

LINEÁRNÍ ROVNICE A NEROVNICE

① $3\left(\frac{1}{3} + 2x\right) - 2\left(\frac{1}{3} - 3x\right) - \frac{13}{2} = 0$ nejprve roznásobíme závorky

$$1 + 6x - \frac{2}{3} + 6x - \frac{13}{2} = 0 \quad | \cdot 6$$

$$6 + 36x - 4 + 36x - 39 = 0$$

$$72x - 37 = 0$$

$$72x = 37 \quad | : 72$$

$$x = \frac{37}{72}$$

② $\frac{2x}{x+3} - \frac{2x}{x-3} = \frac{72}{4x^2-36}$ \rightarrow vytkneme 4 ! podmínky

$$\frac{2x}{x+3} - \frac{2x}{x-3} = \frac{72}{4(x^2-9)}$$

$$x \neq 3$$

$$x \neq -3$$

$$\frac{2x}{x+3} - \frac{2x}{x-3} = \frac{18}{(x+3)(x-3)} \quad | \cdot (x+3)(x-3)$$

$$2x(x-3) - 2x(x+3) = 18$$

$$2x^2 - 6x - 2x^2 - 6x = 18$$

$$-12x = 18 \quad | : (-12)$$

$$x = -\frac{18}{12} \quad \dots \text{ještě pokratujeme}$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \dots \text{zkontrolujeme s podmínkami } K = \left\{-\frac{3}{2}\right\}$$

③ $\frac{2x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{11}{2}$ $| \cdot 2(x-1)$

$$2(2x+1) + 2(x+1) = 11(x-1)$$

$$4x+2 + 2x+2 = 11x-11$$

$$-5x = -15 \quad | : (-5)$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\dots \text{zkontrolujeme s podmínkami } K = \{3\}$$

④ $\frac{8x}{2x+3} + \frac{3}{x} = \frac{3}{2x^2+3x}$ \rightarrow vytkneme x

$$a=4$$

$$b=3$$

$$c=3$$

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

$$D = 3^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = -39$$

$$\frac{8x}{2x+3} + \frac{3}{x} = \frac{3}{x(2x+3)} \quad | \cdot x(2x+3)$$

NEMAJÍ ŘEŠENÍ

$$8x \cdot x + 3(2x+3) = 3$$

$$8x^2 + 6x + 9 = 3$$

$$8x^2 + 6x + 6 = 0 \quad | : 2$$

$$4x^2 + 3x + 3 = 0 \quad \dots \text{jedná kvadratická rovnice}$$

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$$\frac{\frac{x}{3} - \frac{1}{12}}{\frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{\frac{x}{21} - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{x}{28} - \frac{1}{6}} \dots \text{pro ta's bude lepsi' prepsat :}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{1}{12}\right) : \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{x}{21} - \frac{1}{4}\right) : \left(\frac{x}{28} - \frac{1}{6}\right) \dots \text{v zavorckach na spol. jmenovatek}$$

$$\frac{4x-1}{12} : \frac{3x+2}{12} = \frac{4x-21}{84} : \frac{3x-14}{84}$$

$$\frac{4x-1}{12} \cdot \frac{12}{3x+2} = \frac{4x-21}{84} \cdot \frac{84}{3x-14}$$

$$\frac{4x-1}{3x+2} = \frac{4x-21}{3x-14} \quad | \cdot (3x+2)(3x-14)$$

$$(4x-1)(3x-14) = (4x-21)(3x+2)$$

$$12x^2 - 56x - 3x + 14 = 12x^2 + 8x - 63x - 42$$

$$-4x = -56 \quad | : (-4)$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 14}} \dots \text{zkontrolujeme z podminky}$$

Podminky

$$1) 3x+2 \neq 0 \\ 3x \neq -2 \quad | :3 \\ \underline{\underline{x \neq -\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$2) 3x-14 \neq 0 \\ 3x \neq 14 \quad | :3 \\ \underline{\underline{x \neq \frac{14}{3}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{K = \{14\}}}$$

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$$\frac{\frac{3x-2}{4} + 3}{4} + \frac{\frac{5x+2}{4} - 1}{2} = \frac{3x+2}{2} - x \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$\frac{3x-2}{4} + 3 + 2\left(\frac{5x+2}{4} - 1\right) = 2(3x+2) - 4x$$

$$\frac{3x-2}{4} + 3 + \frac{5x+2}{2} - 2 = 6x + 4 - 4x \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$3x-2+12+2(5x+2)-8=24x+16-16x$$

$$3x-2+12+10x+4-8=24x+16-16x$$

$$5x = 10 \quad | :5$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 2}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{K = \{2\}}}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 7y + z &= 30 & | \cdot 2 & \text{např. pro metodu sčítací} \\ -x - 5y + 2z &= -21 & | \cdot 6 \\ 2x + 2y + 3z &= 9 & | \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6x + 14y + 2z &= 60 &) \text{ sečteme I. a II. rovnici} \\ -6x - 30y + 12z &= -126 \\ 6x + 6y + 9z &= 27 &) \text{ sečteme II. a III. rovnici} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -16y + 14z &= -66 & | \cdot 3 \\ -24y + 21z &= -99 & | \cdot (-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -48y + 42z &= -198 \\ 48y - 42z &= 198 & \text{sečteme} \end{aligned}$$

$0 = 0$... to je pravda, takže je nekonečně mnoho řešení

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$$\frac{7x-1}{3} + 6 > 5x - \frac{5+3x}{2} \quad | \cdot 6$$

$$2(7x-1) + 36 > 30x - 3(5+3x)$$

$$14x - 2 + 36 > 30x - 15 - 9x$$

$$-7x > -49 \quad | : (-7)$$

$$x < 7$$



! dělíme záporným číslem, tím otáčíme značku nerovnosti

$$K = (-\infty; 7)$$

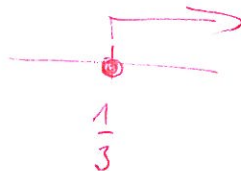
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$$3(5x-7) \geq 12x - 20$$

$$15x - 21 \geq 12x - 20$$

$$3x \geq 1 \quad | : 3$$

$$x \geq \frac{1}{3}$$



$$K = \left[\frac{1}{3}; \infty \right)$$

