

úlohy 2 - řešení

① $4 \cdot (x+1) = 3 \cdot (x+2)$ $z.k.: L = 4 \cdot (x+1) \quad P = 3 \cdot (x+2)$
 $4x+4 = 3x+6$ $L = 4 \cdot (2+1) \quad P = 3 \cdot (2+2)$
 $4x-3x = 6-4$ $L = 4 \cdot 3 \quad P = 3 \cdot 4$
 $x = 2$ $L = 12 \quad P = 12$
 $L = P$

② $\frac{a}{7} + \frac{a}{2} = 9 \mid \cdot 14$ $z.k.: L = \frac{a}{7} + \frac{a}{2} \quad P = 9$
 $2a + 7a = 126$ $L = \frac{14}{7} + \frac{14}{2}$
 $9a = 126$ $L = 2+7$
 $a = 126:9$ $L = 9 \quad P = 9$
 $a = 14$

③ $\frac{2r}{3} + 5 = \frac{3r}{2} \mid \cdot 6$ $z.k.: L = \frac{2r}{3} + 5 \quad P = \frac{3r}{2}$
 $4r + 30 = 9r$ $L = \frac{2 \cdot 6}{3} + 5 \quad P = \frac{3 \cdot 6}{2}$
 $30 = 9r - 4r$ $L = \frac{12}{3} + 5 \quad P = \frac{18}{2}$
 $30 = 5r$ $L = 4+5 \quad P = 9$
 $6 = r$ $L = 9 \quad P = 9$
 $L = P$

④ $\frac{m-1}{3} + \frac{m+1}{2} = 6 \mid \cdot 6$ $z.k.: L = \frac{m-1}{3} + \frac{m+1}{2} \quad P = 6$
 $2(m-1) + 3(m+1) = 36$ $L = \frac{7-1}{3} + \frac{7+1}{2}$
 $2m-2 + 3m+3 = 36$ $L = \frac{6}{3} + \frac{8}{2}$
 $5m+1 = 36$ $L = 2+4$
 $5m = 36-1$ $L = 6 \quad P = 6$
 $5m = 35$ $L = 6$
 $m = 7$