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ANALISI MATEMATICA II

(PROF. BARTOLO)

22/08/2011 - 10.30/13.00 - Pag. 193. 206

LIBRO CAP. 5 • RISOLUZIONE GRAFICA DI DISuguAZIONI IN DUE INCOGNITE

INTRODUZIONE

- UNA DISuguAZIONE IN DUE INCOGNITE SI ESPRIME NELLA FORMA

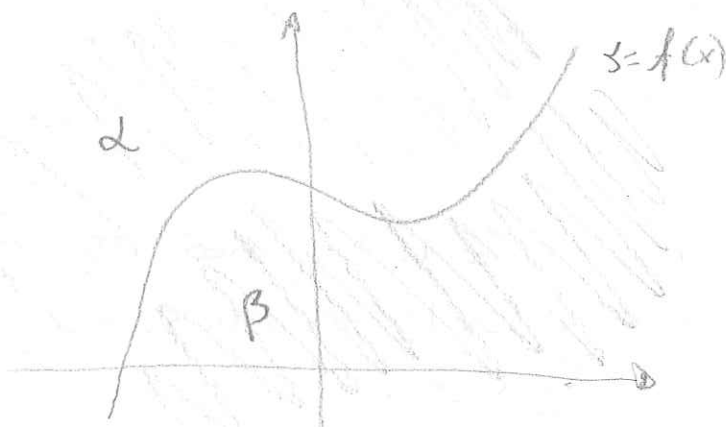
$$F(x, y) \geq 0$$

- RISOLUZIONE GRAFICA: TROVARE LA PARTE DI PIANO I CUI PUNTI SODDISFANO LA DISuguAZIONE

- $y = f(x)$ È L'EQUAZIONE SODDISFATTA DALLE COPPIE DI PUNTI $(x, f(x))$.

(REGIONE α) $y > f(x)$ SONO I PUNTI AL DI SOPRA DELL'EQUAZIONE (HANNO ASCISSA MAGGIORE)

(REGIONE β) $y < f(x)$ " " " AL DI SOTTO " (HANNO ASCISSA INFERIORE)



- POSSIAMO DIRE LA SOLUZIONE DELLA DISuguAZIONE $y > f(x)$ È L'INSIEME DELLE INFINITE COPPIE (x, y) FACENTI PARTE LA REGIONE α

DISEQUAZIONI LINEARI

- DISEQUAZIONI LINEARI O DI PRIMO GRADO: DISEQUAZIONI CHE FIGURANO NELLA FORMA:

$$ax + by + c \geq 0$$

O IN FORME AD ESSA RICONDUCEBILI.

- PER RISOLVERE LA DISEQUAZIONE, SI SCRIVE IL TUTTO NELLA FORMA

$$y \geq \frac{ax+c}{-b} \text{ E SI PROCEDE ALLA RISOLUZIONE GRAFICA}$$

IMP • LA SCRITTURA $F(x,y) \geq 0$ CI INDICA CHE TUTTI I PUNTI SODDISFACENTI LA DISEQUAZIONE FANNO ASSUMERE AL POLINOMIO $F(x,y)$ SEMPRE LO STESSO SEGNO!!!

- SI PUO' RISOLVERE LA DISEQ., CAPENDO QUALE È LA REGIONE DI PIANO CON UN PUNTO PROVA CALCOLANDO IL MIO $F(x,y)$ NEL PUNTO SCELTO E VERIFICANDO SE TALE PUNTO SODDISFA LA DISEQ. SE COSÌ È, LA SOLUZIONE È RAPPRESENTATA DALLA REGIONE DI PIANO CONTENENTE IL PUNTO SCELTO.

- NEL CASO DI SISTEMI:

$$\begin{cases} F_1(x,y) \leq 0 \\ F_2(x,y) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

SI RISOLVONO SINGOLARMENTE LE DUE DISEQ. E SI INTERSECANO LE SOLUZIONI TROVATE. CIOÈ CON (A) REGIONE SOLUZIONE DI F_1 e (B) REGIONE SOLUZIONE DI F_2 SI OTTIENE:

$$\boxed{C = A \cap B}$$

- SE IL SISTEMA CONSIDERATO AMMETTE SOLUZIONI RAPPRESENTATE DAI PUNTI DI UN POLIGONO, SI PARLA DI POLIGONO DELLE SOLUZIONI.

* DISEQUAZIONI RAZIONALI FRATTE: TRACCIO LE RETTE LE CUI EQUAZIONI SONO IL NUMERATORE E IL DENOMINATORE.

$$\frac{F_1(x,y)}{F_2(x,y)} \geq 0$$

$$F_1(x,y) = 0$$

$$F_2(x,y) = 0$$

POI STUDIO IL SEGNO

$$F_1(x,y) \geq 0$$

$$F_2(x,y) > 0$$

INDIVIDUATI I SEGNI DELLE SINGOLE DISEQ., UNISCO IL TUTTO IN UN UNICO GRAFICO. LA REGIONE DI PIANO CHE SODDISCE LA DISEQUAZIONE È QUELLA IN CUI I SEGNI DI F_1 e F_2 SONO CONCORDI.

* DISEQUAZIONI CON VALORE ASSOLUTO: DATO $|F_1(x,y)| > c$, DIVIDO IN DUE DISEQUAZIONI

$$F_1(x,y) < -c \vee F_1(x,y) > +c$$

(UNIONE)

MENTRE CON $|F_1(x,y)| \leq c$ HO

$$F_1(x,y) \leq c \wedge F_1(x,y) \geq -c$$

(INTERSEZIONE)

DOPPIAMENTE STUDIO VIA GRAFICO.

* NEL CASO DI DISEQUAZIONI CON

$$F_1(x,y) + |F_2(x,y)| \geq 0$$

CONSIDERO DUE CASI:

$$1) F_2(x,y) \geq 0$$

$$2) F_2(x,y) < 0$$

ED ALLA FINE UNISCO LE REGIONI DI PIANO OTTENUTE.

• DISEQUAZIONI NON LINEARI

• DISEQUAZIONI NON LINEARI DI SECONDO GRADO: DISEQUAZIONI NELLA FORMA $F(x, y) \geq 0$ IN CUI IL POLINOMIO $F(x, y)$ È COMPOSTO DA FATTORI DI SECONDO GRADO.

• CON FATTORI DI SECONDO GRADO, L'EQUAZIONE $F(x, y) = 0$ È UNA CONICA

• SE L'EQUAZ. È UNA CIRCONFERENZA USANDO:

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$$

PERTANTO LA DISEQUAZIONE

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c < 0$$

RAPPRESENTA I PUNTI DEL CERCHIO INTERNI. CON > 0 ESTERNI.

• STESSO DISCORSO PER L'ELLISSE, LA CUI EQUAZIONE È:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \geq 1$$

• SE L'EQUAZIONE È UNA PARABOLA DI EQUAZIONE

$$F_1(x, y) \Rightarrow y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

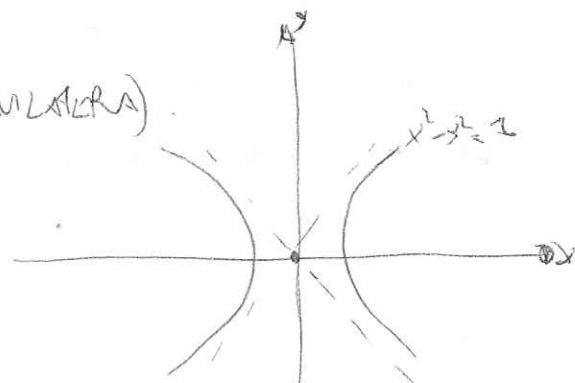
VALGONO LE STESSÉ CONCLUSIONI FATE SUI POLINOMI GENERALI ($y > F_1$ PUNTI AL DI SOPRA, $y < F_1$ PUNTI AL DI SOTTO).

• SE LA FORMA DI PARABOLA È GENERALE, PER INDIVIDUARE LA REGIONE SODDISFACENTE SI PUÒ RICORRERE AL PUNTO PROVA.

• DISEQUAZIONE IPERBOLE: DISEQUAZIONE IN CUI IL POLINOMIO $F(x, y)$

ASSUME L'ESPRESSIONE ANALITICA DI UNA IPERBOLE. I DUE RAMI DI IPERBOLE DIVIDONO IL PIANO IN TRE PARTI IN CUI DUE HANNO LO STESSO SEGNO E LA TERZA SEGNO OPPOSTO. POSSIAMO USARE IL METODO DEL PUNTO PROVA PER CAPIRE DOVE È POSITIVO / NEGATIVO

$$x^2 - y^2 \leq 1 \text{ (IPERBOLE EQUILATERA)}$$



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CAP. 5: RISOLUZIONE GRAFICA DI DISEQUAZIONI IN 2G INCOGNITE

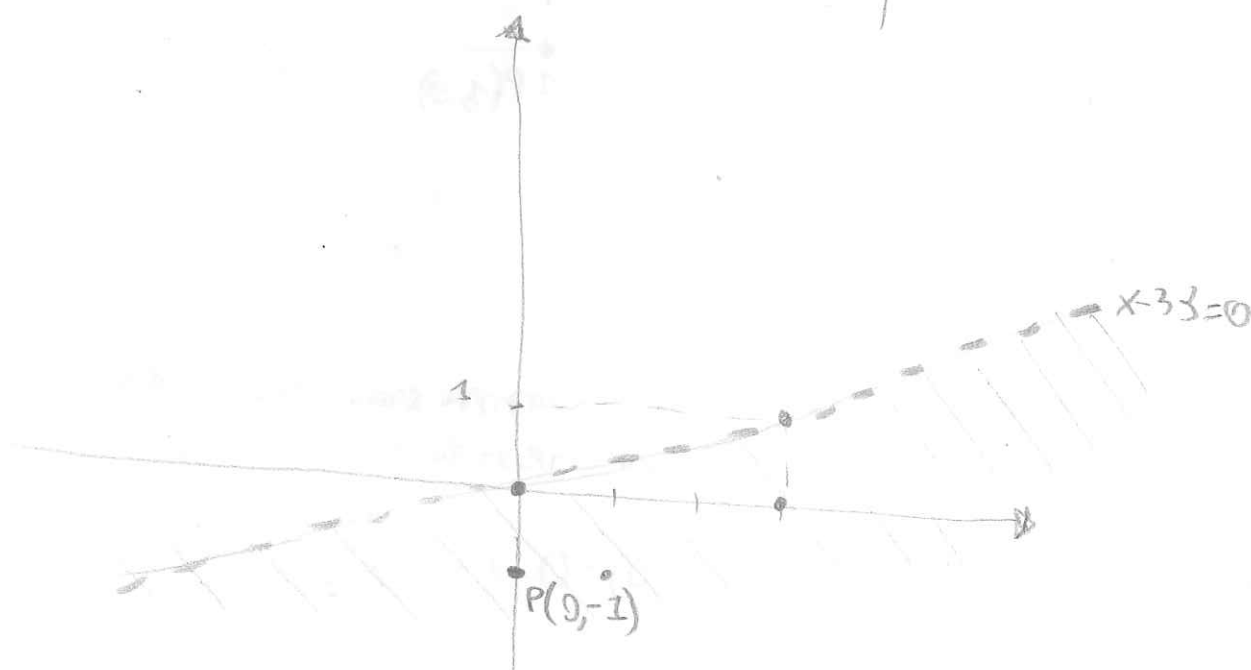
① $x - 3y > 0$

PONGO LA DISEQUAZIONE NELLA FORMA:

$$y < \frac{x}{3}$$

TRACCIO IL GRAFICO DI $y = \frac{x}{3}$

x	y
0	0
3	1



LA REGIONE CHE SODDISFA LA DISEQUAZIONE È QUELLA AL DISOTTO DI $f(x)$, OVVERO TUTTI QUEI PUNTI A CUI L'ORDINATA È INFERIORE AL GRAFICO. VOLENDO RICORRERE AL PUNTO PROVA P OTTIENIAMO:

$$F(x, y) = x - 3y, \quad F(0, -1) = 0 - 3 \cdot (-1) = +3 > 0!!!$$

NOTA: I PUNTI FACENTI PARTE IL GRAFICO NON SONO USCISI

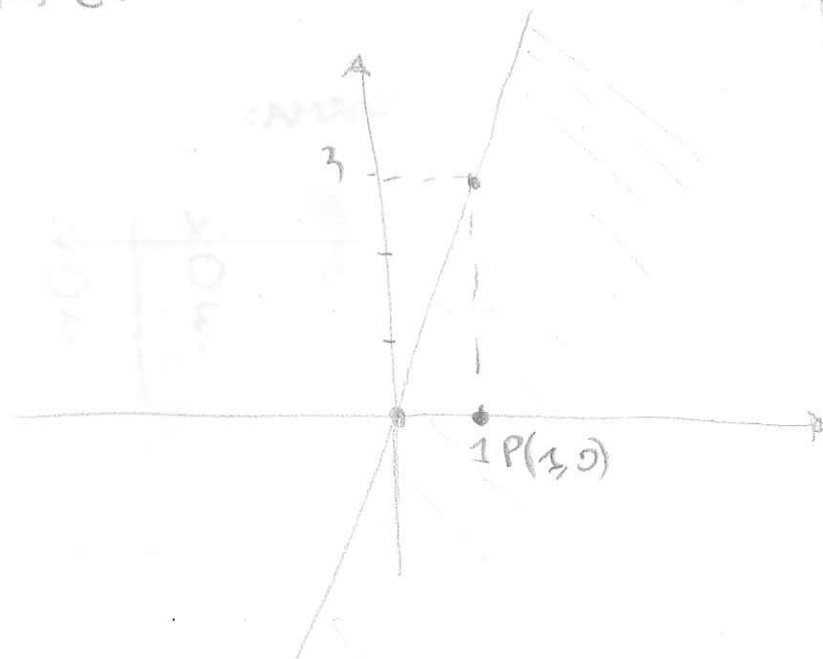
② $5 - 3x \leq 0$

PORTO NELLA FORMA

$5 \leq 3x$

IL GRAFICO È:

X	Y
0	0
3	3



I PUNTI SODDISFACENTI LA DISUGUAGLIANZA SONO QUELLI ORDINATA INFERIORE AL GRAFICO. VERIFICHIAMO TRATTANDO IL PUNTO PROVA:

$F(x, y) = 5 - 3x$, $F(1, 0) = 5 - 3 \cdot 1 = 2 \leq 0 !!!$

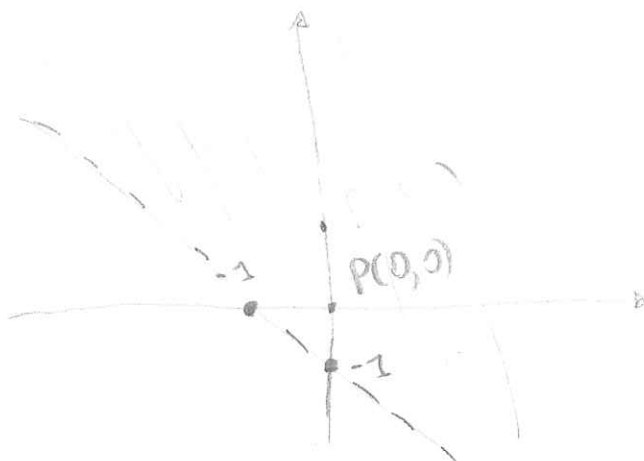
⑦ $x + y + 1 > 0$

PORTO NELLA FORMA

$y > -x - 1$

IL GRAFICO È:

X	Y
0	-1
-1	0



$F(x, y) = x + y + 1$

$F(0, 0) = 0 + 0 + 1 > 0 !!!$

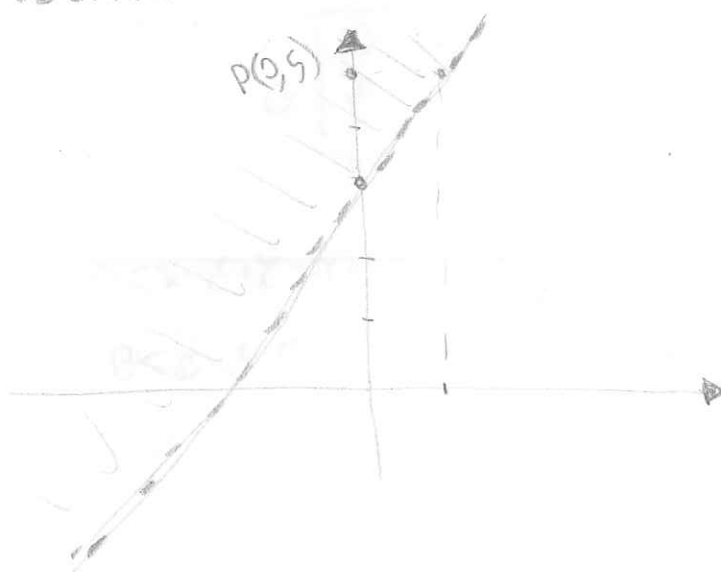
⑧ $2x - y + 3 < 0$

④

PORTO NELLA FORMA:

$$y > 2x + 3$$

IL GRAFICO È:



x	y
0	3
1	5

$$F(x, y) = 2x - y + 3$$

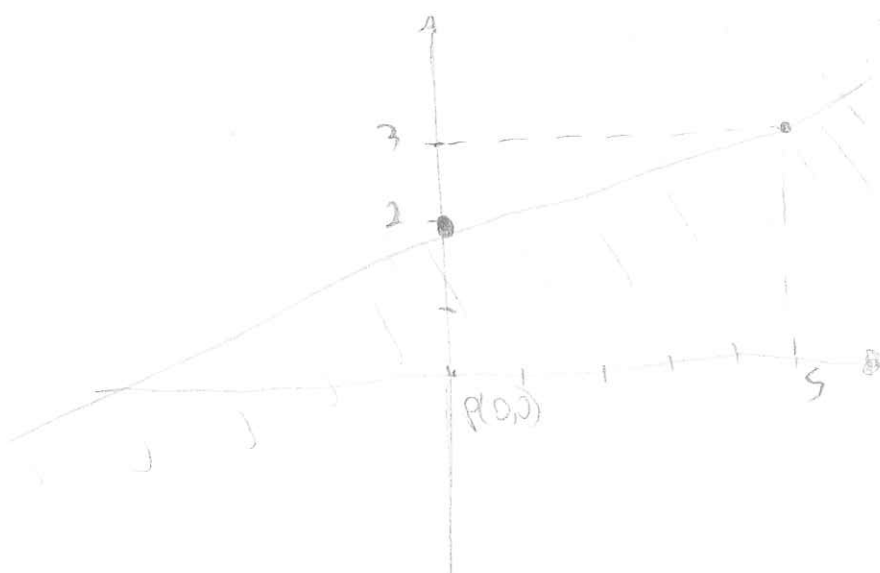
$$F(0, 5) = 0 - 5 + 3 = -2 < 0!!!$$

⑬ $x - 5y + 10 \geq 0$

PORTO NELLA FORMA:

$$y \leq \frac{x + 10}{5}$$

IL GRAFICO È:



x	y
0	2
5	3

$$F(x, y) = x - 5y + 10$$

$$F(0, 0) = 0 - 0 + 10 \geq 0!!!$$

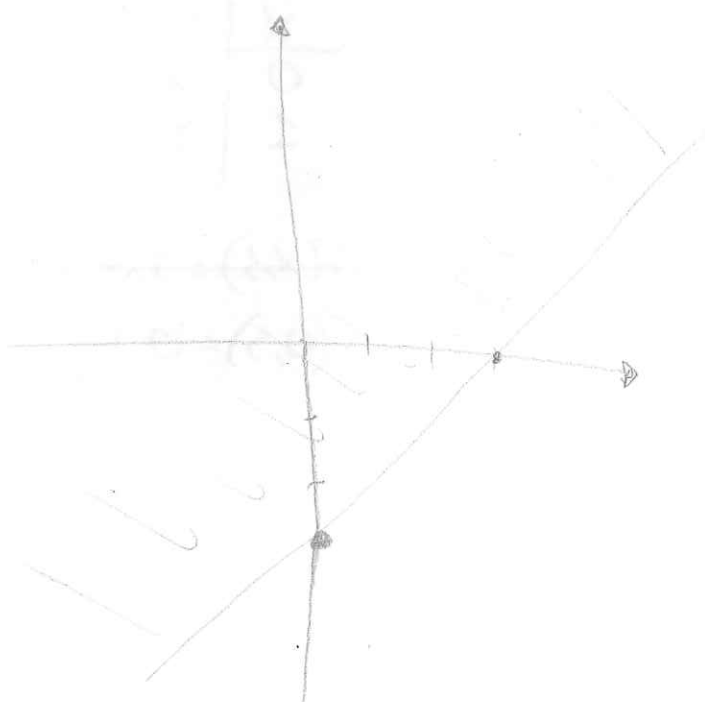
14)

$$x < y + 3$$

PONTO NEL VERTICE

$$y > x - 3$$

GRAFICO:



x	y
0	-3
3	0

$$F(x, y) = y + 3 - x > 0$$

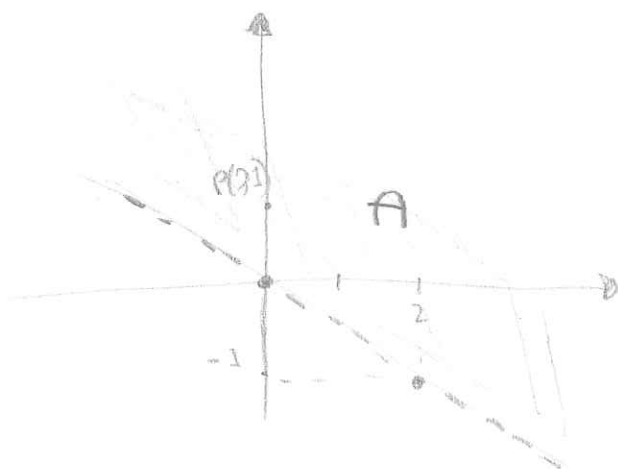
$$F(3, 0) = 0 + 3 - 0 > 0 !!!$$

15)

