

Zadatak 221 (Mali Šime, gimnazija)

$$\text{Pojednostavni: } \left(\frac{8 \cdot a^{-2}}{b^{-3}}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{16 \cdot a^{-3}}{b^{-2}}\right)^{-3}$$

Rješenje 221

Ponovimo!

$$x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n}, \quad \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^n, \quad (x^n)^m = x^{n \cdot m}, \quad x^n \cdot x^m = x^{n+m},$$

$$x^n : x^m = x^{n-m}, \quad \frac{x^n}{x^m} = x^{n-m}, \quad x^n \cdot y^n = (x \cdot y)^n.$$

1. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{8 \cdot a^{-2}}{b^{-3}}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{16 \cdot a^{-3}}{b^{-2}}\right)^{-3} &= \left(\frac{8 \cdot b^3}{a^2}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{16 \cdot b^2}{a^3}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{8 \cdot b^3}{a^2}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{a^3}{16 \cdot b^2}\right)^3 = \\ &= \left(\frac{8 \cdot b^3 \cdot a^3}{a^2 \cdot 16 \cdot b^2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{b^1 \cdot a^1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{b^3 \cdot a^3}{8} = \frac{a^3 \cdot b^3}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

2. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{8 \cdot a^{-2}}{b^{-3}}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{16 \cdot a^{-3}}{b^{-2}}\right)^{-3} &= \left(\frac{8 \cdot b^3}{a^2}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{16 \cdot b^2}{a^3}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{8 \cdot b^3}{a^2}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{a^3}{16 \cdot b^2}\right)^3 = \\ &= \left(\frac{2^3 \cdot b^3}{a^2}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{a^3}{2^4 \cdot b^2}\right)^3 = \frac{2^9 \cdot b^9}{a^6} \cdot \frac{a^9}{2^{12} \cdot b^6} = \frac{b^3 \cdot a^3}{2^3} = \frac{a^3 \cdot b^3}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

3. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{8 \cdot a^{-2}}{b^{-3}}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{16 \cdot a^{-3}}{b^{-2}}\right)^{-3} &= \left(\frac{2^3 \cdot a^{-2}}{b^{-3}}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{2^4 \cdot a^{-3}}{b^{-2}}\right)^{-3} = \frac{2^9 \cdot a^{-6}}{b^{-9}} \cdot \frac{2^{-12} \cdot a^9}{b^6} = \\ &= \frac{2^{-3} \cdot a^3}{b^{-3}} = \frac{a^3 \cdot b^3}{2^3} = \frac{a^3 \cdot b^3}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

4. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{8 \cdot a^{-2}}{b^{-3}}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{16 \cdot a^{-3}}{b^{-2}}\right)^{-3} &= \left(\frac{8 \cdot a^{-2}}{b^{-3}}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{b^{-2}}{16 \cdot a^{-3}}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{8 \cdot a^{-2} \cdot b^{-2}}{b^{-3} \cdot 16 \cdot a^{-3}}\right)^3 = \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{b^{-1} \cdot 2 \cdot a^{-1}}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{b^1 \cdot a^1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{b^3 \cdot a^3}{8} = \frac{a^3 \cdot b^3}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

5. inačica

$$\left(\frac{8 \cdot a^{-2}}{b^{-3}}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{16 \cdot a^{-3}}{b^{-2}}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{8 \cdot a^{-2}}{b^{-3}}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{b^{-2}}{16 \cdot a^{-3}}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{8 \cdot a^{-2} \cdot b^{-2}}{b^{-3} \cdot 16 \cdot a^{-3}}\right)^3 =$$

$$= \left(\frac{a^{-2} \cdot a^3 \cdot b^{-2} \cdot b^3}{2} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{a^1 \cdot b^1}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{a^3 \cdot b^3}{8}.$$

Vježba 221

$$\text{Pojednostavni: } \left(\frac{8 \cdot a^{-2}}{b^{-3}} \right)^{-3} \cdot \left(\frac{16 \cdot a^{-3}}{b^{-2}} \right)^3.$$

Rezultat: $\frac{8}{a^3 \cdot b^3}.$

Zadatak 222 (Matija, Josipa, Lidija, Marija, Ivana, Petar, Željka, Karolina, AnaMarija, TUPŠ)

$$\text{Pojednostavni: } \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right) \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4}.$$

Rješenje 222

Ponovimo!

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, \quad (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a-b) \cdot (a+b).$$

1. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right) \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} &= \frac{(x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2}{(x+1) \cdot (x-1)} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \frac{x^2 - 2 \cdot x + 1 - (x^2 + 2 \cdot x + 1)}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 2 \cdot x + 1 - x^2 - 2 \cdot x - 1}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \frac{x^2 - 2 \cdot x + 1 - x^2 - 2 \cdot x - 1}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \frac{-4 \cdot x}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \\ &= \frac{-4 \cdot x}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \frac{-4 \cdot x}{4} = \frac{-4 \cdot x}{4} = -x. \end{aligned}$$

2. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right) \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} &= \frac{(x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2}{(x+1) \cdot (x-1)} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \frac{((x-1)-(x+1)) \cdot ((x-1)+(x+1))}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \\ &= \frac{(x-1-x-1) \cdot (x-1+x+1)}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \frac{(x-1-x-1) \cdot (x-1+x+1)}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \frac{-2 \cdot 2 \cdot x}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \\ &= \frac{-4 \cdot x}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \frac{-4 \cdot x}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{4} = \frac{-4 \cdot x}{4} = \frac{-4 \cdot x}{4} = -x. \end{aligned}$$

Vježba 222

$$\text{Pojednostavni: } \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right) \cdot \frac{1-x^2}{4}.$$

Rezultat: $-x.$

Zadatak 223 (Matija, Josipa, Lidija, Marija, Ivana, Petar, Željka, Karolina, AnaMarija, TUPŠ)

Ako je $x + 2 \cdot y = 11$, koliko je $x^2 + 4 \cdot x \cdot y + 4 \cdot y^2 + 7$?

