

## DISEQUAZIONI

### 1) Disequazioni di primo grado

- |                                              |                          |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) $(x - 2)^2 > (x + 2) \cdot (x - 2) + 8$   | R. $] -\infty, 0 [$      |
| b) $(x - 1)^2 < x(x - 4) + 8$                | R. $] -\infty, 7/2 [$    |
| c) $3 - (x - 6) \leq 4x - 5$                 | R. $[ 14/5, +\infty [$   |
| d) $\frac{3x - 5}{4} - \frac{x - 6}{12} < 1$ | R. $] -\infty, 21/8 [$   |
| e) $1 - \frac{x - 5}{9} < 9 + x$             | R. $] -67/10, +\infty [$ |
| f) $\frac{x+6}{3} - x + 6 \leq \frac{x}{15}$ | R. $[ 120/11, +\infty [$ |

g) Determinare in quali eventuali intervalli le espressioni seguenti rappresentano un numero reale:

- |                                         |                                                    |                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| i) $\sqrt{x+5}$<br>R. $[ -5, +\infty [$ | ii) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{x+6}}$<br>R. $] -6, +\infty [$ | iii) $\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x-1}}$<br>R. $[ -1, 1 [ \cup ] 1, +\infty [$ |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### 2) Disequazioni di secondo grado

- |                                           |                         |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) $x^2 \geq 16$                          | R. IR - $] -4, 4 [$     |
| b) $9x^2 < 25$                            | R. $] -5/3, 5/3 [$      |
| c) $36 > (x - 1)^2$                       | R. $] -5, 7 [$          |
| d) $(x + 5)^2 \leq (x + 4)^2 + (x - 3)^2$ | R. IR - $] 0, 8 [$      |
| e) $x(x - 2) < 2(x + 6)$                  | R. $] -2, 6 [$          |
| f) $x^2 - 3x > 3x - 9$                    | R. IR - $\{3\}$         |
| g) $4(x - 1) > x^2 + 9$                   | R. $\emptyset$          |
| h) $2x^2 + 25 \leq x(x + 10)$             | R. $\{5\}$              |
| i) $1 - 2x \leq (x + 5)^2 - 2(x + 1)$     | R. IR                   |
| j) $3 > x(2x + 1)$                        | R. $] -3/2, 1 [$        |
| k) $x(x + 1) \geq 15(1 - x^2)$            | R. IR - $] -1, 15/16 [$ |
| l) $(x - 2)^2 > 0$                        | R. IR - $\{2\}$         |
| m) $(x - 2)^2 \geq 0$                     | R. IR                   |
| n) $(x - 2)^2 < 0$                        | R. $\emptyset$          |
| o) $(x - 2)^2 \leq 0$                     | R. $\{2\}$              |

### 3) Disequazioni fratte

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) $\frac{x}{x-1} > 0$        | R. IR - $[ 0, 1 ]$   |
| b) $\frac{x+6}{3-x} < 0$      | R. IR - $[ -6, 3 ]$  |
| c) $\frac{x}{x-5} - 2 \geq 0$ | R. $[ 5, 10 ]$       |
| d) $\frac{2x-1}{x+5} > 2$     | R. $] -\infty, -5 [$ |

e) $\frac{x-1}{x+5} > 2$	R. ] -11, -5 [
f) $\frac{1}{x-3} \leq 0$	R. ] - ∞, 3 [
g) $\frac{x-1}{x+1} \geq 0$	R. IR - [ -1, 1 [
h) $\frac{-1}{x} > 2$	R. ] -1/2, 0 [
i) $\frac{x}{x-3} \leq \frac{x}{x+1}$	R. ] - ∞, -1 [ ∪ [ 0, 5 [
j) $\frac{x^2+2}{x+3} > x$	R. IR - [ -2/3, 3 ]
k) $\frac{x^2}{x-3} \geq x+1$	R. IR - ]-3/2, 3 ]
l) $\frac{x^2-4}{x+6} \geq 0$	R. ] -6, -2 [ ∪ [ 2, +∞ [
m) $\frac{(x+1)(x-7)}{(x-1)(x-6)(x+3)} > 0$	R. ] -3, -1 [ ∪ ] 1, 6 [ ∪ ] 7, +∞ [
n) $\frac{4}{x^2} \leq 1$	R. IR - ] -2, 2 [
ñ) $\frac{x^2+1}{x-5} < 0$	R. ] - ∞, 5 [
o) $3(x+3) \geq 2(1 - \frac{1}{x})$	R. ] -2, -1/3 [ ∪ ] 0, +∞ [
p) $x-4 < \frac{5}{x}$	R. ] - ∞, -1 [ ∪ ] 0, 5 [
q) $x + \frac{15}{x} \geq 8$	R. ] 0, 3 [ ∪ [ 5, +∞ [
r) $\frac{x^2+1}{x} \geq 1$	R. ] 0, +∞ [
s) $3\left[\frac{1}{x} - 3\right] > 5(x+1)$	R. ] - ∞, -3 [ ∪ ] 0, 1/5 [
t) $\frac{x}{x^2-1} < 0$	R. ] - ∞, -1 [ ∪ ] 0, 1 [
u) $x+20 > 1 - \frac{84}{x}$	R. ] -12, -7 [ ∪ ] 0, +∞ [
v) $x + \frac{25}{x} < 10$	R. ] - ∞, 0 [
w) $2x + \frac{9}{x} \geq x-6$	R. ] 0, +∞ [ ∪ { -3 }
x) $x + \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{x} + 2$	R. ] -1/2, 0 [ ∪ ] 2, +∞ [