

Zadatak 501 (Ivana, gimnazija)

Sredimo li izraz $S = (x-y)^3 + (x+y)^3 + 3 \cdot (x-y)^2 \cdot (x+y) + 3 \cdot (x+y)^2 \cdot (x-y)$, dobit ćemo:

A. $8 \cdot x^3$ B. $8 \cdot y^3$ C. $8 \cdot x^2 \cdot y$ D. $8 \cdot x \cdot y^2$

Rješenje 501

Ponovimo!

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot a \cdot b^2 - b^3, \quad (a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot a \cdot b^2 + b^3.$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, \quad (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, \quad (a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n.$$

Množenje zagrada

$$(a+b) \cdot (c+d) = a \cdot c + a \cdot d + b \cdot c + b \cdot d.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b+c).$$

1. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} S &= (x-y)^3 + (x+y)^3 + 3 \cdot (x-y)^2 \cdot (x+y) + 3 \cdot (x+y)^2 \cdot (x-y) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow S &= x^3 - 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot y + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 - y^3 + x^3 + 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot y + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + y^3 + \\ &+ 3 \cdot (x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2) \cdot (x+y) + 3 \cdot (x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2) \cdot (x-y) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow S &= x^3 - 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot y + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 - y^3 + x^3 + 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot y + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + y^3 + \\ &+ 3 \cdot (x^3 + x^2 \cdot y - 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot y - 2 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + x \cdot y^2 + y^3) + 3 \cdot (x^3 - x^2 \cdot y + 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot y - 2 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + x \cdot y^2 - y^3) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow S &= x^3 + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + x^3 + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + \\ &+ 3 \cdot (x^3 - x^2 \cdot y - x \cdot y^2 + y^3) + 3 \cdot (x^3 + x^2 \cdot y - x \cdot y^2 - y^3) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow S &= x^3 + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + x^3 + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + \\ &+ 3 \cdot x^3 - 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot y - 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + 3 \cdot y^3 + 3 \cdot x^3 + 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot y - 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 - 3 \cdot y^3 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow S &= x^3 + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + x^3 + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + \\ &+ 3 \cdot x^3 - 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot y - 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 + 3 \cdot y^3 + 3 \cdot x^3 + 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot y - 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 - 3 \cdot y^3 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow S &= x^3 + x^3 + 3 \cdot x^3 + 3 \cdot x^3 \Rightarrow S = 8 \cdot x^3. \end{aligned}$$

Odgovor je pod A.

2. inačica

Zbog jednostavnosti uvedemo zamjene (supstitucije):

$$a = x - y, \quad b = x + y.$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= (x-y)^3 + (x+y)^3 + 3 \cdot (x-y)^2 \cdot (x+y) + 3 \cdot (x+y)^2 \cdot (x-y) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a = x-y \\ b = x+y \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow S &= a^3 + b^3 + 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot b^2 \cdot a \Rightarrow S = a^3 + 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot a \cdot b^2 + b^3 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = (a+b)^3 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a = x-y \\ b = x+y \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow S = (x-y+x+y)^3 \Rightarrow S = (x-y+x+y)^3 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow S = (2 \cdot x)^3 \Rightarrow S = 2^3 \cdot x^3 \Rightarrow S = 8 \cdot x^3.$$

Odgovor je pod A.

3. inačica

Zadani izraz preoblikujemo kako bismo odmah prepoznali formulu za kub zbroja.

$$S = (x-y)^3 + (x+y)^3 + 3 \cdot (x-y)^2 \cdot (x+y) + 3 \cdot (x+y)^2 \cdot (x-y) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow S = (x-y)^3 + 3 \cdot (x-y)^2 \cdot (x+y) + 3 \cdot (x-y) \cdot (x+y)^2 + (x+y)^3 \Rightarrow S = ((x-y) + (x+y))^3 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow S = (x-y+x+y)^3 \Rightarrow S = (x-y+x+y)^3 \Rightarrow S = (2 \cdot x)^3 \Rightarrow S = 2^3 \cdot x^3 \Rightarrow S = 8 \cdot x^3.$$

Odgovor je pod A.

Vježba 501

Sredimo li izraz $S = (x-1)^3 + (x+1)^3 + 3 \cdot (x-1)^2 \cdot (x+1) + 3 \cdot (x+1)^2 \cdot (x-1)$, dobit ćemo:

A. $8 \cdot x^3$ B. 8 C. $8 \cdot x^2$ D. $8 \cdot x$

Rezultat: A.

Zadatak 502 (Matija, ekonomska škola)

Prikaži izraz $\frac{2 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot x - 40}{x^2 - 25} - 2$ kao jedan razlomak koji je potpuno skraćen.

Rješenje 502

Ponovimo!

$$n = \frac{n}{1}, \quad \frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \cdot d - b \cdot c}{b \cdot d}, \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a-b) \cdot (a+b).$$

Skratiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka podijeliti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n} = \frac{a}{b}, \quad n \neq 0, \quad n \neq 1.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b+c).$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot x - 40}{x^2 - 25} - 2 = \frac{2 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot x - 40}{x^2 - 25} - \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot x - 40 - 2 \cdot (x^2 - 25)}{x^2 - 25} = \\ = \frac{2 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot x - 40 - 2 \cdot x^2 + 50}{x^2 - 25} = \frac{2 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot x - 40 - 2 \cdot x^2 + 50}{x^2 - 25} = \frac{2 \cdot x + 10}{x^2 - 25} = \\ = \frac{2 \cdot (x+5)}{(x-5) \cdot (x+5)} = \frac{2 \cdot (x+5)}{(x-5) \cdot (x+5)} = \frac{2}{x-5}.$$

Vježba 502

Prikaži izraz $\frac{2 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot x - 40}{x^2 - 25} - \frac{2 \cdot x - 2}{x - 1}$ kao jedan razlomak koji je potpuno skraćen.