Rješenje 223

Ponovimo!

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, \quad a=b \Rightarrow a^2 = b^2.$$

1. inačica

$$x + 2 \cdot y = 11 \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{kvadriramo} \\ \text{jednakost} \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow (x + 2 \cdot y)^2 = 11^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 4 \cdot x \cdot y + 4 \cdot y^2 = 121.$$

Sada izračunamo brojevnu vrijednost zadanog izraza:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 4 \cdot x \cdot y + 4 \cdot y^2 + 7 &= (x^2 + 4 \cdot x \cdot y + 4 \cdot y^2) + 7 = \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{metoda supstitucije} \\ x^2 + 4 \cdot x \cdot y + 4 \cdot y^2 = 121 \end{array} \right] = 121 + 7 = 128. \end{aligned}$$

2. inačica

Budući da je

$$x + 2 \cdot y = 11,$$

nađemo neki par cijelih brojeva x i y koji zadovoljava tu jednakost. Na primjer,

$x + 2 \cdot y = 11$	
x	y
1	5
3	4
5	3
7	2
9	1

Bilo koji par cijelih brojeva x i y iz tablice uvrstimo u zadanu jednakost i dobijemo rezultat. Na primjer,

$$x^2 + 4 \cdot x \cdot y + 4 \cdot y^2 + 7 = \left[\begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ y=5 \end{array} \right] = 1^2 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 5^2 + 7 = 1 + 20 + 100 + 7 = 128.$$

Vježba 223

Ako je $x + 3 \cdot y = 10$, koliko je $x^2 + 6 \cdot x \cdot y + 9 \cdot y^2 + 1$?

Rezultat: 101.

Zadatak 224 (Matija, Josipa, Lidija, Marija, Ivana, Petar, Željka, Karolina, AnaMarija, TUPŠ)

Ako je $P = \frac{a+c}{2} \cdot v$, nađi v .

Rješenje 224

Ponovimo!

$$a=b \Rightarrow b=a.$$

1. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} P = \frac{a+c}{2} \cdot v &\Rightarrow P = \frac{a+c}{2} \cdot v \cdot / \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot P = (a+c) \cdot v \Rightarrow -(a+c) \cdot v = -2 \cdot P \cdot / \cdot (-1) \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow (a+c) \cdot v = 2 \cdot P \cdot / : (a+c) \Rightarrow v = \frac{2 \cdot P}{a+c}. \end{aligned}$$

2. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} P = \frac{a+c}{2} \cdot v &\Rightarrow P = \frac{a+c}{2} \cdot v \cdot / \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot P = (a+c) \cdot v \Rightarrow 2 \cdot P = (a+c) \cdot v \cdot / \cdot \frac{1}{a+c} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot P}{a+c} = v \Rightarrow v = \frac{2 \cdot P}{a+c}. \end{aligned}$$

3. inačica

$$P = \frac{a+c}{2} \cdot v \Rightarrow P = \frac{a+c}{2} \cdot v \cdot \frac{2}{a+c} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot P}{a+c} = v \Rightarrow v = \frac{2 \cdot P}{a+c}.$$

Vježba 224

Ako je $P = \frac{a+b+c}{2} \cdot r$, nađi r .

Rezultat: $r = \frac{2 \cdot P}{a+b+c}.$

Zadatak 225 (Matija, Josipa, Lidija, Marija, Ivana, Petar, Željka, Karolina, AnaMarija, TUPŠ)

Ako je $p = \frac{a \cdot r + b \cdot s - q}{t}$, nađi s .

Rješenje 225

Ponovimo!

$$a = b \Rightarrow b = a.$$

1. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \frac{a \cdot r + b \cdot s - q}{t} \Rightarrow p = \frac{a \cdot r + b \cdot s - q}{t} \cdot t \Rightarrow p \cdot t = a \cdot r + b \cdot s - q \Rightarrow -b \cdot s = a \cdot r - q - p \cdot t \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow -b \cdot s = a \cdot r - q - p \cdot t \cdot (-1) \Rightarrow b \cdot s = -a \cdot r + q + p \cdot t \Rightarrow b \cdot s = p \cdot t + q - a \cdot r \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow b \cdot s = p \cdot t + q - a \cdot r \quad / : b \Rightarrow s = \frac{p \cdot t + q - a \cdot r}{b}. \end{aligned}$$

2. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \frac{a \cdot r + b \cdot s - q}{t} \Rightarrow p = \frac{a \cdot r + b \cdot s - q}{t} \cdot t \Rightarrow p \cdot t = a \cdot r + b \cdot s - q \Rightarrow p \cdot t - a \cdot r + q = b \cdot s \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow b \cdot s = p \cdot t + q - a \cdot r \Rightarrow b \cdot s = p \cdot t + q - a \cdot r \quad / : b \Rightarrow s = \frac{p \cdot t + q - a \cdot r}{b}. \end{aligned}$$

Vježba 225

Ako je $p = \frac{a \cdot r + b \cdot s - q}{t}$, nađi b .

