

# 25) Matematicko-dikazy

• Prímý dikaz:  $A \Rightarrow B$  A... väme, ni pravdivos B... ukame dokazom

Pr.: Gociel tri po sobe jdoucich prirodnych cisel je delitelny trojmi:

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

• Neprímý dikaz:  $A \Rightarrow B$  dokazuj se mesto implikacno obräta  $B' \Rightarrow A'$ , ka ma nejznu pravdivostnu hodnotu jiko prirodnu implikacne.

Pr.:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}; \underbrace{2|m^2}_A \Rightarrow \underbrace{2|m}_B \quad A \Rightarrow B$

$$2 \nmid m \Rightarrow 2 \nmid m^2 \quad B' \Rightarrow A'$$

$\rightarrow m = 2k - 1$  *Stajem j m lidej pake*  
 $m^2 = (2k - 1)^2$   
 $m^2 = 4k^2 - 4k + 1$   
 $m^2 = 2(2k^2 - 2k) + 1$  *j i m^2 lide.*

• Dikaz sporom: Dokazanim nepravdivosti negace dokazime pravdivost prirodneho jzuben.

Pr.:  $\sqrt{2}$  j iracionálne číslo (A)

$\sqrt{2}$  j racionálne číslo (A')

$\downarrow$   
 $\sqrt{2} = \frac{p}{q} \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\quad \quad \quad q \in \mathbb{N}$

$$q\sqrt{2} = p \quad |^2$$

$2q^2 = p^2 \rightarrow p^2$  j sudé číslo  $\rightarrow p$  j sudé  $p = 2k \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$q^2 \cdot 2 = (2k)^2$$

$q^2 = 2k^2 \rightarrow q^2$  j sudé číslo  $\rightarrow q$  j sudé  $q = 2l \quad l \in \mathbb{Z}$

Jako j se sporom s tím, čo pa q jia nemozdohi

Důkaz indukci:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+ V(n)$

- 1) dokážeme platnost  $V(1)$  (pro jednotku)
- 2) indukčním krokem  $V(k) \Rightarrow V(k+1)$

Př.:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}; 2 | (n^2 + n + 1)$

$V(1) \dots 2/3 \dots$  neplatí

$V(k) \dots 2 | (k^2 + k + 1)$

$$V(k+1) \dots 2 | [(k+1)^2 + k + 1 + 1] = k^2 + 2k + 1 + k + 2 = k^2 + 3k + 3$$

$k^2 + k + 1 + 2k + 2$   
 kde čísla  
 k nebylo

Př.:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}; 6 | (n^3 + 5n)$

$V(1) \dots 6/6$

$V(k) \dots 6 | (k^3 + 5k)$

$V(k+1) \dots 6 | [(k+1)^3 + 5(k+1)] \dots$  chová dobře

$$[(k+1)^3 + 5(k+1)] = k^3 + 5k + 3k(k+1) + 6$$

Každé je dobře  
 jindy  $6 | k^3 + 5k$

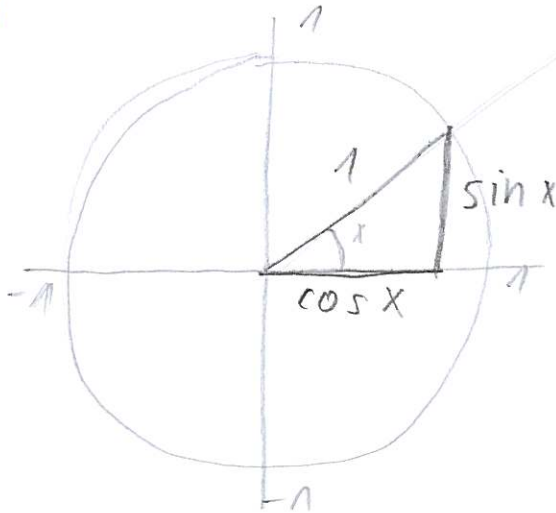
detailně  
 kvůli dvojce  
 $k \cdot (k+1)$  je pár  
 nebo jinně čísel  
 $\rightarrow$  vždy jdnou jednotku

