

Másodfokú egyenletek

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^2 - 8x + 7 = 0$$

$$[x^2 - 8x] + 7 = [(x-4)^2 - 16] + 7 = (x-4)^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x-4)^2 &= 9 & x-4 &= 3 & /+4 \\ x-4 &= \pm 3 & x &= 7 \\ && x-4 &= -3 & /+4 \\ && x &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{(3x-2)^2}{7} - \frac{(2x+3)(2x-3)}{2} = 3 - \frac{11x^2 + 16x - 22}{14}$$

- közös nevezőre hozás

- bonyolítás a közös nevezővel

$$2(3x-2)^2 - 7(2x+3)(2x-3) = 14 \cdot 3 - (11x^2 + 16x - 22)$$

$$2(9x^2 - 12x + 4) - 7(4x^2 - 9) = 42 - 11x^2 - 16x + 22$$

$$18x^2 - 24x + 8 - 28x^2 + 63 = 42 - 11x^2 - 16x + 22$$

$$-10x^2 - 24x + 71 = -11x^2 - 16x + 64$$

rendezés egsz oldalra

$$x^2 - 8x + 7 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 28}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 6}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 7 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

Ellenorzés tüszeges!

\textcircled{3}

$$\frac{x+35}{x^2-25} + \frac{2}{x+5} = \frac{6}{x-5} \quad | \cdot x^2 - 25 \quad \text{mert } x^2 - 25 = (x+5)(x-5)$$

$$x+35 + 2(x-5) = 6(x+5)$$

$$x+35 + 2x - 10 = 6x + 30$$

$$3x + 25 = 6x + 30$$

$$-5 = 3x$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

Ellenorzés tüszeges!

$$\textcircled{6} \quad x^2 + 8x - 9 = 0$$

$$[x^2 + 8x] - 9 = [(x+4)^2 - 16] - 9 = (x+4)^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$(x+4)^2 = 25$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x+4 = 5 & x+4 = -5 \\ x = 1 & x = -9 \end{array}$$

Ell:

$1+8-9=0$	$81-72-9=0$
$0=0$	$81-81=0$
	$0=0$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad (x-2)^2 - (3x-1)(3x+1) + 7 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 - ((3x)^2 - 1) + 7 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 - 9x^2 + 1 + 7 = 0$$

$$-8x^2 - 4x + 12 = 0$$

$$8x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$$

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

$$x_{1|2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \\ -\frac{6}{4} \end{cases}$$

Ellenorz!

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \frac{-2x^2 - 2h0}{x^2 - 6h} - \frac{1-3x}{x-8} = \frac{2h}{x+8} \quad | \cdot (x^2 - 64) \quad x \neq \pm 8$$

$$-2x^2 - 2h0 - (1-3x)(x+8) = 2h(x-8)$$

$$-2x^2 - 2h0 - x + 3x^2 - 8 + 2hx = 2hx - 192$$

$$x^2 - x - 56 = 0$$

$$x_{1|2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+224}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 15}{2} = \begin{cases} 8 \\ -7 \end{cases}$$

Ellenorz!

Szövegesek

(4)

	egyedül	10 alatt	60 alatt
apa	$t - 2$	$\frac{1}{t-2}$	$\frac{6}{t-2}$
fia	t	$\frac{1}{t}$	$\frac{6}{t}$

$$\text{fia: } 13,1 \text{ dra}$$

$$\text{apa: } 11,1 \text{ dra}$$

$$\frac{6}{t-2} + \frac{6}{t} = 1$$

$$6t + 6(t-2) = t(t-2)$$

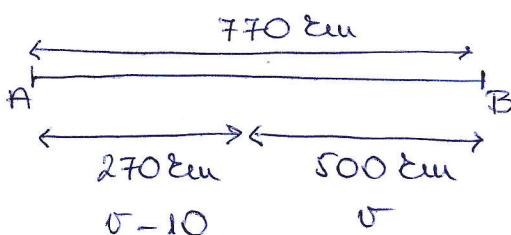
$$6t + 6t - 12 = t^2 - 2t$$

$$t^2 - 14t + 12 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{196 - 48}}{2} = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{148}}{2} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 13,1 \\ 0,92 \end{array}$$

nyilván halás

(5)



$$s = v \cdot t$$

$$t = \frac{s}{v}$$

$$1. \text{ sebesség: } 100 - 10 = 90 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}}$$

$$2. \text{ sebesség: } 100 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\frac{270}{v-10} + \frac{500}{v} = 8$$

$$270v + 500v - 5000 = 8v(v-10)$$

$$770v - 5000 = 8v^2 - 80v$$

$$8v^2 - 850v + 5000 = 0$$

$$v_{1,2} = \frac{850 \pm \sqrt{562500}}{16} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 100 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}} \\ \frac{100}{16} \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}} \\ \sim 6,25 \text{ halás} \end{array}$$

(9)

	egyedül	10 alatt	20 alatt
1. cso	$t + 0,5$	$\frac{1}{t+0,5}$	
2. cso	t	$\frac{1}{t}$	

$$\frac{2}{t+0,5} + \frac{2}{t} = 1$$

$$2t + 2t + 2 \cdot 0,5 = t(t+0,5)$$

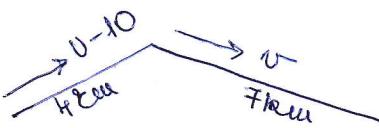
$$4t + 1 = t^2 + 0,5t$$

$$t^2 - 3,5t - 1 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{3,5 \pm \sqrt{12,25 + 4}}{2} = \frac{3,5 \pm 4,03}{2}$$

$$t_1 = 3,765 \quad t_2 = \text{negatív (hibás)}$$

(10)



$$s = v \cdot t$$

$$t = \frac{s}{v}$$

$$45\% = \frac{3}{4} \text{ dra}$$

$$v_1 = 20 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \quad v_2 = 10 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

$$\frac{4}{v-10} + \frac{7}{v} = 0,75$$

$$4v + 7(v-10) = 0,75(v-10)v$$

$$4v + 7v - 70 = 0,75v^2 - 7,5v$$

$$0,75v^2 - 18,5v + 70 = 0$$

$$v_{1,2} = \frac{18,5 \pm \sqrt{342,25 - 210}}{1,5} = \frac{18,5 \pm 11,5}{1,5}$$

epiz halás