

Kvadratické rovnice

1.Řešte v \mathbb{R}^2 následující rovnice:

1) $(2x - 5)(x + 4) = 0$

2) $(7x + 2)^2 - 28x = 8$

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

4) $3 - (3 - x)(4x + 1) = x(4 - x)$

5) $4x + 3 - \frac{15 - 8x}{2x} = 0$

6) $\frac{7 + x}{3x - 1} - \frac{5}{2x} = \frac{3}{3x^2 - x}$

7) $\frac{2 - x}{x + 4} - \frac{2(x - 8)}{x^2 + x - 12} = 0$

8) $\frac{2x + 5}{x} - \frac{14}{x - 4} = 3$

9) $x(x - \sqrt{3}) - \sqrt{3}(x - 1) - (5 + \sqrt{3}) = 0$

10) $\frac{2}{1 - x} - \frac{7}{x + 1} = \frac{3}{x}$

11) $\frac{2x - 3}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$

12) $\frac{x + 3}{x - 2} + \frac{x + 2}{x - 3} = \frac{x + 3}{x - 3} - \frac{x + 2}{x - 2}$

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

14) $\frac{x + 3}{x - 3} + \frac{x - 6}{x + 6} = 2\frac{1}{5}$

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

16) $\frac{1}{x + 4} - \frac{1}{x - 4} + \frac{x^2 - 20}{x^2 - 16} = 0$

$$17) \frac{6}{x-1} + \frac{5}{x+1} = \frac{6}{x-2}$$

$$18) (x-4) \div (2x-3) = (x+5) \div (x+4)$$

$$19) \frac{2x-8}{x-1} = \frac{8x+3}{7x-3}$$

$$20) \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$21) \frac{x}{x+3} + \frac{3}{x-3} = \frac{17}{8}$$

$$22) \frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+x^2} = 0$$

$$23) \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{3}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{7}{x^3-1}$$

$$24) \frac{x+12}{x+2} + \frac{5}{x^2-x-6} + \frac{x-4}{x-3} = 1$$

$$25) \frac{2}{2x+3} - \frac{2}{3-2x} = \frac{4x^2-21}{4x^2-9}$$

$$26) (x-3)^3 - (x-3)(x^2+3x+9) = 9$$

$$27) 5x^2 + 10x - 36 = -3(x+2)^2 + 24x - 23$$

$$28) 4(x-1)^2 - 2(x+2)^2 = -2x^2 + 4x + 11$$

$$29) \frac{3}{t+3} + \frac{3-t}{t} = \frac{11}{10}$$

$$30) \frac{u+4}{u-4} - \frac{u+5}{u-5} - 1 = 0$$

$$31) \frac{1}{x+5} + 0,2 = -\frac{1}{5+2x}$$

$$32) \frac{x+1}{x-4} + \frac{x-5}{x+5} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$33) \frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x+2}{x-2} + \frac{x+3}{x-3} = 3$$

$$34) (2x+3)^2 - (3x-2)^2 = (4x-5)^2 - (3x-2)(x+6)$$

$$35) \frac{5-3x}{3-5x} + \frac{3-5x}{5-3x} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$36) \frac{18y+7}{y^3-1} = \frac{30}{y^2-1} - \frac{13}{y^2+y+1}$$

$$37) \frac{2x+1}{x+3} - \frac{x-1}{x^2-9} = \frac{x+3}{3-x} - \frac{4+x}{3+x}$$

$$38) \frac{x-10}{5} \div \frac{x+10}{4} = (x+10) \div 5(x-10)$$

$$39) \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^2 - 3\frac{x-1}{x+1} - 4 = 0$$

$$40) \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x-4} = \frac{1}{x+5} - \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$41) \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x+4} = \frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$$42) \frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{x-6} - \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$43) \frac{1}{2}(2x-1)^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}(x+1)\right]^2 = 3\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]$$

$$44) \frac{4}{2x+1} = \frac{7x+4}{4x^2-2x+1} - \frac{23x-1}{8x^3+1}$$

$$45) \frac{x-3}{x+6} + \frac{x-10}{x+5} + \frac{15}{x^2+11x+30} = \frac{9-x}{6+x}$$

2. Pomocí substituce řešte v \mathbb{R}^2 následující rovnice:

1) $100x^{-4} + 21x^{-2} - 1 = 0$

2) $\left(\frac{x-3}{x+2} - 5\right)\left(\frac{x-3}{x+2} + 3\right) - 9 = 0$

3) $\left[\frac{3(3x+2)}{x-1} - 2\right]\left(\frac{x-1}{3x+2} - 1\right) = \frac{3x+2}{1-x}$

4) $\left(\frac{x+10}{x+2}\right)^2 + \frac{5(x+10)}{x+2} - 14 = 0$

5) $\left(\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right)^2 + 5 = 14\left(\frac{x+2}{x+1}\right)^2$

