

10. Rovnice a nerovnice s absolutními hodnotami

DEF.: ABSOLUTNÍ HODNOTA REÁLNÉHO ČÍSLA a ($a \in \mathbb{R}$) je defin. jako:

- pro $a \geq 0$ je $|a| = a$
- pro $a < 0$ je $|a| = -a$ (číslo opačné)

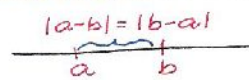
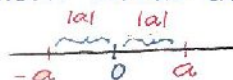
VĚTY:

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}: |a| \geq 0 \quad |a| = |-a| \quad |a \cdot b| = |a| \cdot |b| \quad \left| \frac{a}{b} \right| = \frac{|a|}{|b|} \quad (b \neq 0)$$

$$\text{U: } |3| = 3 \quad |-3| = 3 \quad | -x | = |-1 \cdot x| = 1 \cdot |x| = |x| \quad |2x| = |2| \cdot |x| = 2|x| \quad \left| \frac{2}{x} \right| = \frac{|2|}{|x|} = \frac{2}{|x|}$$

GEOMETRICKÝ VÝZNAM

Číslo $|a|$ je ROVNO VZDÁLENOSTI OBRAZU ČÍSLA a na číselné ose OD POČÁTKU (od obrazu čísla 0)



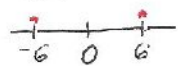
Číslo $|a-b| = |b-a|$ je ROVNO VZDÁLENOSTI OBRAZŮ ČÍSEL a, b na číselné ose

Příklady

① Řeš v $\mathbb{R}$

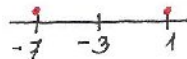
a) $|x| = 6$
[$x_0 = 0$]

Dů-
dokaz



$$\mathcal{K} = \{-6, 6\}$$

b) $|x+3| = 4$
[$x_0 = -3$]



$$\mathcal{K} = \{-7, 1\}$$

NA ZÁKLADĚ GEOM. VÝZNAMU - TYP NEZNÁMÉ V ABS. H., KOEFICIENT U NEZNÁMÉ 1

$|x| = 0$
[$x_0 = 0$]



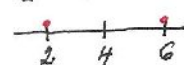
$$\mathcal{K} = \{0\}$$

HLEDÁME BODY S POŽADOVANOU VZDÁLENOSTÍ

$|4-x| = 2$

$|x-4| = 2$

[$x_0 = 4$]



$$\mathcal{K} = \{2, 6\}$$

$|x| = -2$

[$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: |x| \geq 0$]

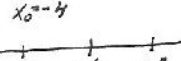
$\mathcal{K} = \emptyset$

[modul nemůže být -2]

$|x-4| = 2$

[$|(-1)(x+4)| = 2$]
[$-1|x+4| = 2$]

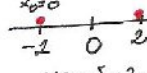
$|x+4| = 2$



$$\mathcal{K} = \{-6, -2\}$$

$|-x| = 2$

$|x| = 2$



$$\mathcal{K} = \{-2, 2\}$$

$|x-3| = -2$

[$|a| \geq 0$ pro $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$]

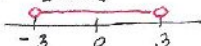
$\mathcal{K} = \emptyset$

[mod. bodů x, 3 nikdy ≥ 0 , nikdy nemůže být -2]

ZOPAKOVAT DL. 8 - ABSOLUTNÍ HODNOTA (M - ČÍSLNÉ OBORY)

② Řeš v $\mathbb{R}$

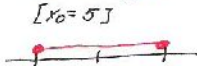
a) $|x| < 3$
[$x_0 = 0$]



$$\mathcal{K} = (-3, 3)$$

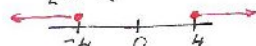
Dů-
dokaz

b) $|x-5| \leq 2$
[$x_0 = 5$]