Rezultat: $\frac{2}{x-5}$.

Zadatak 503 (Zvonimir, srednja škola)

Ako je $\frac{1}{a \cdot (b+1)} + \frac{1}{b \cdot (a+1)} = \frac{1}{(a+1) \cdot (b+1)}$, koliko je $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$?

Rješenje 503

Ponovimo!

$$\frac{a+b}{n} = \frac{a}{n} + \frac{b}{n}, \quad \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \cdot d + b \cdot c}{b \cdot d}.$$

Skratiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka podijeliti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n} = \frac{a}{b}, \quad n \neq 0, \quad n \neq 1.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b+c).$$

1. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a \cdot (b+1)} + \frac{1}{b \cdot (a+1)} &= \frac{1}{(a+1) \cdot (b+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a \cdot (b+1)} + \frac{1}{b \cdot (a+1)} = \frac{1}{(a+1) \cdot (b+1)} \quad / \cdot (a+1) \cdot (b+1) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \frac{a+1}{a} + \frac{b+1}{b} &= 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{a} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{b}{b} + \frac{1}{b} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{a} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{b}{b} + \frac{1}{b} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{a} + 1 + \frac{1}{b} = 1 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{a} + 1 + \frac{1}{b} &= 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + 1 + \frac{1}{b} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

2. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a \cdot (b+1)} + \frac{1}{b \cdot (a+1)} &= \frac{1}{(a+1) \cdot (b+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{b \cdot (a+1) + a \cdot (b+1)}{a \cdot b \cdot (a+1) \cdot (b+1)} = \frac{1}{(a+1) \cdot (b+1)} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \frac{a \cdot b + b + a \cdot b + a}{a \cdot b \cdot (a+1) \cdot (b+1)} &= \frac{1}{(a+1) \cdot (b+1)} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \frac{a \cdot b + b + a \cdot b + a}{a \cdot b \cdot (a+1) \cdot (b+1)} &= \frac{1}{(a+1) \cdot (b+1)} \quad / \cdot (a+1) \cdot (b+1) \Rightarrow \frac{a \cdot b + b + a \cdot b + a}{a \cdot b} = 1 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \frac{a \cdot b}{a \cdot b} + \frac{b}{a \cdot b} + \frac{a \cdot b}{a \cdot b} + \frac{a}{a \cdot b} &= 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a \cdot b}{a \cdot b} + \frac{b}{a \cdot b} + \frac{a \cdot b}{a \cdot b} + \frac{a}{a \cdot b} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{a} + 1 + \frac{1}{b} = 1 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{a} + 1 + \frac{1}{b} &= 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + 1 + \frac{1}{b} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

Vježba 503

Ako je $\frac{b}{b+1} + \frac{a}{a+1} = \frac{a \cdot b}{(a+1) \cdot (b+1)}$, koliko je $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$?

Rezultat: -1 .

Zadatak 504 (Iva, hotelijerska škola)

Skrati razlomak $\frac{(2 \cdot a + 1)^2 - 8 \cdot a}{1 - 4 \cdot a^2}$.

Rješenje 504

Ponovimo!

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, \quad (a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a-b) \cdot (a+b),$$

$$(a-b)^2 = (b-a)^2.$$

Skratiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka podijeliti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n} = \frac{a}{b}, \quad n \neq 0, \quad n \neq 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(2 \cdot a + 1)^2 - 8 \cdot a}{1 - 4 \cdot a^2} &= \frac{4 \cdot a^2 + 4 \cdot a + 1 - 8 \cdot a}{1 - 4 \cdot a^2} = \frac{4 \cdot a^2 - 4 \cdot a + 1}{1 - 4 \cdot a^2} = \frac{(2 \cdot a - 1)^2}{1 - 4 \cdot a^2} \\ &= \frac{(1 - 2 \cdot a)^2}{1 - 4 \cdot a^2} = \frac{(1 - 2 \cdot a)^2}{(1 - 2 \cdot a) \cdot (1 + 2 \cdot a)} = \frac{(1 - 2 \cdot a)^2}{(1 - 2 \cdot a) \cdot (1 + 2 \cdot a)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cdot a}{1 + 2 \cdot a}. \end{aligned}$$

Vježba 504

Skrati razlomak $\frac{8 \cdot a - (2 \cdot a + 1)^2}{4 \cdot a^2 - 1}$.

Rezultat: $\frac{1 - 2 \cdot a}{1 + 2 \cdot a}$.

Zadatak 505 (Avon, gimnazija)

Što je rezultat sređivanja izraza $\left(\frac{2}{a-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}}\right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot (a - \sqrt{a})$, za sve a za koje je izraz definiran?

A. $a \cdot \sqrt{a} - 1$ B. $\sqrt{a} - a$ C. $a \cdot \sqrt{a}$ D. $2 \cdot \sqrt{a}$

Rješenje 505

Ponovimo!

$$(\sqrt{a})^2 = a, \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a-b) \cdot (a+b), \quad \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \cdot d + b \cdot c}{b \cdot d}, \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n.$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3 \cdot a^2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot a \cdot b^2 - b^3, \quad (\sqrt{a})^n = \sqrt{a^n}, \quad a^1 = a.$$

$$a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}, \quad \sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}, \quad \sqrt{a^2} = a, \quad a \geq 0, \quad \frac{a}{n} + \frac{b}{n} = \frac{a+b}{n}.$$

Skratiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka podijeliti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n} = \frac{a}{b}, \quad n \neq 0, \quad n \neq 1.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b+c).$$