6/6

$\sqrt{2} \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$

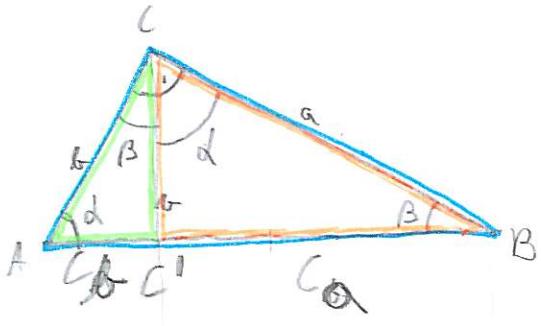
viz püchhou-livl

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$



$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$   
 $1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$

Euklidovoy völy



$v^2 = c_a \cdot c_b$

$\frac{v}{c_b} = \frac{c_a}{v} \quad | \cdot v c_b$

$a^2 = c \cdot c_a$

$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{c_a}{a}$

$b^2 = c \cdot c_b$

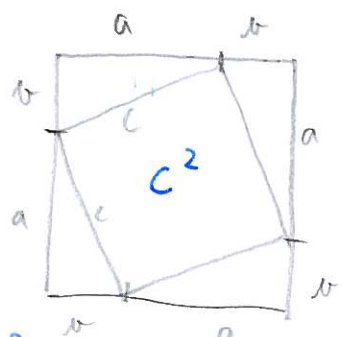
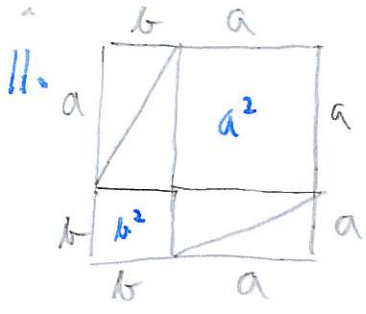
$\frac{b}{c} = \frac{c_b}{b}$

Pythagorova völy

I.  $a^2 = c \cdot c_a$   
 $b^2 = c \cdot c_b$   


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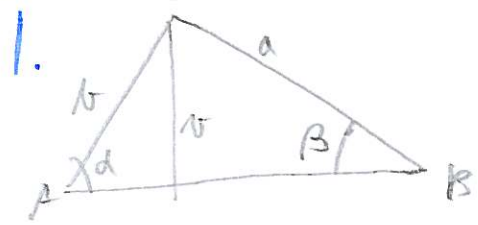
 $a^2 + b^2 = c \cdot c_a + c \cdot c_b$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = c \cdot (c_a + c_b)$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



$a^2 + b^2 + 4S(\Delta) = c^2 + 4S(\Delta) \quad | -4S(\Delta)$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



Sinová věta

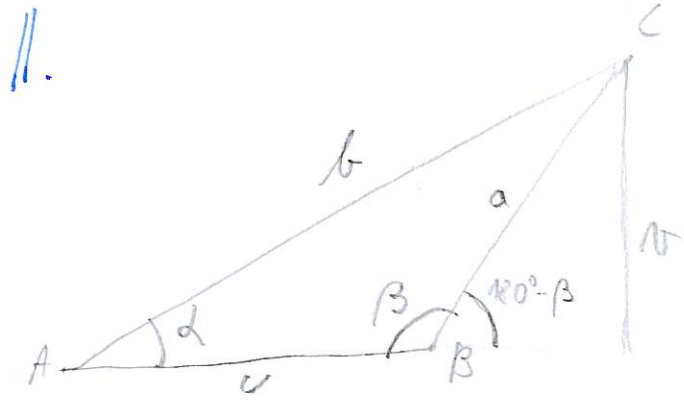


$$\sin \alpha = \frac{v}{b} \quad v = \sin \alpha \cdot b$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{v}{a} \quad v = \sin \beta \cdot a$$

$$\sin \alpha \cdot b = \sin \beta \cdot a$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha}}}$$



