

PREFORSO DI MATEMATICA 2021/2022 - CLASSE N

LEZ. 3

01/10/2021

Teorema (divisione tra polinomi) :

Siano $P(x)$ e $D(x)$ polinomi con
 $\deg D(x) \leq \deg P(x)$ e $D(x) \neq 0$. Allora
esistono un polinomio $Q(x)$ e un polinomio $R(x)$
t.c.

$$P(x) = D(x) \cdot Q(x) + R(x)$$

e $R = 0$ oppure $\deg R < \deg D$.

P : dividendo

D : divisore

Q : quoziente

R : resto

$$0 = P(a) = R(a)$$

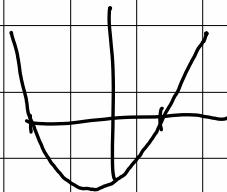
Osservazione: Se a è radice
di $P(x)$, dividendo $P(x)$
per $(x-a)$:

$$P(x) = (x-a) Q(x) + R(x),$$

$$\underline{R=0} \text{ oppure } \deg R(x) = 0$$

Esercizio : $x^4 + 2x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x - 14$ diviso per
 $(x-1)(x+2) = x^2 + x - 2$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^4 + 2x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x - 14 \\
 \underline{-} (x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2) \\
 \hline
 // \quad x^3 + 8x^2 + 5x - 14 \\
 \underline{-} (x^3 + x^2 - 2x) \\
 \hline
 // \quad 7x^2 + 7x - 14 \\
 \underline{-} (7x^2 + 7x - 14) \\
 \hline
 // \quad // \quad //
 \end{array}$$



$$\Delta < 0$$

$$x^4 + 2x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x - 14 = (x-1)(x+2) \cdot (x^2 + x + 7)$$

$$x^4 + 2x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x - 14 \geq 0 \quad x \leq -2 \quad \text{o} \quad x \geq 1$$

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

1: $1 + 4 + 2 - 3 \neq 0$

-1: $-1 + 4 - 2 - 3 \neq 0$

3: ... $\neq 0$

-3: $-27 + 36 - 6 - 3 = 0 \quad \checkmark$

divisione per
 $(x+3)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 4x^2 + 2x - 3 \\ \underline{- (x^3 + 3x^2)} \\ x^2 + 2x - 3 \\ \underline{- (x^2 + 3x)} \\ -x - 3 \\ \underline{- (-x - 3)} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \Delta > 0$$

$$x^3 + 4x^2 + 2x - 3 = (x+3) \cdot (x^2 + x - 1)$$

$$x^3 + 4x^2 + 2x - 3 = (x+3) \cdot (x^2 + x - 1)$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 4 = 5$$

Radici di $x^2 + x - 1$ sono: $\frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ e $\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$$(x+3) \cdot \left(x - \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(x - \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) < 0$$

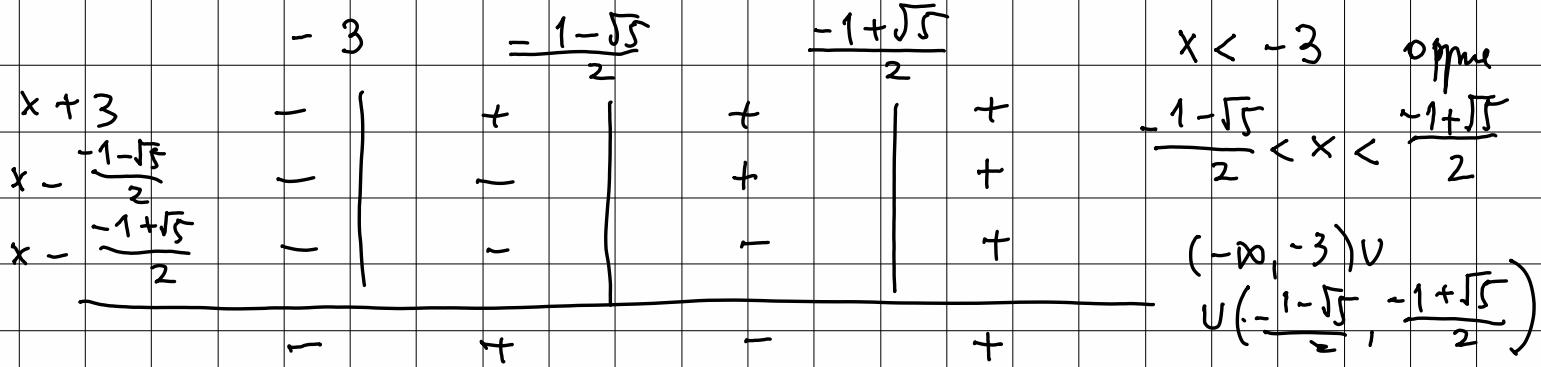
$$-3 < \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad ?$$

$$3 > \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad ?$$

$$6 > 1+\sqrt{5} \quad ?$$

$$5 > \sqrt{5} \quad ?$$

sì



Esercizio: $\frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{5x^2 - x} < 0$

Attenzione: $5x^2 - x \neq 0$ $x(5x - 1) \neq 0$

$$x(5x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \quad \text{oppure} \quad x = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$x(5x - 1) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \neq 0 \\ \hline x \neq \frac{1}{5} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{x(5x-1)} < 0$$

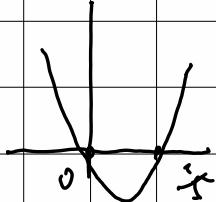


$$(x-2)^2 \geq 0$$

$$x(5x-1) > 0$$

$$\text{se } x < 0 \quad \text{o} \quad x > \frac{1}{5}$$

verificata per $x \in (0, \frac{1}{5})$



Esercizio: $\frac{|x+7|}{x-1} \geq 0$

Attenzione: $x-1 \neq 0$ $x \neq 1$

$$|x+7| \geq 0$$

$$x-1 > 0 \quad \text{per } x > 1$$

Soluzione $(1, +\infty)$

Esercizio: $\frac{|x-7|}{x-1} > 0$

$$|x-7| > 0$$

$$x-1 > 0 \quad \text{per } x > 1$$

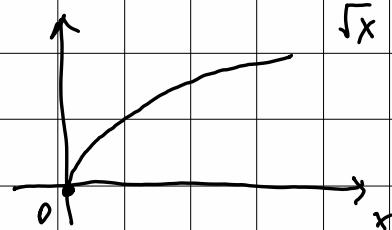
$$(1, +\infty) \setminus \{7\}$$

$$\text{Esercizio: } \sqrt{3x-1} \geq 2$$

Asteurazione: ben definita per

$$3x-1 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x \geq \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$



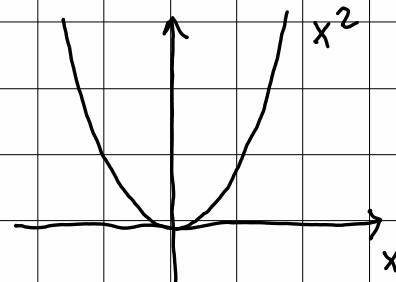
~~Esercizio~~ Poiché $t \mapsto t^2$ è crescente
per $t \in [0, +\infty)$:

$$3x-1 \geq 4$$

$$3x \geq 5$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x \geq \frac{5}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Soluzione $x \in [\frac{5}{3}, +\infty)$



