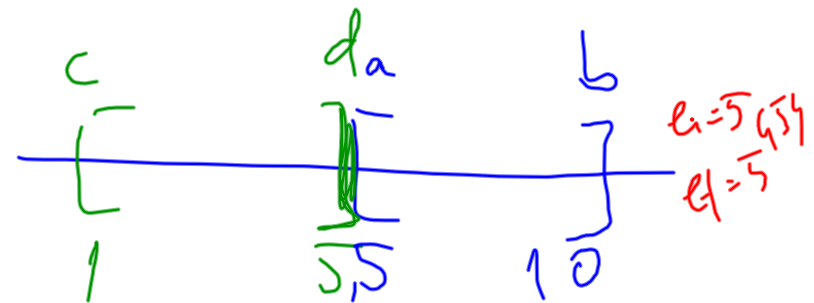
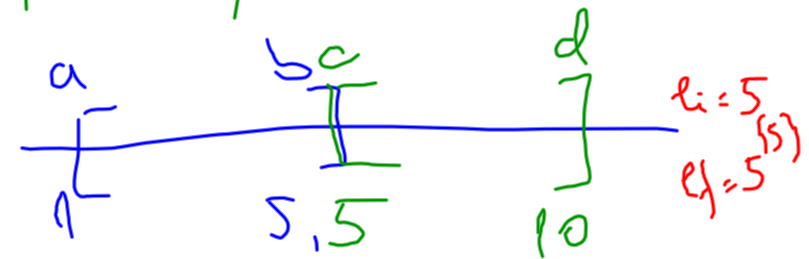
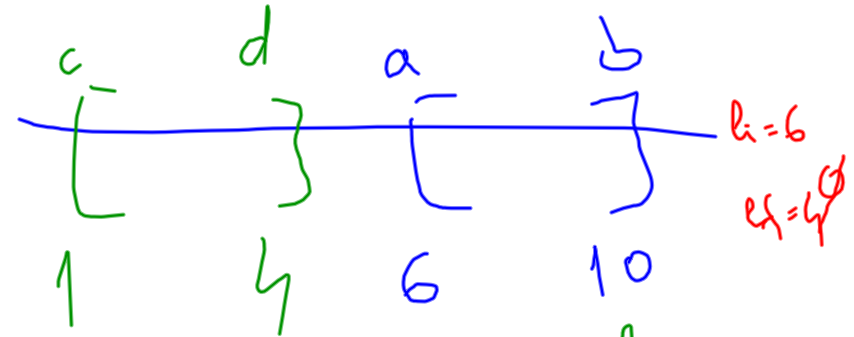
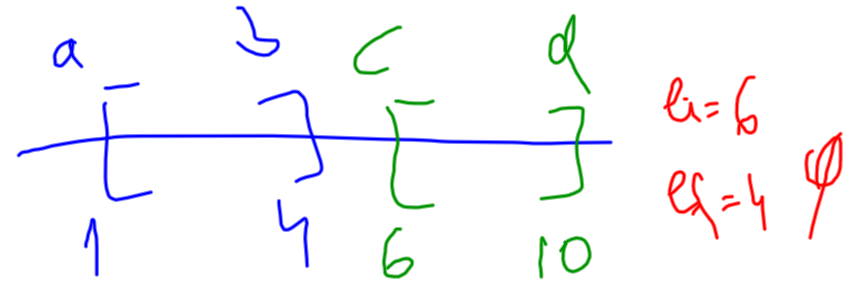
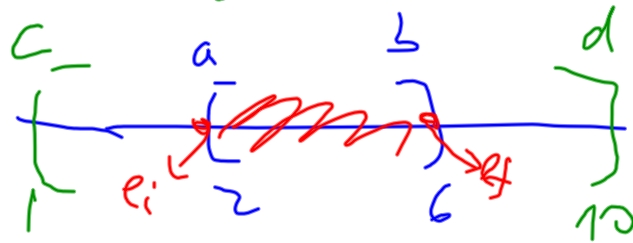
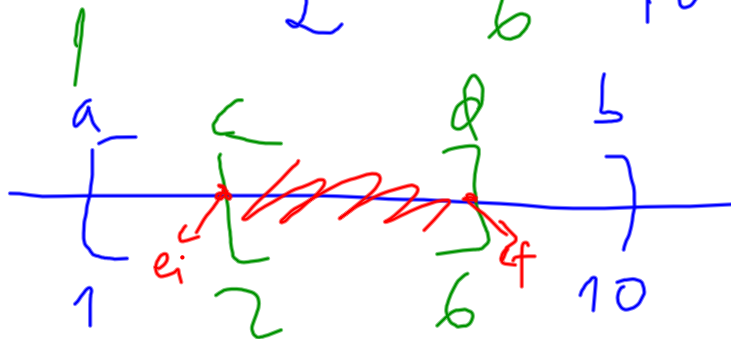
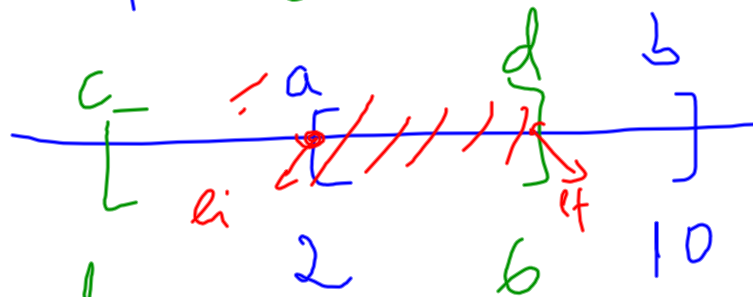
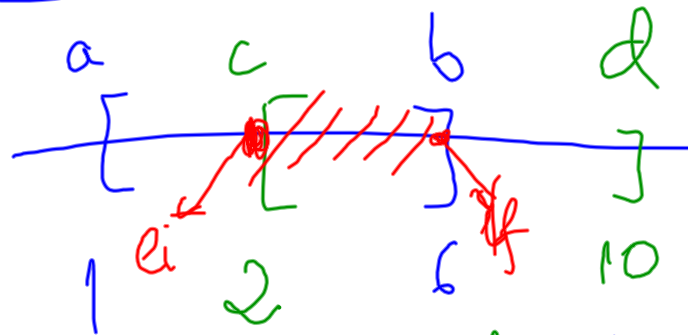


