

Однородные уравнения - это уравнения, все члены которых имеют одинаковую степень, а справа 0.
Уравнение вида $Au^2 + Buv + Cv^2 = 0$ называется однородным уравнением II-ой степени относительно U и V.

Проверяем возможность деления на U и V.

Делим на $U^2(V^2)$

$AU^2 + BUV + CV^2 = 0$ делим на $U^2(U \neq 0)$, получаем

$$A + BV/U + CV^2/U^2 = 0$$

Пусть $V/U = y$, тогда $V^2/U^2 = y^2$, получаем ур-ие:

$$A + By + Cy^2 = 0$$

Обратная замена

Задачи на однородные уравнения

1) $(x^2 - x + 1)^4 - 10x^2(x^2 - x + 1)^2 + 9x^4 = 0$

$$U = (x^2 - x + 1)^2$$

$$V = x^2$$

$$U^2 - 10VU + 9V^2 = 0/U^2$$

$$1 - 10*V/U + 9V^2/U^2 = 0$$

$$V/U = y$$

$$9y^2 - 10y + 1 = 0$$

$$y_1 = 1$$

$$y_2 = 1/9$$

$$V/U = 1$$

$$x^2/(x^2 - x + 1)^2 = 1$$

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

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

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

$$(x^2 - x + 1) \neq 0$$

$$D = 1 - 4 = -3$$

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

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

$$-x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \quad x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad \text{корней нет}$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$V/U = 1/9$$