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

Sempre falsa per $3x-1 > 0 \quad x > \frac{1}{3}$.

$$\sqrt[3]{3x-1} < -2$$

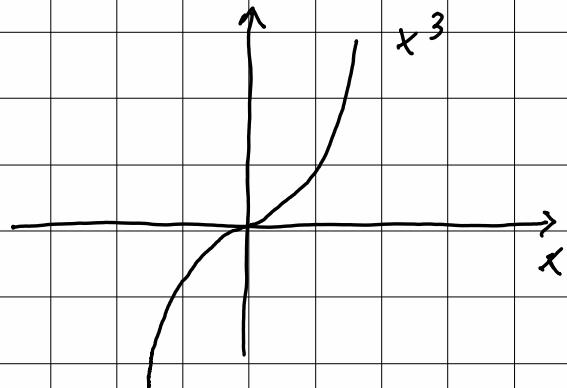
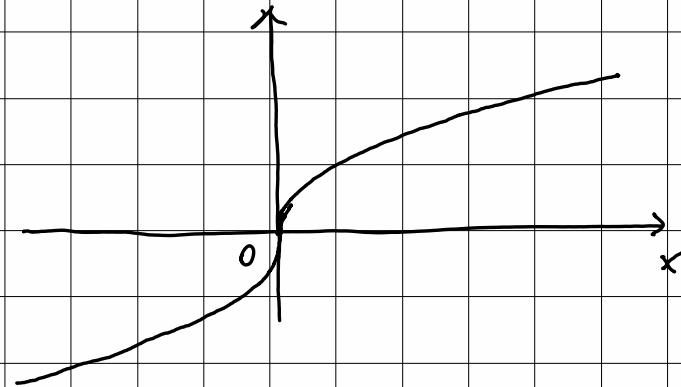
Poniamo $t \mapsto t^3$
è strettamente
crescente per $t \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$3x-1 < -8$$

$$3x < -7$$

$$x < -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -\frac{7}{3})$$



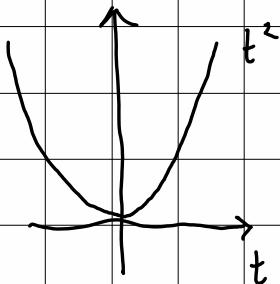
$$\bullet \sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x-1} < 1$$

Attenzione: \exists' ben definita per $2x+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$

$$x \geq -\frac{1}{2} \text{ e } x \geq 1$$

$$[-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \cap [1, +\infty) = \underline{[1, +\infty)}$$

$t \mapsto t^2$ è strettamente crescente per $t \in [0, +\infty)$



I CASO: $\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x-1} < 0$?

$$\sqrt{2x+1} < \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$2x+1 < x-1$$

$$x < -2$$

$$(-\infty, -2) \cap [1, +\infty) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{II Caz: } \sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \quad ?$$

$$\sqrt{2x+1} \geq \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$2x+1 \geq x-1$$

$x > -2$ se poate verifica

$$\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x-1} < 1$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$$

$$\underline{2x+1} + \underline{x-1} - 2\sqrt{(2x+1)(x-1)} < \cancel{1}$$

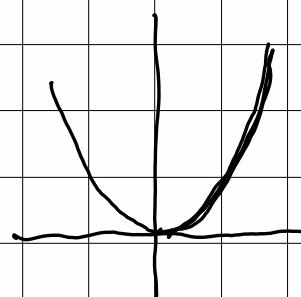
$$3x - 1 < 2\sqrt{(2x+1)(x-1)}$$

$$\text{I caz: } 3x - 1 < 0 \quad x < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(-\infty, \frac{1}{3}) \cap [1, +\infty) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{II caz: } 3x - 1 \geq 0 \quad x \geq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(3x-1)^2 < 4 \cdot (2x+1)(x-1)$$



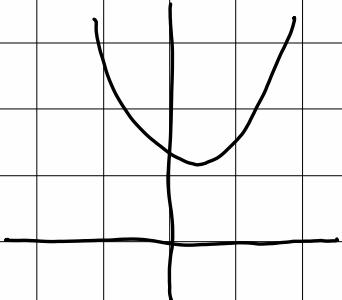
$$(3x-1)^2 < 4 \cdot (2x+1)(x-1)$$

$$9x^2 - 6x + 1 < 4(2x^2 - x - 1) = \\ = 8x^2 - 4x - 4$$

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



$$\Delta = 4 - 20 < 0$$



Non e' verificata per alcun x per cui e' ben definita l'espressione nella disequazione.

In conclusione ; la disequazione non e' verificata per alcun $x \in \mathbb{R}$ (per cui e' ben definita)

$$\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{x-1} < 0$$

$$\sqrt{2x+1} < \sqrt{x-1}$$

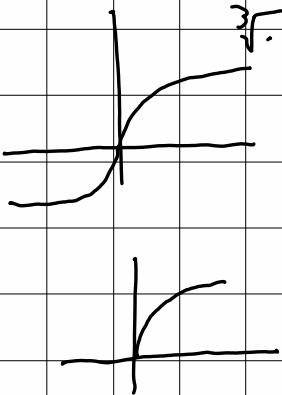
$$(a-b) \frac{(a+b)}{(a+b)} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a+b}$$

$$2x+1 < x-1 \\ x < -2$$

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

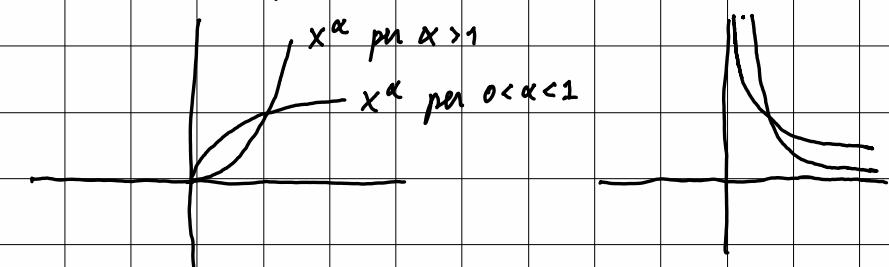
Esercizio : (per casa)

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{(3-2x)x} - x}{\sqrt{x^2-4} - x} \leq 0$$



Funzione esponenziale

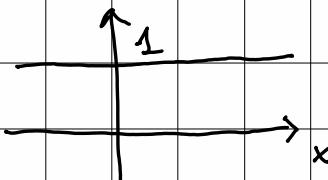
Da non confondere con la funzione potenza reale
 $x \mapsto x^\alpha$, ($\alpha > 0$ per $x \geq 0$), ($\alpha < 0$, $x > 0$)



