

## Disequazioni

$$f(x) \geq g(x)$$

$$f(x) \leq g(x)$$

Dobbiamo calcolare il dominio:  $D(f) \cap D(g)$

Risolvere una disequazione significa trovare tutti i valori dell'incognita  $x \in D(f) \cap D(g)$  che soddisfano la diseguaglianza.

$$f(x) > g(x)$$

Dobbiamo cercare di trovare una funz. del tipo  $h(x) > 0$

Ese.  $\underbrace{x+3}_{f(x)} > \underbrace{x^2}_{g(x)}$

Portare tutto sulla sinistra

$$\underbrace{x+3 - x^2}_{\text{con le equazioni}} > 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - x - 3 < 0 \quad \underline{\text{NB}}$$

$$x^2 - x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 4 \cdot 3 = 1 + 12 = 13 > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2} \\ \frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{2} \end{cases}$$

Sol. interne

$$S: \frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{2} < x < \frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

Quando cambiano il segno degli elementi dobbiamo cambiare anche la direzione della disequazione

## Step

1. trova il dominio
2. risolvo l'equazione corrispondente
3. se il segno è  $>$   $\Rightarrow$  prendo le sol. esterne
4. se il segno è  $<$   $\Rightarrow$  " " " interne

valgono tutte le regole viste a lezione:

$$\text{tranne } -x < 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{se } A(x) > 0 \quad f(x) > g(x) &\Leftrightarrow A(x) \cdot f(x) > A(x) \cdot g(x) \\ \text{se } A(x) < 0 \quad f(x) > g(x) &\Leftrightarrow A(x) \cdot f(x) < A(x) \cdot g(x) \end{aligned}$$

segnو opposto

Disequazione di 1<sup>o</sup> grado

$$2x + b \geq 0$$

$$\text{se } hx + b > 0$$

$$hx + b = 0 \quad x = -\frac{b}{h} \quad x > -\frac{b}{h}$$

$$\text{se } -hx + b > 0$$

$$hx - b \leq 0$$

$$x = \frac{b}{h} \quad x \leq \frac{b}{h}$$

Disequazioni di 2<sup>o</sup> grado

$$2x^2 + bx + c \geq 0 \quad 2 \neq 0$$

valgono le stesse regole delle equazioni

$2x^2 + bx + c \geq 0$  calcolo s e le sol. se esistono

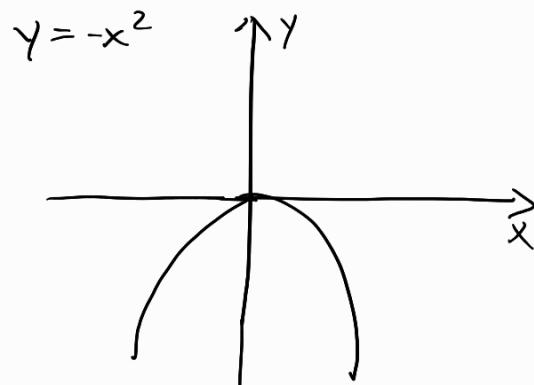
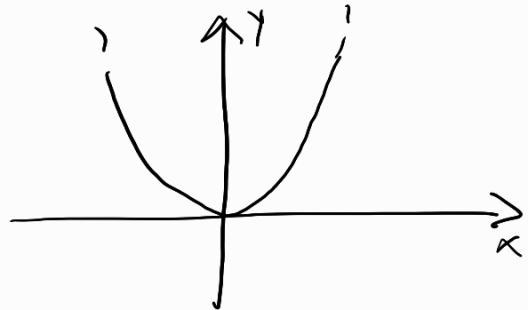
Q sull> base del segno della disequazione trova le soluzioni.

Parentesi grafica

$2x^2 + bx + c \geq 0$  è una parabola

$bx + c = 0$  è una retta

$$y = x^2$$



$$f(x) = 2x^2 + bx + c$$

se  $a > 0$

se  $a < 0$

$\Rightarrow$  concavità verso l'alto  
 $\Rightarrow$  " " il basso

Primo di fare il disegno, bisogna calcolare il dominio e riportarlo sul grafico.