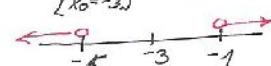
$$\mathcal{K} = [3, 7]$$

$|x| \geq 4$
[$x_0 = 0$]



$$\mathcal{K} = (-\infty, -4] \cup [4, +\infty)$$

$|x+3| > 2$
[$x_0 = -3$]



$$\mathcal{K} = (-\infty, -5) \cup (-1, +\infty)$$

$|x| > 0$
[$x_0 = 0$]



$$\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

[$\mathcal{K} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$]

$|x+1| > 0$
[$x_0 = -1$]



$$\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{R} \quad (\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: |x| \geq 0)$$

$|x| < 0$
[$x_0 = 0$]

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: |x| \geq 0$

$\mathcal{K} = \emptyset$

$|x-2| < 0$
[$x_0 = 2$]

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: |x| \geq 0$
tj. $|x-2| < 0$ nemá
řeš.

$\mathcal{K} = \emptyset$

KOEFICIENTY U NEZNÁMÉ MUSÍ BÝT 1 $\Rightarrow$ viz náš příklad
• ROZLIŠUJ ROVNICE A NEROVNICE!

③ Řešit v $\mathbb{R}$

a) $|2x-3|=1$
 $|2(x-\frac{3}{2})|=1$
 $|2||x-\frac{3}{2}|=1$
 $2|x-\frac{3}{2}|=1 \quad | : 2$
 $|x-\frac{3}{2}|=\frac{1}{2}$
 $x_0=\frac{3}{2}$

 $\mathcal{K} = \{1, 2\}$

b) $|\frac{x}{2}-3| \geq 2$
 $|\frac{1}{2}(x-6)| \geq 2$
 $\frac{1}{2}|x-6| \geq 2 \quad | \cdot 2$
 $|x-6| \geq 4$
 $x_0=6$

 $\mathcal{K} = (-\infty, 2) \cup (10, +\infty)$

NEZDE!
 $|2x-3|=1$
 $[x_0=\frac{3}{2}]$

 $\mathcal{K} = \{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \}$
 LZE!
 $|2x-3|=1 \quad | : 2$
 $|x-3|=\frac{1}{2}$
 dále viz a)

c) $|2x-1| > 3$
 $|(-1)(2x+1)| > 3$
 $-1|2x+1| > 3$
 $|2x+1| > 3$
 $|2(x+\frac{1}{2})| > 3$
 $2|x+\frac{1}{2}| > 3 \quad | : 2$
 $|x+\frac{1}{2}| > \frac{3}{2}$
 $x_0=-\frac{1}{2}$

 $\mathcal{K} = (-\infty, -\frac{5}{2}) \cup (\frac{5}{2}, +\infty)$

NEBO
 $|-2(x+\frac{1}{2})| > 3$
 $-2|x+\frac{1}{2}| > 3$
 $2|x+\frac{1}{2}| > 3 \quad | : 2$
 $|x+\frac{1}{2}| > \frac{3}{2}$
 NEZDE!
 $|-2x-1| > 3 \quad | : (-2)$
 $|x+\frac{1}{2}| < -\frac{3}{2}$

POKUD SI NEVISTE
 JISTĚ ÚPRAVOU
 $\Rightarrow$ vyfukujte písmí!
 křížem křížem!
 (viz 3a) $\rightarrow$ 4a)

④ Řešit v $\mathbb{R}$

VYUŽITÍM DEFINICE ABS. HODNOTY - VHODNÉ PRO
 SLOŽITĚJŠÍ S JEDNOU ABSOLUTNÍ HODNOTOU

a) $|2x-3|=1$
 $|a| = a$ $|a| = -a$
 1. $2x-3 \geq 0 \dots |2x-3|=2x-3 \dots 2x-3=1 \quad | +3$
 $2x \geq 3$
 $x \geq \frac{3}{2}$
 $\mathcal{D}_1 = \langle \frac{3}{2}, +\infty \rangle$
 $\mathcal{K}_1 = \{2\}$
 2. $2x-3 < 0 \dots |2x-3|=-(2x-3) \dots 3-2x=1$
 $2x < 3$
 $x < \frac{3}{2}$
 $\mathcal{D}_2 = (-\infty, \frac{3}{2})$
 $\mathcal{K}_2 = \{1\}$