1. inačica

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{2}{a-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot (a - \sqrt{a}) = \left(\frac{2}{(\sqrt{a})^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = \left(\frac{2}{(\sqrt{a}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{a}+1)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{a} - 1}{(\sqrt{a}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{a}+1)} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = \left(\frac{\sqrt{a} + 1}{(\sqrt{a}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{a}+1)} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{a} + 1}{(\sqrt{a}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{a}+1)} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-1} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = (\sqrt{a}-1)^3 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = (\sqrt{a})^3 - 3 \cdot (\sqrt{a})^2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot 1^2 - 1^3 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = \sqrt{a^3} - 3 \cdot a + 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} - 1 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a^3} - 3 \cdot a + 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} - 1 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = \sqrt{a^3} - 1 = \sqrt{a^2 \cdot a} - 1 = \sqrt{a^2} \cdot \sqrt{a} - 1 = a \cdot \sqrt{a} - 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

Odgovor je pod A.

2. inačica

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{2}{a-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot (a - \sqrt{a}) = \left(\frac{2}{a-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a}-1}{\sqrt{a}-1} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = \left(\frac{2}{a-1} + \frac{\sqrt{a}-1}{(\sqrt{a})^2 - 1} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \left(\frac{2}{a-1} + \frac{\sqrt{a}-1}{a-1} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{a} - 1}{a-1} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{a} + 1}{a-1} \right)^{-3} + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \left(\frac{a-1}{\sqrt{a}+1} \right)^3 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = \left(\frac{(\sqrt{a})^2 - 1}{\sqrt{a}+1} \right)^3 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \left(\frac{(\sqrt{a}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{a}+1)}{\sqrt{a}+1} \right)^3 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = \left(\frac{(\sqrt{a}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{a}+1)}{\sqrt{a}+1} \right)^3 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = (\sqrt{a}-1)^3 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = (\sqrt{a})^3 - 3 \cdot (\sqrt{a})^2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot 1^2 - 1^3 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \\
 & = \sqrt{a^3} - 3 \cdot a + 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} - 1 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{a^3} - 3 \cdot a + 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} - 1 + 3 \cdot a - 3 \cdot \sqrt{a} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^3} - 1 = \sqrt{a^2 \cdot a} - 1 = \sqrt{a^2} \cdot \sqrt{a} - 1 = a \cdot \sqrt{a} - 1.$$

Odgovor je pod A.

Vježba 505

Što je rezultat sređivanja izraza $\left(\frac{2}{a-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+1}}\right)^{-3} - 3 \cdot (\sqrt{a} - a)$, za sve a za koje je izraz definiran?

A. $a \cdot \sqrt{a} - 1$ B. $\sqrt{a} - a$ C. $a \cdot \sqrt{a}$ D. $2 \cdot \sqrt{a}$

Rezultat: A.

Zadatak 506 (Viki, ekonomska škola)

Vrijednost izraza $\sqrt{(\sqrt{5}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{5}+2) \cdot (3-\sqrt{5})}$ je jednaka:

A. 1 B. 2 C. $\sqrt{5}$ D. $\sqrt{5} - 1$

Rješenje 506

Ponovimo!

Množenje zagrada

$$(a+b) \cdot (c+d) = a \cdot c + a \cdot d + b \cdot c + b \cdot d.$$

$$(\sqrt{a})^2 = a, \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a-b) \cdot (a+b).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(\sqrt{5}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{5}+2) \cdot (3-\sqrt{5})} &= \sqrt{\left((\sqrt{5})^2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} - 2\right) \cdot (3-\sqrt{5})} = \\ &= \sqrt{(5 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} - 2) \cdot (3-\sqrt{5})} = \sqrt{(3 + \sqrt{5}) \cdot (3-\sqrt{5})} = \sqrt{3^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2} = \sqrt{9-5} = \sqrt{4} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Odgovor je pod B.

Vježba 506

Vrijednost izraza $\sqrt{(\sqrt{5}-2) \cdot (\sqrt{5}+3) \cdot (\sqrt{5}+1)}$ je jednaka:

A. 1 B. 2 C. $\sqrt{5}$ D. $\sqrt{5} - 1$

Rezultat: B.

Zadatak 507 (Sanja, gimnazija)

Pojednostavni $\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{8} + 4}$.

Rješenje 507

Ponovimo!

$$\sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}, \quad (\sqrt{a})^2 = a, \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a-b) \cdot (a+b), \quad n = \frac{n}{1}.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b+c).$$

Skratiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka podijeliti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n} = \frac{a}{b}, \quad n \neq 0, \quad n \neq 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{8} + 4} &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{8} + 2 + 2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{8} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{4}} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{(\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{4})} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{(\sqrt{2 \cdot 2} + \sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{3 \cdot 2} + \sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{4 \cdot 2} + \sqrt{4})} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4})} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4})} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4})} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot (\sqrt{2} + 1) + \sqrt{3} \cdot (\sqrt{2} + 1) + \sqrt{4} \cdot (\sqrt{2} + 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot (\sqrt{2} + 1) + \sqrt{3} \cdot (\sqrt{2} + 1) + \sqrt{4} \cdot (\sqrt{2} + 1)} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{(\sqrt{2} + 1) \cdot (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4})} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}}{(\sqrt{2} + 1) \cdot (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{racionalizacija} \\ \text{nazivnika} \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{(\sqrt{2})^2 - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2 - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{1} = \sqrt{2} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Vježba 507

Pojednostavni $\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{6}}$.

Rezultat: $\sqrt{2} - 1$.

Zadatak 508 (Branka, ekonomska škola)

Skratite razlomak $\frac{2 \cdot a^2 - a \cdot b + 2 \cdot a - b}{4 \cdot a^2 - b^2}$.

Rješenje 508

Ponovimo!

