

$$1) \quad 4x + 7 - 7 \cdot (x-6) + 5 = 0 \quad | R$$

$$4x + 7 - 7x + 42 + 5 = 0$$

$$-3x + 54 = 0 \quad | -54$$

$$-3x = -54 \quad | : (-3)$$

$$x = +18$$

$$2) \quad \frac{4x-7}{2} - \frac{x-4}{6} \geq 2x-3 \quad | \cdot 6 \quad | R$$
~~$$12x - 21 - x + 4 \geq 12x - 18 \quad | -12x$$~~

$$-x - 17 \geq -18 \quad | +17$$

$$-x \geq -1 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$x \leq 1$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 1]$$

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

$$(x = 4)$$

$$4) (x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2 < 8 \quad \vee R$$

$$-2x - (2x) < 8$$

$$-4x < 8$$

$$x > -2$$

$$x \in (-2; \infty)$$

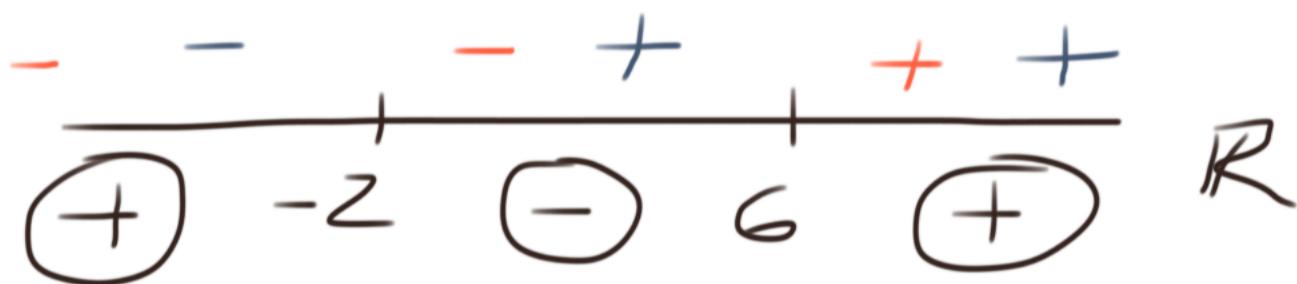
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$$\exists \frac{(x-6) \cdot (x+2)}{(x-6) \cdot (x+2)} > 0 \quad \vee R$$

$$(x-6) \cdot (x+2) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 6$$

$$x_2 = -2$$



$$\boxed{x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (6, \infty)} = A$$

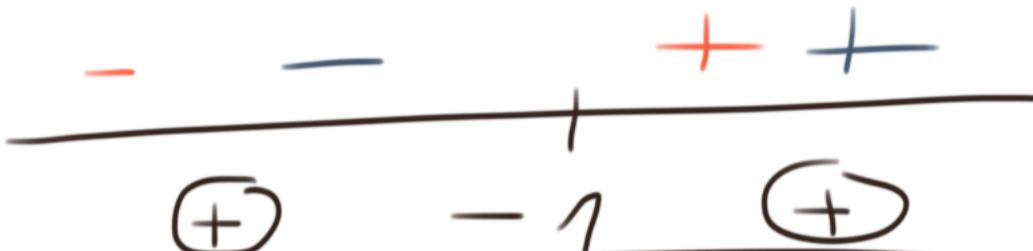
$$\text{reute} \vee R^+ = M$$

$$x \in (6, \infty) = M \cap A$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 < 0$$

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

$$\frac{(x+7)(x+1)}{x+1} < 0$$



$$61 \quad (x^2+2)(x+7) \geq 0 \quad \cup \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^3 +$$

$$x^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -2$$

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✓ (R)

$$x=0 : x^2 + 2 = 2 > 0$$

$$x^2 + 2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$9) \quad 4x^2 + x = 0$$

$$\boxed{c=0}$$

$$x(4x+1) = 0$$

$$4x(x + \frac{1}{4}) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1}}{8}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$10) \quad 2x^2 - 5 = 0 \quad | : 2 \quad \boxed{b=0}$$

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

$$A^2 - B^2$$

$$a) \quad (x + \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}})(x - \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}) = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$b) \quad x^2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$B \geq 0$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

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

$$4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \quad = 4 \cdot (x - \frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$D = 16 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2 \cdot 4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$13) 3x^2 + x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 1 - 24 = -23$$

$\longrightarrow$  nemá řešení v  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$14) x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