Esempi

$$\bullet (x - 2)^2 < -3x^2$$

$D: \mathbb{R}$

> 0  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

 $\begin{matrix} \geq 0 & \forall x \\ \leq 0 & \forall x \end{matrix}$

$\emptyset$  (la disequazione non ammette soluzioni)

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 < -3x^2$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + 3x^2 < 0$$

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

~~$$4(x^2 - x + 1) < 0$$~~

$$x^2 - x + 1 \geq 0 \quad \Delta = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$$

$\emptyset$

$$\bullet 3x^2 + x - 2 \geq 0$$

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

D:  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\Delta = 1 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 1 + 24 = 25 > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{6} = \begin{cases} \frac{-1-5}{6} = -\frac{6}{6} = -1 \\ \frac{-1+5}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

Sol.  $x \leq -1 \vee x \geq \frac{2}{3}$

$$\bullet \frac{3x-2}{2} < (x^2 - 2)^2$$

$$3x - 2 < 2x^2 - 4$$

$$2x^2 - 3x - 4 + 2 > 0$$

$$2x^2 - 3x - 2 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 9 + 16 = 25 > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{4} = 2 \\ \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

S:  $x < -\frac{1}{2} \vee x > 2$

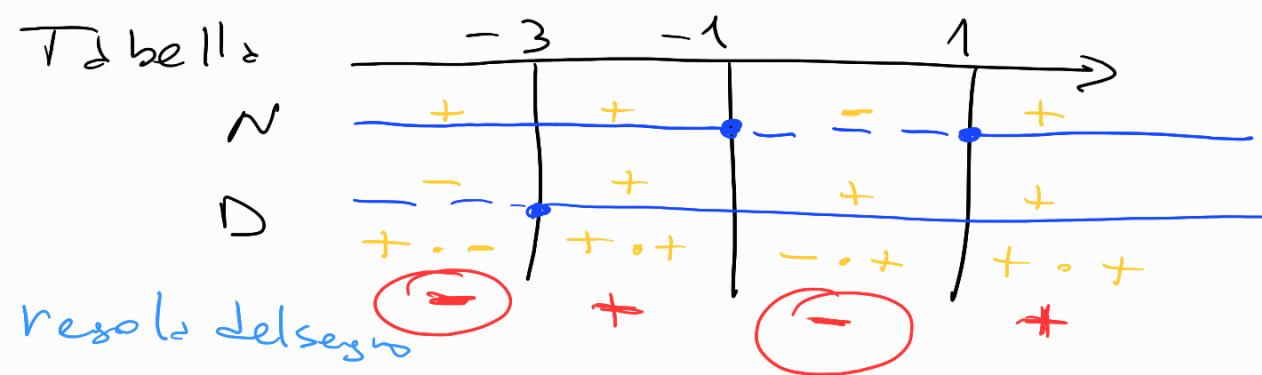
(a veces si dice **ESTÁMENTE POSITIVO  $\Rightarrow > 0$** )  
 // **NEGATIVO  $\Rightarrow < 0$**

$$\bullet (x^2 - 1)(x + 3) \leq 0$$

luego se  $(x^2 - 1)(x + 3) \geq 0$

$$(x^2 - 1) \geq 0 \quad x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad x = \pm 1 \quad x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1$$

$$x + 3 \geq 0 \quad x \geq -3$$



rechte Delsinge

$S: x \leq -3 \vee -1 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} > 0 \quad \text{calcolo } D$$

N:  $f(x) \geq 0$   $\rightarrow$  TTT

D:  $g(x) > 0$

es.

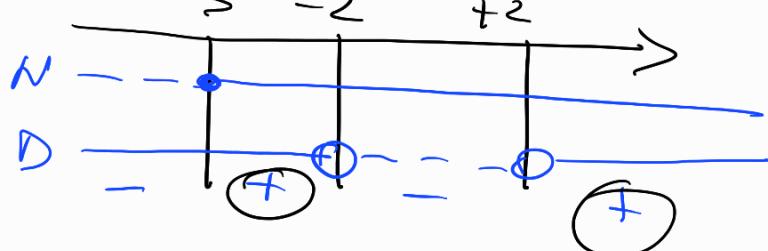
$$\frac{x+3}{x^2-4} > 0$$

$$D: x^2 - 4 \neq 0 \quad x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad x^2 = 4 \quad x = \pm 2$$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq \pm 2\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}$$

N:  $x+3 > 0 \quad x > -3$

D:  $x^2 - 4 > 0 \quad x = \pm 2 \quad x < -2 \vee x > 2$



$$S: -3 < x < -2 \vee x > 2$$

$$(27x^3 - 1)(8x^3 + 1) < 0$$

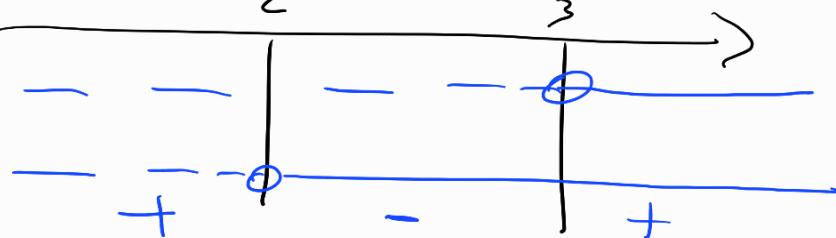
$$27x^3 - 1 > 0 \quad 27x^3 - 1 = 0 \quad x^3 = \frac{1}{27} = \frac{1}{3^3} \quad x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$8x^3 + 1 > 0 \quad 8x^3 + 1 = 0 \quad x^3 = -\frac{1}{8} = -\frac{1}{2^3}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad x > -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3}$$



