

str. 16, př. 1

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

	$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$	$(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	$(\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$
$ 2x+1 $	-	+	+
$ 2x-1 $	-	+	+

$$\begin{aligned} -2x-1-2x+1 &= 3 \\ x &= -\frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x+1-2x+1 &= 3 \\ 0x &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x+1+2x-1 &= 3 \\ x &= \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \left\{ \pm \frac{3}{4} \right\}$$

str. 16, př. 2

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

	$(-\infty, 1)$	$(1, 2)$	$(2, \infty)$
$ x-1 $	-	+	+
$ x-2 $	-	-	+

$$\begin{aligned} -x+1-x+2 &= 1 \\ x &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x-1-x+2 &= 1 \\ 0x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x-1+x-2 &= 1 \\ x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \in \langle 1; 2 \rangle$$

str. 17, př. 3

$$|1-x| + |x| = -1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 1-x-x &= -1 \\ x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x-1+x &= -1 \\ x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x-1+x &= -1 \\ 2x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

B Příklad nemá řešení.

str. 17, př. 4

$$x^2 + 2|x-1| = 6$$

	$(-\infty, 1)$	$(1, \infty)$
$ x-1 $	-	+

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2x - 4 &= 0 \\ x_{1,2} &= 1 \pm \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 2x - 2 &= 6 \\ x_1 &= -4 \\ x_2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \{1 - \sqrt{5}, 2\}$$

str. 17, př. 5

$$\frac{1}{|x-1|} = |x+1|$$

 $x \neq 1$

	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 1)$	$(1, \infty)$
$ x-1 $	-	-	+
$ x+1 $	-	+	+

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

$$1 = x^2 - 1$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = x+1$$

$$1 = 1 - x^2$$

$$x = 0$$

$$1 = x^2 - 1$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$P = \{\pm\sqrt{2}, 0\}$$

str. 17, př. 6

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

	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 1)$	$(1, \infty)$
$1-x^2$	-	-	+

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

$$\frac{2}{x^2+1} = 0$$

Stejně tak i v dalších případech.

Příklad nemá řešení.

str. 17 př. 7

$$0,25^{2-x} = \frac{256}{2^{x+3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4^{2-x}} = \frac{2^8}{2^{x+3}}$$

$$2^{2x-4} = 2^{5-x}$$

$$2x-4 = 5-x$$

$$x = 3$$

$$P = \{3\}$$

str. 17, př. 8

$$3^{2x-1} + 3^{2x-2} - 3^{2x-4} = 315$$

$$\frac{3^{2x}}{3} + \frac{3^{2x}}{9} - \frac{3^{2x}}{81} = 315$$

$$3^{2x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{81} \right) = 315$$

$$3^{2x} = 315 \cdot \frac{81}{35}$$

$$3^{2x} = 729$$

$$3^{2x} = 3^6$$

$$x = 3$$

$$P = \{3\}$$

str. 17, př. 9

$$\frac{1}{5^x} + 5^x = \frac{26}{5} \quad y = 5^x \quad y_1 = \frac{1}{5}, y_2 = 5$$

$$\frac{1}{y} + y = \frac{26}{5} \quad x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$$

$$5y^2 - 26y + 5 = 0$$

$$P = \{\pm 1\}$$

str. 17, př. 10

$$x = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \quad z = e^y, e^y > 0$$

$$x = \frac{z - z^{-1}}{2} \quad z^2 - 2xz - 1 = 0$$

$$2xz = z^2 - 1 \quad D = 4x^2 + 4$$

$$z^2 - 2xz - 1 = 0 \quad z_{1,2} = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$e^y = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

str. 17, př. 11

$$x = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{e^y + e^{-y}} \quad |x| < 1 \quad z = -\frac{(x+1)}{2(x-1)}$$

$$x = \frac{z - z^{-1}}{z + z^{-1}} \quad z = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x+1}{1-x} \right)$$

$$x = \frac{2z-1}{2z+1} \quad e^y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x+1}{1-x} \right)$$

$$2zx + x = 2z - 1 \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{1-x} \right)$$