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

$\underline{-1}$

$A + B$

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

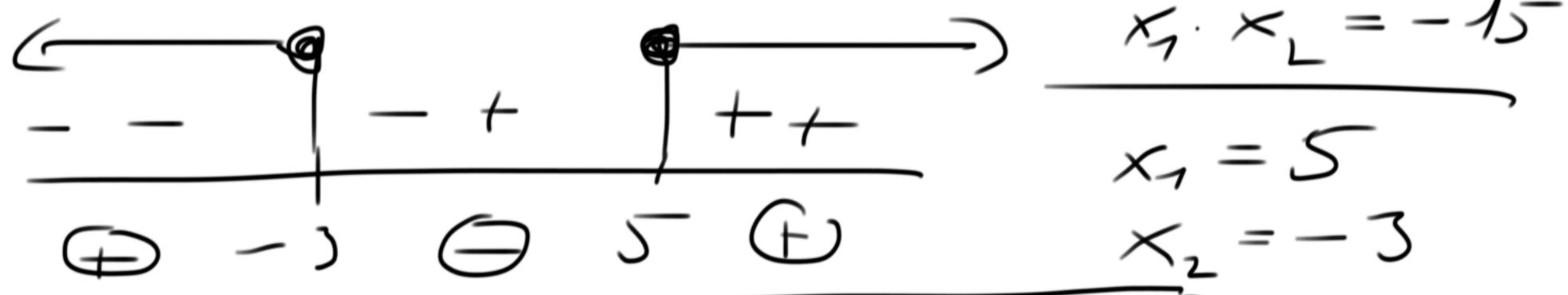
$$(x+1+\sqrt{2}) \cdot (x+1-\sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$x_1 = -1 - \sqrt{2} \quad x_2 = -1 + \sqrt{2}$$

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$$15) x^2 - 2x - 15 \geq 0 \quad \underline{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$(x-5) \cdot (x+3) \geq 0 \quad \underline{x_1+x_2=+2}$$

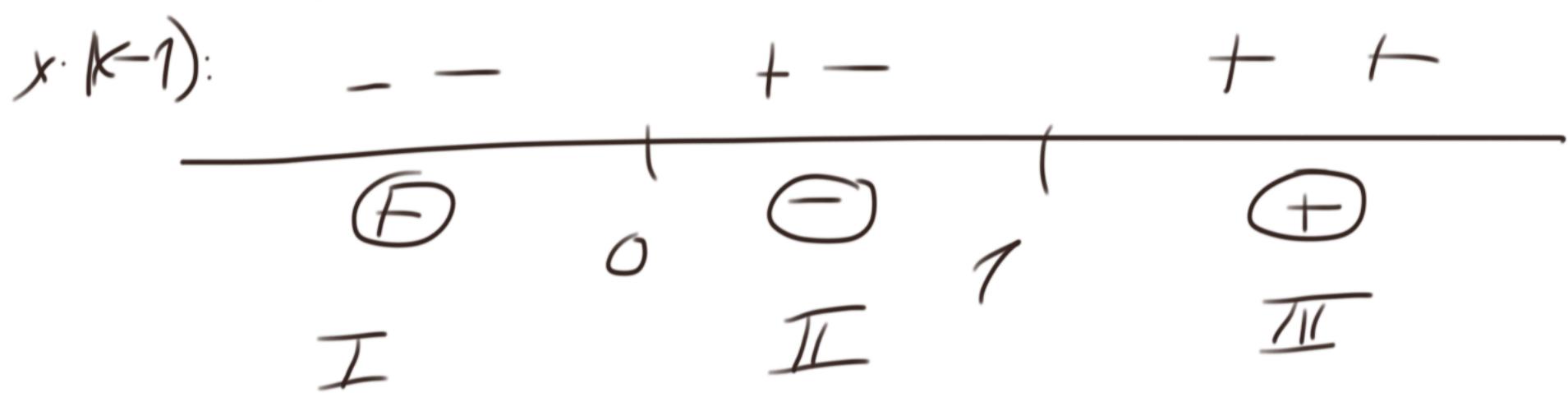


$$x \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [5, \infty)$$

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$$17) \frac{x+3}{x-1} \leq \frac{x+3}{x} \quad / \quad \begin{array}{l} R \\ \underline{x \cdot (x-1) \neq 0, 1} \end{array}$$

" $(x+3) \cdot x \leq (x+3) \cdot (x-1)$ "