1. Řešení:

$$1) \quad (2x-5)(x+4) = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 8x - 5x - 20 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 3x - 20 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-20)}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{169}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm 13}{4}$$

$$x_1 = -4$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = -4 \vee x_2 = \frac{5}{2}$

$$2) \quad (7x+2)^2 - 28x = 8$$

$$49x^2 + 28x + 4 - 28x = 8$$

$$49x^2 + 4 = 8$$

$$49x^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 = \frac{4}{49}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{4}{49}}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{2}{7}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{2}{7} \vee x_2 = -\frac{2}{7}$

$$3) \quad \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{4} = \frac{x^2}{9} - 3 \quad / \cdot 36$$

$$18x + 12x + 9x = 4x^2 - 108$$

$$4x^2 - 39x - 108 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{39 \pm \sqrt{39^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 108}}{4 \cdot 2} = \frac{39 \pm 57}{8}$$

$$x_1 = 12$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{9}{4}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 12 \vee x_2 = -\frac{9}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}
4) \quad & 3 - (3 - x)(4x + 1) = x(4 - x) \\
& 3 - (12x + 3 - 4x^2 - x) = 4x - x^2 \\
& 3 - 12x - 3 + 4x^2 + x = 4x - x^2 \\
& 5x^2 - 15x = 0 \\
& x(5x + 15) = 0 \\
& x_1 = 0, x_2 = 3
\end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 0 \vee x_2 = 3$

$$\begin{aligned}
5) \quad & 4x + 3 - \frac{15 - 8x}{2x} = 0 \quad / \cdot 2x \\
& 8x^2 + 6x - 15 + 8x = 0 \\
& 8x^2 + 14x - 15 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

podmínky: $x \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{1,2} &= \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{14^2 - 4 \cdot 8 \cdot (-15)}}{2 \cdot 8} = \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{676}}{16} = \frac{-14 \pm 26}{16} \\
x_1 &= \frac{12}{16} = \frac{3}{4} \\
x_2 &= -\frac{40}{16} = -\frac{5}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{3}{4} \vee x_2 = -\frac{5}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
6) \quad & \frac{7+x}{3x-1} - \frac{5}{2x} = \frac{3}{3x^2-x} \\
& \frac{7+x}{3x-1} - \frac{5}{2x} = \frac{3}{x(3x-1)} \quad / \cdot 2x(3x-1) \\
& 2x(7+x) - 5(3x-1) = 3x \\
& 14x + 2x^2 - 18x + 5 = 3x \\
& 2x^2 - 4x + 5 = 3x \\
& 2x^2 - 7x + 5 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

podmínky: $x \neq 0 \wedge x \neq \frac{1}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{1,2} &= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{9}}{4} = \frac{7 \pm 3}{4} \\
x_1 &= 1 \\
x_2 &= \frac{5}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 1 \vee x_2 = \frac{5}{2}$

$$7) \quad \frac{2-x}{x+4} - \frac{2(x-8)}{x^2+x-12} = 0 \quad / \cdot (x+4)(x-3)$$

podmínky: $x \neq -4 \wedge x \neq 3$

$$(2-x)(x-3) - 2(x-8) = 0$$

$$2x - 6 - x^2 + 3x - 2x + 16 = 0$$

$$-x^2 + 3x + 10 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \cdot 10 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot (-1)} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{-2} = \frac{-3 \pm 7}{-2}$$

$$x_1 = 5$$

$$x_2 = -2$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 5 \vee x_2 = -2$

$$8) \quad \frac{2x+5}{x} - \frac{14}{x-4} = 3 \quad / \cdot x(x-4)$$

podmínky: $x \neq 0 \wedge x \neq 4$

$$(2x+5)(x-4) - 14x = 3x(x-4)$$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 5x - 20 - 14x = 3x^2 - 12x$$

$$-x^2 - 5x - 20 = 0 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 20 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 20 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot (-1)} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{-55}}{-2}$$

výsledek: nemá řešení

$$9) \quad x(x - \sqrt{3}) - \sqrt{3}(x-1) - (5 + \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$x^2 - x\sqrt{3} - x\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - 5 - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x\sqrt{3} - 5 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 - 4 \cdot (-5) \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{32}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \pm 2\sqrt{8}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_2 = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2} \vee x_2 = \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}$

10) $\frac{2}{1-x} - \frac{7}{x+1} = \frac{3}{x}$ $\cdot x(1-x)(x+1)$ podmínky: $x \neq 0 \wedge x \neq \pm 1$

$$2x(x+1) - 7x(1-x) = 3(1-x)(x+1)$$

$$2x^2 + 2x - 7x + 7x^2 = 3(x+1-x^2-x)$$

$$9x^2 - 5x = 3x + 3 - 3x^2 - 3x$$

$$12x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot (-3) \cdot 12}}{2 \cdot 12} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{169}}{24} = \frac{5 \pm 13}{24}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{18}{24} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{8}{24} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{3}{4} \vee x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$

11) $\frac{2x-3}{x^3+1} = \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} - \frac{2}{x^2+2x+1}$ podmínky: $x \neq -1$

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

$$(2x-3)(x+1) = (x+1)^2 - 2(x^2-x+1)$$

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

$$3x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{49}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm 7}{6}$$

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 2 \vee x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$

12) podmínky: $x \neq 2 \wedge x \neq 3$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x+3}{x-2} + \frac{x+2}{x-3} &= \frac{x+3}{x-3} - \frac{x+2}{x-2} && / \cdot (x-2)(x-3) \\ (x+3)(x-3) + (x+2)(x-2) &= (x+3)(x-2) - (x+2)(x-3) \\ x^2 - 9 + x^2 - 4 &= x^2 + x - 6 - (x^2 - x - 6) \\ 2x^2 - 13 &= 2x \\ 2x^2 - 2x - 13 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_{1,2} &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot (-13) \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{108}}{4} = \frac{2 \pm 6\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ x_1 &= \frac{1 + 3\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ x_2 &= \frac{1 - 3\sqrt{3}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{1 + 3\sqrt{3}}{2} \vee x_2 = \frac{1 - 3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