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y > 0 \\ 2x - y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

CI TROVAMO IN PRESENZA DI UN SISTEMA. PER RISOLVERLO, TRACCIAMO SINGOLARMENTE LE DUE DISUGUAGLIANZE:

$$① x + 2y > 0 \Rightarrow y > -\frac{x}{2}$$



x	y
0	0
2	-1

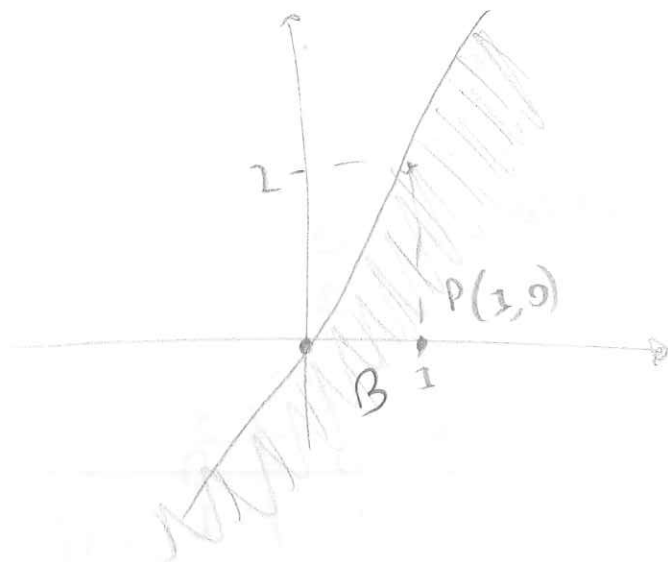
$$F(x, y) = x + 2y$$

$$F(0, 1) = 0 + 2 > 0 !!!$$

REGIONE A

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② $2x - y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \leq 2x$



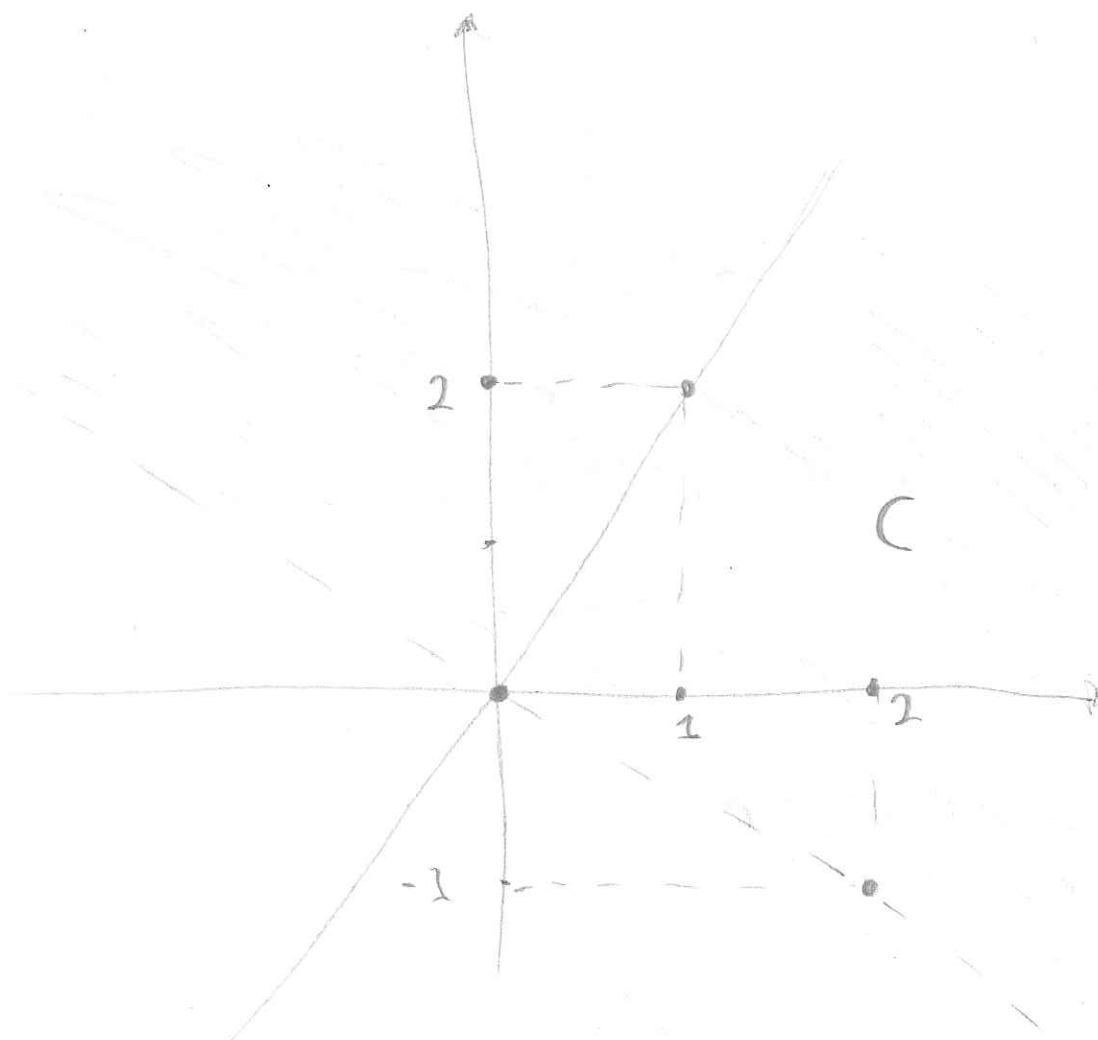
x	y
0	0
1	2

$F(x, y) = 2x - y$

$F(1, 0) = 2 - 0 \geq 0 !!!$

REGIONE B

POSIZIONANDO I DUE GRAFICI SU UN UNICO GRAFICO:



LA REGIONE $C = A \cap B$ (IN CUI SI SOVRAPPONGONO I DUE COLORI) È LA REGIONE CHE SODDISFA IL SISTEMA!!!

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$$\begin{cases} 3x - y \leq 0 \\ x + 4y < 0 \end{cases}$$

TRACER LES DEUX DROITES SUIVANTES :

① $3x - y \leq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq 3x$

x	y
0	0
1	3

$F(x, y) = 3x - y$

$F(0, 1) = 0 - 1 \leq 0 !!$

② $x + 4y < 0 \Rightarrow y < -\frac{x}{4}$

x	y
0	0
4	-1

$F(x, y) = x + 4y$

$F(0, -1) = 0 - 4 < 0 !!$



LA REGION $\overline{D} = A \cap B$ est la solution.

$$\textcircled{20} \begin{cases} x+y+1 \geq 0 \\ 2x+2y+7 < 0 \end{cases}$$

⑥

TRACCO LE DUE DISUGUAGLIANZE

$$\textcircled{1} x+y+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -x-1$$

x	y
0	-1
-1	0

$$F(x,y) = x+y+1$$

$$F(0,0) = 1 \geq 0!!$$

$$\textcircled{2} 2x+2y+7 < 0 \Rightarrow y < \frac{-2x-7}{2}$$

x	y
0	$-\frac{7}{2} (-3,5)$
1	$-\frac{9}{2} (-4,5)$

NON ESISTE ALCUNA REGIONE
 $C = A \cap B$. IL SISTEMA
 È INCOMPATIBILE!!!



Q5)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{2} < \frac{y-1}{3} \\ x-2y < 1 \\ 3x + \frac{1}{2}(y+2) \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

TRACCIO LE TRE DISQUAZIONI:

REGIONE A ① $\frac{x+1}{2} < \frac{y-1}{3} \Rightarrow y > \frac{3(x+1)}{2} + 1$

x	y
1	4
-1	+1

$F(x,y) = \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{y-1}{3}$
 $F(0,4) = \frac{0+1}{2} - \frac{4-1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{3} = \frac{1}{2} - 1 < 0!!$

REGIONE B ② $x-2y < 1 \Rightarrow y > \frac{-1+x}{2}$

x	y
1	0
-1	-1

$F(x,y) = x - 2y - 1 < 0$
 $F(0,0) = 0 - 0 - 1 < 0!!$

REGIONE C ③ $3x + \frac{1}{2}y + 1 \geq 1 \Rightarrow y \geq -6x$

x	y
0	0
1	-6

$F(x,y) = 3x + \frac{1}{2}(y+2) - 1 \geq 0$
 $F(0,0) = 0 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 1 \geq 0!!$

LA REGIONE

$D = A \cap B \cap C$

È LA SOLUZIONE



②

(Intervalo)

7) 26) $4x - 3y \leq 0 \wedge 2x + y + 5 \geq 0 \wedge y \leq 0$

1) $4x - 3y \leq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq \frac{4x}{3}$

x	y
0	0
3	4

(1,3)

$F(x,y) = 4x - 3y$

$F(0,0) = 0 - 0 \leq 0$

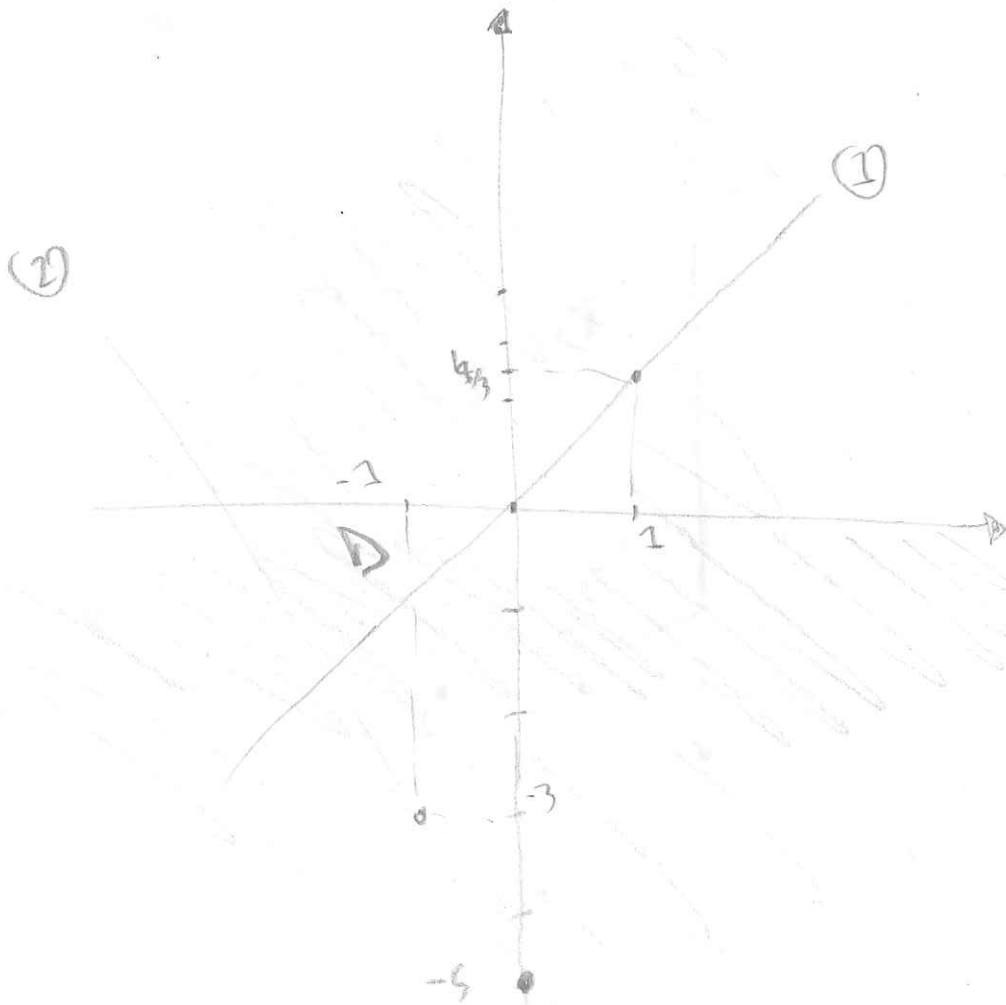
2) $2x + y + 5 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -2x - 5$

x	y
0	-5
-1	-3

$F(x,y) = 2x + y + 5$

$F(0,0) = 0 + 0 + 5 \geq 0$

3) $y \leq 0$



LA SOLUCIÓN ES
LA REGIÓN D

$$(27) \quad 3x - 2y - 1 < 0 \wedge x > 0 \wedge x + 3y > 2$$

(Rue A) ① $3x - 2y - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow y > \frac{-2 + 3x}{2}$

x	y
0	$-\frac{1}{2}$
1	1

$$F(x, y) = 3x - 2y - 1$$

$$F(0, 0) = -1 < 0!!!$$

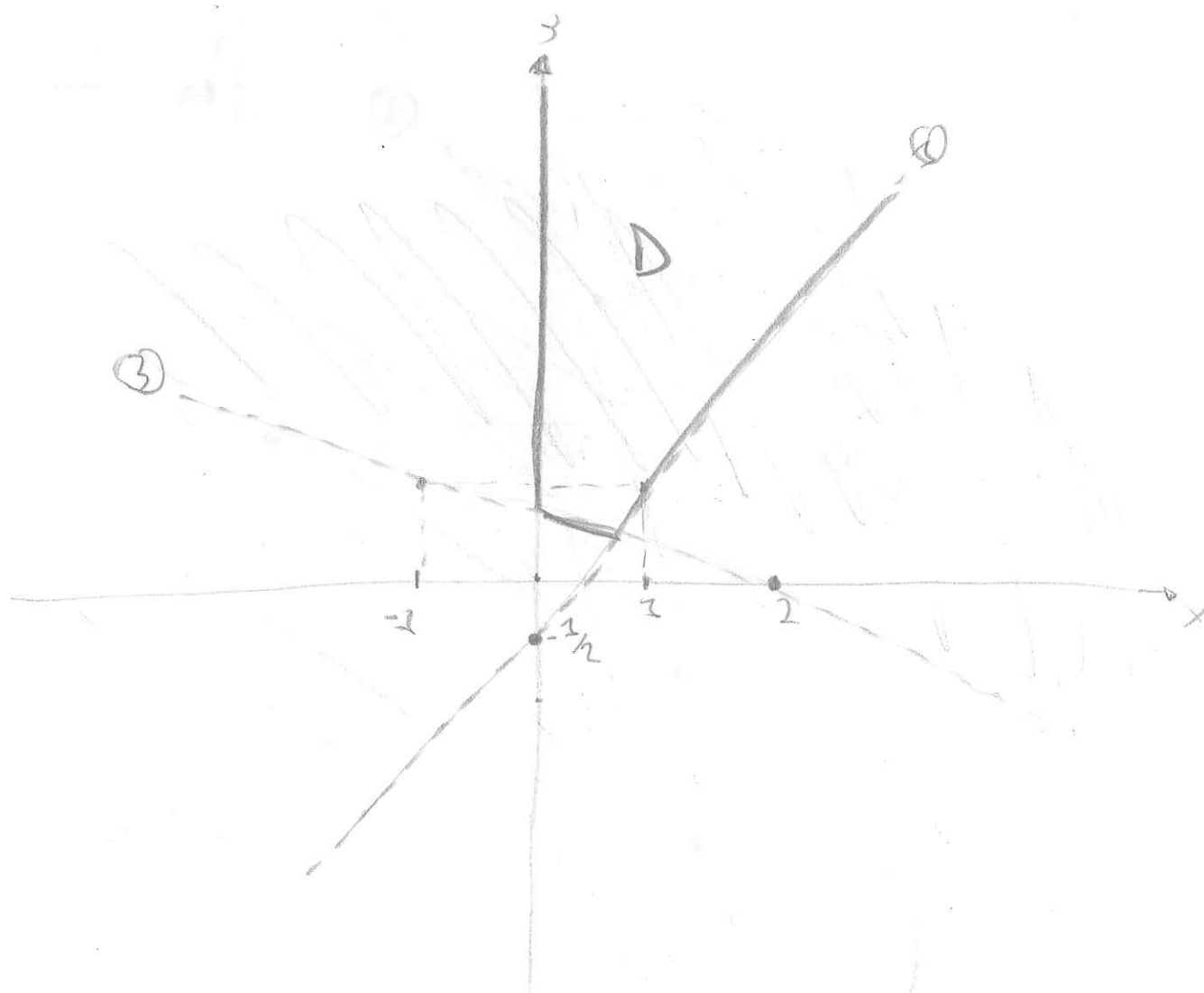
(Rue B) ② $x > 0$

(Rue C) ③ $x + 3y > 2 \Rightarrow y > \frac{2 - x}{3}$

x	y
2	0
-1	1

$$F(x, y) = x + 3y - 2$$

$$F(0, 2) = 0 + 6 - 2 = 4 > 0!!!$$

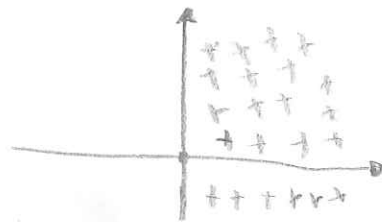


LA SOLUTION EST LA REGION $D = A \cap B \cap C$

① $x(x+3) > 0$

IN PRIMO LUOGO, INDIVIDUO I SEGNI DEI SINGOLI FATTORI:

① $x > 0$

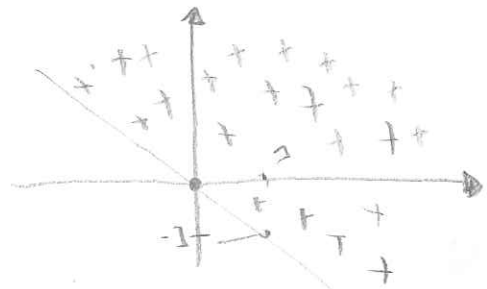


② $x+3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -3$

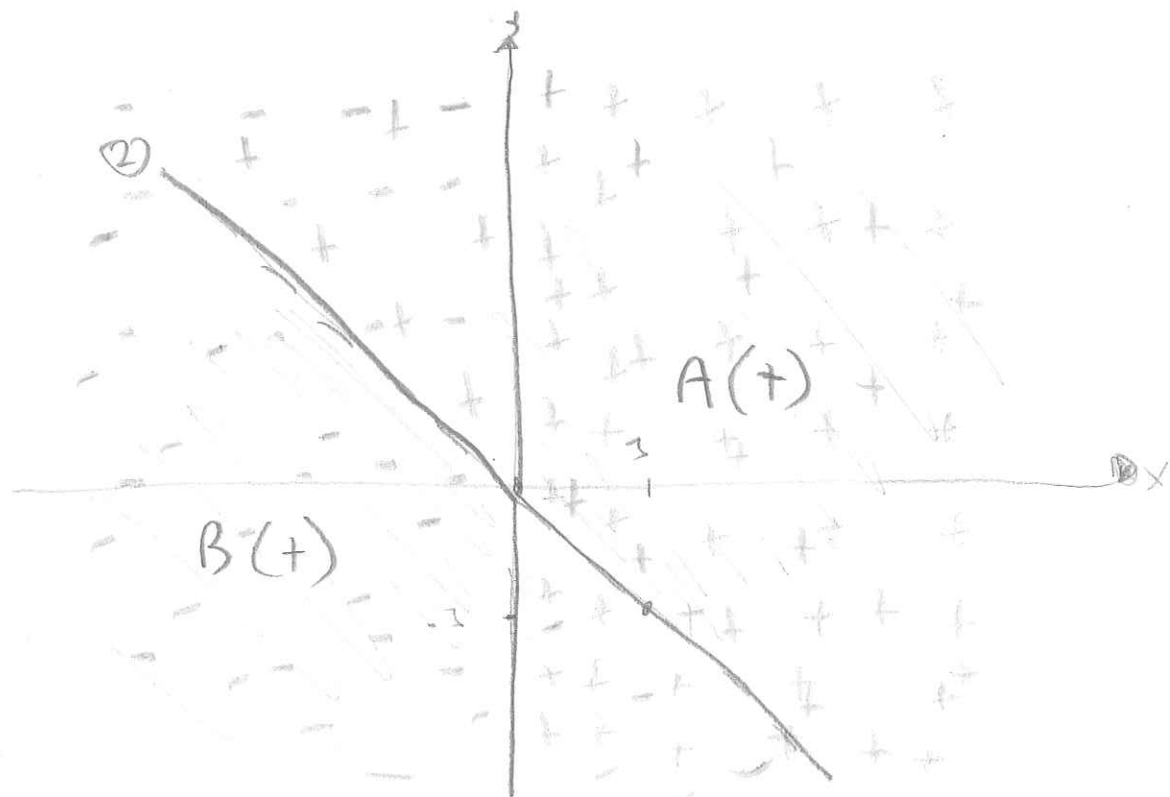
x	y
0	0
1	-1

$F(x,y) = x+3 > 0$

$F(0,1) = 0+1 > 0!!$



ORA UNISCO I DUE GRAFICI IN UNO SOLO ED INDIVIDUO LE REGIONI IN CUI IL PRODOTTO DEI SEGNI È POSITIVO (POICHÉ LA TRACCIA CHIEDERE > 0)



