

$$PR1: R(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 10x - 18}{x^4 - 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x}$$

2 < 4 RÝDZORACIONÁLVIA

$$\frac{2x^2 + 10x - 18}{x(x-1)(x-3)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x-3} + \frac{D}{x+2} \quad / \cdot x(x-1)(x-3)(x+2)$$

$$2x^2 + 10x - 18 = A(x-1)(x-3)(x+2) + Bx(x-3)(x+2) + Cx(x-1)(x+2) + Dx(x-1)(x-3)$$

DOSADZOVACIA METÓDA

KOROVIE

$x=0$	$-18 = A(-1)(-3) \cdot 2$	$6A = -18$	$A = -3$
$x=1$	$-6 = B \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3$	$-6B = -6$	$B = 1$
$x=3$	$30 = C \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 5$	$30C = 30$	$C = 1$
$x=-2$	$-30 = D(-2)(-3)(-5)$	$-30D = -30$	$D = 1$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 10x - 18}{x^4 - 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x} = -\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$PR2: R(x) = \frac{5x^2 + 12x + 1}{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}$$

2 < 3 RÝDZORAC. FCIA

$$\frac{5x^2 + 12x + 1}{(x-1)(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2} \quad / \cdot (x-1)(x+2)^2$$

$$5x^2 + 12x + 1 = A(x+2)^2 + B(x-1)(x+2) + C(x-1)$$

$x=1$ $18 = A \cdot 3^2$ $9A = 18$ $A = 2$

$x=-2$ $-3 = -3C$ $C = 1$

DOSADÍME AKÉKOČIEK ČÍSLO, KTORÉ SME EŠTE NEPOUŽILI

$x=0$ $1 = A \cdot 2^2 + B(-1) \cdot 2 + C(-1)$

A DOSADÍME $A=2$ a $C=1$

$$1 = 2 \cdot 4 + B(-2) + 1 \cdot (-1) \quad \rightarrow \quad -2B = -6 \quad B = 3$$

$$\frac{5x^2 + 12x + 1}{(x-1)(x+2)^2} = \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{3}{x+2} + \frac{1}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$PR3: R(x) = \frac{x^4 + 5x^3 + 11x^2 + 8x - 7}{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}$$

4 > 3 NIE JE RÝDZORACIONÁLVIA

DELI ME

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 + 5x^3 + 11x^2 + 8x - 7 : x^3 + 3x^2 - 4 = x + 2 + \frac{5x^2 + 12x + 1}{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4} \\ -(x^4 + 3x^3 - 4x) \\ \hline 2x^3 + 8x^2 + 12x - 7 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (X^4 + 3X^3 - 11X^2 + 8X - 1) : (X^3 + 3X^2 - 4X) \\
 \underline{-(X^4 + 3X^3)} \\
 0 (2X^3 + 11X^2 + 12X - 1) \\
 \underline{-(2X^3 + 6X^2 - 8X)} \\
 5X^2 + 12X + 1
 \end{array}$$

$X^3 + 3X^2 - 4$
PR 2)
 RYDZORAC

PR 4 $R(X) = \frac{5X^2 - 5X + 9}{X^3 - 3X^2 + 4X - 12}$ $2 < 3$

$$\frac{5X^2 - 5X + 9}{(X-3)(X^2+4)} = \frac{A}{X-3} + \frac{Bx+C}{X^2+4} \quad / \cdot (X-3)(X^2+4)$$

$$5X^2 - 5X + 9 = A(X^2+4) + (Bx+C)(X-3)$$

$X=3$ KOREN $39 = 13A \quad A=3$

$X=0$ $9 = 3 \cdot 4 + C \cdot (-3) \quad -3C = -9 \quad C=3$

$X=1$ LUBOVOLNE $9 = 3 \cdot 5 + (B \cdot 1 + C) \cdot (-2) \quad -2B = -4 \quad B=2$

$$\frac{5X^2 - 5X + 9}{(X-3)(X^2+4)} = \frac{3}{X-3} + \frac{2X+1}{X^2+4}$$

PR 5 $R(X) = \frac{5X^2 - X + 8}{X^3 + 4X}$ $2 < 3$ RYDZORAC F.

$$\frac{5X^2 - X + 8}{X(X^2+4)} = \frac{A}{X} + \frac{Bx+C}{X^2+4} \quad / \cdot X(X^2+4)$$

$$5X^2 - X + 8 = A(X^2+4) + (Bx+C)X$$

$X=0$ $8 = 4A \quad A=2$

$X=1$ $12 = 2 \cdot 5 + (B+C) \cdot 1$

$X=-1$ $14 = 2 \cdot 5 + (B+C) \cdot (-1)$

SŮSTAVA

$$\begin{cases} B+C=2 \\ B-C=4 \end{cases}$$

RIEŠIME SŮSTAVU $B+C=2 \rightarrow C=2-B$

SCÍTAME $+ \begin{matrix} B+C=2 \\ B-C=4 \\ \hline 2B=6 \end{matrix} \quad B=3$

$C=2-B=2-3=-1$

$$\frac{5X^2 - X + 8}{X^3 + 4X} = \frac{2}{X} + \frac{3X-1}{X^2+4}$$

PR 6 $R(X) = \frac{2X^4 + X^3 - X + 1}{X^3 + 1}$ $4 > 3$ NIE JE RYDZORAC.

