

POLYNOMY

Př: Určete rozklad polynomu v \mathbb{R} , reálné kořeny se znaménko polynomu.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) f(x) &= x^3 + x^2 - x - 1 = x^2(x+1) - (x+1) = (x+1)(x^2 - 1) = (x+1)(x+1)(x-1) \\
 &\quad \text{postupne' rytym' kahn'} \\
 &= (x+1)^2(x-1) \in \text{rozklad polynomu} \\
 &\quad \downarrow \\
 &(x+1)^2 = 0 \qquad x-1 = 0 \\
 &x_1 = -1 \qquad x_3 = 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{našobnost 1 (tj: licha')} \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\qquad\qquad}_{\text{koreny polynoma}} \\
 &\quad \text{našobnost 2 (tj: suda')}
 \end{aligned}$$

Znamenka polynomu:

- Korén polynomu

 1. Koreny polynomu ($x_2 = -1$, $x_3 = 1$) rozdeli' ciselnaou osu na intervaly $(-\infty, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$, $(1, \infty)$. Uvnitř těchto intervalů má polynom stejně znaménko, tedy je staťe kladný nebo staťe záporný.
 2. Zvolime libovolné reálné číslo, které není kořenem (v kořenech je polynom roven nule) a spočítáme jeho funkci' hodnotu. (Číslo volime tak, aby se funkci' hodnota lehce spočítala.)

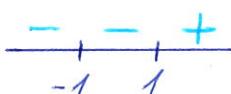
napríklad pro $x = 0$ je $f(0) = 0^3 + 0^2 - 0 - 1 = -1 < 0$
 $0 \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow$ v celém intervalu $(-1, 1)$ je
 polynom $f(x)$ záporný

3. Znaménko polynomu se mění jen v kořenech liché' na'obnosti', tzn.:

 - kořeny LICHÉ' na'obnosti' znaménko ZMĚNI'
 - kořeny IČÍDÉ' na'obnosti' znaménko NEZMĚNI'

$x_{12} = -1$ je kořen sude' násobnosti; proto známého nezmění a polynom je i v intervalu $(-\infty, -1)$ zaporný

$x_3 = 1$ je koren liche' násobnosti; proto znaménko změni' v polynomu je v intervalu $(1, \infty)$ kladny'



Posn.: Graf $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - x - 1$



Samí řešte:

$$2) f(x) = 2x^2 - x - 1$$

$$3) f(x) = x^4 + x^4$$

$$4) f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 9x - 9$$

$$5) f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 4$$

$$6) f(x) = x^5 + x^4 - 6x^3 - x^2 - x + 6$$

$$7) f(x) = x^5 + x^4 - x - 1$$

$$8) f(x) = 2x^5 + x^4 - 2x - 1$$

$$9) f(x) = x^6 - x^4 - x^2 + 1$$

$$10) f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x - 1$$

$$11) f(x) = x^5 - 4x^4 + 4x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$12) f(x) = x^7 + 2x^6 - x - 2$$

$$13) f(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 16x^2 - 16x$$

$$14) f(x) = 16x^4 - 8x^3 + 2x - 1$$

$$15) f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 2$$

K určení rozkladu polynomů použijte metodu postupného ryšťkání a vzorce:

$$(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$$

$$2) f(x) = 2x^2 - x - 1 = \underbrace{2(x-1)(x+\frac{1}{2})}_{\text{rozklad}} = \frac{(x-1)(2x+1)}{\text{rozklad}}$$

$2x^2 - x - 1 = 0$
 $D = 1 + 8 = 9$
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$ kořeny oba jsou nařízeností 1

znaménko:

+	-	+
-	+	1
\checkmark	\checkmark	

$x = 0 \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$
 $f(0) = -1 < 0$

$$3) f(x) = x^7 + x^4 = x^4(x^3 + 1) = x^4(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)$$

kořeny: $x_{1,2,3,4} = 0$, $x_5 = -1$ \nwarrow záporný diskriminant \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow VR neke da v rozložit
 nařízenost 4 nařízenost 1

znaménko:

-	+	+
-	0	+
\checkmark	\times	

 $f(1) = 1 + 1 = 2 > 0$

$$4) f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 9x - 9 = x^2(x+1) - 9(x+1) = (x+1)(x^2 - 9) = (x+1)(x+3)(x-3)$$

