

7. Rovnice a nerovnice v součinném a podílovém tvaru (množí i na kvadratické a vyšších stupních)

Příklady

① Řeš v $\mathbb{R}$

ROVNICE

a) $(4x^2 + 17x + 4)(2x^2 - 3x + 4) = 0$

$D = \mathbb{R}$

součinný tvar

$a \cdot b = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 0 \vee b = 0$

$4x^2 + 17x + 4 = 0$

$(a=4, b=17, c=4)$

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

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-17 \pm \sqrt{17^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 4}$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-17 \pm \sqrt{289 - 64}}{8} = \frac{-17 \pm \sqrt{225}}{8}$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-17 \pm 15}{8} = \left\{ \frac{-17+15}{8} = -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{-17-15}{8} = -4 \right\}$

$2x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0$

$(a=2, b=-3, c=4)$

$x_{3,4} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$x_{3,4} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}}{4}$

$x_{3,4} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 32}}{4}, D < 0$

není řešení

$\mathcal{X} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{4}, -4 \right\}$

b) $\frac{3x^2 + 2x - 1}{(1 - 3x)(x^2 + x + 1)} = 0$

1. $(1 - 3x)(x^2 + x + 1)$

podílový tvar

$\frac{a}{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0$

učení D: $1 - 3x \neq 0$
 $x \neq \frac{1}{3}$

$x^2 + x + 1 \neq 0$
 $(a=1, b=1, c=1)$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2}, D < 0$ není řeš.

$3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$

$(a=3, b=2, c=-1)$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{6} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{6} = \left\{ \frac{-2+4}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \notin D, \frac{-2-4}{6} = -\frac{2}{3} = -1 \in D \right\}$

$D = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \right\}$

$\mathcal{X} = \left\{ -1 \right\}$

c) $\frac{u^2 + 1}{u} + \frac{2u^2 - 2}{u^2} = 2u$

1. $\frac{u^2}{u}$ (odstr. zlomek)

$D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$[u \neq 0]$

(1. xp.)

$u(u^2 + 1) + 2u^2 - 2 = 2u^3$

$u^3 + u + 2u^2 - 2 = 2u^3$

$-u^3 + 2u^2 + u - 2 = 0$ 1. (-1)

$u^3 - 2u^2 - u + 2 = 0$

KVADRAT. RCE (posky. vyřeš.)

$u^2(u - 2) - 1(u - 2) = 0$

$(u - 2)(u^2 - 1) = 0$

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

$u - 2 = 0 \quad u - 1 = 0 \quad u + 1 = 0$
 $u_1 = 2 \in D \quad u_2 = 1 \in D \quad u_3 = -1 \in D$

$\mathcal{X} = \left\{ -1, 1, 2 \right\}$

(2. xp.)

na 4. stup. prv.

$\frac{u(u^2 + 1) + 2u^2 - 2 - 2u^3}{u^2} = 0$ $\frac{a}{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0$

$u(u^2 + 1) + 2u^2 - 2 - 2u^3 = 0$ (viz 1. xp.)

Neu i druhého malého a větší - viz 1. xp. řešení

1. ano $(u - 1)(u^2 + pu + q) = 0$

uv. p, q - dělení, nebo pomocné vztahy

$(u - 1)(u^2 - u - 2) = 0$

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

② Řešit v $\mathbb{R}$

a) $(x^3 + 3x - 1)(5x^2 + 6) = 0 \quad \mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R}$

$x^3 + 3x - 1 = 0$

$(a=1, b=3, c=-1)$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2}$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2} \in \mathbb{D}$

$\frac{-3 - \sqrt{13}}{2} \in \mathbb{D}$

$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ \frac{-3 + \sqrt{13}}{2}, \frac{-3 - \sqrt{13}}{2} \right\}$

$5x^2 + 6 = 0$

$5x^2 = -6$

neexistuje
nemá řešení

b) $(y^2 - 4y + 6)(-y^2 + 4y - 4) = 0 \quad \mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R}$

$y^2 - 4y + 6 = 0$

$(y-6)(y-1) = 0$

$y_1 = 6 \in \mathbb{D} \quad y_2 = 1 \in \mathbb{D}$

$-y^2 + 4y - 4 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$

$y^2 - 4y + 4 = 0$

$(y-2)^2 = 0$

$y_3 = 2 \in \mathbb{D}$

$\mathcal{K} = \{1, 2, 6\}$

③ Řešit v $\mathbb{R}$

a) $\frac{(2x^2 + 5x + 3)(3x + 2)}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = 0 \quad | \cdot (x^2 + 2x + 1) \quad \mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$