COME SI EVINCE DAL GRAFICO, LA REGIONE IN CUI LA DISUGUAGLIANZA È SODDISFATTA È $C = A \cup B$

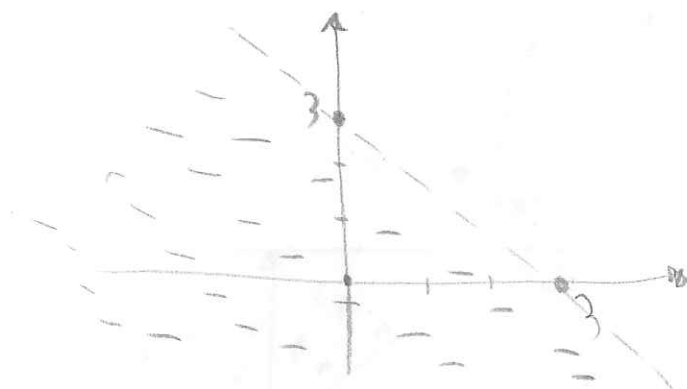
$$(2) \quad (x+y-3)(2x-y-2) < 0$$

$$(1) \quad x+y-3 < 0 \Rightarrow y < -x+3$$

x	y
0	+3
3	0

$$F(x,y) = x+y-3$$

$$F(0,0) = 0+0-3 < 0!!!$$

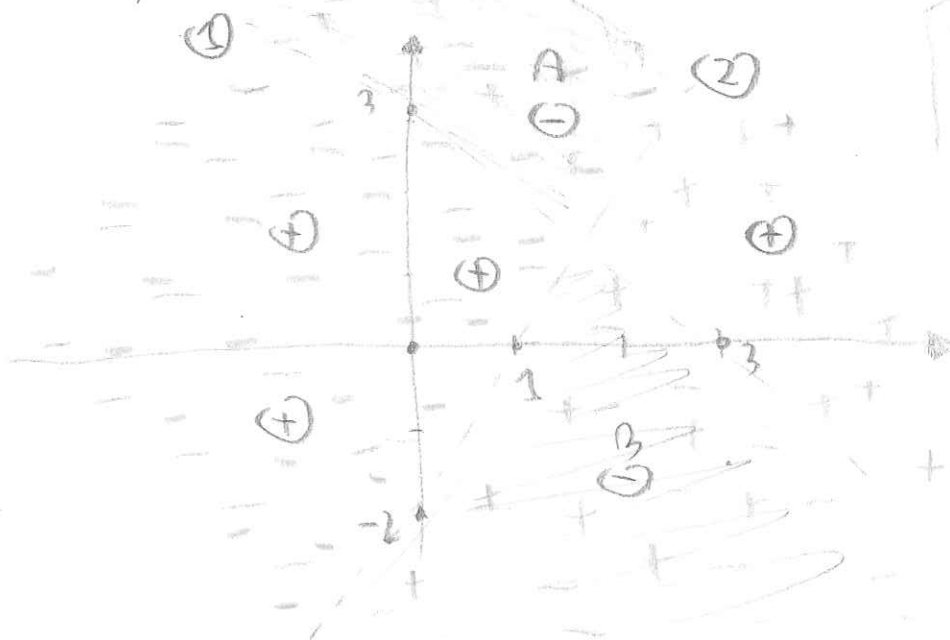
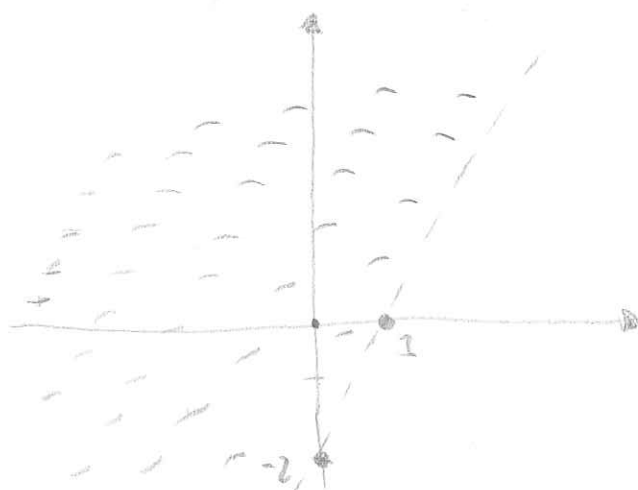


$$(2) \quad 2x-y-2 < 0 \Rightarrow y > 2x-2$$

x	y
0	-2
1	0

$$F(x,y) = 2x-y-2$$

$$F(0,0) = 0-0-2 < 0!!!$$



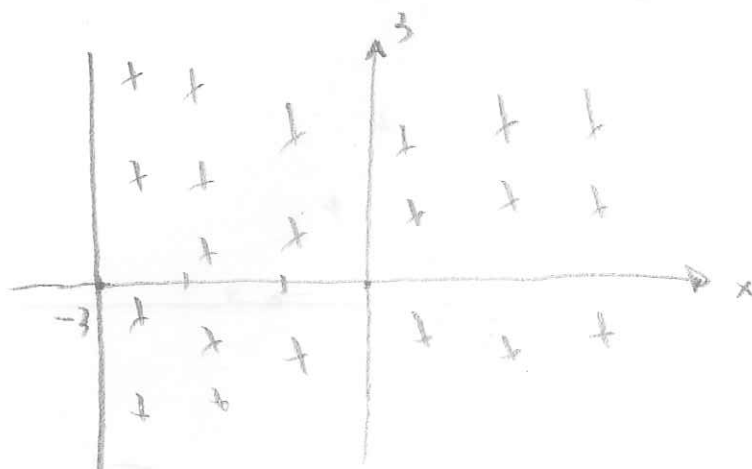
Solution

$$C = A \cup B$$

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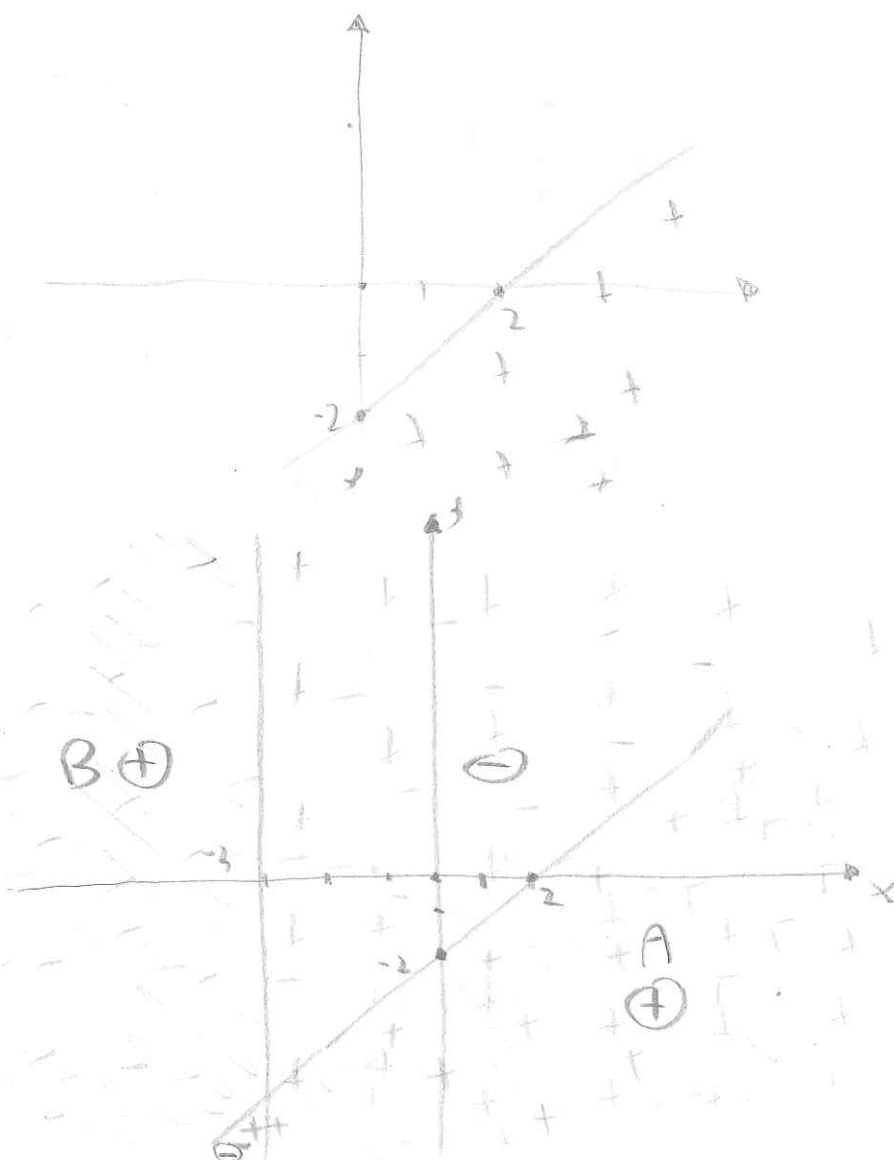
$$(3) (x+3)(x-3-2) \geq 0$$

$$① x+3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -3$$



$$② x-3-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 5$$

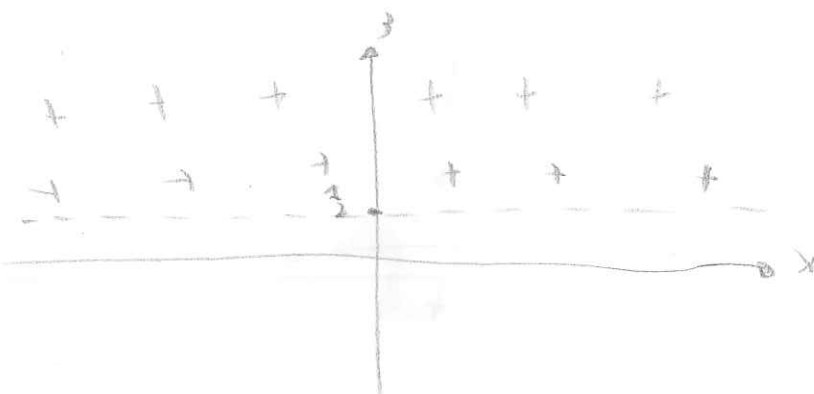
x	+
0	-2
2	0



SOLUTIONE
 $C = A \cup B$

$$(4) (2y-1)(2x+y-3) > 0$$

$$(1) 2y-1 > 0 \Rightarrow y > \frac{1}{2}$$

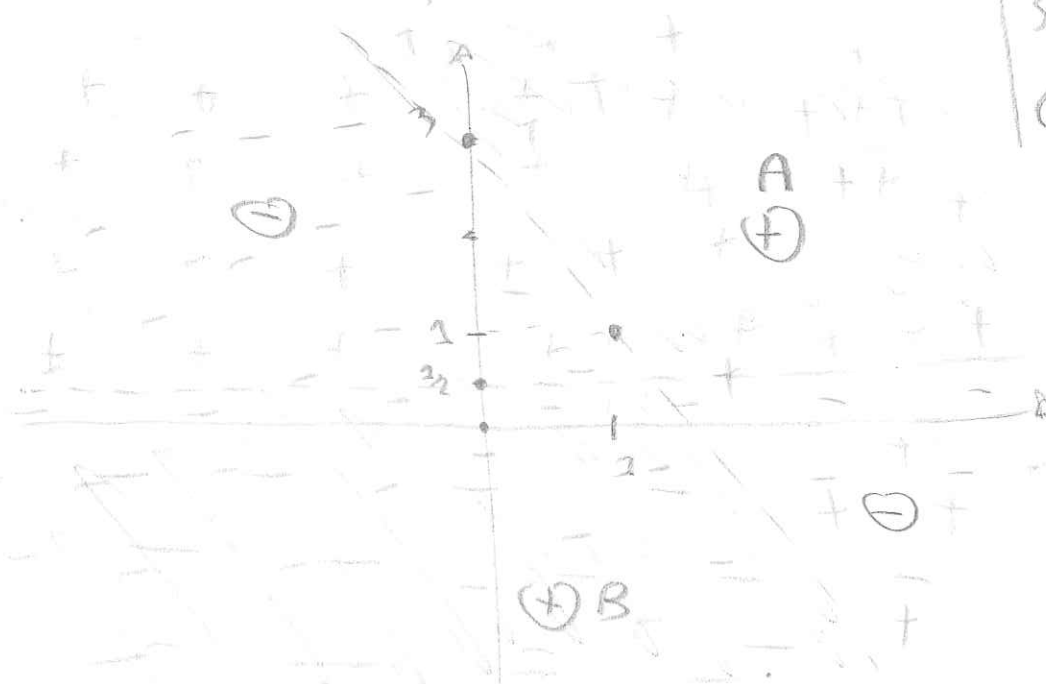


$$(2) 2x+y-3 > 0 \Rightarrow y > -2x+3$$

x	y
0	3
1	1

$$F(x,y) \leq 2x+y-3$$

$$F(0,0) = 0+0-3 < 0!!$$



Solution

$$C = A \cup B$$

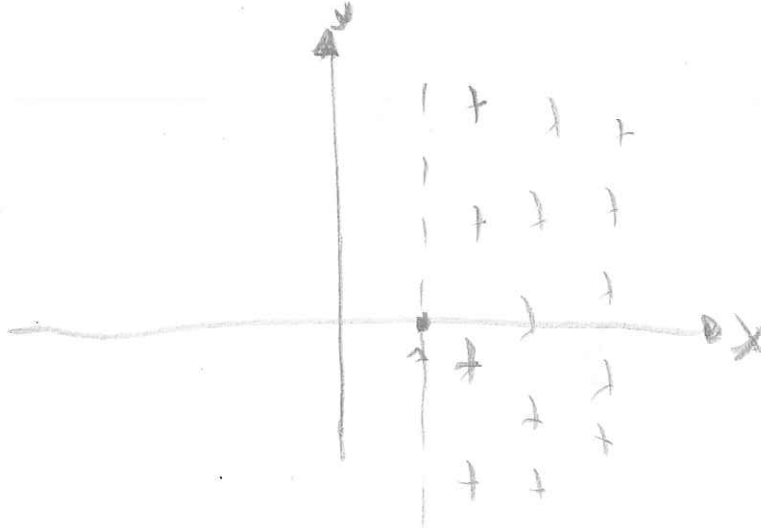
(8)

$$\frac{x-1}{y-3} > 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{RAZIONALE} \\ \text{FRATTA} \end{array} \right)$$

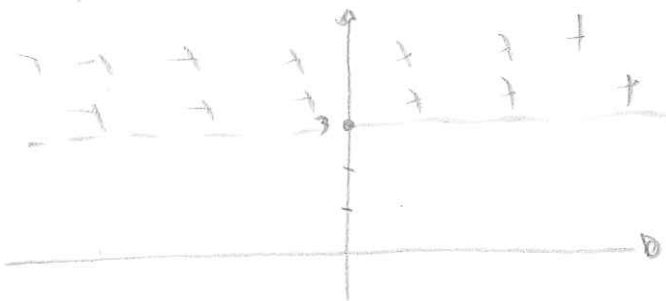
(9)

IN PRIMO LUOGO, STUDIO IL SEGNO DI NUMERATORE E DENOMINATORE:

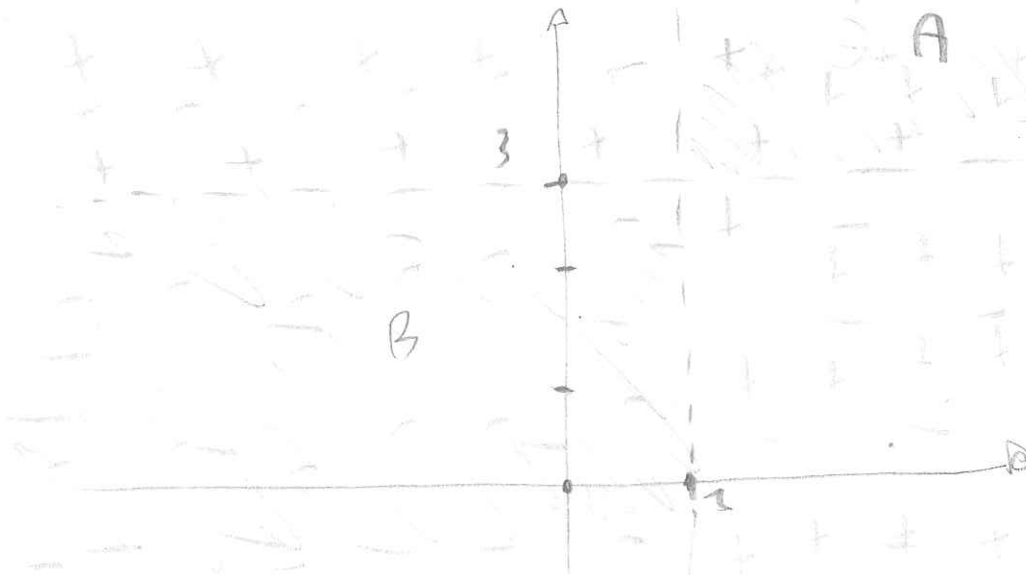
(1) $x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$



(2) $y-3 > 0 \Rightarrow y > 3$



TRACCIO I RISULTATI SU UN UNICO GRAFICO ED INDIVIDUO LE AREE
CUI SEGNI SONO CONCORDI (-, + o +, +)



DIFATTI

$$F(x,y) = \frac{x-1}{y-3} > 0$$

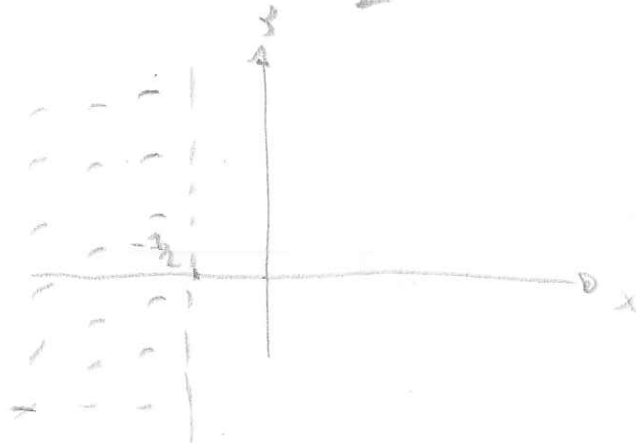
$$F(0,0) = \frac{0-1}{0-3} = +\frac{1}{3} > 0$$

$$F(2,0) = \frac{2-1}{0-3} = -\frac{1}{3} < 0$$

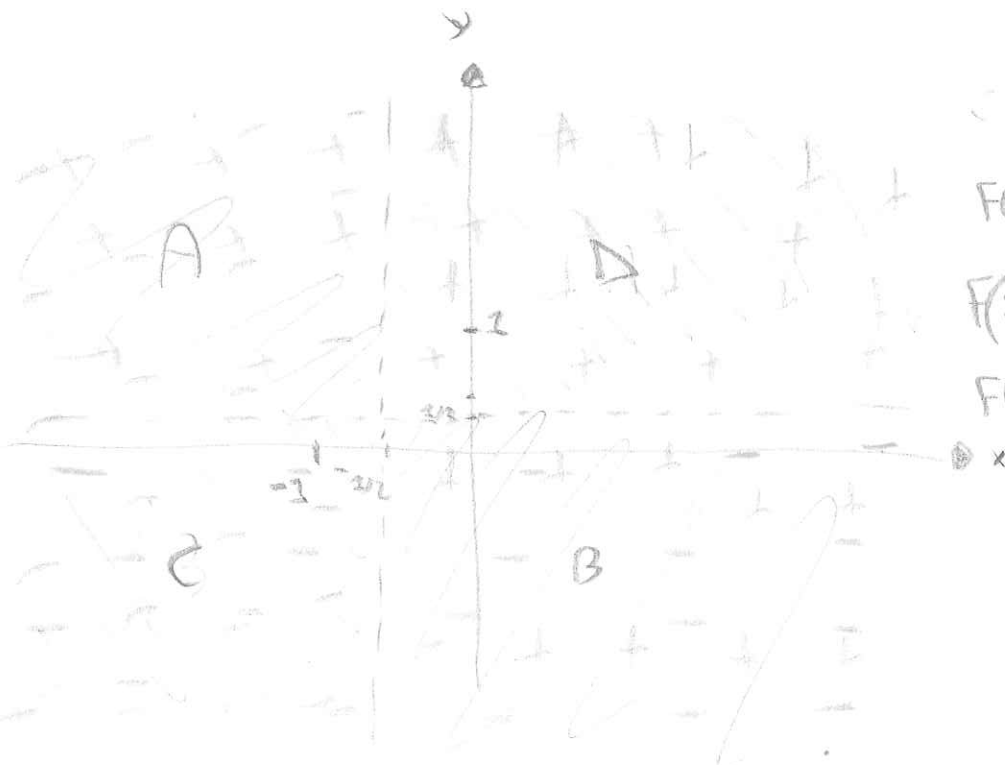
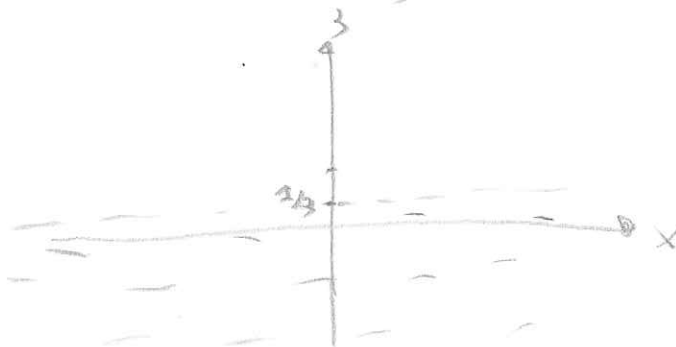
OK!!

