

LINEÁRNÍ ROVNICE

$$7x - (x - 9) = 3(2x + 3)$$

Řešení: 
$$7x - (x - 9) = 3(2x + 3)$$

$$7x - x + 9 = 6x + 9$$

$$6x + 9 = 6x + 9$$

$$6x - 6x = 9 - 9$$

$$0 \cdot x = 0$$

(poznámka: 
$$\boxed{a \cdot x = b}$$
)

ZK: Dosadím například za  $x$  dvojku, je jedno co dosadím, protože by to mělo mít nekonečně mnoho řešení.

$$L_{(2)} = 7 \cdot 2 - (2 - 9) = 14 - (-7) = 21$$

$$P_{(2)} = 3(2 \cdot 2 + 3) = 3(4 + 3) = 3 \cdot 7 = 21$$

$$a = 0 \wedge b = 0$$
  $\rightarrow$  při výpočtu toho (který rodek) psát nemusíme.

$$L_{(2)} = P_{(2)} \Rightarrow K \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

má nekonečně mnoho řešení

Poznámka: Za výsledek rovnice se musí napsat to co je  $K$ , tedy kořen rovnice.

$$\underline{x - 4[x - 2(x + 6)] = 5x + 3}$$

Řeším:  $x - 4[x - 2(x + 6)] = 5x + 3$

$$x - 4(x - 2x - 12) = 5x + 3$$

$$x - 4x + 8x + 48 = 5x + 3$$

$$5x + 48 = 5x + 3 \quad | -5x \quad -48$$

$$5x - 5x = 3 - 48$$

$$\underline{0 \cdot x = -45}$$

$$a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0$$

rovnice nemá řešení

$$\underline{\underline{K = \emptyset}}$$

$$\underline{2x + 3(x - 7) = 5x + 14}$$

$$2x + 3x - 21 = 5x + 14$$

$$5x - 21 = 5x + 14 \quad | -14$$

$$5x - 21 - 14 = 5x \quad | -5x$$

$$-35 = 5x - 5x$$

$$5x - 5x = 35$$

$$\underline{0 \cdot x = 35}$$

$$a = 0 \wedge b \neq 0$$

rovnice nemá řešení

$$\underline{\underline{K = \emptyset}}$$



$$\underline{1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2 - x} - \frac{1}{x - 1}}$$

řešit v  $\mathbb{R}$ . (reálná čísla)

podmínky:

$$\begin{array}{l} x \neq 0 \\ x - 1 \neq 0 \\ \underline{x \neq 1} \end{array}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2 - x} - \frac{1}{x - 1}$$

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

$$x^2 - x - (x-1) = 1 - x$$

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

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 1 - x \quad | +x$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 = 1 \quad | -1$$

$$x^2 - x = 0$$

$$x(x-1) = 0 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\underline{x=0} \quad \vee \quad x-1=0 \\ \text{nebo} \quad \underline{x=1}$$

Vzhledem k podmínkám  $x \in \emptyset$

$$\underline{K = \emptyset}$$

rovnice nemá řešení

$$\underline{8 \cdot (3x - 5) - 5(2x - 8) = 20 + 4x}$$

$$24x - 40 - 10x + 40 = 20 + 4x$$

$$14x = 20 + 4x \quad | -4x$$

$$10x = 20 \quad | :10$$

$$\underline{x = 2}$$

ZK:

$$P:(2) = 20 + 4 \cdot 2 = 28$$

$$L:(2) = 8(3 \cdot 2 - 5) - 5(2 \cdot 2 - 8) = 8 + 20 = 28$$

$$a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0$$

$$L_{(2)} = P_{(2)} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{K = \{2\}}}$$

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$$\underline{x(x - 2) = x^2 - 8}$$

$$x^2 - 2x = x^2 - 8 \quad | -x^2$$

$$-2x = -8 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$2x = 8 \quad | :2$$

$$\underline{x = 4}$$

ZK:

$$L_{(4)} = 4 \cdot (4 - 2) = 8$$

$$P_{(4)} = 4^2 - 8 = 8$$

$$a \neq 0, b \neq 0$$

$$L_{(4)} = P_{(4)} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{K = \{4\}}}$$

