

$$y = 5 \cdot 2^x + 3 \cdot 2^{-x}$$

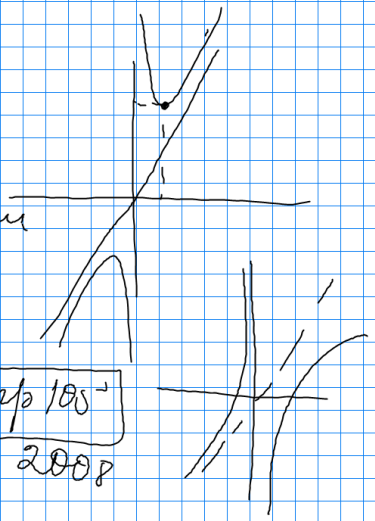
К. Е(у)

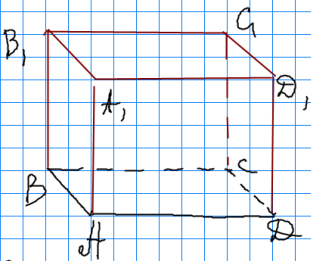
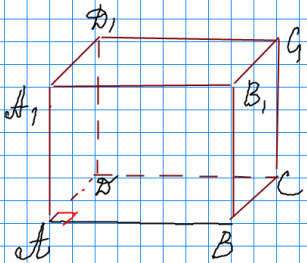
$$y = 2t + \frac{21}{t}$$

Опре-ть при каких  
знач. пар-ра а  
урав-е не имеет  
реш.

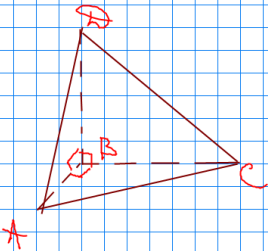
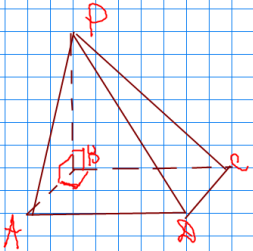
$$\frac{a - (5 \cdot 2^x + 3 \cdot 2^{-x})}{(4 - |\cos x|) + a} \geq 0$$

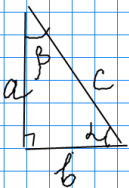
с смп 100°  
200p





náprava zrušeneg





$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\text{Kathete}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

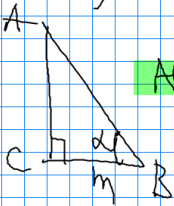
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\text{Ankathete}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\text{Kathete}}{\text{Ankathete}}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{b}{c} ; b = c \sin \beta$$

$$c = \frac{b}{\sin \beta}$$

$$AC = m \tan \alpha$$



$$AB = \frac{m}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{AC}{m}$$

Mogym:

Onp.  $|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$\sqrt{(3-\sqrt{2})^2} = |3-\sqrt{2}| = 3-\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{(3-\sqrt{10})^2} = |3-\sqrt{10}| = -3+\sqrt{10}$$

$$\sqrt{\sin^2 x} = |\sin x|$$

$$\sqrt{(a+b)^2} = |a+b|$$

# I. Решение уравнений, сод. знак модуля.

$$|5| = |-5| = 5$$

## 1° Простейшие уравнения.

a)  $|x-3|=13$

1)  $x-3=13$   
 $x=16$

2)  $x-3=-13$   
 $x=-10$

Отв: -10; 16

б)  $|x-3|=-13$

Отв: реш. нет

в)  $|x-3|=0$   
 $x=3$

$|x-a|=b$ , если  $b=0$ , то 1 корень  
 $b>0$ , то 2 корня  
 $b<0$ , реш. нет

2)  $||x-7|-5|=2$

$|x-7|-5=2$

$|x-7|=7$

$x-7=7$   
 $x=14$

или  $x-7=-7$   
 $x=0$

или  $|x-7|-5=-2$

$|x-7|=3$

$x-7=3$

или  $x-7=-3$

2. Уравнения, решаемые с помощью определения модуля.

