

ROVNICE A NEROVNICE S PARAMETREM

1. rovnice, které nemají se jmenovateli ani parametru, ani neměnou
(př. 1) až 4)

2. se jmenovateli a parametru
(př. 5) až 6)

3. se jmenovateli a je rozdíl
(př. 10)

4. rovnice s odměrnými
(př. 8 a 9)
nadoma kratoň

5. kvadratické s. s parametrem
(př. 11 a 12)

6. nerovnice s parametrem.
(lineární) (př. 13-16)

7. soustavy s jedním parametrem
(17-18)

(19) dlouhé (zaklád)

1) $x(a+2) + a(x-2) = x+a$
 $x(a+2) + xa - 2a = x+a$
 $x(a+2+a-1) = 3a$
 $x(2a+1) = 3a$
 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ $a \neq -\frac{1}{2}$
 $x \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x + 1 = x - \frac{1}{2}$ $x = \frac{3a}{2a+1}$
 $x+1 = x - \frac{1}{2}$
 ϕ

2) $x(x+a) + x(x-a) = 2(x+a)^2$
 $x^2 + ax + x^2 - ax = 2(x^2 + 2ax + a^2)$
 $2x^2 = 2x^2 + 4ax + 2a^2$
 $4ax = -2a^2$
 $ax = -\frac{a^2}{2}$
 $a=0$ $a \neq 0$
 $x^2 + x^2 = 2x^2$ $x = -\frac{a}{2}$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

3) $(4+x)(t^2+x) - (t^2-x)(4-x) = 8tx + 2t^2 - 8$
 $4t^2 + xt^2 + 4x + x^2 - 4t^2 + 4x + xt^2 - x^2 = 8tx + 2t^2 - 8$
 $2xt^2 + 8x = 8tx + 2t^2 - 8$
 $2xt^2 + 8x - 8xt = 2t^2 - 8$
 $x(2t^2 + 8 - 8t) = 2t^2 - 8$

$2t^2 + 8 - 8t \neq 0$
 $t \neq 2$
 $x = \frac{2(t^2 - 4)}{2(t-2)}$
 $x = \frac{2(t+2)}{t-2}$

$2t^2 - 8t + 8 = 0$
 $t^2 - 4t + 4 = 0$
 $t_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-16}}{2} = 2$
 $t = 2$

$(4+x)(4+x) - (4-x)(4-x) = 16x + 8 - 8$
 $(4+x)^2 - (4-x)^2 = 16x$
 $(4+x+4-x)(4+x-4+x) = 16x$
 $16 \cdot x = 16x$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$4) (b^2 - 1)x = b - 1$$

$$b \neq \pm 1$$

$$b = 1, b = -1$$

$$x = \frac{b-1}{(b-1)(b+1)}$$

$$b=1: x \in \mathbb{R} \quad 0 \cdot x = 0, \underline{x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$b=-1: x \in \mathbb{R} \quad 0 \cdot x = -2, \underline{\emptyset}$$

$$\underline{x = \frac{1}{b+1}}$$

$$5) \frac{x-a}{1-a} = \frac{x+a}{1+a}$$

$$\frac{x-a}{1-a} - \frac{x+a}{1+a} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{2ax - 2a}{(1-a)(1+a)} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow 2ax - 2a = 0 \wedge a \neq -1 \wedge a \neq 1$$

$$\cancel{x=a}$$

$$2ax = 2a$$

$$a \neq 0$$

$$\underline{x=1}$$

$$a=0$$

$$\frac{x}{1} - \frac{x}{1} = 0$$

$$x-x=0$$

$$\underline{x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

a	x
a = -1	undef.
a = 1	undef.
a = 0	x ∈ ℝ
a ≠ 0, ±1	x = 1

$$6) 2x-a = \frac{2x-1}{a}$$

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

$$2ax - a^2 = 2x - 1$$

$$2ax - 2x = a^2 - 1$$

$$2x(a-1) = (a-1)(a+1)$$

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

$$a-1=0 \Rightarrow a=1$$

$$2x-1=2x-1$$

$$\underline{x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$a-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow a \neq 1$$