$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2 = \{2\} \cup \{1\} = \{1, 2\}$

$$b) \quad 7-4x = |4x-7| \quad \sigma = \mathbb{R}, \quad \varnothing = \mathbb{R}$$

$$1. \quad 4x-7 \geq 0 \quad \dots \quad 7-4x = 4x-7$$

$$4x \geq 7$$

$$x \geq \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_1 = \left[\frac{7}{4}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\mathcal{K}_1 = \left\{\frac{7}{4}\right\}$$

$$-8x = -14$$

$$x = +\frac{14}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{7}{4} \in \mathcal{D}_1$$

$$2. \quad 4x-7 < 0 \quad \dots \quad 7-4x = -4x+7$$

$$4x < 7$$

$$x < \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_2 = (-\infty, \frac{7}{4})$$

$$0x = 0$$

$$\text{platí } (x \in \mathcal{D}_2)$$

$$\mathcal{K}_2 = \mathcal{D}_2$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2 = \left\{\frac{7}{4}\right\} \cup (-\infty, \frac{7}{4}) = (-\infty, \frac{7}{4}]$$



$$c) \quad u - |-2u| = 1$$

$$\sigma = \mathbb{R}, \quad \varnothing = \mathbb{R}$$

20

$$u - |(-2)u| = 1$$

$$u - |-2u| = 1$$

$$u - 2|u| = 1$$

$$1. \quad u \geq 0 \quad \dots \quad u - 2u = 1$$

$$\mathcal{D}_1 = (0, +\infty)$$

$$-u = 1$$

$$u = -1 \notin \mathcal{D}_1$$

$$\mathcal{K}_1 = \emptyset$$

$$2. \quad u < 0 \quad \dots \quad u - 2(-u) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{D}_2 = (-\infty, 0)$$

$$u + 2u = 1$$

$$3u = 1$$

$$u = \frac{1}{3} \notin \mathcal{D}_2$$

$$\mathcal{K}_2 = \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2 = \emptyset$$

$$d) \quad |3-x| = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

$$\sigma = \mathbb{R}, \quad \varnothing = \mathbb{R}$$

20

$$1. \quad 3-x \geq 0 \quad \dots \quad 3-x = \frac{1}{2}x + 1 \quad 1.2$$

$$-x \geq -3$$

$$x \leq 3$$

$$\mathcal{D}_1 = (-\infty, 3]$$

$$\mathcal{K}_1 = \left\{\frac{4}{3}\right\}$$

$$6-2x = x+2$$

$$4 = 3x$$

$$x = \frac{4}{3} \in \mathcal{D}_1$$

$$2. \quad 3-x < 0 \quad \dots \quad -3+x = \frac{1}{2}x + 1 \quad 1.2$$

$$-x < -3$$

$$x > 3$$

$$\mathcal{D}_2 = (3, +\infty)$$

$$\mathcal{K}_2 = \{8\}$$

$$-6+2x = x+2$$

$$x = 8 \in \mathcal{D}_2$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2 = \left\{\frac{4}{3}, 8\right\}$$

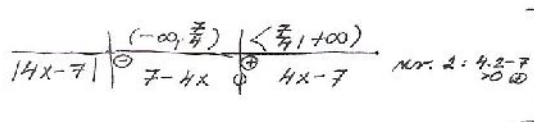
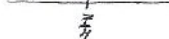
NEBO METODOU NULOVÝCH BODŮ

$$b) \quad 7-4x = |4x-7|$$

$$\text{nul. b. } 4x-7=0$$

$$4x = 7$$

$$x_0 = \frac{7}{4}$$



$$1. \quad x \in (-\infty, \frac{7}{4}) \quad \dots \quad 7-4x = 7-4x$$

$$\mathcal{D}_1 = (-\infty, \frac{7}{4})$$

$$0x = 0$$

pl.

