

$$a) \frac{x+1}{6} - \frac{x+3}{4} = -1$$

$$\frac{(x+1) \cdot 4 - (x+3) \cdot 6}{24} = -1$$

$$4x+4-6x-18 = -24$$

$$-2x = -24+14$$

$$x = \frac{-10}{-2}$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\text{Solución: } \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x=5\}$$

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

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

$$\frac{(6x^2-4x-3x+2) - (2x^2+x-8x-4)}{6x^2-4x+3x-2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(4x^2+6) \cdot 3 = (6x^2-x-2) \cdot 2$$

$$12x^2+18 = 12x^2-2x-4$$

$$12x^2-12x^2+2x = -4-18$$

$$2x = -22$$

$$x = -22:2$$

$$x = -11$$

$$\text{Solución: } \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x=-11\}$$

$$c) 2x+3 = x-1+x$$

$$2x+3 = 2x-1$$

$$3 \neq -1 \quad \therefore \text{No existe solución.}$$

$$d) \frac{x+3}{2} = \frac{3x+6-x}{4}$$

$$\text{Solución: } \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$(x+3) \cdot 4 = 2(2x+6)$$

$$4x+12 = 4x+12$$

Como se observa en ambos miembros la misma expresión podemos comprender que cualquier valor real que tome la variable  $x$  satisface la ecuación.

$\therefore$  La ecuación tiene infinitas soluciones

$$e) 3x < 9x + 4$$

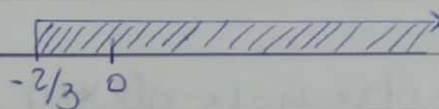
$$3x - 9x < 4$$

$$-6x < 4$$

$$x > 4 : (-6)$$

$$x > -2/3$$

$$\text{Solución: } \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x > -2/3\} = (-2/3; +\infty)$$



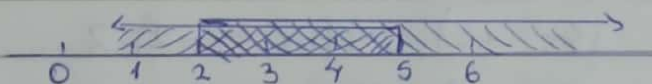
$$f) 4 \leq 3x - 2 < 13$$

$$4+2 \leq 3x < 13+2$$

$$\frac{6}{3} \leq x < \frac{15}{3}$$

$$2 \leq x < 5$$

$$\text{Solución: } \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 2 \leq x < 5\} = [2; 5)$$



$$g) x^2 - 5x + 6 > 0$$

Factorizamos la expresión utilizando la fórmula Resolvente

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

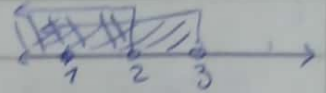
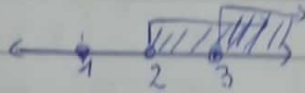
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5+1}{2} = 3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5-1}{2} = 2$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 > 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$(x-3)(x-2) > 0 \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} x-3 > 0 \wedge x-2 > 0 \\ x > 3 \wedge x > 2 \end{array} \right] \vee \left[ \begin{array}{l} x-3 < 0 \wedge x-2 < 0 \\ x < 3 \wedge x < 2 \end{array} \right]$$



$$S_1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x > 3\} \quad \cup \quad S_2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x < 2\}$$

$$S_T = S_1 \cup S_2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x > 3\} \cup \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x < 2\} = (-\infty, 2) \cup (3, \infty)$$

$$h) \frac{1}{6} < \frac{2x-13}{12} \leq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{12}{6} < 2x-13 \leq \frac{24}{3}$$

$$2 < 2x-13 \leq 8$$

$$2+13 < 2x \leq 13+8$$

$$\frac{15}{2} < x \leq \frac{21}{2}$$

$$\text{Solución: } \{x \in \mathbb{R} / \frac{15}{2} < x \leq \frac{21}{2}\} = \left(\frac{15}{2}, \frac{21}{2}\right]$$

$$i) \frac{1+x}{1-x} \geq 1$$

$$\frac{1+x}{1-x} - 1 \geq 0$$

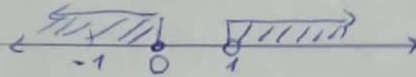
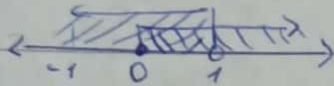
$$\frac{1+x - (1-x)}{1-x} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1+x - 1+x}{1-x} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{2x}{1-x} \geq 0$$

$$[2x \geq 0 \wedge 1-x > 0] \vee [2x \leq 0 \wedge 1-x < 0]$$

$$[x \geq 0 \wedge 1 > x] \vee [x \leq 0 \wedge 1 < x]$$



$$S_1 = [0; 1) \quad \cup \quad S_2 = \emptyset$$

$$S_T = S_1 \cup S_2 = [0; 1) \cup \emptyset = [0; 1)$$

$$j) \frac{-3}{x+1} \geq 0$$

Cómo el numerador es un número negativo, la única opción para que la expresión sea positiva, será que el denominador también sea negativo.