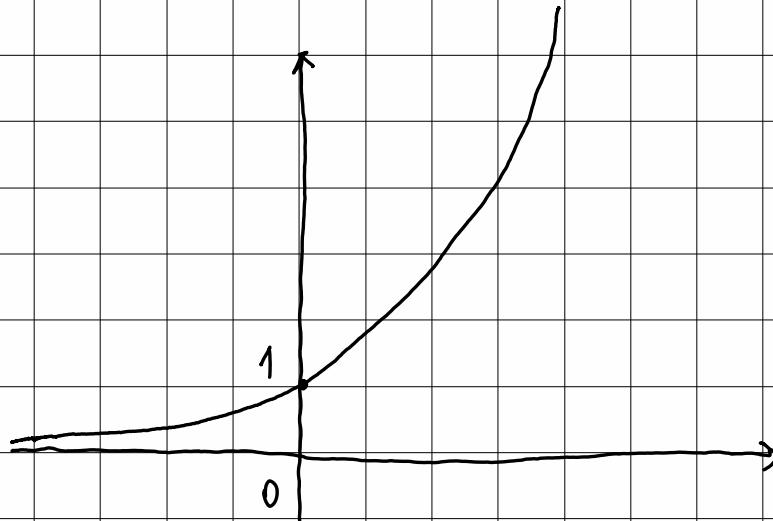
Def: Un' funzione esponenziale con base $a \in (0, +\infty)$
e' la funzione $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ t.c.

$$f(x) := a^x$$

$$a = 1 \quad 1^x = 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$a > 1$$



$$x_1 < x_2$$

$$a^{x_1} < a^{x_2}$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

$$1 < a$$

$$x_2 - x_1 > 0$$

$$a^x \geq 0$$

$$\underline{a^x > 0}$$

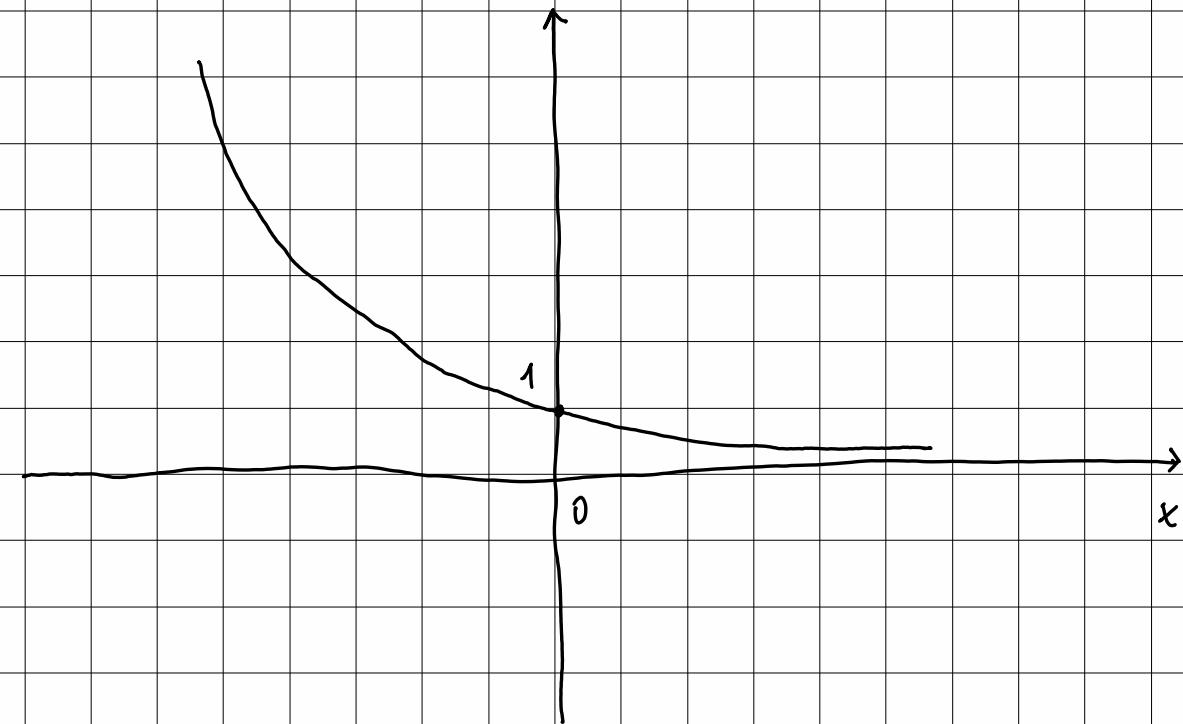
$$1 < a^{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$a^{x_1} < a^{x_1} a^{x_2 - x_1} = a^{x_2}$$

$$0 < a < 1$$

$$1 < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$a^x = a^{-(-x)} = \frac{1}{a^{-x}} \approx \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{-x}$$



$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ e' iniettiva e suriettiva
(quindi biiettiva)

Def: d'invera di $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$, $f(x) = a^x$
si chiama logaritmo con base a e si denota
con \log_a

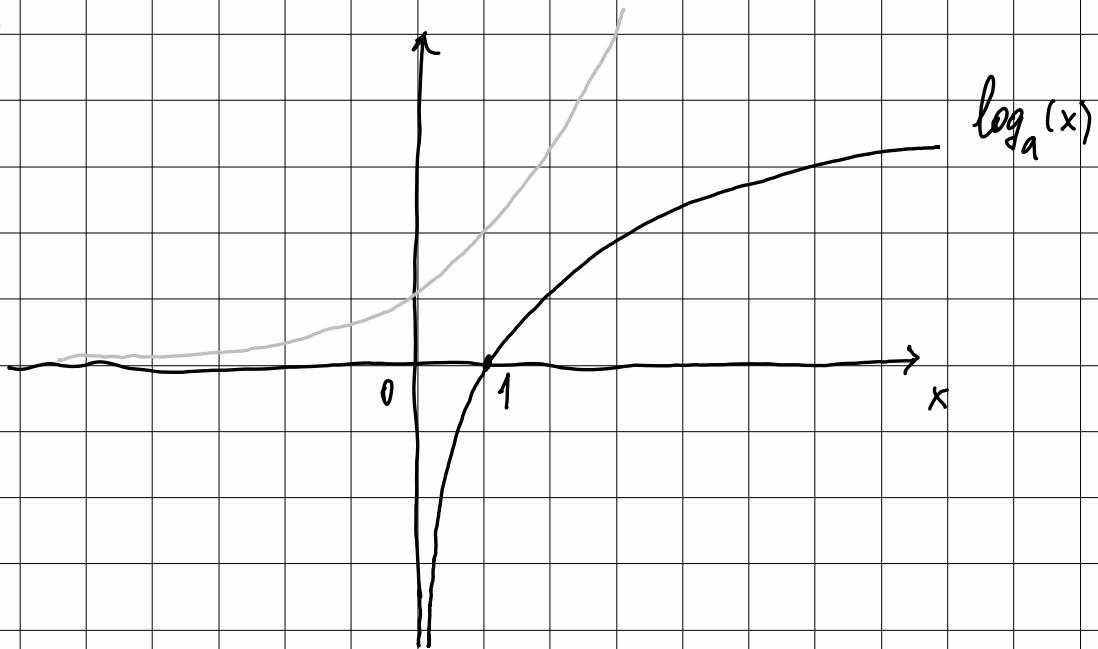
$$\log_a: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