9) $\frac{2x+1}{3y-1} < 0$

(A) $2x+1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -\frac{1}{2}$



(B) $3y-1 > 0 \Rightarrow y > \frac{1}{3}$



$$F(x, y) = \frac{2x+1}{3y-1}$$

$$F(0, 1) = \frac{0+1}{3-1} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (Rég. D)}$$

$$F(0, 0) = \frac{0+1}{0-1} = -1 \text{ (Rég. B)}$$

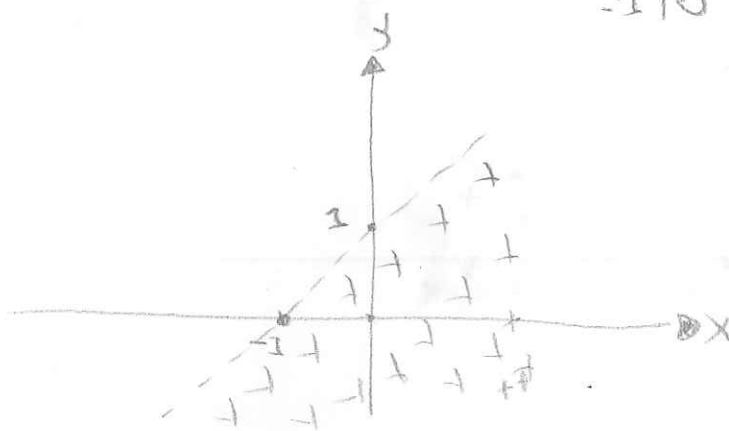
1 système linéaire sont la Région $C \cup D$ ou encore la disj. RICHIERE < 0, la solution est $C \cup D$

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(10) $\frac{x-y+1}{x+2y-1} < 0$

(M) $x-y+1 > 0 \Rightarrow y < 1+x$

x	y
0	1
-1	0

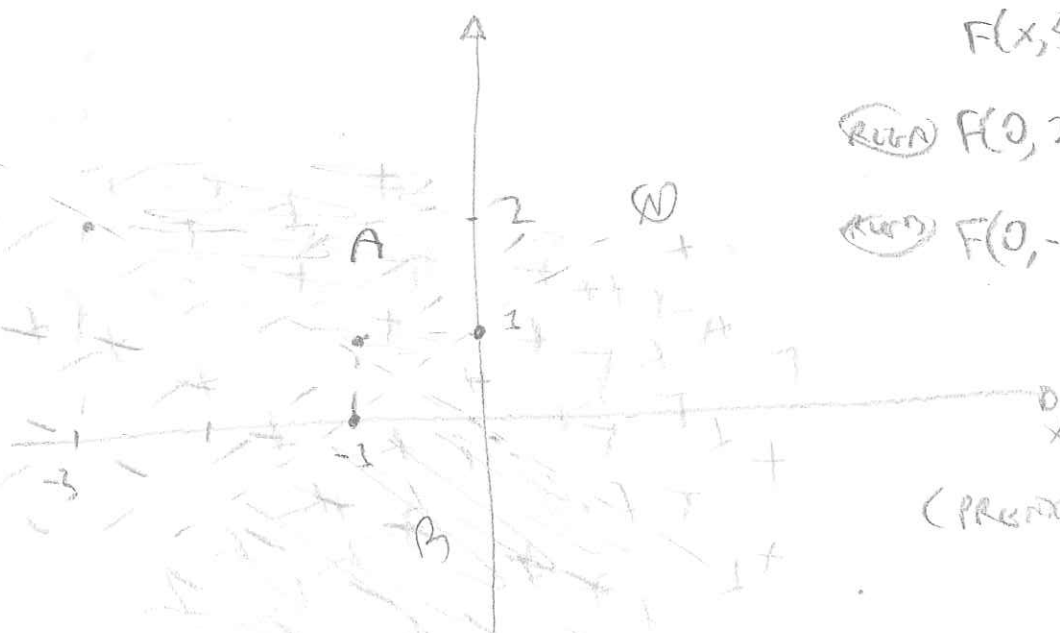


(D) $x+2y-1 > 0 \Rightarrow y > \frac{-x+1}{2}$

x	y
-1	1
-3	2



(11)



$F(x,y) = \frac{x-y+1}{x+2y-1} < 0$

(RUBA) $F(0,2) = \frac{0-2+1}{0+4-1} = \frac{-1}{3} < 0!!$

(RUBA) $F(0,-2) = \frac{0+2+1}{0-4-1} = \frac{3}{-5} < 0!!$

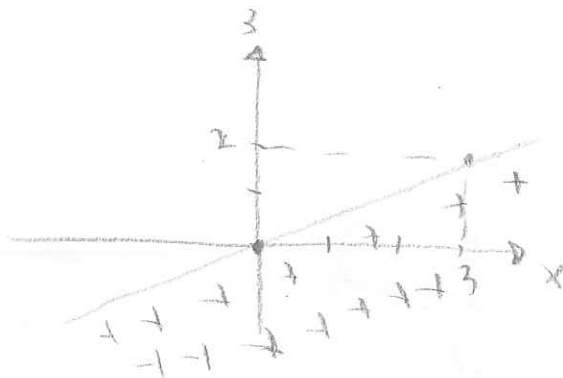
(PREMO I DISCORDI)

11

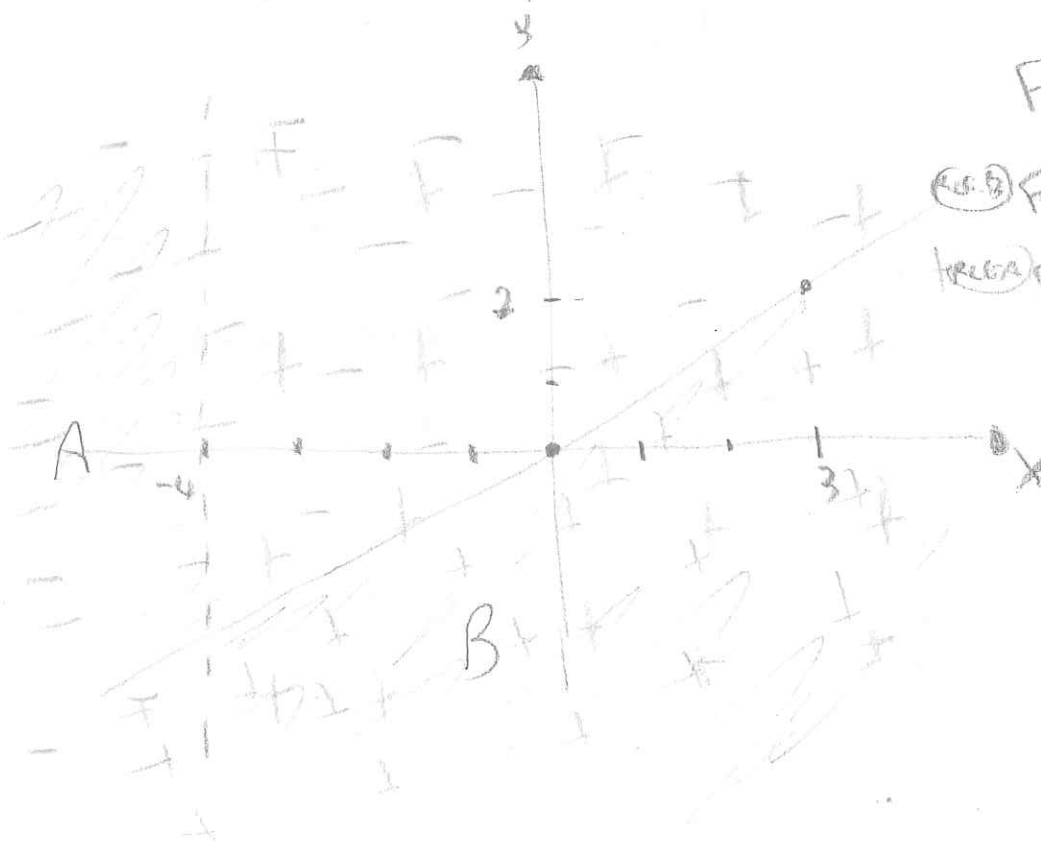
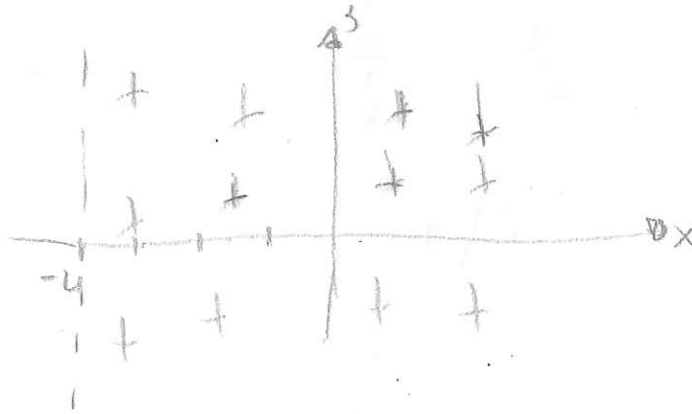
$$\frac{2x-3y}{x+4} \geq 0$$

(N!) $2x-3y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \leq \frac{2x}{3}$

$$\frac{x}{y} \left| \frac{3}{0} \right| \frac{0}{2}$$



(D!) $x+4 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -4$



$$F(x,y) = \frac{2x-3y}{x+4}$$

(A.S. 5) $F(3,0) = \frac{3-0}{0+4} \geq 0 !!!$

(KREKA) $F(-5,0) = \frac{-10-0}{-5+4} = \frac{-10}{-1} > 0 !!!$

SOLUTIONS

$$C = A \cup B$$

(18)

$$\frac{xy - y + 3x - 3}{xy - x^2 + 4x} < 0 \Rightarrow$$

(12)

$$(N) \quad xy - y + 3x - 3 > 0$$

(EQUAZIONE IPERBOLE NON CENTRATA
NELLI ASSI COORDINATE!)

$$xy - y + 3x - 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

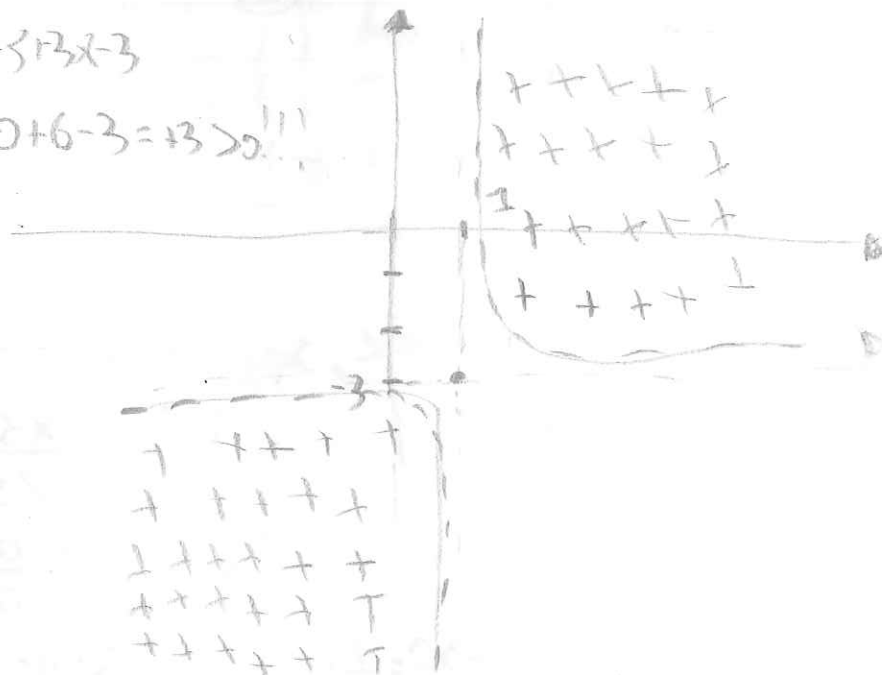
$$\Rightarrow y(x-1) + 3x - 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq \frac{-3x+3}{x-1}$$

$$y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \quad O\left(-\frac{b}{c}, +\frac{a}{c}\right)$$

$$O\left(+\frac{1}{1}, +\frac{3}{1}\right) = (1, -3)$$

$$F(x, y) = xy - y + 3x - 3$$

$$F(2, 0) = 0 - 0 + 6 - 3 = 3 > 0!!!$$



$$(D) \quad xy - x^2 + 4x > 0 \Rightarrow x(y - x + 4) > 0$$

$$(1) \quad x > 0$$

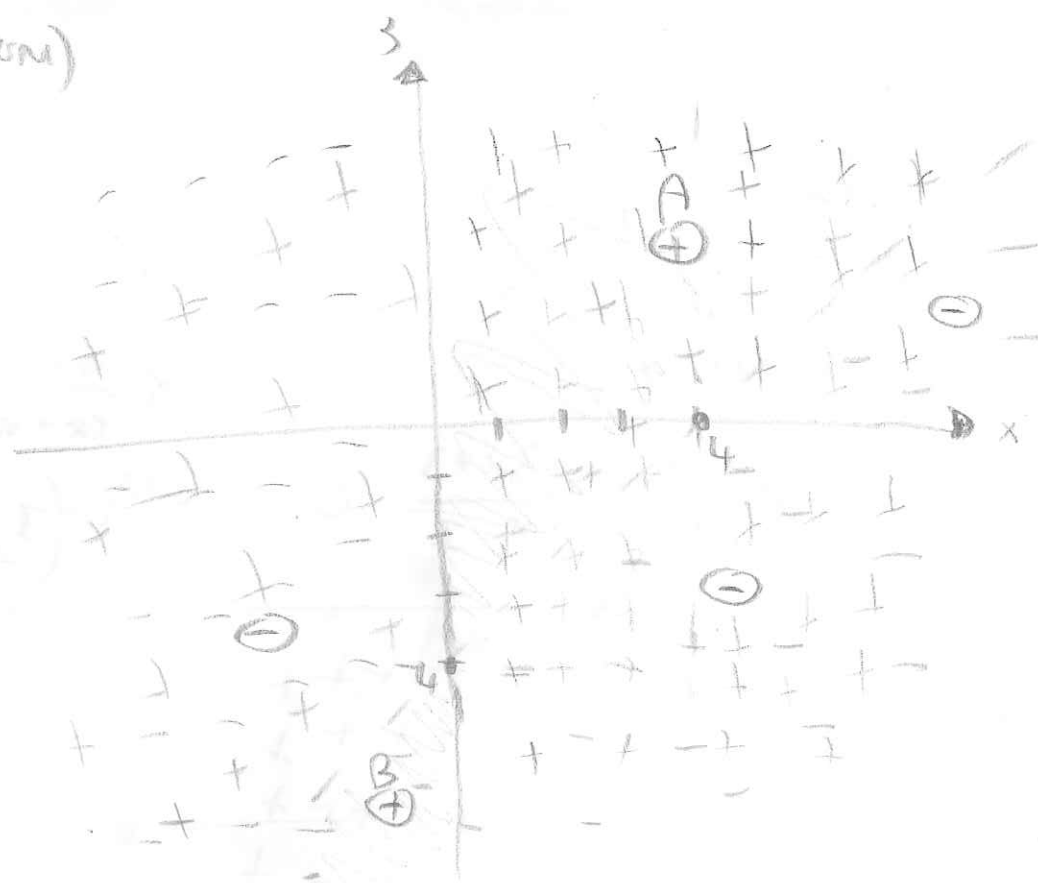


$$(2) \quad y - x + 4 > 0 \Rightarrow y > x - 4$$

x \ y	4
9	-4
4	0
3	-3



(PROVA SCRITTA)



UNICO DENOMINATORE E NUMERATORE, SEMPLIFICANDO I DUE
PURCHÉ LA FRACCA (VALORE) < 0

$$F(x, y) = \frac{xy - 5 + 3x - 3}{x^3 - x^2 + 4x}$$

REG. D) $F\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = \frac{0 - 0 + \frac{3}{2} - 3}{0 - \frac{1}{4} + 2} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{7}{4}} = -\frac{6}{7} < 0$

REG. A) OK $F(5, 0) = \frac{0 - 0 + 15 - 3}{0 - 25 + 20} = \frac{12}{-5} < 0$

REG. C) $F(-1, -4) = \frac{-1 + 4 + 4 + 3(-1) - 3}{-1(-4) - 1 - 4} = \frac{14 + 4 - 3 - 3}{-1} = \frac{2}{-1} < 0$

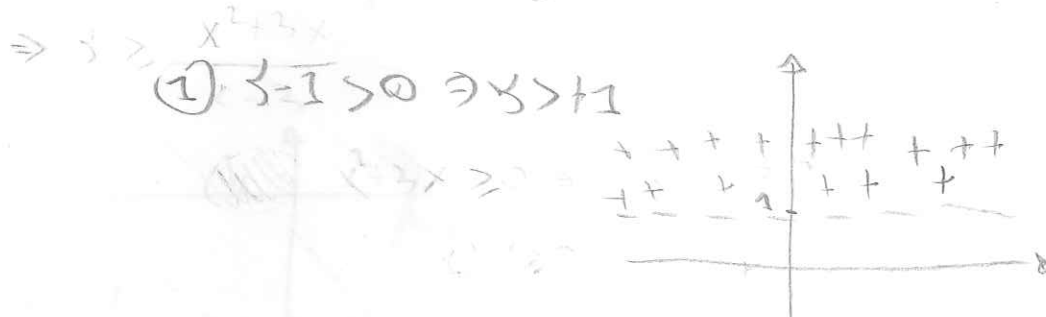
REG. B) OK $F\left(\frac{1}{2}, -4\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-4) + 4 + 3\frac{1}{2} - 3}{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) - \frac{1}{4} + 2} = \frac{-2 + 4 + \frac{3}{2} - 3}{-\frac{1}{4} + 2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{7}{4}} = -\frac{2}{7} < 0$



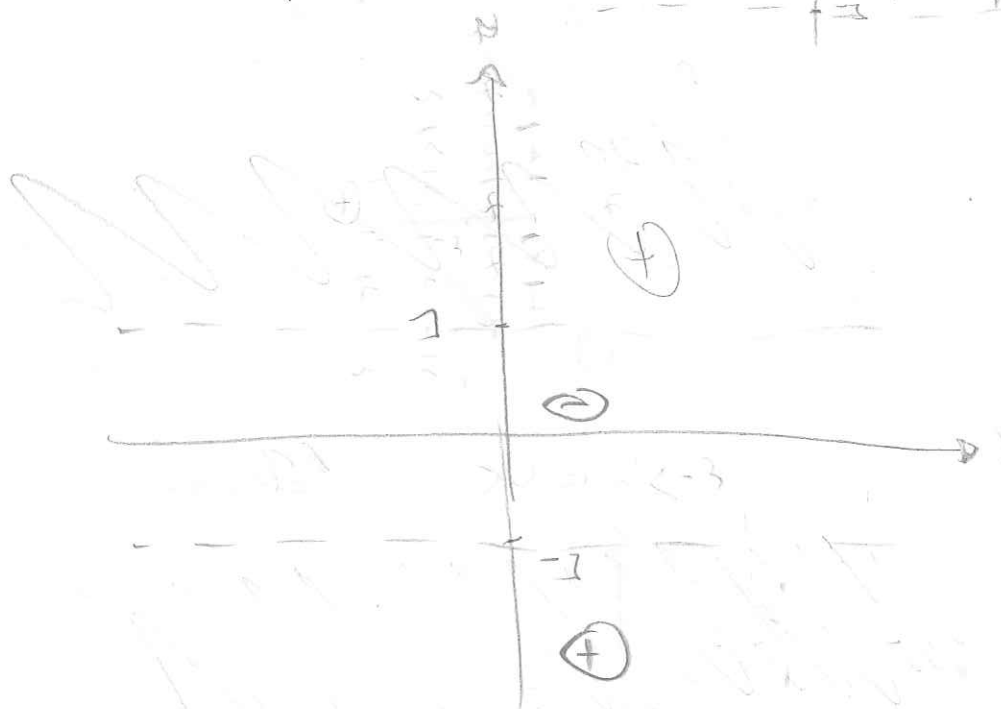
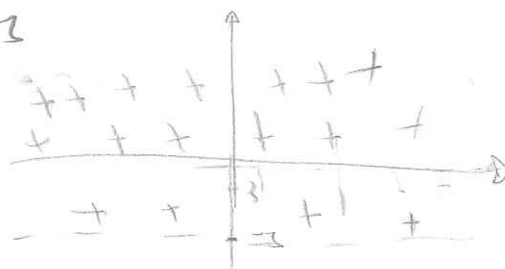
13

(17) $\frac{x^2 - x + 3x - 3}{y^2 - 1} \geq 0 \quad x(x+3) + 3(-x-3)!!!$

(18) $y^2 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow (y-1)(y+1) > 0$



