

2. Lineární rovnice s jednou neznámou

Příklady

① Řeš v $\mathbb{R}$

a) $2(x+1) - 8 + x = 0$ $\sigma = \mathbb{R}$
 $2x + 2 - 8 + x = 0$ $\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R}$
 $3x - 6 = 0 \quad | +6$
 $3x = 6 \quad | :3$
 $x = 2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mathcal{K} = \{2\}$

b) $3x + 6 - \frac{1}{2}(6x + 6) = 0$ $\sigma = \mathbb{R}$
 $3x + 6 - 3x - 3 = 0$ $\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R}$
 $0x + 3 = 0$
 $0x = -3$
 $(0 = -3)$ $\mathcal{K} = \emptyset$
 NEPLATÍ

c) $3(x+2) - \frac{1}{2}(6x+12) = 0$ $\sigma = \mathbb{R}$
 $3x + 6 - 3x - 6 = 0$ $\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R}$
 $0x + 0 = 0$
 $0x = 0$
 $(0 = 0)$ $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R}$
 PLATÍ

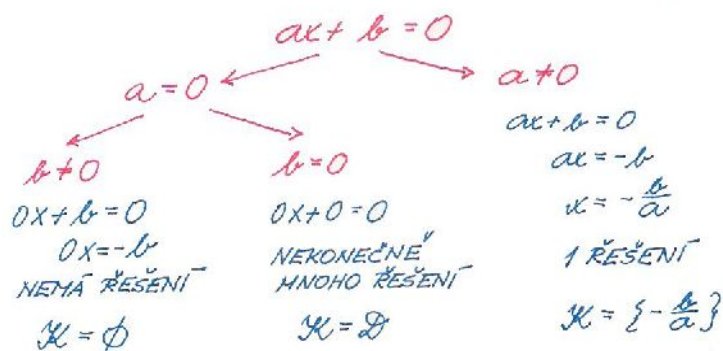
d) $2(x+1) - 2 + x = 0$ $\sigma = \mathbb{R}$
 $2x + 2 - 2 + x = 0$ $\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R}$
 $3x + 0 = 0$
 $3x = 0$
 $x = 0 \quad \mathcal{K} = \{0\}$

LINEÁRNÍ ROVNICE S JEDNOU NEZNÁMOU

- rovnice, které lze přepsat na tvar

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

- DISKUZE ŘEŠENÍ (KORENŮ): podle koeficientů



vyvození - viz př. ①

$ax + b = 0$

a) $3x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{3}$
 d) $3x + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{0}{3}$
 b) $0x + 3 = 0$ nemá řeš.
 c) $0x + 0 = 0$ nekonečně mnohá řeš.

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

- POZOR! NUTNÉ DÁVAT POZOR, V JAKE' HNOŽINĚ MÁME ŘEŠIT!

Příklady

② Řeš v a) $\mathbb{N}$ b) $\mathbb{Z}$

$\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{3x+1}{2} \quad | \cdot 6$
 $2(x-2) = 3(3x+1)$
 $2x - 4 = 9x + 3 \quad | -2x - 3$
 $-7 = 7x$
 $7x = -7 \quad | :7$
 $x = -1$

a) $\sigma = \mathbb{N}$
 $\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{N}$
 $x = -1 \notin \mathbb{N} \quad \mathcal{K} = \emptyset$

b) $\sigma = \mathbb{Z}$
 $\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{Z}$
 $x = -1 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \mathcal{K} = \{-1\}$

③ Řeš v $\mathbb{Z}$ (obor celých čísel)

a) $\frac{3y-1}{5} = \frac{1}{10}$ $1:10$ $\sigma = \mathbb{Z}$
 $\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{Z}$

$$2(3y-1) = 1$$

$$6y-2 = 1$$

$$6y = 3 \quad 1:6$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z} \quad \mathcal{K} = \emptyset$$

b) $2 + \frac{y-1}{2} - y = 1$ $1:2$ $\sigma = \mathbb{Z}$
 $\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{Z}$

$$4 + y - 1 - 2y = 2$$

$$-y + 3 = 2 \quad 1:3$$

$$-y = -1 \quad 1:(-1)$$

$$y = 1 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \mathcal{K} = \{1\}$$

④ Řeš v $\mathbb{R}$, proveď zkoušku

a) $2x\sqrt{3} - 7 = 0$ $\sigma = \mathbb{R}$
 $\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R}$

$$2x\sqrt{3} = 7 \quad 1:2\sqrt{3}$$

$$x = \frac{7}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{VŠHĚRNIT (oddeľ. odmocniny ke jmenov.)}$$

$$x = \frac{7}{2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot 3} \quad \text{(podle jmenovatele)}$$

$$x = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{6} \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mathcal{K} = \left\{ \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{6} \right\}$$

