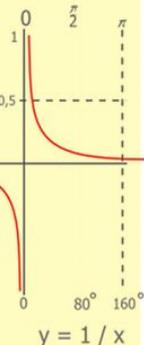
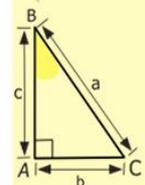
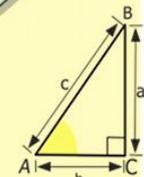
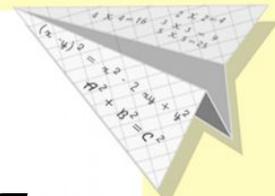
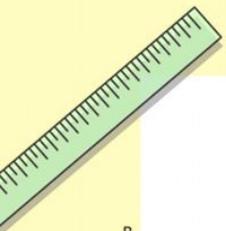


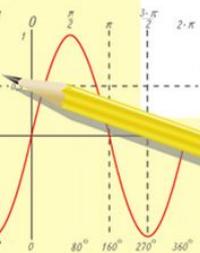
ВЕКТОРНЫЙ МЕТОД РЕШЕНИЯ ИРРАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ УРАВНЕНИЙ И НЕРАВЕНСТВ

Кузнецова Елена Борисовна, учитель
математики
МБОУ СОШ № 46 с УИОП
г. Сургут



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

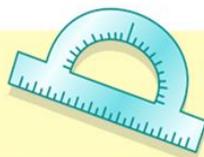
- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

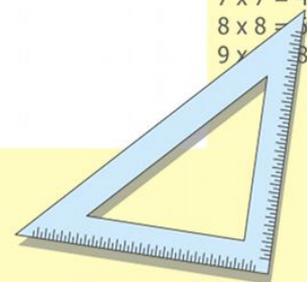


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

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



Задача 1

- Доказать, если $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$,
то $\sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{y^4 + 1} + \sqrt{z^4 + 1} \geq \sqrt{10}$

Доказательство:

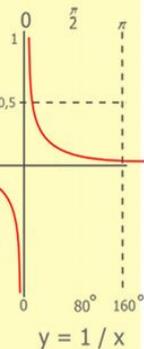
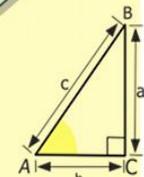
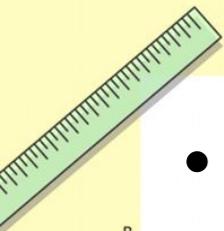
Пусть $\bar{a}(x^2; 1)$, $\bar{b}(y^2; 1)$, $\bar{c}(z^2; 1)$;

$\bar{d} = \bar{a} + \bar{b} + \bar{c} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2; 1+1+1)$, $\bar{d}(1; 3)$,

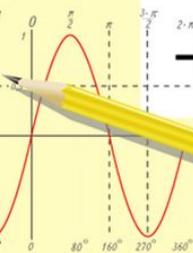
$|\bar{a}| = \sqrt{x^4 + 1}$; $|\bar{b}| = \sqrt{y^4 + 1}$; $|\bar{c}| = \sqrt{z^4 + 1}$;

$|\bar{d}| = \sqrt{1 + 9} = \sqrt{10}$.

Для любых векторов $\bar{a}(a_1; a_2)$, $\bar{b}(b_1; b_2)$, $\bar{c}(c_1; c_2)$ справедливо неравенство $|\bar{a}| + |\bar{b}| + |\bar{c}| \geq |\bar{a} + \bar{b} + \bar{c}| \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^4 + 1} + \sqrt{y^4 + 1} + \sqrt{z^4 + 1} \geq \sqrt{10}$



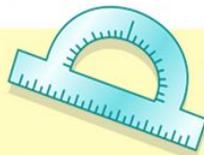
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 210 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