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b) \cdot (a + b), \quad a^1 = a, \quad (a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}, \quad (a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b + c).$$

1. inačica

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2 \cdot a^2 - a \cdot b + 2 \cdot a - b}{4 \cdot a^2 - b^2} &= \frac{(2 \cdot a^2 - a \cdot b) + (2 \cdot a - b)}{(2 \cdot a)^2 - b^2} = \frac{a \cdot (2 \cdot a - b) + (2 \cdot a - b)}{(2 \cdot a - b) \cdot (2 \cdot a + b)} = \\ &= \frac{a \cdot (2 \cdot a - b) + (2 \cdot a - b)}{(2 \cdot a - b) \cdot (2 \cdot a + b)} = \frac{(2 \cdot a - b) \cdot (a + 1)}{(2 \cdot a - b) \cdot (2 \cdot a + b)} = \frac{(2 \cdot a - b) \cdot (a + 1)}{(2 \cdot a - b) \cdot (2 \cdot a + b)} = \frac{a + 1}{2 \cdot a + b}. \end{aligned}$$

2. inačica

$$\frac{2 \cdot a^2 - a \cdot b + 2 \cdot a - b}{4 \cdot a^2 - b^2} = \frac{(2 \cdot a^2 + 2 \cdot a) + (-a \cdot b - b)}{(2 \cdot a)^2 - b^2} = \frac{2 \cdot a \cdot (a+1) - b \cdot (a+1)}{(2 \cdot a - b) \cdot (2 \cdot a + b)} =$$
$$= \frac{2 \cdot a \cdot (a+1) - b \cdot (a+1)}{(2 \cdot a - b) \cdot (2 \cdot a + b)} = \frac{(a+1) \cdot (2 \cdot a - b)}{(2 \cdot a - b) \cdot (2 \cdot a + b)} = \frac{(a+1) \cdot (2 \cdot a - b)}{(2 \cdot a - b) \cdot (2 \cdot a + b)} = \frac{a+1}{2 \cdot a + b}.$$

Vježba 508

Skratite razlomak $\frac{a \cdot b + b - 2 \cdot a^2 - 2 \cdot a}{b^2 - 4 \cdot a^2}$.

Rezultat: $\frac{a+1}{2 \cdot a + b}$.

Zadatak 509 (Ana, hotelijerska škola)

Koji je **brojnik** do kraja pojednostavljenoga i skraćenoga algebarskog izraza

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot x - 1} \cdot \frac{x - 2 \cdot x^2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x - 3} ?$$

- A. $x - 1$ B. -2 C. $2 \cdot x + 3$ D. $4 \cdot x - 3$

Rješenje 509

Ponovimo!

$$\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \cdot c}{b \cdot d}, \quad \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \cdot d + b \cdot c}{b \cdot d}.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b + c).$$

Skratiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka podijeliti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n} = \frac{a}{b}, \quad n \neq 0, \quad n \neq 1.$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot x - 1} \cdot \frac{x - 2 \cdot x^2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x - 3} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot x - 1} \cdot \frac{-x \cdot (2 \cdot x - 1)}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x - 3} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot x - 1} \cdot \frac{-x \cdot (2 \cdot x - 1)}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x - 3} =$$
$$= \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{-1 \cdot 1}{x} + \frac{3}{x - 3} = \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{3}{x - 3} = \frac{-1 \cdot (x - 3) + 3 \cdot x}{x \cdot (x - 3)} = \frac{-x + 3 + 3 \cdot x}{x \cdot (x - 3)} = \frac{2 \cdot x + 3}{x \cdot (x - 3)} = \frac{2 \cdot x + 3}{x \cdot (x - 3)}.$$

Odgovor je pod C.

Vježba 509

Koji je **brojnik** do kraja pojednostavljenoga i skraćenoga algebarskog izraza

$$\frac{1}{1 - 2 \cdot x} \cdot \frac{x - 2 \cdot x^2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x - 3} ?$$

- A. $x - 1$ B. -2 C. $2 \cdot x + 3$ D. $4 \cdot x - 3$

Rezultat: D.

Zadatak 510 (Maturant, jezična gimnazija)Ako je $(4 \cdot x - 3) \cdot (2 \cdot x - 1) = 5$, koliko je $(x - 1) \cdot (4 \cdot x - 1)$?

- A. 1.5 B. 2 C. 2.5 D. 3

Rješenje 510

Ponovimo!

$$a^1 = a, \quad a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}.$$

Množenje zagrada

$$(a+b) \cdot (c+d) = a \cdot c + a \cdot d + b \cdot c + b \cdot d.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b+c).$$

Proširiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka pomnožiti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n}, \quad n \neq 0, \quad n \neq 1.$$

Skratiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka podijeliti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n} = \frac{a}{b}, \quad n \neq 0, \quad n \neq 1.$$

1. inačica

Preoblikujemo zadanu jednadžbu.

$$\begin{aligned} (4 \cdot x - 3) \cdot (2 \cdot x - 1) = 5 &\Rightarrow 8 \cdot x^2 - 4 \cdot x - 6 \cdot x + 3 = 5 \Rightarrow 8 \cdot x^2 - 10 \cdot x + 3 = 5 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow 8 \cdot x^2 - 10 \cdot x = 5 - 3 \Rightarrow 8 \cdot x^2 - 10 \cdot x = 2 \Rightarrow 8 \cdot x^2 - 10 \cdot x = 2 \quad /: 2 \Rightarrow 4 \cdot x^2 - 5 \cdot x = 1 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{metoda} \\ \text{grupiranja} \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow 4 \cdot x^2 - x - 4 \cdot x + 1 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow (4 \cdot x^2 - x) + (-4 \cdot x + 1) - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow (4 \cdot x^2 - x) + (-4 \cdot x + 1) = 1 + 1 \Rightarrow (4 \cdot x^2 - x) + (-4 \cdot x + 1) = 2 \Rightarrow x \cdot (4 \cdot x - 1) - (4 \cdot x - 1) = 2 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow x \cdot (4 \cdot x - 1) - (4 \cdot x - 1) = 2 \Rightarrow (4 \cdot x - 1) \cdot (x - 1) = 2 \Rightarrow (x - 1) \cdot (4 \cdot x - 1) = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Odgovor je pod B.