$$\mathcal{K}_1 = \mathcal{D}_1 = (-\infty, \frac{7}{4})$$

$$2. \quad x \in (\frac{7}{4}, +\infty) \quad \dots \quad 7-4x = 4x-7$$

$$\mathcal{D}_2 = (\frac{7}{4}, +\infty)$$

$$-8x = -14$$

$$x = \frac{14}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{7}{4} \in \mathcal{D}_2$$

$$\mathcal{K}_2 = \left\{\frac{7}{4}\right\}$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2 = (-\infty, \frac{7}{4}) \cup \left\{\frac{7}{4}\right\} = (-\infty, \frac{7}{4}]$$

5. Řešit v R

a) $|x-2| + |2x-8| = 5$

[nul. b. $x-2=0$ $2x-8=0$
 $x_0=2$ $x_0=4$

3. KVN. METODA NULOVÝCH BODŮ - vhodné pro řešení absolutních hodnot (kde pro 1 abs. h.)

	D_1 $(-\infty, 2)$	D_2 $(2, 4)$	D_3 $(4, +\infty)$	
$ x-2 $	$\ominus$ $2-x$	$\oplus$ $x-2$	$\oplus$ $x-2$	vr. 5: $x-2 = 5-2 > 0 \oplus$
$ 2x-8 $	$\ominus$ $8-2x$	$\ominus$ $8-2x$	$\oplus$ $2x-8$	vr. 5: $2x-8 = 10-8 > 0 \oplus$

1. nul. body rozdělíme def. obs. D na intervaly (dítě def. obs.) tak, aby jejich počet byl jednoduší, mív. (nul. body - musí - jen v jednom intervalu)
2. sestavíme tabulku pro odlecaní abs. hodnoty: - nejprve rozhodne, v kterých intervalech je znak + nebo - hodnoty (malý + kladný, - kladný, - kladný, - kladný) [postup jako u maticové v podíl. k. v. k.] - odlecaní abs. h. $\oplus$ kladný, $\ominus$ záporný
3. v dětech def. oblastech řešíme rovnici (množinu), místo npr. a abs. h. opíšeme npr. bez abs. h. v tabulce (v řešení intervalu)

1. $x \in (-\infty, 2) \dots 2-x+8-2x=5$
 $D_1 = (-\infty, 2)$
 $10x-3x=5$
 $-3x=-5$
 $x=\frac{5}{3} \in D_1$
 $X_1 = \{\frac{5}{3}\}$

2. $x \in (2, 4) \dots x-2+8-2x=5$
 $D_2 = (2, 4)$
 $-x+6=5$
 $-x=-1$
 $x=1 \notin D_2$
 $X_2 = \emptyset$

3. $x \in (4, +\infty) \dots x-2+2x-8=5$
 $D_3 = (4, +\infty)$
 $3x-10=5$
 $3x=15$
 $x=5 \in D_3$
 $X_3 = \{5\}$

$X = X_1 \cup X_2 \cup X_3$
 $X = \{\frac{5}{3}\} \cup \emptyset \cup \{5\}$
 $X = \{\frac{5}{3}, 5\}$

b) $|x-5| - |x-1| = 4$

$D=R, D=R$

[nul. b. $x-5=0$ $x-1=0$
 $x_0=5$ $x_0=1$

	D_1 $(-\infty, 1)$	D_2 $(1, 5)$	D_3 $(5, +\infty)$	
$ x-5 $	$\ominus$	$\ominus$	$\oplus$	vr. 6: $6-5 > 0 \oplus$
$ x-1 $	$\ominus$	$\oplus$	$\oplus$	vr. 6: $6-1 > 0 \oplus$

přechodem přes nul. bod se mění u lin. dvojč. kv.

