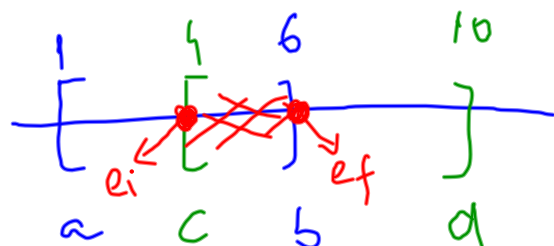
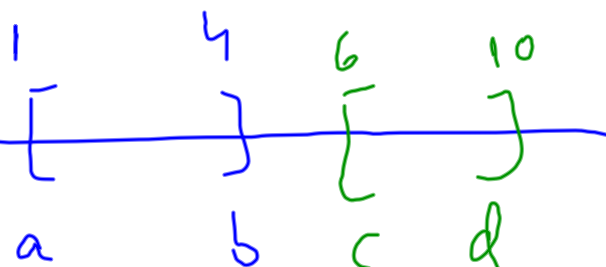


Inters. a 2 interval

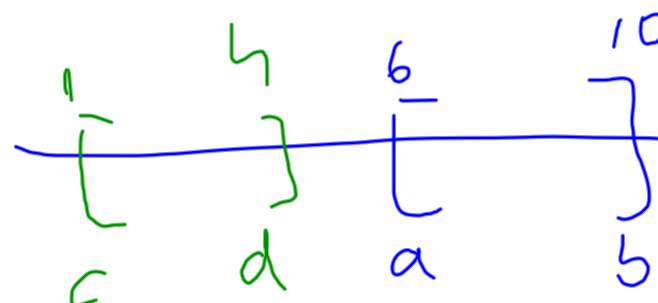
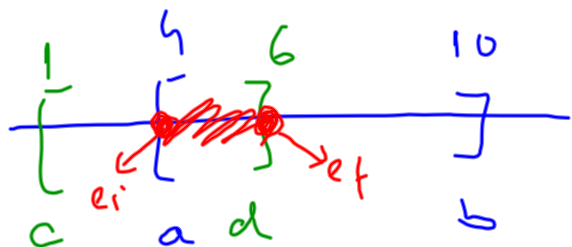
a b c d



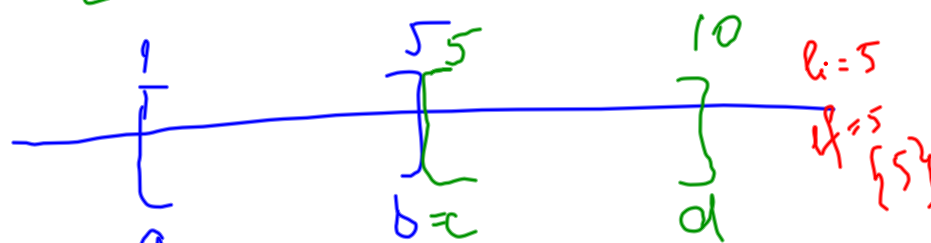
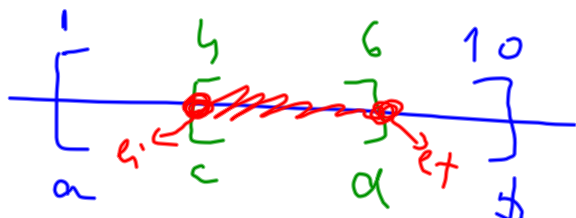
$li = \max(a, c)$
 $lf = \min(b, d)$



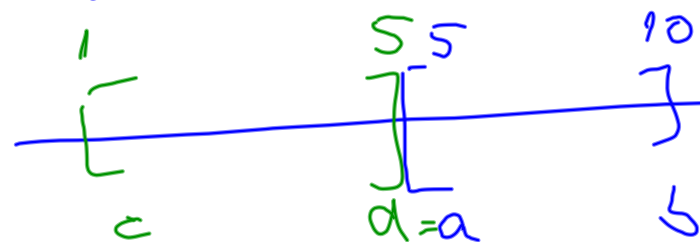
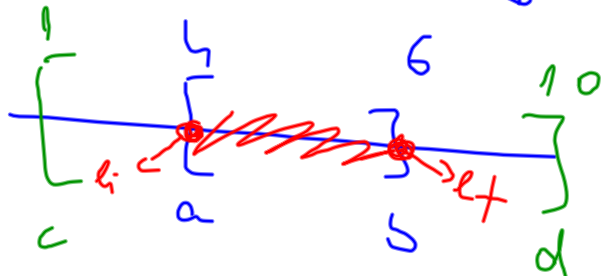
$li \neq b$
 $lf \neq 4$ \emptyset



$li = 6$
 $lf = 4$ \emptyset



$li = 5$
 $lf = 5$ $\{5\}$



$li = 5$
 $lf = 5$ $\{5\}$

Alg. "smart"

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

Dacă $li < lf \rightarrow inters$ e data de $[li; lf]$
altfel, dacă $li == lf \rightarrow inters$ e $\{li\}$
altfel $inters: \emptyset$

Ecuația de gradul I

$$ax + b = 0 \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = -b/a$$

$$2x - 6 = 0$$

$$a = 2 \quad b = -6$$

$$x = \frac{-(-6)}{2} = 3 \checkmark$$

Cazuri

I) $a = 0 \quad b = 0$

$$0x + 0 = 0$$

$x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ ecuație nedeterminată

II) $a = 0 \quad b \neq 0$

$$0x + 5 = 0 \quad x \in \emptyset$$

ecuație imposibilă

III) $a \neq 0$ sol. e clară: $-b/a$.

$$\begin{cases} a * x + b * y = 0 \\ x + c * y = 1 \end{cases} \quad / (-a) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ax + by = 0 \\ -ax - acy = -a \end{cases}$$

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

in principiu $y = \frac{-a}{b - ac}$

! dacă $b - ac = 0 \Rightarrow$
 \Rightarrow sistemul nu mai
 are soluție unică !

Obținem x din $2 - a$ ec:

$$x = 1 - cy$$

Seri de date de test

1) $\begin{cases} ax + by = 0 \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases}$

$\begin{aligned} a &= 4 \\ b &= 6 \\ c &= 1 \end{aligned}$

$$y = \frac{-a}{b-a} = \frac{-4}{6-4} = -2$$

$$x = 1 - y = 3$$

2) $\begin{aligned} a &= 3 \\ b &= 6 \\ c &= 2 \end{aligned}$

→ Fără soluție unică