

NEKE JEDNAČINE KOJE SE SVODE NA KVADRATNE

1) Bikvadratna jednačina

To je jednačina oblika: $ax^4 + bx^2 + c = 0$ Uvodimo smenu $x^2 = t$, dobijamo jednačinu

$at^2 + bt + c = 0$, nadjemo $t_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ i vratimo se u smenu:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} x^2 = t_1 & \text{i} & x^2 = t_2 \\ x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{t_1} & \text{i} & x_{3,4} = \pm\sqrt{t_2} \end{array}$$

Primer1: $x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{smena } x^2 = t \\ t^4 - 4t^2 + 3 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = -4 \\ c = 3 \end{array} \quad t_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{4 + 2}{2} = 3$$

$$t_2 = \frac{4 - 2}{2} = 1$$

Vratimo se u smenu:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} x^2 = t_1 & & x^2 = t_2 \\ x^2 = 3 & \text{i} & x^2 = 1 \\ x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{3} & & x_{3,4} = \pm\sqrt{1} \\ x_1 = +\sqrt{3} & & x_3 = +1 \\ x_2 = -\sqrt{3} & & x_4 = -1 \end{array}$$

Primer 2: $(4x^2 - 5)^2 + (x^2 + 5)^2 = 2(8x^4 - 83)$

$$(4x^2 - 5)^2 + (x^2 + 5)^2 = 2(8x^4 - 83)$$

$$16x^4 - 40x^2 + 25 + x^4 + 10x^2 + 25 = 16x^4 - 166$$

$$x^4 - 30x^2 + 50 + 166 = 0$$

$$x^4 - 30x^2 + 216 = 0 \rightarrow \text{Bikvadratna, smena: } x^2 = t$$

$$t^2 + 30t + 216 = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = -30$$

$$c = 216$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{30 \pm \sqrt{900 - 864}}{2}$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{30 \pm 6}{2}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{36}{2} = 18$$

$$t_2 = \frac{24}{2} = 12$$

Vratimo se u smenu:

$$x^2 = 18$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{18}$$

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

$$x_1 = +3\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_2 = -3\sqrt{2}$$

$$x^2 = 12$$

$$x_{3,4} = \pm\sqrt{12}$$

$$x_{3,4} = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_3 = +2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_4 = -2\sqrt{2}$$

Primer 3:

$$(x^2 - 2x)^2 - 2(x^2 - 2x) = 3$$

Ovo liči na bikvadratnu jednačinu, ali je mnogo bolje uzeti smenu: $x^2 - 2x = t$

$$x^2 - 2x = t$$

$$t^2 - 2t = 3$$

$$t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{aligned} a &= 1 \\ b &= -2 \\ c &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+12}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2}$$

$$t_1 = 3$$

$$t_2 = -1$$

Vratimo se sada u smenu:

$$\begin{array}{ll} x^2 - 2x = t_1 & x^2 - 2x = t_2 \\ x^2 - 2x = 3 & x^2 - 2x = -1 \\ x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 & x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \end{array}$$

Sada rešavamo dve nove kvadratne jednačine po x.

$a = 1$	$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+12}}{2}$	$a = 1$	$x_{3,4} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{2}$
$b = -2$		$b = -2$	
$c = -3$	$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2}$	$c = 1$	$x_{3,4} = \frac{2 \pm 0}{2}$
	$x_1 = 3$		$x_3 = 1$
	$x_2 = -1$		$x_4 = 1$

Dakle, rešenja su: $\{3, -1, 1, 1\}$

Primer 4: $x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3) = 0,5625$

Ovo baš i ne liči na bikvadratnu jednačinu, a ne ‘vidi se’ da ima neka pametna smena. Ako sve pomnožimo tek tad smo u problemu!!!

Probajmo da pomnožimo prva dva, i druga dva, da vidimo šta će da ispadne...

$$(x^2 + x)(x^2 + 3x + 2x + 6) = 0,5625$$

$$(x^2 + x)(x^2 + 5x + 6) = 0,5625 \rightarrow \text{Neće!!!}$$

Probajmo onda prvi i četvrti, a drugi i treći!!!

$$x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3) = 0,5625$$

$$(x^2 + 3x)(x^2 + 2x + 1x + 2) = 0,5625$$

$$(x^2 + 3x)(x^2 + 3x + 2) = 0,5625$$

E, ovo je već bolje \Rightarrow Smena: $x^2 + 3x = t$

$$t \cdot (t + 2) = 0,5625$$

$$t^2 + 2t - 0,5625 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 2,25}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2,5}{2}$$

$$t_1 = +0,25$$

$$t_2 = -2,25$$

Vratimo se u smenu:

$$x^2 + 3x = +0,25$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 0,25 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+1}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$x^2 + 3x = +2,25$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 2,25 = 0$$

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-9}}{2}$$

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2}$$

$$x_3 = x_4 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$5) \frac{x^2 + x - 5}{x} + \frac{3x}{x^2 + x - 5} + 4 = 0$$
$$\frac{x^2 + x - 5}{x} + \frac{3x}{x^2 + x - 5} + 4 = 0$$
$$\frac{x^2 + x - 5}{x} + 3 \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + x - 5} + 4 = 0$$

Ovde je zgodno uzeti smenu $\frac{x^2 + x - 5}{x} = t$, jer je onda $\frac{x}{x^2 + x - 5} = \frac{1}{t}$

$$t + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{t} + 4 = 0 / \cdot t$$

$$t^2 + 3 + 4t = 0$$

$$t^2 + 4t + 3 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-12}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2}{2}$$

$$t_1 = -1$$

$$t_2 = -3$$

Vratimo se u smenu:

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

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

$$x^2 + x - 5 = -x$$

$$x^2 + x - 5 = -3x$$

$$x^2 + x - 5 + x = 0$$

$$x^2 + x - 5 + 3x = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+20}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16+20}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 6}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$x_3 = 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2(-1 \pm \sqrt{6})}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -1 + \sqrt{6}$$

$$x_2 = -1 - \sqrt{6}$$

$\{-1 + \sqrt{6}, -1 - \sqrt{6}, 1, -5\}$ su rešenja.

Zadaca:

Zbirka zadataka, str. 70,

565., 566.