Zkouška:

$$L = 2 \cdot \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{6} \sqrt{3} - 7 =$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 7\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}}{6} - 7 = \frac{7 \cdot 3}{3} - 7 = 7 - 7 = 0$$

$$P = 0 \quad L = P$$

b) $x\sqrt{2} + 7 = x\sqrt{3} - 2$ $\sigma = \mathbb{R}$
 $\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R}$

$$x\sqrt{2} - x\sqrt{3} = -2 - 7$$

vynásime x

$$x(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}) = -9 \quad 1: (\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})$$

$$x = \frac{-9}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}} \quad \text{[VŠHĚRNIT]}$$

$$x = \frac{-9}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{-9(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$x = \frac{-9(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})}{2 - 3} = \frac{-9(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})}{-1}$$

$$x = 9(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mathcal{K} = \{9(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})\}$$

Zkouška:

$$L = 9(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) \cdot \sqrt{2} + 7 =$$

$$= 9\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + 7 =$$

$$= 9 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} + 9\sqrt{3} + 7 =$$

$$= 18 + 9\sqrt{3} + 7 = 25 + 9\sqrt{3}$$

$$P = 9(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) \sqrt{3} - 2 =$$

$$= 9\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) - 2 =$$

$$= 9\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2} + 9\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3} - 2 =$$

$$= 9\sqrt{6} + 27 - 2 = 25 + 9\sqrt{3}$$

$$L = P$$

c) $x\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} - x$ $\sigma = \mathbb{R}$
 $\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R}$

$$x\sqrt{2} + x = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$x(\sqrt{2} + 1) = 2\sqrt{3} \quad 1: (\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \quad \text{VŠHĚRNIT}$$

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

$$x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{2} - 1) \in \mathbb{R}$$

zk. $L = 2\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} =$

$$= 2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} - 1) - \sqrt{3} =$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} =$$

$$= 4\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$P = \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{2} - 1) =$$

$$= \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3} =$$

$$= \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$L = P$$

⑤ Řešit v $\mathbb{R}$

2b) a) $x\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} = -(\sqrt{3} - x\sqrt{2})$ $\begin{matrix} D=R \\ \emptyset=R \end{matrix}$

$$x\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} = -\sqrt{3} + x\sqrt{2}$$

$$0x = 0$$

$$(0=0)$$

PLATÍ

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R}$$

b) $5(2-x) = -5x-7$ $\begin{matrix} D=R \\ \emptyset=R \end{matrix}$

$$10-5x = -5x-7$$

$$0x = -17$$

$$(0 \neq -17)$$

NEPLATÍ

$$\mathcal{K} = \emptyset$$

c) $\frac{4x-5}{2} = x - (\frac{5}{2} - x)$ $\begin{matrix} D=R \\ \emptyset=R \end{matrix}$
odstr. natř.

$$\frac{4x-5}{2} = x - \frac{5}{2} + x$$

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

$$4x-5 = 4x-5$$

$$0x = 0$$

$$(0=0)$$

PLATÍ

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R}$$

d) $\frac{4x-5}{2} = x - (1-x)$ $\begin{matrix} D=R \\ \emptyset=R \end{matrix}$

$$\frac{4x-5}{2} = x - 1 + x$$

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

$$4x-5 = 4x-2 \quad | +5-4x$$

$$0x = 3$$

$$(0 \neq 3)$$

NEPLATÍ

$$\mathcal{K} = \emptyset$$

⑥ Řešit v $\mathbb{R}$

a) $0,83L + 32 = 160$ $\begin{matrix} D=R \\ \emptyset=R \end{matrix}$ $| -32$

$$0,83L = 128 \quad | \cdot 100$$

$$83L = 12800 \quad | : 83$$

$$L = \frac{12800}{83}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ \frac{12800}{83} \right\}$$

2b: $L = 0,83 \cdot \frac{12800}{83} + 32$

$$= \frac{0,83 \cdot 128 \cdot 100}{83} + 32$$

$$= \frac{83 \cdot 128}{83} + 32 = 128 + 32$$

$$= 160$$

$$P = 160 \quad L = P$$

b) $x\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} = 5$ $\begin{matrix} D=R \\ \emptyset=R \end{matrix}$

2b

$$x\sqrt{5} = 5 + \sqrt{5} \quad | : \sqrt{5}$$

$$x = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \text{USHER.}$$

$$x = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{(5 + \sqrt{5})\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{5\sqrt{5} + 5}{5} = \frac{5(\sqrt{5} + 1)}{5}$$

$$x = \sqrt{5} + 1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \{ \sqrt{5} + 1 \}$$

