární

$$ax + b = 0 \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

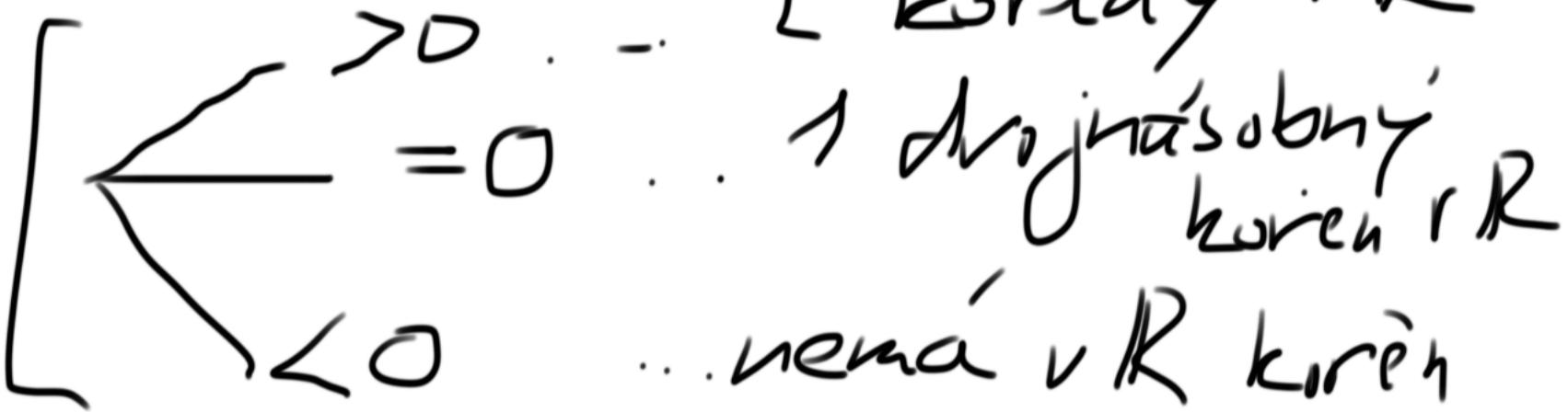
$$x = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$\nearrow -b$        $\searrow a$        $\underline{a \neq 0}$

# Kvadraticke'

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \quad a \neq 0$$

- $D = b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c$



$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

- Doplnicí na čtvrtel dvojice

$$ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow \underbrace{a(x+B)^2}_{} + c$$

$$\rightarrow (x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

- Vietovy vzorce

$$a \cdot (x - x_1) \cdot (x - x_2) = 0$$

$$ax^2 - \underbrace{(x_1 + x_2)a}_{-b} \cdot x + \underbrace{x_1 \cdot x_2 a}_{c} = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a} \end{array} \right.$$

Vietoryrre

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 5 \end{array}$$

$$(x-2) \cdot (x-3) = 0$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = 6$$

$$\sqrt{2} \quad 1 + \sqrt{5}$$

$$x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = 3$$

•  $b = 0 \quad ax^2 - c = 0 \quad a, c > 0$

$$a(x^2 - \frac{c}{a}) = 0$$

$$a \cdot (x - \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}) \cdot (x + \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4 = 0$$