13)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x+3}{x-3} + \frac{x-1}{x-5} &= 4 && / \cdot (x-3)(x-5) \\ (x+3)(x-5) + (x-1)(x-3) &= 4(x-3)(x-5) \\ x^2 - 2x - 15 + x^2 - 4x + 3 &= 4(x^2 - 8x + 15) \\ 2x^2 - 6x - 12 &= 4x^2 - 32x + 60 \\ -2x^2 + 26x - 72 &= 0 && / \cdot (-1) \\ 2x^2 - 26x + 72 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

podmínky: $x \neq 3 \wedge x \neq 5$

$$\begin{aligned}x_{1,2} &= \frac{26 \pm \sqrt{(-26)^2 - 4 \cdot 72 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{26 \pm \sqrt{100}}{4} = \frac{26 \pm 10}{4} \\ x_1 &= 9 \\ x_2 &= 4\end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 9 \vee x_2 = 4$

14) $\frac{x+3}{x-3} + \frac{x-6}{x+6} = 2\frac{1}{5}$ $\quad / \cdot (x-3)(x+6)$ podmínky: $x \neq 3 \wedge x \neq -6$

$$(x+3)(x+6) + (x-6)(x-3) = \frac{11}{5}(x-3)(x+6)$$

$$x^2 + 9x + 18 + x^2 - 9x + 18 = \frac{11}{5}(x^2 + 3x - 18)$$

$$2x^2 + 36 = \frac{11}{5}(x^2 + 3x - 18) \quad / \cdot 5$$

$$10x^2 + 180 = 11x^2 + 33x - 198$$

$$-x^2 - 33x + 378 = 0 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$x^2 + 33x - 378 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-33 \pm \sqrt{33^2 - 4 \cdot (-378) \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{-33 \pm \sqrt{2601}}{2} = \frac{-33 \pm 51}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -42$$

$$x_2 = 9$$

výsledek: $x_1 = -42 \vee x_2 = 9$

15) podmínky: $x \neq 2 \wedge x \neq 3 \wedge x \neq 1$

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

$$5(x-3)(x-1) + 3(x-2)(x-1) - 7(x-2)(x-3) = 0$$

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

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

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4 \cdot (-21) \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{120}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{30}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -3 - \sqrt{30}$$

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

výsledek: $x_1 = -3 - \sqrt{30} \vee x_2 = -3 + \sqrt{30}$

$$16) \quad \frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{4}{x-4} + \frac{x^2-20}{x^2-16} = 0$$

podmínky: $x \neq \pm 4$

$$\frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{4}{x-4} + \frac{x^2-20}{(x-4)(x+4)} = 0 \quad / \cdot (x+4)(x-4)$$

$$x-4-4(x+4)+x^2-20=0$$

$$x-4-4x-16+x^2-20=0$$

$$x^2-3x-40=0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot (-40) \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{169}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 13}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3-13}{2} = -5$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 8 \vee x_2 = -5$

$$17) \text{ podmínky: } x \neq 1 \wedge x \neq -1 \wedge x \neq 2$$

$$\frac{6}{x-1} + \frac{5}{x+1} = \frac{6}{x-2} \quad / \cdot (x-1)(x+1)(x-2)$$

$$6(x+1)(x-2) + 5(x-1)(x-2) = 6(x-1)(x+1)$$

$$6(x^2-x-2) + 5(x^2-3x+2) = 6(x^2-1)$$

$$6x^2-6x-12+5x^2-15x+10=6x^2-6$$

$$5x^2-21x+4=0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{(-21)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{361}}{10} = \frac{21 \pm 19}{10}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{40}{10} = 4$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 4 \vee x_2 = \frac{1}{5}$

$$18) \quad (x-4) \div (2x-3) = (x+5) \div (x+4) \quad / \cdot (2x-3)(x+4) \quad \text{podmínky: } x \neq \frac{3}{2} \wedge x \neq -4$$

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

$$x^2 - 16 = 2x^2 - 3x + 10x - 15$$

$$-x^2 - 7x - 1 = 0 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$x^2 + 7x + 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{7^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{45}}{2} = \frac{-7 \pm 3\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-7 + 3\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-7 - 3\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{-7 + 3\sqrt{5}}{2} \vee x_2 = \frac{-7 - 3\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$$19) \quad \frac{2x-8}{x-1} = \frac{8x+3}{7x-3} \quad / \cdot (x-1)(7x-3) \quad \text{podmínky: } x \neq 1 \wedge x \neq \frac{3}{7}$$

$$(2x-8)(7x-3) = (8x+3)(x-1)$$

$$14x^2 - 6x - 56x + 24 = 8x^2 - 8x + 3x - 3$$

$$14x^2 - 62x + 24 = 8x^2 - 5x - 3$$

$$6x^2 - 57x + 27 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{57 \pm \sqrt{(-57)^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 27}}{2 \cdot 6} = \frac{57 \pm \sqrt{2601}}{12} = \frac{57 \pm 51}{12}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{108}{12} = 9$$