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

a	x
a = 0	undef.
a = 1	x ∈ ℝ
a ≠ 0, 1	$\frac{a+1}{2}$

$$(m^2-1)x^2 + 2mx + 1 = 0$$

$$m^2-1=0 \Rightarrow 2mx = -1$$

$$m = \pm 1$$

$$m=1:$$

$$2x = -1$$

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

$$m=-1: -2x+1=0$$

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

$$m \neq \pm 1:$$

$$D = 4m^2 - 4(m^2-1) = 4m^2 - 4m^2 + 4 = 4 > 0 \Rightarrow 2x_{1,2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2m \pm 2}{2(m^2-1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{-2m-2}{2(m-1)(m+1)} = \frac{-2(m+1)}{2(m-1)(m+1)} = -\frac{1}{m-1} \\ \frac{-2m+2}{2(m-1)(m+1)} = \frac{2(1-m)}{2(m-1)(m+1)} = \frac{1}{m+1} \end{cases}$$

$$8) 1 + \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x-a} \quad |^2$$

$$1 + 2\sqrt{x} + x = x - a$$

$$2\sqrt{x} = -1 - a$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{-1-a}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{(a+1)^2}{4}$$

$$2L: L = 1 + \frac{|a+1|}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{|a+1|}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(a+1)^2 - 4a}{4}} = \frac{|a-1|}{2}$$

$$L = P \Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{|a+1|}{2} = \frac{|a-1|}{2}$$

$$a \leq -1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{4}(a+1)^2$$

$$a > -1 \Rightarrow x \notin \mathbb{R}$$

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

a	x
$(- \infty, -1)$	$x = \frac{(a+1)^2}{4}$
$(-1, 1)$	$\emptyset$
$(1, \infty)$	$\emptyset$

$$(- \infty, -1): \frac{2-a-1}{2} = \frac{1-a}{2}$$

$$\frac{1-a}{2} = \frac{1-a}{2} \quad \text{o.k.}$$

$$(-1, 1): \frac{2+a+1}{2} = \frac{1-a}{2}$$

$$3+a = 1-a$$

$$2a = -2$$

$$a = -1$$

$$(1, \infty): \frac{2+a+1}{2} = \frac{1-a}{2}$$

$$3+a = 1-a$$

$\emptyset$

(9)

$$9) \sqrt{x^2 + m} = m - x$$

$$x^2 + m = m^2 - 2mx + x^2$$

$$2mx = m(m-1)$$

$$m \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{m-1}{2}$$

$$m=0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = -x$$

$|x| = -x \dots$ plat'jin pre $x \leq 0$
(protle definicie abs. h.)

Prot'ji jine univ'ersali, max'ime vel'ik'ost zhrusku (pre $m \neq 0$)

$$L = \sqrt{x^2 + m} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m-1}{2}\right)^2 + m} = \sqrt{\frac{m^2 + 2m + 1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{(m+1)^2}{4}} = \left|\frac{m+1}{2}\right|$$

$$P = m - x = m - \frac{m-1}{2} = \frac{m+1}{2}$$

$$L = P \Leftrightarrow \left|\frac{m+1}{2}\right| = \frac{m+1}{2} \dots$$

protle definicie abs. hodnoty

plat'jin pre $\frac{m+1}{2} \geq 0$, tedy

pre $m \geq -1$

m	x
$m=0$	$x \in (-\infty, 0]$
$m \in (-\infty, -1)$	$\emptyset$
$m \in (-1, \infty) \setminus \{0\}$	$x = \frac{m-1}{2}$

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

$$x \neq 0$$

10

$$x \cdot (p+1) = p^2 - 1$$

$$p+1 \neq 0$$
$$p \neq -1$$

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

$$p+1=0$$

$$p=-1$$

$$x \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{M = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}}}$$

$\mathbb{Z}/p$. musíme overít, čiže naryadíme (pre $p \neq -1$) $x=0$:

$$x = p-1$$

$$0 = p-1 \dots x=0 \text{ by nryadíme pre } p=1$$

p	x
$p=1$	$\emptyset$
$p=-1$	$(-\infty, \infty) \setminus \{0\}$
$p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm 1\}$	$x = p-1$

13) ~~II 244~~ Rišení kvadratické rovnice s parametrem (kvaadratické, když je proměnná na druhou)

(11)

1) určování hodnoty parametru, pro kterou je rovnice kvadratická

2) — " — , pro kterou rovnice má dva kořeny, dvojčíslo nebo žádné

$p x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$

1) má smysl kvadr. pro $p = 0$, $p = 0 : -2x - 8 = 0 \rightarrow x = -4$

2) $p \neq 0 : x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 32p}}{2p}$

$D > 0$	$4 + 32p > 0$	$\rightarrow p > -\frac{1}{8}$	dva různé kořeny
$D = 0$	$4 + 32p = 0$	$\rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{8}$	dvojčíslo kořen
$D < 0$	$4 + 32p < 0$	$\rightarrow p < -\frac{1}{8}$	není v R kořen

p	x
$p = 0$	$x = -4$
$p > -\frac{1}{8}$ $p \neq 0$	$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 32p}}{2p}$
$p = -\frac{1}{8}$	$x = -8$
$p < -\frac{1}{8}$	není v R kořen