$$V = U/9$$

$$U = 9V$$

$$x^2 = (x^2 - x + 1)^2/9$$

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

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

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

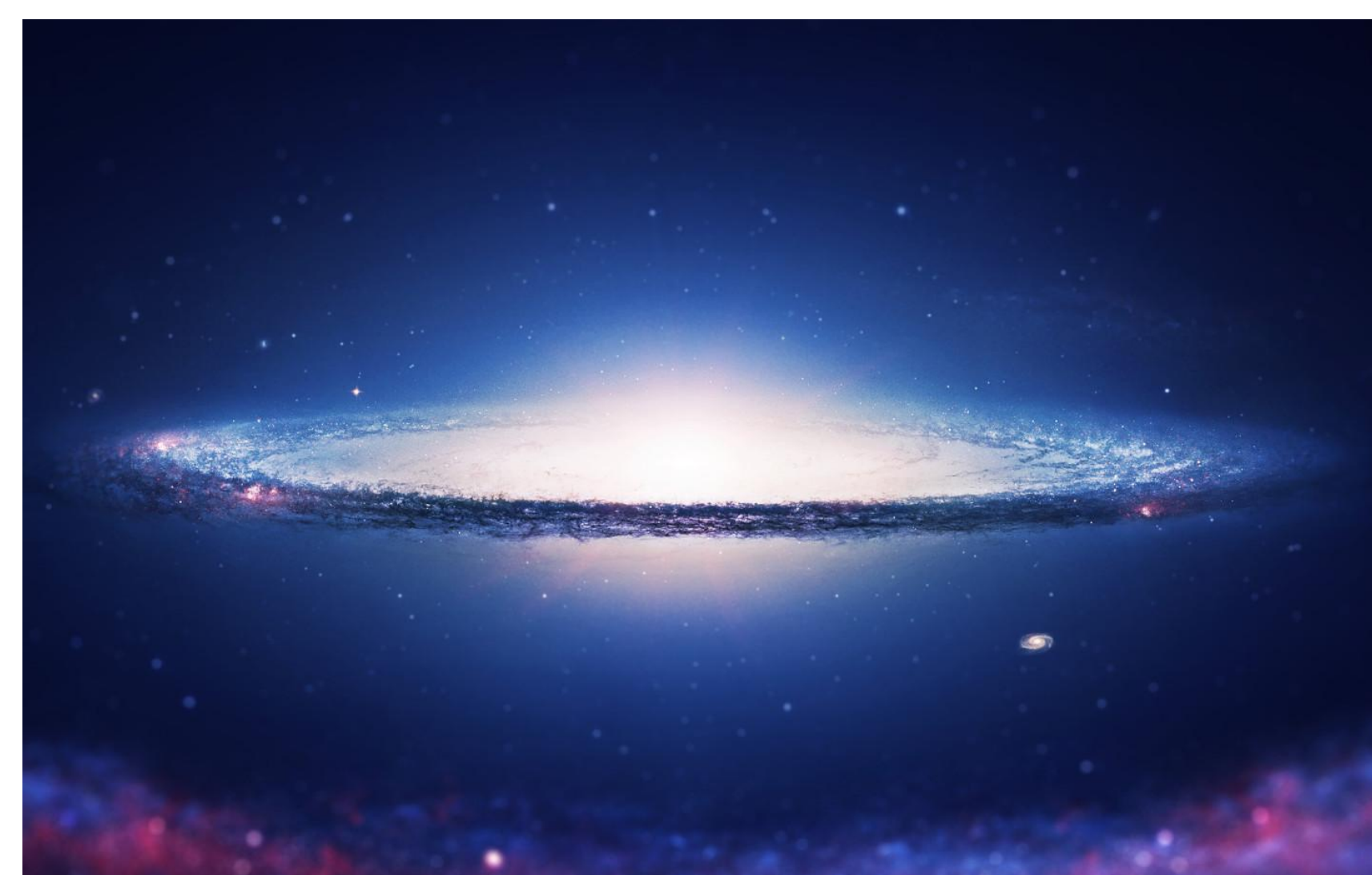
$$0 = (x^2 - 4x + 1)(x^2 + 2x + 1)$$

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

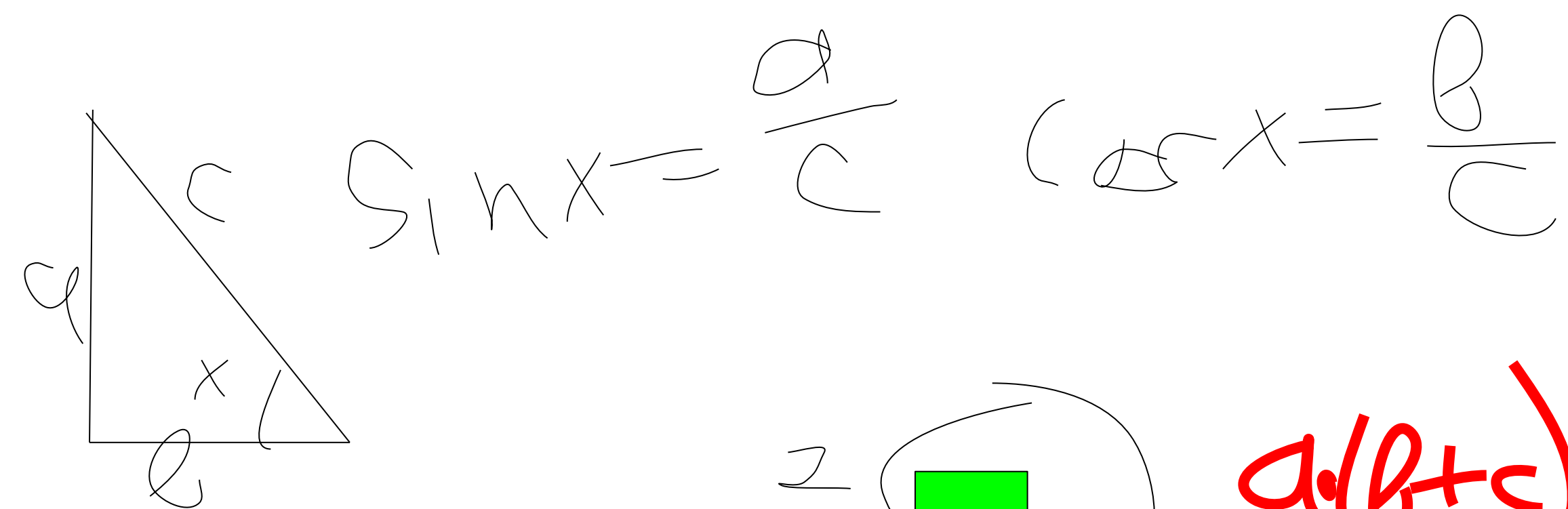
$$D/4 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$x_3 = (2 + \sqrt{3}) \quad x_5 = -1$$