1. $x \in (-\infty, 1) \dots 5-x-(1-x)=4$
 D_1
 $5-x-1+x=4$
 $0x+4=4$
 $0x=0$ pl.
 $X_1 = D_1 = (-\infty, 1)$

2. $x \in (1, 5) \dots 5-x-(x-1)=4$
 D_2
 $5-x-x+1=4$
 $-2x+6=4$
 $-2x=-2$
 $x=1 \in D_2$
 $X_2 = \{1\}$

3. $x \in (5, +\infty) \dots x-5-(x-1)=4$
 D_3
 $x-5-x+1=4$
 $0x-4=4$
 $0x=8$ npl.
 $X_3 = \emptyset$

$X = X_1 \cup X_2 \cup X_3$
 $X = (-\infty, 1) \cup \{1\} \cup \emptyset$
 $X = (-\infty, 1]$

POZOR!

- opatrný npr. k npr. $x+3$ je $-(x+3) = -x-3$
 $x-3$ je $-(x-3) = -x+3 = 3-x$

c) $|x| + |x+1| - |x+2| = 3$

$\sigma = \mathbb{R}, \varnothing = \mathbb{R}$

mul. b. $0, -1, -2$

	$\varnothing_1 = (-\infty, -2)$	$\varnothing_2 = (-2, -1)$	$\varnothing_3 = (-1, 0)$	$\varnothing_4 = (0, +\infty)$	
$ x $	$\ominus -x$	$\ominus -x$	$\ominus -x$	$\oplus x$	nr. 1
$ x+1 $	$\ominus -x-1$	$\ominus -x-1$	$\oplus x+1$	$\oplus x+1$	nr. 1
$ x+2 $	$\ominus -x-2$	$\oplus -x-2$	$\oplus x+2$	$\oplus x+2$	nr. 1

1. $\varnothing_1 = (-\infty, -2) \dots -x + (-x-1) - (-x-2) = 3$
 $[x \in (-\infty, -2)] \quad -x - x - 1 + x + 2 = 3$

$-x + 1 = 3$
 $-x = 2$
 $x = -2 \notin \varnothing_1$

$\mathcal{K}_1 = \emptyset$

2. $\varnothing_2 = (-2, -1) \quad -x + (-x-1) - (-x-2) = 3$
 $-x - x - 1 + x + 2 = 3$

$-x + 1 = 3$
 $-x = 2$
 $x = -2 \in \varnothing_2$

$\mathcal{K}_2 = \{-2\}$

3. $\varnothing_3 = (-1, 0) \dots -x + (x+1) - (x+2) = 3$

$-x + x + 1 - x - 2 = 3$
 $-x - 1 = 3$
 $-4 = x$

$\mathcal{K}_3 = \emptyset$

$x = -4 \notin \varnothing_3$

4. $\varnothing_4 = (0, +\infty) \quad x + (x+1) - (x+2) = 3$
 $x + x + 1 - x - 2 = 3$

$x - 1 = 3$
 $x = 4 \in \varnothing_4$

$\mathcal{K}_4 = \{4\}$

$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2 \cup \mathcal{K}_3 \cup \mathcal{K}_4 = \emptyset \cup \{-2\} \cup \emptyset \cup \{4\} = \{-2, 4\}$

d) $|x-2| = |1+x|$

$\sigma = \mathbb{R}, \varnothing = \mathbb{R}$

mul. b. $2, -1$

	$\varnothing_1 = (-\infty, -1)$	$\varnothing_2 = (-1, 2)$	$\varnothing_3 = (2, +\infty)$	
$ x-2 $	$\ominus 2-x$	$\ominus 2-x$	$\oplus x-2$	nr. 3: $3-2 > 0$
$ 1+x $	$\ominus -1-x$	$\oplus 1+x$	$\oplus 1+x$	$1+3 > 0$

1. $\varnothing_1 = (-\infty, -1) \dots 2-x = -1-x$
 $[x \in (-\infty, -1)] \quad 0x = -3 \text{ nrl.}$

