

Kvadratická rovnice s komplexními koeficienty řešeni v 1. 2008
 Příklad 3.11a/93 nová uč. M pro G: Upravíme C řeše:

$$x^2 + 3x + 10i = 0$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 $a=1$ $b=3$ $c=10i$

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

$$D = 9 - 40i$$

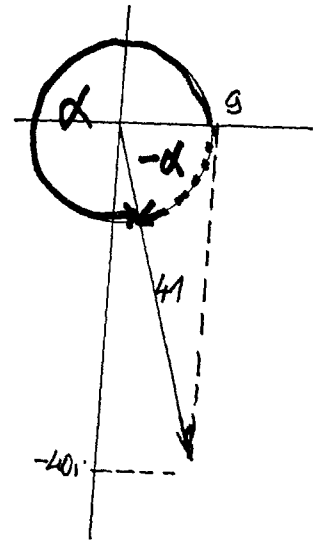
$$|D| = \sqrt{81 + 1600} = \sqrt{1681} = 41$$

$$D = 41 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{41} - \frac{40}{41}i \right)$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $\cos \alpha$ $\sin \alpha$

$$\left| \cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{9}{41}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{50}{41}}{\frac{2}{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{50}{82}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{82}} = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{41}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}}$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{9}{41}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{32}{41}}{\frac{2}{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{32}{82}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{82}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{41}}$$



α je argument diskriminandy D . Použijeme-li vzorec $\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$, pak musíme psát ... $\sin(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha) = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{41}}$ (a oběstem ne imaginární složku $-40i$ diskriminandy):

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{|D|} \cdot (\cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha + i \sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha)}{2a} \dots \text{VZOREC}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{41} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{41} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{41}}i \right)}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm (5 - 4i)}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{-3+5-4i}{2} = \frac{2-4i}{2} = 1-2i \\ \frac{-3-5+4i}{2} = \frac{-8+4i}{2} = -4+2i \end{cases}$$

Rovnice má řešení: $x_1 = 1-2i, x_2 = -4+2i$; ověříme zkouškou:

Pro x_1 : $L = (1-2i)^2 + 3(1-2i) + 10i = 1 - 4i - 4 + 3 - 6i + 10i = 0 + 0i = 0$

$P = 0; L = P$

Pro x_2 : $L = (-4+2i)^2 + 3(-4+2i) + 10i = 16 - 16i - 4 - 12 + 6i + 10i = 0$

$P = 0; L = P$

2. POSTUP pro výpočet $\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha$ je na str. 5.

Příklad 3.11b/93 nová učebnice M pro G. 1. POSTUP:

$$x^2 - 2x + 9 + 6i = 0$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 $a=1$ $b=-2$ $c=9+6i$

2. POSTUP JE NA STR. 5

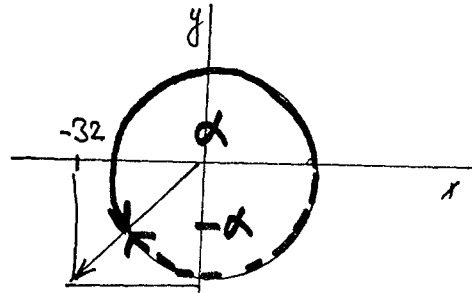
$$D = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot (9 + 6i) = 4 - 36 - 24i \quad \dots \quad D = -82 - 24i \quad \rightarrow \text{Opět je zřejmé!}$$

$$|D| = \sqrt{32^2 + 24^2} = \sqrt{1600} = 40$$

$$D = 40 \cdot \left(-\frac{32}{40} - \frac{24}{40}i\right)$$

$$D = 40 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5}i\right)$$

\swarrow $\cos \alpha$ \swarrow $\sin \alpha$



$$|\cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + (-\frac{4}{5})}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{4}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{2}{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$|\sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-\frac{4}{5})}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{4}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{9}{5}}{\frac{2}{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \dots \quad \text{opět } \sin(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha) = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{40} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} + i \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right)}{2} = \frac{2 \pm (\sqrt{4} + i 3\sqrt{4})}{2} = \frac{2 \pm (2 + 6i)}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2 + 2 + 6i}{2} = \frac{4 + 6i}{2} = \boxed{2 + 3i}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2 - 2 + 6i}{2} = \frac{6i}{2} = \boxed{3i}$$

