

# Knudretidens nævnt

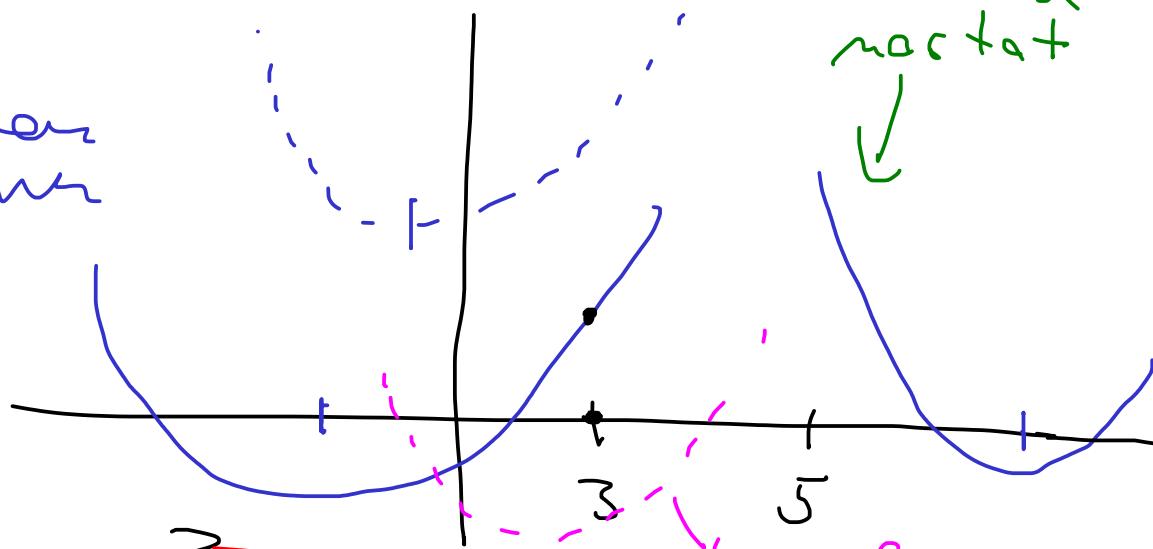
$$(v-2)x^2 + vx + 3v + 2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [3, 5]$$

- $v=2 \Rightarrow 2x + 6 + 2 \geq 0$   
 $x + 4 \geq 0$

platina  $[3, 5]$

minimise  
mættat

splittet  
parabolens  
polynommer



$$(v-2)x^2 + vx + 3v + 2 = \text{rocler}$$

$$= (v-2)\left(x^2 + \frac{v}{v-2}x\right) + 3v + 2 =$$

$$= (v-2)\left[\left(x + \frac{v}{v-2}\right)^2 - \underbrace{\frac{v^2}{(v-2)^2}}_{\text{måltom / dali}}\right] + 3v + 2$$

os a paraboly f'or n bølde  
 $-\frac{v}{v-2} < 0$

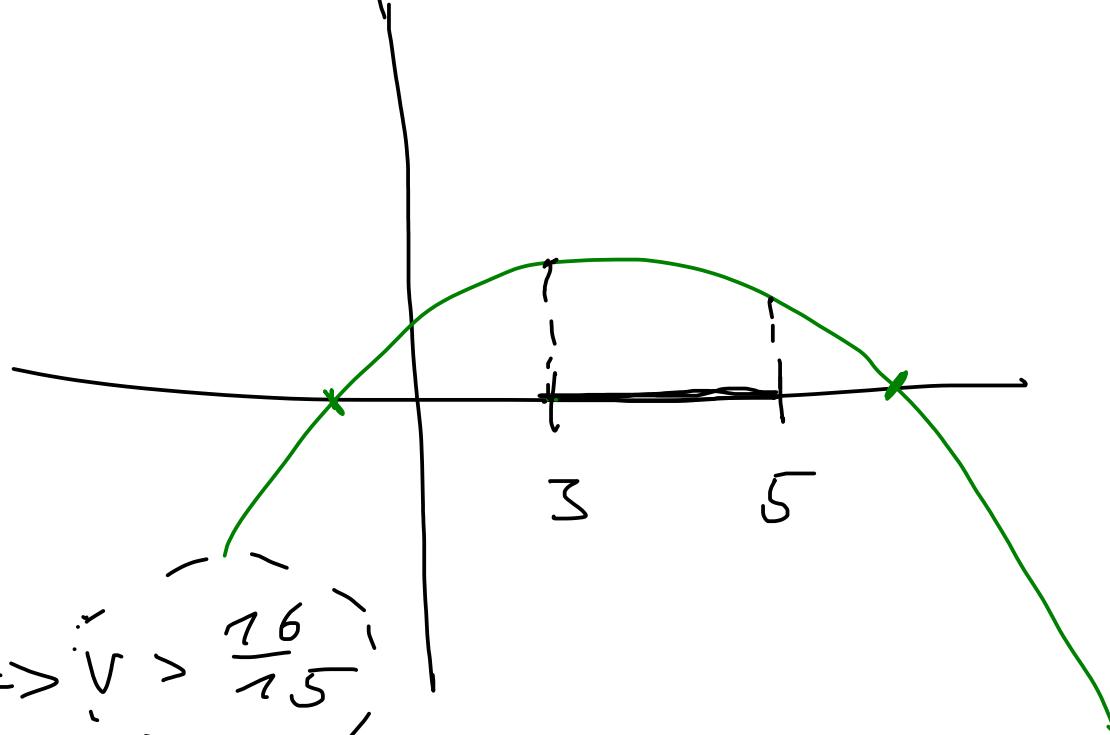
$$x=3 \Rightarrow 9(v-2) + 3v + 3v + 2 > 0$$

