

Prova di Matematica : Disequazioni

Alunno: _____ Classe: 2B L. Classico

A. Risovi le seguenti disequazioni:

$$3(x - 1) - 2(x + 1) + (2 - 3x)^2 > 3x(3x - 4);$$

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

$$2x^5 - x^4 < 0$$

$$2x^7 - 2x^6 - 12x^5 < 0$$

$$\frac{3 - x}{x + 2} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2 + x} \leq \frac{2}{x + 1}$$

B. Risovi la seguente disequazione lineare intera letterale:

$$a(x - 2) > (2a - 1)x$$

Soluzione

$$3(x-1) - 2(x+1) + (2-3x)^2 > 3x(3x-4);$$

$$3x-3-2x-2+4+9x^2-12x > 9x^2-12x;$$

$$3x-2x > 3+2-4;$$

$$x > 1.$$

$$x^2 - (x+1)^2 \geq \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{x+1}{4};$$

$$x^2 - x^2 - 1 - 2x \geq \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{x+1}{4};$$

$$-4 - 8x \geq 2(x-1) - (x+1);$$

$$-8x - 2x + x \geq 4 - 2 - 1;$$

$$9x \leq -1;$$

$$x^2 - (x^2 + 1 + 2x) \geq \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{x+1}{4};$$

$$-1 - 2x \geq \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{x+1}{4};$$

$$-4 - 8x \geq 2x - 2 - x - 1;$$

$$-9x \geq 1;$$

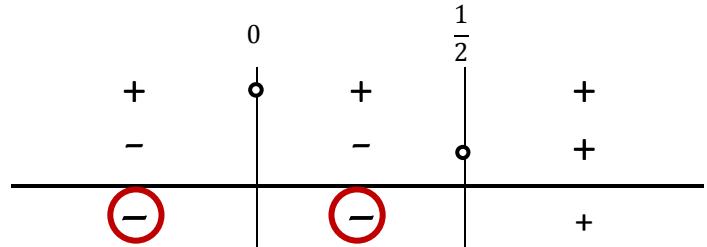
$$x \leq -\frac{1}{9}.$$

$$2x^5 - x^4 < 0;$$

$$x^4 \cdot (2x-1) < 0$$

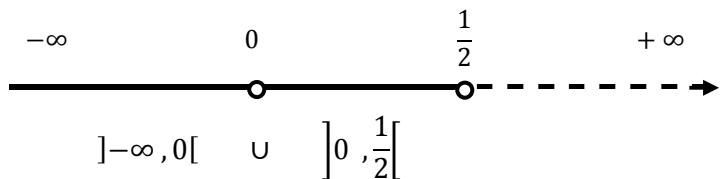
$$x^4 > 0; \quad x \neq 0$$

$$2x-1 > 0; \quad x > \frac{1}{2}$$



La rappresentazione dell'insieme delle soluzioni sulla retta reale è

$$x < 0 \vee 0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$$



$$2x^7 - 2x^6 - 12x^5 < 0$$

$$2x^5 \cdot (x^2 - x - 6) < 0$$

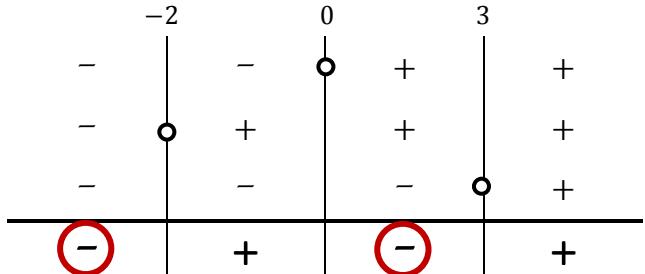
$$2x^5 \cdot (x+2)(x-3) < 0$$

$p = -6$	$s = -1$
+2	-3

$$2x^5 > 0 \quad x > 0$$

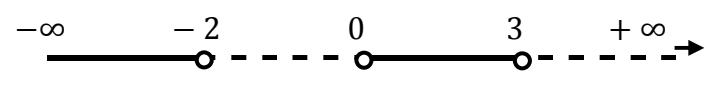
$$x+2 > 0 \quad x > -2$$

$$x-3 > 0 \quad x > 3$$



La rappresentazione dell'insieme delle soluzioni sulla retta reale è

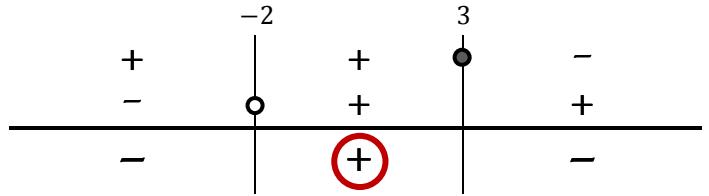
$$x < -2 \vee 0 < x < 3$$



$$]-\infty, -2[\cup]0, 3[$$

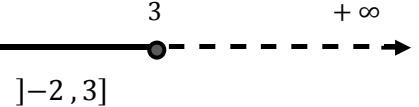
$$\frac{3-x}{x+2} \geq 0 ;$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 3-x \geq 0 ; & x \leq 3 \\ x+2 > 0 ; & x > -2 \end{array}$$



La rappresentazione dell'insieme delle soluzioni sulla retta reale è

$$-2 < x \leq 3$$



$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2+x} \leq \frac{2}{x+1} ;$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x \cdot (x+1)} - \frac{2}{x+1} \leq 0 ;$$

$$\frac{-x+4}{x \cdot (x+1)} \leq 0 ;$$

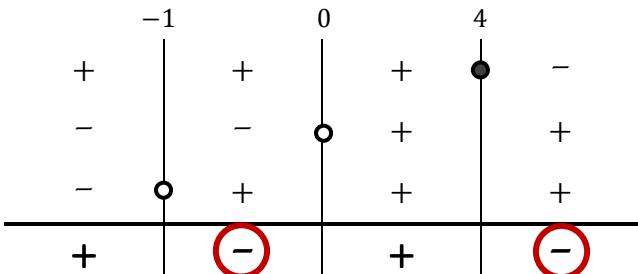
$$-x+4 \geq 0 \quad x \leq 4$$

$$x > 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$x+1 > 0 \quad x > -1$$

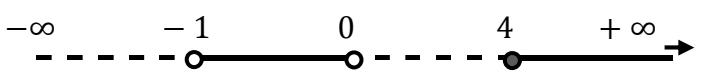
$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2+x} - \frac{2}{x+1} \leq 0 ;$$

$$\frac{x+1+3-2x}{x \cdot (x+1)} \leq 0 ;$$



La rappresentazione dell'insieme delle soluzioni sulla retta reale è

$$-1 < x < 0 \quad \vee \quad x \geq 4$$



$$]-1, 0[\quad \cup \quad [4, +\infty[$$

B. Risovi la seguente disequazione lineare intera letterale:

$$a(x-2) + x > 2ax$$

$$ax - 2a + x > 2ax$$

$$ax + x - 2ax > 2a$$

$$x - ax > 2a$$

$$(1-a)x > 2a$$

$$\text{Se } 1-a > 0 \quad \text{cioè } a < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x > \frac{2a}{1-a}$$

$$\text{Se } 1-a < 0 \quad \text{cioè } a > 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -(1-a)x < -2a ; \quad x < \frac{-2a}{-(1-a)} ; \quad x < \frac{2a}{1-a}$$

$$\text{Se } 1-a = 0 \quad \text{cioè } a = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 \cdot x > 2 \quad \forall x \in R$$