2b: $L = (1\sqrt{5} + 1)\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} =$

$$= \sqrt{5}\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} = 5$$

$$P = 5$$

$$L = P$$

c) $5 - x\sqrt{3} = 2$ $\begin{matrix} D=R \\ \emptyset=R \end{matrix}$

2b

$$-x\sqrt{3} = 2 - 5$$

$$-x\sqrt{3} = -3 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$x\sqrt{3} = 3 \quad | : \sqrt{3}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \{ \sqrt{3} \}$$

$$L = 5 - \sqrt{3}\sqrt{3} = 5 - 3 = 2$$

$$P = 2$$

$$L = P$$

④ Řešiv v R

a) $-2(x+4) - 3(x+1)^2 = x(2-3x)$ $\begin{bmatrix} O=R \\ D=R \end{bmatrix}$
 $-2x - 8 - 3(x^2 + 2x + 1) = 2x - 3x^2$
 $-2x - 8 - 3x^2 - 6x - 3 = 2x - 3x^2 \quad (1+3x^2)$
 $-8x - 11 = 2x$
 $-11 = 10x \quad | : 10$
 $x = -\frac{11}{10} \quad (-11) \in \mathbb{D} \quad \mathcal{K} = \{-\frac{11}{10}\}$

b) $6 - \frac{3-2y}{5} \cdot 2 = 4y$ $\begin{bmatrix} O=R \\ D=R \end{bmatrix}$
 $6 - 2 \cdot \frac{3-2y}{5} = 4y$
 $6 - \frac{2(3-2y)}{5} = 4y \quad | \cdot 5$
 $30 - 2(3-2y) = 20y$
 $30 - 6 + 4y = 20y \quad | -4y$
 $24 = 16y \quad | : 16$
 $y = \frac{24}{16}$
 $y = \frac{3}{2} \in \mathbb{D} \quad \mathcal{K} = \{\frac{3}{2}\}$

c) $\frac{x}{4} - \frac{5x+29}{16} = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$ $\begin{bmatrix} O=R \\ D=2 \end{bmatrix}$
 $4x - 1(5x+29) = 8x - 32$
 $4x - 5x - 29 = 8x - 32$
 $-x - 29 = 8x - 32 \quad | +x + 32$
 $3 = 9x \quad | : 9$
 $\frac{3}{9} = x$
 $x = \frac{1}{3} \in \mathbb{D} \quad \mathcal{K} = \{\frac{1}{3}\}$

d) $\frac{4-x}{2} - \left(\frac{2+7x}{8} - \frac{8-x}{6}\right) + \frac{x+2}{4} - \frac{8-x}{3} + x - 1 = 0$ $\begin{bmatrix} O=R \\ D=R \end{bmatrix}$
 $\frac{4-x}{2} - \frac{2+7x}{8} + \frac{8-x}{6} + \frac{x+2}{4} - \frac{8-x}{3} + x - 1 = 0 \quad | \cdot 24 \quad [\text{nebo nejprve uctat vyjady v krovu}]$
 $12(4-x) - 3(2+7x) + 4(8-x) + 6(x+2) - 8(8-x) + 24x - 24 = 0$
 $48 - 12x - 6 - 21x + 32 - 4x + 6x + 12 - 64 + 8x + 24x - 24 = 0$
 $x - 2 = 0$
 $x = 2 \in \mathbb{D} \quad \mathcal{K} = \{2\}$

e) $28 - 10x = 1 - \{6x - (9x+8) - 4[\frac{3}{2}x - (1-x)]\}$ $\begin{bmatrix} O=R \\ D=R \end{bmatrix}$
 $28 - 10x = 1 - \{6x - 9x - 8 - 4[\frac{3}{2}x - 1 + x]\}$
 $28 - 10x = 1 - \{-3x - 8 - 4[\frac{3}{2}x + 4 - 4x]\}$
 $28 - 10x = 1 - \{-3x - 8 - 6x + 4 - 4x\}$
 $28 - 10x = 1 - \{-13x - 4\}$
 $28 - 10x = 1 + 13x + 4$
 $28 - 10x = 5 + 13x \quad | +10x - 5$
 $23 = 23x$
 $x = 1 \in \mathbb{D} \quad \mathcal{K} = \{1\}$

POSTUPNĚ ODSTRÁŇUJEME
A UPRAVUJEME ZÁVORKY
- ZAČÍNÁME U VNITŘNÍCH
KULATÝCH, PAK HRANATÝCH,
NAKONEC SLOŽENÉ