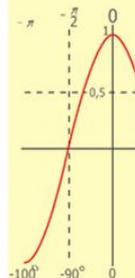
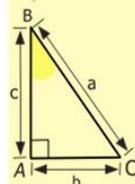
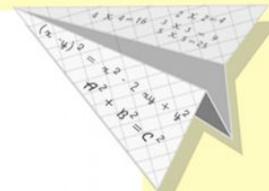


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

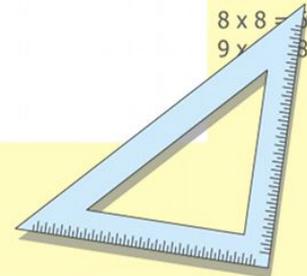
$$x = 70$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Задача 2

Решить неравенство $\sqrt{(6-x)^2+4} + \sqrt{(x-2)^2+1} \leq 5$

Решение:

Пусть $\vec{a} = (6-x; 2)$, $\vec{b} = (x-2; 1)$ и $\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} = (4; 3)$;

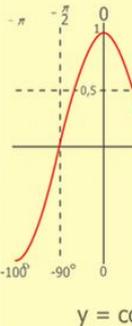
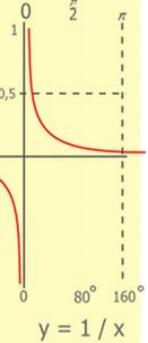
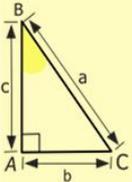
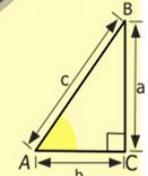
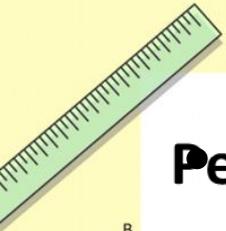
$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{(6-x)^2+4}; \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(x-2)^2+1};$$

$$|\vec{c}| = |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{16+9} = 5.$$

По условию $|\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}| \leq 5$, а по неравенству
треугольника $|\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}| \geq |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 5 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|$
 $= 5 \Rightarrow \vec{a}$ и \vec{b} коллинеарны и $\vec{a} \uparrow \vec{b} \Rightarrow \frac{6-x}{x-2} = \frac{2}{1}$;

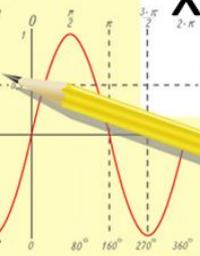
$$x = \frac{10}{3}$$

Ответ: $\left\{ \frac{10}{3} \right\}$



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ 10500 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

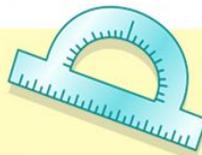
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$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

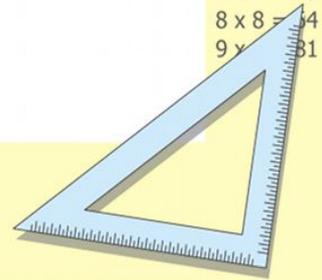


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

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



Задача 3

Решить неравенство $\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2x-3} + \sqrt{50-3x} \leq 12$

Решение: ОДЗ $\left[\frac{3}{2}; \frac{50}{3}\right]$

Пусть $\bar{a} (1;1;1)$, $\bar{b} (\sqrt{x+1}; \sqrt{2x-3}; \sqrt{50-3x})$

$$\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2x-3} + \sqrt{50-3x}$$

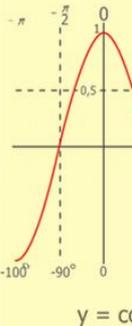
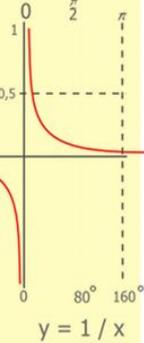
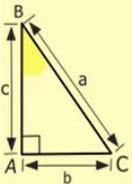
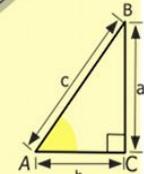
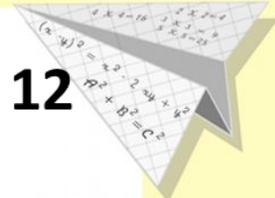
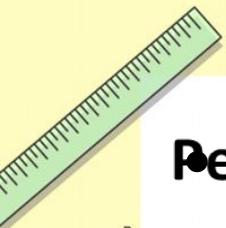
$$|\bar{a}| = \sqrt{3}; \quad |\bar{b}| = \sqrt{48};$$