$$15v - 18 + 2 > 0$$

$$\frac{15v}{15v - 16} > 0 \Rightarrow v > \frac{16}{15}$$

Tedy pro  $v > 2$  je řešení  
počítačem splněno.

- $v < 2$



$$x = 3 \Rightarrow v > \frac{16}{15}$$

$$x = 5 \Rightarrow 25(v-2) + 5v + 3v + 2 > 0$$

$$33v - 50 + 2 > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{v} > \frac{48}{33} = \frac{16}{11} \Rightarrow v > \frac{16}{11}$$

$$\therefore v > \frac{16}{11} \Rightarrow v > \frac{16}{11}$$

Závěr.  $v > \frac{16}{11}$

Mono tonie:  $f(x)$  klesající

na  $D(f) = \mathbb{R}$  s  $T(f) = (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

a) Vektori  $\vec{v}_1 \approx e^{\cos(f(x_1))} / \ell$   
 vektori  $\vec{v}_2 \approx e^{\cos(f(x_2))} / \ell$ . klesajicí

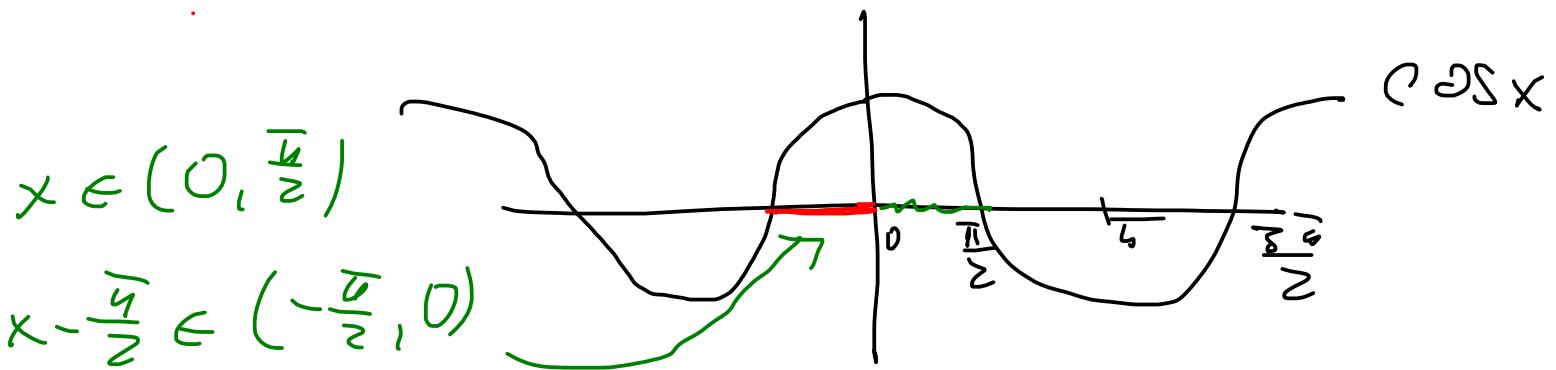
$$x_1 < x_2 \quad | f(\dots)$$

$$f(x_1) > f(x_2) \quad | \cos(\dots)$$

$$\cos(f(x_1)) < \cos(f(x_2))$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(f(x)) \text{ vektori}$$

b)  $g(x) = \frac{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})}{f(x)} \quad \text{pro } x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$