$$x_2 = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 9 \vee x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$20) \quad \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{3}{8} \quad / \cdot 8(x-4)(x+2) \quad \text{podmínky: } x \neq 4 \wedge x \neq -2$$

$$8(x+2) - 8(x-4) = 3(x-4)(x+2)$$

$$8x + 16 - 8x + 32 = 3(x^2 - 2x - 8)$$

$$16 + 32 = 3x^2 - 6x - 24$$

$$3x^2 - 6x - 72 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot (-72) \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{900}}{6} = \frac{6 \pm 30}{6}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{36}{6} = 6$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{24}{6} = -4$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 6 \vee x_2 = -4$

$$21) \quad \frac{x}{x+3} + \frac{3}{x-3} = \frac{17}{8} \quad / \cdot 8(x+3)(x-3) \quad \text{podmínky: } x \neq \pm 3$$

$$8x(x-3) + 24(x+3) = 17(x+3)(x-3)$$

$$8x^2 - 24x + 24x + 72 = 17(x^2 - 9)$$

$$8x^2 + 72 = 17x^2 - 153$$

$$225 = 9x^2$$

$$x^2 = 25$$

$$x = \pm 5$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 5 \vee x_2 = -5$

$$22) \quad \frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+x^2} = 0 \quad \text{podmínky: } x \neq 0 \wedge x \neq \pm 1$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x(1+x)} = 0 \quad / \cdot x(x-1)(1+x)$$

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

$$(x^2 - 2x + 1)(1+x) + x^2 + x^3 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 + x^3 - 2x - 2x^2 + 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$2x^3 = 0$$

výsledek: nemá řešení

23) $\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{3}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{7}{x^3-1}$ podmínky: $x \neq 1 \wedge x \in R$

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

$$x^2+x+1-3(x-1)=7$$

$$x^2+x+1-3x+3=7$$

$$x^2-2x+4=7$$

$$x^2-2x-3=0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3)}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 3 \vee x_2 = -1$

24) $\frac{x+12}{x+2} + \frac{5}{x^2-x-6} + \frac{x-4}{x-3} = 1$ podmínky: $x \neq -2 \wedge x \neq 3$

$$\frac{x+12}{x+2} + \frac{5}{(x+2)(x-3)} + \frac{x-4}{x-3} = 1 \quad / \cdot (x+2)(x-3)$$

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

$$x^2 - 3x + 12x - 36 + 5 + x^2 + 2x - 4x - 8 = x^2 - x - 6$$

$$2x^2 + 7x - 39 = x^2 - x - 6$$

$$x^2 + 8x - 33 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-33)}}{2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{196}}{2} = \frac{-8 \pm 14}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{22}{2} = -11$$

$$x_2 = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \quad - \text{nevyhovuje podmínice}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = -11$

25)

$$\frac{2}{2x+3} + \frac{2}{3-2x} = \frac{4x^2-21}{4x^2-9}$$

$$\frac{2}{2x+3} + \frac{2}{2x-3} = \frac{4x^2-21}{(2x-3)(2x+3)} \quad / \cdot (2x+3)(2x-3)$$

$$2(2x-3) + 2(2x+3) = 4x^2 - 21$$

$$4x - 6 + 4x + 6 = 4x^2 - 21$$

$$-4x^2 + 8x + 21 = 0 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$4x^2 - 8x - 21 = 0$$

podmínky: $x \neq \pm \frac{3}{2}$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (-21)}}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{400}}{8} = \frac{8 \pm 20}{8}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{12}{8} = -\frac{3}{2} \quad - \text{ nevyhovuje podmínke}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{28}{8} = \frac{7}{2}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{7}{2}$

26)

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

$$(x-3)(x-3)(x-3) - (x^3+3x^2+9x-3x^2-9x-27) = 9$$

$$(x^2-6x+9)(x-3) - (x^3-27) = 9$$

$$(x^3-3x^2-6x^2+18x+9x-27) - x^3 + 27 = 9$$

$$-9x^2 + 27x - 9 = 0 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$9x^2 - 27x + 9 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{27 \pm \sqrt{(-27)^2 - 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 9}}{2 \cdot 9} = \frac{27 \pm \sqrt{405}}{18} = \frac{27 \pm 9\sqrt{5}}{18}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{9(3+\sqrt{5})}{18} = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{9(3-\sqrt{5})}{18} = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \vee x_2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
27) \quad & 5x^2 + 10x - 36 = -3(x+2)^2 + 24x - 23 \\
& 5x^2 + 10x - 36 = -3(x^2 + 4x + 4) + 24x - 23 \\
& 5x^2 + 10x - 36 = -3x^2 - 12x - 12 + 24x - 23 \\
& 8x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{1,2} &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot 8}}{2 \cdot 8} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{36}}{16} = \frac{2 \pm 6}{16} \\
x_1 &= \frac{2+6}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \\
x_2 &= \frac{2-6}{16} = -\frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \vee x_2 = -\frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}
28) \quad & 4(x-1)^2 - 2(x+2)^2 = -2x^2 + 4x + 11 \\
& 4(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 2(x^2 + 4x + 4) = -2x^2 + 4x + 11 \\
& 4x^2 - 8x + 4 - 2x^2 - 8x - 8 = -2x^2 + 4x + 11 \\
& 4x^2 - 20x - 15 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{1,2} &= \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{(-20)^2 - 4 \cdot (-15) \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{640}}{8} = \frac{20 \pm 8\sqrt{10}}{8} \\
x_1 &= \frac{4(5 + 2\sqrt{10})}{8} = \frac{5 + 2\sqrt{10}}{2} \\
x_2 &= \frac{4(5 - 2\sqrt{10})}{8} = \frac{5 - 2\sqrt{10}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{5 + 2\sqrt{10}}{2} \vee x_2 = \frac{5 - 2\sqrt{10}}{2}$