(2) $y + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow y > -1$



$F(x, y) = y^2 - 1$

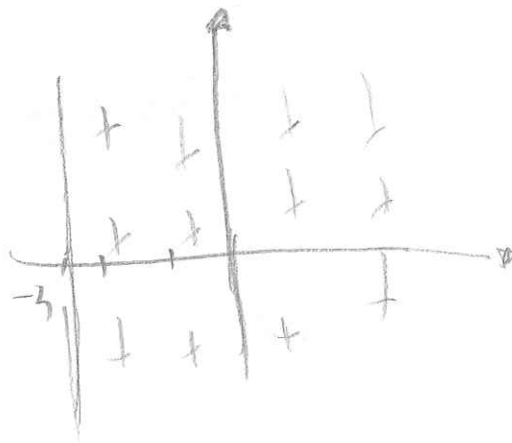
$F(3, 0) = 0 - 1 < 0$

$F(0, 2) = 4 - 1 > 0$

$F(0, -2) = 4 - 1 > 0$

(19) $x^2 - x + 3x - 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x(x+3) - 3(x+3) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x+3)(x-3) \geq 0$

$$① x+3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -3$$

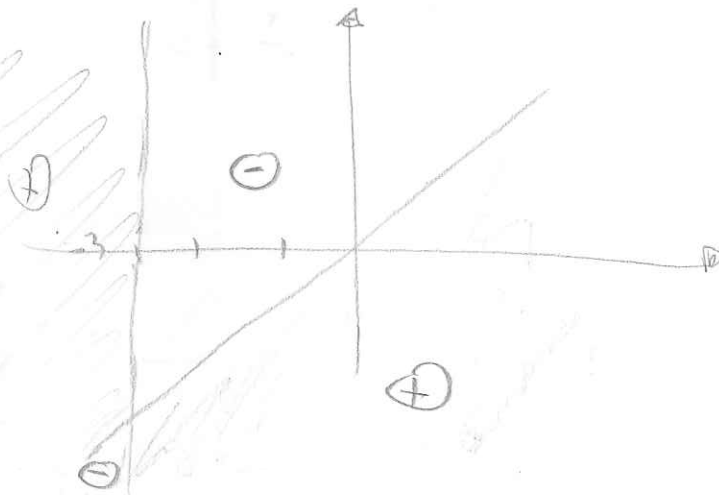
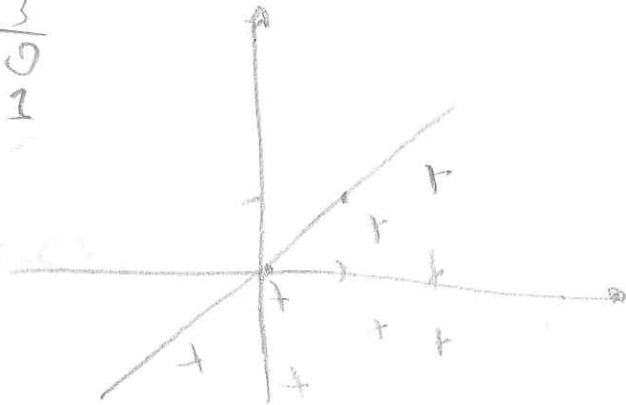


$$② x-3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3 \leq x$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$F(x, 3) = x - 3$$

$$F(3, 3) = 0 + 1 > 0$$



$$F(x, 3) = \frac{x^2 - x + 3x - 3}{3^2 - 1}$$

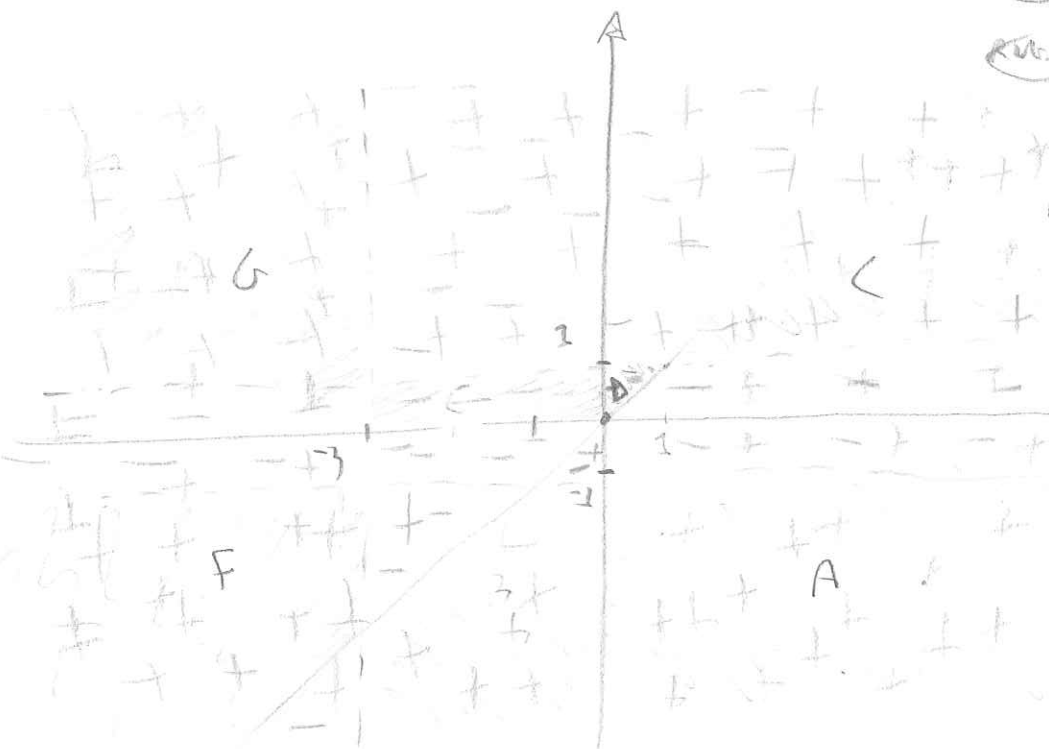
$$\text{Ruta A } F(0, -2) = \frac{0 + 0 + 0 + 6}{4 - 1} > 0$$

$$\text{Ruta C } F(3, 2) = \frac{9 - (3 \cdot 2) + 9 - 6}{4 - 1} = \frac{9 - 6 + 9 - 6}{3} > 0$$

$$\text{Ruta D } F\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{3}{2} - 1} > 0$$

$$\text{Ruta F } F(-4, 2) = \frac{16 - 8 - 12 + 6}{4 - 1} = \frac{22 - 20}{3} > 0$$

$$\text{Ruta G } F(-4, 2) = \frac{16 + 8 - 22 + 6}{4 - 1} = \frac{24 - 18}{3} > 0$$



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(14)

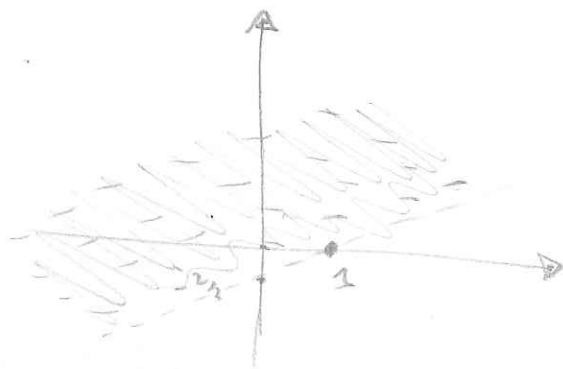
(19) $|2x-3y| < 2$

SUDDIVISO IN 2 EQUAZIONI IN 2E COMPONENTI E LE ANALIZZO
SINGOLARMENTE, INTERSECONDO I RISULTATI ALLA FINE

$2x-3y < 2 \wedge 2x-3y > -2$

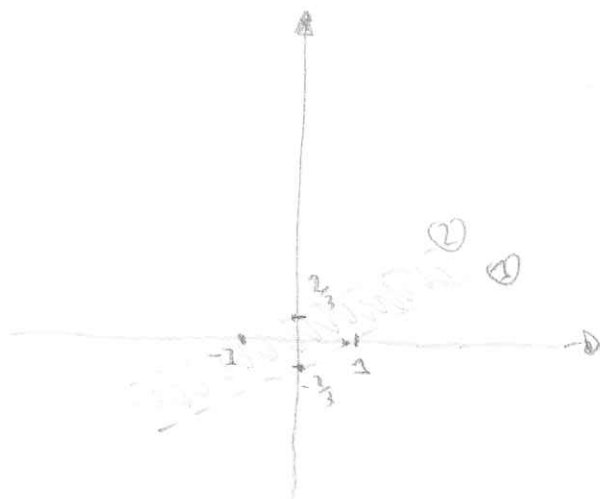
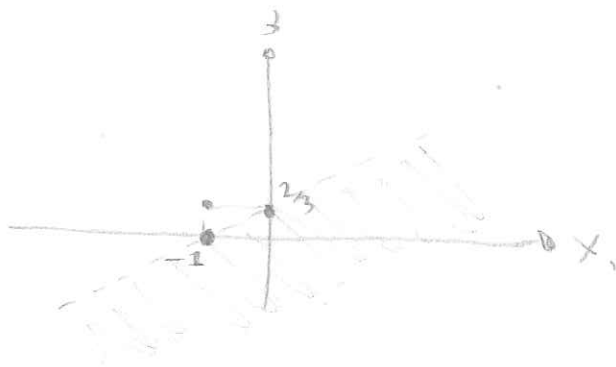
① $2x-3y < 2 \Rightarrow 2x-3y-2 < 0 \Rightarrow y > \frac{2x-2}{3}$

X	Y
1	0
0	$-\frac{2}{3}$ (-3.6)



② $2x-3y > -2 \Rightarrow 2x-3y+2 > 0 \Rightarrow y < \frac{2x+2}{3}$

X	Y
-1	0
0	$\frac{2}{3}$



$F(x,y) = |2x-3y| < 2$

$F(0,0) = 0 < 2 !!$

$F(1, \frac{2}{3}) = |2-3 \cdot \frac{2}{3}| = 0 < 2$

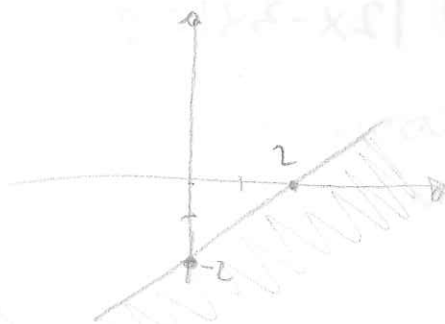
$F(-1, -\frac{2}{3}) = |-2+0| = 0 < 2$

20) $|x-3| \geq 2$

$x-3 \geq 2 \vee x-3 \leq -2$

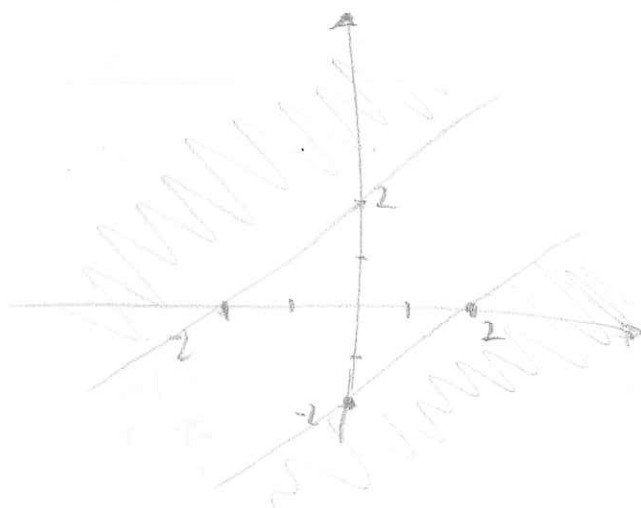
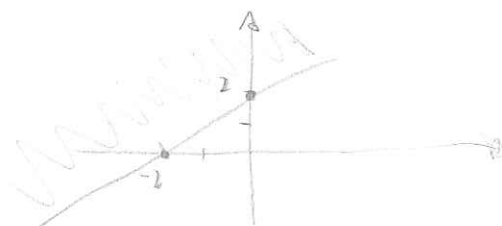
① $x-3 \geq 2 \Rightarrow y \leq -2+x$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x & y \\ 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$$



② $x-3 \leq -2 \Rightarrow y \geq -2+x$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x & y \\ 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{array}$$



$F(x, y) = |x-3|$

$F(0, 3) = |0-3| = 3 \geq 2!$

$F(0, -3) = |0+3| = 3 \geq 2!$

21) $|x+1| < 3$

Substituiamo due casi:

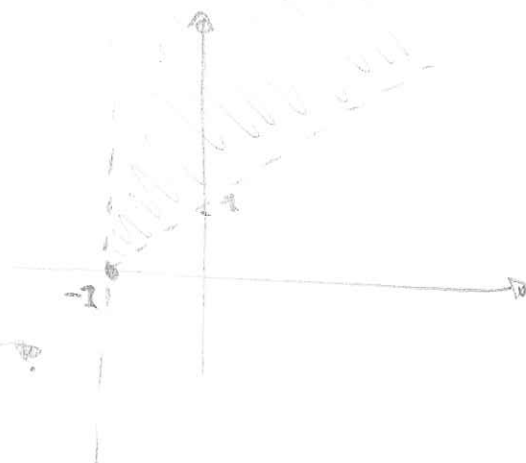
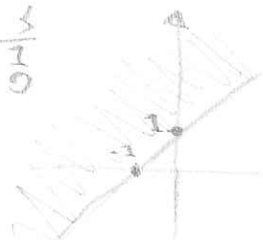
$$\begin{cases} x+1 \geq 0 \\ x+1 < 3 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x+1 < 0 \\ -x-1 < 3 \end{cases}$$

1.1) $x+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x > -1$



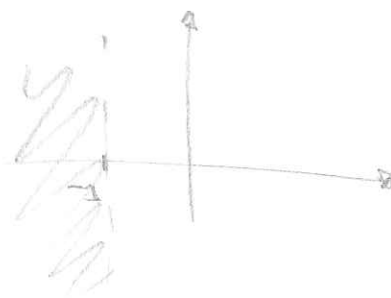
1.2) $x+1 < 3 \Rightarrow y > x+1$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x & y \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{array}$$



19)

Q.3) $x+1 < 0 \Rightarrow x < -1$

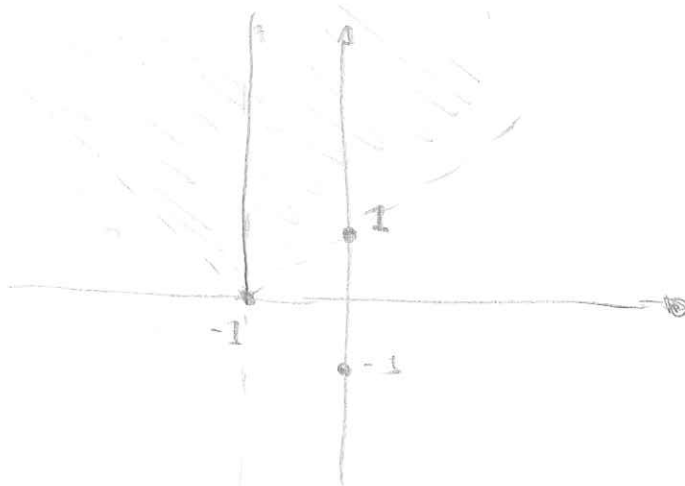
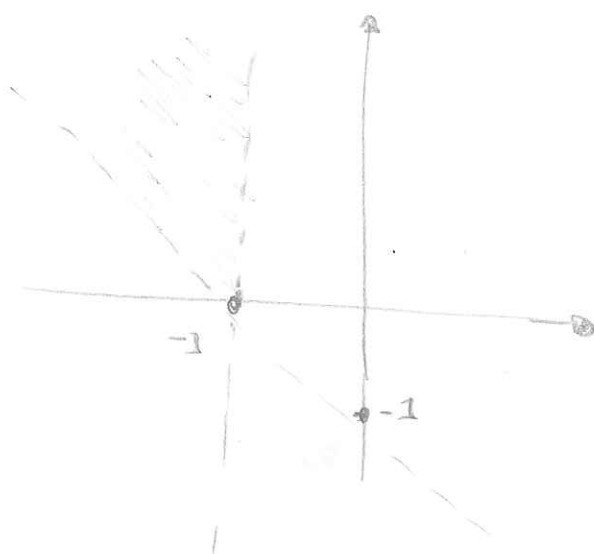


Q.2) $-x-1 < 3 \Rightarrow x > -x-1$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{array}$$



Solution



Q.2) $|x+2| < 5-1$

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

Q.1) $x+2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -2$

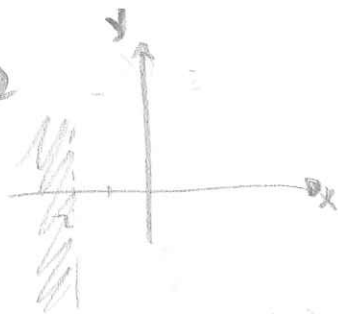


Q.2) $x+2 < 5-1 \Rightarrow 5 > x+3$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x & 5 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

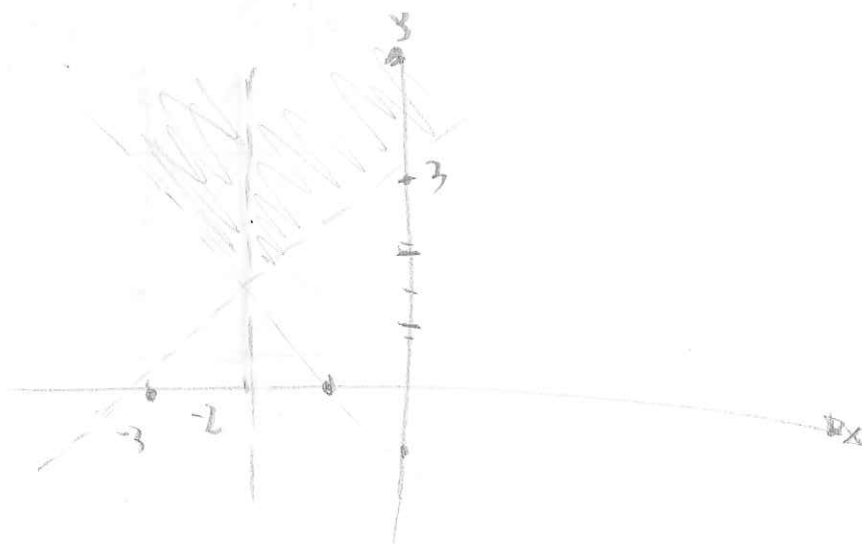
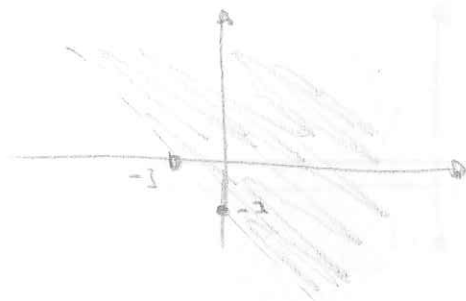


$$1.1) x+2 < 0 \Rightarrow x < -2$$



$$1.2) -x-2 < x-1 \Rightarrow x > -x-1$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x & s \\ \hline 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{array}$$



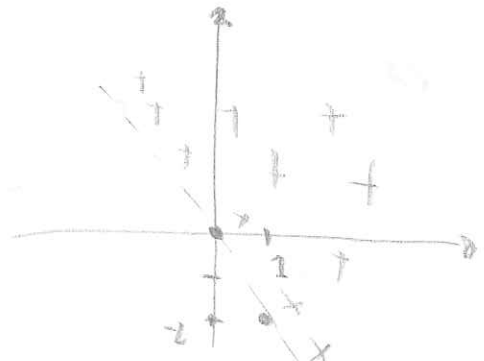
$$(2) \quad y^2 - 4x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow (y+2x)(y-2x) > 0$$

Prodotto!!

Analizzo le due di Faccino
il prodotto dei segni prendendo
le zone positive!! (>0)

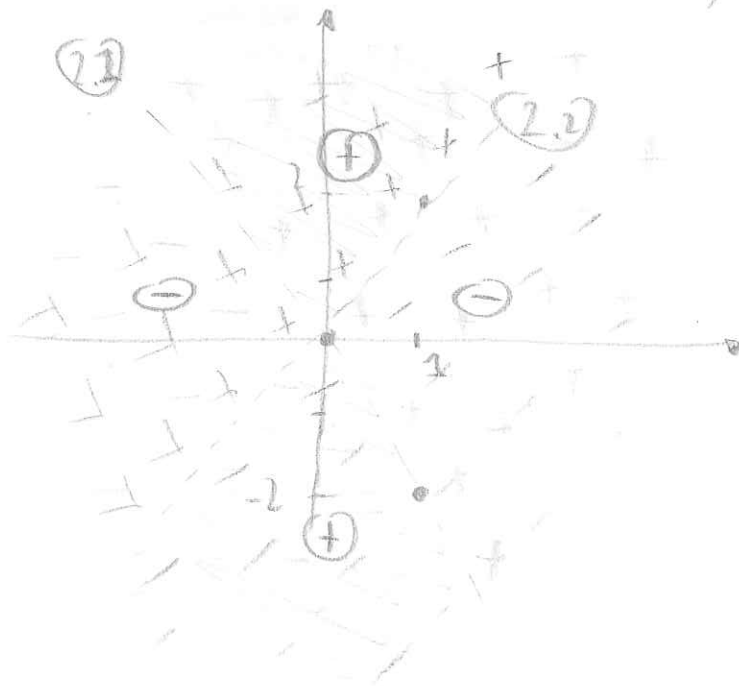
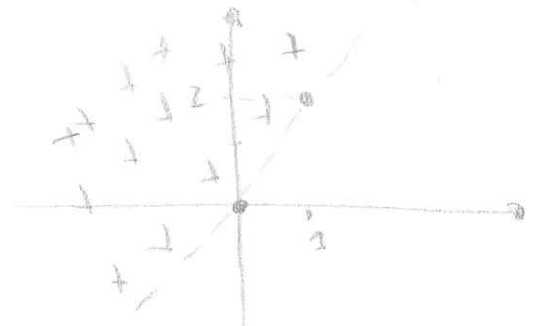
$$(2.1) \quad y+2x > 0 \Rightarrow y > -2x$$

