

Lomené výrazy + -

ROZŠIŘOVÁNÍ $c \neq 0$

$$\frac{a}{b} \cdot \left(\frac{c}{c} \right)$$

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$$\frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad x \neq \pm 2$$

$$2x = 2 \cdot x$$

$$x+2 = (x+2)$$

$$2x-4 = 2(x-2)$$

$$\frac{x}{x+2} \cdot \frac{2x \cdot (x-2)}{2x(x-2)}$$

$$2 \cdot x \cdot (x+2)(x-2)$$

$$\frac{3}{2x-4} \cdot \frac{x(x+2)}{x(x+2)}$$

$$x^2-4 = (x-2)(x+2)$$

$$\frac{3}{x^2-4} \cdot \frac{2x}{2x}$$

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$$\frac{x-1}{2-x} = \frac{-(x-1)(x+2)}{x^2-4} = \frac{(1-x)(x+2)}{x^2-4}$$

$$= \frac{-x^2 - x + 2}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$x^2 - 4 = \overset{(-1)}{(x-2)} \overset{(-1)}{(x+2)}$$

$$x^2 - 4 = (2-x)(-2-x)$$

$$(2-x)(x+2)(-1)$$

$$-(2-x)(x+2)$$

$$x \neq \pm 2$$

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

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$$\frac{x-1}{x+2} = \frac{\cancel{x^2}x}{x^2+2x} = \frac{x}{x(x+2)}$$

$$|x \neq \pm 1$$

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

$$\frac{x-2}{1-x} = \frac{2-x}{x-1} \quad (x \neq 1)$$

$$\frac{x^2-9}{x^2-3x-18} = \frac{x^2-36}{(x+6)(x-3)(x+6)(x-6)}$$

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