$$x_4 = (2 - \sqrt{3}) \quad x_6 = -1$$



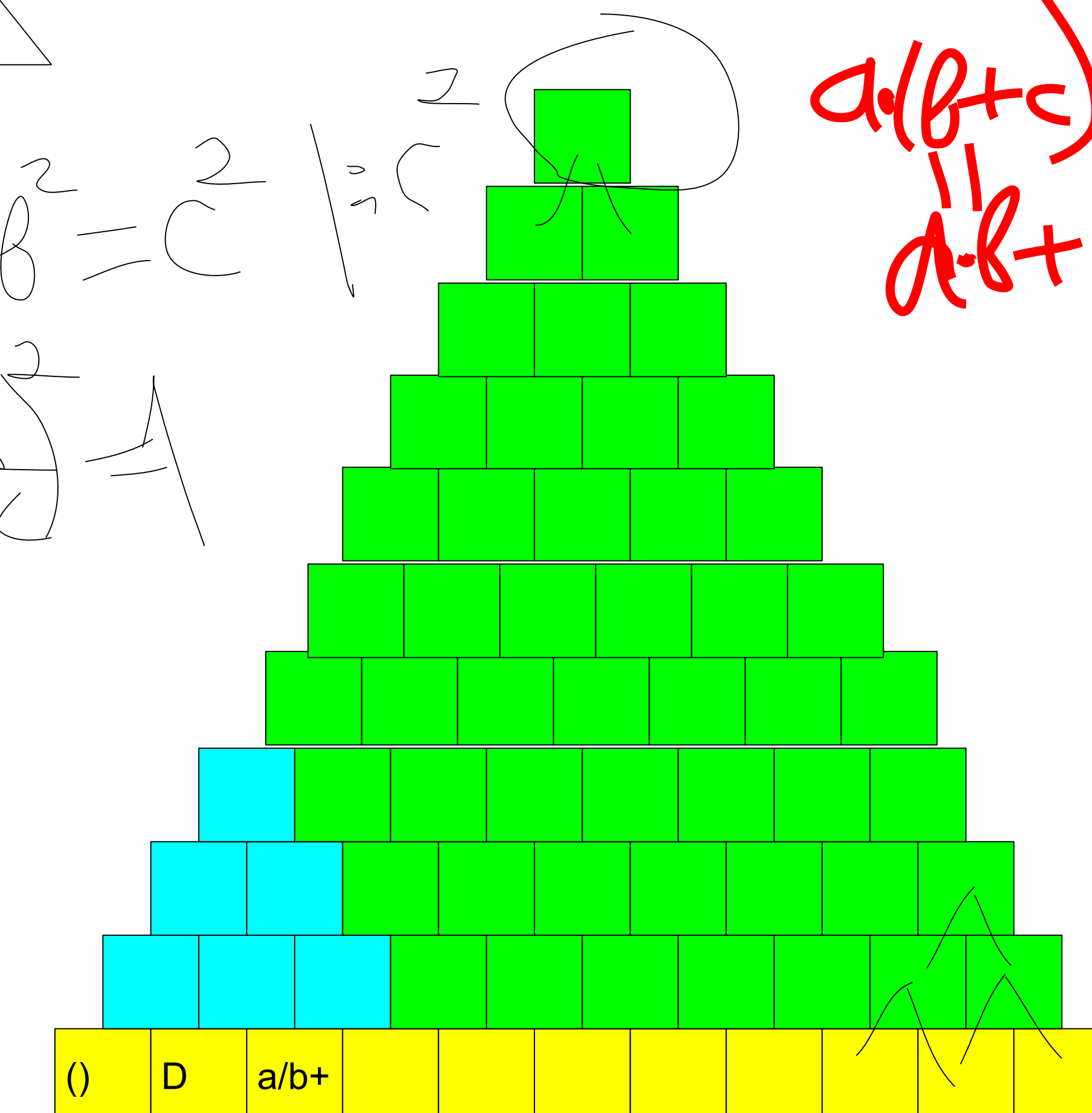
$$\frac{4}{15} + \frac{7}{33} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}$$