X	Y
0	0
1	-2



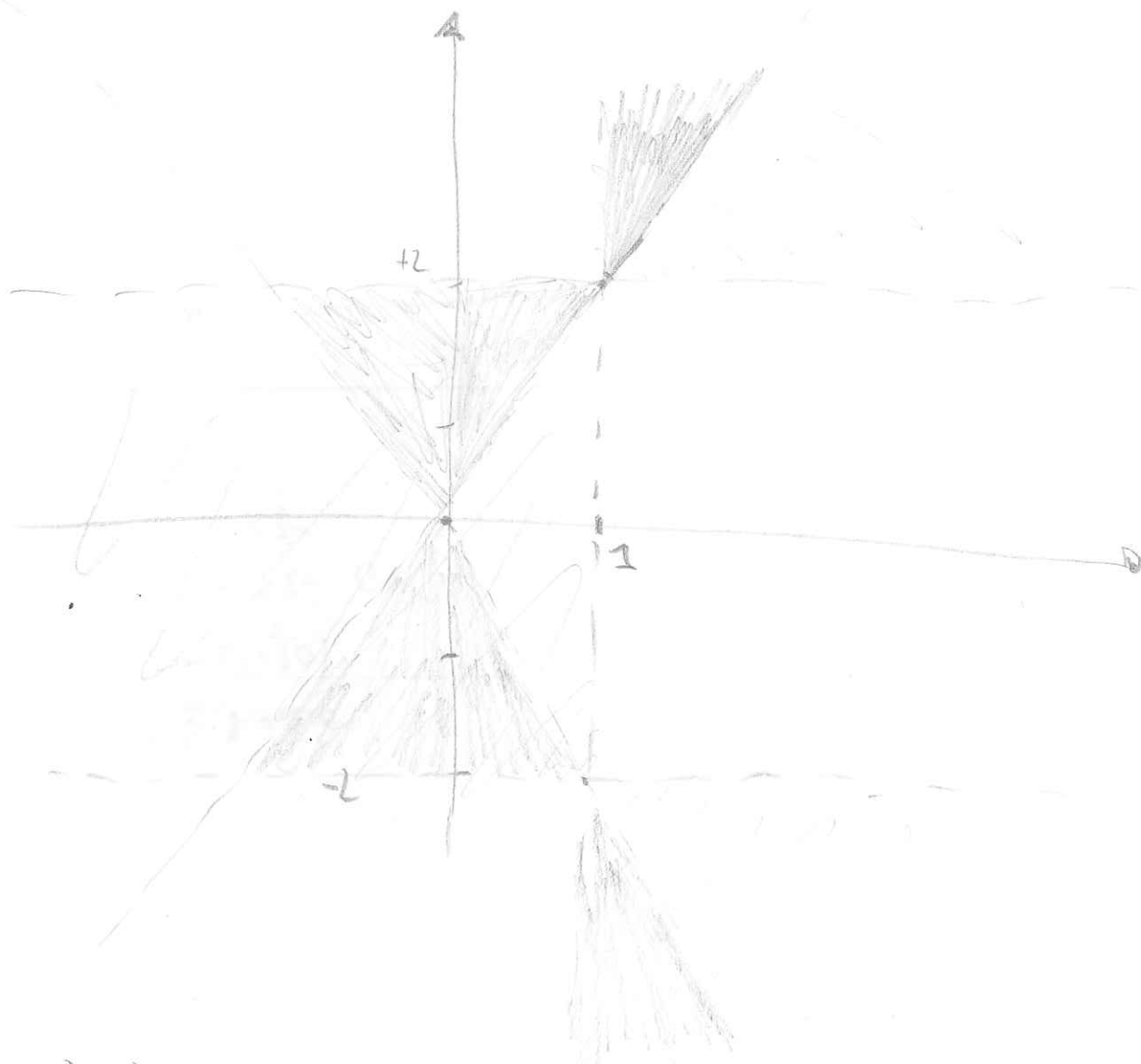
$$(2.2) \quad y-2x > 0 \Rightarrow y > 2x$$

X	Y
0	0
1	2



17

UNSCOLLO BOLLARON DA SISUTTA

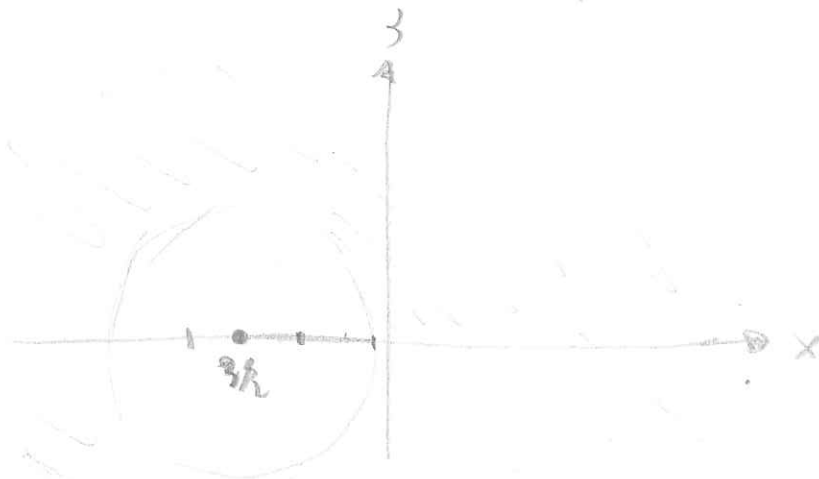


① $x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 1 > 0$ (CIRCONFERENZA $x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$ con $a=3, b=0, c=-1$)

$C(-\frac{3}{2}, 0)$

$-2x_0 = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow x_0 = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow (-\frac{3}{4})^2 + (0)^2 - r^2 = -1 \Rightarrow$
 $-2y_0 = 0 \Rightarrow y_0 = 0$

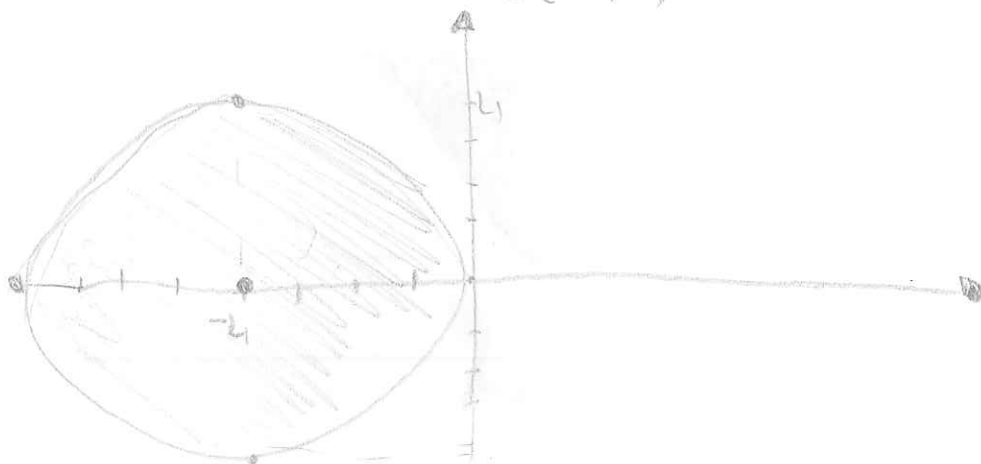
$\Rightarrow \frac{9}{16} + 1 = r^2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}} = r = \frac{5}{4} (1.8)$



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

$$\begin{aligned} -2x_0 &= -4 & (-4)^2 + (0)^2 + r^2 &= 0 \Rightarrow \\ -2x_0 &= 0 & \Rightarrow 16 + r^2 &= 0 \Rightarrow r^2 = -16 \end{aligned}$$

$$(-4, 0)$$



$$(3) \quad 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 4x + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{2} \geq 0$$

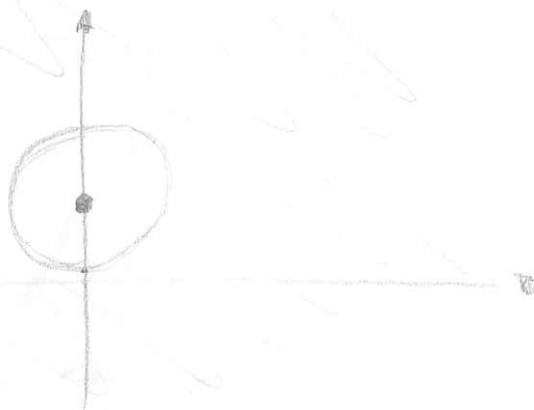
$$-2x_0 = 0$$

$$-2x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = 0$$

$$(0, 1)$$

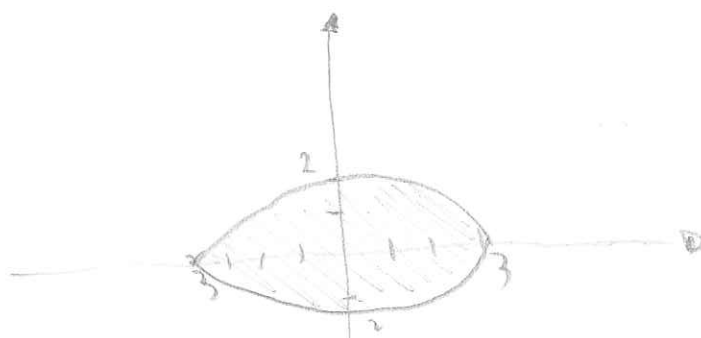
$$(0)^2 + (1)^2 + r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 \Rightarrow r^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$(4) \quad 4x^2 + 9y^2 - 36 < 0 \quad \text{Divido per 36} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} < 1 \quad \boxed{\text{ELLIPSO!}}$$

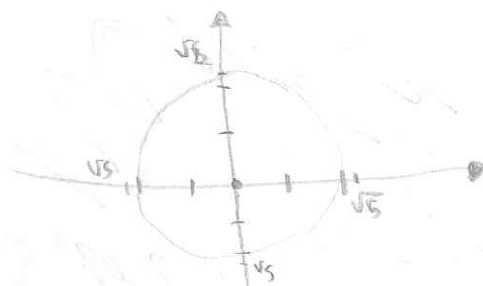
$$a=3, b=2$$



$$8) \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \geq 5 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 11 - 2x - 2y \end{cases}$$

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$$1) x^2 + y^2 \geq 5 \quad r = \sqrt{5}$$



$$2) x^2 + y^2 \leq 11 - 2x - 2y \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y - 11 \leq 0$$

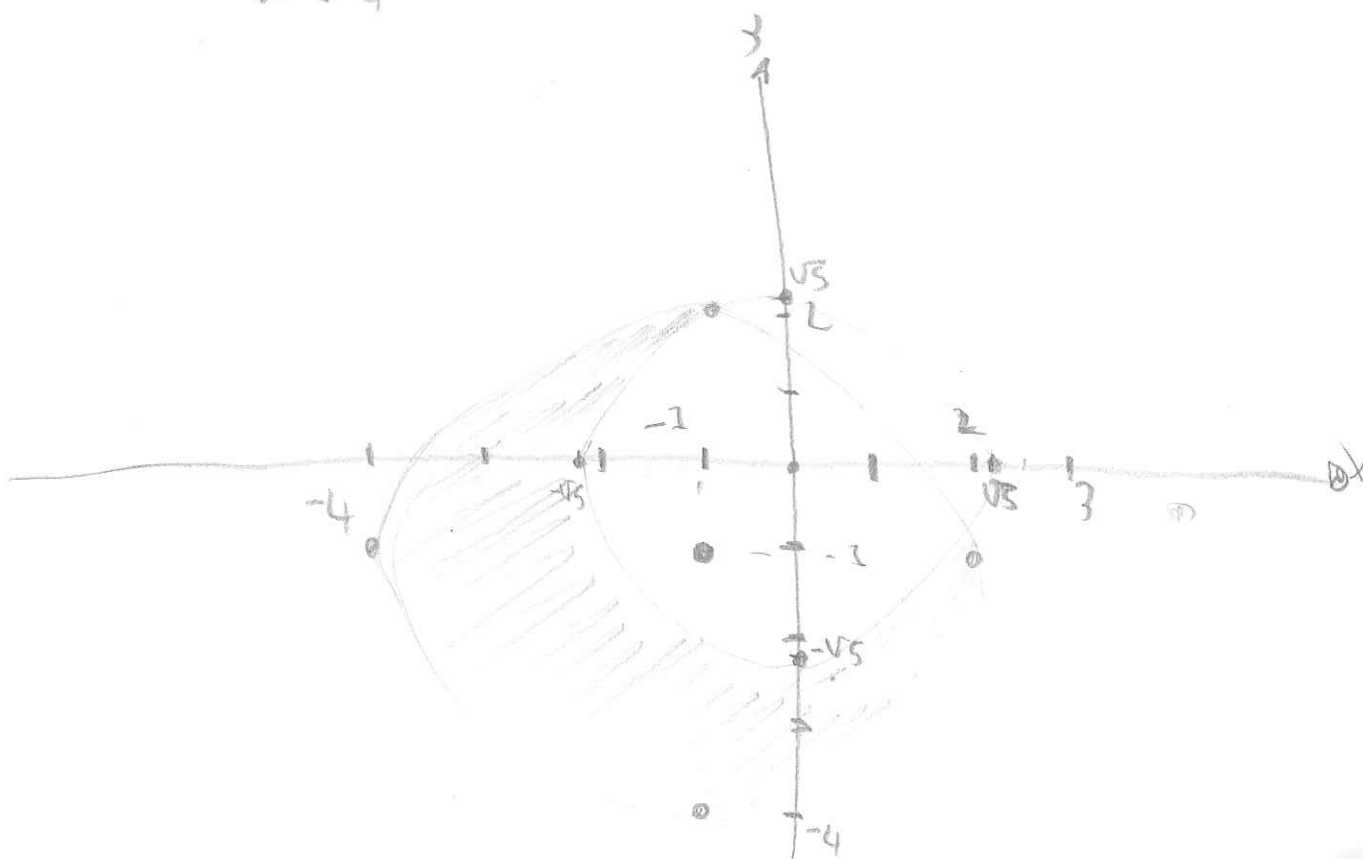
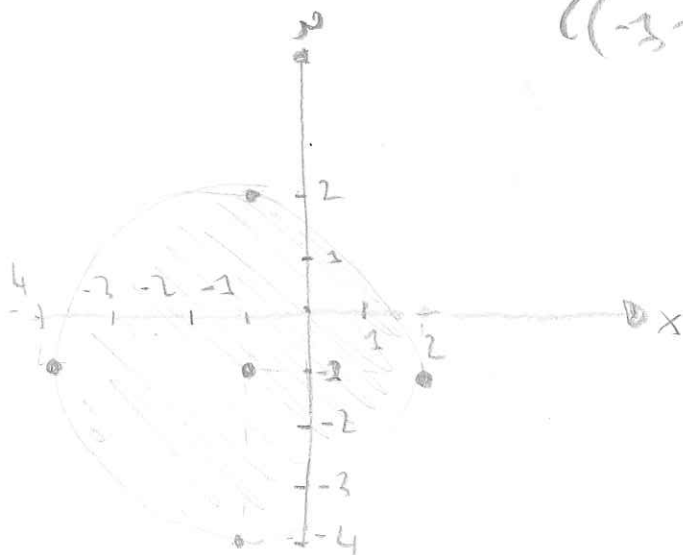
$$-2x_0 = 2 \Rightarrow x_0 = -1$$

$$-2y_0 = 2 \Rightarrow y_0 = -1$$

$$((-1, -1) \quad (-1)^2 + (-1)^2 - r^2 = -2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 1 - r^2 = -2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -r^2 = -4 \Rightarrow r^2 = 4 \Rightarrow r = 2$$



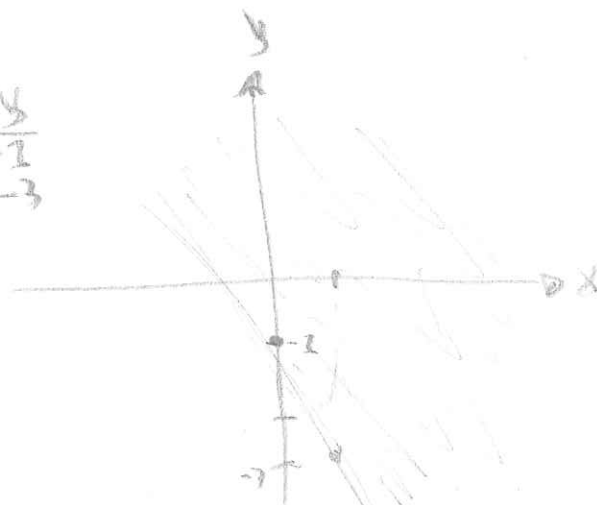
(2)

$$\sqrt{2x+3+1} \geq 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+3+1 \geq 0 \\ 2x+3+1 \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

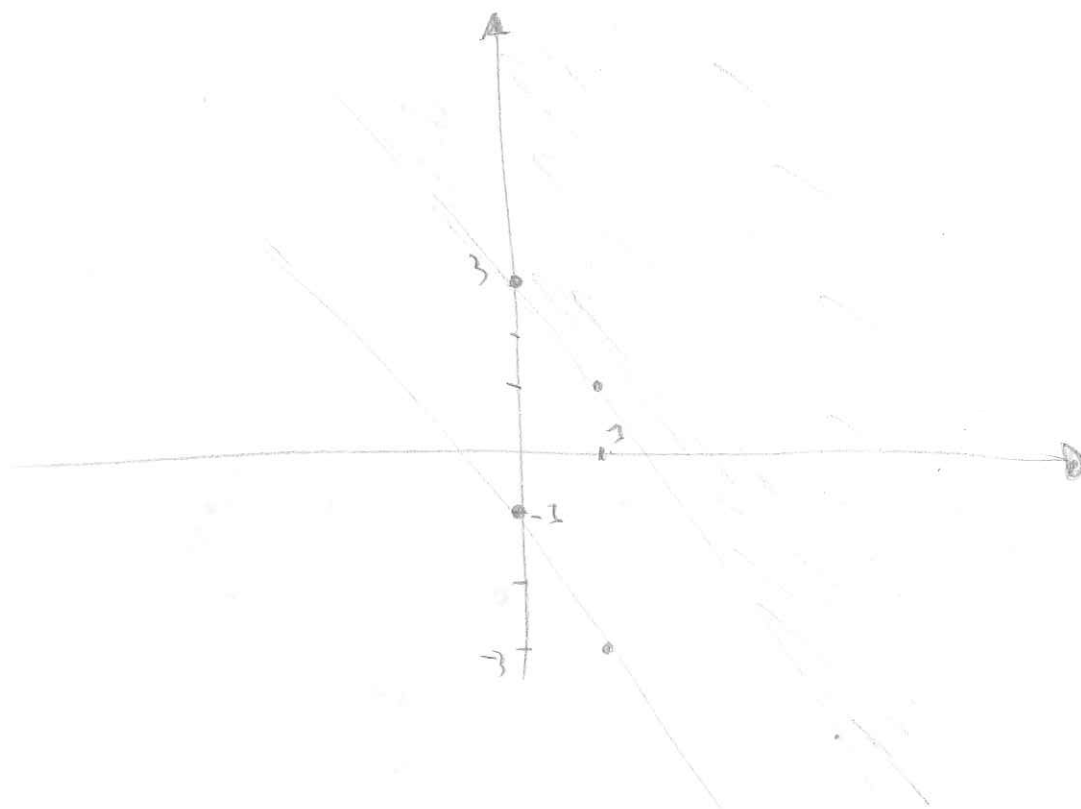
① $2x+3+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -2x-1$

x	y
0	-1
1	-3



② $2x+3+1 \geq 4 \Rightarrow y \geq -2x+3$

x	y
0	3
1	1



19

SILVANO. PER $0 < x < 1$ SI COMPLETANO IL WORK

$$(22) 4^{2x+3} < 2 \Rightarrow 2^{4x+6} < 2^1 \Rightarrow 4x+6 < 1$$

$$y < \frac{-4x+1}{2}$$

X	Y
0	1/2
1/4	0



$$(24) \log_m(x-5^2) > 2 \Rightarrow \log_m(x-5^2) > \log_m \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x-5^2 < \frac{1}{2} \wedge x-5^2 > 0$$

↑
PER DARE
CANTO SOTTO

$$\Rightarrow x-5^2 < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x < 5^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

(PARABOLA CON
 $x = ax^2 + bx + c$)

$$a=1, b=0, c=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$V = \left(-\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a}, -\frac{b}{2a} \right) =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{0 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{4 \cdot 1}, -\frac{0}{2 \cdot 1} \right) =$$

$$= \left(+\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right)$$

X	Y
$\pm \frac{1}{2}$	0

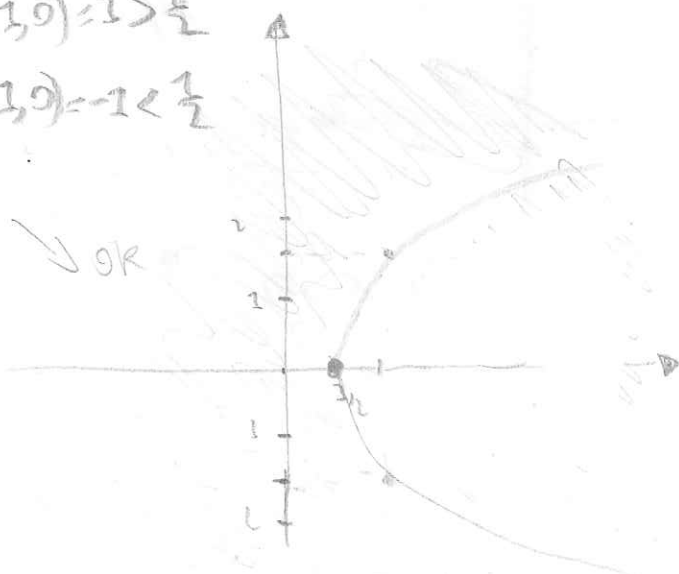
$$F\left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right) = \log_2\left(\frac{1}{4} - 0\right) =$$

$$= 2 > 1!!!$$

$$F(3, 0) = \log_2(1) = 0 < 1!!!$$

$$F(3, 0) = 1 > \frac{1}{2}$$

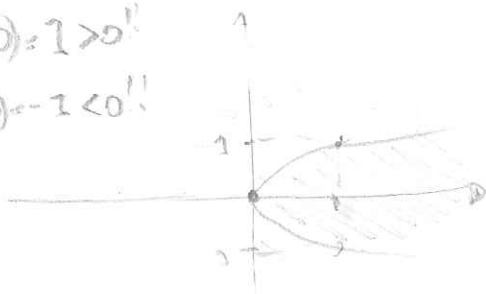
$$F(-3, 0) = -1 < \frac{1}{2}$$



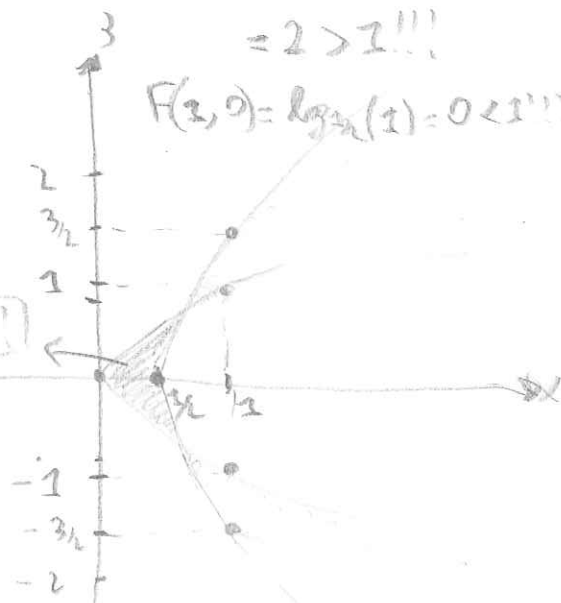
$$(25) x-5^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 5^2 \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F(3, 0) = 1 > 0!!!$$

$$F(-3, 0) = -1 < 0!!!$$



255555!!!