Очевидно, $\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} \leq |\bar{a}| \cdot |\bar{b}|$,

$$\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2x-3} + \sqrt{50-3x} \leq \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{48} = 12$$

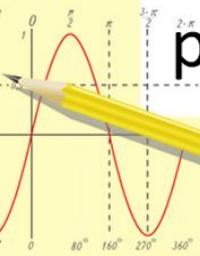
справедливо для любых x из ОДЗ $\Rightarrow x \in \left[\frac{3}{2}; \frac{50}{3}\right]$ -

решение неравенства



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 2 \ 5 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \times 4 \ 2 \\ \hline 2 \ 1 \ 0 \\ + 8 \ 4 \\ \hline 1 \ 0 \ 5 \ 0 \ 0 \end{array}$$

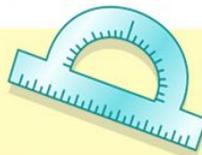
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$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

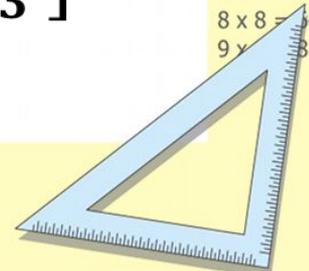


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

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



Задача 4

Решить неравенство $\sqrt{13x - 6 - 6x^2} + \sqrt{20x - 7 - 12x^2} + \sqrt{5x - 2 - 2x^2} \geq 4 - x$

Решение:

$$\sqrt{(3 - 2x)(3x - 2)} + \sqrt{(7 - 6x)(2x - 1)} + \sqrt{(2 - x)(2x - 1)} \geq 4 - x, \quad \text{ОДЗ: } \left[\frac{2}{3}; \frac{7}{6} \right]$$

Пусть $\bar{a}(\sqrt{(7 - 6x)}; \sqrt{(2 - x)}; \sqrt{(3x - 2)})$,
 $\bar{b}(\sqrt{(2x - 1)}; \sqrt{(2 - x)}; \sqrt{(3 - 2x)})$.

$$\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = \sqrt{(3 - 2x)(3x - 2)} + \sqrt{(7 - 6x)(2x - 1)} + \sqrt{(2 - x)(2x - 1)}$$

$$|\bar{a}| = \sqrt{7 - 6x + 2x - 1 + 3x - 2} = \sqrt{4 - x}$$

$$|\bar{b}| = \sqrt{2x - 1 + 2 - x + 3 - 2x} = \sqrt{4 - x}$$

$$|\bar{a}| \cdot |\bar{b}| = 4 - x \Rightarrow \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} \geq |\bar{a}| \cdot |\bar{b}|, \text{ но } \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} \leq |\bar{a}| \cdot |\bar{b}| \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

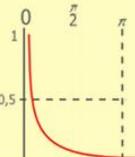
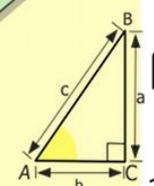
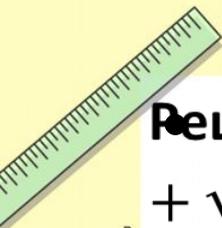
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90^\circ \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