29)
$$\frac{3}{t+3} + \frac{3-t}{t} = \frac{11}{10} \quad / \cdot 10t(t+3) \quad \text{podmínky: } x \neq 0 \wedge x \neq -3$$

$$30t + 10(3-t)(t+3) = 11t(t+3)$$

$$30t + 10(3t + 9 - t^2 - 3t) = 11t^2 + 33$$

$$30t + 30t + 90 - 10t^2 - 30t = 11t^2 + 33$$

$$-21t^2 - 3t + 90 = 0 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$21t^2 + 3t - 90 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \cdot (-90) \cdot 21}}{2 \cdot 21} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{7569}}{42} = \frac{-3 \pm 87}{42}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-3 + 87}{42} = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-3 - 87}{42} = -\frac{15}{7}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 2 \vee x_2 = -\frac{15}{7}$

30) podmínky: $x \neq 4 \wedge x \neq 5$

$$\frac{u+4}{u-4} - \frac{u+5}{u-5} - 1 = 0 \quad / \cdot (u-4)(u-5)$$

$$(u+4)(u-5) - (u+5)(u-4) - (u-5)(u-4) = 0$$

$$(u^2 - 5u + 4u - 20) - (u^2 - 4u + 5u - 20) - (u^2 - 5u - 4u + 20) = 0$$

$$u^2 - u - 20 - u^2 - u + 20 - u^2 + 9u - 20 = 0$$

$$-u^2 + 7u - 20 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{7^2 - 4 \cdot (-20) \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot (-1)} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{-31}}{-2}$$

výsledek: nemá řešení

31)
$$\frac{1}{x+5} + 0,2 = -\frac{1}{5+2x} \quad / \cdot (x+5)(5+2x) \quad \text{podmínky: } x \neq -5 \wedge x \neq -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$5+2x+0,2(x+5)(5+2x) = -x-5$$

$$5+2x+0,2(5x+2x^2+25+10x) = -x-5$$

$$5+2x+0,2(2x^2+15x+25) = -x-5$$

$$5+2x+0,4x^2+3x+5 = -x-5$$

$$0,4x^2+6x+15=0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 15}}{2 \cdot 0,4} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{0,8} = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{0,8}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-6 + 2\sqrt{3}}{0,8} = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{3}}{0,4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-6 - 2\sqrt{3}}{0,8} = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{3}}{0,8}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{3}}{0,4} \vee x_2 = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{3}}{0,4}$

32)
$$\frac{x+4}{x-4} + \frac{x-5}{x+5} = \frac{8}{3} \quad / \cdot 3(x-4)(x+5) \quad \text{podmínky: } x \neq 4 \wedge x \neq -5$$

$$3(x+4)(x+5) + 3(x-5)(x-4) = 8(x-4)(x+5)$$

$$3(x^2+9x+20) + 3(x^2-9x+20) = 8(x^2+x-20)$$

$$3x^2+27x+60+3x^2-27x+60 = 8x^2+8x-160$$

$$6x^2+120 = 8x^2+8x-160$$

$$-2x^2-8x+280 = 0 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$2x^2+8x-280 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \cdot (-280) \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{2304}}{4} = \frac{-8 \pm 48}{4}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-8 + 48}{4} = 10$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-8 - 48}{4} = -14$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 10 \vee x_2 = -14$

33) podmínky: $x \neq 1 \wedge x \neq 2 \wedge x \neq 3$

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

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

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

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - x^2 - 2x + 6 + x^3 - 3x^2 + x^2 - 3x - 2x + 6 + x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x^2 - 4x - 3x + 6 = 3(x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x^2 + 9x + 2x - 3x^3 - 6x^2 - 11x + 18 = 3x^3 - 18x^2 + 33x - 18$$

$$12x^2 - 44x + 36 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{44 \pm \sqrt{(-44)^2 - 4 \cdot 36 \cdot 12}}{2 \cdot 12} = \frac{44 \pm \sqrt{208}}{24} = \frac{44 \pm 4\sqrt{13}}{24}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{44 + 4\sqrt{13}}{24} = \frac{11 + \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{44 - 4\sqrt{13}}{24} = \frac{11 - \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{11 + \sqrt{13}}{6} \vee x_2 = \frac{11 - \sqrt{13}}{6}$

34)

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

$$(4x^2 + 12x + 9) - (9x^2 - 12x + 4) = (16x^2 - 40 + 25) - (3x^2 + 16x - 12)$$

$$4x^2 + 12x + 9 - 9x^2 + 12x - 4 = 16x^2 - 40x + 25 - 3x^2 - 16x + 12$$

$$-5x^2 + 24x + 5 = 13x^2 - 56x + 37 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$-18x^2 + 80x - 32 = 0$$

$$18x^2 - 80x + 32 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{80 \pm \sqrt{(-80)^2 - 4 \cdot 18 \cdot 32}}{2 \cdot 18} = \frac{80 \pm \sqrt{4096}}{36} = \frac{80 \pm 64}{36}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{144}{36} = 4$$

$$x_2 = \frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 4 \vee x_2 = \frac{4}{9}$