} je správné řešení, ale si ověřte zkonstruovan

Př. z minulého kroku: Řešte rovnici $x^2 - 4 = 3i$

1. POSTUP

$$x^2 - 4 = 3i$$

$$x^2 = 4 + 3i$$

Položíme $x = a + bi$

$$(a + bi)^2 = 4 + 3i$$

$$a^2 + 2abi - b^2 = 4 + 3i$$

$$a^2 - b^2 + 2abi = 4 + 3i$$

$$\rightarrow a^2 - b^2 = 4$$

$$2ab = 3$$

$$b = \frac{3}{2a}$$

$$a^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2a}\right)^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$a^2 - \frac{9}{4a^2} - 4 = 0 \quad | \cdot 4a^2$$

$$4a^4 - 9 - 16a^2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 4a^4 - 16a^2 - 9 = 0$$

Substituce: $a^2 = y$

$$4y^2 - 16y - 9 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{256 + 144}}{8}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{16 \pm 20}{8} \rightarrow y_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Viz další stránce.

$y_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ nevyhovuje, nebot a^2 se nemuze rovnat D komplexnimu číslu.

Pro $y_1 = \frac{9}{2}$ je $a^2 = \frac{9}{2}$

$$a_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} = \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ a_2 = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

je-li $a_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$, pak $b_1 = \frac{3}{2 \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$

$x_1 = a_1 + b_1 i \dots$ $x_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{2}$

je-li $a_2 = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$, pak $b_2 = \frac{3}{2(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})} = \frac{3}{-3\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$

$x_2 = a_2 + b_2 i \dots$ $x_2 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{2}$ *Reseni pro druhé koreni.*

Číslo ~~skontrola~~: Proveríme skutečnost výpočtu pro x_1 :

$$L = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{2}\right)^2 - 4 = \frac{9}{4} \cdot 2 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{2})^2 i + \frac{1}{4} (i)^2 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^2 - 4 =$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot i + \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-1) \cdot 2 - 4 = \frac{9}{2} + 3i - \frac{1}{2} - 4 = 3i$$

$P = 3i \dots L = P$

2. POSTUP $D = b^2 - 4ac = 0 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4 - 3i) = 16 + 12i$

$x^2 - 4 = 3i$

$|D| = \sqrt{16^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{400} = 20$

$x^2 + 0x - 4 - 3i = 0$
 $\begin{matrix} | & | & | \\ a=1 & b=0 & c \end{matrix}$

$D = 20 \cdot \left(\frac{16}{20} + \frac{12}{20}i\right) = 20 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5}i\right)$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$

$|\cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{4}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{9}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

$|\sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{4}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-0 \pm \sqrt{20} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}i\right)}{2} = \pm \frac{(\sqrt{2} \cdot 3 + \sqrt{2}i)}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{2} \\ -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$

Pr. 2. merného zložky: Kresle rovnici: $z^2 = -16 + 30i$

1. POSTUP:

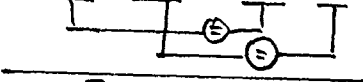
$$z^2 = -16 + 30i$$

Položíme: $x = a + bi$

$$(a + bi)^2 = -16 + 30i$$

$$a^2 + 2abi - b^2 = -16 + 30i$$

$$a^2 - b^2 + 2abi = -16 + 30i$$



$$a^2 - b^2 = -16$$

$$2ab = 30$$

$$b = \frac{30}{2a} = \frac{15}{a}$$

$$a^2 - \left(\frac{15}{a}\right)^2 = -16$$

$$a^2 - \frac{225}{a^2} + 16 = 0 \quad | \cdot a^2$$

$$a^4 - 225 + 16a^2 = 0$$

Substituce $a^2 = y$

$$y^2 + 16y - 225 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{256 + 900}}{2}$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{-16 \pm 34}{2} = \begin{cases} 9 = y_1 \\ -25 = y_2 \end{cases}$$

nevyhovuje \leftarrow
neboť a^2 musí byť reálne číslo

Pro $y_1 = 9$ je $a^2 = 9$

$$a_{1,2} = \pm 3$$

Je-li $a_1 = 3$, pak $b_1 = \frac{15}{3} = 5$

Je-li $a_2 = -3$, pak $b_2 = \frac{15}{-3} = -5$

$$x_1 = a_1 + b_1 i \dots x_1 = z_1 = 3 + 5i$$

$$x_2 = a_2 + b_2 i \dots x_2 = z_2 = -3 - 5i$$

2. POSTUP:

$$z^2 = -16 + 30i \quad D = 0^2 - 4(-16 - 30i)$$

$$z^2 + 16 - 30i = 0 \quad D = -64 + 120i$$

$$z^2 + 0z + 16 - 30i = 0 \quad |D| = \sqrt{64^2 + 120^2} = 136$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = 0 \quad c = 16 - 30i$$