② $(m-1)x^2 - (m-2)x + 2m-1 = 0$

1) $m=1$:

$x = -1$ (nem' kratkički)

2) $m \neq 1$

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

$$= \frac{m-2 \pm \sqrt{m^2 - 4m + 4 - 4(2m^2 - 2m - m + 1)}}{2(m-1)}$$

$$= \frac{m-2 \pm \sqrt{-7m^2 + 8m - 4}}{2(m-1)} = \frac{m-2 \pm \sqrt{m(8-7m)}}{2(m-1)}$$

$D > 0$: $m(8-7m) > 0$ (2 korijeni)

$m > 0 \wedge 8-7m > 0 \Rightarrow m > 0 \wedge 7m < 8$
 $m < \frac{8}{7}$

$m \in (0, \frac{8}{7})$ $m \neq 1$

$\vee$
 $m < 0 \wedge 8-7m < 0 \Rightarrow m < 0 \wedge m > \frac{8}{7}$
 $\emptyset$

$D = 0$:

$m=0 \vee m=\frac{8}{7}$
 $x=1 \quad x=-3$

1 korijen

$D < 0$:

$m(8-7m) < 0$

$m < 0 \wedge 8-7m > 0 \Rightarrow m \in (-\infty, 0)$
 $\vee$
 $m > 0 \wedge 8-7m < 0 \Rightarrow m \in (\frac{8}{7}, \infty)$

0 korijen

m	x
1	-1
$(0, \frac{8}{7})$	$x_{1,2} = \frac{m-2 \pm \sqrt{m(8-7m)}}{2(m-1)}$
0	1
$\frac{8}{7}$	-3
$(-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{8}{7}, \infty)$	$\emptyset$

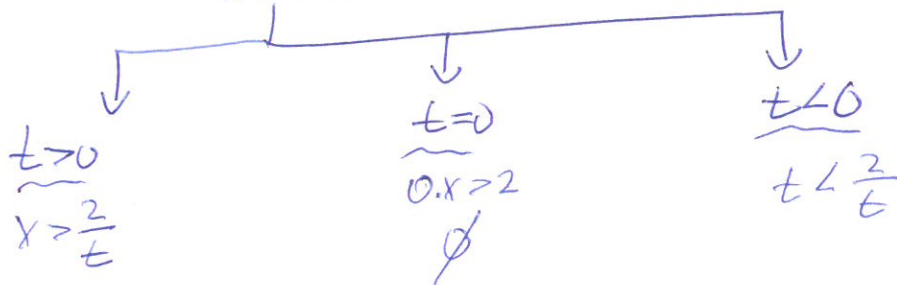
Normale Spaltenform

$t \in \mathbb{R}$
(parameter)

13 $2x + t > 0$
 $x > -\frac{t}{2}$

$*$	x
$(-\infty; \infty)$	$(-\frac{t}{2}; \infty)$

14 $\frac{1}{t}x - 2 > 0$
 $\frac{1}{t}x > 2$

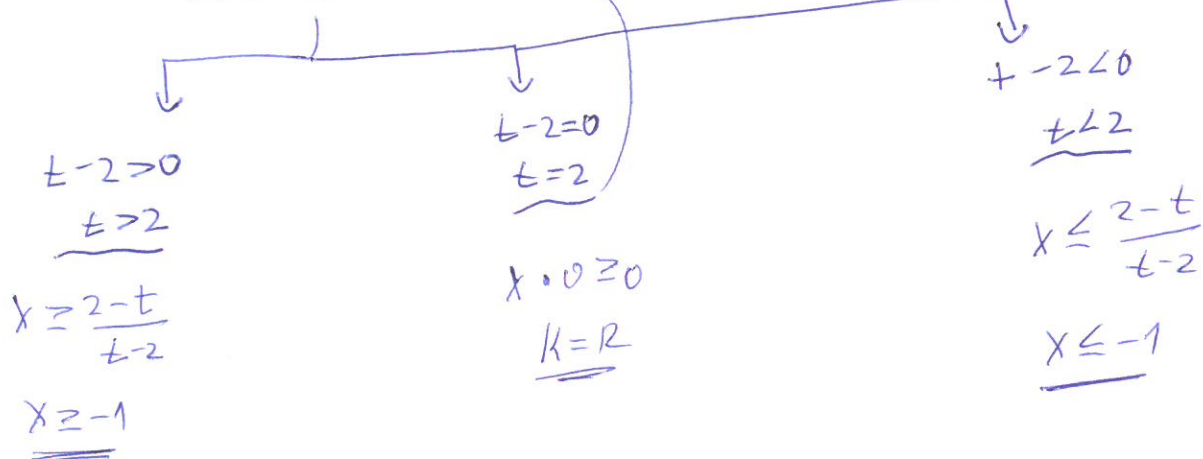


t	x
$(-\infty; 0)$	$(-\infty; \frac{2}{t})$
0	$\emptyset$
$(0; \infty)$	$(\frac{2}{t}; \infty)$