-	+	-	+
-3	\checkmark	-1	\checkmark
\checkmark	\times	\checkmark	\checkmark

 $f(0) = -9 < 0$ $x_1 = -1, x_2 = -3, x_3 = 3$

$$5) f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 4 = x^2(x+2) + 2(x+2) = (x+2)(x^2 + 2)$$

-	+	-	+
-2	\checkmark	1	\checkmark
\checkmark	\times	\checkmark	\checkmark

 $f(0) = 4 > 0$ $x_1 = -2$

$$6) f(x) = x^5 + x^4 - 6x^3 - x^2 - x + 6 = x^3(x^2 + x - 6) - (x^2 + x - 6) = (x^2 + x - 6)(x^3 - 1) =$$

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

$x_1 = -3, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 1$ $f(0) = 6 > 0$

-	+	-	+
-3	\checkmark	1	\checkmark
\checkmark	\times	\checkmark	\checkmark

$$7) f(x) = x^5 + x^4 - x - 1 = x^4(x+1) - (x+1) = (x+1)(x^4 - 1) = (x+1)(x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1) =$$

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

$x_1 = 1, x_{2,3} = -1$ $f(0) = -1 < 0$

-	-	+
-1	\checkmark	\checkmark
\checkmark	\checkmark	

$$8) f(x) = \underline{2x^5 + x^4 - 2x - 1} = \underline{x^4(2x+1)} - \underline{(2x+1)} = \underline{(2x+1)(x^4-1)} = \underline{(2x+1)(x^2+1)(x^2-1)} =$$

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

$$\underline{x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 1}$$

	+	-	+
-1	✓	✓	1

$$f(0) = -1 < 0$$

$$9) f(x) = \underline{x^6 - x^4 - x^2 + 1} = \underline{x^4(x^2-1)} - \underline{(x^2-1)} = \underline{(x^2-1)(x^4-1)} =$$

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

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

	+	+	+
-1	X	1	X

$$f(0) = 1 > 0$$

$$\underline{x_{12} = -1, x_{34} = 1}$$

$$10) f(x) = \underline{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x - 1} = \underline{x^4 - 1} - \underline{2x(x^2-1)} = \underline{(x^2+1)(x^2-1)} - \underline{2x(x^2-1)} =$$

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

$$\underline{x_1 = -1, x_{234} = 1}$$

	+	-	+
-1	✓	1	X

$$f(0) = -1 < 0$$

$$11) f(x) = \underline{x^5 - 4x^4 + 4x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 4} = \underline{x^3(x^2-4x+4)} + \underline{x^2-4x+4} =$$

$$= \underline{(x^2-4x+4)(x^3+1)} = \underline{(x-2)^2(x+1)(x^2-x+1)}$$

$$\underline{x_{12} = 2, x_3 = -1}$$

	-	+	+
-1	✓	2	X

$$f(0) = 4 > 0$$

$$12) f(x) = \underline{x^7 + 2x^6 - x - 2} = \underline{x^6(x+2)} - \underline{(x+2)} = \underline{(x+2)(x^6-1)} = \underline{(x+2)(x^3+1)(x^3-1)} =$$

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

$$\underline{x_1 = -2, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 1}$$

	-	+	-	+
-2	✓	-1	✓	1

$$f(0) = -2 < 0$$

$$13) f(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 16x^2 - 16x = x(\underline{x^3 + x^2 - 16x - 16}) = x[\underline{x^2(x+1)} - \underline{16(x+1)}] =$$

$$= x(x+1)(x^2-16) = x(x+1)(x+4)(x-4)$$

$$\underline{x_1 = 0, x_2 = -1, x_3 = -4, x_4 = 4}$$

	+	-	+	-	+
-4	✓	-1	✓	0	✓

$$f(1) = 1 + 1 - 16 - 16 = -30 < 0$$

$$14) f(x) = \underline{16x^4} - \underline{8x^3} + 2x - 1 = \underline{8x^3(2x-1)} + 2x - 1 = (2x-1)(\underline{8x^3+1}) =$$

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

$$\underline{x_1 = \frac{1}{2}}, \quad \underline{x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$\begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \checkmark \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \\ \checkmark \end{array}$

$$f(0) = -1 < 0$$

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

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

$$= (x+1)(x-2)(2x-1)$$

$$\underline{x_1 = -1}, \quad \underline{x_2 = 2}, \quad \underline{x_3 = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$\begin{array}{c} - \\ + \\ - \\ + \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \checkmark \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \\ \checkmark \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \checkmark \end{array}$

$\rightarrow D = 25 - 16 = 9$
 $x = \frac{5 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$$f(0) = 2 > 0$$