$\mathcal{K}_1 = \emptyset$

2. $\varnothing_2 = (-1, 2) \dots 2-x = 1+x$
 $[x \in (-1, 2)] \quad 1 = 2x$

$x = \frac{1}{2} \in \varnothing_2$

$\mathcal{K}_2 = \{\frac{1}{2}\}$

3. $\varnothing_3 = (2, +\infty) \dots x-2 = 1+x$
 $0x = 3 \text{ nrl.}$

$\mathcal{K}_3 = \emptyset$

$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2 \cup \mathcal{K}_3$

$\mathcal{K} = \emptyset \cup \{\frac{1}{2}\} \cup \emptyset$

$\mathcal{K} = \{\frac{1}{2}\}$

e) $|2x-3| - 2 = 0$ *mai pro 1 abs. b.*

mul. b. $2x-3=0$
 $x = \frac{3}{2}$

	$\varnothing_1 = (-\infty, \frac{3}{2})$	$\varnothing_2 = (\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$	
$ 2x-3 $	$\ominus 3-2x$	$\oplus 2x-3$	nr. 3: $2-2-3 > 0$

1. $x \in (-\infty, \frac{3}{2}) \dots 3-2x-2=0$
 $2x = 1$
 $x = \frac{1}{2} \notin \varnothing_1$

$\mathcal{K}_1 = \emptyset$

2. $x \in (\frac{3}{2}, +\infty) \dots 2x-3-2=0$
 $2x = 5$
 $x = \frac{5}{2} \in \varnothing_2$

$\mathcal{K}_2 = \{\frac{5}{2}\}$

$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2 = \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\}$

6) Řeš u v R

NEROVNICE A abs. hodnotami

a) $|u+3| \geq 8 - |2-3u|$

$D=R, O=R$

mul. b. $u+3=0$ $2-3u=0$
 $u_0=-3$ $-3u=-2$
 $u_0=\frac{2}{3}$

	D_1 $(-\infty, -3)$	D_2 $(-3, \frac{2}{3})$	D_3 $(\frac{2}{3}, +\infty)$	
$ u+3 $	$\ominus -u-3$	$\oplus u+3$	$\oplus u+3$	str. 1: $1+3 \oplus$
$ 2-3u $	$\oplus 2-3u$	$\oplus 2-3u$	$\ominus 3u-2$	1-3: $1 \ominus$

1. $x \in (-\infty, -3) \dots -u-3 \geq 8 - (2-3u)$

2. $x \in (-3, \frac{2}{3}) \dots u+3 \geq 8 - (2-3u)$

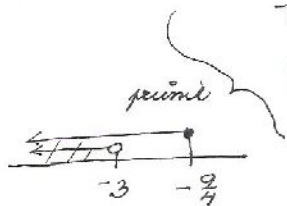
$[D_1 = (-\infty, -3)] \dots -u-3 \geq 8 - 2 + 3u$

$[D_2 = (-3, \frac{2}{3})] \dots u+3 \geq 6 + 3u$

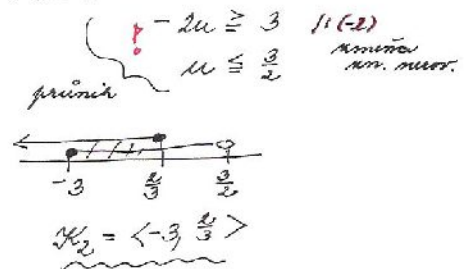
$-u-3 \geq 6 + 3u$

$-9 \geq 4u$ $| \cdot (-4) < 0$
 $4u \leq -9$

$u \leq -\frac{9}{4}$ $(-2\frac{1}{4})$



$X_1 = (-\infty, -3)$

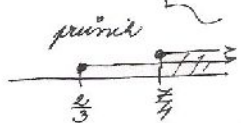


3. $x \in (\frac{2}{3}, +\infty) \dots u+3 \geq 8 - (3u-2)$

$[D_3 = (\frac{2}{3}, +\infty)] \dots u+3 \geq 8 - 3u + 2$

$4u \geq 7$

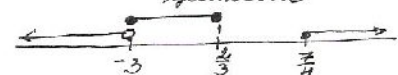
$u \geq \frac{7}{4}$ $(1\frac{3}{4})$



$X = (\frac{7}{4}, +\infty)$

$X = X_1 \cup X_2 \cup X_3$

$X = (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, \frac{2}{3}) \cup (\frac{7}{4}, +\infty)$