2. inačica

Preoblikujemo izraz $(x - 1) \cdot (4 \cdot x - 1)$:

$$\begin{aligned} (x-1) \cdot (4 \cdot x-1) &= \frac{2 \cdot (x-1) \cdot (4 \cdot x-1)}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot (4 \cdot x^2 - x - 4 \cdot x + 1)}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot (4 \cdot x^2 - 5 \cdot x + 1)}{2} = \\ &= \frac{8 \cdot x^2 - 10 \cdot x + 2}{2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{metoda} \\ \text{grupiranja} \end{array} \right] = \frac{8 \cdot x^2 - 4 \cdot x - 6 \cdot x + 3 - 3 + 2}{2} = \frac{(8 \cdot x^2 - 4 \cdot x) + (-6 \cdot x + 3) - 3 + 2}{2} = \\ &= \frac{4 \cdot x \cdot (2 \cdot x - 1) - 3 \cdot (2 \cdot x - 1) - 1}{2} = \frac{4 \cdot x \cdot (2 \cdot x - 1) - 3 \cdot (2 \cdot x - 1) - 1}{2} = \frac{(2 \cdot x - 1) \cdot (4 \cdot x - 3) - 1}{2} = \\ &= \frac{(4 \cdot x - 3) \cdot (2 \cdot x - 1) - 1}{2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{uvjet} \\ (4 \cdot x - 3) \cdot (2 \cdot x - 1) = 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{5 - 1}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Odgovor je pod B.

Vježba 510

Ako je $(3-4 \cdot x) \cdot (1-2 \cdot x) = 5$, koliko je $(1-x) \cdot (1-4 \cdot x)$?

- A. 1.5 B. 2 C. 2.5 D. 3

Rezultat: B.

Zadatak 511 (Maturant, jezična gimnazija)

Nejednakost $(a-b)^2 \leq a^2 + b^2$ ispunjena je ako i samo ako je:

- A. $a \leq b$ B. $a+b \geq 0$ C. $a \cdot b \geq 0$ D. $a \geq b$

Rješenje 511

Ponovimo!

$$(x-y)^2 = x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2, \quad a \leq b, \quad n < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{n} \geq \frac{b}{n}.$$

Preoblikujemo nejednakost.

$$(a-b)^2 \leq a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2 \leq a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2 \leq a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow -2 \cdot a \cdot b \leq 0 \Rightarrow -2 \cdot a \cdot b \leq 0 \quad | : (-2) \Rightarrow a \cdot b \geq 0.$$

Odgovor je pod C.

Vježba 511

Nejednakost $(a+b)^2 \leq a^2 + b^2$ ispunjena je ako i samo ako je:

- A. $a \leq b$ B. $a \cdot b \leq 0$ C. $a-b \geq 0$ D. $a \geq b$

Rezultat: B.

Zadatak 512 (Maturant, jezična gimnazija)

Ako je $\frac{a+b}{a-b} - \frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{1}{2}$, onda je $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a}$ jednako:

- A. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. 2 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. 8

Rješenje 512

Ponovimo!

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x-y) \cdot (x+y), \quad \frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \cdot d - b \cdot c}{b \cdot d}, \quad (x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2.$$

$$(x-y)^2 = x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot y + y^2, \quad \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c}, \quad \frac{a-b}{n} = \frac{a}{n} - \frac{b}{n}, \quad n = \frac{n}{1}.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b+c).$$

Skratiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka podijeliti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n} = \frac{a}{b}, \quad n \neq 0, \quad n \neq 1.$$

Preoblikujemo zadanu jednakost.

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} - \frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}{(a-b) \cdot (a+b)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2 - (a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2)}{a^2 - b^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2 - a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b - b^2}{a^2 - b^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2 - a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b - b^2}{a^2 - b^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot a \cdot b + 2 \cdot a \cdot b}{a^2 - b^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{4 \cdot a \cdot b}{a^2 - b^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 - b^2}{4 \cdot a \cdot b} = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 - b^2}{4 \cdot a \cdot b} = 2 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 - b^2}{4 \cdot a \cdot b} &= 2 \quad | \cdot 4 \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a \cdot b} = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{a \cdot b} - \frac{b^2}{a \cdot b} = 8 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{a \cdot b} - \frac{b^2}{a \cdot b} &= 8 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a} = 8. \end{aligned}$$

Odgovor je pod D.

Vježba 512

Ako je $\frac{a+b}{a-b} - \frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{1}{2}$, onda je $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a}$ jednako:

A. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. 4 C. 2 D. $\frac{1}{2}$

Rezultat: B.

