

①  $x^2 - 3|x| - x + 1 = 0$

I.) Ha  $x \geq 0$

$$x^2 - 3x - x + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-4}}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \underline{2+\sqrt{3}} > 0 \checkmark \\ x_2 = \frac{4-2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \underline{2-\sqrt{3}} > 0 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

II.) Ha  $x < 0$

$$x^2 + 3x - x + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$(x+1)^2 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_3 = -1 < 0 \checkmark}}$$

②

①  $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x^2-6x-4} > \frac{1}{27}$

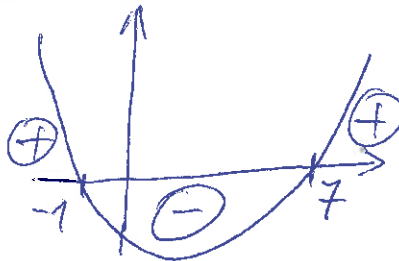
②  $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x^2-6x-4} > \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3$

↓ mivel az exponenciális függvény szig. mon. csökkenő  
ebben az esetben.

$$x^2 - 6x - 4 < 3$$

$$x^2 - 6x - 7 < 0$$

$$(x-7)(x+1) < 0$$



$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x \in ]-1; 7[}$$

③

$$2 \log_7(x-2) + \log_7(x^2-6x+9) = 0$$

□ I.)  $x > 2$

II.)  $x^2 - 6x + 9 > 0$

$(x-3)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$

$\begin{cases} x > 2 \\ x \neq 3 \end{cases}$

$$\log_7[(x-2)^2] + \log_7[(x-3)^2] = \log_7 1$$

$$\log_7[(x-2)^2(x-3)^2] = \log_7 1$$

↓ + log függvény szig. mon.

$$[(x-2)(x-3)]^2 = 1$$

$$[(x-2)(x-3)]^2 - 1^2 = 0$$

//  $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$   
jellegű azonosság

$$[(x-2)(x-3)-1][(x-2)(x-3)+1] = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x-3)-1=0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 5 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-20}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} > 2 \neq 3 \checkmark$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2} < 2 \checkmark$$

$$(x-2)(x-3)+1=0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 7 = 0 \quad \sqrt{-3}$$

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-28}}{2}$$

$D < 0 \Rightarrow$  nincs valódi megoldása

$$x = \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$