Inters. a 2 Intervale



Algoritm

Calculăm li = cel mai mare dintre a și c
 lf = cel mai mic dintre b și d .

Cazuri I) dacă $li < lf \Rightarrow$ inters. este chiar interv. $[li, lf]$

altfel II) dacă $li == lf \Rightarrow$ inters este chiar
punctul $\{li\}$

altfel III) \Rightarrow inters. este \emptyset

Ec. de gradul I

$$ax + b = 0$$

Cazuri speciale:

1) $a = 0$ și $b = 0$ Ec. are forma $0x + 0 = 0$

Are ca soluție orice număr $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

ec. este nedeterminată

2) $a = 0$ și $b \neq 0$ Ex: $0x + 5 = 0$

Nu are nicio soluție $x \in \emptyset$

ec. este imposibilă.

4) DL \rightarrow p. 26

$$\begin{cases} a * x + b * y = 0 \\ x + c * y = 1 \end{cases}$$

Ex.

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 6y = 0 \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} a=4 \\ b=6 \\ c=1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ y=-2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} / \quad 2y &= -4 \Rightarrow y = -2 \\ x &= 1 - y = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a * x + b * y = 0 \\ x + c * y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$/(-a) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ax + by = 0 \\ -ax - acy = -a \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{a}{b-ac}$$

$$x = 1 - cy$$

$$y(b-ac) = -a$$

$$\text{dacă } b-ac=0$$

sistemul NU are soluție unică

$$\begin{matrix} a=4 \\ b=6 \\ c=1 \end{matrix} \begin{cases} x=3 \\ y=-2 \end{cases}$$