$$D = 136 \cdot \left(-\frac{64}{136} + \frac{120}{136}i\right)$$

$$D = 136 \cdot \left(-\frac{8}{17} + \frac{15}{17}i\right)$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
cos α sin α

$$\left|\cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha\right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \left(-\frac{8}{17}\right)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{9}{17}}{\frac{2}{17}}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{34}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{34}}$$

$$\left|\sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha\right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \left(-\frac{8}{17}\right)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{25}{17}}{\frac{2}{17}}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{34}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{34}}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{136} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{34}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{34}}i\right)}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{\pm \frac{\sqrt{136}}{\sqrt{34}} \cdot 3 + \frac{\sqrt{136}}{\sqrt{34}} \cdot 5i}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{\pm (2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 5i)}{2} = \frac{\pm 6 + 10i}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 3 + 5i = z_1 \quad x_2 = -3 - 5i = z_2}$$

Čiast zložený (pre $x_1 (z_1)$)

$$L = (3 + 5i)^2 = 9 + 30i - 25 = -16 + 30i$$

$$P = -16 + 30i \dots L = P$$

Pr. 3.15/93 z nové mělnice M pro G. 2. POSTUP

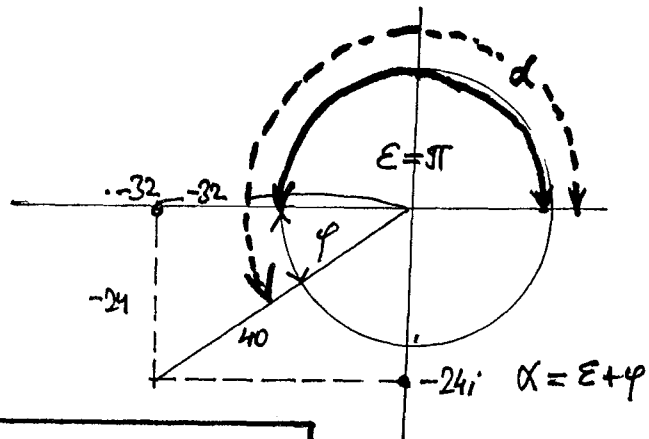
$$x^2 - 2x + 9 + 6i = 0$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 $a=1$ b c

$$D = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot (9 + 6i) = 4 - 36 - 24i$$

$$|D| = \sqrt{32^2 + 24^2} = \sqrt{1600} = 40$$

Uyřadit $\cos \alpha$ a $\sin \alpha$, kde
 $\alpha = \varepsilon + \varphi$ (viz obr.)



$\text{VZORCE } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$	I
$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$	II

Pro $\cos \alpha = \cos(\varepsilon + \varphi)$ podle vzorce I platí:

$$\cos(\varepsilon + \varphi) = \cos \varepsilon \cos \varphi - \sin \varepsilon \sin \varphi$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \pi \cdot \frac{32}{40} - \sin \pi \cdot \frac{24}{40} = -1 \cdot \frac{4}{5} - 0 \cdot \frac{24}{40} = -\frac{4}{5} \dots \boxed{\cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}}$$

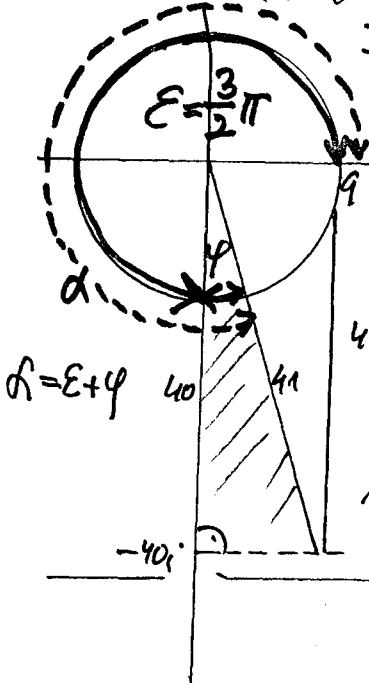
Pro $\sin \alpha = \sin(\varepsilon + \varphi)$ podle vzorce II platí:

$$\sin \alpha = \sin \varepsilon \cos \varphi + \cos \varepsilon \sin \varphi = \sin \pi \cdot \frac{32}{40} + \cos \pi \cdot \frac{24}{40} =$$

$$= 0 \cdot \frac{32}{40} + (-1) \cdot \frac{3}{5} = -\frac{3}{5} \dots \boxed{\sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}}$$

Dále podle vzoru na str. 2 vyřešíme $|\cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha|$, $|\sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha|$ a $x_{1,2} \dots$ opět myjde $x_1 = 2 - 3i$, $x_2 = 3i$.