Rezultat: $b = \frac{p \cdot t + q - a \cdot r}{s}.$

Zadatak 226 (Matija, Josipa, Lidija, Marija, Ivana, Petar, Željka, Karolina, AnaMarija, TUPŠ)

Pojednostavni: $\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)^2.$

Rješenje 226

Ponovimo!

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)^2 &= a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, & (a-b)^2 &= a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, & a^2 - b^2 &= (a-b) \cdot (a+b). \\ \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 &= \frac{a^2}{b^2}, & \frac{a}{n} - \frac{b}{n} &= \frac{a-b}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

1. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)^2 &= \frac{(x+y)^2}{4} - \frac{(x-y)^2}{4} = \frac{x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2}{4} - \frac{x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2}{4} = \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2 - (x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2)}{4} = \frac{x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2 - x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot y - y^2}{4} = \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2 - x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot y - y^2}{4} = \frac{4 \cdot x \cdot y}{4} = \frac{4 \cdot x \cdot y}{4} = x \cdot y. \end{aligned}$$

2. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)^2 &= \left(\frac{x+y}{2} - \frac{x-y}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x+y}{2} + \frac{x-y}{2}\right) = \frac{x+y-(x-y)}{2} \cdot \frac{x+y+x-y}{2} = \\ &= \frac{x+y-x+y}{2} \cdot \frac{x+y+x-y}{2} = \frac{x+y-x+y}{2} \cdot \frac{x+y+x-y}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot y}{2} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot x}{2} = \frac{4 \cdot x \cdot y}{4} = \frac{4 \cdot x \cdot y}{4} = x \cdot y. \end{aligned}$$

Vježba 226

Pojednostavni: $\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^2$.

Rezultat: x.

Zadatak 227 (Matija, Josipa, Lidija, Marija, Ivana, Petar, Željka, Karolina, AnaMarija, TUPŠ)

Ako je $\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 10$, koliko je $x + \frac{1}{x}$?

Rješenje 227

Ponovimo!

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, \quad a=b \Rightarrow a^2 = b^2, \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{b^2}, \quad (\sqrt{a})^2 = a.$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 10 \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{kvadriramo} \\ \text{jednakost} \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 = 10^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 = 100 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{x})^2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x})^2} = 100 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 2 \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x} = 100 \Rightarrow x + 2 \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x} = 100 \Rightarrow x + 2 + \frac{1}{x} = 100 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = 100 - 2 \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = 98.$$

Vježba 227

Ako je $x + \frac{1}{x} = 11$, koliko je $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$?

Rezultat: 119.

Zadatak 228 (Ekipa, TUPŠ)

Koji je rezultat oduzimanja: $3 - \frac{1+2 \cdot a}{a}$?

A. $\frac{a-1}{a}$ B. $\frac{a+1}{a}$ C. $\frac{5 \cdot a-1}{a}$ D. $\frac{5 \cdot a+1}{a}$

Rješenje 228

Ponovimo!

$$n = \frac{n}{1}$$

1. inačica

$$3 - \frac{1+2 \cdot a}{a} = \frac{3}{1} - \frac{1+2 \cdot a}{a} = \frac{3 \cdot a - 1 \cdot (1+2 \cdot a)}{a} = \frac{3 \cdot a - 1 - 2 \cdot a}{a} = \frac{a-1}{a}$$

Odgovor je pod A.

2. inačica

Do rješenja se može doći i na jednostavniji način. Ako se dva izraza podudaraju za bilo koju vrijednost varijable a , oni se moraju podudarati i kad odaberemo konkretnu vrijednost. Tako na primjer, u početnom izrazu možemo uzeti da je $a = 1$. Za tu vrijednost od a dobije se:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3 - \frac{1+2 \cdot a}{a} \\ a=1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 3 - \frac{1+2 \cdot 1}{1} = 3 - \frac{1+2}{1} = 3 - \frac{3}{1} = 3 - 3 = 0.$$

Za $a = 1$ računamo vrijednost izraza ponuđenih pod A, B, C i D. Računamo vrijednost izraza pod A.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{a-1}{a} \\ a=1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1-1}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0.$$

Dakle, odgovor je pod A. Ostala tri odgovora (B, C i D) ne moramo ni računati jer je samo jedan ponuđeni odgovor točan.

Vježba 228

Koji je rezultat oduzimanja: $3 - \frac{1+a}{a}$?

A. $\frac{a-1}{a}$ B. $\frac{2 \cdot a+1}{a}$ C. $\frac{2 \cdot a-1}{a}$ D. $\frac{3 \cdot a+1}{a}$

Rezultat: Odgovor je pod C.

Zadatak 229 (Ekipa, TUPŠ)

Koji je rezultat oduzimanja: $\frac{1}{a-3} - \frac{6}{a^2-9}$?

A. $\frac{-5}{a^2+a-12}$ B. $\frac{a-9}{a^2-9}$ C. $\frac{1}{a^2-9}$ D. $\frac{1}{a+3}$

Rješenje 229

Ponovimo!

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x-y) \cdot (x+y).$$

1. inačica

$$\frac{1}{a-3} - \frac{6}{a^2-9} = \frac{1}{a-3} - \frac{6}{(a-3) \cdot (a+3)} = \frac{a+3-6}{(a-3) \cdot (a+3)} = \frac{a-3}{(a-3) \cdot (a+3)} = \frac{a-3}{(a-3) \cdot (a+3)} = \frac{1}{a+3}$$

Odgovor je pod D.

