

$$1.) a.) \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{75} - \sqrt{147} = \sqrt{2^2 \cdot 3} + \sqrt{5^2 \cdot 3} - \sqrt{7^2 \cdot 3} = 2\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3} - 7\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$b.) \sqrt{\sqrt{41} + 4\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{41} - \sqrt{32}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{41} + \sqrt{32})(\sqrt{41} - \sqrt{32})} = \sqrt{41 - 32} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}$ $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$

$$c.) \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{11}} + \sqrt{6 - \sqrt{11}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{6 + \sqrt{11}} + \sqrt{6 - \sqrt{11}})^2} =$$

$\sqrt{(\quad)^2}$ $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$

$$= \sqrt{\underbrace{6 + \sqrt{11}}_{a^2} + \underbrace{6 - \sqrt{11}}_{b^2} + \underbrace{2\sqrt{6 + \sqrt{11}}\sqrt{6 - \sqrt{11}}}_{2ab}} = \sqrt{12 + 2\sqrt{6 + \sqrt{11}}\sqrt{6 - \sqrt{11}}} =$$

$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$
 $\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}$

$$= \sqrt{12 + 2\sqrt{36 - 11}} = \sqrt{12 + 2 \cdot 5} = \sqrt{22}$$

$$d.) \sqrt[3]{24} + \sqrt[3]{375} + \sqrt[3]{3} = \sqrt[3]{2^3 \cdot 3} + \sqrt[3]{5^3 \cdot 3} + \sqrt[3]{3} = 2\sqrt[3]{3} + 5\sqrt[3]{3} + \sqrt[3]{3} = 8\sqrt[3]{3}$$

$$2.) a.) \sqrt{x^3 \sqrt{x \sqrt{x}}} = \sqrt[3]{x^4 \sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[3]{x^9} = \sqrt[3]{x^9} = x^{\frac{9}{3}} = x^3 = x^{\frac{3}{1}} = \sqrt[1]{x^3}$$

$\sqrt[n]{\sqrt[m]{a}} = \sqrt[n \cdot m]{a}$

$$b.) \frac{\sqrt{x^3} \cdot \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x^5}}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt[12]{x^{12}} \cdot \sqrt[12]{x^3} \cdot \sqrt[12]{x^{10}}}{\sqrt[12]{x^8}} = \sqrt[12]{\frac{x^{12} \cdot x^3 \cdot x^{10}}{x^8}} =$$

közös gyökös: 12.

$$\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$$

$$= \sqrt[12]{x^{25}}$$

$$3.) a.) (3x-4)^2 - (6x-7)^2 = 0 \quad /+ (6x-7)^2$$

$$9x^2 - 24x + 16 = 36x^2 - 84x + 49$$

$$-27x^2 + 60x - 33 = 0 \quad /: (-3)$$

$$9x^2 - 20x + 11 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{400 - 396}}{18} = \frac{20 \pm 2}{18} = \left\{ \frac{22}{18}, \frac{18}{18} \right\}$$

$$x = \left\{ 1; \frac{11}{9} \right\} \quad \text{ell.: ezekkel a megoldásokkal v.}$$

3) b.) $\frac{x+3}{x-3} + \frac{x-3}{x+3} = \frac{4}{3}$

különbözlet: $x \neq 3 \neq 0$

$x-3 \neq 0$ az $x+3 \neq 0$
 $x+3$ $x+3$

$\frac{(x+3)^2 + (x-3)^2}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{4(x^2-9)}{3(x^2-9)}$ /:kN

$x^2 + 6x + 9 + x^2 - 6x + 9 = 4x^2 - 36$

$2x^2 + 18 = 4x^2 - 36$

$54 = 2x^2$

$x^2 = 27$

$x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{27} \in \mathbb{R} \quad x = \{-\sqrt{27}; \sqrt{27}\}$

ell.: ezivincens átalakításokat végeztünk

c.) $x^4 - 5x^2 - 36 = 0 \quad y = x^2 \quad y \geq 0$

$y^2 - 5y - 36 = 0$

$y_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 144}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 13}{2} = \begin{cases} -4 < 0 \text{ nincs kén} \\ 9 \end{cases}$ szel

