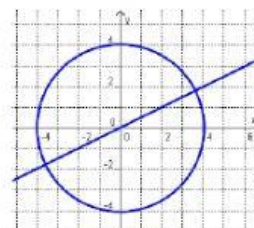
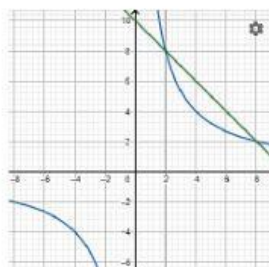
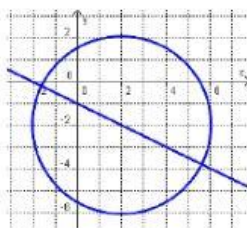
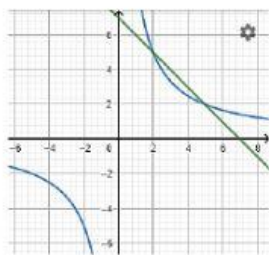


Vienādojumi un vienādojumu sistēmas ar diviem mainīgajiem. 1.variants.

1.uzd. Savieno vienādojumu sistēmu ar tai atbilstošo grafisko atrisinājumu. (Līnijas var šķērsoties)



$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 16 \\ y - 0,5x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 9 \\ y + \frac{1}{3}x - 2\frac{1}{3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9 \\ y + \frac{1}{3}x = 2\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

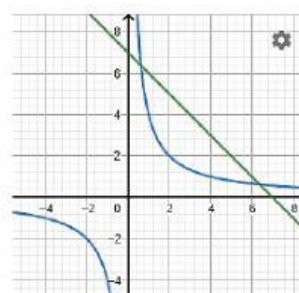
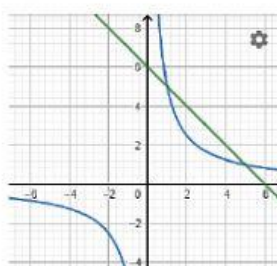
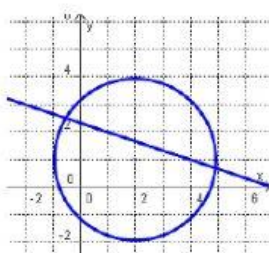
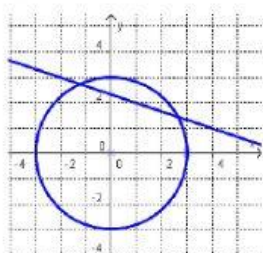
$$\begin{cases} (x-2)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 16 \\ y + 0,5x + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y + x = 6 \\ xy = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 10 \\ xy = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 7 \\ xy = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 7 \\ xy = 10 \end{cases}$$



2.uzd. Uzraksti riņķa līnijas vienādojumu un nosaki tās centra koordinātes un rādiusu.

$$x^2 + 8x + y^2 = 20$$

$$(x+3)^2 + y^2 + 4y = 77$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 12y = 4$$

$$(x \quad)^2 + y^2 =$$

$$(x \quad)^2 + (y \quad)^2 =$$

$$(x \quad)^2 + (y \quad)^2 =$$

$$A(\quad ; \quad)$$

$$A(\quad ; \quad)$$

$$A(\quad ; \quad)$$

$$R =$$

$$R =$$

$$R =$$

3.uzd. Aizpildi vai pabeidz aizpildīt vērtību tabulu!

$$y = x^2 - 6x + 8$$

x					
y					

$$y = \frac{9}{x}$$

x	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	9
y				

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x + 3$$

x	0		12
y		6	

$$x_v =$$

$$y_v =$$

4.uzd. Nosaki, kas ir dotās funkcijas grafiks.

$$y = (x - 2)^2 + 3$$

$$3x + 2y = 5$$

$$y = \frac{13}{x+3}$$

$$(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 15$$

$$2x - 5y - 2 = 0$$

$$y + x^2 + 7 = 0$$

$$(x + 3)^2 + y = 5$$

$$x - y = 2,5$$

$$x^2 + (y - 1)^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$xy = 12$$