Pr. 3.11a/93 nové mě. M pro G. nově čítá vyřešit podle vzorců Ia II, viz ušše:



$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha &= \cos \varepsilon \cos \varphi - \sin \varepsilon \sin \varphi = \cos \frac{3}{2} \pi \cdot \frac{40}{41} - \sin \frac{3}{2} \pi \cdot \frac{9}{41} = \\ &= 0 \cdot \frac{40}{41} - (-1) \cdot \frac{9}{41} = \frac{9}{41} \dots \boxed{\cos \alpha = \frac{9}{41}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &= \sin \varepsilon \cos \varphi + \cos \varepsilon \sin \varphi = \sin \frac{3}{2} \pi \cdot \frac{40}{41} + \cos \frac{3}{2} \pi \cdot \frac{9}{41} = \\ &= (-1) \cdot \frac{40}{41} + 0 \cdot \frac{9}{41} = -\frac{40}{41} \dots \boxed{\sin \alpha = -\frac{40}{41}} \end{aligned}$$

Dále pokračujeme podle vzoru na str. 1, vyřešíme $|\cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha|$, $|\sin \frac{1}{2} \alpha|$ a $x_1 = 1 - 2i$, $x_2 = -4 + 2i$

Pr. 15.1 mach. 137 ne (stavě me. H. G.) ze stránky J. Buška

Děle v množině \mathbb{C} :

$$3z^2 + 4z + 2 = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 16 - 24 = -8$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm i\sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-4 \pm i\sqrt{8}}{6} = \frac{-4 \pm 2i\sqrt{2}}{6} = -\frac{4}{6} \pm \frac{i\sqrt{2}}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} \pm \frac{1}{3}i\sqrt{2}$$

$z_1 = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}i\sqrt{2}$	$z_2 = -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}i\sqrt{2}$
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zkouška aritmetiky pro z_1 :

$$L = 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}i\sqrt{2}\right)^2 + 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}i\sqrt{2}\right) + 2 = 3 \cdot \left[\frac{4}{9} - \frac{4}{9}i\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot (-1) \cdot 2\right] - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{3}i\sqrt{2} + 2 = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{9} - \frac{4}{9}i\sqrt{2} - \frac{2}{9}\right) - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{3}i\sqrt{2} = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{9} - \frac{4}{9}i\sqrt{2}\right) - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{3}i\sqrt{2} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{3}i\sqrt{2} - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{3}i\sqrt{2} = 0 + 0i = 0; P=0; L=P$$

Poznámka: (Množina) množina množin, je řešení kvadratické rovnice v \mathbb{C} lze uplatnit, jen u rovnice s reálnými koeficienty ($a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$).

Pr. 15.7/144 ze stránky J. Buška

$$5z^2 + 13z + 9 = 0$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-13 \pm i\sqrt{11}}{10} = \begin{cases} \frac{-13 + \frac{1}{10}i\sqrt{11}}{10} \\ \frac{-13 - \frac{1}{10}i\sqrt{11}}{10} \end{cases} \text{ nebo } -\frac{13}{10} \pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{10}i$$

$$D = 13^2 - 180 = -11$$

Pr. 15.10 b/145 ze stránky J. Buška: v množině \mathbb{C} řešte rovnici:

$$z^2 + 2z + 2i + 1 = 0$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 $a=1$ $b=2$ c

$$D = 4 - 4 \cdot (2i + 1) = 4 - 8i - 4$$

$$D = -8i \quad |D| = 8$$

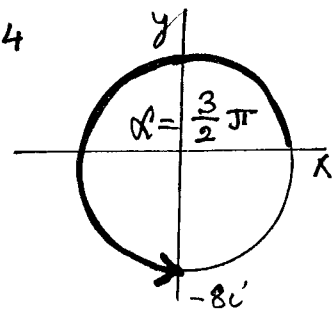
$$\phi = 8 \cdot \left(\frac{0}{8} - \frac{8}{8}i\right)$$

$$D = 8 \cdot (0 - 1i)$$

$$\cos \frac{3}{2}\pi = 0$$

$$\sin \frac{3}{2}\pi = -1$$

→ Sledujeme se \ominus směrem
 ve tvaru $z_{1,2}$ psát u imagin.
 složky minus.