$$(3) \log_{x^2} 3 > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log_{x^2} 3 > \log_{x^2} x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

L. (is) considered
with this!

$$\begin{cases} y > x \\ x^2 > 1 \\ x^2 > 0 \\ y > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vee \begin{cases} y < x \\ x^2 < 1 \\ x^2 > 0 \\ y > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(2, \frac{1}{2}) = \log_4 \frac{1}{2} = -0.5 < \frac{1}{2}!!$$

$$F(\frac{3}{2}, 2) = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} 2 = -0.5 < \frac{1}{2}!!$$

(1)

$$(1.1) y > x \cdot \frac{x/3}{0/0 \quad 1/1}$$



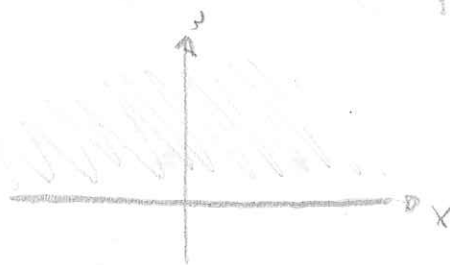
$$(1.2) x^2 > 1 \Rightarrow x > 1 \vee x < -1$$



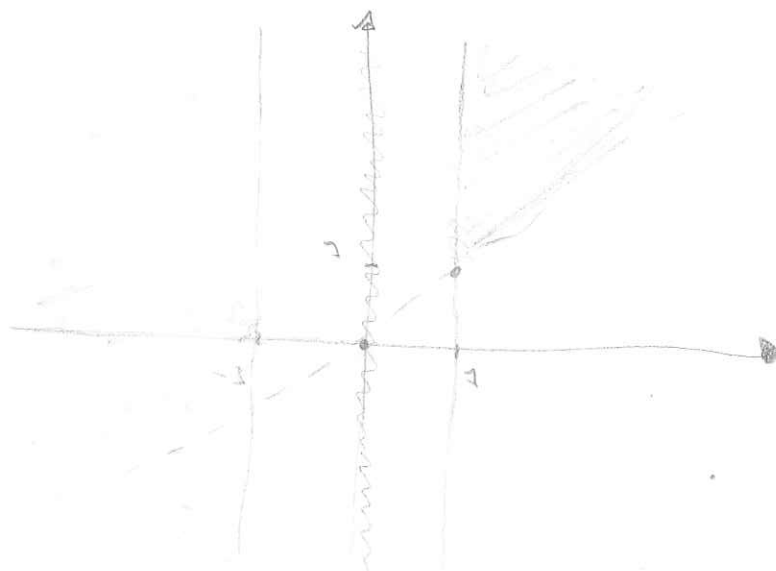
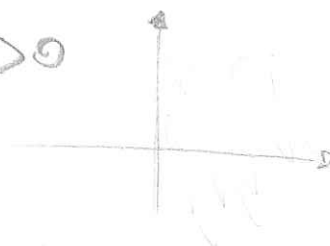
$$(1.3) x^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$$



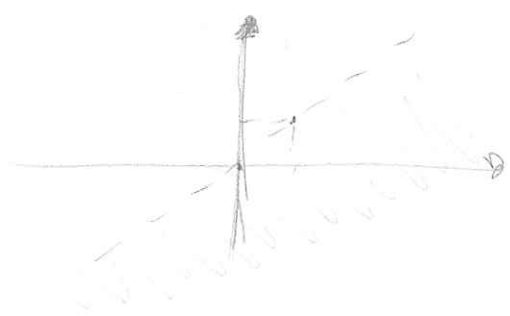
$$(1.4) y > 0$$



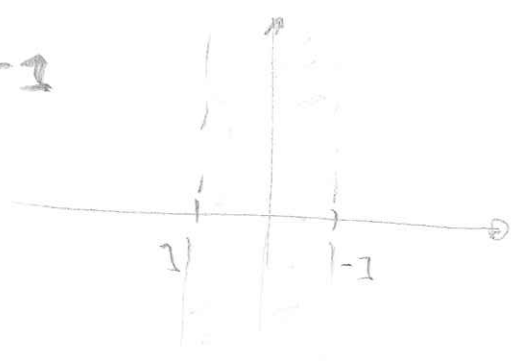
$$(1.5) x > 0$$



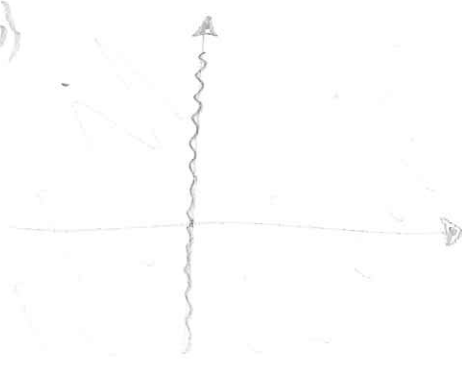
2) 2.1 $3 < x$ $\frac{x}{3} > 1$



2.2 $x^2 < 1 \Rightarrow x < 1 \wedge x > -1$



2.3 $x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{0\}$

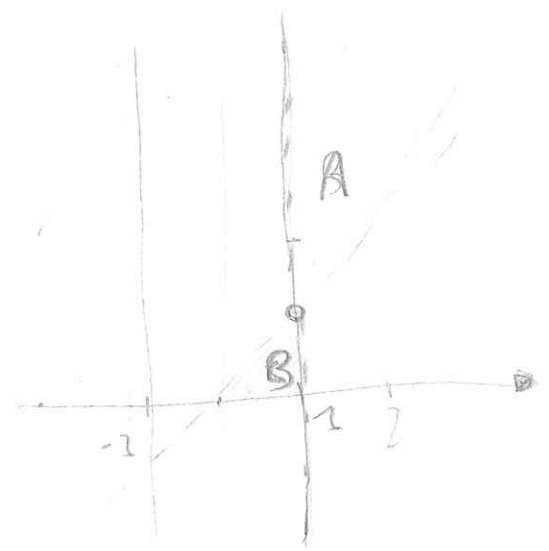


2.4 $y > 0$



2.5 $x > 0$

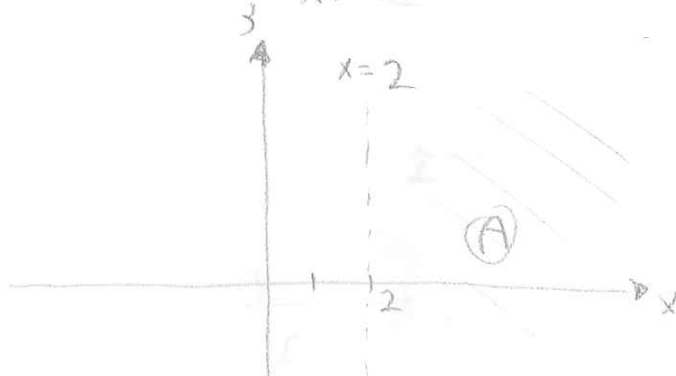
2.6 B $F(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{4}) = \log_{(\frac{3}{4})} \frac{3}{4} = 1 > \frac{1}{2}!$
 2.7 A $F(2, 3) = \log_{(\frac{1}{2})} 3 = 0.79 > 0.5!$



ESERCIZI RIEPILOGO

PAG. 632 N. 3

$$x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2$$



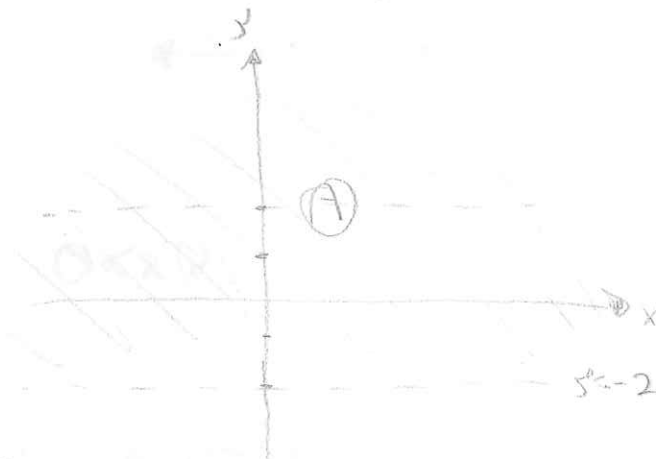
LA SOLUZIONE È
LA REGIONE (A)

$$F(x, y) = x - 2$$

$$F(3, 0) = 3 - 2 = 1 > 0!!$$

PAG. 632 N. 4

$$y+2 > 0 \Rightarrow y > -2$$



LA SOLUZIONE È LA
REGIONE (A)

$$F(x, y) = y + 2$$

$$F(0, 0) = 2 > 0!!$$

PAG. 632 N. 5

$$2x+1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$



LA SOLUZIONE È LA
REGIONE (A)

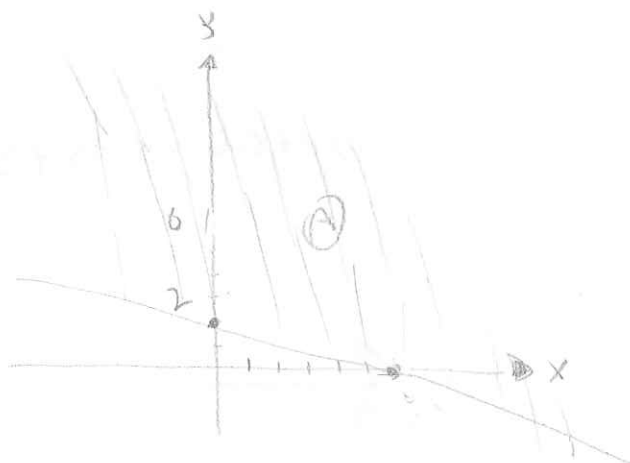
$$F(-1, 0) = -2 + 1 = -1 < 0!!$$

21

PAG. 632 N. 9

$$x + 3y - 6 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3y \geq 6 - x \Rightarrow y \geq \frac{-x + 6}{3}$$

x	y
6	0
0	2



SOLUZIONE REGIONE (A)

$$F(7, 0) = 7 - 6 = 1 > 0$$

$$F(0, 0) = -6 \leq 0$$

PAG. 633 N. 18

① $x > 1$

② $2x + y - 3 < 0$

RICORDA: QUANDO HAI UN SISTEMA, SI PRENDONO LE AREE COMUNI !!

① $x > 1$



② $2x + y - 3 < 0 \Rightarrow y < -2x + 3$

x	y
0	3
3	-3
$3/2$	0



SOLUZIONE $C = A \cap B$



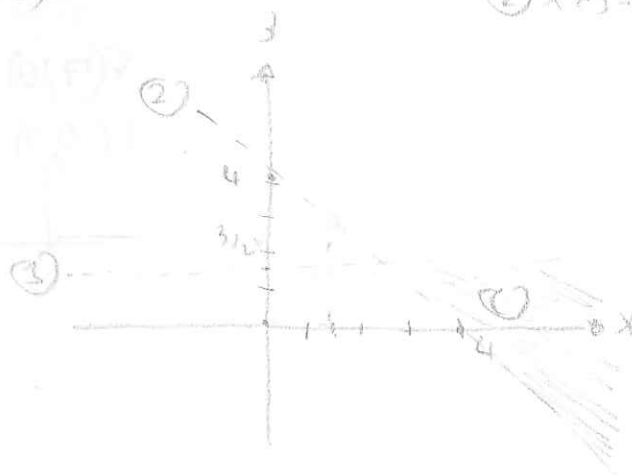
PAG. 633 N. 19

$$\begin{cases} ① \quad 2y < 3 \\ ② \quad x + y - 4 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$① \quad y < \frac{3}{2} \quad (1.5)$$

$$② \quad x + y - 4 > 0 \Rightarrow y > -x + 4$$

x	y
0	4
4	0



SOLUZIONE AREA ②

PAG. 633 N. 28

$$x - 2y - 2 > 0 \wedge -x < 0 \wedge 2x + y \geq -2$$

RICORDA: A È INTERSEZIONE
GLI ALTRI SOLUZIONI
CONTINUI!!!

$$① \quad x - 2y - 2 > 0 \Rightarrow 2y < x - 2 \Rightarrow y < \frac{x-2}{2}$$

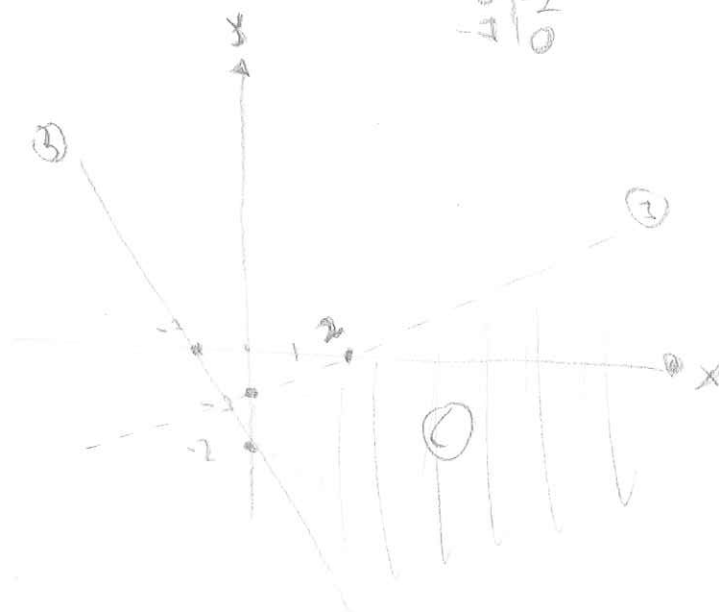
x	y
0	-1
2	0

$$② \quad x > 0$$

$$③ \quad 2x + y \geq -2 \Rightarrow y \geq -2x - 2$$

x	y
0	-2
-1	0

SOLUZIONE ②

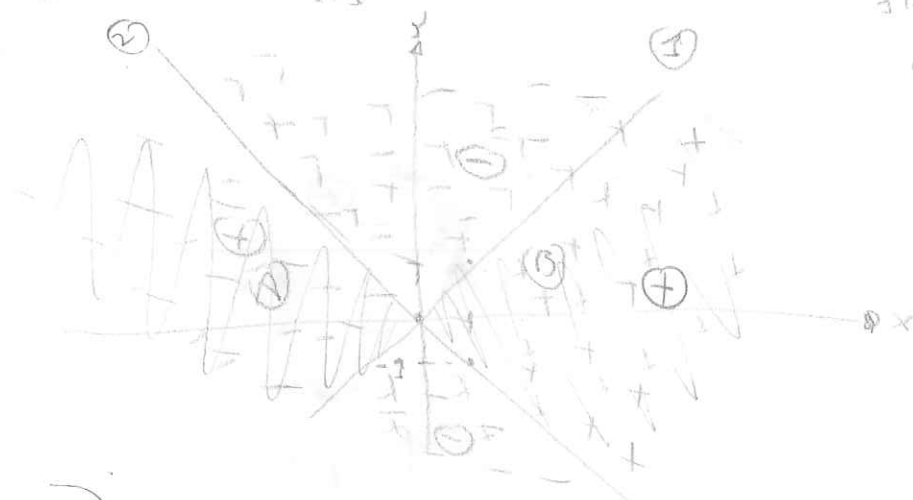


$$x^2 - y^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x-y)(x+y) \geq 0$$

RIPROVA PROVA DI FUNZIONI, SI
MOLTIPLICANDO I SEGNI E SI PRENDE
QUELLO INDICATO IN LA
DISCRIMINAZIONE!

$$\textcircled{1} x-y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \leq x \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x+y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -x \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{array}$$



SOLUZIONE C = B U A

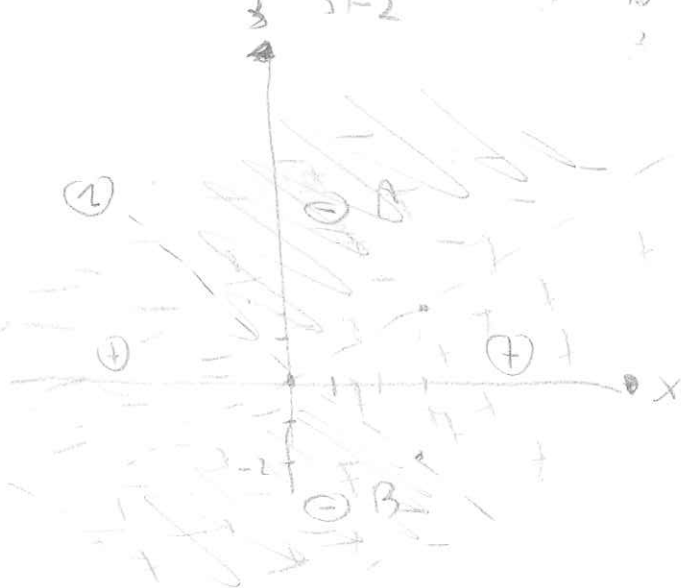
$$F(1,0) = 1-0 \geq 0!!$$

$$F(-1,0) = 1-0 \geq 0!!$$

$$4x^2 - 9y^2 < 0 \Rightarrow (2x+3y)(2x-3y) < 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} 2x+3y < 0 \Rightarrow y < -\frac{2x}{3} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 2x-3y < 0 \Rightarrow y > \frac{2x}{3} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{array}$$



$$F(0,-1) = (0-3)/(0+3) < 0!!$$

$$F(0,2) = (0+3)/(0-3) < 0!!$$

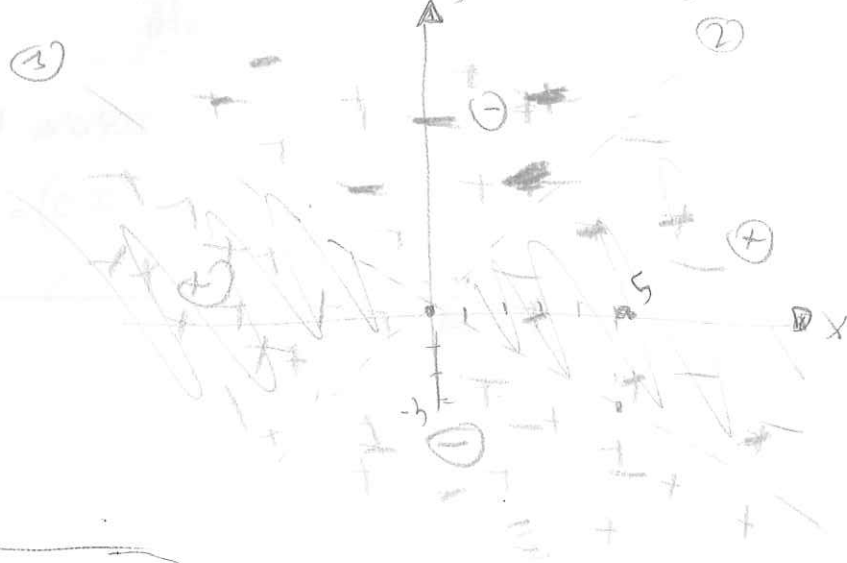
SOLUZIONE C = A U B

PAG. 634 N. 7

$$3x^2 + 2x - 5 > 0 \Rightarrow (-3x - 5)(-x + 5) > 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} -3x - 5 > 0 \Rightarrow 5 < -3x \Rightarrow x < -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} -x + 5 > 0 \Rightarrow 5 > x$$



$$F(3, 0) = (-3)(-2) > 0!!$$

$$F(-\frac{5}{3}, 0) = (13)(12) > 0!!$$

PAG. 634 N. 17

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

NOTA: QUANDO CI SONO F. RAZIONALI FRA F. SI PRENDONO LE REGIONI CON SEGNO COMUNE!!! (SE > 0)