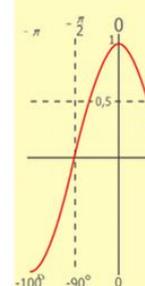
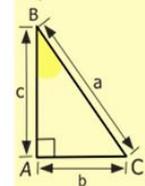
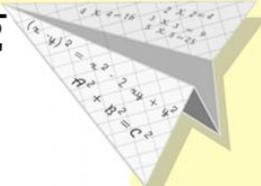
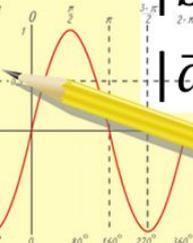
$$x = 70$$

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



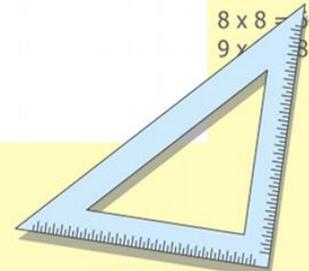
$y = 1/x$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$y = \cos$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



Задача 4

$\Rightarrow \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = |\bar{a}| \cdot |\bar{b}| \Rightarrow \bar{a}$ и \bar{b} коллинеарны и

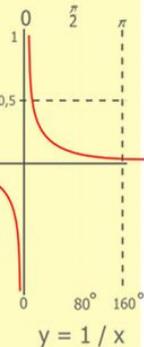
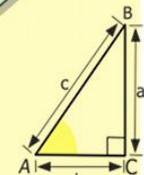
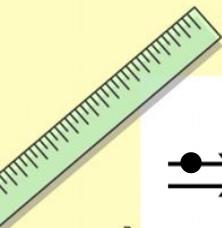
$$\bar{a} \uparrow \uparrow \bar{b} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{7-6x}}{\sqrt{2x-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{2-x}} = \frac{\sqrt{3x-2}}{\sqrt{3-2x}};$$

$$\sqrt{7-6x} = \sqrt{2x-1};$$

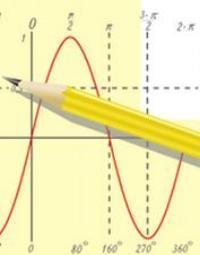
$$7-6x = 2x-1;$$

$$x = 1$$

Ответ : $x = 1$



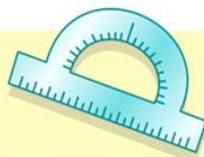
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

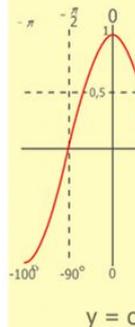
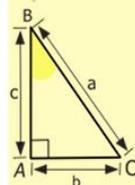
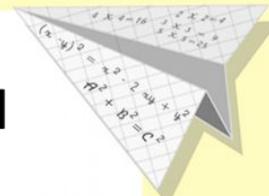


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

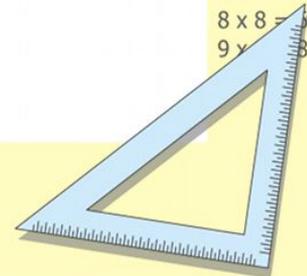
$$x = 70$$

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



$$y = \cos$$

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- 9 x 9 = 81



Задача 5

● Решить уравнение

$$x\sqrt{2x-1} + 2\sqrt{x-1} = \sqrt{x^2 + x - 1} \cdot \sqrt{2x+3}$$

Решение:

Пусть $\bar{a}(x; \sqrt{x-1})$, $\bar{b}(\sqrt{2x-1}; 2)$.

$$|\bar{a}| = \sqrt{x^2 + x - 1}; |\bar{b}| = \sqrt{2x + 3}$$

$$\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = x\sqrt{2x-1} + 2\sqrt{x-1},$$

$$|\bar{a}| \cdot |\bar{b}| = \sqrt{x^2 + x - 1} \cdot \sqrt{2x + 3}$$

$$\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = |\bar{a}| \cdot |\bar{b}| \Rightarrow \bar{a} \text{ и } \bar{b} \text{ коллинеарны} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2}, x \geq 1$$

$$2x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0, x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4} < 1$$