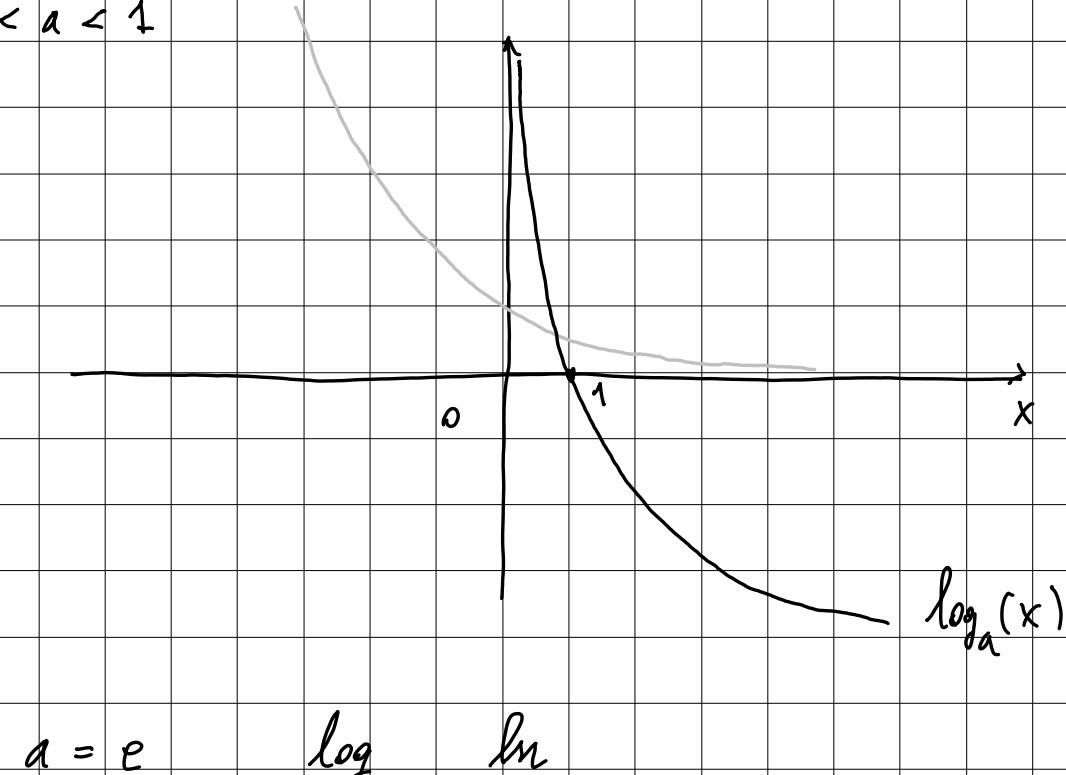
\log_a e' ben definito per $a > 1$ e $0 < a < 1$
(non e' definito per $a = 1$)

$\log_a x$ e' ben definito per $x > 0$

$a > 1$



$$0 < a < 1$$



$$a = e$$

$$\log \ln$$

$$a = 10$$

$$\text{Log}$$

Proprietà:

$$a^{x+y} = a^x \cdot a^y$$

$$a^{\log_a x + \log_a y} = a^{\log_a x} \cdot a^{\log_a y} = xy = a^{\log_a(xy)}$$

$$\log_a x + \log_a y = \log_a(xy)$$

No!!! $\log_a(x+y) = \log_a x \cdot \log_a y$ FALSO!!!

$$(a^x)^y = a^{x-y}$$

$$a^{y \log_a x} = (a^{\log_a x})^y = (x)^y = a^{xy} = a^{\log_a(x^y)}$$

$$\log_a(x^y) = y \log_a x$$

$$a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}$$

$$\log_a \frac{1}{x} = \log_a x^{-1} = -\log_a x$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

$\log_a x$ in termini di una base b

$$x = a^{\log_a x} = b^{\log_b x} = b^{\log_b a \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}} =$$

$$= (b^{\log_b a})^{\frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}} = a^{\underline{\frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}}}$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{a}} x = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_a \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\log_a x}{-\underbrace{\log_a a}_1} = -\log_a x$$

Esercizi: Calcolare l'insieme di definizione della funzione

$$f(x) = \log_{\pi} (\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3} - 2x + 1)$$

$\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3}$ è ben definita per $x^2 - 4x + 3 \geq 0$

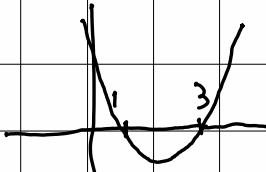
$\log_{\pi}(\cdot)$ è ben definita per $\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3} - 2x + 1 > 0$

f è ben definita per l'insieme ottenuto dall'intersezione.

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 \geq 0$$

$$(x-3)(x-1) \geq 0$$

$$\underline{x \leq 1 \text{ oppure } x \geq 3}$$



$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3} - 2x + 1 > 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3} > 2x - 1$$

I CASO: $2x - 1 < 0$

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

$$(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}) \cap ((-\infty, 1] \cup [3, +\infty)) = (-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$$

La diseguaglianza è sempre verificata per
 $x \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$

II CASO: $2x - 1 \geq 0$

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

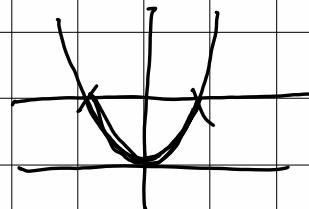
$t \mapsto t^2$ è strettamente crescente per $t \in [0, +\infty)$

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

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 > 4x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$3x^2 < 2$$

$$x^2 < \frac{2}{3}$$



$$-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} < x < \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} < \frac{1}{2} ?$$

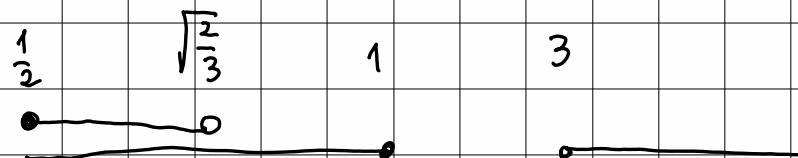
$$\frac{2}{3} < \frac{1}{4}$$

$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} < \frac{1}{2}$ NO.

$$\frac{1}{2} < \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$(-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}) \cap [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) = [\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$$

$$[\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}) \cap ((-\infty, 1] \cup [3, +\infty)) = [\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$$



In conclusione: $x \in (-\infty, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$

Esercizio: Dominio di $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{\log(x^2 - 3)}}$

1. $\log(x^2 - 3)$ è ben definito per $x^2 - 3 > 0$

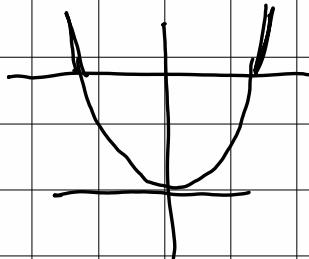
2. $\frac{1}{\log(x^2 - 3)}$ è ben definito per $\log(x^2 - 3) \neq 0$

3. $\sqrt{\dots}$ è ben definito per $\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{\log(x^2 - 3)} \geq 0$

$$1. \quad x^2 - 3 > 0 \quad x^2 > 3$$

$$x < -\sqrt{3} \quad \text{o} \quad x > \sqrt{3}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \cup (\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$$

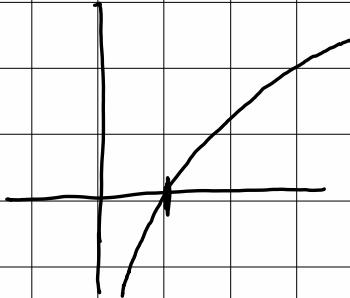


$$2. \log(x^2 - 3) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3 = 1$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = 2 \text{ oppure } x = -2$$



$$2 > \sqrt{3}$$

$$4 > 3$$

$$\log(x^2 - 3) \neq 0 \quad \text{per} \quad x \neq 2 \quad \text{e} \quad x \neq -2$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \cup (\sqrt{3}, +\infty) \setminus \{2, -2\}$$

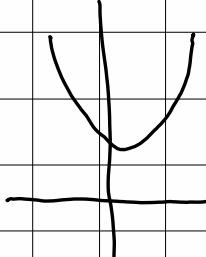
3.