$(2x^2 + 5x + 3)(3x + 2) = 0$

$2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$

$(a=2, b=5, c=3)$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}}{4}$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{4} = \left\{ \frac{-5+1}{4} = -\frac{4}{4} = -1 \notin \mathbb{D}, \frac{-5-1}{4} = -\frac{6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2} \in \mathbb{D} \right\}$

$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{4}{3} \right\}$

$3x + 2 = 0$

$3x = -2$

$x = -\frac{2}{3} \in \mathbb{D}$

$\left[\begin{array}{l} x^2 + 2x + 1 \neq 0 \\ (x+1)^2 \neq 0 \\ x \neq -1 \end{array} \right]$

b) $\frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{x^2 - 9} = 0 \quad \mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R} - \{3, -3\}$

neexistuje

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

$(a=1, b=2, c=3)$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2}$

neexistuje

$\mathcal{K} = \emptyset$

$\left[\begin{array}{l} x^2 - 9 \neq 0 \\ (x-3)(x+3) \neq 0 \end{array} \right]$

④ Řešit v $\mathbb{R}$

a) $\frac{\sqrt{2}u}{2u - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2u}{\sqrt{2}u - 3} \quad | \cdot (2u - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}u - 3)$

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

$2u^2 - 3\sqrt{2}u = 4u^2 - 2\sqrt{2}u$

$0 = 2u^2 + \sqrt{2}u$

$u(2u + \sqrt{2}) = 0$

$u_1 = 0 \in \mathbb{D}$

$2u + \sqrt{2} = 0$

$2u = -\sqrt{2}$

$u = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \in \mathbb{D}$

$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ 0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\}$

$\left[\begin{array}{l} 2u - \sqrt{2} \neq 0 \\ 2u \neq \sqrt{2} \\ u \neq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sqrt{2}u - 3 \neq 0 \\ \sqrt{2}u \neq 3 \\ u \neq \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ u \neq \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right]$

$\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\}$

KDYBY
 $(u-1)^2 > 0$
 $y > 0$
 ↳ into
 mul. b. 1 degree.

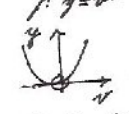
$$\begin{array}{r} + \quad 0 \quad + \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$K = R - \{1\}$$

c) $v^2(v^2+1) > 0$ |: (v^2+1) [l.k., $v \neq 0$ a > 0] $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$
 20 nikdy (protože $v^2 \geq 0$ pro $\forall v \in \mathbb{R}$, a vždy $v^2+1 > 0$)

1. up. $v^2 > 0$
 $[v^2 > 0 \text{ pro } \forall v \in \mathbb{R} \text{ mimo } v=0]$
 $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

2. up. nul.b. $v=0$ dvojnásob.
 $\frac{+}{0} \frac{+}{0}$ pr. 1: $v^2 > 0$
 $\mathcal{K} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty) = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

3. up. graficky
 $v^2 > 0$
 $|v| > 0$

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

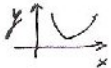
4. up. s vyzk. abs. k.
 $v^2 > 0$ $\forall v$
 $|v| > 0$
 $[\text{nul.b. } v=0] \frac{+}{0}$
 hl. b. hl. mají nul. 0
 bod nul. b. křídla nul. 0 $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

d) $(3-2x)(5+2x-3x^2) < 0$
 20' $(3-2x)(-1)(3x^2-2x-5) < 0$ | (-1)
 $(3-2x)(3x^2-2x-5) > 0$

[nul.b. $3-2x=0$ $3x^2-2x-5=0$
 $3=2x$ | 2 $(a=3, b=-2, c=-5)$
 $x = \frac{3}{2}$ $x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{64}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm 8}{6} = \left\langle \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3}, -\frac{6}{6} = -1 \right\rangle$]

$(3-2x) \cdot 3(x-\frac{5}{3})(x+1) < 0$ | :3
 $(3-2x)(x-\frac{5}{3})(x+1) < 0$ [pokud má přirodky nul.b. $\frac{3}{2}=1,5$ $\frac{5}{3}=1,6$]
 $\frac{+}{-1} \frac{-}{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{+}{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{-}{+}$ pr. 2: $(3-2 \cdot 2)(2-\frac{5}{3})(2+1) > 0$
 $\ominus \cdot \ominus \cdot \oplus = \oplus$
 $\mathcal{K} = (-1, \frac{3}{2}) \cup (\frac{5}{3}, +\infty)$

e) $(\frac{1}{2}x-3)(4x^2+3x+1) \geq 0$

20' [nul.b. $\frac{1}{2}x-3=0$ | 2 $4x^2+3x+1$
 $x-6=0$ $(a=4, b=3, c=1)$
 $x_0=6$ $x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-4 \cdot 4 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 4}$, $D < 0$ nul.b. v $\mathbb{R}$ nerozliší
 $\Rightarrow$ pro $a=4 > 0 \dots 4x^2+3x+1 > 0$ ]