$\text{выр-е}$	$\downarrow \uparrow^e \text{выр-е}$
$x-2$	$-x+2$
$b-c$	$c-b$
$a+2$	$-a-2$
$-c+4$	$c-4$
$3x^2-7x+1$	$-3x^2+7x-1$

>| p? p ?xŠs1>1H@DD1>1h vu1dvf1AH1CABB1BDKEEKCA



$$|f(x)| = g(x)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) = g(x) \end{array} \right. \text{ oder } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) < 0 \\ -f(x) = g(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) = g(x) \\ f(x) < 0 \\ -f(x) = g(x) \end{array} \right.$$

a)  $|2-x| = 2x+1$

1)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2-x \geq 0 \\ 2-x = 2x+1 \\ x \leq 2 \\ 3x = 1 \end{array} \right.$

2)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2-x < 0 \\ -2+x = 2x+1 \\ x > 2 \\ x = -3 \end{array} \right.$



$$\begin{cases} x \leq 2 \\ x = \frac{1}{3} \\ x = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \quad \text{реш, нет}$$

Обл:  $\frac{1}{3}$

$$a) |1-2x| - 4x = -6$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-2x \geq 0 \text{ или} \\ 1-2x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b) x^2 - |3x-2| - 12 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x-2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - (3x-2) - 12 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x-2 < 0 \\ x^2 - (-3x+2) - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - |3x-2| - 12 = 0$$

$$1) \begin{cases} 3x-2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - (3x-2) - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x = 2 \\ x^2 - 3x + 2 - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{2}{3} \\ x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{2}{3} \\ x = 5 \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 5$$

$$2) \begin{cases} 3x-2 < 0 \\ x^2 - (-3x+2) - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x < 2 \\ x^2 + 3x - 2 - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < \frac{2}{3} \\ x^2 + 3x - 14 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < \frac{2}{3} \\ x = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{65}}{2} \\ x = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{65}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{65}}{2}$$

$$\text{Omb: } 5; \frac{-3 - \sqrt{65}}{2}$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 14 = 0$$

$$D =$$

$$x_{1,2} =$$

$$x^2 - |3x - 2| - 12 = 0$$

$$1) \begin{cases} 3x - 2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - (3x - 2) - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x \geq 2 \\ x^2 - 3x + 2 - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{2}{3} \\ x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{2}{3} \\ \begin{cases} x = 5 \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \\ x = 5 \end{cases}$$

omb:  $5; \frac{-3 - \sqrt{65}}{2}$

$$2) \begin{cases} 3x - 2 < 0 \\ x^2 - (-3x + 2) - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x < 2 \\ x^2 + 3x - 2 - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < \frac{2}{3} \\ x^2 + 3x - 14 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < \frac{2}{3} \\ \begin{cases} x = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{65}}{2} \\ x = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{65}}{2} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{65}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} X \geq \frac{2}{3} \\ X^2 - 3X - 10 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X \geq \frac{2}{3} \\ \begin{cases} X = 5 \\ X = -2 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$X = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} X < \frac{2}{3} \\ X^2 + 3X - 14 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X < \frac{2}{3} \\ \begin{cases} X = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{65}}{2} \\ X = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{65}}{2} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$X = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{65}}{2}$$

omb.  $\frac{-3 - \sqrt{65}}{2}, 5$

$$1) |x-1| = 2x-5$$

$$2) |x+5| = 2x$$

$$3) ||x-7|-25| = 16$$

$$4) ||x-1|+3| = 3$$

$$5) x^2 - 6|x| + 5 = 0$$

$$6) x^2 - 6x + 7 - |x-3| = 0$$

$$7), P.H. \frac{x^2(x-1)}{x+4} \geq 0$$

$$|f(x)| = g(x)$$



$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) = g(x) \end{array} \\ \{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) \geq 0 \\ -f(x) = g(x) \end{array} \end{array} \right. \text{ oder } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) = g(x) \end{array} \\ \{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) = -g(x) \end{array} \end{array} \right.$$

$$1) |x^2 - 4x - 2| = x + 4$$

$$1) \begin{cases} x + 4 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 4x - 2 = x + 4 \end{cases}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} x + 4 \geq 0 \\ -x^2 + 4x + 2 = x + 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 5x - 6 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -4 \\ x = 6 \\ x = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 6 \\ x = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

omb:  $\pm 1; 2; 6$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -4 \\ x = 2 \\ x = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ x = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$|x^3 - x - 1| = -x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1) \begin{cases} -x \geq 0 \\ x^3 - x - 1 = -x \\ x \leq 0 \\ x^3 - 1 = 0 \\ x \leq 0 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \\
 &\text{p. Her}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &2) \begin{cases} -x \geq 0 \\ -x^3 + x + 1 = -x \\ x \leq 0 \\ x^3 - 2x - 1 = 0 \\ x \leq 0 \\ (x+1)(x^2 - x - 1) = 0 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c}
 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & \\
 \hline
 -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0
 \end{array}$$