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{\log(x^2 - 3)} \geq 0$$

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

$$\Delta = 4 - 12 < 0$$

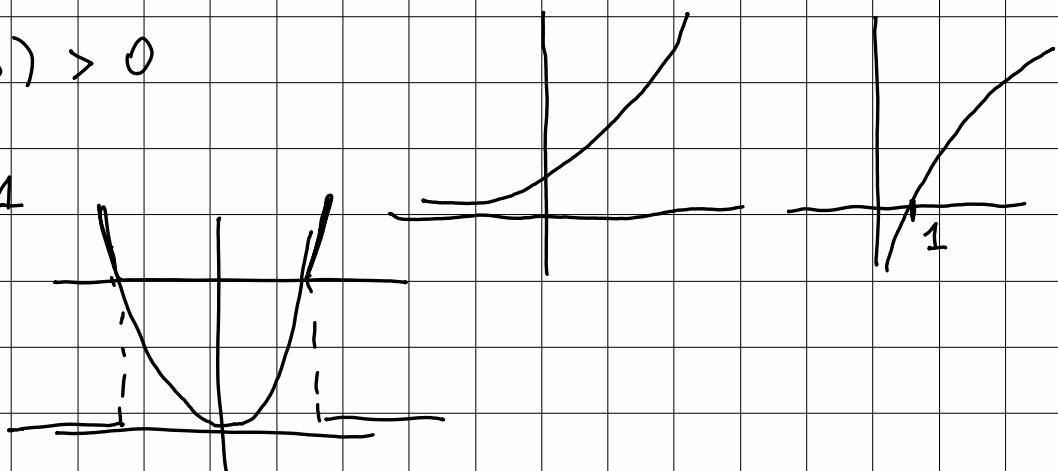
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: x^2 - 2x + 3 > 0$$



$$\log(x^2 - 3) > 0$$

$$x^2 - 3 > 1$$

$$x^2 > 4$$



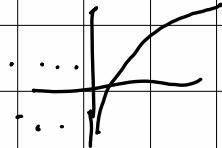
$$x < -2 \text{ or } x > 2$$

In conclusione: la diseguaglianza c'è verificata per x nell'insieme

$$\begin{aligned} & \left((-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \cup (\sqrt{3}, +\infty) \setminus \{2, -2\} \right) \cap \left((-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty) \right) \\ & = (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

Quindi questo è l'insieme di definizione di f

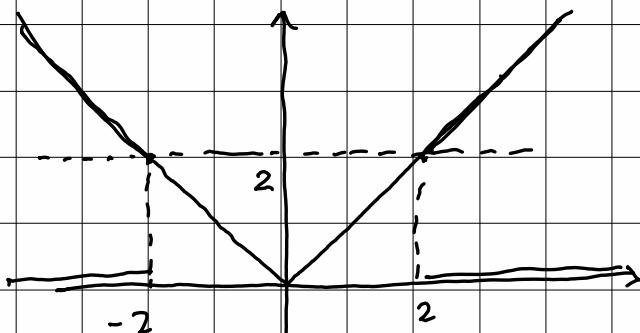
• Dominio di $\sqrt{\log_2((|x|-2)^2 - 4)}$



1. $\log_2(|x|-2)$ è ben definita per $|x|-2 > 0$

2. . è ben definita per $\log_2((|x|-2)^2 - 4) \geq 0$

1. $|x| - 2 > 0 \quad |x| > 2$ per $x < -2$ oppure $x > 2$



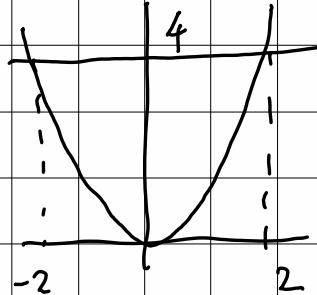
$$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\cdot \log_2(|x| - 2)^2 - 4 \geq 0$$

$$y := \log_2(|x| - 2)$$

$$y^2 - 4 \geq 0$$

$$y^2 \geq 4$$



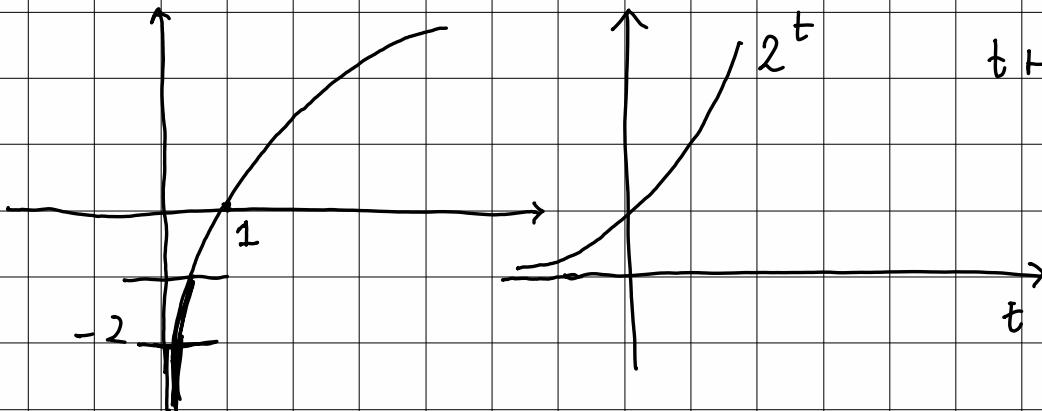
$$y \leq -2 \quad \text{oppure} \quad y \geq 2$$

$$\log_2(|x| - 2) \leq -2$$

oppure

$$\log_2(|x| - 2) \geq 2$$

$t \mapsto 2^t$ è crescente



$$\log_2(|x| - 2) \leq -2 \quad \text{opposite} \quad \log_2(|x| - 2) \geq 2$$

$$2^{\log_2(|x| - 2)} \leq 2^{-2} \quad \text{opposite} \quad 2^{\log_2(|x| - 2)} \geq 2^2$$

$$|x| - 2 \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{opposite} \quad |x| - 2 \geq 4$$

$$|x| \leq 2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \quad \text{opposite} \quad |x| \geq 6$$

$$|x| \leq \frac{9}{4} = 2 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{9}{4} < x < \frac{9}{4}$$

opposite

$$|x| \geq 6$$

$$x < -6 \quad \text{opposite} \quad x > 6$$

$$\left(-\frac{9}{4}, \frac{9}{4}\right) \cup (-\infty, -6) \cup (6, +\infty)$$

intersection

$$(-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

- 6

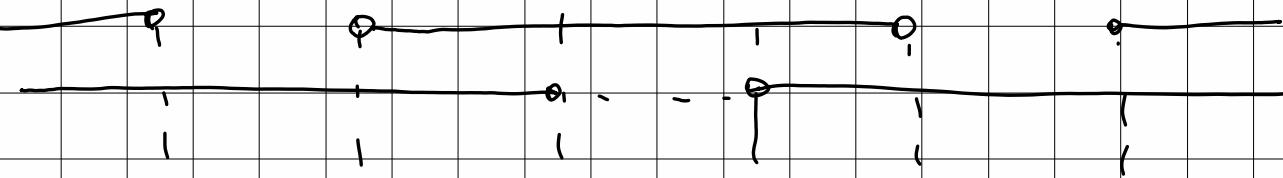
- $\frac{9}{4}$

- 2

2

$\frac{9}{4}$

6



$$(-\infty, -6) \cup \left(-\frac{9}{4}, -2\right) \cup \left(2, \frac{9}{4}\right) \cup (6, +\infty)$$