$$2zx - 2z + x + 1 = 0$$

$$2z(x-1) + (x+1) = 0$$

str. 17, př. 12

$$\log(x+13) - \log(x-3) = 1 - \log 2$$

$$\log \left(\frac{x+13}{x-3} \right) = \log \frac{10}{2}$$

$$x+13 = 5x-15$$

$$x = 7$$

$$P = \{7\}$$

str. 17, př. 13

$$\frac{\log(2x+3)}{\log(x+5)} = 2$$

$$\log(2x+3) = 2 \log(x+5)$$

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

$$x^2 + 8x + 22 = 0$$

$$D = -24$$

Nemá řešení v R.

str. 17, př. 14

$$\frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x} = 0 \quad x \neq 1$$

$$\frac{\ln x - \ln e}{\ln^2 x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\ln x}{\ln^2 x} = \frac{\ln e}{\ln^2 x}$$

$$\ln x = \ln e$$

$$x = e$$

$$P = \{e\}$$

str. 17, př. 15

$$\frac{-\ln x + 2}{x \cdot \ln^x 3} = 0 \quad x \neq 0; 1$$

$$\frac{-\ln x + \ln e^2}{x \cdot \ln^x 3} = 0$$

$$\frac{-\ln x}{x \cdot \ln^x 3} = \frac{-\ln e^2}{x \cdot \ln^x 3}$$

$$-\ln x = -\ln e^2$$

$$x = e^2$$

$$P = \{e^2\}$$

str. 17, př. 16

$$1 - \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos x = 1$$

$$x = \{2k\pi\}, k \in Z$$

str. 17, př. 17

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 1$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 1$$

$$\cos x$$

$$\sin x = \cos x$$

$$x = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \right\}, k \in Z$$

str. 17, př. 18

$$\sin 2x = \cos x$$

$$2 \sin x \cdot \cos x = \cos x$$

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

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi; \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \right\}, k \in Z$$

str. 17, př. 19

$$\sin 2x = \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$2 \sin x \cdot \cos x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\cos x = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2 \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$2y^2 = 1$$

$$y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$x = \left\{ 0; \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{3\pi}{4}; \frac{5\pi}{4}; \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$$

str. 17, př. 1

$$|x-3| < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x-3 < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$3-x < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4x-3 < 1$$

$$12-4x < 1$$

$$x < \frac{13}{4}$$

$$x > \frac{11}{4}$$

$$P = \left(\frac{11}{4}; \frac{13}{4} \right)$$

str. 17, př. 2

$$\frac{|2x-2|}{2-x} < 1$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 1)$$

$$\frac{-2x+2-2+x}{2-x} < 0$$

$$(-\infty, 0) \quad (0, 2) \quad (2, \infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} -x & + & - & - \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-x}{2-x} < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2-x & + & + & - \end{array}$$

$$x_1 \in (0, 1)$$

$$x \in (1, \infty)$$

$$\frac{2x-2-2+x}{2-x} < 0$$

$$\frac{3x-4}{2-x} < 0$$

	$\left(-\infty, \frac{4}{3}\right)$	$\left(\frac{4}{3}, 2\right)$	$(2, \infty)$
$3x-4$	-	+	+
$2-x$	+	+	-

$$x_2 \in \left(1, \frac{4}{3}\right) \cup (2, \infty)$$

$$P = x_1 \cap x_2 = \left(0, \frac{4}{3}\right) \cup (2, \infty)$$

str. 18, př. 4a

$$\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{2-x}} \quad x \neq 2$$

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

	$(-\infty; 1)$	$(1, 2)$	$(2, \infty)$
$x-1$	-	+	+
$2-x$	+	+	-

Rovnice má řešení pro $x \in \langle 1; 2 \rangle$.

str. 18, př. 4a

$$\sqrt{\frac{2x-1}{x+1}} - 1$$

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

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

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

	$(-\infty; -1)$	$(-1, 2)$	$(2, \infty)$
$x-1$	-	+	+
$2-x$	+	+	-

Rovnice má řešení pro $x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup \langle 2; \infty \rangle$.