## CLASE 3 : INECUACIONES

l'una inecreción de una incognite a una designal ded que queda ser verdodera o folsa dependiendo del valor de la incognita.

Rosher une inecración corroite en encontres el conjunto de todos los relatos que la hacen restadena.

## . Intervalo:

$$[a,b] := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \ a \le x \le b\},$$
 
$$(a,b] := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \ a < x \le b\}, \ = \exists a,b]$$
 
$$[a,b) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \ a \le x < b\},$$
 
$$(a,b) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \ a < x < b\}.$$

$$(-\infty, a) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x < a\},$$

$$(-\infty, a] := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \le a\},$$

$$[a, \infty) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \ge a\},$$

$$(a, \infty) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > a\}.$$

$$(-\infty, \infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

- · Obs: 00 y-00 mo Son mimbros
- Ej: 7x+5<0Conjumb Solución:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}: x < -5/7\} = (-\infty, -5/7)$

• Ej: 
$$-4x + 8 \le 0$$

=>  $8 \le 4x$ 

=>  $2 \le x$ 

Conjunto Solución:  $[2, \infty)$ 

• 
$$= \frac{1}{2}$$
:  $\times^2 + \times > 2$   
 $\iff \times^2 + \times - 2 > 0$   
 $\iff (\times + 2)(\times - 1) > 0$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}$ :  $\times + 2$   $= \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\times + 2$   $= \frac{1}{2}$ 

Conjunto solución: (-0,-2)U(1,00)

$$ax^{2}+bx+c=0$$
=>  $x_{\pm} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4ac}}{2a}$   $\Rightarrow b^{2}-4ac > 0$ 

$$ax^{2}+bx+c=(x-x_{\pm})(x-x_{-})$$

$$x^{2}+2x+7 = x^{2}+2x+1+6$$
  
=  $(x+1)^{2}+6 \ge 6 \ge 0$ 

Condunion: el conjunto solucion es racio

• 
$$\frac{2x+1}{x+2} < 1$$

$$\frac{2\times +1}{\times +2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow 2\times +1 < \times +2$$

$$\iff \times < 1$$

$$\frac{x=-3}{(-3)+2} = \frac{2 \cdot (-3)+1}{-1} = \frac{-5}{-1} = 5 > 1$$

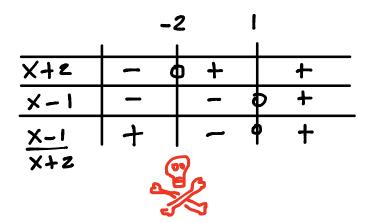
$$\frac{50. \times +2<0}{\times +2} : \frac{2\times +1}{\times +2} <1 < 2\times +1 > \times +2$$

Vomos e resolver de una rej:

$$\frac{2x+1}{x+z} < 1 \iff \frac{2x+1}{x+z} - 1 < 0$$

$$\stackrel{2\times +1-(\times +2)}{\times +z} < 0$$

$$\stackrel{\times}{\longrightarrow} \frac{X-1}{X+2} < 0$$



Conjunto solución: (-2,1)

$$\frac{0}{\sqrt{x+2}} \leq 1 \leq x + 1 \leq 0$$

Conjunto solución: (-2, 1]

• 
$$fi : 3 + \frac{1}{x-1} > \frac{1}{2x+1}$$

$$\langle = \rangle 3 + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2x+1} > 0$$

$$(x-1)(2x+1) + (2x+1) + (x-1) > 0$$
 etc

$$=$$
  $\chi^2 - 4\chi - 5 < 0$ 

$$(x^2-4x+4)-4-5<0$$

$$(x-z)^2-9<0$$

$$\langle -3 < x-2 < 3 \rangle$$

• Ej: 
$$x^4 - 2x^2 - 8 > 0$$
 $(x^2)^2 - 2(x^2) - 8 > 0$ 

$$x^4 - 2x^2 - 8 = y^2 - 2y - 8$$

$$= (y - 4)(y + 2)$$

$$= (x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 2) > 0 ; x^2 + 2 > 0$$
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Conjunto solución: (-00,-2)U(2,00)

• Ej: 
$$x^{4}-x^{4}-x^{2}+1>0$$
  
 $x^{2}(x^{6}-x^{4}-x^{2}+1)=x^{9}-x^{6}-x^{4}+x^{8}$   
 $-1$   $(x^{2}+1)(x^{4}-x^{4}-x^{2}+1)=x^{9}-2x^{4}+1$   
 $=(x^{4}-1)^{2}$   
 $x^{6}-x^{4}-x^{2}+1>0$  ;  $x^{2}+1>0$ 

$$X-X-X+1>0$$
 ;  $X+1>$ 

$$(x^4-1)^2 > 0$$

Conjunto solnaion.

## Oha forme:

$$x^4 - x^4 - x^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$\iff X^4(X^2-1)-(X^2-1)>0$$

$$(x^4-1)(x^2-1)>0$$

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

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