35) podmínky: $x \neq \frac{3}{5} \wedge x \neq \frac{5}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5-3x}{3-5x} + \frac{3-5x}{5-3x} &= \frac{5}{2} && \cdot (3-5x)(5-3x) \\ (5-3x)(5-3x) + (3-5x)(3-5x) &= \frac{5}{2}(3-5x)(5-3x) \\ 25 - 30x + 9x^2 + 9 - 30x + 25x^2 &= \frac{5}{2}(15 - 34x + 15x^2) && \cdot 2 \\ 34x^2 - 60x + 34 &= \frac{5}{2}(15 - 34x + 15x^2) && \cdot (-1) \\ 68x^2 - 120x + 68 &= 75 - 170x + 75x^2 \\ -7x^2 + 50x - 7 &= 0 \\ 7x^2 - 50x + 7 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{50 \pm \sqrt{(-50)^2 - 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 7}}{2 \cdot 7} = \frac{50 \pm \sqrt{2304}}{14} = \frac{50 \pm 48}{14}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{98}{14} = 7$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2}{14} = \frac{1}{7}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 7 \vee x_2 = \frac{1}{7}$

36) podmínky: $y \neq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{18y+7}{y^3-1} &= \frac{30}{y^2-1} - \frac{13}{y^2+y+1} && \cdot (y^3-1) \\ (18y+7)(y+1) &= 30(y^2+y+1) - 13(y^2-1) \\ 18y^2 + 18y + 7y + 7 &= 30y^2 + 30y + 30 - 13y^2 + 13 \\ 18y^2 + 25y + 7 &= 17y^2 + 30y + 43 \\ y^2 - 5y - 36 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot (-36) \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{169}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 13}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{18}{2} = 9$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{8}{2} = -4$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 9 \vee x_2 = -4$

37)

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

podmínky: $x \neq 3 \wedge x \neq -3$

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

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

$$(2x^2 - 6x + x - 3) - x + 1 = -(x^2 + 6x + 9) - (4x - 12x + x^2 - 3x)$$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 3 - x + 1 = -x^2 - 6x - 9 - x + 12 - x^2$$

$$2x^2 - 6x - 2 = -x^2 - 6x - 9 - x + 12 - x^2$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot (-5) \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{81}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm 9}{8}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{8}{8} = 1$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{10}{8} = -\frac{5}{4}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 1 \vee x_2 = -\frac{5}{4}$

38)

$$\frac{x-10}{5} : \frac{x+10}{4} = (x+10) : 5(x-10)$$

podmínky: $x \neq 10 \wedge x \neq -10$

$$\frac{x-10}{5} = \frac{x+10}{5(x-10)}$$

$$\frac{4(x-10)}{5(x+10)} = \frac{x+10}{5(x-10)} \quad / \cdot 5(x+10)(x-10)$$

$$4(x-10)(x-10) = (x+10)(x+10)$$

$$4(x^2 - 20x + 100) = x^2 + 20x + 100$$

$$4x^2 - 80x + 400 = x^2 + 20x + 100$$

$$3x^2 - 100x + 300 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{100 \pm \sqrt{(-100)^2 - 4 \cdot 300 \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{100 \pm \sqrt{6400}}{6} = \frac{100 \pm 80}{6}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{180}{6} = 30$$

$$x_2 = \frac{20}{6} = \frac{10}{3}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 30 \vee x_2 = \frac{10}{3}$

39)

$$\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^2 - 3\frac{x-1}{x+1} - 4 = 0$$

podmínky: $x \neq -1$

$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{(x+1)^2} - 3\frac{x-1}{x+1} - 4 = 0 \quad / \cdot (x+1)^2$$

$$(x-1)^2 - 3(x-1)(x+1) - 4(x+1)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 - 3(x^2 - 1) - 4(x^2 + 2x + 1) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 - 3x^2 + 3 - 4x^2 - 8x - 4 = 0$$

$$-6x^2 - 10x = 0 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$6x^2 + 10x = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 0}}{2 \cdot 6} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100}}{12} = \frac{-10 \pm 10}{12}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{0}{12} = 0$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{20}{12} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 0 \vee x_2 = -\frac{5}{3}$

40) podmínky: $x \neq 1 \wedge x \neq 4 \wedge x \neq 3 \wedge x \neq -5$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x-4} = \frac{1}{x+5} - \frac{1}{x-3} \quad / \cdot (x-1)(x-4)(x+5)(x-3)$$

$$(x-4)(x+5)(x-3) - (x-1)(x+5)(x-3) = (x-1)(x-4)(x-3) - (x+5)(x-4)(x-1)$$

$$(x^2 + x - 20)(x-3) - (x^2 + 4x - 5)(x-3) = (x^2 - 5x + 4)(x-3) - (x^2 + x - 20)(x-1)$$

$$(x^3 - 2x^2 - 23x + 60) - (x^3 + x^2 - 17x + 15) = (x^3 - 8x^2 + 19x - 12) - (x^3 - 21x + 20)$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 23x + 60 - x^3 - x^2 + 17x - 15 = x^3 - 8x^2 + 19x - 12 - x^3 + 21x - 20$$

$$-3x^2 - 6x + 45 = -8x^2 + 40x - 32$$

$$5x^2 - 46x + 77 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{46 \pm \sqrt{(-46)^2 - 4 \cdot 77 \cdot 5}}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{46 \pm \sqrt{576}}{10} = \frac{46 \pm 24}{10}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{70}{10} = 7$$

$$x_2 = \frac{22}{10} = \frac{11}{5}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 7 \vee x_2 = \frac{11}{5}$

