

ROVNICE A MNOHOČLENY - Úkol 1

Řešení

① $\frac{2A+1}{3} = A-1 \quad | \cdot 3$ zk: $L = \frac{2A+1}{3}$ $P = A-1$
 $2A+1 = 3A-3$ $L = \frac{8+1}{3}$ $P = 4-1$
 $1+3 = 3A-2A$ $L = \frac{9}{3}$ $P = 3$
 $4 = A$ $L = 3$ $L = P$

② a) $(x+4) \cdot (x+5) = x^2 + 4x + 5x + 20 = x^2 + 9x + 20$
 b) $(a+7) \cdot (a+2) = a^2 + 7a + 2a + 14 = a^2 + 9a + 14$
 c) $(k+10) \cdot (k+3) = k^2 + 3k + 10k + 30 = k^2 + 13k + 30$
 d) $(m+8) \cdot (m+9) = m^2 + 9m + 8m + 72 = m^2 + 17m + 72$
 e) $(y-1) \cdot (y+4) = y^2 + 4y - y - 4 = y^2 + 3y - 4$
 * f) $(2u+5) \cdot (u+2) = 2u^2 + 4u + 5u + 10 = 2u^2 + 9u + 10$
 * g) $(x-6) \cdot (x-1) = x^2 - x - 6x + 6 = x^2 - 7x + 6$

* ③ $2z - (z-1) = 3z + 4$ $L = 2z - (z-1)$ $P = 3z + 4$
 $2z - z + 1 = 3z + 4$ $L = -3 - (-1,5-1)$ $P = 3 \cdot (-1,5) + 4$
 $z + 1 = 3z + 4$ $L = -3 + 2,5$ $P = -4,5 + 4$
 $1 - 4 = 3z - z$ $L = -0,5$ $P = -0,5$
 $-3 = 2z$ $L = P$
 $-3 : 2 = z$
 $-1,5 = z$