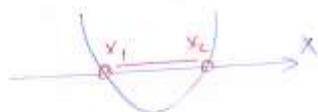
$y = 9$

$x^2 = 9$

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

ell.: ezv. átalakításokat végeztünk

d.) $x^2 - x - 6 < 0$

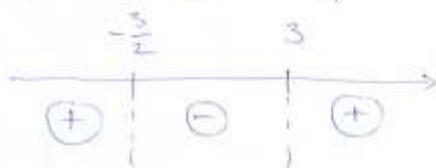


$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} -2 \\ 3 \end{cases} \quad x \in]-2; 3[$

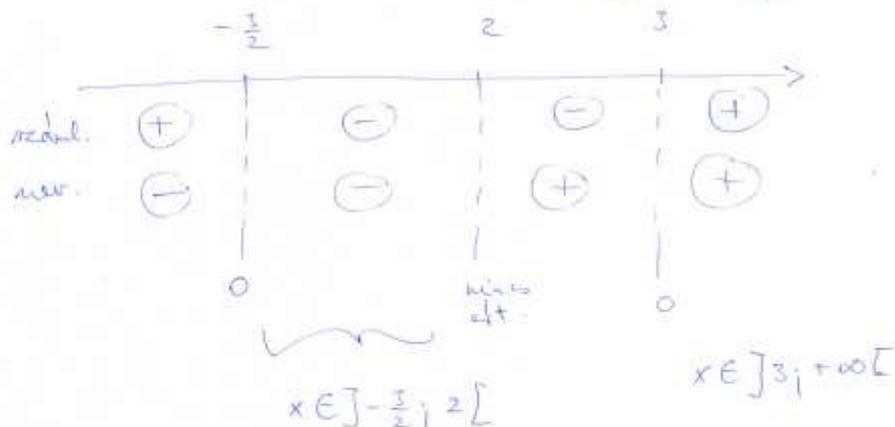
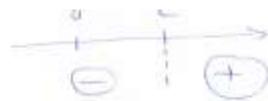
e.) $\frac{2x^2 - 3x - 9}{x-2} > 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \oplus \\ \oplus \end{matrix} \quad \text{vagy} \quad \begin{matrix} \ominus \\ \ominus \end{matrix}$

szorzás: $2x^2 - 3x - 9 = 0$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+72}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 9}{4} = \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 3 \end{cases}$

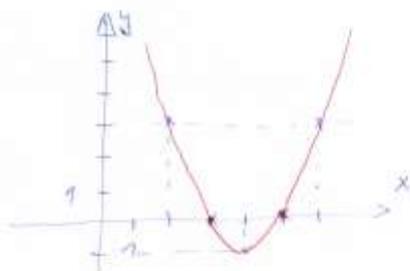


szűző: $x - 2 = 0$
 $x = 2$



Megoldás: $x \in]-\frac{3}{2}; 2[\cup]3; +\infty[$

4.) $f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 15 = (x-4)^2 - 16 + 15 = (x-4)^2 - 1$



$\xrightarrow{4}$ $\downarrow 1$ **konvex**
 (MIN-árván)

parabola
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\forall y \in]-1; +\infty[$
 $ZH-\text{pont: } x = \{3; 5\}$
 $m. \text{ érték: MINIMUMÁRVÁN (glob.)}$
 $m. \text{ é. hely: } x = 4$
 $m. \text{ érték: } y = -1$

fü. menet: $x \in]-\infty; 4[$ szűz. mon. csök.

$x \in]4; +\infty[$ szűz. mon. nő

konvexitás: konvex (elmozd. a fv. görbét abszolút elmozdít)

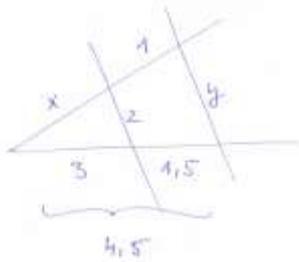
szakadtság: dug. nincs

periodicitás: nem periodikus

paritás: se nem páros, se nem páratlan

asimptota: nincs

5.)



parabola mit Hilfe Scheitelpunktformel:

$$\frac{p}{2} = \frac{4,5}{3}$$

$$p = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$$

$$\frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{3}{4,5}$$

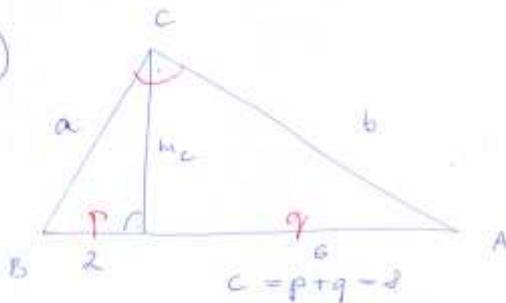
$$4,5x = 3x + 3$$

$$1,5x = 3$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} x = 2 \\ y = 3 \end{matrix}}$$

6.)