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

$$(x+2)(x-2) = 0$$

$$(x+1)^2 = 0$$

$$2, -2 \checkmark$$

$$x = -1$$

# Kvadraticke nerovnice

$$3x^2 - 9x + 10 < 0 \quad \text{VR}$$

1. koreng

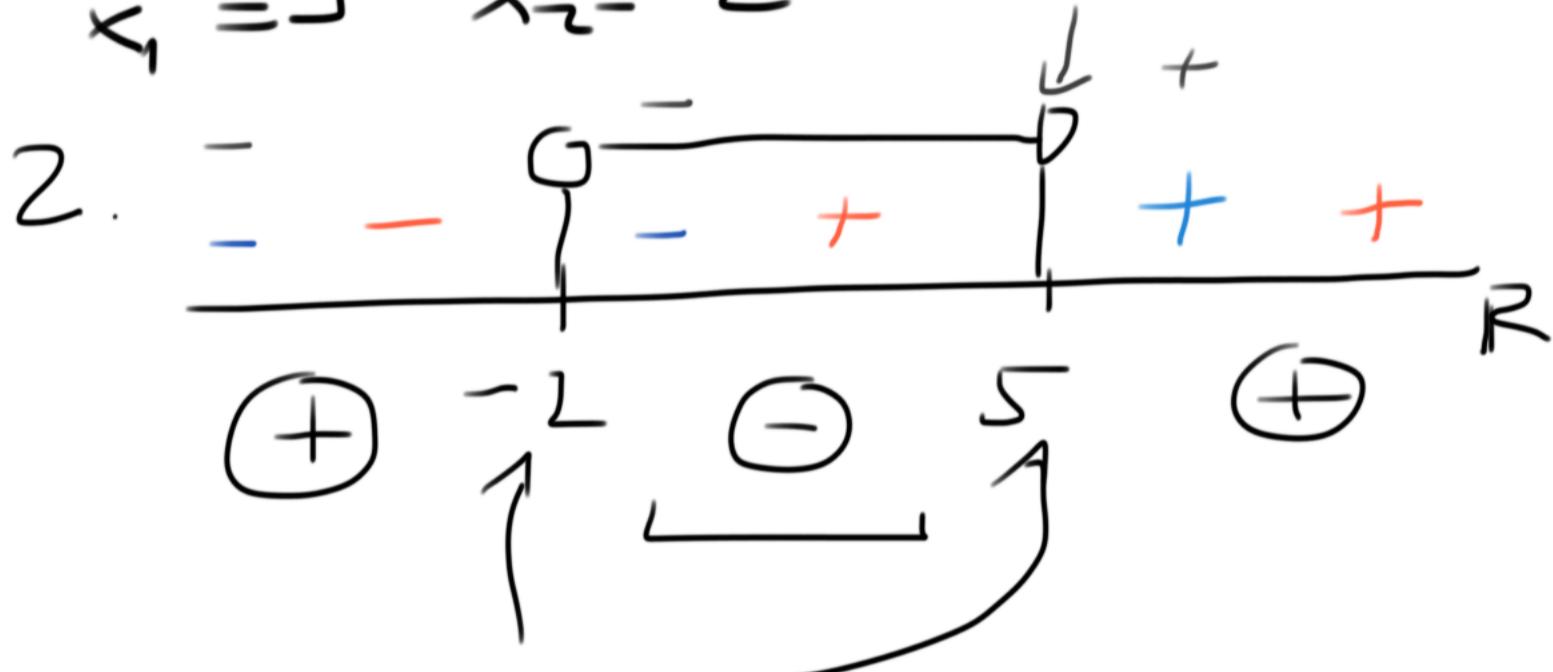
$$1. 3x^2 - 9x + 10 = 0$$

2. Číselná osa

$$3(x^2 - 3x + 10) = 0$$

$$3 \cdot (x-5) \cdot (x+2) = 0$$

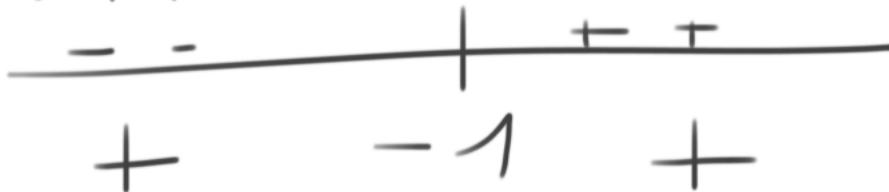
$$x_1 = 5 \quad x_2 = -2$$



nulove' body  
 $x \in (-2, 5)$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = \underline{(x+1)^2} = (x+1)(x+1)$$

$$x+1 < 0 \quad x+1 > 0$$



3  
6

Fantavy lh. formic

$$\underline{f(x,y,\dots)} = g(x,y,\dots)$$

potřebují n formic pro n nech

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x+y = -1 \\ x-y = 2 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \oplus \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x=3+y \\ 2(3+y)+y=-1 \end{array}$$

$$3x+0=2$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1) \quad x = ? \\ \quad \quad \quad \checkmark \\ \quad \quad \quad y = 3 \end{array} \quad 2) \quad \begin{array}{l} z = 2 \\ 0 = 0 \end{array}$$

↔ mnoho řešení

$$\begin{array}{l} 3) \quad 0 = 1 \quad \text{NEMÁ ŘEŠENÍ} \\ \quad \quad \quad 2 = 3 \end{array}$$

#### 4. $\overline{D}$ - Spezialfälle

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{3x-1} - x &= D & /+x \\ \sqrt{3x-2} &= x & /^2 \\ 3x-2 &= x^2 \\ 0 &= x^2 - 3x + 2 \\ 0 &= (x-1) \cdot (x-2) \end{aligned}$$

↓  
POSUP  
ZK  
OK

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$$

ZB.  $x_1 : Ls = \sqrt{3-2} = 1 \quad Ls = PS \checkmark$

$$B = 1$$

$x_2 : Ls = \sqrt{6-2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$

$$PS = 2 \quad Ls = PS \checkmark$$

$$x \in \{1, 2\} \quad x_{1,2} = 1, 2$$

# Abs. Winkel

$$|x| = \begin{cases} -x & x < 0 \\ x & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{|x-7| = 5}$$

Analogy to  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\underline{|x-7| = -(x-7) = -x+7} \quad |x-7| = x-7$$
$$\begin{array}{c} -x+7 = 5 \\ x=2 \end{array} \quad |x-7| = 5 \quad R$$
$$x=12$$

H.  $LJ = |2-7| = |-5| = 5^-$   $LJ = |12-7| = 5^-$

$PS = 5^- \checkmark$   $RS = 5^- \checkmark$