

ROZKLAD RACIONÁLNÍ FUNKCE NA PARCIALNÍ ZLOMKY

Príklad 1) $f(x) = \frac{x^2+x}{x^2+4x-12}$

1. fce není rýze \Rightarrow musíme rozložit na součet polynomu a rýze racionální fce \Rightarrow čitatel vydělíme jmenovatelem

$$(x^2+x) : (x^2+4x-12) = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -(x^2+4x-12) \\ -3x+12 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{-3x+12}{x^2+4x-12} \rightarrow \text{rýze racionální fce } g(x)$$

\rightarrow polynom

2. rozložíme jmenovatele $g(x)$ na součin korenových činitelů

$$x^2+4x-12 = (x-2)(x+6)$$

3. obecný tvr rozkladu fce $g(x)$

$$\frac{-3x+12}{(x-2)(x+6)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+6}$$

4. vyhodíme konstanty A a B

$$\frac{-3x+12}{(x-2)(x+6)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+6} \quad | \cdot (x-2)(x+6)$$

$$-3x+12 = A(x+6) + B(x-2)$$

$$-3x+12 = Ax+6A+Bx-2B$$

$$\underline{-3x+12} = \underline{(A+B)x+6A-2B}$$

porovnáme koeficienty u všech mocnin proměnné x : \otimes

$$\bullet x^0: -3 = A + B$$

$$\bullet x^1: \underline{12 = 6A - 2B} \quad | :2$$

$$\begin{matrix} -3 = A + B \\ 6 = 3A - B \end{matrix} \quad | +$$

$$\begin{matrix} 3 = 4A \\ A = \frac{3}{4} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = -3 - A = -3 - \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{15}{4}$$

\otimes kdy dostaneme soustavu kolika rovníc, kolik je neznámých konst. \Rightarrow tato soustava má když právě jedno řešení

5. dosadíme konstanty \Rightarrow dostaneme výsledek

$$g(x) = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{x-2} + \frac{-\frac{15}{4}}{x+6} = \frac{3}{4(x-2)} - \frac{15}{4(x+6)} \dots \text{rozklad fce } g(x)$$

na parciaльнí zlomky

$$\underline{f(x) = 1 + \frac{3}{4(x-2)} - \frac{15}{4(x+6)}}$$

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

1. fce $f(x)$ je rycí racionalní fce

$$2. x^3 - 1 = (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

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

$$4. 3x^2 + 2x - 3 = A(x^2 + x + 1) + (Bx + C)(x-1)$$

$$3x^2 + 2x - 3 = Ax^2 + Ax + A + Bx^2 + Bx + Cx - C$$

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

$$\bullet x^2: \begin{cases} 3 = A + B \\ 2 = A - B + C \end{cases} \Rightarrow B = 3 - A = 3 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\bullet x^1: \begin{cases} 2 = A - B + C \\ -3 = A - C \end{cases} \Rightarrow C = 3 + A = 3 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$$

$$\bullet x^0: \begin{array}{rcl} \begin{array}{c} -3 = A \\ \hline 5 = 2A + C \end{array} & \left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \\ + \end{array} \right. & \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} -3 = A - C \\ \hline 2 = 3A \end{array} & \left. \begin{array}{l} \} \\ + \end{array} \right. & \\ \hline A = \frac{2}{3} & & \end{array}$$

$$5. f(x) = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{x-1} + \frac{\frac{7}{3}x + \frac{11}{3}}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{2}{3(x-1)} + \frac{7x + 11}{3(x^2 + x + 1)}$$

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

1. fce $f(x)$ je rycí racionalní fce

$$2. x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 = (x-1)^3$$

$$3. \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^3} \quad | \cdot (x-1)^3$$

$$4. x^2 + 1 = A(x-1)^2 + B(x-1) + C$$

$$x^2 + 1 = Ax^2 - 2Ax + A + Bx - B + C$$

$$\underline{x^2 + 1} = \underline{Ax^2} + \underline{(-2A + B)x} + \underline{A - B + C}$$

$$\bullet x^2: 1 = A$$

$$\bullet x^1: 0 = -2A + B \Rightarrow B = 2A = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$\bullet x^0: 1 = A - B + C \Rightarrow C = 1 - A + B = 1 - 1 + 2 = 2$$

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

Samí rozložte na parciové zlomky:

$$4) f(x) = \frac{x^2+3x+2}{x^3+x}$$

$$5) f(x) = \frac{x^3+2x^2+x}{x^2+4x+4}$$

$$6) f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^3-2x^2}$$

$$4) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^3 + x} = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 1} \quad | \cdot x(x^2 + 1)$$

für je ryzel'

$$\underline{x^2 + 3x + 2} = \underline{Ax^2 + A} + \underline{Bx^2 + Cx}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet x^2: \quad 1 &= A + B \\ \bullet x^1: \quad 3 &= C \\ \bullet x^0: \quad 2 &= A \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3-x}{x^2+1}}}$$

$$5) f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x}{x^2 + 4x + 4} = x - 2 + \frac{5x + \varphi}{x^2 + 4x + 4}$$

für nein' ryzel'

$$\begin{aligned} (x^3 + 2x^2 + x) : (x^2 + 4x + 4) &= x - 2 \\ -(x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x) \\ -2x^2 - 3x \\ -(-2x^2 - 8x - \varphi) \\ 5x + \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{5x + \varphi}{x^2 + 4x + 4} = \frac{5x + \varphi}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{(x+2)^2} \quad | \cdot (x+2)^2$$

$$5x + \varphi = Ax + 2A + B$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^1: \quad 5 &= A \\ x^0: \quad \varphi &= 2A + B \quad \Rightarrow \quad B = \varphi - 2A = \varphi - 2 \cdot 5 = -10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = x - 2 + \frac{5}{x+2} - \frac{2}{(x+2)^2}}}$$

$$6) f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^3 - 2x^2} = \frac{x+2}{x^2(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x-2} \quad | \cdot x^2(x-2)$$

für je ryzel'

$$\begin{aligned} x+2 &= Ax(x-2) + B(x-2) + Cx^2 \\ x+2 &= Ax^2 - 2Ax + Bx - 2B + Cx^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2: \quad 0 &= A + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad C = -A = -(-1) = 1 \\ x^1: \quad 1 &= -2A + B \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = \frac{1}{2}(B-1) = \frac{1}{2}(-1-1) = -1 \\ x^0: \quad 2 &= -2B \quad \Rightarrow \quad B = -1 \end{aligned}$$

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