- $\log(x^2) \neq 2 \log(x)$

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

$$\log(|x|^2) = 2 \log(|x|)$$

$$\log x^y = y \log x$$

- $4^x + 1 \geq 0$

Vera per ogni $x \in \mathbb{R}$



$$8^x + 4^x - 2^{2+x} - 4 \leq 0$$

$$(2^3)^x + (2^2)^x - 4 \cdot 2^x - 4 \leq 0$$

11 1

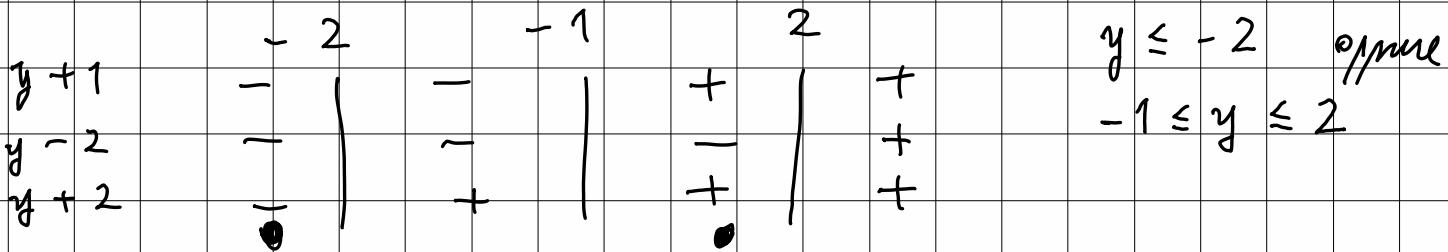
$$(2^x)^3 + (2^x)^2 \quad y := 2^x$$

$$y^3 + y^2 - 4y - 4 \leq 0$$

$$y^2(y+1) - 4(y+1) \leq 0$$

$$(y+1)(y^2 - 4) \leq 0$$

$$(y+1)(y-2)(y+2) \leq 0$$



$$2^x \leq -2$$

oppone

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

mai

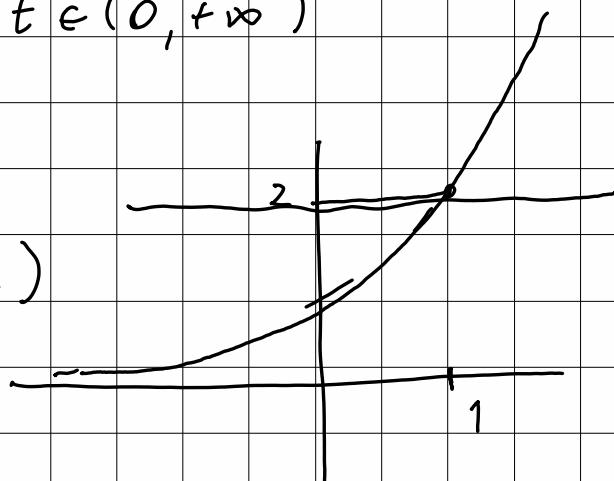
$$2^x \leq 2$$

$t \mapsto \log_2(t)$ è crescente per $t \in (0, +\infty)$

$$\log_2(2^x) \leq \log_2 2$$

$$x \log_2(2) \leq \log_2(2)$$

$$x \leq 1$$



$$e^x + e^{-x} \leq 2$$

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

$$y := e^x > 0$$

$$y + \frac{1}{y} \leq 2$$

$$y^2 + 1 \leq 2y$$

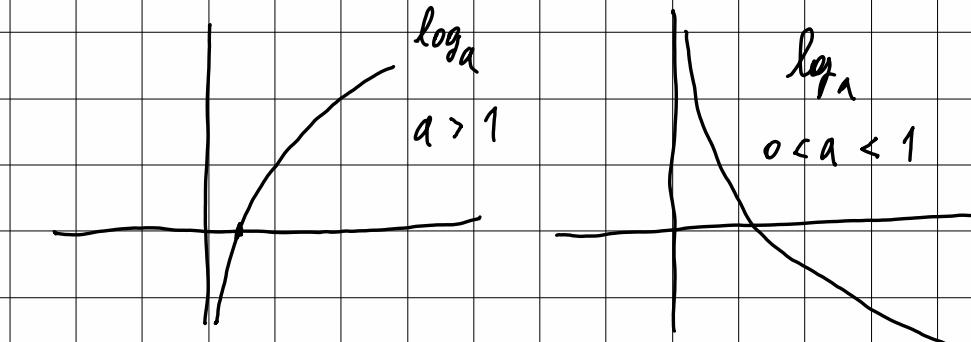
$$y^2 - 2y + 1 \leq 0$$

$$(y - 1)^2 \leq 0$$

attain. minima per $y = 1$

$$\bullet (x+1)^{x^2-1} > 1$$

$$\log_{x+1}$$



Attenzione: $x+1 > 0$
 $x > -1$

I CAZ: $x+1 > 1$

$$\log_{x+1} (x+1)^{x^2-1} > \log_{x+1} 1$$

$$(x^2-1) \underbrace{\log_{x+1} (x+1)}_1 > 0$$

$$x^2-1 > 0$$

II CAZ:

$$0 < x+1 < 1$$

$$\log_{x+1} (x+1)^{x^2-1} < \log_{x+1} \frac{1}{1}$$

\downarrow

$$x^2-1 < 0$$

III CAZ: $x+1 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$$1^{-1} > 1 \quad \text{falsa}$$

$$\log_{(x-2)} (2x^2 - 13x + 21) > 0$$

$$2x^2 - 13x + \cancel{21} > 0$$

Ben definita $0 < x-2 < 1$ oppure $1 < x-2$

I CASO: $x-2 > 1$

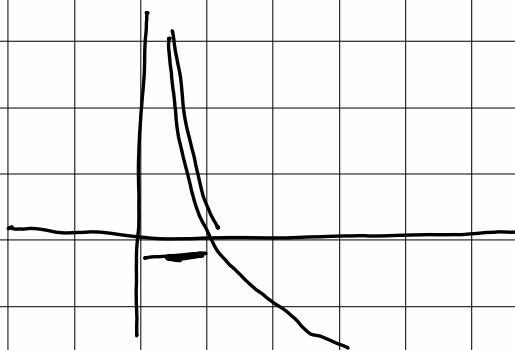
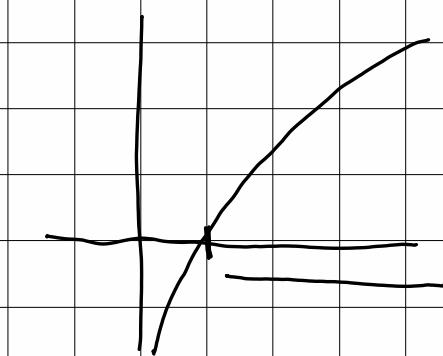
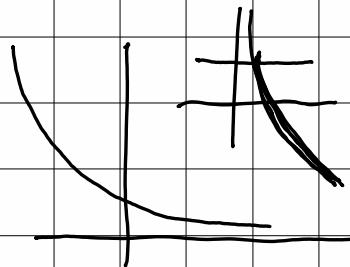
$$2x^2 - 13x + 21 > 1$$