$$\left| \cos \frac{1}{2}\alpha \right| = \left| \frac{1+0}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha \right| = \left| \frac{1-0}{2} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

6

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{8} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \left(\frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^2}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^2 i}{2}\right)}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \left(\frac{4}{2} + \frac{4i}{2}\right)}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm (2 + 2i)}{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{-2+2-2i}{2} = \frac{-2i}{2} = \boxed{-i} = z_1 \\ \frac{-2-2+2i}{2} = \frac{-4+2i}{2} = \boxed{-2+i} = z_2 \end{cases}$$

Skouška pro z_1 : $L = (-i)^2 + 2 \cdot (-i) + 2i + 1 = -1 - 2i + 2i + 1 = 0$

$$P=0, L=P$$

Skouška pro z_2 : $L = (-2+i)^2 + 2(-2+i) + 2i + 1 = 4 - 4i - 1 - 4 + 2i + 2i + 1 = 0$

$$P=0, L=P$$

Úkolem ze zkoušek ne vyřešíš školy:

Máte kvadratickou rovnici s reálnými koeficienty, $a' \neq 0$, b, c reálné jedním kořenem této rovnice je komplexní číslo

a) $x_1 = 2 - i$ b) $x_1 = 1 - i$ c) $x_1 = 3 - i$ d) $x_1 = 5 - i$

Uvedený postupem: Kořeny v těchto případech nikdy nejsou dva čísel komplexní sdružení.

Řešení a) $x_1 = 2 - i \Rightarrow x_2 = 2 + i$

$$[x - (2 - i)] \cdot [x - (2 + i)] = 0$$

$$(x - 2 + i) \cdot (x - 2 - i) = 0$$

$$[(x - 2) + i] \cdot [(x - 2) - i] = 0$$

Pokládáme formou $(x+y) \cdot (x-y) = x^2 - y^2$

$$(x+y) \cdot (x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

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

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

$$\boxed{x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0}$$

Řešení b) $x_2 = 1 + i$

$$[x - (1 - i)] \cdot [x - (1 + i)] = 0$$

$$(x - 1 + i) \cdot (x - 1 - i) = 0$$

$$[(x - 1) + i] \cdot [(x - 1) - i] = 0$$

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

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

$$\boxed{x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0}$$

Řešení c) $x_2 = 3+i$

$$[x - (3-i)] \cdot [x - (3+i)] = 0$$

$$(x-3+i) \cdot (x-3-i) = 0$$

$$[(x-3)+i] \cdot [(x-3)-i] = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 - i^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x^2 - 6x + 10 = 0}$$

Řešení d) $x_2 = 5+i$

$$[x - (5-i)] \cdot [x - (5+i)] = 0$$

$$(x-5+i) \cdot (x-5-i) = 0$$

$$[(x-5)+i] \cdot [(x-5)-i] = 0$$

$$(x-5)^2 - i^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 25 + 1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x^2 - 10x + 26 = 0}$$

Příklad ze sborníku pro vysoké školy:

Kvadratické rovnice s reálným parametrem m mětou

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

b) $x^2 - 6x + m^2 - 5m + 4 = 0$;

pro dvě hodnoty parametru m_1 a m_2 určete součin

$m_1 \cdot m_2$.

Řešení a) $x^2 + 2x + \frac{m^2 + 3m + 2}{1} = 0$. Tato rovnice má tvar

$$x^2 + px + q = 0$$

Pleť pro ni prolo rovnice $x_1 + x_2 = p$ a $x_1 \cdot x_2 = q$. Podle

podmínek úlohy lze psát:

$$x_1 + x_2 = -2 \wedge x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = -2$$

Odtud platí $x_1 \cdot x_2 = 0 \cdot (-2) = 0 \Rightarrow q = \dots$

$$m^2 + 3m + 2 = 0 \quad (x^2 + px + q = 0)$$

$$m_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} m_1 = -1 \\ m_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 + 3m + 2 = (m+2) \cdot (m+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m+2=0 \vee m+1=0$$

$$m_1 = -2$$

$$m_2 = -1$$

Platí tedy součin $\boxed{m_1 \cdot m_2 = 2}$

Ověření správnosti: $m_1 + m_2 = -2 + (-1) = -3$ ($-p$)

$$m_1 \cdot m_2 = -2 \cdot (-1) = 2$$
 (q)

