

PL 6 - řešení

$$1) 8x = \frac{1}{2} \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$16x = 1 \quad | : 16$$

$$\underline{x = \frac{1}{16} \quad (=0,0625)}$$

$$L\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \frac{8}{16} = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\underline{L\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) = P\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)}$$

$$2) 6x + (5 - 4x) = 2(x + 6)$$

$$\underline{6x + 5 - 4x = 2x + 12}$$

$$2x - 5 = 2x + 12 \quad | -2x$$

$$\underline{-5 \neq 12}$$

rovnice nemá řešení

$$3) x - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{3-x}{4} + \frac{1}{12} \quad | \cdot 12$$

$$12x - 20 = 3(3-x) + 1$$

$$12x - 20 = \underline{9 - 3x + 1} \quad | +3x + 20$$

$$15x = 30 \quad | : 15$$

$$\underline{x = 2}$$

$$L(2) = 2 - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{6-5}{3} = \underline{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$P(2) = \frac{3-2}{4} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{3+1}{12} = \frac{4}{12} = \underline{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\underline{L(2) = P(2)}$$

$$4) 4y = \frac{8}{3} \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$12y = 8 \quad | : 12$$

$$\underline{y = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$L\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \underline{\frac{8}{3}}$$

$$P\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \underline{\frac{8}{3}}$$

$$\underline{L\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = P\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}$$

$$5) (x+4)+5 = 2(2x-1)+16$$

$$\underline{x+4+5 = 4x-2+16}$$

$$x+9 = 4x+14 \quad | -x-14$$

$$-5 = 3x \quad | : 3$$

$$\underline{x = -\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$L\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = \left(-\frac{5}{3}+4\right)+5 = \frac{-5+12}{3}+5 = \frac{7}{3}+\frac{15}{3} = \underline{\frac{22}{3}}$$

$$P\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = 2\left[2\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)-1\right]+16 = 2\left(-\frac{10}{3}-1\right)+16 = 2\frac{-10-3}{3}+16 = 2\frac{-13}{3}+\frac{48}{3} = \frac{-26+48}{3} = \underline{\frac{22}{3}}$$

$$\underline{L\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = P\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)}$$

$$6) \frac{x-1}{3} + \frac{x-2}{2} = 1 \quad | \cdot 6$$

$$2(x-1) + 3(x-2) = 6$$

$$\underline{2x-2+3x-6 = 6}$$

$$5x-8 = 6 \quad | +8$$

$$5x = 14 \quad | : 5$$

$$\underline{x = 2,8}$$

$$L(2,8) = \frac{2,8-1}{3} + \frac{2,8-2}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1,8}{3} + \frac{0,8}{2} = 0,6 + 0,4 = \underline{1}$$

$$P(2,8) = \underline{1}$$

$$\underline{L(2,8) = P(2,8)}$$