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

$$(x+3) \cdot x \leq (x+3)(x-1)$$

$$\cancel{x+3} \cancel{x} \leq \cancel{x+3} \cancel{x} - x - 3$$

$$0 \leq -x - 3$$

$$x \leq -3$$

$$x \in \underline{(-\infty, -3)}$$

II)  $x \in \underline{[1, \infty)}$

$$x \leq -3$$

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II)  $x \in [0, 1]$

$$x \geq -3$$

$$x \in \underline{(0, 1)}$$

$$\text{I} + \text{II} + \text{III}$$

$$x \in \underline{(-\infty, -3)} \cup \underline{[0, 1]}$$

$$18) \frac{8}{x^2+4x+1} \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$8 \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \&$

$$\frac{8}{x^2+4x+1} \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

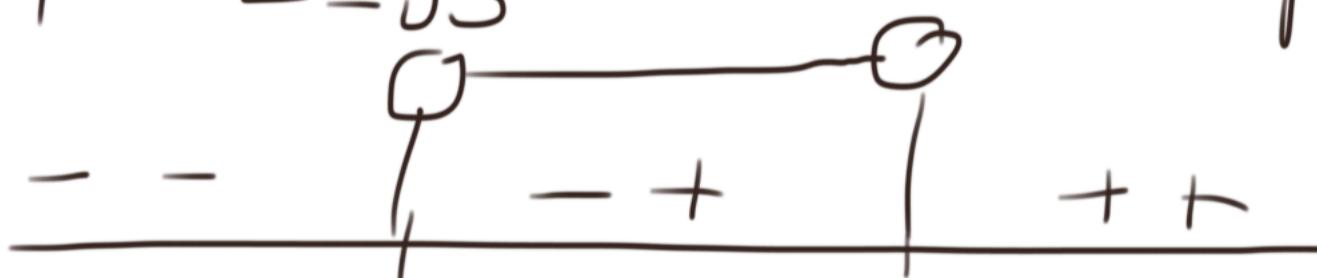
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{12} &= \sqrt{3 \cdot 4} \\ &= \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3} \\ &= 2\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \underline{\underline{-2 \pm \sqrt{3}}}$$

$$x \neq -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 1,7..$$



$$\textcircled{+} -2 - \sqrt{3} \quad \textcircled{-} -2 + \sqrt{3} \quad \textcircled{+}$$

$$\boxed{x \in (-2 - \sqrt{3}, -2 + \sqrt{3})}$$

$$19) \sqrt{x} + x = 2 \quad /^2 \quad \text{ur } \mathbb{R}$$

$$x + 2\sqrt{x} \cdot x + x^2 = 4 \quad \cancel{\quad}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 2 - x \quad /^2$$

$$x = 4 - 4x + x^2 \quad /-x$$

$$0 = x^2 - 5x + 4$$

$$0 = (x-4) \cdot (x-1)$$

$$x_1 = 4 \quad x_2 = 1$$

$$\text{Lh: } x_1 \quad Ls = \sqrt{5} + 4 = 6 \quad Ls \neq Ps \quad \times$$
$$Ps = 2$$

$$x_2 = Ls = \sqrt{1} + 1 = 2$$
$$Ps = 2$$

$$Ls = Ps \quad \checkmark$$

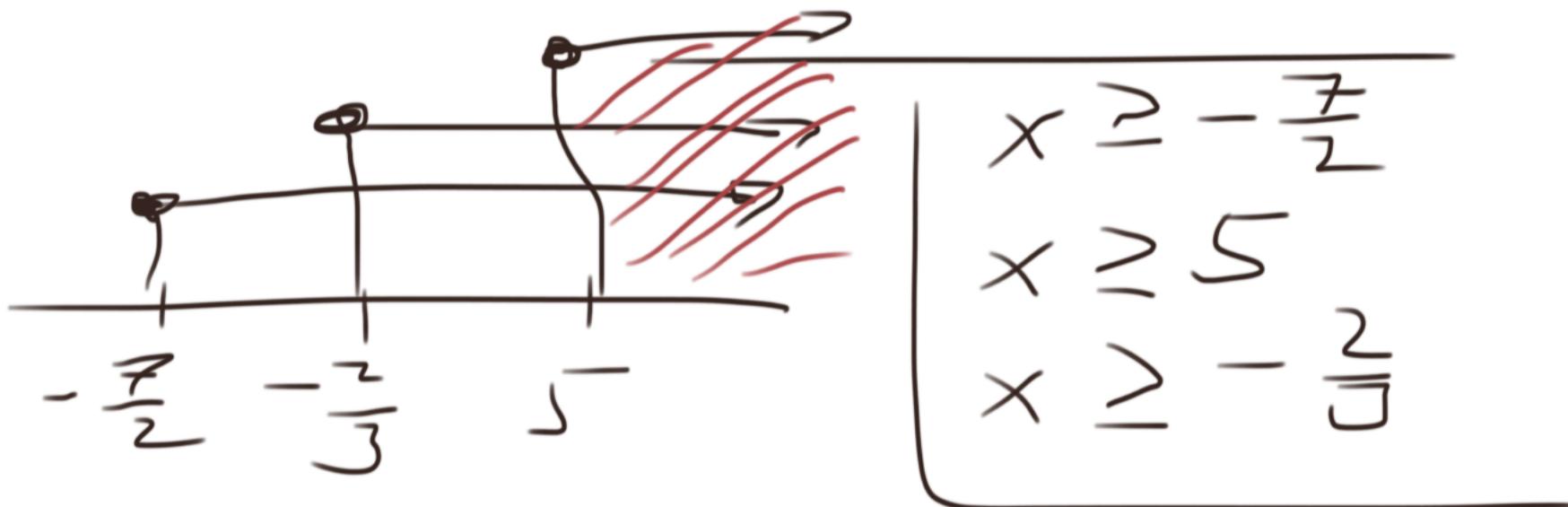
$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

