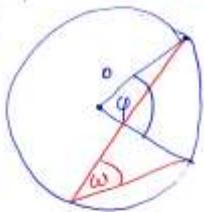


LÖVÉS FELADATOK

1.)



$T: \varphi = 2\omega$ [← kör-i φ $\varphi = 2\omega$ -es tétele]

$\omega + \varphi = 180^\circ$

$\omega + 2\omega = 180^\circ$

$3\omega = 180^\circ$

$\omega = 60^\circ$
 $\varphi = 120^\circ$

2.) $\sqrt[3]{81} + \sqrt[3]{24} - 4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} = \sqrt[3]{3^4} + \sqrt[3]{3 \cdot 2^3} - 4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} = \sqrt[3]{3^3 \cdot 3} + 2\sqrt[3]{3} - 4\sqrt[3]{3} = 3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} + 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} - 4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} = \sqrt[3]{3}$

3.) $f(x) = (x-3)^2 - 5$ $a > 0$ miatt a fo. konvex \Rightarrow
 $\rightarrow 3 \downarrow 5$ \Rightarrow MINIMUMA VAN

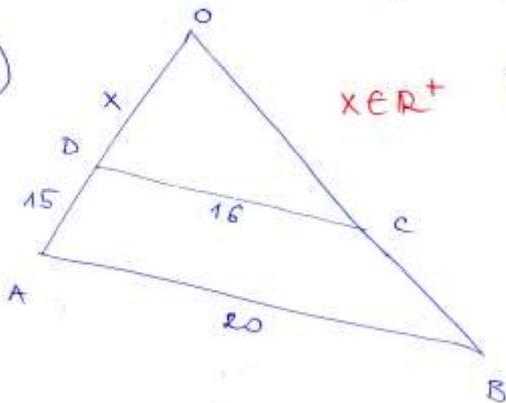
m. e. hely: $x = 3$
n. értéke: $y = -5$

$E_k: y \in [-5; +\infty[$
(\mathbb{R}_+)

4.) $r_1 = 3 \text{ cm}$ $r_2 = 5 \text{ cm}$ $T_1 = 3\pi$ $T_2 = 25\pi$
Tudnivalók: - minden kör hasonlós
- hasonlóság aránya: $\lambda = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$
- terület aránya: λ^2

$\lambda = \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \lambda^2 = \frac{9}{25}$

5.)



$x \in \mathbb{R}^+$

Párhuzamos miatt tételek miatt:

$\frac{x}{x+15} = \frac{16}{20}$

$20x = 16(x+15)$

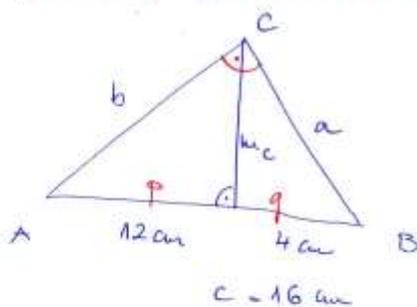
$20x = 16x + 240$

$4x = 240$

$x = 60$

AZ ALÁBBI HÁROM FELADATBÓL KETTŐT KELL MEGOLDANI!

6.)



$$\begin{aligned} a &= 8 \text{ cm} \\ b &= 8\sqrt{3} \text{ cm} \\ c &= 16 \text{ cm} \\ m_c &= 4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm} \\ r &= 8 \text{ cm} \\ p &= 2,93 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

magasságkételt miatt:

$$m_c = \sqrt{pq} = \sqrt{12 \cdot 4} = \sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

befogóképlet miatt:

$$a = \sqrt{c \cdot q} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 4} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = \sqrt{c \cdot p} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 12} = 8\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

Körrel utó kör k_p-ja: T_{AB} = 0

nyírnál: $\frac{d + fogd}{c} = 8 \text{ cm}$

bevitt kör nyírnál:

$$T = s \cdot p \quad s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = 12 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{T}{s} = \frac{ab}{2} = \frac{c \cdot m_c}{2} = 32\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$32\sqrt{3} = (12 + 4\sqrt{3}) \cdot p$$

$$p = \frac{32\sqrt{3}}{12 + 4\sqrt{3}} \approx 2,93 \text{ cm}$$

7.) minőségi valószínűség megoldás $\Leftrightarrow D < 0$

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

$$x^2 - 4px + 3p + 1 = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = -4p$$

$$c = 3p + 1$$

$$b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

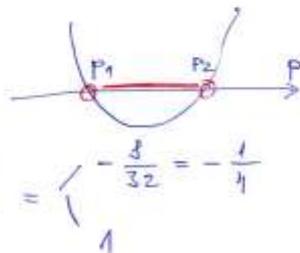
$$(-4p)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (3p + 1) < 0$$

$$16p^2 - 12p - 4 < 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 256}}{32} = \frac{12 \pm 20}{32} = \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{32} = -\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} < p < 1$$

$$M: p \in]-\frac{1}{4}; 1[$$



8.) $x \in \mathbb{R}^-$!!!

$$\frac{3x}{4x^2-1} = \frac{2}{2x-1} - 1 \quad / \cdot KN$$

$$\frac{3x}{4x^2-1} = \frac{2(2x+1)}{4x^2-1} \ominus \frac{4x^2-1}{4x^2-1} \quad / \cdot KN$$

$$3x = 4x + 2 - 4x^2 + 1 \quad / \ddot{u}v.$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+48}}{8} = \frac{1 \pm 7}{8} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{6}{8} = -\frac{3}{4} \in \mathbb{R}^- \\ 1 \notin \mathbb{R}^- \text{ nicht sein!} \end{array} \right.$$

$$M: x = \left\{ -\frac{3}{4} \right\}$$

ell. ... equivalentes Äquivalenzsystem
vergeben

Wähler: $nenner \neq 0$

$$4x^2 - 1 \neq 0$$

$$(2x-1)(2x+1) \neq 0$$

$ab=0 \Leftrightarrow$

$a=0$ oder

$b=0$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x-1 \neq 0 \\ x \neq \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x+1 \neq 0 \\ x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \notin \mathbb{R}^- \end{array}$$