$X = (-\infty, \frac{2}{3}) \cup (\frac{7}{4}, +\infty)$

b) $|2x-1| + |x-2| \geq 1$

$D=R, O=R$

mul. b. $2x-1=0$ $x-2=0$
 $x_0=\frac{1}{2}$ $x_0=2$

	D_1 $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$	D_2 $(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$	D_3 $(2, +\infty)$	
$ 2x-1 $	$\ominus 1-2x$	$\oplus 2x-1$	$\oplus 2x-1$	str. 3: $2-3-1 \oplus$
$ x-2 $	$\oplus 2-x$	$\oplus 2-x$	$\ominus x-2$	3-2: $2 > 0 \oplus$

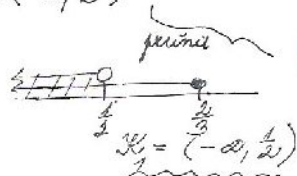
1. $D_1 = (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}) \dots 1-2x + 2-x \geq 1$

2. $D_2 = (\frac{1}{2}, 2) \dots 2x-1 + 2-x \geq 1$

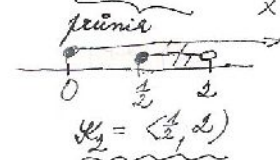
$x \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}) \dots -3x + 3 \geq 1$

$x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 2) \dots x + 1 \geq 1$

$-3x \geq -2$ $| \cdot (-1) < 0$
 $3x \leq 2$
 $x \leq \frac{2}{3}$



$X_1 = (-\infty, \frac{2}{3})$

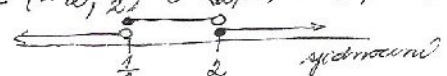


$X_2 = (\frac{1}{2}, 2)$

3. $D_3 = (2, +\infty) \dots 2x-1 + x-2 \geq 2$

$X = X_1 \cup X_2 \cup X_3$

$X = (-\infty, \frac{2}{3}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$



$X = (-\infty, +\infty) = R$

c) $|x-1| + |x| > 4$
 mul. b. $x_0 = 1 \quad x_0 = 0$

$\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{R}, \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R}$

	$(-\infty, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, +\infty)$
$ x-1 $	$\ominus$ $1-x$	$\ominus$ $1-x$	$\oplus$ $x-1$
$ x $	$\ominus$ $-x$	$\oplus$ x	$\oplus$ x

rov. 1: $2-1 > 0$

2: $2 > 0$

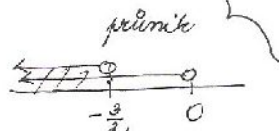
1. $x \in (-\infty, 0)$ $1-x+(-x) > 4$

$-2x+1 > 4$

$-2x > 3$

$2x < -3$

$x < -\frac{3}{2}$



$\mathcal{K}_1 = (-\infty, -\frac{3}{2})$

2. $x \in (0, 1)$ $1-x+x > 4$

$0x > 5$

nepl.

$\mathcal{K}_2 = \emptyset$

3. $x \in (1, +\infty)$ $x-1+x > 4$

$2x-1 > 4$

$2x > 5$

$x > \frac{5}{2}$



$\mathcal{K}_3 = (\frac{5}{2}, +\infty)$

$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2 \cup \mathcal{K}_3$

$\mathcal{K} = (-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}) \cup \emptyset \cup (\frac{5}{2}, +\infty)$

$\mathcal{K} = (-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}) \cup (\frac{5}{2}, +\infty)$

na příp. pomocí desek na $\mathbb{R}$

$\mathcal{K} = (-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2})'$

7) Klíč $n \in \mathbb{R}$

typ vnějšné abs. hodnoty

a) $|x+1|-3=1$ $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{R}, \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R}$

