

# Diseguazioni

$$2 \leq 3 \quad \text{si} \quad 2 < 3 \quad \text{si} \quad 2 \leq 2 \quad \text{si}$$

$$2 < 2 \quad \text{No.}$$

$$x + 3 \leq 0 \quad x \leq -3 \quad ]-\infty, -3]$$

$$x + 3 < 0 \quad x < -3 \quad ]-\infty, -3[ \quad ]-\infty, -3)$$

$$-x + 3 < 0 \quad x > 3 \quad ]3, +\infty[$$

$$\text{oppure } -x < -3 \quad \rightarrow \quad x > 3$$

Moltiplicare per  $-1$  cambia il segno!

$$2x + 3 \leq 2(x - 1) \rightarrow 2x + 3 \leq 2x - 2$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \leq -5 \quad \text{impossibile} \quad \text{Soluzione} = \emptyset$$

## Diseguazioni di secondo grado

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

$$-x^2 + 3x + 4 > 0$$

↓

$$\text{radici } \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2}$$

soluzione

$$x_1 = \frac{-3+5}{2} = 1$$

$$-4 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-3-5}{2} = -4$$

$$[-4, 1]$$

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

$$x_1 = -1 \quad x_2 = 4$$

valori interi  $-1 < x < 4 \rightarrow ]-1, 4[$

Cosa succede se c'è solo una radice

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 > 0 \quad \text{una sola radice } x_1 = 1$$

Soluzioni

$$x \neq 1 \rightarrow ]-\infty, 1[ \cup ]1, +\infty[$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 \geq 0 \quad \text{Sempre soluzione } \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 \leq 0 \quad \text{Soluzione } x = 1, \{1\}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 < 0 \quad \text{Mai } \emptyset$$

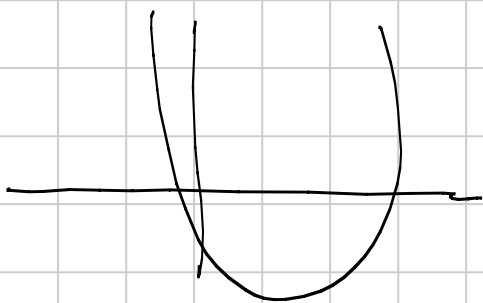
Se non ci sono radici reali

$$x^2 + x + 1 > 0 \quad \text{Sempre } \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 \geq 0 \quad \text{" } \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 \leq 0 \quad \text{Mai } \emptyset$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 < 0 \quad \text{" } \emptyset$$

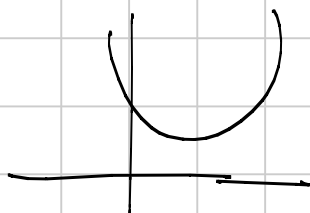


$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad a > 0$$

$ax^2 + bx + c > 0$  ha 2 radici



ha una sola radice



Non ci sono radici reali

$$x^2 - 6x + 5 > 0$$

$$x_1 = 5$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$x < 1 \cup x > 5 \rightarrow ]-\infty, 1[ \cup ]5, +\infty[$$

$$x^2 \leq 4$$

$$[-2, 2], \quad ]-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty[ \text{ mai,}$$

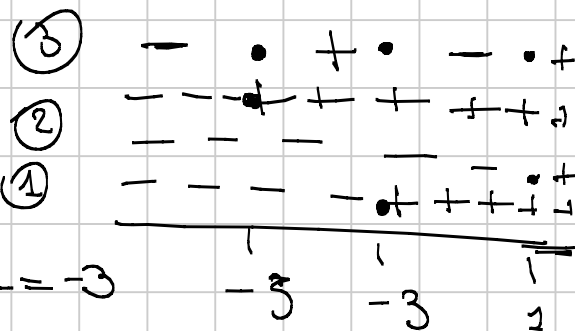
~~$$x \leq 2$$~~ NON HA SENSO

$$x^2 - 4 \leq 0 \quad \text{valori estremi, naturali sono } 2, -2$$

$$\text{Soluzione } \bar{x} \quad [-2, 2]$$

Di disequazioni con prodotti.

$$(x+3) \textcircled{1} (x-1) \textcircled{2} (x+5) \textcircled{3} > 0$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad x+3 > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x > -3 \quad \text{e} \quad = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x = -3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x-1 > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x > 1 \quad \text{e} \quad = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x = 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x+5 > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x > -5 \quad \text{e} \quad = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x = -5$$

$$\text{Soluzione} \quad [-5, -3] \cup [1, +\infty[$$

$$(x+3) \textcircled{1} (x-1) \textcircled{2} (x+5) \textcircled{3} < 0 \quad ]-\infty, -5[ \cup ]-3, 1[$$

