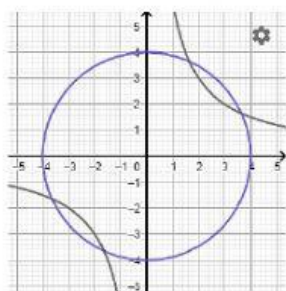
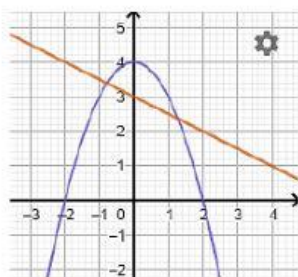


Vienādojumi un vienādojumu sistēmas ar diviem mainīgajiem. 2.variants.

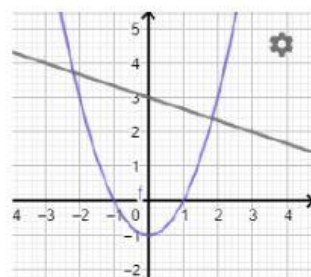
1.uzd. Savieno vienādojumu sistēmu ar tai atbilstošo grafisko atrisinājumu. (Līnijas var šķērsoties)



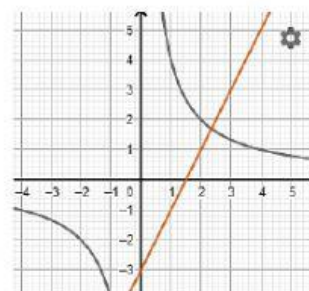
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 16 \\ xy = 6 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 9 \\ xy = 6 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} xy = 4 \\ y - 2x - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$



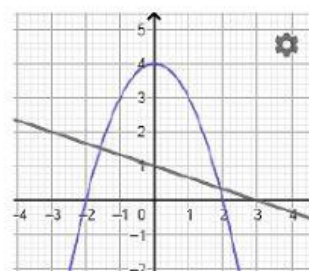
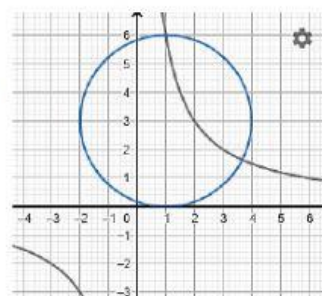
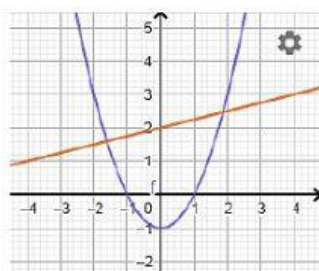
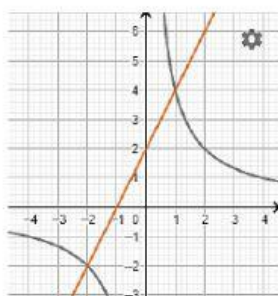
$$\begin{cases} xy = 4 \\ y - 2x + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y = 1 \\ 0,25x - y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -x^2 + 4 \\ y = 3 - \frac{1}{2}x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y - 4 + x^2 = 0 \\ y = 1 - \frac{1}{3}x \end{cases}$$

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



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

$$x^2 + y^2 + 10x = 11$$

$$(x-3)^2 + y^2 - 4y = 60$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 12y = 36$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$R =$$

$$R =$$

$$R =$$

3.uzd. Aizpildi vai pabeidz aizpildīt vērtību tabulu!

$$y = x^2 - 8x + 15$$

x					
y					

$$y = \frac{12}{x}$$

x	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	6
y				

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x + 5$$

x	0		12
y		7	

$$x_v =$$

$$y_v =$$

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

$$(x - 2)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 16$$

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

$$y = \frac{2}{x-3}$$

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

$$2x + 3y - 2 = 0$$

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

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

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

$$x - y = 2,5$$

$$xy = 8$$