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad | :c^2$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2 = 1$$

$a/(b+c)$
 $a \cdot b + a \cdot c$



$$2) 2(x - 1)^4 - 5(x^2 - 3x + 2)^2 + 2(x - 2)^4 = 0$$

$$U = (x - 1)^2$$

$$V = (x - 2)^2$$

$$2U^2 - 5VU + 2V^2 = 0/U$$

$$2 - 5V/U + 2V^2/U^2 = 0$$

$$V/U = y$$

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

$$D = 25 - 16 = 9$$

$$y_1 = (5 + 3)/4 = 2$$

$$y_2 = (5 - 3)/4 = 1/2$$

$$V/U = 2$$

$$(x - 2)^2/(x - 1)^2 = 2$$

$$((x - 2)/(x - 1))^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$((x - 2)/(x - 1) - \sqrt{2})(x - 2)/(x - 1) + \sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$(x - 2)/(x - 1) - \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$(x - 2)/(x - 1) - \sqrt{2}(x - 1)/(x - 1) = 0$$

$$((x - 2) - \sqrt{2}(x - 1))/(x - 1) = 0$$

$$x - \sqrt{2}x = 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$x(1 - \sqrt{2}) = 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$x = (2 - \sqrt{2})/(1 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$x = -\sqrt{2}(1 - \sqrt{2})/(1 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$x = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$V/U = 1/2$$

$$(x - 2)^2/(x - 1)^2 = 1/2$$

$$2((x - 2)/(x - 1))^2 = 1$$

$$2((x - 2)/(x - 1))^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(\sqrt{2}((x - 2)/(x - 1)) - 1)(\sqrt{2}((x - 2)/(x - 1)) + 1) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2}((x - 2)/(x - 1)) - 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2}(x - 2)/(x - 1) - (x - 1)/(x - 1) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2}(x - 2) - (x - 1) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2}x - 2\sqrt{2} - x + 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2}x - x = 2\sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$x(\sqrt{2} - 1) = 2\sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$x = (2\sqrt{2} - 1)(\sqrt{2} + 1)/(\sqrt{2} - 1)(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$x = (2\sqrt{2} - 1)(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$x = 4 + 2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$x = 3 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$(x - 2)/(x - 1) + \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$(x - 2)/(x - 1) + \sqrt{2}(x - 1)/(x - 1) = 0$$

$$((x - 2) + \sqrt{2}(x - 1))/(x - 1) = 0$$

$$(x - 2) + \sqrt{2}(x - 1) = 0$$

$$x - 2 + \sqrt{2}x - \sqrt{2} = 0$$

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

$$x(1 + \sqrt{2}) = 2 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$x = (2 + \sqrt{2})/(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$x = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} + 1)/(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$x = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2}((x - 2)/(x - 1)) + 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2}(x - 2)/(x - 1) + (x - 1)/(x - 1) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2}(x - 2) + (x - 1) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2}x - 2\sqrt{2} + x - 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2}x + x = 2\sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$x(\sqrt{2} + 1) = 2\sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$x = (2\sqrt{2} + 1)/(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$x = (2\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{2} - 1)/(\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$x = (2\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$x = 4 - 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$x = 3 - \sqrt{2}$$