

a)

$$1 + \frac{1-3x}{x-2} - \frac{2x^2+1}{x^2-2x} = \frac{x(x-2)}{x(x-2)} + \frac{x(1-3x)}{x(x-2)} - \frac{2x^2+1}{x(x-2)} = \frac{x^2-2x+x-3x^2-2x^2-1}{x(x-2)} \\ = \frac{-4x^2-x-1}{x(x-2)}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 2\}$$

b)

$$\frac{x^2-2x-24}{x^2+4x} : \frac{x^2-36}{x^2+7x+6} = \frac{x^2-2x-24}{x(x+4)} : \frac{x^2-36}{(x+1)(x+6)} =$$

$$\text{Rozkladam } x^2 + 7x + 6$$

$$\Delta = 49 - 24 = 25$$

$$x_1 = (-7-5)/2 = -6$$

$$x_2 = (-7+5)/2 = -1$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-6, -1, 0\}$$

$$\text{Rozkladam } x^2 - 2x - 24$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 96 = 100$$

$$x_1 = (2-10)/2 = -4$$

$$x_2 = (2+10)/2 = 6$$

$$= \frac{(x+4)(x-6)}{x(x+4)} : \frac{(x-6)(x+6)}{(x+1)(x+6)} = \frac{(x-6)}{x} : \frac{(x-6)}{(x+1)} = \frac{(x-6)}{x} * \frac{(x+1)}{(x-6)} = \frac{1}{x} * \frac{(x+1)}{1} = \frac{(x+1)}{x}$$