Ответ: корней нет

$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

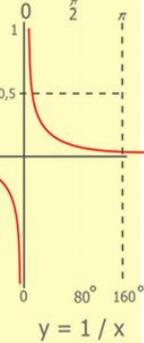
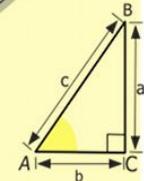
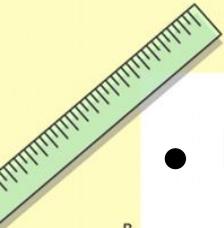
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

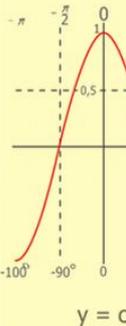
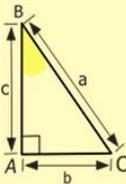
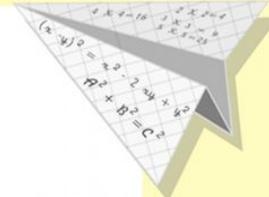
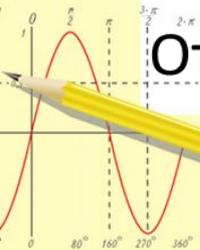
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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

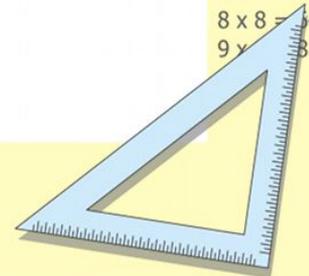
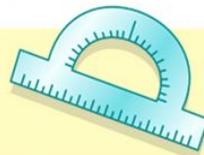


$\frac{1}{2} 5 00$
 $\times 42$
 $\hline 210$
 $+ 84$
 $\hline 105000$



y = cos

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



Задача 6

● Решить уравнение

$$2\sqrt{x-1} + 5x = \sqrt{(x^2+4)(x+24)}$$

Решение:

ОДЗ $x \geq 1$.

Пусть $\vec{a}(2; x)$, $\vec{b}(\sqrt{x-1}; 5)$.

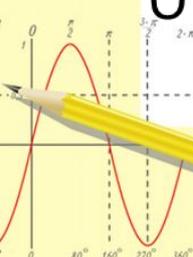
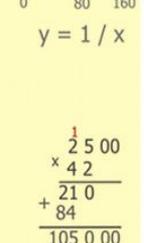
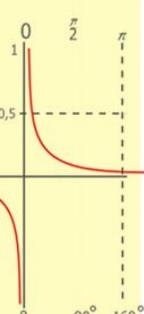
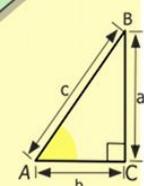
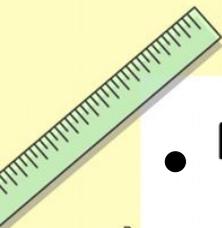
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2\sqrt{x-1} + 5x, |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(x^2+4)(x+24)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \Rightarrow \vec{a} \text{ и } \vec{b} \text{ коллинеарны} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{x}{5},$$

$f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x-1}}$, $g(x) = \frac{x}{5}$. $f(x)$ – непрерывная и убывающая функция при $x > 1$, $g(x)$ – непрерывная и возрастающая на Ox

\Rightarrow уравнение имеет не более одного корня, найдем подбором $x=5$.

Ответ: 5



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

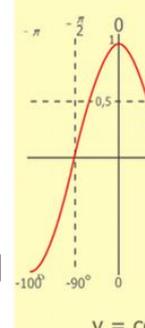
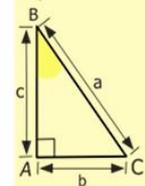
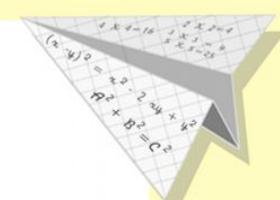
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