Zadatak 513 (Maturant, jezična gimnazija)

Za svaku vrijednost od m i n vrijednost razlomka $\frac{2^m \cdot 3^{n-1} - 2^{m-1} \cdot 3^n}{2^m \cdot 3^n}$ jednaka je:

A. $\frac{1}{12}$ B. $\frac{1}{36}$ C. 1 D. $-\frac{1}{6}$

Rješenje 513

Ponovimo!

$$a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}, \quad a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}, \quad a^1 = a, \quad \frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \cdot d - b \cdot c}{b \cdot d}.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b+c).$$

Skratiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka podijeliti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n} = \frac{a}{b}, \quad n \neq 0, \quad n \neq 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2^m \cdot 3^{n-1} - 2^{m-1} \cdot 3^n}{2^m \cdot 3^n} &= \frac{2^m \cdot 3^n \cdot 3^{-1} - 2^m \cdot 2^{-1} \cdot 3^n}{2^m \cdot 3^n} = \frac{2^m \cdot 3^n \cdot 3^{-1} - 2^m \cdot 2^{-1} \cdot 3^n}{2^m \cdot 3^n} = \\ &= \frac{2^m \cdot 3^n \cdot 3^{-1} - 2^m \cdot 3^n \cdot 2^{-1}}{2^m \cdot 3^n} = \frac{2^m \cdot 3^n \cdot 3^{-1} - 2^m \cdot 3^n \cdot 2^{-1}}{2^m \cdot 3^n} = \frac{2^m \cdot 3^n \cdot (3^{-1} - 2^{-1})}{2^m \cdot 3^n} = \\ &= \frac{2^m \cdot 3^n \cdot (3^{-1} - 2^{-1})}{2^m \cdot 3^n} = 3^{-1} - 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2-3}{6} = -\frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

Odgovor je pod D.

Vježba 513

Za svaku vrijednost od m i n vrijednost razlomka $\frac{2^{m-1} \cdot 3^n - 2^m \cdot 3^{n-1}}{2^m \cdot 3^n}$ jednaka je:

A. $\frac{1}{12}$ B. $\frac{1}{36}$ C. 1 D. $\frac{1}{6}$

Rezultat: D.

Zadatak 514 (Hanna, ekonomska škola)

Skrati razlomak $\frac{5^n \cdot 2^{n-1} - 5^{n-1} \cdot 2^n}{10^{n+1}}$.

Rješenje 514

Ponovimo!

$$a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}, \quad a^n \cdot b^n = (a \cdot b)^n, \quad a^1 = a, \quad n = \frac{n}{1}.$$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}, \quad \frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \cdot d - b \cdot c}{b \cdot d}, \quad \frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{c}{d}} = \frac{a \cdot d}{b \cdot c}.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b+c).$$

Skratiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka podijeliti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a \cdot n}{b \cdot n} = \frac{a}{b}, \quad n \neq 0, \quad n \neq 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5^n \cdot 2^{n-1} - 5^{n-1} \cdot 2^n}{10^{n+1}} &= \frac{5^n \cdot 2^n \cdot 2^{-1} - 5^n \cdot 5^{-1} \cdot 2^n}{10^n \cdot 10^1} = \frac{5^n \cdot 2^n \cdot 2^{-1} - 5^n \cdot 2^n \cdot 5^{-1}}{10^n \cdot 10} = \\ &= \frac{(5 \cdot 2)^n \cdot 2^{-1} - (5 \cdot 2)^n \cdot 5^{-1}}{10^n \cdot 10} = \frac{10^n \cdot 2^{-1} - 10^n \cdot 5^{-1}}{10^n \cdot 10} = \frac{10^n \cdot 2^{-1} - 10^n \cdot 5^{-1}}{10^n \cdot 10} = \\ &= \frac{10^n \cdot (2^{-1} - 5^{-1})}{10^n \cdot 10} = \frac{10^n \cdot (2^{-1} - 5^{-1})}{10^n \cdot 10} = \frac{2^{-1} - 5^{-1}}{10} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5}}{10} = \frac{\frac{5-2}{10}}{10} = \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{10} = \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{10}{1}} = \frac{3}{100}. \end{aligned}$$

Vježba 514

Skrati razlomak $\frac{5^n \cdot 2^{n-1} - 5^{n-1} \cdot 2^n}{10^n}$.

Rezultat: $\frac{3}{10}$.

Zadatak 515 (Lidija, gimnazija)

Dokazati implikaciju $\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 0 \text{ i } a \cdot b \cdot c \neq 0\right) \Rightarrow \frac{b \cdot c}{a^2} + \frac{a \cdot c}{b^2} + \frac{a \cdot b}{c^2} = 3$.

Rješenje 515

Ponovimo!

$$a=b \Rightarrow a^3=b^3, \quad (a+b)^3=a^3+3\cdot a^2\cdot b+3\cdot a\cdot b^2+b^3, \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n=\frac{a^n}{b^n}.$$

$$\frac{a}{b}\cdot\frac{c}{d}=\frac{a\cdot c}{b\cdot d}, \quad a^1=a, \quad \frac{a}{b}\cdot c=\frac{a\cdot c}{b}, \quad \frac{a^n}{a^m}=a^{n-m}.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a\cdot(b+c)=a\cdot b+a\cdot c, \quad a\cdot b+a\cdot c=a\cdot(b+c).$$

Skratiti razlomak znači brojnik i nazivnik tog razlomka podijeliti istim brojem različitim od nule i jedinice