- $\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$  vektori }
  - $f(x)$  klesajicí }
- obě jsou  
nedle

$$\frac{x_1 < x_2}{\cos(x_1 - \frac{\pi}{2}) < \cos(x_2 - \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$f(x_1) > f(x_2) \quad | \quad \frac{1}{f(x_1)} > \frac{1}{f(x_2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{f(x_2)} > \frac{1}{f(x_1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{f(x_1)} < \frac{1}{f(x_2)}$$

Zároveň

$$\frac{\cos(x_1 - \frac{\pi}{2})}{f(x_1)} < \frac{\cos(x_2 - \frac{\pi}{2})}{f(x_2)}$$

vystarcí

5.8:  $x^2 + ax + f = 0$

$$x^2 + x + a = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

Najděte  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  t. z. že funkce má alespoň jedno řešení.

Res:  $(a-1)x + \frac{f-a}{a-1} = 0$

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

$$\left(\frac{a-f}{a-1}\right)^2 + \frac{a-f}{a-1} + a = 0 \quad | \cdot (a-1)^2$$

$$(a-f)^2 + (a-1)(a-f) + a(a-1)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\underline{a^3} - \underline{16a} + 64) + (\underline{a^2} - \underline{9a} + 8) + \\
 & + a (\underline{a^2} - \underline{2a} + 1) = 0 \\
 & \boxed{a^3 - 24a + 72 = 0}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pol. 3 stepné  $\rightarrow$  racionalní

Kořeny:  $\frac{p}{q}, \dots, \frac{p+72}{q+1}$

$\Rightarrow$  kandidáti na

racionalní kořeny jsou

$$\{ \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6, \pm 9, \pm 12, \dots \}$$

(dileželi  $\pm 72$ )

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr}
 & 1 & 0 & -24 & 72 \\
 \hline
 6 & 1 & 6 & 12 & 0 \\
 \hline
 \textcircled{-6} & 1 & -6 & 12 & 0
 \end{array}$$

$$a^3 - 24a + 72 =$$

$$= (a+6)(a^2 - 6a + 12)$$



$$\textcircled{a = -6}$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x-4) = 0$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4 \cdot 12}}{2}$$

pozor komplexní

$$x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ x = -3 \end{cases} \quad \text{spätere my-konten}$$

6.1  $x \geq -1, x \geq -8, \dots$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sqrt{x+1} - 1 = \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x+8}} \quad /(\ )^2$$

$$\underbrace{(x+1)}_{\geq} - \underbrace{\sqrt{x+1}}_{\geq} + 1 = \underbrace{x}_{\geq} - \underbrace{\sqrt{x+8}}_{\geq} \quad /(\ )^2$$

$$\underbrace{4 - 8\sqrt{x+1}}_{3x} + \underbrace{4(x+1)}_{9x^2} = \underbrace{x+8}_{6x+6}$$

$$3x = 8\sqrt{x+1} \quad /(\ )^2$$

$$9x^2 = 64(x+1)$$

$$9x^2 - 64x - 64 = 0$$

$$D = 64^2 + 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 64 =$$

$$= 64(64 + 4 \cdot 9) =$$

$$= 64 \cdot 4(16+9) = 64 \cdot 4 \cdot 25$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{64 \pm 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}{9} = \frac{32 \pm 40}{9}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{72}{9} = 8 \quad \frac{-8}{9}$$

$$\sqrt{x+1} - 1 = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+8}$$

•  $x = 8 \rightsquigarrow \sqrt{9} - 1 = \sqrt{8} - \sqrt{16}$

$$2 = 2 \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

•  $x = -\frac{8}{9} \rightsquigarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}} - 1 =$

$\underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{1}{9}}} - \underbrace{1 < 0}_{\text{Vierlin -}} \geq 0$

Zusammen:  $x = 8$

②  $\sqrt{3x+4} + \sqrt{x-4} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} / ( )^2$

$$\underline{(3x+4)} + \underline{2\sqrt{(3x+4)(x-4)}} + \underline{(x-4)} = \underline{4x}$$

$$\sqrt{(3x+4)(x-4)} = 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow x = 4$$

$$x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

•  $x = 4 \rightsquigarrow \sqrt{16} + 0 = \sqrt{4} \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$

•  $x = -\frac{4}{3} \rightsquigarrow 0 + \sqrt{-\dots} =$   
nicht def

Zároveň:  $x = 4$       jde o  
  výsledný