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

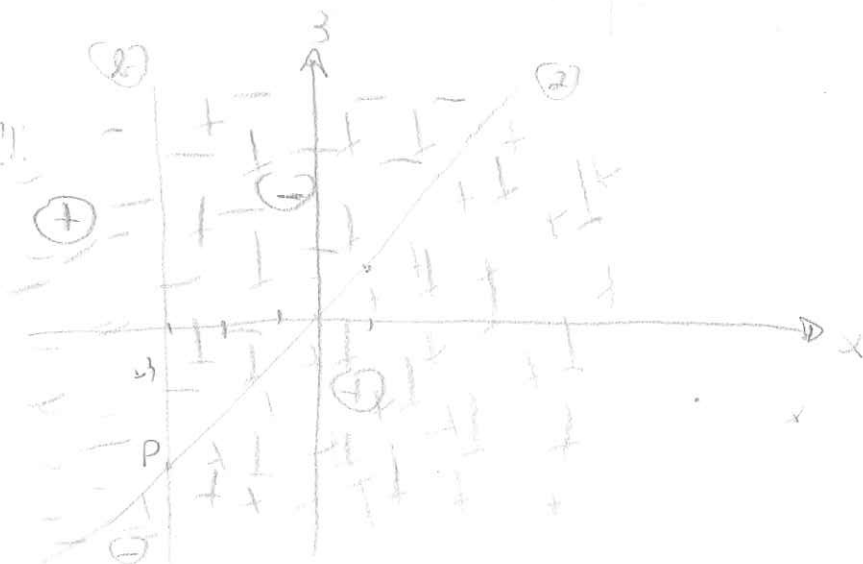
$$\textcircled{2} x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow 1 < x$$

$$\textcircled{3} x + 3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -3$$



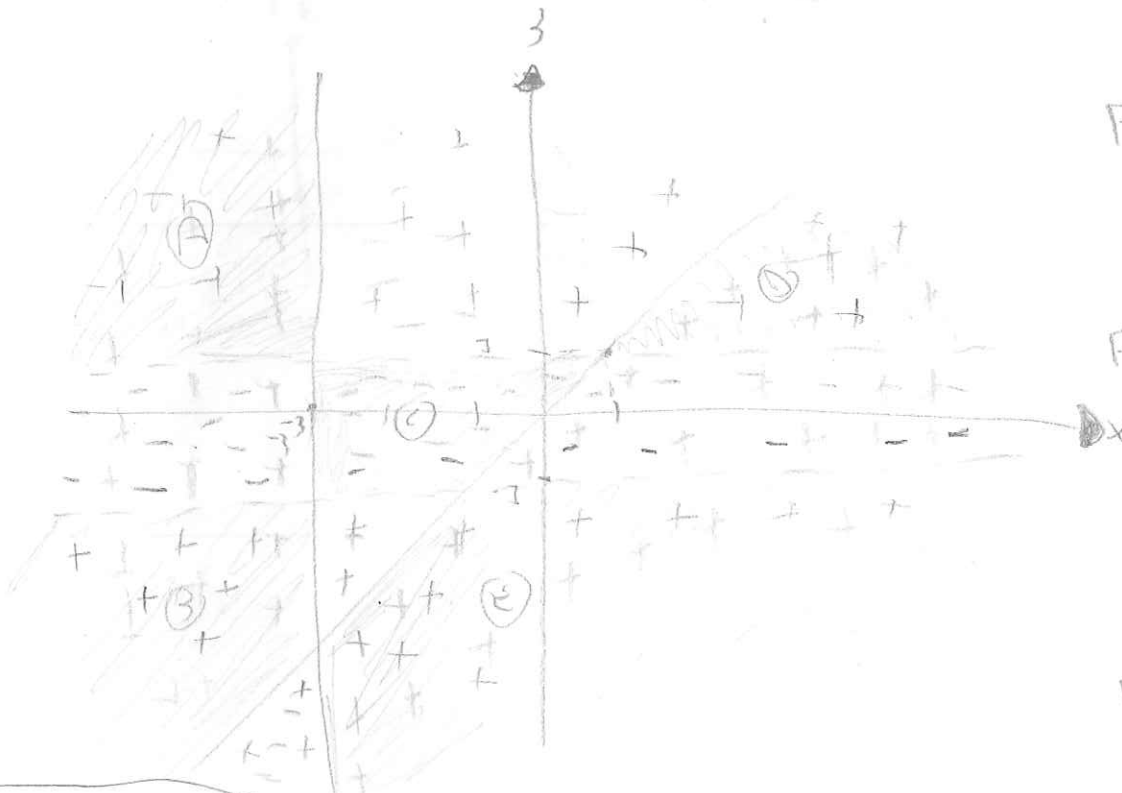
$$F(1, 0) = 4 > 0!!$$

$$F(-4, 0) = (-4)(1) > 0!!$$



(23)

(A) $y^2 - 1 > 0$
 $y^2 > 1$
 $y > 1 \vee y < -1$



(A) $F(-4, 2) = \frac{(-4-2)(-4+3)}{16-1}$
 $= \frac{-8 \cdot (-1)}{15} > 0$

(B) $F(-4, -2) = \frac{(-4-2)(-4+3)}{16-1}$
 $= \frac{-8 \cdot (-1)}{15} > 0$

(C) $F(-1, 0) = \frac{(-1-2)(-1+3)}{1-1}$
 $= \frac{-3 \cdot 2}{0} < 0$

(D) $F(5, 2) = \frac{(5-2)(5+3)}{25-1}$
 $= \frac{3 \cdot 8}{24} > 0$

(E) $F(5, -2) = \frac{(5-2)(5+3)}{25-1}$
 $= \frac{3 \cdot 8}{24} > 0$

PAG. 639 N.30

$\frac{1 - |x - 2y|}{|x + 2y| - 2} > 0$

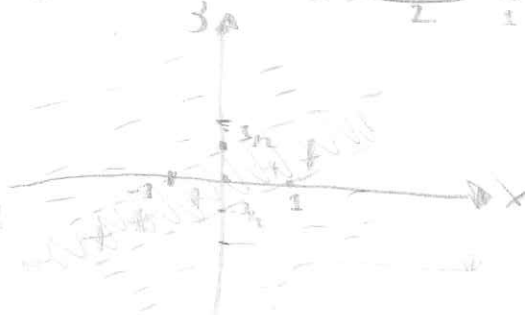
(N) $1 - |x - 2y| > 0 \Rightarrow |x - 2y| < 1 \Rightarrow x - 2y > -1 \wedge x - 2y < 1$

(a) $x - 2y > -1 \Rightarrow y < \frac{x+1}{2}$

x	y
0	1/2
-1	0



(b) $x - 2y < 1 \Rightarrow y > \frac{x-1}{2}$

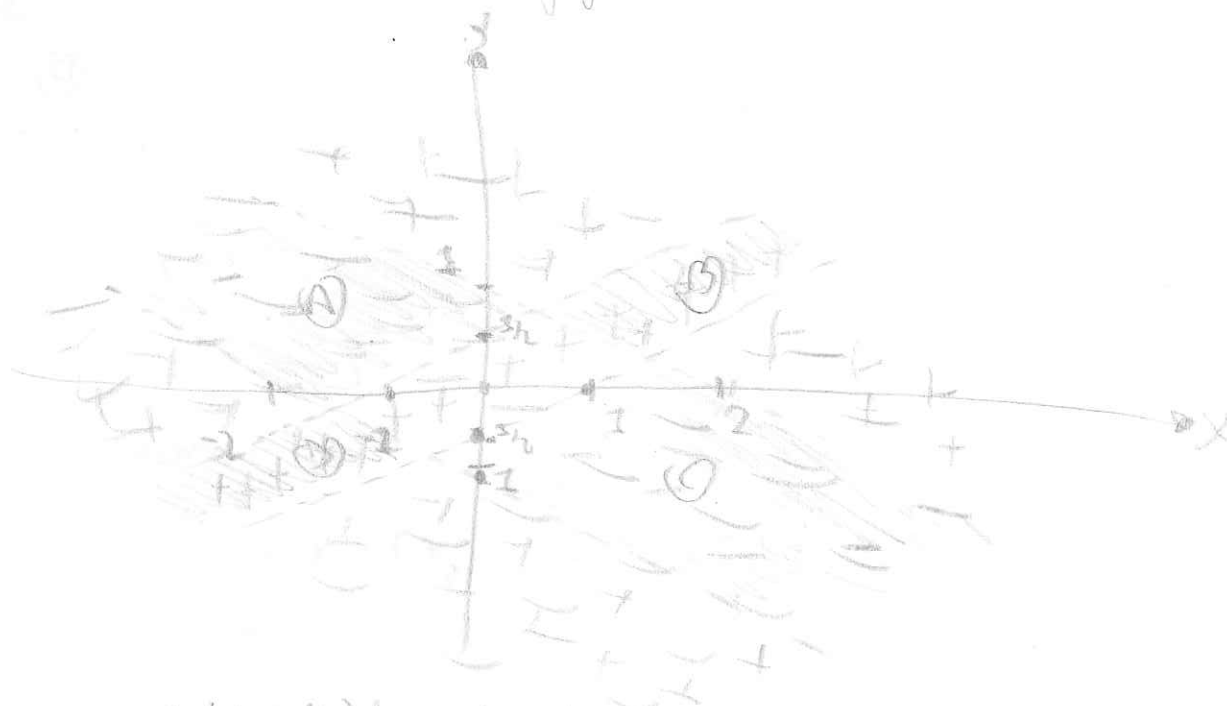


$N(3, 3/2) =$
 $1 - |3 - 2 \cdot 3/2| =$
 $1 - |3 - 3| = 1 - 0 = 1 > 0$

$$\textcircled{1} |x+2y|-2 > 0 \Rightarrow x+2y > 2 \vee x+2y < -2$$

$$\textcircled{2} x+2y > 2 \Rightarrow y > \frac{2-x}{2} \quad \begin{array}{r} x/3 \\ 0/2 \\ 2/0 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{3} x+2y < -2 \Rightarrow y < \frac{-2-x}{2} \quad \begin{array}{r} x/3 \\ 0/-1 \\ -2/0 \end{array}$$



$$\textcircled{1} F(-3, 3/2) = \frac{1 - |-1 - 2(\frac{3}{2})|}{|-1 - 1| - 2} = \frac{1 - |-1 - 3|}{|-1 - 1| - 2} = \frac{1 - 4}{-2} = \frac{-3}{-2} = \frac{3}{2} > 0$$

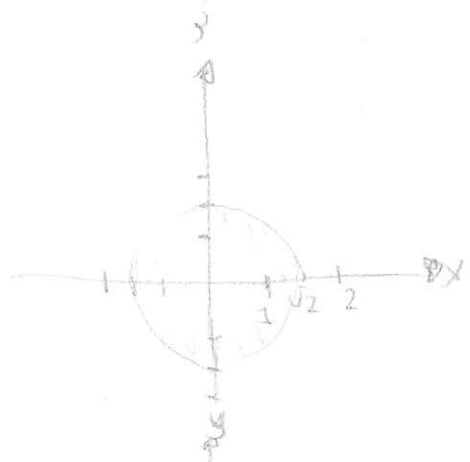
$$\textcircled{2} F(3, 2) = \frac{1 - |2 - 2(1)|}{|2 + 2| - 2} = \frac{1 - 0}{4 - 2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} F(2, -1) = \frac{1 - 0}{-2} < 0$$

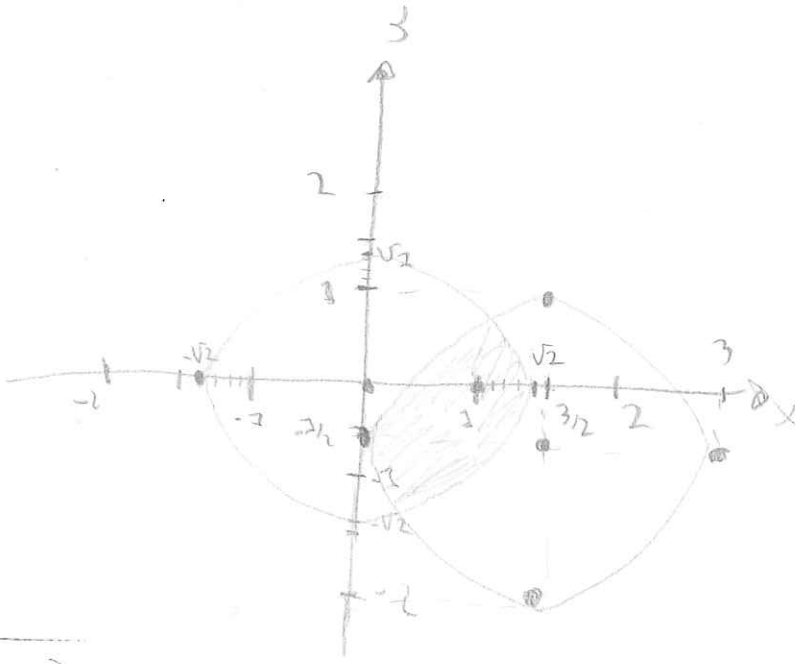
$$\textcircled{4} F(-2, -1) = \frac{1 - |-2 - 2(-1)|}{|-2 - 2| - 2} = \frac{1 - 0}{-4 - 2} = \frac{1}{-6} < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2 < 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 3x + 3 < 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) $x^2 + y^2 - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 < 2 \quad r = \sqrt{2}$



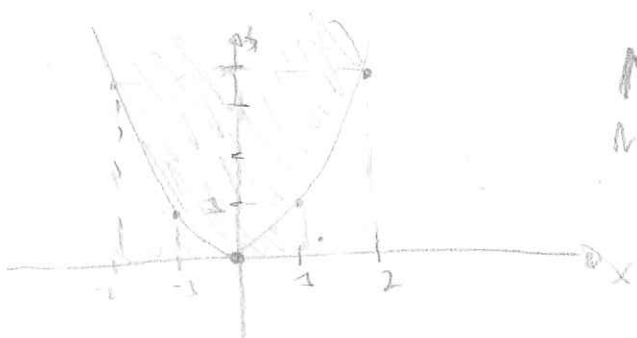
(2) $x^2 + y^2 - 3x + 3 < 0 \Rightarrow$
 $-2x_0 = -3 \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{3}{2}$
 $-2y_0 = 1 \Rightarrow y_0 = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $x_0^2 + y_0^2 - 2^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 2^2 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{10}{4} = 2^2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \approx 1,58$



$$\frac{y - x^2}{\lg(x + 2y)} \leq 0$$

(N. 28) $y \geq x^2$

x	y
1	1
2	4
-3	9
-2	4



$N(2,0) = -4 \leq 0$
 $N(0,1) = 1 > 0!!$

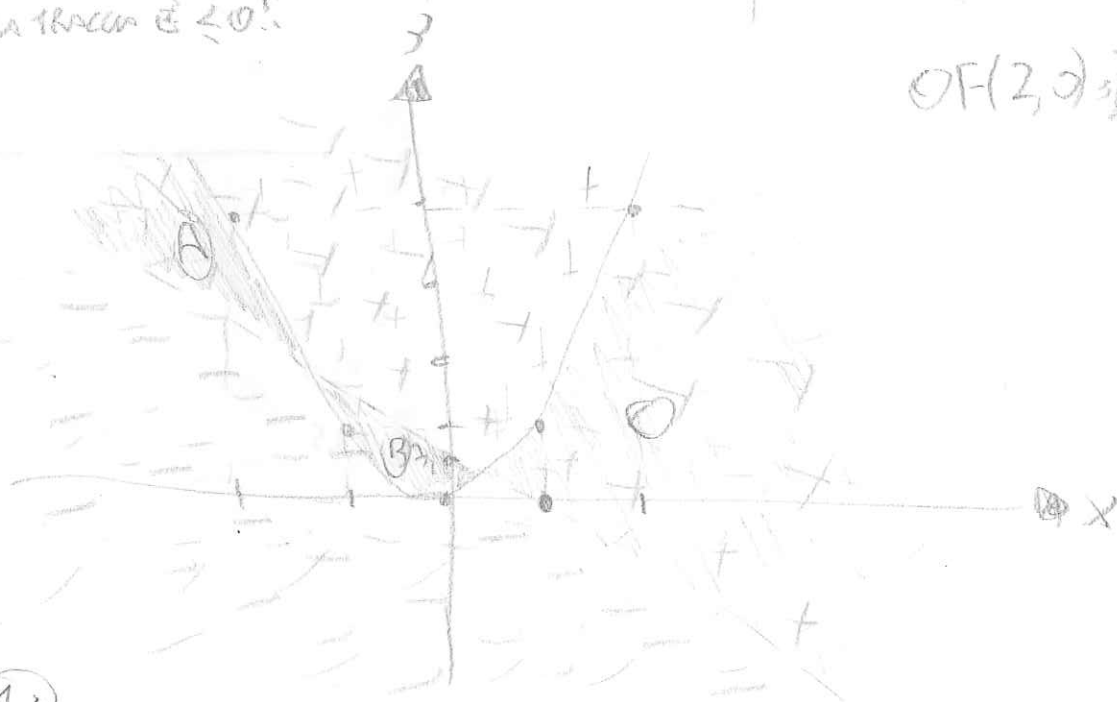
$$\textcircled{D} \log(x+25) > 0 \Rightarrow \log(x+25) > \log 1 \Rightarrow x+25 > 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 > \frac{1-x}{2} \quad \frac{x/y}{1/0}$$



nota: PRENDI LE REGIONI DISONTE
Perché la traccia è ≤ 0 !

$$OF(2,0) \frac{-4}{\log(2)} \leq 0!!!$$



(PAG. 636 N. 14)

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 \geq 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

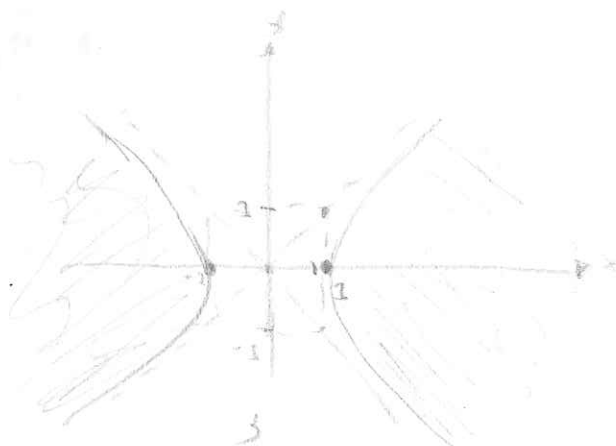
(1. PARABOLE EQUIVERGENTI)

$$\textcircled{1} x^2 - y^2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x/y}{\pm 2/0}$$

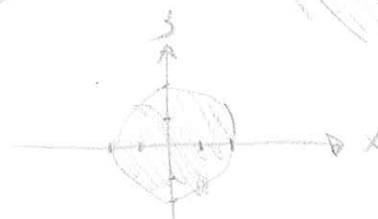
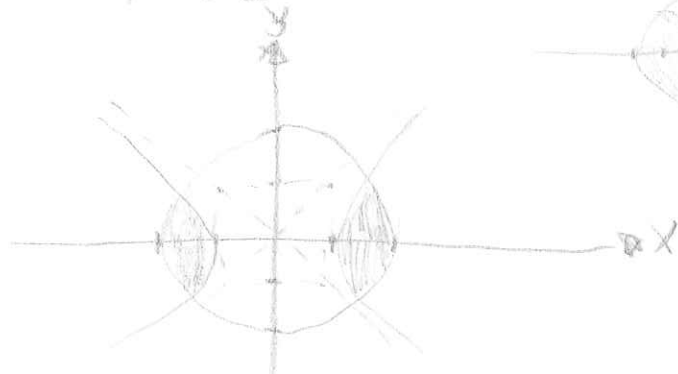
$$\textcircled{1} W(2,0)$$

$$4 - 0 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow 3 > 0!!!$$

$$\textcircled{1} W(2,0) - 1 \leq 0!!!$$



$$\textcircled{2} x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \quad r=2$$

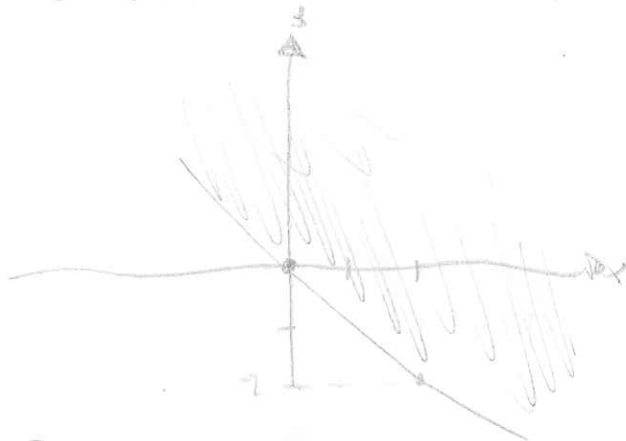


25

PAG. 636 N. 27

$$\sqrt{1-x-2y} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1-x-2y \leq 1 \Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{x}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x & y \\ 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \end{array}$$



PAG. 636 N. 29

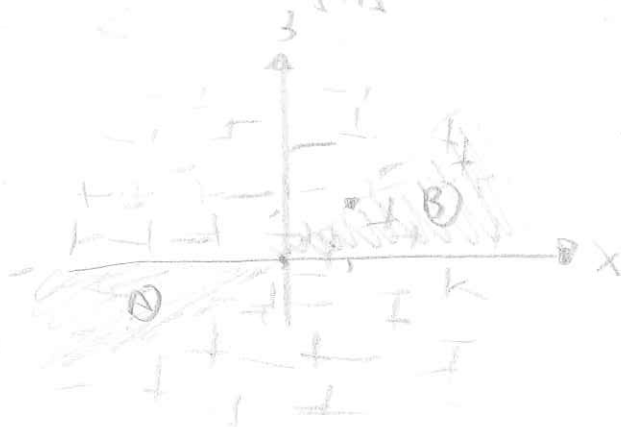
$$\lg\left(\frac{x+5}{x-3}\right) > 0 \Rightarrow \lg\left(\frac{x+5}{x-3}\right) > \lg 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x+5}{x-3} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x+5-x+3}{x-3} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{8}{x-3} > 0$$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad 8 > 0 \Rightarrow 8 > 0$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad x-3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{array}$$



$$F(-5, -1) = \lg\left(\frac{-5-1}{-5+1}\right) > 0$$

$$F(+5, +2) = \lg\left(\frac{5+2}{5-1}\right) > 0$$