



OPERACE S LOMENÝMI VÝRAZY

(M-V-09-06)

Vypočítej.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad \frac{x^2 - 16}{3} - \frac{3x + 12}{(x + 4)^2} &= \frac{(x^2 - 16)(x + 4)^2 - 3(3x + 12)}{3(x + 4)^2} = \\
 &= \frac{(x^2 - 16)(x^2 - 8x + 16) - 9x - 36}{3(x^2 + 8x + 16)} = \frac{x^4 - 8x^3 + 16x^2 - 16x^2 + 128x - 256 - 9x - 36}{3x^2 + 24x + 48} = \\
 &= \frac{x^4 - 8x^3 + 119x - 292}{3(x + 4)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad \frac{5z - 5 + xz - x}{z^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{2x + 2}{5 + x} &= \frac{5(z - 1) + x(z - 1)}{(z - 1)(z + 1)} \cdot \frac{2(x + 1)}{5 + x} = \frac{(z - 1) \cdot (5 + x)}{(z - 1)(z + 1)} \cdot \frac{2(x + 1)}{5 + x} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{z + 1} \cdot \frac{2(x + 1)}{1} = \frac{2x + 2}{z + 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad \frac{y^2 - x^2}{7y + 5} + \frac{14y + 10}{2} &= \frac{2(y - x) \cdot (y + x) + (7y + 5) \cdot (7y + 5) \cdot 2}{2 \cdot (7y + 5)} = \\
 &= \frac{2(y^2 - x^2) + (49y^2 + 70y + 25) \cdot 2}{2 \cdot (7y + 5)} = \frac{2y^2 - 2x^2 + 98y^2 + 140y + 50}{2 \cdot (7y + 5)} = \\
 &= \frac{100y^2 - 2x^2 + 140y + 50}{2 \cdot (7y + 5)} = \frac{2 \cdot (50y^2 - x^2 + 70y + 25)}{2 \cdot (7y + 5)} = \frac{50y^2 - x^2 + 70y + 25}{7y + 5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \quad \frac{6x - 3y}{8z - 5} : \frac{y - 2x}{64z^2 - 25} = \frac{3(2x - y)}{8z - 5} \cdot \frac{(8z - 5) \cdot (8z + 5)}{-(2x - y)} = \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{8z + 5}{-1} = -\frac{3(8z + 5)}{1} = \mathbf{-3(8z + 5)}$$

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

$$5) \frac{9+3a}{-4a-2b} \cdot \frac{2a+b}{3} - \frac{a}{3+a} = \frac{3(3+a)}{-2(2a+b)} \cdot \frac{2a+b}{3} - \frac{a}{3+a} = \frac{3+a}{2} - \frac{a}{3+a} =$$

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

$$6) \frac{\frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x^2}{x-1}}{\frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{x-1}{x+1}} = \frac{x+1+x^2}{x-1} \cdot \frac{(x-1) \cdot (x+1) - 2(x-1)}{2(x+1)} = \frac{x^2+x+1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{2(x+1)}{(x-1) \cdot [(x+1)-2]} =$$

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

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