II CASO: $0 < x-2 < 1$

$$0 < 2x^2 - 13x + 21 < 1$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x < 1$$

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



Esercizi:

$$\bullet \frac{8^{1+x} + 8^x}{9} \geq 4^{1+2x} + \frac{16}{4^{1-2x}}$$

$$\bullet \sqrt{\left(\log_{3-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} x\right)^2 - \log_3 x - 1} - \log_3 x + 1 > 0$$

$$\bullet \left(\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x\right)^2 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x - 2 < 0$$

$$\bullet \log(x^4 - 4x^2 + 5) \geq \log(x^2 + 1)$$

$$\bullet \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{(1-12x)x} < 3$$

$$\bullet x|x| - |x-1| + 3 \geq 0$$

$$\bullet \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 - 15x + 61} \leq 0$$

$$\bullet \frac{\sqrt[3]{(3-2x)x} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x} \leq 0$$

Soluzioni degli esercizi.

$$\bullet \frac{8^{1+x} + 8^x}{9} \geq 4^{1+2x} + \frac{16}{4^{x-2x}}$$

$$2^{3x} \geq 8 \cdot 2^{4x}$$

$2^{3x} > 0$, quindi possiamo dividere per 2^{3x} senza cambiare il verso della diseguaglianza

$$1 \geq 8 \cdot 2^x \Leftrightarrow 2^x \leq \frac{1}{8} \Leftrightarrow 2^x \leq 2^{-3} \Leftrightarrow x \leq -3$$

Soluzione: $(-\infty, -3]$

$$\bullet \quad \sqrt{(\log_{3-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}(x))^2 - \log_3 x - 1} - \log_3 x + 1 > 0$$

1. $\log_3 x$ e $\log_{3-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} x$ ben definiti per $x > 0$

2. $\sqrt{\cdot}$ ben definita per $(\log_{3-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}(x))^2 - \log_3 x - 1 > 0$

Osserviamo che :

$$\log_{3-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}(x) = \frac{\log_3(x)}{\log_3(3-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})} = \frac{\log_3(x)}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = -\sqrt{2} \log_3(x)$$

$$\text{Quindi } (\log_{3-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}(x))^2 = 2(\log_3(x))^2 -$$

Definiamo la variabile auxiliaria $y := \log_3(x)$

la disequazione è equivalente a :

$$2y^2 - y - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (2y+1)(y-1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \leq -\frac{1}{2} \text{ oppure } y \geq 1$$

In termini di x : $\log_3 x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ oppure $\log_3 x \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ oppure } x \geq 3$$

Quindi l'espressione nella disequazione è ben definita
per

$$x \in (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

Risolviamo la disequazione in y :

$$\sqrt{2y^2 - y + 1} > y - 1$$

I caso: $y - 1 < 0$

Per questo vuol dire $y < 1 \Leftrightarrow \log_3 x < 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x < 3$

In questo caso la diseguaglianza

$$\sqrt{2y^2 - y + 1} > y - 1$$

è sempre vera. Intersecando con i valori di x ammissibili:

$$x \in (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}]$$

II caso: $y - 1 \geq 0$. Abbiamo il fatto che $t \mapsto t^2$ è monotona crescente per $t \in [0, +\infty)$:

$$\begin{aligned} 2y^2 - y + 1 &> y^2 - 2y + 1 \Leftrightarrow y^2 + y > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow y(y+1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow y < -1 \vee y > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Per l'ipotesi sul caso II, affermiamo che la diseguaglianza e' vera per $y \geq 1$, cioè

$$\log_3 x \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 3.$$

Intersecando con i valori di x ammissibili:
 $x \in [3, +\infty)$.

Uniamo i due casi.

Concludiamo che la diseguaglianza assegnata e' vera
 $\forall x \in (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}] \cup [3, +\infty)$

$$\left(\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x\right)^2 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x - 2 < 0$$

d'espessione e' ben definita per $x > 0$

Poniamo: $y := \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x$.

La disequazione e' equivalente a:

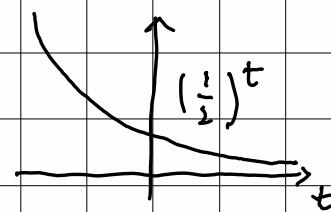
$$y^2 - y - 2 < 0 \Leftrightarrow (y-2)(y+1) < 0 \Leftrightarrow -1 < y < 2$$

$$-1 < \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x < 2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4} < x < 2$$

La funzione $t \mapsto \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t$ e'
strettamente decrescente



$$\cdot \log(x^4 - 4x^2 + 5) \geq \log(x^2 + 1)$$

d'espresione è ben definita per:

$$1: x^4 - 4x^2 + 5 > 0 : \Delta = 16 - 20 < 0$$

✓ sempre vera

$$2: x^2 + 1 > 0 : \text{sempre vera}$$

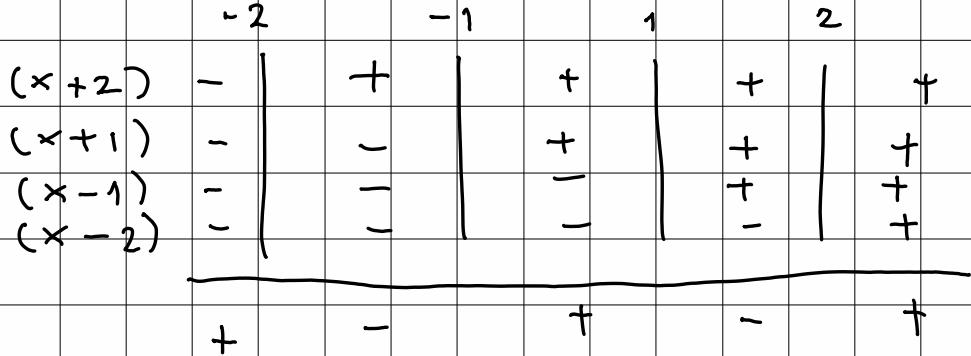
$t \mapsto e^t$ è crescente :

$$x^4 - 4x^2 + 5 \geq x^2 + 1$$

$$x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 \geq 0$$

$$(x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 1) \geq 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+2)(x-1)(x+1) \geq 0$$



Soluzione: $x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [-1, 1] \cup [2, +\infty)$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{(1-12x)x} < 3$$

$$3^{-(1-12x)x} < 3$$

$\log_3(\cdot)$ e' strettamente crescente, quindi

$$-(1-12x)x < 1$$

$$12x^2 - x - 1 < 0$$

$$12x^2 - 4x + 3x - 1 < 0$$

$$(4x+1)(3x-1) < 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{1}{3}$$

Soluzione: $x \in \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

$$\bullet \quad x|x| - |x-1| + 3 \geq 0$$

Discussiamo i casi possibili per il segno degli argomenti dei valori assoluti:

		0		1	
x	-		+		+
$x-1$	-		-		+

In caso: $x < 0$: la disequazione diventa:

$$\begin{aligned} -x^2 + x - 1 + 3 \geq 0 &\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x-2)(x+1) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in [-1, 2]. \end{aligned}$$

Intersecando con la condizione di questo caso:
 $x \in [-1, 0]$.