$$20) \sqrt{2x+7} + \sqrt{x-5} = \sqrt{3x+2} \quad |^2$$

$\checkmark: x \geq 0 \quad 2x+7 \geq 0$

$$x-5 \geq 0$$

$$3x+2 \geq 0$$



$$x \in [5, \infty)$$

$$\cancel{2x+7} + 2\sqrt{(2x+7)(x-5)} + \cancel{x-5} = \cancel{\sqrt{3x+2}}$$

$$2\sqrt{(2x+7)(x-5)} = 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

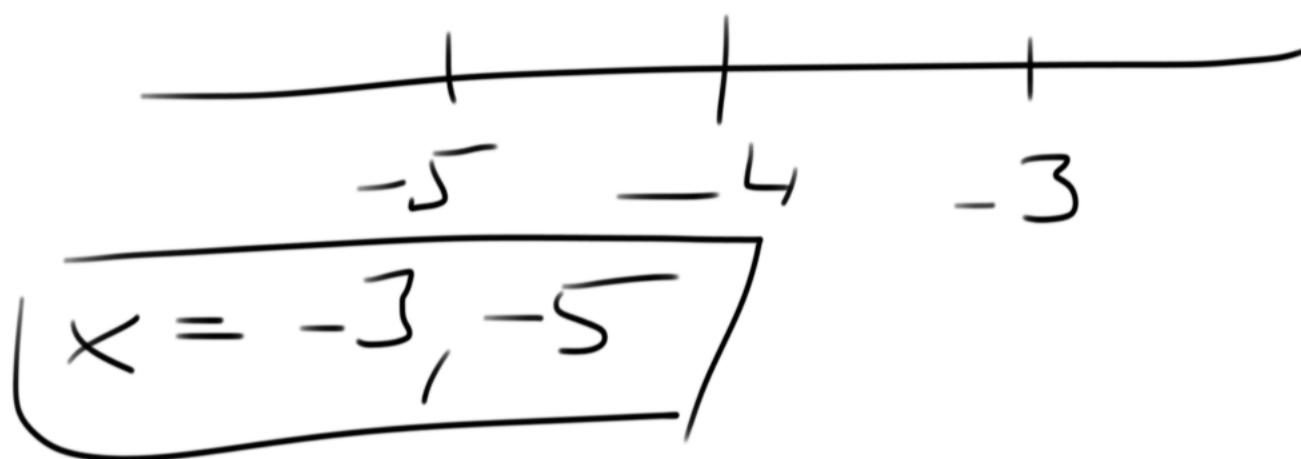
$$x = 5$$

$$\text{Lk: } LS = \sqrt{10+7} = \sqrt{17} \quad LS = PS$$

$$PS = \sqrt{15+2} = \sqrt{17} \quad \checkmark$$

$$L1) |x+4| = 1$$

$|x-(-4)| \dots$  rozdálenost x od -4



$$L2) |2x-3| = x$$

$$|2(x-\frac{3}{2})| = x$$

$$|2|(x-\frac{3}{2}) = x \quad /: 2$$

$$|x-\frac{3}{2}| = \frac{x}{2}$$



$$2x-3 < 0 \quad + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$|2x-3| = -(2x-3)$$