$$\frac{a\cdot n}{b\cdot n}=\frac{a}{b}, \quad n\neq 0, \quad n\neq 1.$$

Preoblikujemo zadanu jednakost.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}=0 &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}=-\frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}=-\frac{1}{c} \cdot 3 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}\right)^3=\left(-\frac{1}{c}\right)^3 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^3+3\cdot\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2\cdot\frac{1}{b}+3\cdot\frac{1}{a}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2+\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^3=-\left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^3 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a^3}+3\cdot\frac{1}{a^2}\cdot\frac{1}{b}+3\cdot\frac{1}{a}\cdot\frac{1}{b^2}+\frac{1}{b^3}=-\frac{1}{c^3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a^3}+\frac{3}{a^2\cdot b}+\frac{3}{a\cdot b^2}+\frac{1}{b^3}=-\frac{1}{c^3} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a^3}+\frac{1}{b^3}+\frac{1}{c^3}=-\frac{3}{a^2\cdot b}-\frac{3}{a\cdot b^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a^3}+\frac{1}{b^3}+\frac{1}{c^3}=-\frac{3}{a^2\cdot b}-\frac{3}{a\cdot b^2} \cdot a\cdot b\cdot c \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{a\cdot b\cdot c}{a^3}+\frac{a\cdot b\cdot c}{b^3}+\frac{a\cdot b\cdot c}{c^3}=-\frac{3\cdot a\cdot b\cdot c}{a^2\cdot b}-\frac{3\cdot a\cdot b\cdot c}{a\cdot b^2} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{a\cdot b\cdot c}{a^3}+\frac{a\cdot b\cdot c}{b^3}+\frac{a\cdot b\cdot c}{c^3}=-\frac{3\cdot a\cdot b\cdot c}{a^2\cdot b}-\frac{3\cdot a\cdot b\cdot c}{a\cdot b^2} \Rightarrow \frac{b\cdot c}{a^2}+\frac{a\cdot c}{b^2}+\frac{a\cdot b}{c^2}=-\frac{3\cdot c}{a}-\frac{3\cdot c}{b} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{b\cdot c}{a^2}+\frac{a\cdot c}{b^2}+\frac{a\cdot b}{c^2}=-3\cdot c\cdot\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}\right) \Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}=-\frac{1}{c}\right] \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{b\cdot c}{a^2}+\frac{a\cdot c}{b^2}+\frac{a\cdot b}{c^2}=-3\cdot c\cdot\left(-\frac{1}{c}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{b\cdot c}{a^2}+\frac{a\cdot c}{b^2}+\frac{a\cdot b}{c^2}=-3\cdot c\cdot\left(-\frac{1}{c}\right) \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{b\cdot c}{a^2}+\frac{a\cdot c}{b^2}+\frac{a\cdot b}{c^2}=3. \end{aligned}$$

Vježba 515

Dokazati implikaciju $\left(\frac{a\cdot b+a\cdot c+b\cdot c}{a\cdot b\cdot c}=0 \text{ i } a\cdot b\cdot c\neq 0\right) \Rightarrow \frac{b\cdot c}{a^2}+\frac{a\cdot c}{b^2}+\frac{a\cdot b}{c^2}=3.$

Rezultat: Dokaz analogan.

Zadatak 516 (BMX, gimnazija)

Broj 100 napišite u obliku umnoška od sedam jednakih faktora.

Rješenje 516

Ponovimo!

$$\left(\sqrt[n]{a}\right)^n=a, \quad a^1=a, \quad \underbrace{a\cdot a\cdot a\cdot \dots\cdot a}_{n\text{-puta}}=a^n.$$

$$100 = \left(\sqrt[7]{100}\right)^7 = \sqrt[7]{100} \cdot \sqrt[7]{100} \cdot \sqrt[7]{100} \cdot \sqrt[7]{100} \cdot \sqrt[7]{100} \cdot \sqrt[7]{100} \cdot \sqrt[7]{100}.$$

Vježba 516

Broj 10 napišite u obliku umnoška od pet jednakih faktora.

Rezultat: $\sqrt[5]{10} \cdot \sqrt[5]{10} \cdot \sqrt[5]{10} \cdot \sqrt[5]{10} \cdot \sqrt[5]{10}.$

Zadatak 517 (BMX, gimnazija)

Pojednostavnite izraz $\left(\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{-3 \cdot \sqrt{2}}.$

Rješenje 517

Ponovimo!

$$\begin{aligned} (a^n)^m &= a^{n \cdot m}, & a^1 &= a, & a^n \cdot a^m &= a^{n+m}, & (\sqrt{a})^2 &= a, & a^{-n} &= \frac{1}{a^n}. \\ (\sqrt[n]{a})^m &= \sqrt[n]{a^m}, & n \cdot p \sqrt[n]{a^{m \cdot p}} &= \sqrt[n]{a^m}. \end{aligned}$$

1. inačica

$$\left(\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{-3 \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{-3 \cdot \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2} = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{-3 \cdot 2} = \left(\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2\right)^{-3} = 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

2. inačica

$$\left(\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{-3 \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{-3 \cdot \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2} = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{-3 \cdot 2} = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{-6} = \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^6}} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

Vježba 517

Pojednostavnite izraz $\left(\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{-\sqrt{2}}.$

Rezultat: $\frac{1}{2}.$

Zadatak 518 (Helena, gimnazija)

Pojednostavnite izraz $\sqrt{a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{a+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{a}}, a \geq 1.$

Rješenje 518

Ponovimo!

$$\begin{aligned} (\sqrt{x})^2 &= x, & (a+b)^2 &= a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2, & (a-b)^2 &= a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2. \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= x, x \geq 0, & a^2 - b^2 &= (a-b) \cdot (a+b), & (a \cdot b)^n &= a^n \cdot b^n, & \sqrt{a \cdot b} &= \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}. \end{aligned}$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b+c).$$

1. inačica

$$\sqrt{a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{a+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} = \sqrt{a+2 \cdot \sqrt{a}+1} + \sqrt{a-2 \cdot \sqrt{a}+1} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{(\sqrt{a})^2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{a} + 1} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{a})^2 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{a} + 1} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{a} + 1)^2} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{a} - 1)^2} = \\
&= \sqrt{a} + 1 + \sqrt{a} - 1 = \sqrt{a} + 1 + \sqrt{a} - 1 = 2 \cdot \sqrt{a}.
\end{aligned}$$

2. inačica

Zadani izraz označimo slovom x .