15 $\frac{1}{t}x - 2 \geq 2x - t$

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

$x(t-2) \geq 2-t$



t	x
$(-\infty; 2)$	$(-\infty; -1]$
2	$(-\infty; \infty)$
$(2; \infty)$	$[-1; \infty)$

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$$\frac{1}{x-t} \leq 1$$

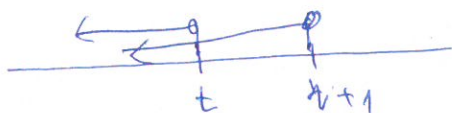
$$x \neq t$$

$$\frac{1}{x-t} - 1 \leq 0$$

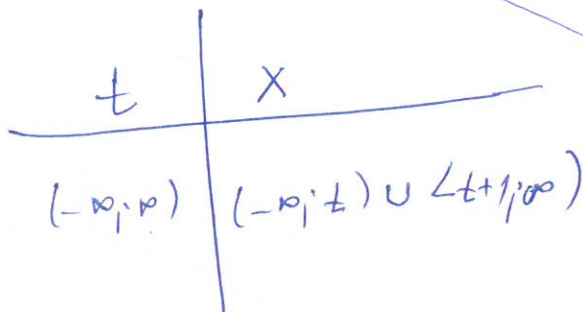
$$\frac{1-x+t}{x-t} \leq 0$$

$$I. 1-x+t \geq 0 \wedge x-t < 0$$

$$\frac{+}{-} \quad x \leq 1+t \wedge x < t$$

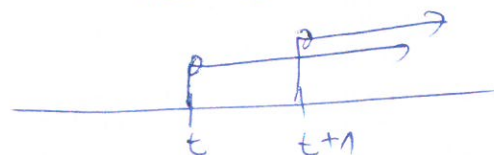


$$x \in (-\infty, t)$$



$$II. 1-x+t \leq 0 \wedge x-t > 0$$

$$\frac{-}{+} \quad x \geq 1+t \wedge x > t$$



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

problema $x \neq t$ splněna
vždy

SOUSTAVY S PARAMETRY

(s jedním, nebo více)

S JEDNÍM PARAMETREM

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(1) $x + y = p$ $p \in \mathbb{R}$ je parametr

(2) $2x + y = 3$ $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

(1) $x = p - y$

(2) $2 \cdot (p - y) + y = 3$

$2p - 2y + y = 3$

$y = 2p - 3$

$x = -2p + 3 + p$

$x = p + 3$

$[3 - p, 2p - 3]$

p	$[x, y]$
$p \in \mathbb{R}$	$[3 - p, 2p - 3]$ lín.



(1) $x + py = -2$ $p \in \mathbb{R}$ je parametr

(2) $(2p - 1)x + y = 4$ $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

(1) $x = -2 - py$

(2) $(2p - 1)(-2 - py) + y = 4$

$-4p - 2p^2y + 2 + py + y = 4$

$y(1 + p - 2p^2) = 2 + 4p$

$1 + p - 2p^2 \neq 0$

$2p^2 - p - 1 \neq 0$

$p_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{cases}$

$-2 \cdot (p - 1)(p + \frac{1}{2}) = 0$

$-(p - 1)(2p + 1) = 0$

$\left. \begin{matrix} p \neq 1 \\ p \neq -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \right\} y = \frac{2(1+2p)}{-(p-1)(2p+1)} = \frac{2}{1-p}$

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

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$p = 1: \begin{matrix} x + y = -2 & (1) \\ x + y = 4 & (2) \end{matrix}$

$\emptyset$

$p = -\frac{1}{2}: \begin{matrix} x - \frac{y}{2} = -2 & (1) \\ -2x + y = 4 & (2) \end{matrix} \cdot 2$

$0 = 0$

obecně: $[x, 2x + 4]$

p	$[x, y]$
$p \neq 1$ $p \neq -\frac{1}{2}$	$[\frac{2}{p-1}, \frac{2}{1-p}]$ lín.
$p = 1$	$\emptyset$
$p = -\frac{1}{2}$	$[x, 2x + 4]$ p. lín.