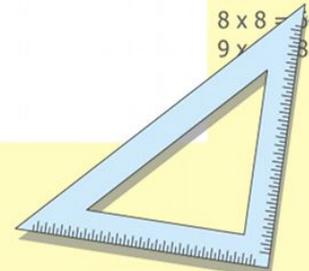
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

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



| | |
|---------|----|
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Задача 7

● Решить систему уравнений

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + y^2} = 4, \\ x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Решение:

Пусть $\vec{a} (x + 2; y)$, $\vec{b} (x - 2; y)$, $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 + y^2}$ $|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(x - 2)^2 + y^2}$. Пусть $\vec{c} = \vec{a} - \vec{b} = (4; 0)$, $|\vec{c}| = 4$.

$|\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| \Rightarrow \vec{a}$ и \vec{b} коллинеарные $\Rightarrow \frac{x+2}{x-2} = \frac{y}{y}$.

Если $y \neq 0$, то $\frac{x+2}{x-2} = 1$ - ПРОТИВОРЕЧИВО.

Пусть $y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |x + 2| + |x - 2| = 4 \\ x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0 \end{cases}$, при $x=1$ $\frac{x+2}{x-2} < 0 \Rightarrow$

$x=1, y=0$. Ответ: $x=1, y=0$

$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

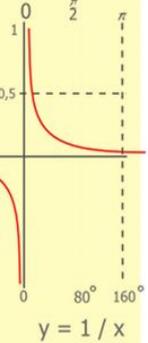
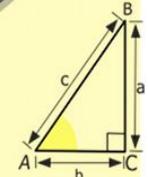
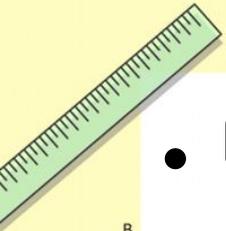
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

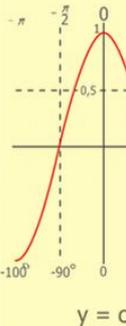
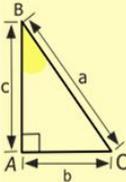
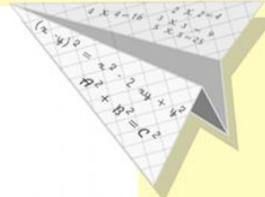
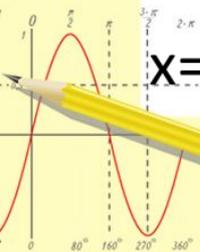
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

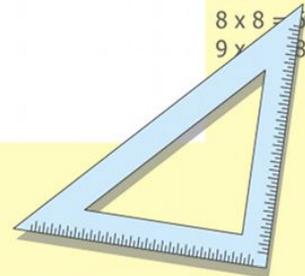
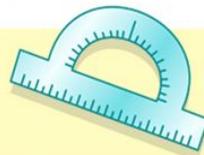
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

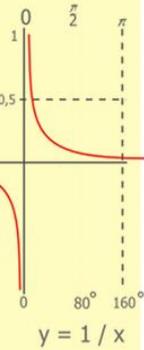
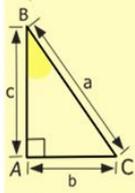
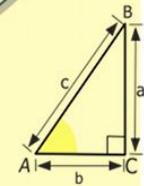
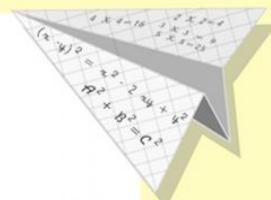
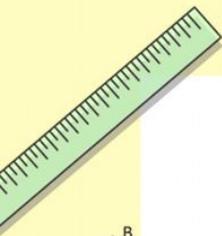


$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



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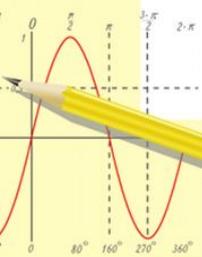




СПАСИБО ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ

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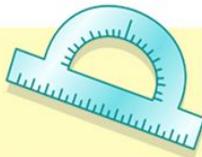
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