2. inačica

Do rješenja se može doći i na jednostavniji način. Ako se dva izraza podudaraju za bilo koju vrijednost varijable a , oni se moraju podudarati i kad odaberemo konkretnu vrijednost. Tako na primjer, u početnom izrazu možemo uzeti da je $a = 0$. Za tu vrijednost od a dobije se:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{a-3} - \frac{6}{a^2-9} \\ a=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{0-3} - \frac{6}{0^2-9} = \frac{1}{-3} - \frac{6}{-9} = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{6}{9} = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Za $a = 0$ računamo vrijednost izraza ponuđenih pod A, B, C i D.

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod A.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{-5}{a^2+a-12} \\ a=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{-5}{0^2+0-12} = \frac{-5}{-12} = \frac{5}{12} \neq \frac{1}{3}.$$

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod B.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{a-9}{a^2-9} \\ a=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{0-9}{0^2-9} = \frac{-9}{-9} = 1 \neq \frac{1}{3}.$$

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod C.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{a^2-9} \\ a=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{0^2-9} = \frac{1}{-9} = -\frac{1}{9} \neq \frac{1}{3}.$$

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod D.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{a+3} \\ a=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{0+3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Dakle, odgovor je pod D.

Vježba 229

Koji je rezultat oduzimanja: $\frac{6}{a^2-9} - \frac{1}{a-3}$?

A. $\frac{-5}{a^2+a-12}$ B. $\frac{a-9}{a^2-9}$ C. $\frac{1}{a^2-9}$ D. $-\frac{1}{a+3}$

Rezultat: Odgovor je pod D.

Zadatak 230 (Ekipa, TUPŠ)

Skraćivanjem izraza $\frac{9 \cdot a^2 - 4}{6 \cdot a + 4}$ dobivamo:

A. $\frac{3 \cdot a}{2}$ B. $\frac{3 \cdot a + 2}{2}$ C. $3 \cdot a - 1$ D. $\frac{3 \cdot a - 2}{2}$

Rješenje 230

Ponovimo!

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x-y) \cdot (x+y).$$

1. inačica

$$\frac{9 \cdot a^2 - 4}{6 \cdot a + 4} = \frac{(3 \cdot a)^2 - 2^2}{2 \cdot (3 \cdot a + 2)} = \frac{(3 \cdot a - 2) \cdot (3 \cdot a + 2)}{2 \cdot (3 \cdot a + 2)} = \frac{(3 \cdot a - 2) \cdot (3 \cdot a + 2)}{2 \cdot (3 \cdot a + 2)} = \frac{3 \cdot a - 2}{2}.$$

Odgovor je pod D.

2. inačica

Do rješenja se može doći i na jednostavniji način. Ako se dva izraza podudaraju za bilo koju vrijednost varijable a , oni se moraju podudarati i kad odaberemo konkretnu vrijednost. Tako na primjer, u početnom izrazu možemo uzeti da je $a = 1$. Za tu vrijednost od a dobije se:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{9 \cdot a^2 - 4}{6 \cdot a + 4} \\ a = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{9 \cdot 1^2 - 4}{6 \cdot 1 + 4} = \frac{9 - 4}{6 + 4} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Za $a = 1$ računamo vrijednost izraza ponuđenih pod A, B, C i D.

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod A.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{3 \cdot a}{2} \\ a = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{3 \cdot 1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \neq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod B.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{3 \cdot a + 2}{2} \\ a = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{3 \cdot 1 + 2}{2} = \frac{3 + 2}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \neq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod C.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3 \cdot a - 1 \\ a = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 1 - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2 \neq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod D.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{3 \cdot a - 2}{2} \\ a = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{3 \cdot 1 - 2}{2} = \frac{3 - 2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Dakle, odgovor je pod D.

Vježba 230

Skraćivanjem izraza $\frac{9 \cdot a^2 - 4}{6 \cdot a + 4}$ dobivamo:

$$A. \frac{2 \cdot a + 1}{2} \quad B. \frac{2 \cdot a - 1}{2} \quad C. 2 \cdot a - 1 \quad D. \frac{a - 2}{2}$$

Rezultat: Odgovor je pod A.

Zadatak 231 (Ekipa, TUPŠ)

Skraćivanjem izraza $\frac{9 - (a - 4)^2}{14 - 2 \cdot a}$ dobivamo:

$$A. \frac{1 - a^2}{14 - 2 \cdot a} \quad B. \frac{3 \cdot a + 2}{2} \quad C. \frac{1 - a}{2} \quad D. \frac{a - 1}{2}$$

Rješenje 231

Ponovimo!

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju:

$$x \cdot (y+z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z \quad , \quad x \cdot y + x \cdot z = x \cdot (y+z).$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x-y) \cdot (x+y) \quad , \quad (x-y)^2 = x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2.$$

1. inačica

$$\frac{9 - (a-4)^2}{14 - 2 \cdot a} = \frac{3^2 - (a-4)^2}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{(3 - (a-4)) \cdot (3 + (a-4))}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{(3-a+4) \cdot (3+a-4)}{2 \cdot (7-a)} =$$

$$= \frac{(7-a) \cdot (a-1)}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{(7-a) \cdot (a-1)}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{a-1}{2}.$$

Odgovor je pod D.