II cast: $0 \leq x < 1$

$$x^2 + x - 1 + 3 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 + x + 2 \geq 0 \quad \text{sempre vera}$$

$$x \in [0, 1)$$

III cast: $1 \leq x$

$$x^2 - x + 1 + 3 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - x + 4 \geq 0 \quad \text{sempre vera}$$

$$x \in [1, +\infty)$$

Mentre i tre casi, la diseguaglianza e' vera per
 $x \in [-1, +\infty)$.

$$\bullet \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 - 15x + 6} \leq 0$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 4 = (x+4)(x+1)$$

Discussiamo i casi per l'argomento del denominatore.

I CASO: $5x + 6 \geq 0$ cioè $x \geq -\frac{6}{5}$ $x \in \left[-\frac{6}{5}, +\infty\right)$

Il denominatore diventa

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = (x-6)(x+1)$$

È diverso da 0 per $x \neq -1$ e $x \neq 6$

(entrambi i valori sono in $\left[-\frac{6}{5}, +\infty\right)$).

La disequazione diventa

$$\frac{(x+4)(x+1)}{(x-6)(x+1)} \leq 0$$

$(x+1) \neq 0$, quindi $\frac{x+1}{x+1} = 1$.

$$\frac{(x+4)}{(x-6)} \leq 0$$

Vera per $x \in [-4, 6)$

Intersecando con $[-\frac{6}{5}, +\infty) \setminus \{-1\}$ ottieniamo

$$x \in \left[-\frac{6}{5}, 6\right) \setminus \{-1\}$$

II CASO: $5x+6 < 0$ risol' $x < -\frac{6}{5}$ $x \in (-\infty, -\frac{6}{5})$

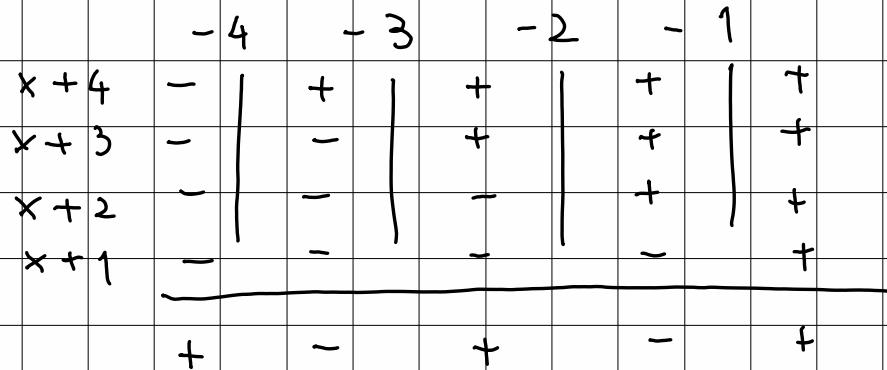
Il denominatore diventa

$$x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x+3)(x+2)$$

e' diverso da zero per $x \neq -3$ e $x \neq -2$,
entrambi nell'intervallo $(-\infty, -\frac{6}{5})$

La disequazione diventa :

$$\frac{(x+4)(x+1)}{(x+3)(x+2)} \leq 0$$



$$x \in [-4, -3) \cup (-2, -1]$$

Intersecando con $(-\infty, -\frac{6}{5})$

$$x \in [-4, -3) \cup \left(-2, -\frac{6}{5}\right)$$

Umetto i due casi:

$$x \in [-4, -3) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (-1, 6)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{(3-2x)x} - x}{\sqrt{x^2-4} - x} \leq 0$$

1: $\sqrt{x^2-4}$ ben definita per $x^2-4 \geq 0$, cioè " $x^2 \geq 4$ ", cioè " $x \leq -2$ o $x \geq 2$

$$x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

2: Il denominatore è ben definito per

$$\sqrt{x^2-4} - x \neq 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-4} \neq x$$

Vera per ogni x ammesso.

Troviamo i valori per cui

$$\sqrt[3]{(3-2x)x} - x \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt[3]{(3-2x)x} \geq x$$

da funzione $t \mapsto t^3$ è crescente:

$$(3-2x)x \geq x^3$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x \leq 0$$

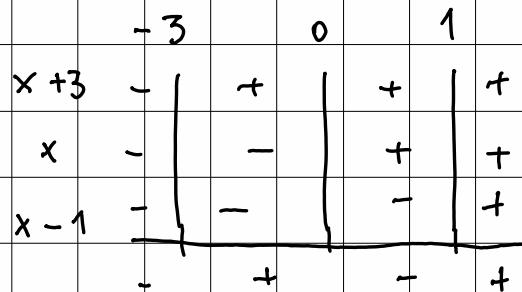
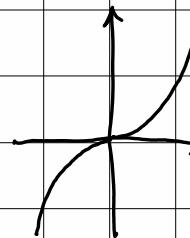
$$x(x^2 + 2x - 3) \leq 0$$

$$x(x+3)(x-1) \leq 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [0, 1]$$

Intersecando con $(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$:

$$x \in (-\infty, -3]$$



Troviamo i valori per cui

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x > 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4} > x$$

I caso: $x < 0$: sempre vera. Intersecando con i valori ammissibili $(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$ la diseguaglianza c'è una per

$$x \in \underline{(-\infty, -2]}$$

II caso: $x \geq 0$

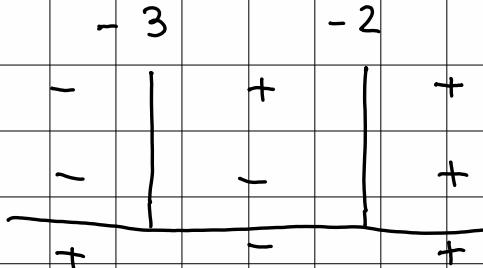
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4} > x \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4 > x^2 \Leftrightarrow -4 > 0$$

mai verificata.

6

Mettendo insieme i risultati:

$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{(3-2x)x}^{\text{3}\sqrt[3]{(3-2x)x}} \\ -x \\ \hline \sqrt{x^2-4} -x \end{array}$$



Quindi il rapporto

quando

$$x \in [-3, -2]$$

$$\frac{\overbrace{(3-2x)x}^{\text{3}\sqrt[3]{(3-2x)x}} - x}{\overbrace{\sqrt{x^2-4}}^{\text{1}}} \leq 0$$

Osservo che $\frac{3\sqrt[3]{(3-2x)x}}{\sqrt{x^2-4}} - x = 0$ per $x = 0, x = 1, x = -3$ e -3 e' l'unico valore nell'insieme ammissibile $(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$. Soluzione: $x \in [-3, -2]$