① Řešte lineární rovnici v  $\mathbb{R}$  a proveďte zkoušku:

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} \left( 3x - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left( 4x - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{4} (6x - 5) - \frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \quad | \cdot 36$$

$$18 \cdot 3x - 9 \cdot 1 - 12 \cdot 4x + 4 \cdot 1 = 18 \cdot 3x - 9 \cdot 5 - 12 \cdot 2$$

$$54x - 9 - 48x + 4 = 54x - 45 - 24$$

$$6x - 5 = 54x - 69 \quad | -54x$$

$$-48x - 5 = -69 \quad | +5$$

$$-48x = -64 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$48x = 64 \quad | : 48$$

$$x = \frac{64}{48} = \frac{16}{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3}}}$$

ZK:

$$L_{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left( 4 \cdot \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{12}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{16}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{24-3}{6} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{16-1}{3} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{21}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{15}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{21}{12} - \frac{15}{9} =$$

$$= \frac{7}{4} - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{21-20}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)} &= \frac{1}{4} \left(6 \cdot \frac{4}{3} - 5\right) - \frac{2}{3} = \\&= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{24}{3} - \frac{5}{1}\right) - \frac{2}{3} = \\&= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3 - \frac{2}{3} = \\&= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} = \\&= \frac{9-8}{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{12}}}\end{aligned}$$

$a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0$

$$L_{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)} = P_{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{K = \left\{\frac{4}{3}\right\}}}$$

② ŘEŠTE LINEÁRNÍ ROVNICI v R:

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{3}{2}x - 1} + \frac{\frac{5}{3}x - \frac{4}{3}}{x - \frac{2}{3}} = 2$$

$$\frac{\frac{2x-1}{3}}{\frac{3x-2}{2}} + \frac{\frac{5x-4}{3}}{\frac{3x-2}{3}} = 2$$

$$\frac{2x-1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3x-2} + \frac{5x-4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{3x-2} = 2$$

$$\frac{4x-2}{9x-6} + \frac{15x-12}{9x-6} = 2$$

$$\frac{4x-2+15x-12}{9x-6} = 2$$

$$\frac{19x-14}{9x-6} = 2 \quad | \cdot (9x-6)$$

$$19x-14 = 2(9x-6)$$

$$19x-14 = 18x-12 \quad | -18x + 14$$

$$x = 2$$

$$a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{K = \{2\}}}$$



# KVADRATICKÁ ROVNICE

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\underline{(x-6)^2 + (x-8)^2 = 100}$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 36 + x^2 - 16x + 64 = 100$$

$$2x^2 - 28x + 100 = 100 \quad | -100$$

$$2x^2 - 28x = 0$$

$$x(2x - 28) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$2x_2 - 28 = 0 \quad | +28$$

$$2x_2 = 28 \quad | :2$$

$$x_2 = 14$$

$$\underline{\underline{K = \{0, 14\}}}$$

I  $a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge c = 0$  ("c v tom řádku není"<sup>m</sup>)  
proto je roven nule

$$\underline{(x-2)^2 + (x-9)^2 = (x-11)^2}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + x^2 - 18x + 81 = x^2 - 22x + 121$$

$$2x^2 - 22x + 85 = x^2 - 22x + 121 \quad | -x^2$$

$$x^2 - 22x + 85 = -22x + 121 \quad | +22x$$

$$x^2 + 85 = 121 \quad | -121$$

$$x^2 + 85 - 121 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 36 = 0 \quad | +36$$

$$x^2 = 36$$

$$x = \sqrt{36}$$

$$x = \pm 6$$

$$x_1 = 6 \wedge x_2 = -6$$

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

$$\text{II} \quad a \neq 0 \wedge b = 0 \wedge c \neq 0$$

↑  
("b-v som räkna seni")