$$\text{S: } -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\bullet \frac{x^3 - 5x^2 - x + 5}{x^5 - 7x^2 - 18} \quad (\leq 0)$$

$$D: x^5 - 7x^2 - 18 \neq 0 \quad x^2 = y$$

$$y^2 - 7y - 18 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = 7^2 + 4 \cdot 18 = 49 + 72 = 121 > 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{121}}{2} = \frac{7 \pm 11}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{18}{2} = 9 \\ -\frac{4}{2} = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$y = 9$$

$$x^2 = 9 \quad x = \pm 3$$

$$y = -2$$

$$x^2 = -2 \quad \emptyset$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ \pm 3 \} \quad \text{Dominio}$$

$$N: x^3 - 5x^2 - x + 5 > 0$$

$$(x^2 - 1)(x - 5) \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \quad x^2 = 1 \quad x = \pm 1$$

$$x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1$$

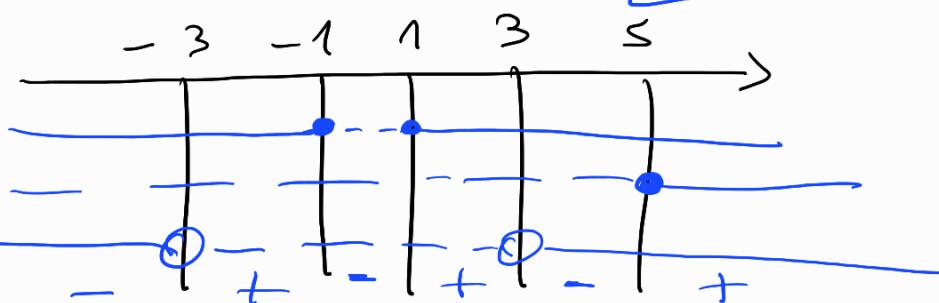
$$x - 5 > 0$$

$$x \geq 5$$

$$D: x^5 - 7x^2 - 18 > 0$$

$$x = \pm 3$$

$$x < -3 \vee x > 3$$



$$S: x < -3 \vee -1 \leq x \leq 1 \vee 3 < x \leq 5$$

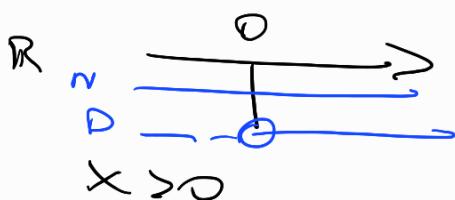
-0-

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x^2+3}{x} > 0 \\ 3x^2 - 8x < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$1^{\Delta}: \frac{x^2+3}{x} > 0 \quad D: x \neq 0 \quad \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$N: x^2 + 3 > 0 \quad x^2 > -3$$

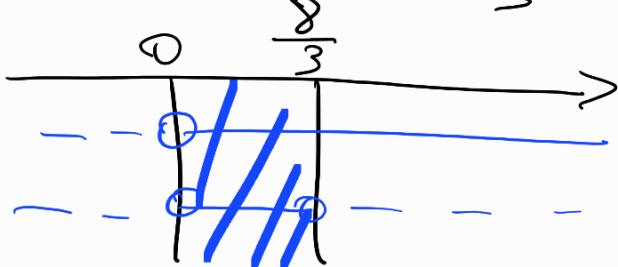
$$D: x > 0$$



$$2^{\Delta}: 3x^2 - 8x < 0$$

$$x(3x-8) < 0$$

$$x=0 \quad x=\frac{8}{3} \quad 0 < x < \frac{8}{3}$$



$$\text{Sol: } 0 < x < \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\overbrace{f(x)}^n \geq g(x)$$

$$D: \{x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) \geq 0\} \cap D(f) \cap D(g)$$

Se  $g(x) < 0 \Rightarrow$  la disegualanza è  $\vee$

$$\text{Se } g(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = (g(x))^n$$

$$\overbrace{f(x)}^n \leq g(x)$$

Se  $g(x) < 0 \Rightarrow$  la disegualanza è  $\wedge$

$$\text{Se } g(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \leq (g(x))^n$$

es.

$$\sqrt{x} < \sqrt[3]{9-2x}$$

$$D: x \geq 0$$

$$9 - 2x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2x \leq 9 \quad x \leq \frac{9}{2}$$

$$D: x \in \left[0, \frac{9}{2}\right] \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x \leq \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^3 < \left((9-2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^3$$

$$x^2 < 9 - 2x$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 9 < 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 9 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 4 \cdot 9 = 4 + 36 = 40 \quad \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10} = 2\sqrt{2 \cdot 5}$$