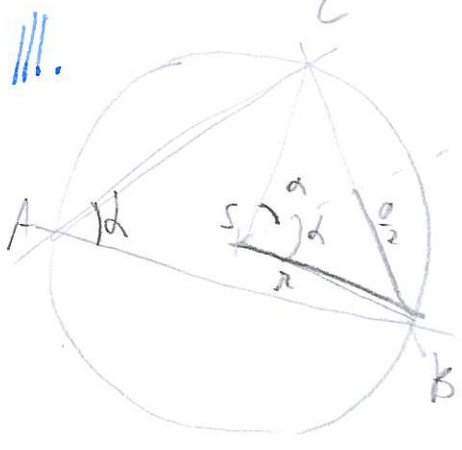
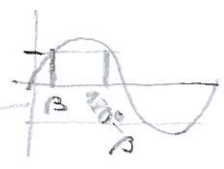
$$v = a \cdot \sin(180^\circ - \beta)$$

$$v = a \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$v = b \cdot \sin \alpha \text{ (analogously)}$$

$$a \cdot \sin \beta = b \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta}}}$$

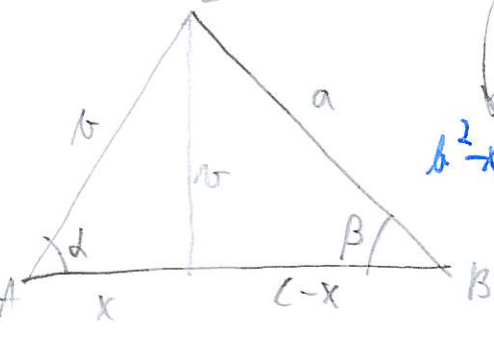


$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\frac{a}{2}}{r} = \frac{a}{2r}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{1}{2r}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b} = \frac{\sin \gamma}{c} = \frac{1}{2r}}}$$

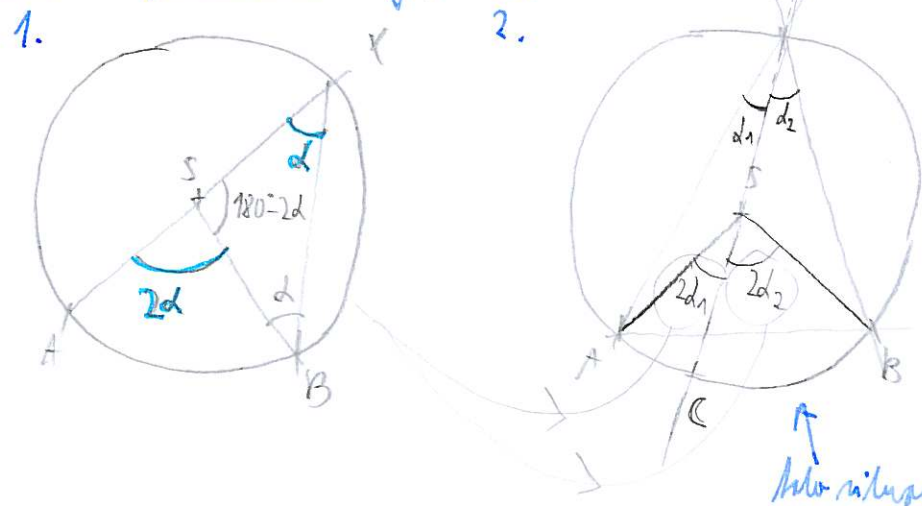
Kosinosa rēla:



$$\begin{aligned}
 h^2 &= b^2 - x^2 \\
 h^2 &= a^2 - (c-x)^2 \\
 b^2 - x^2 &= a^2 - c^2 + 2cx - x^2 \\
 -a^2 &= -c^2 - b^2 + 2c \cdot b \cdot \cos \alpha \\
 \underline{a^2} &= \underline{c^2 + b^2 - 2c \cdot b \cdot \cos \alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{b}$   
 $x = b \cdot \cos \alpha$

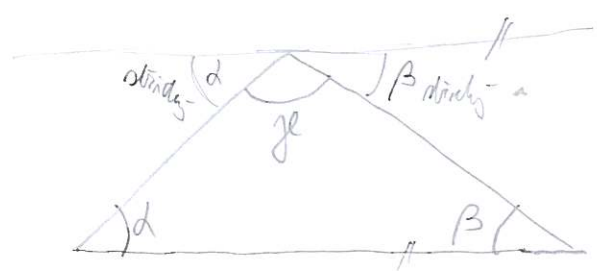
Gredzina un abrodzina rēli:



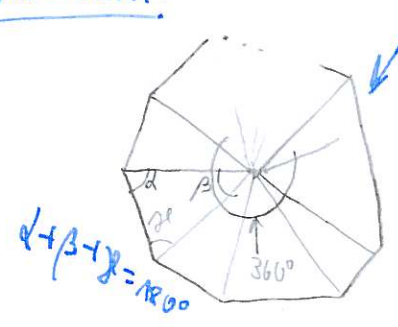
$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= d_1 + d_2 \\
 \beta &= 2d_1 + 2d_2 \\
 \beta &= 2(d_1 + d_2) \\
 \underline{\beta} &= \underline{2d}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ar šo rēlasi jāvā divi rēlumi 1.

Yonielidzīgs 3-nīkēlīks ir 180°:

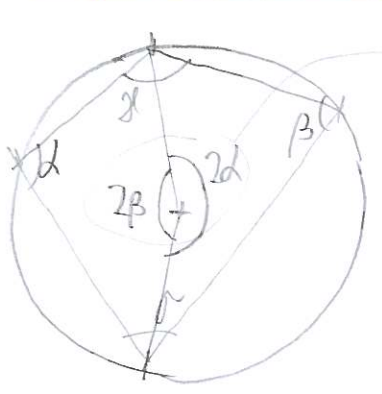


N-nīkēlīks:



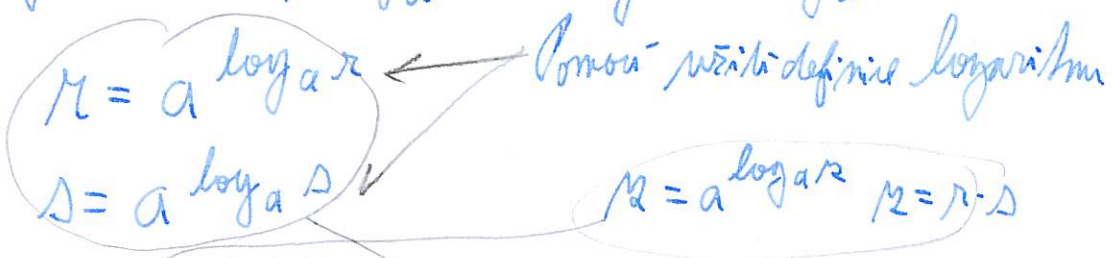
Jēnkā n-puolēkēlīks ir kōms M  
 "abulo stūriņi"  
 $M \cdot 180^\circ - 360^\circ = 180^\circ (n-2)$

Sētināms 4-nīkēlīks:



$$\begin{aligned}
 2\beta + 2d &= 360^\circ \\
 \underline{d + \beta} &= \underline{180^\circ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Věty o logaritmech: 1)  $\log_a r \cdot s = \log_a r + \log_a s$



$$M \cdot S = a^{\log_a r \cdot s}$$

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$a^{\log_a r \cdot s} = a^{\log_a r + \log_a s}$$

$$\underline{\log_a r \cdot s = \log_a r + \log_a s}$$

2)  $\log_a r : s = \log_a r - \log_a s$

analogicky k 1)

3)  $\log_a r^s = s \cdot \log_a r \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}; r \in \mathbb{R}^+; a \in (0; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$

$$r = a^{\log_a r}$$

$$r^s = a^{\log_a(r^s)} = \left( \frac{a^{\log_a r}}{a^{\log_a r}} \right)^s = a^{s \cdot \log_a r} \quad r^s = (a^{\log_a r})^s$$

$$a^{\log_a(r^s)} = (a^{\log_a r})^s$$

$$a^{\log_a(r^s)} = a^{s \cdot \log_a r}$$

$$\underline{\log_a(r^s) = s \cdot \log_a r}$$

4)  $\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$

$$x = a^{\log_a x} \quad / \log_b$$

$$\log_b x = \log_b a^{\log_a x}$$

$$\log_b x = \log_a x \cdot \log_b a$$

$$\underline{\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}}$$

Kvadratická rovnice:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad /: a$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$x^2 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)x + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + \frac{c}{a} = 0 \quad / + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} \quad / \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad / - \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}}}$$