

2. ISPIT: KVADRATNE JEDNAŽBE

1. a) $4x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 48}}{8}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{64}}{8}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm 8}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm 2}{2} \quad x_1 = \frac{3}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{-1}{2} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

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

$$5x^2 = 3 \quad | :5$$

$$x^2 = \frac{3}{5} \quad | \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

c) $4x^2 + x = 0$

$$x(4x+1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad 4x+1=0$$

$$4x = -1$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

2. a) Izračunaj diskriminantu i odredi prirodu rješenja jednačbe. $16x^2 - 12x + 1 = 0$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$D = (-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 16 \cdot 1$$

$$D = 144 - 64$$

$$D = 80 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$D > 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

Diskriminanta ima 2 realna rješenja. $2\mathbb{R}$

b) Za koju vrijednost parametra c jednačba $2x^2 - x + c = 0$ ima različita realna rješenja.

$$2\mathbb{R} \quad D > 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

$$(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot c > 0$$

$$1 - 8c > 0$$

$$-8c > -1$$

$$8c < 1$$

$$c < \frac{1}{8} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$c \in \langle -\infty, \frac{1}{8} \rangle \quad \textcircled{1}$$

3. RJEŠI JEDNADŽBE:

a) $\frac{2}{x+1} = x \quad / \cdot (x+1) \neq 0$
 $x \neq -1$ (1)

$$2 = x^2 + x$$

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



$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -2 \quad (1)$$

b) $(x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 + x + 2) = 12$

$$t = x^2 + x \quad (1)$$

$$(t+1)(t+2) = 12$$

$$t^2 + 3t + 2 = 12$$

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



$$t_1 = 2 \quad t_2 = 5 \quad (1)$$

$$2 = x^2 + x$$

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



$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -2 \quad (1)$$

$$5 = x^2 + x$$

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

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-20}}{2}$$

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{19}i}{2}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{19}i}{2}$$

$$x_4 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{19}i}{2}$$

c) $3x^4 + 10x^2 + 8 = 0$

$$t = x^2 \quad (1)$$

$$3t^2 + 10t + 8 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 96}}{6} = \frac{-10 \pm 2}{6}$$

$$t_1 = -\frac{4}{3} \quad t_2 = -2 \quad (1)$$

$$-\frac{4}{3} = x^2 \quad / \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4}{-3}}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}i} \quad (1)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}i}{3}$$

$$y^2 = -2 \quad / \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$y_{3,4} = \pm \sqrt{2}i$$

4. SKRATI.

$$\frac{5x^2 + x - 4}{5x^2 - 9x + 4} =$$

$$\frac{5(x+1)\left(x+\frac{4}{5}\right)}{5(x-1)\left(x+\frac{4}{5}\right)} \quad (1)$$

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

$$1) x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+80}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm 9}{10}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{10}{10} = 1 \quad (1)$$

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

$$2) x_{3,4} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81-80}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{9 \pm 1}{10} \quad x_3 = \frac{10}{10} = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$x_4 = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$$

5. ODREDI VRIJEDNOSTI PARAMETRA P ZA KOJE DANA JEDNADŽBA IMA DVOSTRUKO REALNO RJEŠENJE.

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

$$(2p-1)x^2 - 2(p+1)x + p-1 > 0$$

$$D > 0$$

$$[-2(p+1)x]^2 - 4(2p-1)(p-1) > 0$$

$$2p-1 \neq 0$$

$$4(p^2 + 2p + 1) - 4(2p^2 - 2p - p + 1) > 0$$

$$p \neq \frac{1}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$4p^2 + 8p + 4 = 8p^2 + 8p + 4p - 4 > 0$$

$$-4p^2 + 20p > 0 \quad (1)$$

$$4p(-p+5) > 0$$

$$-p+5 > 0$$

$$4p > 0$$

$$p \in (0, 5) \quad (1)$$

$$-p > -5$$

$$p > 0$$

$$p < 5 \quad (1)$$

6. RIJEŠI SUSTAV JEDNADŽBE

$$\begin{cases} xy = 12 \\ x - 2y - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$xy = 12 \rightarrow x = \frac{12}{y}$$

$$x - 2y - 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{12}{y} - 2y - 2 = 0 \quad / \cdot y$$

$$x = \frac{12}{y} \quad (1)$$

(1)

$$12 - 2y^2 - 2y = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

$$-2y^2 - 2y + 12 = 0 \quad / \cdot (-2)$$

$$x_2 = \frac{12}{-3} = -4$$

$$y^2 + y - 6 = 0$$

$$y_1 = 2 \quad y_2 = -3 \quad (1)$$

6. Euridika je lik grčke mitologije. Za koji zbroj znamenki dvoznamenkastog broja je 11, a umnožak 24 viša od svog muža te koje je njegovo ime? Rješenje ne prelazi 0,5 m.

$$\begin{aligned}x + y &= 11 \rightarrow x = 11 - y & \textcircled{1} \\ \underline{x \cdot y &= 24}\end{aligned}$$

$$x \cdot y = 24$$

$$11y + y^2 - 24 = 0$$

$$y^2 + 11y - 24 = 0$$

$$y_1 = 3$$

$$y_2 = 8$$

$$x_1 = 11 - 3$$

$$x_1 = 8$$

$$x_2 = 3$$

Euridika je od Orfeja niža za 38 cm. $\textcircled{1}$
 $\textcircled{+1}$

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