$(\frac{1}{2}x-3)(4x^2+3x+1) \geq 0$ |: $(4x^2+3x+1)$
 $(\frac{1}{2}x-3) \geq 0$ l.k., $\neq 0$ a > 0 , nemění znam. neov.
 $x-6 \geq 0$
 $x \geq 6$
 $\mathcal{K} = \langle 6, +\infty \rangle$

 pokud $D < 0$ a koef. $a > 0$
 $\Rightarrow$ l.k. téměř nýbrž nikdy
 dělá

⑥ řídí v R

$$a) \frac{(x^2 - 4x + 5)(1 - x)}{x^2 - 4x + 1} \geq 0$$

PODÍLOVÝ TVAR $\frac{a}{b} > 0$ $\frac{a}{b} < 0$

[kontrola hr. projektny]

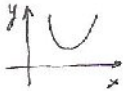
$$x^2 - 4x + 5$$

$$(a=1, b=-4, c=5)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1.5}}{2}, \quad D < 0$$

milke v R rozložil

- also $a=1 > 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{x^2 - 4x + 5}_{\geq 0} > 0$ also $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$



$$x^2 - 4x + 1$$

(a=1, b=-4, c=1)

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2}$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2(2 \pm \sqrt{3})}{2} = \begin{cases} 2 + \sqrt{3} \\ 2 - \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(x^2 - 4x + 5)(1 - x)}{(x - (2 + \sqrt{3}))(x - (2 - \sqrt{3}))} \geq 0$$

$$f: (x^2 - 4x + 5) \quad D = \mathbb{R} - \{2 + \sqrt{3}, 2 - \sqrt{3}\}$$

$$\frac{1-x}{(x-(2+\sqrt{3}))(x-(2-\sqrt{3}))} \geq 0$$

$$\left[\frac{\frac{1-x}{x-2+\sqrt{3}}}{(x-2+\sqrt{3})(x-2+\sqrt{3})} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{mul. body} \right]$$

mul. b. $1-x=0$ $x-(2+\sqrt{3})=0$ $x-(2-\sqrt{3})=0$
 $x=1$ $x=2+\sqrt{3}$ $x=2-\sqrt{3}$
 $\quad\quad\quad \div 2+114$ $\quad\quad\quad \div 2-114$

$(+)$ $\frac{-}{2-\sqrt{3}}$ $-$ $\bullet$ 1 $(+)$ $\frac{-}{2+\sqrt{3}}$ $-$

POZOR NA PORADY

$$\text{Ans. 4: } \frac{1-4}{(4-2-\sqrt{3})(4-2+\sqrt{3})} \cdot \frac{0}{0 \cdot 0} = 0$$

$$\underline{K = (-\infty, 2-\sqrt{3}) \cup (1, 2+\sqrt{3})}$$

řádná normost =>
PROZKUMAT NUL. BODY

$$b) \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{x}{x-1} > 1$$

! CHYBAK - PŘEVÉST NA ANULOVANÝ TVAR !

$$\frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{x}{x-1} - 1 > 0 \quad \text{NA SPOLEČNÝ JMNENOVATEL}$$

$$\frac{x(x-1) + x(x+1) - 1(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} > 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - x + x^2 + x - (x^2 - 1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} > 0$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - x^2 + 1}{(x+1)(x-1)} > 0$$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)(x-1)} > 0 \quad \text{! : } (x^2+1) \text{ nu } (y \neq 0 \text{ a v\u0103l m\u00e9o})$$

mul. b. $x^2 + 1 = 0$ $x + 1 = 0$ $x - 1 = 0$
 $x^2 = -1$ $x = -1$ $x = 1$
 monom. 'ris'.
 $\Rightarrow$ mul. b. null.
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: x^2 + 1 > 0$, 4j. ④ lru dűbűl ($x^2 + 1$)

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)} > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} (+) & 9 & - & 9 & (+) & & \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & \\ & -1 & & 1 & & & \end{array} \quad \text{row 2: } \frac{1}{(2+1)(2-1)} (+)$$

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

(2. xpv) $\frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)} > 0$

[$\text{c}^{\text{itabil}} \oplus \Rightarrow \text{aly cely' stomel} \oplus,$
 $\text{mest' lyf jimenov. lali' } \oplus$]

$$(x+1)(x-1) > 0$$

 $\mathcal{H}' = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

c) $\frac{x-1}{x^2} < 3$!ANULOVAT

$\frac{x-1-3x^2}{x^2} < 0$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$\frac{-3x^2+x-1}{x^2} < 0$ i. (-1)