Pro $m_1 = -1$ má rovnice tvar: $x^2 + 2x + (-1)^2 + 3(-1) + 2 = 0$

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

$$x(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = -2$$

Pro $m_2 = -2$ má rovnice tvar: $x^2 + 2x + (-2)^2 + 3(-2) + 2 = 0$

$$x^2 + 2x = 0 \text{ a řešení } x_1 = 0, x_2 = -2$$

Řešení b): $x^2 - 6x + m^2 - 5m + 4 = 0$ $x_1 + x_2 = 6 \wedge x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 6$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x^2 + px + q = 0 & \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ p^x \\ q^x \end{array} & \\ \downarrow & & \\ x^2 - 6x + \quad = 0 & & \end{array}$$

Dále platí: $x_1 \cdot x_2 = 0 \cdot 6 = 0 \dots m^2 - 5m + 4 = 0$

$$m_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_1 = 4 \\ m_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$m^2 - 5m + 4 = (m-4) \cdot (m-1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$m_1 = 4 = 0 \vee m_2 = 1 = 0$$

$$m_1 = 4 \quad m_2 = 1 \text{ hledaný součet } m \text{ je } \boxed{m_1 \cdot m_2 = 4}$$

Ověření správnosti: $m_1 + m_2 = 4 + 1 = 5$ (-p)

$$m_1 \cdot m_2 = 4 \cdot 1 = 4$$
 (q)

Pro $m_1 = 4$ má rovnice tvar: $x^2 - 6x + 4^2 - 5 \cdot 4 + 4 = 0$

$$x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$x(x-6) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 6$$

Pro $m_2 = 1$ " " " " " $x^2 - 6x + 1^2 - 5 \cdot 1 + 4 = 0$

$$x^2 - 6x = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 6$$

Důležitá se ukázat ne všechny školy:

Rovnice $mx^2 + x + m = 0$, kde x je reálná proměnná a m je reálný parametr má dvě reálné řešení právě pro všechny hodnoty reálného parametru, pro které platí, že jsou 2 vrátě číselné množiny, která určete.

Pro řešení nebo řešení použijeme vzorce:

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$	I	$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}$	II	$x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$	III
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$$mx^2 + x + m = 0$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 $a=m$ $b=1$ $c=m$

Podle II platí: ① $x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{m} - x_2 \dots$ do ②

" III " ② $x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{m}{m} = 1 \dots x_1 \cdot x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{x_2}$ (nepozitifne)

$$\left(-\frac{1}{m} - x_2\right) \cdot x_2 - 1 = 0$$

$$-\frac{x_2}{m} - x_2^2 - 1 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-m)$$

$$x_2 + mx_2^2 + m = 0$$

Pro možnost provedení
Substituci $x_2 = y$

$$my^2 + y + m = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4m^2}}{2m}$$

→ Musí-li mít kvadratická rovnice
dve reálné různé kořeny, musí platit:

$$D > 0, \text{ či } D = 0$$

$$1 - 4m^2 > 0$$

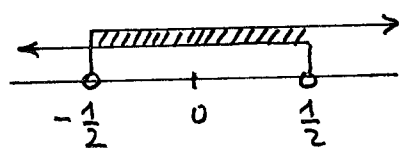
$$(1 - 2m) \cdot (1 + 2m) > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$= (1 - 2m > 0 \wedge 1 + 2m > 0) \vee (1 - 2m < 0 \wedge 1 + 2m < 0)$$

$$-2m > -1 \quad \wedge \quad 2m > -1$$

$$2m < 1 \quad \wedge \quad 2m > -1$$

$$m < \frac{1}{2} \quad \wedge \quad m > -\frac{1}{2}$$



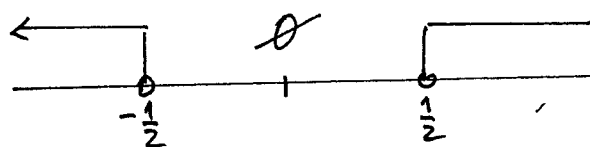
$$m \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$1 - 2m < 0 \quad \wedge \quad 1 + 2m < 0$$

$$-2m < -1 \quad \wedge \quad 2m < -1$$

$$2m > 1 \quad \wedge \quad 2m < -1$$

$$m > \frac{1}{2} \quad \wedge \quad m < -\frac{1}{2}$$



Ověření správnosti: Např. pro $m = \frac{1}{4}$ platí:

$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \quad | \cdot 4$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{3} = \begin{cases} x_1 = -2 + \sqrt{3} \\ x_2 = -2 - \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

Kořeny x_1, x_2 jsou reálné a různé.