2. inačica

$$\frac{9 - (a-4)^2}{14 - 2 \cdot a} = \frac{9 - (a^2 - 8 \cdot a + 16)}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{9 - a^2 + 8 \cdot a - 16}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{-a^2 + 8 \cdot a - 7}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{-a^2 + 8 \cdot a - 7}{2 \cdot (7-a)} =$$

$$= \frac{-a^2 + 7 \cdot a + a - 7}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{7 \cdot a - a^2 + a - 7}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{(7 \cdot a - a^2) + (a - 7)}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{a \cdot (7-a) - (7-a)}{2 \cdot (7-a)} =$$

$$= \frac{(7-a) \cdot (a-1)}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{(7-a) \cdot (a-1)}{2 \cdot (7-a)} = \frac{a-1}{2}.$$

Odgovor je pod D.

3. inačica

Do rješenja se može doći i na jednostavniji način. Ako se dva izraza podudaraju za bilo koju vrijednost varijable a, oni se moraju podudarati i kad odaberemo konkretnu vrijednost. Tako na primjer, u početnom izrazu možemo uzeti da je a = 0. Za tu vrijednost od a dobije se:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{9 - (a-4)^2}{14 - 2 \cdot a} \\ a = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{9 - (0-4)^2}{14 - 2 \cdot 0} = \frac{9 - (-4)^2}{14 - 0} = \frac{9 - 16}{14} = \frac{-7}{14} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Za a = 0 računamo vrijednost izraza ponuđenih pod A, B, C i D.

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod A.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1-a^2}{14-2 \cdot a} \\ a = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1-0^2}{14-2 \cdot 0} = \frac{1-0}{14-0} = \frac{1}{14} \neq -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod B.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{3 \cdot a + 2}{2} \\ a = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{3 \cdot 0 + 2}{2} = \frac{0 + 2}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \neq -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod C.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1-a}{2} \\ a = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1-0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Računamo vrijednost izraza pod D.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{a-1}{2} \\ a=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{0-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Dakle, odgovor je pod D.

Vježba 231

Skraćivanjem izraza $\frac{(a-4)^2 - 9}{2 \cdot a - 14}$ dobivamo:

$$A. \frac{1-a^2}{14-2 \cdot a} \quad B. \frac{3 \cdot a + 2}{2} \quad C. \frac{1-a}{2} \quad D. \frac{a-1}{2}$$

Rezultat: Odgovor je pod D.

Zadatak 232 (Martina, srednja škola)

Pojednostavni: $(x-y)^3 + (x+y)^3 + 3 \cdot (x-y)^2 \cdot (x+y) + 3 \cdot (x+y)^2 \cdot (x-y)$.

Rješenje 232

Ponovimo!

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot a \cdot b^2 + b^3.$$

$$(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n.$$

Uvedemo li zamjenu (supstituciju)

$$x-y = a, \quad x+y = b$$

izraz prelazi u

$$(x-y)^3 + (x+y)^3 + 3 \cdot (x-y)^2 \cdot (x+y) + 3 \cdot (x+y)^2 \cdot (x-y) = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{zamjena} \\ x-y = a \\ x+y = b \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= a^3 + b^3 + 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot a \cdot b^2 = a^3 + 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot a \cdot b^2 + b^3 = (a+b)^3 =$$

$$= (x-y+x+y)^3 = (x-y+x+y)^3 = (2 \cdot x)^3 = 2^3 \cdot x^3 = 8 \cdot x^3.$$

Vježba 232

Pojednostavni: $(x-y)^3 + (x+y)^3$.

Rezultat: $2 \cdot x^3 + 6 \cdot x \cdot y^2 = 2 \cdot x \cdot (x^2 + 3 \cdot y^2)$.

Zadatak 233 (Nicky, gimnazija)

Ako je $a \cdot x + b \cdot y = 0$, dokaži da je $\frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 1$.

Rješenje 233

Ponovimo!

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}, \quad (a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n, \quad \frac{a}{n} + \frac{b}{n} = \frac{a+b}{n}.$$

Ako je $a \cdot x + b \cdot y = 0$, tada slijedi:

$$a \cdot x + b \cdot y = 0 \Rightarrow a \cdot x = -b \cdot y \quad / \cdot \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{a} \cdot y.$$

Sada računamo:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \\ & x = -\frac{b}{a} \cdot y \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{\left(-\frac{b}{a} \cdot y\right)^2}{\left(-\frac{b}{a} \cdot y\right)^2 + y^2} = \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot y^2}{\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot y^2 + y^2} = \\
& = \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot y^2}{y^2 \cdot \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + 1\right)} = \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot y^2}{y^2 \cdot \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + 1\right)} = \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{\frac{b^2}{a^2}}{\frac{b^2}{a^2} + 1} = \\
& = \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{\frac{b^2}{a^2}}{\frac{b^2+a^2}{a^2}} = \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot a^2}{b^2+a^2} = \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{b^2}{b^2+a^2} = \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2+b^2} = \\
& = \frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2+b^2} = 1.$$

Vježba 233

Ako je $a \cdot x + b \cdot y = 0$, dokaži da je $\frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}$.

Rezultat: Dokaz analogan.

Zadatak 234 (Nicky, gimnazija)

Ako su a, b i c realni brojevi od kojih nikoja dva nisu jednaka, nađi vrijednost izraza

$$S = \frac{a^2}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c)} + \frac{b^2}{(b-a) \cdot (b-c)} + \frac{c^2}{(c-a) \cdot (c-b)}.$$

Rješenje 234

Ponovimo!

