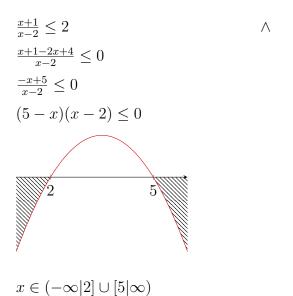
$$\left|\frac{x+1}{x-2}\right| \le 2, x \ne 2$$

1. Z definicji wartości bezwzględnej.



$$\frac{x+1}{x-2} \ge -2$$

$$\frac{x+1+2x-4}{x-2} \ge 0$$

$$\frac{3x-3}{x-2} \ge 0$$

$$3(x-1)(x-2) \ge 0$$

$$1$$

$$x \in (-\infty|1] \cup [2|\infty)$$

$$x \in (-\infty|1] \cup [5|\infty)$$

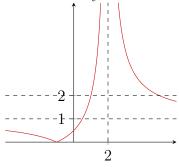
2. Mnożenie przez mianownik i użycie osi.

$$|x+1| \le 2|x-2|$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} x \in (-\infty|-1) & x \in [-1|2) & x \in (2|\infty) \\ -x - 1 \leq -2x + 4 & x + 1 \leq -2x + 4 & x + 1 \leq 2x - 4 \\ x \leq 5 & 3x \leq 3 & x \geq 5 \\ x \in (-\infty|-1) & x \leq 1 & x \in [5|\infty) \\ & x \in [-1|1] & \end{array}$$

$$x \in (-\infty|1] \cup [5|\infty)$$

3. Analiza wykresu.



$$|\frac{x+1}{x-2}| = 2$$

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

$$x + 1 - 2x + 4 = 0$$

$$-x + 5 = 0$$

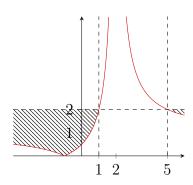
$$x = 5$$

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

$$x + 1 + 2x - 4 = 0$$

$$3x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = 1$$



$$x \in (-\infty|1] \cup [5|\infty)$$

4. Mnożenie przez mianownik i analiza dwóch wykresów.

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$$|x+1| \le 2|x-2|$$

$$2|x-2|$$

$$|x+1|$$

$$-1$$

$$2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} |x+1| = 2|x-2| \\ -x-1 & x+1 & x+1 \\ \hline -2x+4 & -1 & -2x+4 & 2 & 2x-4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x \in (-\infty|-1)$$

$$-x - 1 = -2x + 4$$

$$x = 5$$

$$x \in \emptyset$$

$$x \in [-1|2)$$

$$x+1 = -2x+4$$

$$3x = 3$$

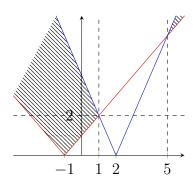
$$x = 1$$

$$x \in (2|\infty)$$

$$x + 1 = 2x - 4$$

$$x = 5$$

$$x = 1 \lor x = 5$$



$$x \in (-\infty|1] \cup [5|\infty)$$

5. Rozbicie licznika do łatwiejszej do obliczenia postaci.

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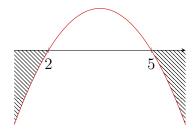
$$\left|\frac{x+1}{x-2}\right| = \left|\frac{x-2+3}{x-2}\right| = \left|1 + \frac{3}{x-2}\right|$$

$$1 + \frac{3}{x-2} \le 2$$

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

$$\frac{5-x}{x-2} \le 0$$

$$(5-x)(x-2) \le 0$$



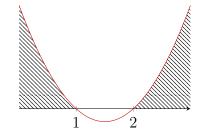
$$x \in (-\infty|2] \cup [5|\infty)$$

$$1 + \frac{3}{x-2} \le -2$$

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

$$\frac{3x-3}{x-2} \le 0$$

$$3(x-1)(x-2) \le 0$$



$$x\in (-\infty|1]\cup [2|\infty)$$