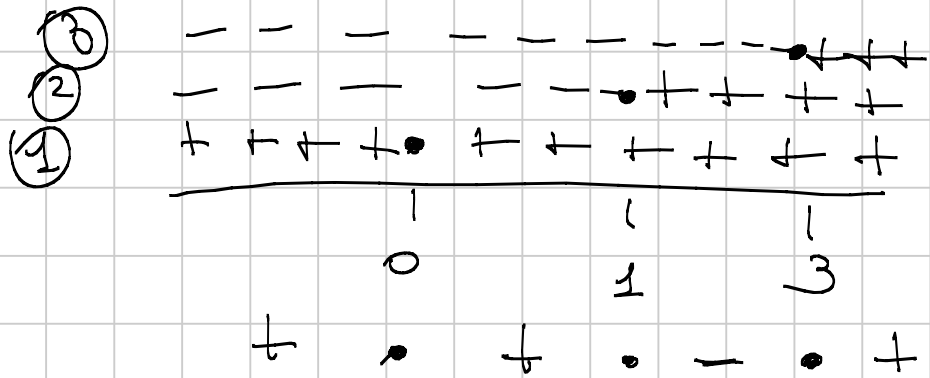
$$x^2 (x-1) \textcircled{2} (x-3) \textcircled{3} \leq 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^2 > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x \neq 0 \quad \text{e} \quad = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x-1 > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x > 1 \quad \text{e} \quad = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x = 1$$

(13)  $x - 3 > 0 \quad \& \quad x > 3 \quad e = 0 \quad \& \quad x = 3$



$[1, 3] \cup \{0\}$



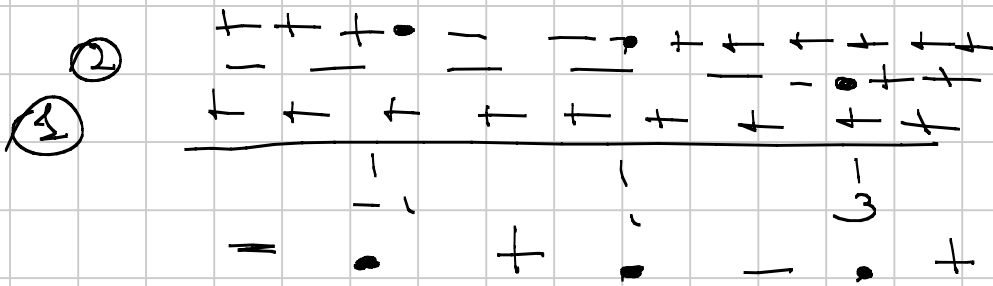
$(x^2 + 1)(x - 3)(x^3 - 1) > 0$

- (1)                      (2)                      (3)

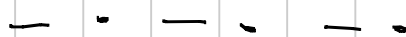
(1)  $x^2 + 1 > 0$  sempre

(2)  $x - 3 > 0 \quad \& \quad x > 3 \quad e = 0 \quad \& \quad x = 3$

(3)  $x^3 - 1 > 0 \quad \& \quad x < -1$  oppure  $x > 1 \quad e = 0 \quad x = 1$  oppure  $x = -1$



$] -1, 1 [ \cup ] 3, +\infty [$



$x^4 - 3x^2 + 4 > 0$

$x^2 = y \quad y^2 - 3y + 4 \quad \Delta = 9 - 16 < 0$

$\Rightarrow x^4 - 3x^2 + 4 > 0$  sempre non le radici reali

$$x^4 - 3x^2 - 4 > 0$$

$$x^2 = y$$

$$y^2 - 3y - 4$$

$$(y-4)(y+1)$$

$$y = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{3+5}{2} = 4$$

$$y_2 = \frac{3-5}{2} = -1$$

$$(x^2-4)(x^2+1) > 0$$

①

②

①  $x^2-4 > 0$   $x < -2 \cup x > 2$   $e=0$   $x=2, x=-2$

②  $x^2+1 > 0$  *stets*

$$] -\infty, -2[ \cup ] 2, \infty[$$

①	+ + + - - - + + +
②	+ + + + + + + + +
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">-2</span> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">2</span> </div>
	+ • - • +

$$x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 \leq 0$$

$$[1, 5], [2, 3]$$

$$[-2, 3],$$

$$x^2 = y$$

$$y^2 - 5y + 6 = (y-3)(y-2)$$

$$x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 = (x^2-3)(x^2-2) \leq 0$$