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x-y) \cdot (x+y).$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju:

$$x \cdot (y+z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z, \quad x \cdot y + x \cdot z = x \cdot (y+z).$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{a^2}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c)} + \frac{b^2}{(b-a) \cdot (b-c)} + \frac{c^2}{(c-a) \cdot (c-b)} = \\ &= \frac{a^2}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c)} + \frac{b^2}{-(a-b) \cdot (b-c)} + \frac{c^2}{(-(a-c)) \cdot (-(b-c))} = \\ &= \frac{a^2}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c)} + \frac{b^2}{-(a-b) \cdot (b-c)} + \frac{c^2}{(-(a-c)) \cdot (-(b-c))} = \\ &= \frac{a^2}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c)} - \frac{b^2}{(a-b) \cdot (b-c)} + \frac{c^2}{(a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \frac{a^2 \cdot (b-c) - b^2 \cdot (a-c) + c^2 \cdot (a-b)}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c) \cdot (b-c)} =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{a^2 \cdot b - a^2 \cdot c - a \cdot b^2 + c \cdot b^2 + a \cdot c^2 - b \cdot c^2}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \frac{(a^2 \cdot b - a \cdot b^2) + (-a^2 \cdot c + b^2 \cdot c) + (a \cdot c^2 - b \cdot c^2)}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \\
&= \frac{a \cdot b \cdot (a-b) - c \cdot (a^2 - b^2) + c^2 \cdot (a-b)}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \frac{a \cdot b \cdot (a-b) - c \cdot (a-b) \cdot (a+b) + c^2 \cdot (a-b)}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \\
&= \frac{(a-b) \cdot [a \cdot b - c \cdot (a+b) + c^2]}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \frac{(a-b) \cdot [a \cdot b - c \cdot (a+b) + c^2]}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \frac{a \cdot b - c \cdot (a+b) + c^2}{(a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \\
&= \frac{a \cdot b - a \cdot c - b \cdot c + c^2}{(a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \frac{(a \cdot b - a \cdot c) + (-b \cdot c + c^2)}{(a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \frac{a \cdot (b-c) - c \cdot (b-c)}{(a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \\
&= \frac{(b-c) \cdot (a-c)}{(a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = \frac{(b-c) \cdot (a-c)}{(a-c) \cdot (b-c)} = 1.
\end{aligned}$$

Vježba 234

Ako su a , b i c realni brojevi od kojih nikoja dva nisu jednaka, nađi vrijednost izraza

$$S = \frac{a^2}{(a-b) \cdot (a-c)} - \frac{b^2}{(b-a) \cdot (c-b)} - \frac{c^2}{(a-c) \cdot (c-b)}.$$

Rezultat: 1.

Zadatak 235 (Mirjana, srednja škola)

Reduciraj izraz $\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{a}} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{a} \right)$.

Rješenje 235

Ponovimo!

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x-y) \cdot (x+y) \quad , \quad (\sqrt{x})^2 = x \quad , \quad \frac{a}{n} - \frac{b}{n} = \frac{a-b}{n}.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju:

$$x \cdot (y+z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z \quad , \quad x \cdot y + x \cdot z = x \cdot (y+z).$$

1. inačica

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{a}} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{a} \right) = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{a}+1+\sqrt{a}}{(1+\sqrt{a}) \cdot (1-\sqrt{a})} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \\
&= \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{a}+1+\sqrt{a}}{(1+\sqrt{a}) \cdot (1-\sqrt{a})} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \left(\frac{2}{1-(\sqrt{a})^2} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \\
&= \left(\frac{2}{1-a} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \left(\frac{2}{1-a} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{2 \cdot (1+a) - (2+2 \cdot a^2)}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \\
&= \frac{2+2 \cdot a - 2 - 2 \cdot a^2}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{2+2 \cdot a - 2 - 2 \cdot a^2}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{2 \cdot a - 2 \cdot a^2}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} =
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot a - 2 \cdot a^2}{1-a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{2 \cdot a \cdot (1-a)}{1-a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{2 \cdot a \cdot (1-a)}{1-a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 2.$$

2. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{a}} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{a} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{a}} \cdot \frac{1-\sqrt{a}}{1-\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{a}} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{a}}{1+\sqrt{a}} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \\ & = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{a}}{1-(\sqrt{a})^2} + \frac{1+\sqrt{a}}{1-(\sqrt{a})^2} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{a}}{1-a} + \frac{1+\sqrt{a}}{1-a} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \\ & = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{a}+1+\sqrt{a}}{1-a} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{a}+1+\sqrt{a}}{1-a} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \\ & = \left(\frac{2}{1-a} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{1-a^2} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \left(\frac{2}{1-a} - \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} \right) \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{2 \cdot (1+a) - (2+2 \cdot a^2)}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \\ & = \frac{2+2 \cdot a - 2 - 2 \cdot a^2}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{2+2 \cdot a - 2 - 2 \cdot a^2}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{2 \cdot a - 2 \cdot a^2}{(1-a) \cdot (1+a)} \cdot \frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{2 \cdot a \cdot (1-a)}{1-a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \\ & = \frac{2 \cdot a \cdot (1-a)}{1-a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Vježba 235

Reduciraj izraz $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-1}} + \frac{2+2 \cdot a^2}{a^2-1} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{a} \right)$.

Rezultat: 2.

Zadatak 236 (Mirjana, srednja škola)

Reduciraj izraz $\frac{(1-x) \cdot \left(1-x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)}{1-\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}$.

Rješenje 236

Ponovimo!