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sqrt{a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{a+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} = x \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{kvadriramo} \\ \text{jednakost} \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow &\sqrt{a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{a+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} = x \quad / \quad 2 \Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{a+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} \right)^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow &\left(\sqrt{a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} \right)^2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} \cdot \sqrt{a+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} + \left(\sqrt{a+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} \right)^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow &a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{a} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{(a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{a}) \cdot (a+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{a})} + a+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{a} = x^2 \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow &a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{a} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{((a+1)+2 \cdot \sqrt{a}) \cdot ((a+1)-2 \cdot \sqrt{a})} + a+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{a} = x^2 \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow &a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{(a+1)^2 - (2 \cdot \sqrt{a})^2} + a+1 = x^2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot a+2+2 \cdot \sqrt{a^2+2 \cdot a+1-2^2 \cdot (\sqrt{a})^2} = x^2 \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow &2 \cdot a+2+2 \cdot \sqrt{a^2+2 \cdot a+1-4 \cdot a} = x^2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot a+2+2 \cdot \sqrt{a^2-2 \cdot a+1} = x^2 \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow &2 \cdot a+2+2 \cdot \sqrt{(a-1)^2} = x^2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot a+2+2 \cdot (a-1) = x^2 \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow &2 \cdot a+2+2 \cdot a-2 = x^2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot a+2+2 \cdot a-2 = x^2 \Rightarrow 4 \cdot a = x^2 \Rightarrow \\
\Rightarrow &x^2 = 4 \cdot a \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \cdot a \quad / \quad \sqrt{\quad} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{4 \cdot a} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow x = 2 \cdot \sqrt{a}.
\end{aligned}$$

Vježba 518

Pojednostavnite izraz $\sqrt{a+1+2 \cdot \sqrt{a}} - \sqrt{a+1-2 \cdot \sqrt{a}}$, $a \geq 1$.

Rezultat: 2.

Zadatak 519 (Anita, medicinska škola)

Izrazite a iz formule $p = a \cdot b + 2 \cdot (a+b) \cdot v$.

Rješenje 519

Ponovimo!

$$a = b \Rightarrow b = a.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b+c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b+c).$$

$$p = a \cdot b + 2 \cdot (a+b) \cdot v \Rightarrow a \cdot b + 2 \cdot (a+b) \cdot v = p \Rightarrow a \cdot b + 2 \cdot a \cdot v + 2 \cdot b \cdot v = p \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a \cdot b + 2 \cdot a \cdot v = p - 2 \cdot b \cdot v \Rightarrow a \cdot (b+2 \cdot v) = p - 2 \cdot b \cdot v \Rightarrow a \cdot (b+2 \cdot v) = p - 2 \cdot b \cdot v \quad / \cdot \frac{1}{b+2 \cdot v} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{p - 2 \cdot b \cdot v}{b + 2 \cdot v}.$$

Vježba 519

Izrazite v iz formule $p = a \cdot b + 2 \cdot (a + b) \cdot v$.

Rezultat: $v = \frac{p - a \cdot b}{2 \cdot (a + b)} \cdot 2.$

Zadatak 520 (Goran, gimnazija)

Ako je $(2 \cdot a - 1)^3 = m$, onda je $(3 - 6 \cdot a)^3$ jednako :

A. $-3 \cdot m$ B. $-9 \cdot m$ C. $-27 \cdot m$ D. $-m^2$

Rješenje 520

Ponovimo!

$$(x - y)^3 = x^3 - 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot y + 3 \cdot x \cdot y^2 - y^3, \quad (x \cdot y)^n = x^n \cdot y^n, \quad (-x)^3 = -x^3.$$

Zakon distribucije množenja prema zbrajanju.

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c, \quad a \cdot b + a \cdot c = a \cdot (b + c).$$

1. inačica

Preoblikujemo izraz $(3 - 6 \cdot a)^3$.

$$(3 - 6 \cdot a)^3 = (-3 \cdot (2 \cdot a - 1))^3 = (-3)^3 \cdot (2 \cdot a - 1)^3 = -27 \cdot (2 \cdot a - 1)^3 = \left[(2 \cdot a - 1)^3 = m \right] = -27 \cdot m.$$

Odgovor je pod C.

2. inačica

Kubiramo izraz u zadanoj jednakosti.

$$\begin{aligned} (2 \cdot a - 1)^3 = m &\Rightarrow (2 \cdot a)^3 - 3 \cdot (2 \cdot a)^2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot 1^2 - 1^3 = m \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow 8 \cdot a^3 - 3 \cdot 4 \cdot a^2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot 1 - 1 = m \Rightarrow 8 \cdot a^3 - 12 \cdot a^2 + 6 \cdot a - 1 = m. \end{aligned}$$

Preoblikujemo izraz $(3 - 6 \cdot a)^3$.

$$\begin{aligned} (3 - 6 \cdot a)^3 &= 3^3 - 3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 6 \cdot a + 3 \cdot 3 \cdot (6 \cdot a)^2 - (6 \cdot a)^3 = 27 - 3 \cdot 9 \cdot 6 \cdot a + 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 36 \cdot a^2 - 216 \cdot a^3 = \\ &= 27 - 162 \cdot a + 324 \cdot a^2 - 216 \cdot a^3 = -216 \cdot a^3 + 324 \cdot a^2 - 162 \cdot a + 27 = \\ &= -27 \cdot (8 \cdot a^3 - 12 \cdot a^2 + 6 \cdot a - 1) = \left[8 \cdot a^3 - 12 \cdot a^2 + 6 \cdot a - 1 = m \right] = -27 \cdot m. \end{aligned}$$

Odgovor je pod C.

Vježba 520

Ako je $(a - 1)^3 = m$, onda je $(2 - 2 \cdot a)^3$ jednako :

A. $-8 \cdot m$ B. $-4 \cdot m$ C. $-16 \cdot m$ D. $-m^2$

Rezultat: A.