

22/3/2021

**337**  $(x-2)^3 - 2x^2 + x + 6 < 0$

1]  $x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8 - 2x^2 + x + 6 < 0$

$$x^3 - 8x^2 + 13x - 2 < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrr|r} 1 & 1 & -8 & 13 & -2 \\ 2 & & 2 & -12 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 & -6 & 1 & // \end{array}$$

$$\underset{\textcircled{1}}{(x-2)} \underset{\textcircled{2}}{(x^2 - 6x + 1)} < 0$$

①  $x - 2 > 0 \quad x > 2$

②  $x^2 - 6x + 1 > 0 \quad x < 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \vee x > 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$

$$x_{1,2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{8} = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

	$3 - 2\sqrt{2}$	2	$3 + 2\sqrt{2}$
-	-	0+	+
+	0-	-	0+
-	0+	0-	0+

$$x < 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \vee 2 < x < 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

2] SCOMPOSIZIONE ALTERNATIVA:

$$(x-2)^3 - (2x^2 - x - 6) < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S = -1 \quad P = -12 \\ \hookrightarrow -4, +3 \end{array}$$

$$(x-2)^3 - (2x^2 - 4x + 3x - 6) < 0$$

$$(x-2)^3 - (2x(x-2) + 3(x-2)) < 0$$

$$(x-2)^3 - (x-2)(2x+3) < 0$$

$$(x-2)[(x-2)^2 - (2x+3)] < 0 \dots\dots$$

432

$$\frac{x}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{7}{3x + 6} > \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$$

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

$$\frac{x}{(x-1)(x+1)} - \frac{7}{3(x+2)} - \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} > 0$$

$$\frac{3x(x+2) - 7(x-1)(x+1) - 3(x-1)}{3(x-1)(x+1)(x+2)} > 0$$

$$\frac{3x^2 + 6x - 7(x^2 - 1) - 3x + 3}{(x-1)(x+1)(x+2)} > 0$$

$$\frac{3x^2 + 6x - 7x^2 + 7 - 3x + 3}{(x-1)(x+1)(x+2)} > 0$$

$$\frac{-4x^2 + 3x + 10}{(x-1)(x+1)(x+2)} > 0$$

$$\boxed{N_1} \quad \frac{4x^2 - 3x - 10}{(x-1)(x+1)(x+2)} < 0$$

$$\boxed{D_1} \quad \boxed{D_2} \quad \boxed{D_3}$$

$$\boxed{N_1} \quad 4x^2 - 3x - 10 > 0 \quad \Delta = 9 + 160 = 169 = 13^2$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{3 \pm 13}{8} = \begin{cases} -\frac{10}{8} = -\frac{5}{4} \\ \frac{16}{8} = 2 \end{cases} \quad x < -\frac{5}{4} \vee x > 2$$

			-2	$-\frac{5}{4}$	-1	1	2		
$N_1$	$x < -\frac{5}{4} \vee x > 2$		+	+	0	-	-	0	+
$D_1$	$x - 1 > 0 \quad x > 1$		-	-	-	-	<del>+</del>	+	+
$D_2$	$x + 1 > 0 \quad x > -1$		-	-	-	<del>+</del>	+	+	+
$D_3$	$x + 2 > 0 \quad x > -2$		-	<del>+</del>	+	+	+	+	+
			<del>-</del>	<del>+</del>	0	<del>-</del>	<del>+</del>	<del>+</del>	+

$$x < -2 \vee -\frac{5}{4} < x < -1 \vee 1 < x < 2$$

482

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \frac{x - x^2 - 3}{2x^2 - 5x} \geq 0 \\ \textcircled{2} x^2 + 7x - 8 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ 1 \leq x < \frac{5}{2} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{x - x^2 - 3}{2x^2 - 5x} \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} -x^2 + x - 3 > 0 \quad x^2 - x + 3 < 0 \quad \Delta < 0$$

IMPOSSIBLE, a dăc il

polinomial  $x^2 - x + 3$  e sempre  $> 0$

deci  $-x^2 + x - 3$  e sempre  $< 0$

$$\textcircled{3} 2x^2 - 5x > 0$$

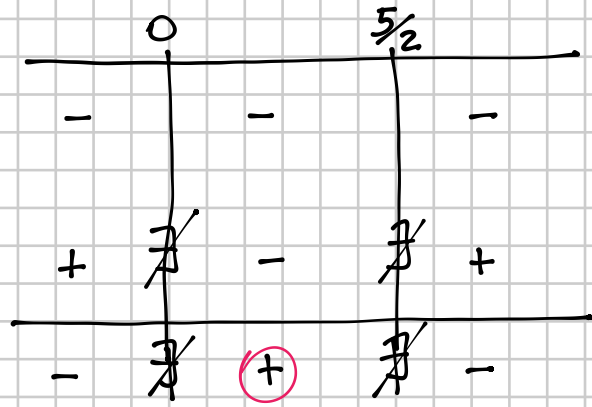
$$x(2x - 5) > 0$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x < 0 \vee x > \frac{5}{2}$$

N] sempre  $< 0$

D]  $x < 0 \vee x > \frac{5}{2}$



$$0 < x < \frac{5}{2}$$

(2)  $x^2 + 7x - 8 \geq 0$

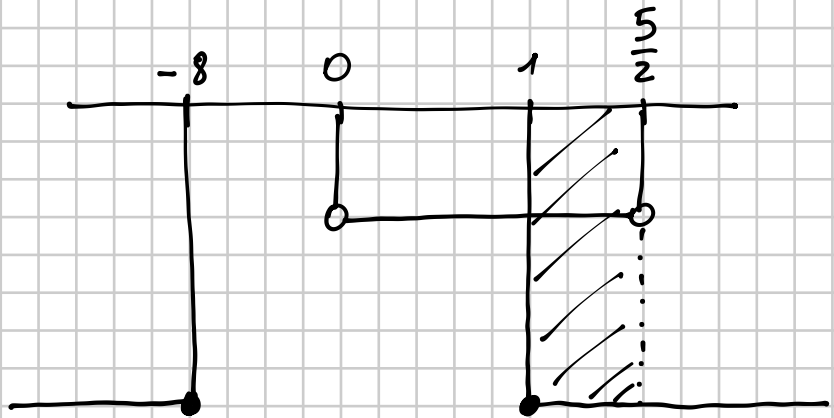
$$(x+8)(x-1) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq -8 \vee x \geq 1$$

$$x_1 = -8 \quad x_2 = 1$$

SISTEMA

$$\begin{cases} 0 < x < \frac{5}{2} \\ x \leq -8 \vee x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



$$1 \leq x < \frac{5}{2}$$