41) podmínky: $x \neq 4 \wedge x \neq -4 \wedge x \neq 5 \wedge x \neq 2$

$$\frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x+4} = \frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x-2} \quad / \cdot (x-4)(x+4)(x-5)(x-2)$$

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

$$(x^2 - x - 20)(x-2) - (x^2 - 9x + 20)(x-2) = (x^2 - 16)(x-2) - (x^2 - 16)(x-5)$$

$$(x^3 - 3x^2 - 18x + 40) - (x^3 - 11x^2 + 38x - 40) = (x^3 - 2x^2 - 16x + 32) - (x^3 - 5x^2 - 16x + 80)$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 18x + 40 - x^3 + 11x^2 - 38x + 40 = x^3 - 2x^2 - 16x + 32 - x^3 + 5x^2 + 16x - 80$$

$$8x^2 - 56x + 80 = 3x^2 - 48$$

$$5x^2 - 56x + 128 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{56 \pm \sqrt{(-56)^2 - 4 \cdot 128 \cdot 5}}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{56 \pm \sqrt{576}}{10} = \frac{56 \pm 24}{10}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{80}{10} = 8$$

$$x_2 = \frac{32}{10} = \frac{16}{5}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 8 \vee x_2 = \frac{16}{5}$

42) podmínky: $x \neq 5 \wedge x \neq -3 \wedge x \neq 6 \wedge x \neq 3$

$$\frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{x-6} - \frac{1}{x-3} \quad / \cdot (x-5)(x+3)(x-6)(x-3)$$

$$(x+3)(x-6)(x-3) - (x-5)(x-6)(x-3) = (x-3)(x+3)(x-5) - (x-5)(x-6)(x+3)$$

$$(x^2 - 3x - 18)(x-3) - (x^2 - 11x + 30)(x-3) = (x^2 - 9)(x-5) - (x^2 - 11x + 30)(x+3)$$

$$(x^3 - 6x^2 - 9x + 54) - (x^3 - 14x^2 + 63x - 90) = (x^3 - 5x^2 - 9x + 45) - (x^3 - 8x^2 - 3x + 90)$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 - 9x + 54 - x^3 + 14x^2 - 63x + 90 = x^3 - 5x^2 - 9x + 45 - x^3 + 8x^2 + 3x - 90$$

$$8x^2 - 72x + 144 = 3x^2 - 6x - 45$$

$$5x^2 - 66 + 189 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{66 \pm \sqrt{(-66)^2 - 4 \cdot 189 \cdot 5}}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{66 \pm \sqrt{576}}{10} = \frac{66 \pm 24}{10}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{90}{10} = 9$$

$$x_2 = \frac{42}{10} = \frac{21}{5}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 9 \vee x_2 = \frac{21}{5}$

$$\begin{aligned}
43) \quad & \frac{1}{2}(2x-1)^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}(x+1) \right]^2 = 3 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}x \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right] \\
& \frac{1}{2}(4x^2 - 4x + 1) - \left[\frac{1}{4}(x^2 + 2x + 1) \right] = 3 \left[\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right] \\
& \frac{4x^2 - 4x + 1}{2} - \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{4} = 3 \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{4} \right) \\
& \frac{4x^2 - 4x + 1}{2} - \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{4} = \frac{3x^2 - 3}{4} \quad / \cdot 4 \\
& 8x^2 - 8x + 2 - x^2 - 2x - 1 = 3x^2 - 3 \\
& 7x^2 - 10x - 3x^2 + 4 = 0 \\
& 4x^2 - 10x + 4 = 0 \\
& x_{1,2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{36}}{8} = \frac{10 \pm 6}{8} \\
& x_1 = \frac{16}{8} = 2 \\
& x_2 = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 2 \vee x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
44) \quad & \frac{4}{2x+1} = \frac{7x+4}{4x^2-2x+1} - \frac{23x-1}{8x^3+1} \quad / \cdot (8x^3+1) \quad \text{podmínky: } x \neq \frac{1}{2} \\
& 4(4x^2 - 2x + 1) = (7x + 4)(2x + 1) - 23x + 1 \\
& 16x^2 - 8x + 4 = 14x^2 + 7x + 8x + 4 - 23x + 1 \\
& 2x^2 - 1 = 0 \\
& 2x^2 = 1 \\
& x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \\
& x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad / \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \\
& x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vee x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