$$-3 < 0 \wedge (x+1) < 0$$

$$x < -1$$

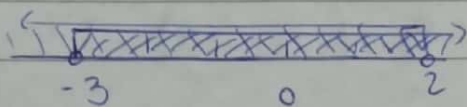
$$\text{Solución} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x < -1\} = (-\infty; -1)$$

Tener en cuenta que la expresión  $\frac{-3}{x+1}$  nunca será Cero

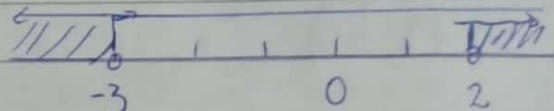


$$k) \frac{2x+6}{x-2} < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \frac{2x+6 > 0}{2x > -6} \wedge \frac{x-2 < 0}{x < 2} \right] \vee \left[ \frac{2x+6 < 0}{2x < -6} \wedge \frac{x-2 > 0}{x > 2} \right] \\ & \left[ x > -\frac{6}{2} \wedge x < 2 \right] \vee \left[ x < -\frac{6}{2} \wedge x > 2 \right] \\ & \left[ x > -3 \wedge x < 2 \right] \vee \left[ x < -3 \wedge x > 2 \right] \end{aligned}$$



$$S_1 = (-3; 2)$$

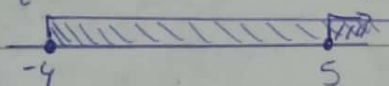


$$S_2 = \emptyset$$

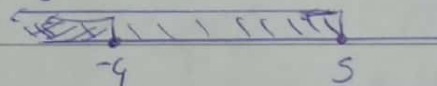
$$S_T = (-3; 2)$$

$$l) (x-5) \cdot (x+4) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \frac{x-5 \geq 0}{x \geq 5} \wedge \frac{x+4 \geq 0}{x \geq -4} \right] \vee \left[ \frac{x-5 \leq 0}{x \leq 5} \wedge \frac{x+4 \leq 0}{x \leq -4} \right] \end{aligned}$$



$$S_1 = [5; +\infty)$$



$$S_2 = (-\infty; -4]$$

$$S_T = (-\infty; -4] \cup [5; +\infty)$$

$$m) -2 < \frac{x+1}{x-3}$$

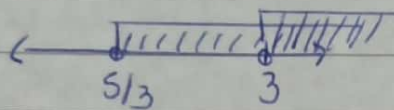
$$0 < \frac{x+1}{x-3} + 2$$

$$0 < \frac{x+1+2(x-3)}{x-3}$$

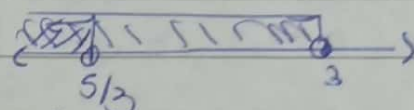
$$0 < \frac{x+1+2x-6}{x-3}$$

$$0 < \frac{3x-5}{x-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [3x-5 > 0 \wedge x-3 > 0] \quad \vee \quad [3x-5 < 0 \wedge x-3 < 0] \\ & [3x > 5 \wedge x > 3] \quad \vee \quad [3x < 5 \wedge x < 3] \\ & \left[ x > \frac{5}{3} \wedge x > 3 \right] \quad \vee \quad \left[ x < \frac{5}{3} \wedge x < 3 \right] \end{aligned}$$



$$S_1 = (3; +\infty)$$



$$S_2 = (-\infty; 5/3)$$

$$S_T = (-\infty; 5/3) \cup (3; +\infty) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x < 5/3 \cup x > 3\}$$

n)  $|3x| = -2x$

Aplicamos definición de Valor Absoluto

Restricción:  
Siempre que  
 $-2x \geq 0$   
 $x \leq 0 : (-2)$   
 $x \leq 0$

1º) Si  $3x \geq 0 \Rightarrow |3x| = 3x$

$$3x = -2x$$

$$3x + 2x = 0$$

$$5x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$S_1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = 0\}$$

2º) Si  $3x < 0 \Rightarrow |3x| = -3x$

$$-3x = -2x$$

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

$$-x = 0$$

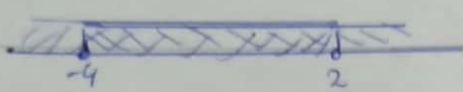
$$x = 0$$

$$S_2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = 0\}$$

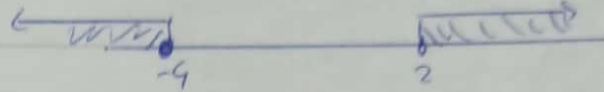
$$S_T = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = 0\}$$

$$\tilde{n}) (x+4)(x-2) \leq 0$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} x+4 \geq 0 \wedge x-2 \leq 0 \\ x \geq -4 \wedge x \leq 2 \end{array} \right] \vee \left[ \begin{array}{l} x+4 \leq 0 \wedge x-2 \geq 0 \\ x \leq -4 \wedge x \geq 2 \end{array} \right]$$



$$S_1 = [-4, 2]$$



$$S_2 = \emptyset$$

$$S_T = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / -4 \leq x \leq 2\} = [-4, 2] \cup \emptyset = [-4, 2]$$

$$o) |2x+7| = x-1$$

$$1^\circ) \text{ Si } 2x+7 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |2x+7| = 2x+7$$

$$2x+7 = x-1$$

$$2x - x = -1 - 7$$

$$x = -8$$

Restricción de los Resultados:

$x-1$  siempre debe ser +

$$x-1 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -1$$

$$2^\circ) \text{ Si } 2x+7 < 0 \Rightarrow |2x+7| = -(2x+7)$$

$$-(2x+7) = x-1$$

$$-2x-7 = x-1$$

$$-2x - x = -1 + 7$$

$$-3x = 6$$

$$x = 6 : (-3)$$

$$x = -2$$

Como ninguna de las dos soluciones está dentro de la restricción, la ecuación no posee solución.



$$p) |3x-2| = x+1$$

Siempre que  
 $x+1 \geq 0$   
 $x \geq -1$

$$1^{\circ}) \text{ Si } 3x-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |3x-2| = 3x-2$$

$$3x-2 = x+1$$

$$3x - x = 1+2$$

$$2x = 3$$

$$x = 3/2$$

$$2^{\circ}) \text{ Si } 3x-2 < 0 \Rightarrow |3x-2| = -(3x-2)$$

$$-(3x-2) = x+1$$

$$-3x + 2 = x+1$$

$$-3x - x = 1-2$$

$$-4x = -1$$

$$x = -1/(-4)$$

$$x = 1/4$$

$$\text{Solución: } \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = 1/4 \vee x = 3/2\}$$

$$q) |x^2 - 12x + 31| = 4$$

$$1^{\circ}) x^2 - 12x + 31 = 4$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 27 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 27}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 108}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{12+6}{2} = 9$$

$$x_2 = \frac{12-6}{2} = 3$$

$$S_1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = 9 \vee x = 3\}$$



$$2^{\circ}) \quad x^2 - 12x + 31 = -4$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 35 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 35}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 140}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{12 + 2}{2} = 7$$

$$S_2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = 7 \vee x = 5\}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{12 - 2}{2} = 5$$

$$S_T = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = 3 \vee x = 5 \vee x = 7 \vee x = 9\}$$

$$r) \quad |x^2 + 1| = 2$$

$$1^{\circ}) \quad x^2 + 1 = 2$$

$$x^2 + 1 - 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x-1=0 \vee x+1=0$$

$$x=1 \vee x=-1$$

$$2^{\circ}) \quad x^2 + 1 = -2$$

$$x^2 + 1 + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -3$$

No tiene solución en  $\mathbb{R}$

$$S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = -1 \vee x = 1\}$$

$$5) |x-2| \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq x-2 \leq 1$$

$$-1+2 \leq x \leq 1+2$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$S = [1, 3] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 1 \leq x \leq 3\}$$

$$6) |x^2 - 5x| = 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x = 6$$

o bien

$$x^2 - 5x = -6$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6)}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+24}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5+7}{2} = 6$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5+1}{2} = 3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5-7}{2} = -1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5-1}{2} = 2$$

$$\text{Solución} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = 6 \vee x = -1 \vee x = 3 \vee x = 2\}$$

$$7) |3x+5| = -1/2$$

$$S = \emptyset$$

Este ejercicio no tiene solución en el campo de los números reales, ya que un valor absoluto nunca podrá ser un número negativo.

$$v) \left| \frac{1-2x}{3} \right| \leq -4$$

$$S = \emptyset$$

Este ejercicio no tiene solución porque un valor absoluto nunca podrá ser menor a un número negativo. Recordar que por definición, el valor absoluto tiene resultado positivo.

$$w) \left| \frac{6-6x}{3} \right| = 1$$

$$|6-6x| = 3 \cdot 1$$

$$6-6x = 3$$

$$-6x = 3-6$$

$$x = \frac{-3}{-6}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

o bien

$$6-6x = -3$$

$$-6x = -3-6$$

$$x = \frac{-9}{-6}$$

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

$$S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x = 1/2 \vee x = 3/2\}$$

$$x) |5x-3| = 4x+1$$

$$1^{\circ}) \text{ Si } 5x-3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |5x-3| = 5x-3$$

$$5x-3 = 4x+1$$

$$5x-4x = 1+3$$

$$x = 4$$

$$2^{\circ}) \text{ Si } 5x-3 < 0 \Rightarrow |5x-3| = -(5x-3) = -5x+3$$

$$-5x+3 = 4x+1$$

$$-5x-4x = 1-3$$

$$-9x = -2$$

Siempre que

$$4x+1 \geq 0$$

$$4x \geq -1$$

$$x \geq -1/4$$

$$x = (-2)/(-9)$$

$$x = 2/9$$

$$S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = 4 \vee x = 2/9\}$$