Wagendgkell mit Hilfe:

$$m_c = \sqrt{p \cdot q} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 6} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

befogd'kell mit Hilfe:

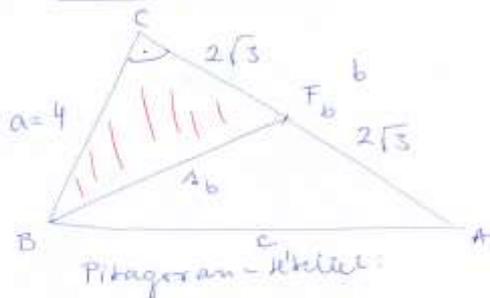
$$a = \sqrt{p \cdot c} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 8} = 4$$

$$b = \sqrt{q \cdot c} = \sqrt{6 \cdot 8} = \sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} a = 4 & m_a = b = 4\sqrt{3} \\ b = 4\sqrt{3} & m_b = a = 4 \\ c = 8 & m_c = 2\sqrt{3} \end{matrix}}$$

$$\boxed{d_c = \frac{AB}{2} = 4 - 2}$$

Δ_a ; Δ_b hindmitten:



Pitagoras-Ähnlichkeit:

$$\Delta_b = \sqrt{4^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{28}$$

$$\Delta_a = \sqrt{2^2 + (4\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{52}$$

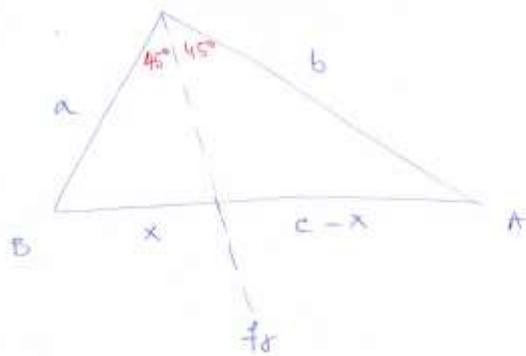
Fläche: $t = \frac{a \cdot b}{2} = \frac{c \cdot m_c}{2} = \frac{8 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 8\sqrt{3}$

Umfang: $k = a + b + c = 12 + 4\sqrt{3} \rightarrow r = \frac{k}{2} = 6 + 2\sqrt{3}$

berührt Kreisbogen:

$$T = p \cdot r$$

$$p \cdot (6 + 2\sqrt{3}) = 8\sqrt{3} \rightarrow p \approx 1,46$$



Rögzfelteso - Heron

$$\frac{x}{c-x} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{x}{8-x} = \frac{4}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x \cdot \sqrt{3} = 8 - x$$

$$x \cdot \sqrt{3} + x = 8$$

$$x(\sqrt{3} + 1) = 8$$

$$x = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3} + 1} \approx 2,93$$

$x = 2,93$ } kisebbek osztja
 $c-x = 5,07$ } az nagyobbát a nagyobb

7.) alkott-e számra: 9 $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$ $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ($n > 2$)

$$\frac{n(n-3)}{2} = 9$$

$$n^2 - 3n = 18$$

$$n^2 - 3n - 18 = 0$$

$$n_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 72}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 9}{2} = \left| \frac{6}{-3} \notin \mathbb{Z}^+ \right.$$

A sokszög 6-oldalú.

Belső szögök összege: $(n-2) \cdot 180^\circ = 4 \cdot 180^\circ = 720^\circ$

8.) $a = 8$ $T_A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ Heron - képlet
 $b = 9$
 $c = 10$ $T = s \cdot p$ $s = \frac{K}{2}$

$$K = 8 + 9 + 10 = 27$$

$$s = 13,5$$

$$T = \sqrt{13,5 \cdot 5,5 \cdot 4,5 \cdot 3,5} \approx \underline{\underline{34,2}}$$

$$34,2 = 13,5 \cdot p$$

$$\underline{\underline{p = 2,53}}$$