$$\underline{3x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0}$$



$$\text{III } a \neq 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0$$

$$\text{Formula: } D = b^2 - 4ac$$

↑  
DISKRIMINANT

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 3}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{16}}{6}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{8 \pm 4}{6} \begin{cases} 2 & = x_1 \\ \frac{2}{3} & = x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\underline{K = \left\{ \frac{2}{3}, 2 \right\}}} \quad \underline{\underline{K = \left\{ 2, \frac{2}{3} \right\}}}$$

$$\underline{x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 9}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm 0}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 3 \end{cases}$$

$$D=0 \quad x_1 = x_2 \quad \underline{\underline{K = \{3, 3\}}}$$

$$\underline{x^2 - 10x + 28 = 0}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 28}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{2}$$

DISKRIMINANT  
JE ZÁPORNÝ

nená řešení

Řešte kvadratickou rovnici v  $\mathbb{R}$  a proveďte  
zkoušku:

$$\frac{2x+1}{x+3} - \frac{x-1}{x^2-9} = \frac{x+3}{3-x} - \frac{4+x}{3+x}$$

$$\frac{2x+1}{x+3} - \frac{x-1}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{(x+3)(3+x) - (4+x)(3-x)}{(3-x)(3+x)}$$

$$\frac{(2x+1)(x-3) - (x-1)}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{3x + x^2 + 9 + 3x - (12 - 4x + 3x - x^2)}{9 - x^2}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 6x + x - 3 - x + 1}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{3x + x^2 + 9 + 3x - 12 + 4x - 3x + x^2}{9 - x^2}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 6x - 2}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{2x^2 + 7x - 3}{9 - x^2}$$

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

$$2x^2 - 6x - 2 = -2x^2 - 7x + 3 \quad | + 2x^2$$

$$4x^2 - 6x - 2 = -7x + 3 \quad | + 7x - 3$$

$$4x^2 + x - 5 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow D = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (-5) = 1 + 80 = 81$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{81}}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{-1 \pm 9}{8} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{5}{4} \end{cases}$$

ZK:

$$L_{(1)} = \frac{2+1}{4} - \frac{0}{-8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P_{(1)} = \frac{1+3}{3-1} - \frac{4+1}{3+1} = \frac{4}{2} - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{8-5}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{(-\frac{5}{4})} &= \frac{2 \cdot (-\frac{5}{4}) + 1}{(-\frac{5}{4}) + 3} - \frac{(-\frac{5}{4}) - 1}{(-\frac{5}{4})^2 - 9} = \frac{-\frac{10}{4} + 1}{-\frac{5}{4} + 3} - \frac{-\frac{5}{4} - 1}{\frac{25}{16} - \frac{9}{1}} = \\ &= \frac{-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{1}}{-\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{1}} - \frac{\frac{-5-4}{4}}{\frac{25-144}{16}} = \frac{-\frac{5+2}{2}}{\frac{-5+12}{4}} - \frac{-\frac{9}{4}}{-\frac{119}{16}} = \\ &= \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{7}{4}} - \frac{-\frac{9}{4}}{-\frac{119}{16}} = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{7} - \left[ -\frac{9}{4} \cdot \left( \frac{16}{119} \right) \right] = \\ &= -\frac{6}{7} - \frac{36}{119} = \frac{-102-36}{119} = -\frac{138}{119} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{(-\frac{5}{4})} &= \frac{-\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{1}}{\frac{3}{1} - (-\frac{5}{4})} - \frac{\frac{4}{1} + (-\frac{5}{4})}{\frac{3}{1} + (-\frac{5}{4})} = \frac{\frac{-5+12}{4}}{\frac{12+5}{4}} - \frac{\frac{16-5}{4}}{\frac{12-5}{4}} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{7}{4}}{\frac{17}{4}} - \frac{\frac{11}{4}}{\frac{7}{4}} = \frac{7}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{17} - \frac{11}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{7} = \\ &= \frac{7}{17} - \frac{11}{7} = \frac{49-187}{119} = -\frac{138}{119} \end{aligned}$$

$$L_{(1)} = P_{(1)} \wedge L_{(-\frac{5}{4})} = P_{(-\frac{5}{4})} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{K = \left\{ 1, -\frac{5}{4} \right\}}}$$