45)

$$\frac{x-3}{x+6} + \frac{x-10}{x+5} + \frac{15}{x^2+11x+30} = \frac{9-x}{6+x}$$

podmínky: $x \neq -5 \wedge x \neq -6$

$$\frac{x-3}{x+6} + \frac{x-10}{x+5} + \frac{15}{(x+5)(x+6)} = \frac{9-x}{6+x}$$

/ $\cdot (x+5)(x+6)$

$$(x-3)(x+5) + (x-10)(x+6) + 15 = (9-x)(x+5)$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 3x - 15 + x^2 + 6x - 10x - 60 + 15 = 9x + 45 - x^2 - 5x$$

$$2x^2 - 2x - 60 = 9x + 45 - x^2 - 5x$$

$$3x^2 - 6x - 105 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 35 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot (-35) \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{144}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 12}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{14}{2} = 7$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{10}{2} = -5 \quad \text{-nevyhovuje podmínice}$$

výsledek: $x = 7$

2.Řešení:

$$1) 100x^{-4} + 21x^{-2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{100}{x^4} + \frac{21}{x^2} - 1 = 0 \quad / \cdot x^4$$

$$100 + 21x^2 - x^4 = 0$$

$$\text{substitute: } x^2 = y$$

$$-y^2 + 21y + 100 = 0 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$y^2 - 21y - 100 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{(-21)^2 - 4 \cdot (-100) \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{841}}{2} = \frac{21 \pm 29}{2}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{50}{2} = 25$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{8}{2} = -4$$

$$x^2 = 25 \quad \vee \quad x^2 \neq -4$$

$$x = \pm 5$$

$$\text{výsledek: } x_1 = 5 \vee x_2 = -5$$

$$2) \left(\frac{x-3}{x+2} - 5 \right) \left(\frac{x-3}{x+2} + 3 \right) - 9 = 0$$

podmínky: $x \neq -2$

$$\text{substitute: } \frac{x-3}{x+2} = y$$

$$(y-5)(y+3) - 9 = 0$$

$$y^2 + 3y - 5y - 15 - 9 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 2y - 24 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-24)}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 10}{2}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{8}{2} = -4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x-3}{x+2} &= 6 && / \cdot (x+2) \\ x-3 &= 6(x+2) \\ x-3 &= 6x+12 && \vee \\ -5x &= 15 \\ x &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x-3}{x+2} &= -4 && / \cdot (x+2) \\ x-3 &= -4(x+2) \\ x-3 &= -4x-8 \\ 5x &= -5 \\ x &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = -3 \vee x_2 = -1$

$$3) \quad \left[\frac{3(3x+2)}{x-1} - 2 \right] \left(\frac{x-1}{3x+2} - 1 \right) = \frac{3x+2}{1-x} \quad \text{podmínky: } x \neq \pm 1 \wedge x \neq -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left[\frac{3(3x+2)}{x-1} - 2 \right] \left(\frac{x-1}{3x+2} - 1 \right) = -\frac{3x+2}{x-1}$$

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

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

$$(3y-2) \left(\frac{1-y}{y} \right) = -y \quad / \cdot y$$

$$(3y-2)(1-y) = -y$$

$$(3y-2)(1-y) = -y^2$$

$$3y - 3y^2 - 2 + 2y = -y^2$$

$$-2y^2 + 5y - 2 = 0 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

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

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{4} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{4}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$y_2 = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3x+2}{x-1} &= 2 && / \cdot (x-1) \\ 3x+2 &= 2(x-1) && \vee \\ 3x+2 &= 2x-2 \\ x &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3x+2}{x-1} &= \frac{1}{2} && / \cdot (x-1) \\ 3x+2 &= \frac{1}{2}(x-1) \\ 6x+4 &= x-1 \\ 5x &= -5 \\ x &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = -4 \vee x_2 = -1$

$$4) \left(\frac{x+10}{x+2} \right)^2 + \frac{5(x+10)}{x+2} - 14 = 0$$

podmínky: $x \neq -2$

substituce: $\frac{x+10}{x+2} = y$

$$y^2 + 5y - 14 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-14)}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{81}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 9}{2}$$

$$y_1 = -\frac{14}{2} = -7$$

$$y_2 = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x+10}{x+2} &= 2 \\ x+10 &= 2x+4 \quad / \cdot (x+2) \quad \vee \\ -x &= -6 \\ x &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x+10}{x+2} &= -7 \quad / \cdot (x+2) \\ x+10 &= -7x-14 \\ 8x &= -24 \\ x &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = 6 \vee x_2 = -3$

$$5) \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)^2 + 5 = 14 \left(\frac{x+2}{x+1} \right)^2$$

podmínky: $x \neq -2 \wedge x \neq -1$

substituce: $\frac{x+1}{x+2} = y$

$$y+5 = 14 \left(\frac{1}{y} \right)$$

$$y+5 = \frac{14}{y} \quad / \cdot y$$

$$y^2 + 5y - 14 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-14)}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{81}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 9}{2}$$

$$y_1 = -\frac{14}{2} = -7$$

$$y_2 = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right)^2 = 2 \qquad \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right)^2 \neq -7$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{(x+2)^2} = 2 \qquad \cdot (x+2)^2$$

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

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 2(x^2 + 4x + 4) \qquad \vee$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 2x^2 + 8x + 8$$

$$-x^2 - 6x - 7 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 7 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 7}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -3 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$x_2 = -3 - \sqrt{2}$$

výsledek: $x_1 = -3 + \sqrt{2} \vee x_2 = -3 - \sqrt{2}$