$$2X^4 + X^3 - X + 1 : (X^3 + 1) = 2X + 1 - \frac{3X+1}{X^3+1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^4 + x^3 - x + 1 : (x^3 + 1) = 2x + 1 - \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^3 + 1} \\ - (2x^4 + 2x) \\ \hline x^3 - 3x + 1 \\ - (x^3 + 1) \\ \hline -3x \end{array}$$

RÝDZOR A.C. F

$$\frac{-3x}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1} \quad / \cdot (x+1)(x^2-x+1)$$

$$-3x = A(x^2-x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1)$$

$$x = -1 \quad 3 = A \cdot 3 \quad A = 1$$

$$x = 0 \quad 0 = 1 + C \quad C = -1$$

$$x = 1 \text{ ľubov.} \quad -3 = 1 \cdot 1 + (B-1) \cdot 2$$

$$2B = -2 \quad B = -1$$

$$\frac{2x^4 + x^3 - x + 1}{x^3 + 1} = 2x + 1 + \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = (x-2)^2 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$3 < 4 \quad \text{RÝDZOR F.}$$

PR 7

$$R(x) = \frac{3x^3 - 14x^2 + 27x - 16}{(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot (x^2 - 2x)} = \frac{3x^3 - 14x^2 + 27x - 16}{(x-2)^2 \cdot x(x-2)} = \frac{3x^3 - 14x^2 + 27x - 16}{x(x-2)^3}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x-2)} + \frac{C}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{D}{(x-2)^3}$$

$$3x^3 - 14x^2 + 27x - 16 = A(x-2)^3 + Bx(x-2)^2 + Cx(x-2) + Dx$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ x=2 \end{array} \right\} \text{KORENE}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -16 = -8A \quad A = 2 \\ 6 = 2D \quad D = 3 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \text{DOSADIT'}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ x=-1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ĽUBOVĽÉ}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 0 = 2(-1) + B \cdot 1 + C(-1) + 3 \rightarrow B - C = -1 \\ -60 = -27 \cdot 2 - B \cdot 9 - C(-3) - 3 \rightarrow 3B - C = 1 \end{array}$$

RIEŠIME SÚSTAVU

$$\begin{array}{l} B - C = -1 \\ 3B - C = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{ROZDIEL } \ominus \quad \begin{array}{l} 2B = 2 \quad B = 1 \\ C = B + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3x^3 - 14x^2 + 27x - 16}{x(x-2)^3} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{2}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{3}{(x-2)^3}$$

PR 8

$$R(x) = \frac{5x^2 - x + 12}{x^3 + x^2 + 3x - 5}$$

2 < 3 RYDZORAC.F.

$$\frac{5x^2 - x + 12}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+5)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+2x+5} \quad / \cdot (x-1)(x^2+2x+5)$$

$$5x^2 - x + 12 = A(x^2+2x+5) + (Bx+C)(x-1)$$

POROVNÁVACIA METÓDA → ROZVÁSOBIAME

$$\begin{aligned} 5x^2 - x + 12 &= Ax^2 + 2Ax + 5A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx - C \\ 5x^2 - x + 12 &= (A+B)x^2 + (2A-B+C)x + (5A-C)x^0 \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

POROVNÁME KOEFICIENTY PRI ROVNAKÝCH MOCNINÁCH

$$x^2: 5 = A + B + 0 \cdot C$$

$$x^1: -1 = 2A - B + C$$

$$x^0: 12 = 5A - C$$

VYRIEŠIME SÚSTAVU GAUSSOVA METÓDA

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & -1 & 12 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-2R_1 \\ -5R_1}} \approx \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & -5 & -1 & -13 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\cdot (-1)} \approx \\ &\approx \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 13 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{\cdot 3 - 5R_2 \\ 5 \cdot 3 - 5 \cdot 3 = 0}} \approx \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -16 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A+B+0 \cdot C &= 5 \quad \checkmark \\ 3B-1 \cdot C &= 11 \\ 8C &= -16 \end{aligned}$$

$$8C = -16$$

$$C = -2$$

$$3B - C = 11$$

$$3B = C + 11 = -2 + 11$$

$$3B = 9 \quad B = 3$$

$$A + B = 5$$

$$A = 5 - B = 5 - 3 = 2$$

$$\frac{5x^2 - x + 12}{x^3 + x^2 + 3x - 5} = \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{3x-2}{x^2+2x+5}$$