20. *např. 2.5.2019*

$$\begin{cases} 2x + ay = 8 & (1) \\ 4x - y = 2 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$y = 4x - 2 \quad (2)$$

$$2x + a(4x - 2) = 8 \quad (1)$$

$$2x + 4ax - 2a = 8$$

$$x(2 + 4a) = 8 + 2a$$

$$2x(1 + 2a) = 2(a + 4)$$

$$a \neq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{a+4}{1+2a}$$

$$y = 4 \left(\frac{a+4}{1+2a} \right) - 2 =$$

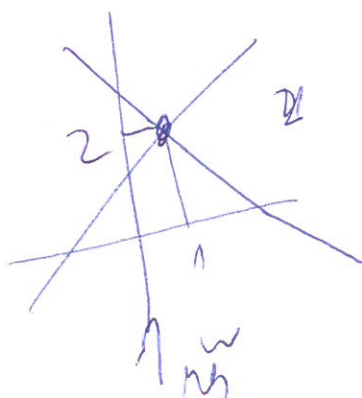
$$= \frac{4a + 16 - 2 - 8a}{1+2a} = \frac{14}{1+2a}$$

$$[x, y] = \left[\frac{a+4}{1+2a}, \frac{14}{1+2a} \right]$$

$$\text{ZK. } a=3 : x = \frac{7}{7} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{14}{7} = 2$$

graf:



1. *např. 5.5.2019*

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 8 & (1) \\ 4x - y = 2 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$-7y = -14 \Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

a	[x, y]	graf
$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\emptyset$ <i>ověř</i>	<i>není</i>
$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\frac{1}{2}\}$	$\left[\frac{a+4}{1+2a}, \frac{14}{1+2a} \right]$	<i>pro všechna</i>

ZADAT NA DOMA K OPAKOVÁNÍ

Řešte v oboru reálných čísel (p je reálný parametr):

1. $p(x-2) = 3(x+4)$

2. $\frac{2-p}{p} = \frac{2}{x-1}$

3. $2px^2 + px = -1$

4. $p(x-1) \geq x-2$

na doma

m. 8 + m. 18

4. $px - p \geq x - 2$

$px - x \geq p - 2$

$x(p-1) \geq p-2$

$p-1 \neq 0$	$p-1=0$	$p-1 < 0$
$p > 1$	$p=1$	$p < 1$
$x \geq \frac{p-2}{p-1}$	$x \in \mathbb{R}$	$x \leq \frac{p-2}{p-1}$
$(-\infty, 1)$	$(-\infty, 1)$	$(-\infty, 1)$
$(1, \infty)$	$(1, \infty)$	$(1, \infty)$

1. $p(x-2) = 3(x+4)$
 $px - 2p = 3x + 12$
 $x(p-3) = 12 + 2p$
 $x(p-3) = 2(p+6)$

$p \neq 3$
 $x = \frac{2(p+6)}{p-3}$

p	x
3	$\emptyset$
$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$	$\frac{2(p+6)}{p-3}$

2. $\frac{2-p}{p} = \frac{2}{x-1}$
 $(2-p)(x-1) = 2p$
 $2x - 2 - px + p = 2p$
 $x(2-p) = p+2$

$p \neq 2$
 $x = \frac{p+2}{2-p}$

Zk. pro $x=1$ (prohánka)

$1 = \frac{p+2}{2-p}$
 $2-p = p+2$
 $0 = 2p$
 $p = 0$... trivialní řešení

p	x
0	trivialní řešení
2	$\emptyset$
$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 2\}$	$x = \frac{p+2}{2-p}$

$p \neq 0$
 $x \neq 1$

3. $2px^2 + px = -1$
 $2px^2 + px + 1 = 0$

1) $p=0$... lineární rovnice
 $0x^2 + 0x + 1 = 0$... $\emptyset$

2) $p \neq 0$... $\text{kvadratická rovnice}$

$D = p^2 - 4p = p(p-4)$

a) $D > 0$

$p \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (4, \infty)$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p(p-4)}}{2p}$

b) $D = 0$

$p=0$... $\emptyset$
 $p=4$... $x_1 = x_2 = \frac{-p}{2p} = \frac{-4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$

c) $D < 0$

$x_1, x_2 \notin \mathbb{R}$

p	x
0	$\emptyset$
$(-\infty, 0)$	$\frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p(p-4)}}{2p}$
$(4, \infty)$	$\frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p(p-4)}}{2p}$
4	$-\frac{1}{2}$