# ŘEŠTE KVADRATICKOU ROVNICI

$$\frac{5}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x-3} - \frac{7}{x-1} = 0$$

$$\frac{5(x-3)(x-1) + 3(x-2)(x-1) - 7(x-3)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-3)(x-1)} = 0 \quad | \cdot (x-2)(x-3)(x-1)$$

$$5(x^2 - x - 3x + 3) + 3(x^2 - x - 2x + 2) - 7(x^2 - 2x - 3x + 6) = 0$$

$$5(x^2 - 4x + 3) + 3(x^2 - 3x + 2) - 7(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 20x + 15 + 3x^2 - 9x + 6 - 7x^2 + 35x - 42 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 6x - 21 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = 6^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-21) = 36 - (-84) = 120$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{120}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{4 \cdot 30}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{30}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{30}}{2} = \frac{2(-3 \pm \sqrt{30})}{2} =$$

$$= -3 \pm \sqrt{30} \Rightarrow x_1 = -3 + \sqrt{30}$$

$$x_2 = -3 - \sqrt{30}$$

$$K = \{ -3 + \sqrt{30} ; -3 - \sqrt{30} \}$$

Poznámka:

$$ax^2 + bx = 0$$

$$x_1(ax_2 + b) = 0$$

$$ax_2 + b = 0 \quad | -b$$

$$ax_2 = -b \quad | :a$$

$$\underline{x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}}$$

$x_1 = 0$

Poznámka: přednost má odmocňování před násobením a dělením.

$$\underline{\sqrt{120}} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 30} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{30} = \underline{2\sqrt{30}} \quad \text{OK}$$

KDYBY  
MĚLO  
PŘEDNOST  
NÁSOBENÍ, TÍMTO ZPŮSOBEM NELZE POČÍTAT

$$\rightarrow 4^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 30^{\frac{1}{2}} = 120^{\frac{1+1}{2}} = 120^{\frac{2}{2}} = 120 \quad \text{postup je chybný}$$

VÝSLEDEK NEODPOVÍDÁ



# SOUSTAVA DVOU LINEÁRNÍCH ROVNIC A DVOU NEZNÁMÝCH

LZE VYPOČÍTAT : DOSAZOVACÍ METODA  
SČÍTACÍ METODA

## ① SČÍTACÍ METODA

a) SNAŽÍM SE ROZNAŠOBIT TAK, ABY X BYLO  
NULA PO SEČTENÍ. (NEBO JINÁ PROMĚNNÁ)

b) VÝSLEDEK ZADÁM DO ZADÁNÍ, STAČÍ DO JEDNÉ  
LINEÁRNÍ ROVNICE ZE SOUSTAVY.

ZADÁNÍ

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y = -4 \\ 6x + 5y = -7 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 3y = -4 \quad | \cdot (-6) \\ 6x + 5y = -7 \quad | \cdot 4 \\ \hline -24x - 18y = 24 \\ 24x + 20y = -28 \\ \hline 0 + 2y = -4 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ + \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2y = -4 \quad | :2 \\ \underline{y = -2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 3 \cdot (-2) = -4 \\ 4x - 6 = -4 \quad | +6 \\ 4x = 2 \quad | :4 \end{array}$$

VÝSLEDEK:

$$\underline{\underline{K = \{ [x, y] = \left[ \frac{1}{2}, -2 \right] \}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = \frac{1}{2}}}$$