$\frac{3x^2-x+1}{x^2} > 0$ *ANULOVAT*

[mul. b. $3x^2-x+1=0$ $x^2=0$
($a=3, b=-1, c=1$) $x=0$ dvojčíslo.
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 3}, D < 0$
mul. b. není; mul. v $\mathbb{R}$ rozložit
 $a=3 > 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2-x+1 > 0$ (než graf)
 $\Rightarrow$ řešením lze n. n. dělit]

1. NPV $\frac{1}{x^2} > 0$ $\frac{1}{x^2} > 0$ $\frac{+}{-} = +$
 $\frac{+}{0} \rightarrow$ dvojčíslo. $\frac{1}{x^2} > 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 > 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

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

e) $\frac{2}{x+1} - 4 \leq \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{2}{x+1} - 4 - \frac{1}{x} \leq 0$
 $\frac{2x - 4x(x+1) - 1(x+1)}{x(x+1)} \leq 0$

$\frac{2x - 4x^2 - 4x - x - 1}{x(x+1)} \leq 0$

$\frac{-4x^2 - 3x - 1}{x(x+1)} \leq 0$ i. (-1) *ANULOVAT*

$\frac{4x^2 + 3x + 1}{x(x+1)} \geq 0$

[mul. b. $4x^2 + 3x + 1$ ($a=4, b=3, c=1$)
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-4 \cdot 4 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 4}, D < 0$
nemá mul. b., mul. v $\mathbb{R}$ rozložit
 $a=4 > 0 \Rightarrow 4x^2 + 3x + 1 > 0$ pro $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Rightarrow$ lze přímo řešit rovnici n. n. dělit]

1. NPV $\frac{1}{x(x+1)} \geq 0$
[mul. b. $0, -1$]
 $\frac{+}{-1} - \frac{+}{0} \rightarrow$ nr. 1: $\frac{1}{x(x+1)} > 0$
 $\mathcal{K} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)$

2. NPV $\frac{1}{x(x+1)} \geq 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x(x+1) > 0$ (l. m. n. n. $x=0$)
[mul. b. $0, -1$]
 $\frac{+}{-1} - \frac{+}{0}$

d) $\frac{y}{3} - \frac{4}{y} \leq \frac{4}{3}$ ANULOVAT $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$\frac{y}{3} - \frac{4}{y} - \frac{4}{3} \leq 0$ spol. jmen.

$\frac{y^2 - 12 - 4y}{3y} \leq 0$ upraveno k. r. dělením

$\frac{y^2 - 4y - 12}{3y} \leq 0$

$\frac{(y-6)(y+2)}{3y} \leq 0$

[mul. b. $6, -2, 0$]

$\frac{-}{-2} + \frac{+}{0} + \frac{+}{6} \rightarrow$ nr. 7 $\frac{(7-6)(7+2)}{3 \cdot 7} > 0$

$\mathcal{K} = (-\infty, -2) \cup (0, 6)$

f) $\frac{1}{x} \geq x$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ ANULOVAT

$\frac{1}{x} - x \geq 0$

$\frac{1-x^2}{x} \geq 0$

$\frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{x} \geq 0$

[mul. b. $1, -1, 0$]

$\frac{+}{-1} - \frac{+}{0} - \frac{+}{1} \rightarrow$ nr. 1: $\frac{(1-2)(1+2)}{2} < 0$

$\mathcal{K} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$

g) $\frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x^2 + 6x + 8} \leq 0$ $D = \mathbb{R} - \{-4, -2\}$

$\frac{(x-4)(x+2)}{(x+4)(x+2)} \leq 0$

1. NPV [mul. b. $4, -4, -2$ *ANULOVAT*]

$\frac{+}{-4} - \frac{+}{-2} - \frac{+}{4} \rightarrow$ dvojčíslo (nemáme n. n. dělit)

$\mathcal{K} = (-4, -2) \cup (-2, 4)$

2. NPV $\frac{(x-4)(x+2)}{(x+4)(x+2)} \leq 0$ $\rightarrow$ řádek = 1, *ANULOVAT* *ANULOVAT* *ANULOVAT*

$\frac{x-4}{x+4} \leq 0$ ALE $D = \mathbb{R} - \{-4, -2\}$ *5. KRÁČENÍ*

$\frac{+}{-4} - \frac{+}{4} \rightarrow$ nr. 5: $\frac{5-4}{5+4}$

$\mathcal{K} = (-4, 4) \cap D$

$\mathcal{K} = (-4, 4) - \{-4, -2\}$

$\mathcal{K} = (-4, -2) \cup (-2, 4)$