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}, \quad \sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}, \quad (\sqrt{a})^2 = a.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(1-x) \cdot \left(1-x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)}{1-\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{(1-x) \cdot \left(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)}{1-\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{(1-x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}}}{1-\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \\ & = \frac{(1-x)(\sqrt{x}-1)}{\sqrt{x} \cdot (1-\sqrt{x})} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{(1-x)(-(1-\sqrt{x}))}{\sqrt{x} \cdot (1-\sqrt{x})} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{(x-1)(1-\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x} \cdot (1-\sqrt{x})} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(x-1)(1-\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x} \cdot (1-\sqrt{x})} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \\
&= \frac{x-1+1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x-1+1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(\sqrt{x})^2}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(\sqrt{x})^2}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}.
\end{aligned}$$

Vježba 236

Reduciraj izraz $\frac{(x-1) \cdot \left(1-x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}$.

Rezultat: \sqrt{x} .

Zadatak 237 (Max, gimnazija)

Rastavi na faktore izraz: $(a^2 - a \cdot b) \cdot (4 \cdot a - 2 \cdot b) - (a \cdot b - a^2) \cdot (2 \cdot a - 4 \cdot b)$.

Rješenje 237

Ponovimo!

$$(x-y)^2 = x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju:

$$x \cdot (y+z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z, \quad x \cdot y + x \cdot z = x \cdot (y+z)$$

$$x^n \cdot x^m = x^{n+m}, \quad x^1 = x$$

Množenje zagrada

Dvije zagrade množimo tako da svaki član prve zagrada pomnožimo svakim članom druge zagrada.

$$(a+b) \cdot (c+d) = a \cdot (c+d) + b \cdot (c+d) = a \cdot c + a \cdot d + b \cdot c + b \cdot d$$

1. inačica

Iz prve zagrada izlučimo a, iz druge zagrada izlučimo 2, iz treće zagrada izlučimo -a, iz četvrte zagrada izlučimo 2.

$$\begin{aligned}
&(a^2 - a \cdot b) \cdot (4 \cdot a - 2 \cdot b) - (a \cdot b - a^2) \cdot (2 \cdot a - 4 \cdot b) = a \cdot (a-b) \cdot 2 \cdot (2 \cdot a - b) - (-a) \cdot (a-b) \cdot 2 \cdot (a-2 \cdot b) = \\
&= a \cdot (a-b) \cdot 2 \cdot (2 \cdot a - b) - (-a) \cdot (a-b) \cdot 2 \cdot (a-2 \cdot b) = a \cdot (a-b) \cdot 2 \cdot (2 \cdot a - b) + a \cdot (a-b) \cdot 2 \cdot (a-2 \cdot b) = \\
&= 2 \cdot a \cdot (a-b) \cdot (2 \cdot a - b) + 2 \cdot a \cdot (a-b) \cdot (a-2 \cdot b) = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{izlučimo izraz} \\ 2 \cdot a \cdot (a-b) \end{array} \right] = \\
&= 2 \cdot a \cdot (a-b) \cdot (2 \cdot a - b) + 2 \cdot a \cdot (a-b) \cdot (a-2 \cdot b) = \\
&= 2 \cdot a \cdot (a-b) \cdot (2 \cdot a - b + a - 2 \cdot b) = 2 \cdot a \cdot (a-b) \cdot (3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot b) = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{iz druge zgrade} \\ \text{izlučimo broj 3} \end{array} \right] = \\
&= 2 \cdot a \cdot (a-b) \cdot (3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot b) = 2 \cdot a \cdot (a-b) \cdot 3 \cdot (a-b) = 6 \cdot a \cdot (a-b)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

2. inačica

Najprije pomnožimo zagrade, zatim sređujemo izraz tako da zbrojimo iste veličine, a tek na kraju izlučujemo zajedničke faktore.

$$(a^2 - a \cdot b) \cdot (4 \cdot a - 2 \cdot b) - (a \cdot b - a^2) \cdot (2 \cdot a - 4 \cdot b) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4 \cdot a^3 - 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot b - 4 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 2 \cdot a \cdot b^2 - (2 \cdot a^2 \cdot b - 4 \cdot a \cdot b^2 - 2 \cdot a^3 + 4 \cdot a^2 \cdot b) = \\
&= 4 \cdot a^3 - 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot b - 4 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 2 \cdot a \cdot b^2 - 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 4 \cdot a \cdot b^2 + 2 \cdot a^3 - 4 \cdot a^2 \cdot b = \\
&= 4 \cdot a^3 - 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot b - 4 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 2 \cdot a \cdot b^2 - 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 4 \cdot a \cdot b^2 + 2 \cdot a^3 - 4 \cdot a^2 \cdot b = \\
&= 6 \cdot a^3 - 12 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 6 \cdot a \cdot b^2 = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{izlučimo} \\ 6 \cdot a \end{array} \right] = 6 \cdot a \cdot (a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2) = 6 \cdot a \cdot (a-b)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

Vježba 237

Rastavi na faktore izraz: $(2 \cdot a - 2 \cdot b) \cdot (2 \cdot a^2 - a \cdot b) - (2 \cdot b - 2 \cdot a) \cdot (a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b)$.

Rezultat: $6 \cdot a \cdot (a-b)^2$.

Zadatak 238 (Zoran, srednja škola)

Pojednostavni: $\sqrt{17-4 \cdot \sqrt{9+4 \cdot \sqrt{5}}}$.

Rješenje 238

Ponovimo!