ZADÁNÍ

$$\begin{cases} 4x + y = -14 \\ 2x - 18y = 30 \end{cases}$$

A ZKOUŠKU

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + y = -14 \quad | \cdot 2 \\ 2x - 18y = 30 \quad | \cdot (-4) \\ \hline 8x + 2y = -28 \\ -8x + 72y = -120 \quad | + \\ \hline 74y = -148 \quad | : 74 \\ \hline \underline{\underline{y = -2}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + (-2) = -14 \\ 4x - 2 = -14 \quad | +2 \\ 4x = -12 \\ 4x = -12 \quad | : 4 \\ \hline \underline{\underline{x = -3}} \end{array}$$

$$L_1 = 4 \cdot (-3) + (-2) = -14$$

$$P_1 = -14$$

$$L_1 = P_1 \wedge L_2 = P_2$$

$$L_2 = 2 \cdot (-3) - 18 \cdot (-2) = 30$$

$$P_2 = 30$$

$$\underline{\underline{K = \{ [x, y] = [-3, -2] \}}}$$

ZADÁNÍ

$$\frac{3u + 15}{6} = \frac{v + 2}{5}$$

$$\frac{u - 2}{5} = \frac{v - 5}{2}$$

A ZKOUŠKU

$$\frac{3u + 15}{6} = \frac{v + 2}{5} \quad | \cdot 30$$

$$\frac{u - 2}{5} = \frac{v - 5}{2} \quad | \cdot 10$$

$$5(3u + 15) = 6(v + 2)$$

$$2(u - 2) = 5(v - 5)$$

$$15u + 75 = 6v + 12 \quad | - 75$$

$$2u - 4 = 5v - 25 \quad | + 4$$

$$15u = 6v - 63 \quad | - 6v$$

$$2u = 5v - 21 \quad | - 5v$$

$$15u - 6v = -63 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$2u - 5v = -21 \quad | \cdot (-15)$$

$$30u - 12v = -126$$

$$-30u + 75v = 315 \quad | +$$

$$63v = 189 \quad | : 63$$

$$\underline{\underline{v = 3}}$$

$$15u - 6v = -63$$

$$15u - 6 \cdot 3 = -63$$

$$15u - 18 = -63 \quad | + 18$$

$$15u = -45 \quad | : 15$$

$$\underline{\underline{u = -3}}$$

ZK:

$$L_1 = \frac{3 \cdot (-3) + 15}{6} = 1$$

$$P_1 = \frac{3+2}{5} = 1$$

$$L_2 = \frac{-3-2}{5} = -1$$

$$P_2 = \frac{3-5}{2} = -1$$

$$L_1 = P_1 \wedge L_2 = P_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{K = \{ [u, v] = [-3, 3] \}}}}$$

ZADÁNÍ

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y = -4 \\ 6x + 5y = -7 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 3y = -4 \quad | \cdot 5 \\ 6x + 5y = -7 \quad | \cdot (-3) \\ \hline 20x + 15y = -20 \\ -18x - 15y = 21 \quad | + \\ \hline 2x = 1 \quad | : 2 \\ \hline x = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3y = -4 \\ 2 + 3y = -4 \quad | -2 \\ 3y = -6 \quad | : 3 \\ \hline y = -2 \end{array}$$

VÝSLEDEK:

$$K = \left\{ [x; y] = \left[ \frac{1}{2}, -2 \right] \right\}$$

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$$6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 5y = -7 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{nebylo nutné} \\ \text{pocítat:} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 + 5y = -7 \quad | -3 \\ 5y = -10 \quad | : 5 \\ \hline y = -2 \end{array}$$

ZADÁNÍ

$$\begin{cases} 7x + y = 4 \\ 2x + \frac{2x}{7} = \frac{8}{7} \end{cases}$$

A ZKOUŠKU

$$\begin{array}{r} 7x + y = 4 \\ 2x + \frac{2x}{7} = \frac{8}{7} \quad | \cdot 7 \\ \hline 7x + y = 4 \\ 7 \cdot 2x + 2y = 8 \\ \hline 7x + y = 4 \quad | \cdot 14 \\ 14x + 2y = 8 \quad | \cdot (-7) \\ \hline 98x + 14y = 56 \\ -98x - 14y = -56 \quad | + \\ \hline \underline{\underline{0 = 0}} \end{array}$$