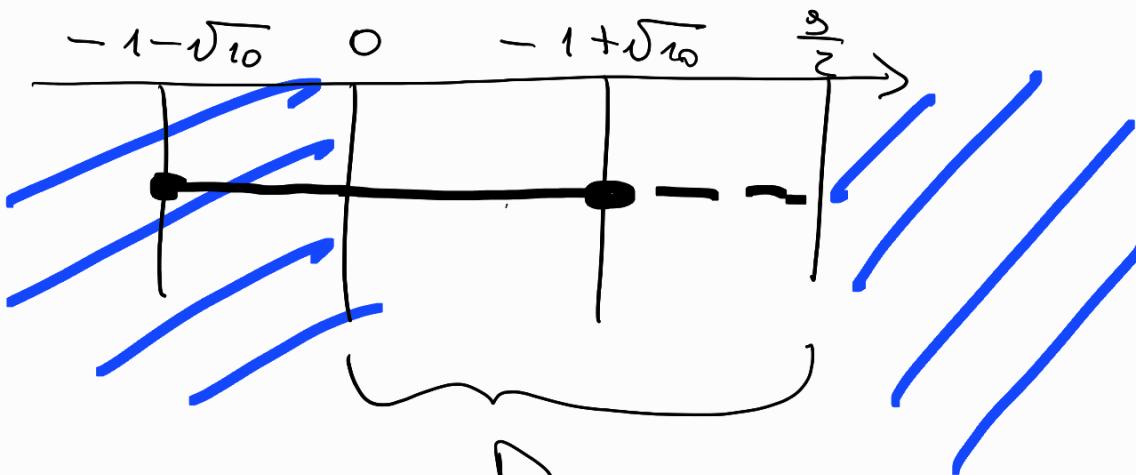
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{40}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{10}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{10}$$

$$x_1 = -1 - \sqrt{10} \quad x_2 = -1 + \sqrt{10}$$

$$-1 - \sqrt{10} \leq x \leq -1 + \sqrt{10}$$

$\simeq -5,16$        $\simeq 2,16$

$$\sqrt{10} \simeq 3,16$$



Sol.:  $D: 0 \leq x \leq -1 + \sqrt{10}$

$$x-1 < \sqrt{3x^2-x-5}$$

$$D: 3x^2-x-5 \geq 0$$

$$3x^2-x-5 = 0 \quad \Delta = 1+5 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 1+45 = 46$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{46}}{6} = \frac{1 \pm 7}{6} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq -1 \vee x \geq \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$(x-1)^2 < 3x^2-x-5$$

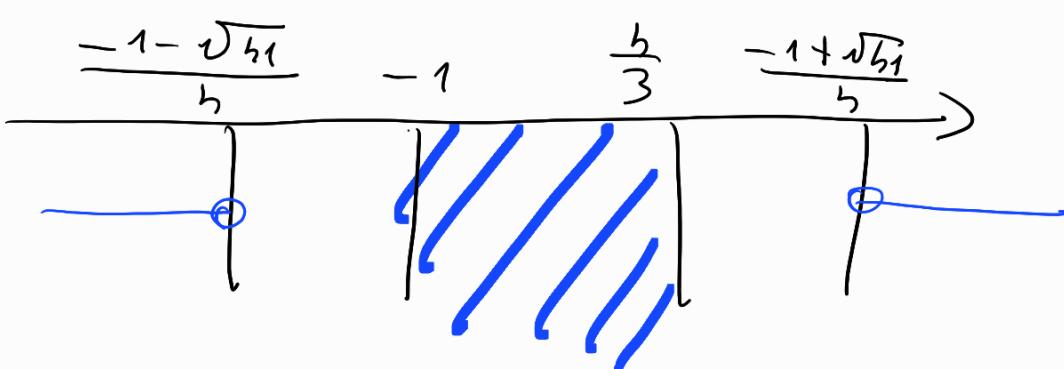
$$x^2-2x+1 < 3x^2-x-5$$

$$2x^2+x-5 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 1+5 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 = 1+50 = 51$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{51}}{5} = \begin{cases} \frac{-1 - \sqrt{51}}{5} \approx -1,85 \\ \frac{-1 + \sqrt{51}}{5} \approx +1,3507 \end{cases}$$

$$x < \frac{-1 - \sqrt{51}}{5} \quad \vee \quad x > \frac{-1 + \sqrt{51}}{5}$$



$$S: x < \frac{-1 - \sqrt{51}}{5} \quad \vee \quad x > \frac{-1 + \sqrt{51}}{5}$$