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, \quad (a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, \quad \sqrt{a^2} = a, \quad a \geq 0.$$

$$\sqrt{a+\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}}, \quad \sqrt{a-\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}}.$$

$$a \cdot \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{a^2 \cdot b}, \quad (\sqrt{a})^2 = a.$$

1. inačica

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{17-4 \cdot \sqrt{9+4 \cdot \sqrt{5}}} &= \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \sqrt{5+4 \cdot \sqrt{5}+4}} = \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2+4 \cdot \sqrt{5}+2^2}} = \\
&= \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \sqrt{(\sqrt{5}+2)^2}} = \sqrt{17-4 \cdot (\sqrt{5}+2)} = \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \sqrt{5}-8} = \sqrt{9-4 \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5-4 \cdot \sqrt{5}+4} = \\
&= \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2-4 \cdot \sqrt{5}+2^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{5}-2)^2} = \sqrt{5}-2.
\end{aligned}$$

2. inačica

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{17-4 \cdot \sqrt{9+4 \cdot \sqrt{5}}} &= \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \sqrt{9+\sqrt{4^2 \cdot 5}}} = \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \sqrt{9+\sqrt{16 \cdot 5}}} = \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \sqrt{9+\sqrt{80}}} = \\
&= \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{9+\sqrt{9^2-80}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{9-\sqrt{9^2-80}}{2}} \right)} = \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{9+\sqrt{81-80}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{9-\sqrt{81-80}}{2}} \right)} = \\
&= \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{9+\sqrt{1}}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{9-\sqrt{1}}{2}} \right)} = \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{9+1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{9-1}{2}} \right)} = \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{10}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{8}{2}} \right)} = \\
&= \sqrt{17-4 \cdot (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{4})} = \sqrt{17-4 \cdot (\sqrt{5} + 2)} = \sqrt{17-4 \cdot \sqrt{5}-8} = \sqrt{9-4 \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \\
&= \sqrt{9-\sqrt{4^2 \cdot 5}} = \sqrt{9-\sqrt{16 \cdot 5}} = \sqrt{9-\sqrt{80}} = \sqrt{\frac{9+\sqrt{9^2-80}}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{9-\sqrt{9^2-80}}{2}} =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{\frac{9 + \sqrt{81-80}}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{9 - \sqrt{81-80}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9 + \sqrt{1}}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{9 - \sqrt{1}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9+1}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{9-1}{2}} = \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{10}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{8}{2}} = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{4} = \sqrt{5} - 2.
\end{aligned}$$

Vježba 238

Pojednostavni: $\sqrt{6-2\cdot\sqrt{5}}$.

Rezultat: $\sqrt{5}-1$.

Zadatak 239 (Zoran, srednja škola)

Ako je $y = \frac{x+a}{1-a\cdot x}$, nađi x .

Rješenje 239

Ponovimo!
Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju

$$a\cdot(b+c) = a\cdot b + a\cdot c \quad , \quad a\cdot b + a\cdot c = a\cdot(b+c).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y = \frac{x+a}{1-a\cdot x} &\Rightarrow y = \frac{x+a}{1-a\cdot x} \cdot (1-a\cdot x) \Rightarrow y\cdot(1-a\cdot x) = x+a \Rightarrow y - y\cdot a\cdot x = x+a \Rightarrow \\
&\Rightarrow -y\cdot a\cdot x - x = a - y \Rightarrow -x\cdot(y\cdot a + 1) = a - y \cdot \frac{1}{-(y\cdot a + 1)} \Rightarrow \\
&\Rightarrow x = \frac{a - y}{-(y\cdot a + 1)} \Rightarrow x = \frac{-(a - y)}{y\cdot a + 1} \Rightarrow x = \frac{y - a}{y\cdot a + 1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Vježba 239

Ako je $y = \frac{x+2}{1-2\cdot x}$, nađi x .

Rezultat: $x = \frac{y-2}{2\cdot y+1}$.

Zadatak 240 (Zoran, srednja škola)

Iz formule $N = N_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{T_{1/2}}}$ nađi t .

Rješenje 240

Ponovimo!

$$\ln e = 1 \quad , \quad \ln a^n = n \cdot \ln a \quad , \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
N = N_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{T_{1/2}}} &\Rightarrow N = N_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{T_{1/2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{N_0} \Rightarrow \frac{N}{N_0} = e^{-\frac{t}{T_{1/2}}} \Rightarrow \left[\text{logaritmiramo} \right] \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow \frac{N}{N_0} = e^{-\frac{t}{T_{1/2}}} / \ln &\Rightarrow \ln \frac{N}{N_0} = \ln e^{-\frac{t}{T_{1/2}}} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{N}{N_0} = -\frac{t}{T_{1/2}} \cdot \ln e \Rightarrow \ln \frac{N}{N_0} = -\frac{t}{T_{1/2}} \cdot 1 \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow \ln \frac{N}{N_0} = -\frac{t}{T_{1/2}} &\Rightarrow \ln \frac{N}{N_0} = -\frac{t}{T_{1/2}} \cdot T_{1/2} \Rightarrow T_{1/2} \cdot \ln \frac{N}{N_0} = -t \Rightarrow t = -T_{1/2} \cdot \ln \frac{N}{N_0} \Rightarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = T_{1/2} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{N}{N_0} \right)^{-1} \Rightarrow t = T_{1/2} \cdot \ln \frac{N_0}{N}.$$

Vježba 240

Iz formule $N = N_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{T_{1/2}}}$ nadi $T_{1/2}$.

Rezultat: $T_{1/2} = \frac{t}{\ln \frac{N_0}{N}}.$

www.halapa.com