NEKONEČNĚ MNOHO  
ŘEŠENÍ

$$\begin{aligned} 7x + y &= 4 \quad | -7x \\ \underline{\underline{y}} &= \underline{\underline{4 - 7x}} \end{aligned}$$

ZKOUŠKA S DOSAZENÍM NULY ZA X.

$$L_1 = 7x + y = 7 \cdot 0 + \underline{4 - 7 \cdot 0} = 4$$

$$P_1 = 4$$

$$L_2 = 2x + \frac{2x}{7} = 2x + \frac{2(4 - 7x)}{7} = 2 \cdot 0 + \frac{2(4 - 7 \cdot 0)}{7} = \frac{8}{7}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{8}{7}$$

$$L_1 = P_1 \wedge L_2 = P_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{K = \{ [x; y] = [x; 4 - 7x] \}}}$$

ZADÁNÍ:

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 5y = 11 \\ 6x - 10y = 22 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 5y = 11 \\ 6x - 10y = 22 \\ \hline -6x + 10y = -22 \\ 6x - 10y = 22 \\ \hline 0 = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} | \cdot (-2) \\ \\ \\ | + \end{array}$$

NEKONEČNĚ  
MNOHO ŘEŠENÍ

$$\begin{array}{l} 3x - 5y = 11 \quad | + 5y \\ 3x = 11 + 5y \quad | : 3 \\ x = \frac{11 + 5y}{3} \end{array}$$

$$K = \left\{ [x; y] = \left[ \frac{11 + 5y}{3}; y \right] \right\}$$

ZKOUŠKA S DOSAZENÍM ZA  $y=0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= 3 \cdot \frac{11 + 5y}{3} - 5 \cdot y = \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{11 + 5 \cdot 0}{3} - 5 \cdot 0 = 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_1 = 11$$

$$L_2 = 6 \cdot \frac{11 + 5y}{3} - 10y = 2(11 + 5y) - 10y = 2(11 + 5 \cdot 0) - 10 \cdot 0 = 22$$

$$P_2 = 22$$

$$L_1 = P_1 \wedge L_2 = P_2$$

za y mohu  
dosadit  
cokoliv  
viz ZKOUŠKA

ZKOUŠKA S DOSAZENÍM  $ZAY=4$ .

$$L_1 = 3 \cdot \frac{11 + 5y}{3} - 5y = 3 \cdot \frac{11 + 5 \cdot 4}{3} - 5 \cdot 4 = \\ = 11 + 20 - 20 = \underline{11}$$

$$P_1 = 11$$

$$L_2 = 6 \cdot \frac{11 + 5y}{3} - 10y = 6 \cdot \frac{11 + 5 \cdot 4}{3} - 10 \cdot 4 = \\ = 2(11 + 20) - 40 = \\ = 2 \cdot 31 - 40 = \underline{22}$$

$$P_2 = 22$$

$$L_1 = P_1 \wedge L_2 = P_2$$



# ŘEŠTE SOUSTAVU DVOU LINEÁRNÍCH ROVNIC A DVOU NEZNÁMÝCH

ZADÁNÍ:

$$\frac{2}{x-2y} = \frac{3}{2x-y}$$
$$\frac{4x-2y}{3(x-2y)} = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{x-2y} = \frac{3}{2x-y} \quad | \cdot (x-2y)(2x-y)$$

$$\frac{4x-2y}{3(x-2y)} = 1 \quad | \cdot 3(x-2y)$$

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

$$4x-2y = 3(x-2y)$$

$$4x-2y = 3x-6y$$

$$4x-2y = 3x-6y \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$4x-2y = 3x-6y$$

$$-4x+2y = -3x+6y \quad | +$$

$$0x+0y = 0x+0y \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{\underline{0=0}}$$

NEKONEČNĚ  
MNOHO ŘEŠENÍ

$$4x-2y = 3x-6y \quad | +2y$$

$$4x = 3x-4y \quad | -3x$$

$$x = -4y$$

výsledek:  $K = \{ [x, y] = [-4y, y] \}$

ZADÁNÍ:

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 5y = 14 \\ 6x - 10y = 17 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 5y = 14 \quad | \cdot (-2) \\ 6x - 10y = 17 \\ \hline -6x + 10y = -28 \\ 6x - 10y = 17 \quad | + \\ \hline 0 = -11 \end{array}$$

NEMÁ ŘEŠENÍ

## ② DOSAZOVACÍ METODA

ZADÁNÍ:

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y = -4 \\ 6x + 5y = -7 \end{cases}$$

① VYTVORÍM CO BUDU  
DOSAZOVAT

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 3y = -4 \\ 6x + 5y = -7 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad | -3y$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x = -4 - 3y \\ 6x + 5y = -7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x = -4 - 3y \quad | :4 \\ x = \frac{-4 - 3y}{4} \end{array}$$

② DOSADÍM DO DRUHÉ ROVNICE

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x + 5y = -7 \\ 6 \cdot \frac{-4 - 3y}{4} + 5y = -7 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-24 - 18y}{4} + \frac{5y}{1} = -7$$

$$\frac{-24 - 18y + 20y}{4} = -7$$

$$\frac{-24 + 2y}{4} = -7 \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$-24 + 2y = -28 \quad | +24$$

$$2y = -4 \quad | :2$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = -2}}$$

③ DOSADÍM

$$\begin{array}{r} x = \frac{-4 - 3 \cdot (-2)}{4} = \\ = \frac{-4 + 6}{4} = \\ = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \underline{\underline{x = \frac{1}{2}}} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\underline{K = \{ [x, y] = [\frac{1}{2}, -2] \}}}$$

ŘEŠTE SOUSTAVU DVOU LINEÁRNÍCH ROVNIC  
A DVOU NEZNÁMÝCH A PROVEĎTE ZKOUŠKU:

ZADÁNÍ:

$$\frac{4}{x-3y} = \frac{7}{9x+2y}$$

$$\frac{3}{2x+y} = \frac{9}{x-y+1}$$

A ZK.

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

$$\frac{3}{2x+y} = \frac{9}{x-y+1} \quad | \cdot (2x+y)(x-y+1)$$

$$4(9x+2y) = 7(x-3y)$$

$$3(x-y+1) = 9(2x+y)$$

$$36x + 8y = 7x - 21y \quad | -7x + 21y$$

$$3x - 3y + 3 = 18x + 9y \quad | -18x - 9y$$

$$29x + 29y = 0$$

$$-15x - 12y + 3 = 0 \quad | -3$$

$$29x + 29y = 0 \quad | -29y$$

$$-15x - 12y = -3 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$29x = -29y$$

$$15x + 12y = 3$$

VYTVORÍM CO BUDU DOBAZOVAT

$$29x = -29y \quad | :29$$

$$x = -y$$

② DOSADÍM DO DRUHÉ ROVNICE

$$\begin{aligned}15x + 12y &= 3 \\15(-y) + 12y &= 3 \\-15y + 12y &= 3 \\-3y &= 3 \quad | : (-3) \\ \underline{\underline{y}} &= \underline{\underline{-1}} \\ &\downarrow\end{aligned}$$

③ DOSADÍM

$$\begin{aligned}x &= -y \\x &= -(-1) \\ \underline{\underline{x}} &= \underline{\underline{1}}\end{aligned}$$

Zkoušku můžu lépe zapsat i tak:

$$L^1_{([1, -1])} = \frac{4}{x-3y} = \frac{4}{1-3 \cdot (-1)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$P^1_{([1, -1])} = \frac{7}{9x+2y} = \frac{7}{9 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-1)} = 1$$

$$L^2_{([1, -1])} = \frac{3}{2x+y} = \frac{3}{2 \cdot 1 + (-1)} = 3$$

$$P^2_{([1, -1])} = \frac{9}{x-y+1} = \frac{9}{1-(-1)+1} = 3$$

$$L_{([1, -1])} = P_{([1, -1])} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{K = \{ [x, y] = [1, -1] \}}}$$