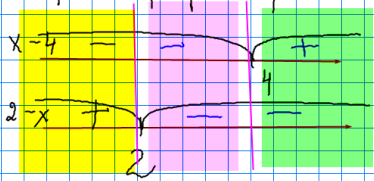
$$\begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ x = -1 \\ x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ x = -1 \\ x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ans: } -1; \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$|x-4| - |2-x| = -2$$



$$\begin{cases} x < 3 \\ 5 = 5 \\ x < 3 \\ x = 4 \end{cases}$$

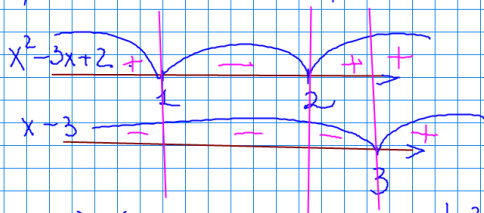
~~3~~  
~~4~~

1)  $\begin{cases} x < 2 \\ -x+4 - (2-x) = -2 \end{cases}; \begin{cases} x < 2 \\ 2 = -2 \end{cases}$  p. net.

2)  $\begin{cases} 2 \leq x < 4 \\ (-x+4) - (-2+x) = -2 \end{cases}; \begin{cases} 2 \leq x < 4 \\ -2x = -8 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2 \leq x < 4 \\ x = 4 \end{cases}$  p. net.

3)  $\begin{cases} x \geq 4 \\ x-4 - (-2+x) = -2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \geq 4 \\ -2 = -2 \end{cases}; x \geq 4$   
 Omb:  $[4; \infty)$

$$2) |x^2 - 3x + 2| = |x - 3| + 14$$



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

$$1$$

$$2$$

$$1) \begin{cases} x \leq 1 \\ 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ x^2 - 3x + 2 = -x + 3 + 14 \end{cases}$$

$$2)$$

$$|x^2 - 5x - 14| - |x^2 - 3x + 2| = 2x + 34$$

$$|3 - x| - 2|x| = 14x + 2$$

50)  $y_p - a$  juga  $|f(x)| = |g(x)|$

$$|f(x)| = |g(x)|$$



$$(f(x) - g(x))(f(x) + g(x)) = 0$$

di-bagi:

$$|f(x)| = |g(x)|$$

$$[f(x)]^2 = [g(x)]^2$$

$$[f(x)]^2 - [g(x)]^2 = 0$$

$$(f(x) - g(x))(f(x) + g(x)) = 0$$

$$x^2 = |x|^2 = |x^2|$$

# 1. Уравнения высших степеней, имеющие рациональные корни.

Теорема. Если несократимая дробь  $\frac{p}{q}$  является корнем уравнения  $a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 = 0$

с целыми коэффициентами, то

p - делитель свободного члена  $a_0$ .

q - делитель старшего коэффициента  $a_n$ .

$$1) x^3 - 6x^2 + 7x - 2 = 0$$

p:  $\pm 2, \pm 1$   
q:  $\pm 1$

$\frac{p}{q}$ :  $\pm 1; \pm 2$ .

1)  $x = 1$

$$1^3 - 6 \cdot 1^2 + 7 - 2 = 0$$

$$1 - 6 + 7 - 2 = 0$$

$0 = 0$  - верно, следовательно,  $x = 1$  - корень

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -x^3 - 6x^2 + 7x - 2 \quad | \quad x - 1 \\
 \underline{x^3 - x^2} \phantom{+ 7x - 2} \\
 -5x^2 + 7x - 2 \\
 \underline{-5x^2 + 5x} \\
 2x - 2 \\
 \underline{2x - 2} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Схема Горнера.

	1	-6	7	-2
1	1	-5	2	0

2) корни: 0

$$(x-1)(x^2-5x+2)=0$$

$$1) x-1=0$$

$$x=1$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } 1, \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$3x^4 + x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$$

x - d

p ± 2 ± 1

q ± 3 ± 1

$$\frac{p}{q} : \pm \frac{2}{3} \pm 2 \pm \frac{1}{3} \pm 1$$

1) x = 1

3	1	3	-5	-2
1	3	4	7	2
				0

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

3	4	7	2
-1/3	3	3	6
			0

$$3) (x-1)\left(x+\frac{1}{3}\right)(3x^2+3x+6)=0$$

$$1) x=1$$

$$2) x=-\frac{1}{3}$$

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

$\Delta < 0$

p. HET



$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$1) x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 6 = 0$$

мысли  $x + \frac{1}{x} = t$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = t^2$$

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

$$x^2 + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = t^2$$

Внимание  
впр. прав

$$x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = t^2$$

получим:

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

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

$$t^2 + 2t - 8 = 0$$

$$t_1 = -4 \quad t_2 = 2$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

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

$$x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$2) x + \frac{1}{x} = 2$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$D = \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - ac$$
  
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-\frac{b}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4} - ac}}{a}$$

$$x_{1,2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

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

Ans:  $x_1 = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}$

$$x = 1$$

Q.  $x^2 + \frac{9}{x^2} + 3x - \frac{9}{x} - 16 = 0$

$$x^2 + \frac{9}{x^2} + 3\left(x - \frac{3}{x}\right) - 16 = 0$$

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

$$\left(x - \frac{3}{x}\right)^2 = t^2$$

$$x^2 - 6 + \frac{9}{x^2} = t^2$$

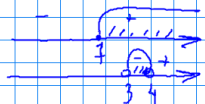
$$x^2 + \frac{9}{x^2} = t^2 + 6$$

$$t^2 + 6 + 3t - 16 = 0$$

⋮

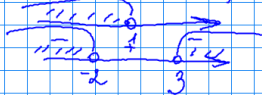
$$|x-1|-3)(x-3) < 0$$

$$1.) \begin{cases} x-1 \geq 0 \\ (x-1-3)(x-3) < 0 \\ x \geq 1 \\ (x-4)(x-3) < 0 \end{cases}$$



(3; 4)

$$2.) \begin{cases} x-1 < 0 \\ (-x+1-3)(x-3) < 0 \\ x < 1 \\ (-x-2)(x-3) < 0 \end{cases}$$



(-∞; -2)

Answer:  $(-\infty; -2) \cup (3; 4)$

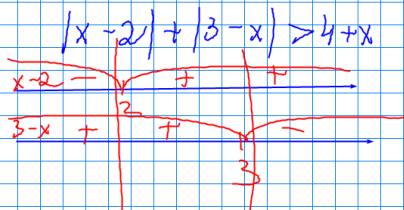
$$|f(x)| < g(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + x - 1 \geq 2x^2 - x + 1 \\ 2x^2 + x - 1 \leq -2x^2 + x - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x \geq 2 \\ 4x^2 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ans: } \{0\} \cup [1, \infty)$$



Оmb:  
 $(-\infty; \frac{1}{3}) \cup (9; \infty)$

1)  $\begin{cases} x < 2 \\ -x+2+3-x > 4+x \end{cases} \begin{cases} x < 2 \\ x < \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} ; x < \frac{1}{3}$

2)  $\begin{cases} 2 \leq x < 3 \\ x-2+3-x > 4+x \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2 \leq x < 3 \\ x < -3 \end{cases}$  p. нет

3)  $\begin{cases} x \geq 3 \\ x-2-3+x > 4+x \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \geq 3 \\ x > 9 \end{cases} x > 9$

5), Kup-ta duqa

$$|f(x)| \geq |g(x)|$$

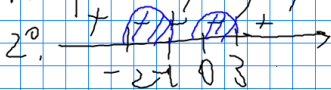
$$(f(x) - g(x))(f(x) + g(x)) \geq 0$$

$$|x^2 - 3| < |3 + x|$$

$$(x^2 - 3 - 3 - x)(x^2 - 3 + 3 + x) < 0$$

$$(x^2 - x - 6)(x^2 + x) < 0$$

1<sup>o</sup>, korpeni: 3; -2; 0; -1



1), P. u - 100

$$\frac{x}{x-1} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{x}{x-1} \geq 1$$

2) P. y p.

$$|3x+1| = |x-1|$$

$$|3x-1| = |x+1|$$

3)

$$|x-4| + |x-8| = 4$$

$$|x-3| + |x-8| = 5$$

4) P. y p.

$$(x^2+2x)\sqrt{x+1} = 0$$

$$(x^2+5x)\sqrt{x+2} = 0$$

$$1) \text{ Ynp. } \frac{\sqrt{11-6\sqrt{2}}}{3-2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

$$2) \text{ P. yp. } x^3 + 3x + 4 = 0$$

$$3) \text{ P. H lo: } |x+1| + |x-2| \leq 5$$

$$4) |x+5| > 2x-1$$

$$5) |6x-7| < 4x+1$$



11  
641-4,6  
637  
634-6

Опр. 1.

Симметрическим (возвратным) уравнением n-й степени наз. ур-е вида

$$ax^n + bx^{n-1} + cx^{n-2} + \dots + cx^2 + bx + a = 0$$

т-ма: Возвратное ур-е нечетной степени имеет корень, равный -1