$$-2x+3 = x$$

$$3 = 3x$$

$$\boxed{x=1}$$

$$2x-3 = 0$$

$$2x = 3$$

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

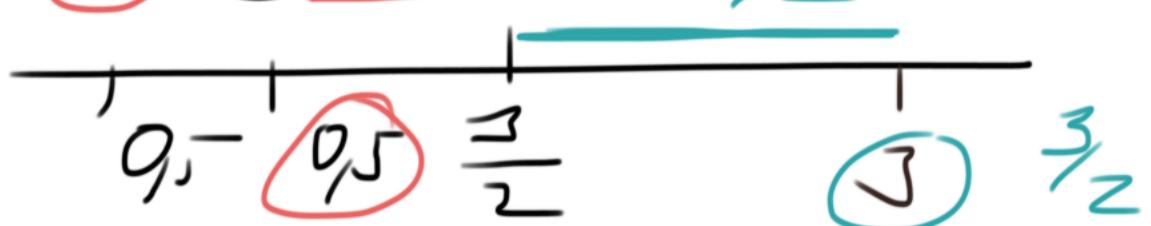
$$2x-3 > 0$$

$$|2x-3| = 2x-3$$

$$2x-3 = x$$

$$\boxed{x = 3}$$

$$\textcircled{0,5} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{1,5}$$



$$24) \quad 7x - 3y = 15 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$5x + 6y = 27$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14x - 6y = 30 \\ 5x + 6y = 27 \\ \hline 19x + 0 = 57 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \oplus$$

$$19x + 0 = 57$$

$$\boxed{x = 3}$$

$$21 - 3y = 15$$

$$\boxed{y = 2}$$

$$25) \quad \begin{array}{r} x - 5y = 7 \\ x - 5y = 6 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \ominus$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 5y = 7 \\ x - 5y = 6 \\ \hline 0 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{0 = 1}$$

*NR*

$$26) \quad 2x - 3y = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x - 6y = 10 \\ \hline x = \frac{5+3y}{2} \end{array}$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{5+3y}{2} - 6y = 10$$

$$10 + 6y - 6y = 10$$

$$10 = 10$$

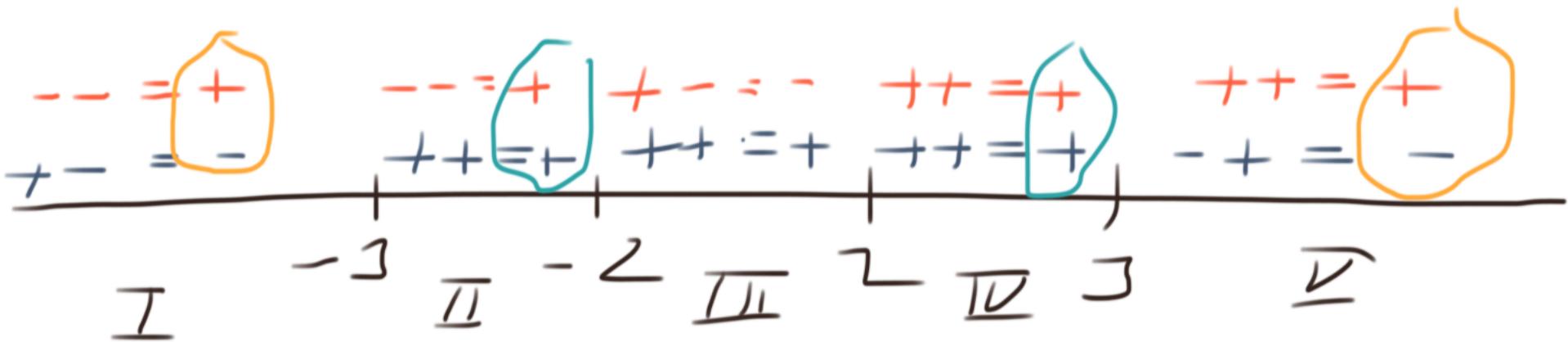
$$0 = 0$$

málo řešení

$$|x^2 - 4| - |9 - x^2| = 5$$

$$\pm 2 \quad \pm 3$$

$$|(x+2)(x-3)| - \underbrace{|(3-x) \cdot (3+x)|}_{\downarrow} = 5$$



$$\text{I } |x \in (-\infty, -3)|$$

$$x^2 - 4 > 0$$

$$9 - x^2 < 0$$

$$|x^2 - 4| = x^2 - 4$$

$$|9 - x^2| = 9 - x^2$$

$$x^2 - 4 - (9 - x^2) = 5$$

$$5 = 5$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -3)$$