

16/1/2018

reg. 438 N 157

$$9\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + 2 + 4\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-x} \leq 0 \quad \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = t$$

$$9t + 2 + 4t^{-1} \leq 0$$

$$9t + 2 + \frac{4}{t} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{9t^2 + 2t + 4}{t} \leq 0$$

~~t~~ \nwarrow LO POSSO SEMPLIFICARE PERCHÉ $t > 0$
 ESSENDO $t = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x$ PER OGNI x \nearrow

$$9t^2 + 2t + 4 \leq 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 16 \cdot 9 = \dots < 0 \quad \text{IMPOSSIBILE} \quad (\text{perché } \leq 0)$$

158

$$(0,01)^x - 7(0,1)^x - 30 \geq 0$$

$$0,1 = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$0,01 = \frac{1}{100} = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2$$

$$t = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^x$$

$$t^2 - 7t - 30 \geq 0$$

$$(t-10)(t+3) \geq 0$$

$$t = \begin{cases} 10 \\ -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\underbrace{t \leq -3 \vee t \geq 10}_{\text{IMPOSSIBILE}}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^x \geq \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{-1} \longrightarrow$$

$$\text{perché } 0 < \frac{1}{10} < 1$$

$$\boxed{x \leq -1}$$

165

$$16^x \geq 8 + 2 \cdot 4^x$$

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

$$4^x = t$$

$$t^2 - 2t - 8 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 32 = 36 \quad t = \frac{2 \pm 6}{2} = \begin{matrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$\underbrace{t \leq -2}_{\text{IMPOSSIBILE}} \vee t \geq 4$$

$$4^x \geq 4^1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x \geq 1}$$

169

$$4 \cdot 2^{3x} - 4^{x+2} < 0$$

$$\cancel{4} \cdot 2^{3x} - 2^{2x} \cdot \cancel{16}^4 < 0$$

$$4 \cdot 2^{3x} - 2^{2(x+2)} < 0$$

$$2^{3x} - 2^{2x} \cdot 4 < 0$$

$$4 \cdot 2^{3x} - 2^{2x} \cdot 2^4 < 0$$

$$t = 2^x$$

$$t^3 - 4t^2 < 0$$

$$\cancel{t^2} (t - 4) < 0$$

$$t - 4 < 0 \Rightarrow t < 4$$

perché
 t^2 è sempre > 0

$$2^x < 2^2$$

$$\boxed{x < 2}$$

RISOLUZIONE DI LUCA

$$4 \cdot 2^{3x} - 4^{x+2} < 0$$

$$2^2 \cdot 2^{3x} < 2^{2(x+2)}$$

$$2^{2+3x} < 2^{2(x+2)}$$

$$2 + 3x < 2(x+2)$$

$$2 + 3x < 2x + 4$$

$$\boxed{x < 2}$$

148)

$$\frac{35}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{2x} \geq 0,7 \cdot 5^x$$

$$5 \frac{35}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{2x} \geq \frac{7}{10} \cdot 5^x$$

$$5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{2x} \geq \frac{5^x}{5}$$

$$5 \cdot 5^{-2x} \geq 5^x \cdot 5^{-1}$$

$$5^{1-2x} \geq 5^{x-1}$$

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

$$-3x \geq -2$$

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

149)

$$2 \cdot 3^{2x-1} + 9^{x+1} - 3^{2x+1} \leq \frac{60}{\sqrt[5]{3}}$$

$$2 \cdot 3^{2x} \cdot 3^{-1} + 3^{2(x+1)} - 3^{2x} \cdot 3 \leq \frac{60}{\sqrt[5]{3}}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 3^{2x} + 3^{2x} \cdot 3^2 - 3^{2x} \cdot 3 \leq \frac{60}{\sqrt[5]{3}}$$

$$t = 3^{2x}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}t + 9t - 3t \leq \frac{60}{\sqrt[5]{3}}$$

$$\frac{2t + 27t - 9t}{3} \leq \frac{60}{\sqrt[5]{3}}$$

$$\frac{20t}{3} \leq \frac{60}{\sqrt[5]{3}}$$

$$t \leq \frac{3^2}{3^{\frac{1}{5}}}$$

$$t \leq 3^{2-\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$3^{2x} \leq 3^{2-\frac{1}{5}}$$

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

$$2x \leq \frac{9}{5}$$

$$x \leq \frac{9}{10}$$