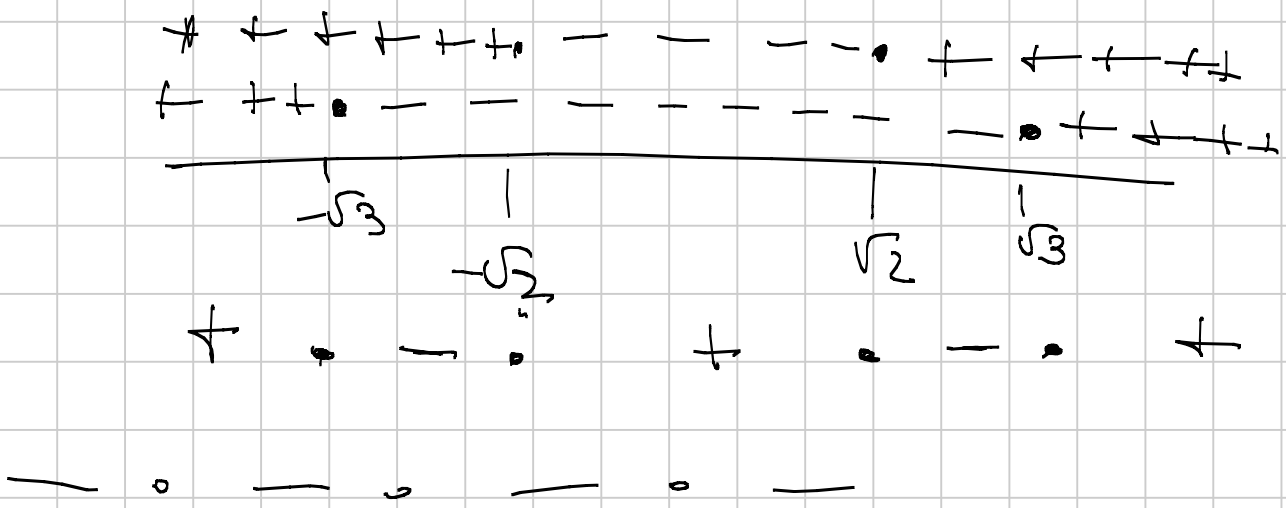
①

②

①  $x^2-3 > 0$   $x < -\sqrt{3}$  oppure  $x > \sqrt{3}$   $e=0$   $x=\sqrt{3}, x=-\sqrt{3}$

②  $x^2-2 > 0$   $x < -\sqrt{2}$   $\cup$   $x > \sqrt{2}$   $e=0$   $x=\sqrt{2}, x=-\sqrt{2}$

$$[-\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{2}] \cup [\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]$$



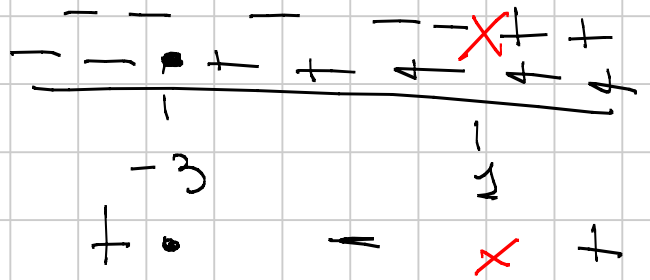
## Diséquations au quotient

$$\frac{x+3}{x-1} > 0$$

①  $x+3 > 0$  &  $x > -3$  et  $x = -3$

②  $x-1 > 0$  &  $x > 1$  et  $x = 1$

le dénominateur  
ne peut jamais être  
= 0 !!



$$\text{]} -\infty, -3 [ \cup \text{]} 1, +\infty [$$

$$\frac{x+3}{x-1} \leq 0$$

$$\text{]} -3, 1 [$$

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

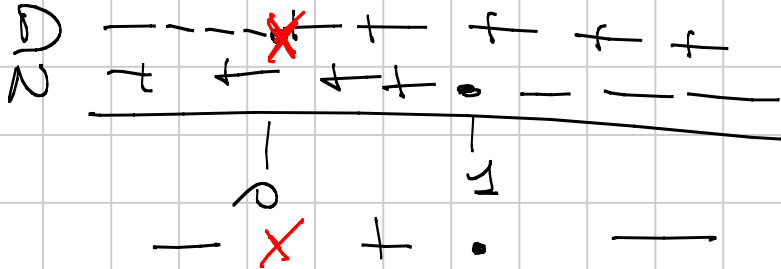
$x > 1, x < 1,$  mais,

$$\text{]} 0, 1 [$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - 1 > 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1-x}{x} > 0$$

D

$1-x > 0$	$x < 1$	$= 0$	$x = 1$
$x > 0$	$x > 0$	$= 0$	$x = 0$



$$x^2 > x$$

$$x^2 - x > 0$$

$x < 0 \cup x > 1$

$x > 1$  No

Maie si puti sa verificati!

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

$x \neq 0$  e pentru  $x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow$  se poate multiplica  
 $\frac{x^2}{x} > 1 \rightarrow x > 1$

oppure

$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} > 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{x-1}{x^2} > 0$

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