

KVADRATICKÉ ROVNICE

Pr 1) V oboru \mathbb{R} řešte rovnice:

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) $x^2 + 1,5x - 4,5 = 0$ | b) $x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$ |
| c) $x^2 + 0,9x - 0,36 = 0$ | d) $2x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$ |
| e) $x^2 + 7x = 0$ | f) $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ |
| g) $-x^2 - 6x + 91 = 0$ | h) $3x^2 + 23x - 70 = 0$ |
| i) $x^2 + 2x - 63 = 0$ | j) $x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 2 = 0$ |
| k) $-x^2 - 20x + 156 = 0$ | l) $14x + 5x^2 = 0$ |
| m) $3x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$ | n) $4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$ |
| o) $2x^2 + 8x + 15 = 0$ | p) $3x^2 - 5x = 0$ |
| r) $x^2 + 2,7x - 10,9 = 0$ | s) $x^2 - 1,58x + 2,86 = 0$ |
| t) $-5x^2 + 9 = 0$ | u) $5x^2 - 18x - 8 = 0$ |

Pr 2) V oboru \mathbb{R} řešte rovnice:

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) $(x-4)(4x-3) + 3 = 0$ | b) $(2x-1)(1+x) = x(1+x)$ |
| c) $(4x-3)^2 - (6x+4)^2 = 69$ | d) $(x-3)^2 + (x-4)^2 = (x-2)^2$ |
| e) $7x(x-3) = -2(x^2 + 5)$ | f) $(x+3)(x-2) = (3x+2)(4x-3)$ |
| g) $(x+3)^2 + (x+4)^2 = (x+5)^2$ | h) $(2x+1)(x-3) + (2x-1)(x+2) = 4x-1$ |

Pr 3) V oboru \mathbb{R} řešte rovnice:

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| a) $2x-1 + \frac{1}{2x+1} = 2$ | b) $\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{x-4} = -\frac{1}{x+2}$ |
| c) $\frac{x^2}{5} - \frac{2x}{3} = \frac{x+5}{6}$ | d) $\frac{5}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x-3} = \frac{7}{x-1}$ |
| e) $\frac{5-3x}{3-5x} + \frac{3-5x}{5-3x} = \frac{5}{2}$ | f) $\frac{x+3}{x-3} + \frac{x-6}{x+6} = \frac{11}{5}$ |
| g) $\frac{3x^2+8}{x-1} - \frac{2x-1}{4} = \frac{43+3x-2x^2}{4x-4}$ | |
| h) $\frac{x}{x-2} = \frac{8}{(x-2)(x+2)} - \frac{5}{x+2}$ | |
| i) $\frac{1}{y-3} - 1 = \frac{4}{y+3} - \frac{5}{3-y}$ | |