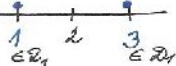
1. $x+1 \geq 0 \dots |x+1-3|=1$

$x \geq -1$

$\mathcal{D}_1 = [-1, +\infty)$

$|x-2|=1$

$x_0 = 2$



$\mathcal{K}_1 = \{1, 3\}$

2. $x+1 < 0$

$x < -1$

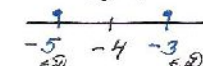
$\mathcal{D}_2 = (-\infty, -1)$

$|-x-1-3|=1$

$|-x-4|=1$

$|x+4|=1$

$x_0 = -4$



$\mathcal{K}_2 = \{-5, -3\}$

$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2$

$\mathcal{K} = \{1, 3, -5, -3\}$

2. up. SUBSTITUCE (kato metoda bude problematickejší)

$|x+1|-3=1$

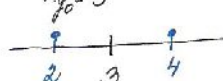
$\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{R}$

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

subst. $y = |x+1|$

$|y-3|=1$

$y_0 = 3$



$y_1 = 2$

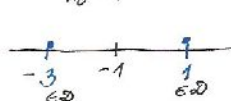
$y_2 = 4$

zpět k SUBSTITUCI ($y = |x+1|$)

$y_1 = 2$

$|x+1|=2$

$x_0 = -1$

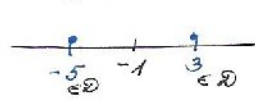


$\mathcal{K}_1 = \{-3, 1\}$

$y_2 = 4$

$|x+1|=4$

$x_0 = -1$

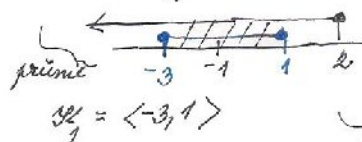


$\mathcal{K}_2 = \{-5, 3\}$

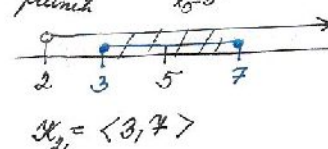
$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2 = \{1, 3, -3, -5\}$

$$b) |3-12-x| \leq 2 \quad \theta = \mathbb{R}, \varnothing = \mathbb{R}$$

1. $2-x \geq 0 \quad |3-(2-x)| \leq 2$
 $-x \geq -2 \quad |3-2+x| \leq 2$
 $x \leq 2 \quad |1+x| \leq 2$
 $\mathcal{K}_1 = (-\infty, 2]$
 $|x+1| \leq 2$
 $x_0 = -1$



2. $2-x < 0 \quad |3-(x-2)| \leq 2$
 $-x < -2 \quad |3-x+2| \leq 2$
 $x > 2 \quad |5-x| \leq 2$
 $\mathcal{K}_2 = (2, \infty)$
 $|a-b| = |b-a|$
 $|x-5| \leq 2$
 $x_0 = 5$



$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup \mathcal{K}_2 = \langle -3, 1 \rangle \cup \langle 3, 7 \rangle$

2.14.2) SUBSTITUTE

$$|3-12-x| \leq 2$$

subst. $y = 12-x$

$$|3-y| \leq 2$$

$$[y_0 = 3]$$



$$y \in \langle 1, 5 \rangle, \text{ d.g.}$$

$$1 \leq y \leq 5$$

$$1 \leq y \leq 5$$

např. k subst.

$$1 \leq |2-x| \leq 5$$

podmínky má 2 možnosti
 $1 \leq 12-x$ a $12-x \leq 5$

$$1 \leq 12-x \quad \text{a} \quad 12-x \leq 5$$

$$|a-b| = |b-a|$$

$$1 \leq |x-2|$$

$$|x-2| \geq 1$$

$$[\text{mul. b. } x_0 = 2]$$

$$|x-2| \leq 5$$

$$[\text{mul. b. } x_0 = 2]$$



průnik



$$\mathcal{K} = \langle -3, 1 \rangle \cup \langle 3, 7 \rangle$$