

EQUAZIONI IRRAZIONALI

Le equazioni (e le disequazioni) irrazionali sono quelle dove compaiono uno o più radicali aventi nel radicando l'incognita. Per intenderci equazioni (o disequazioni) che contengono espressioni del tipo

$$\sqrt[n]{f(x)}$$

n intero positivo

f funzione ~~di una variabile~~

x incognita

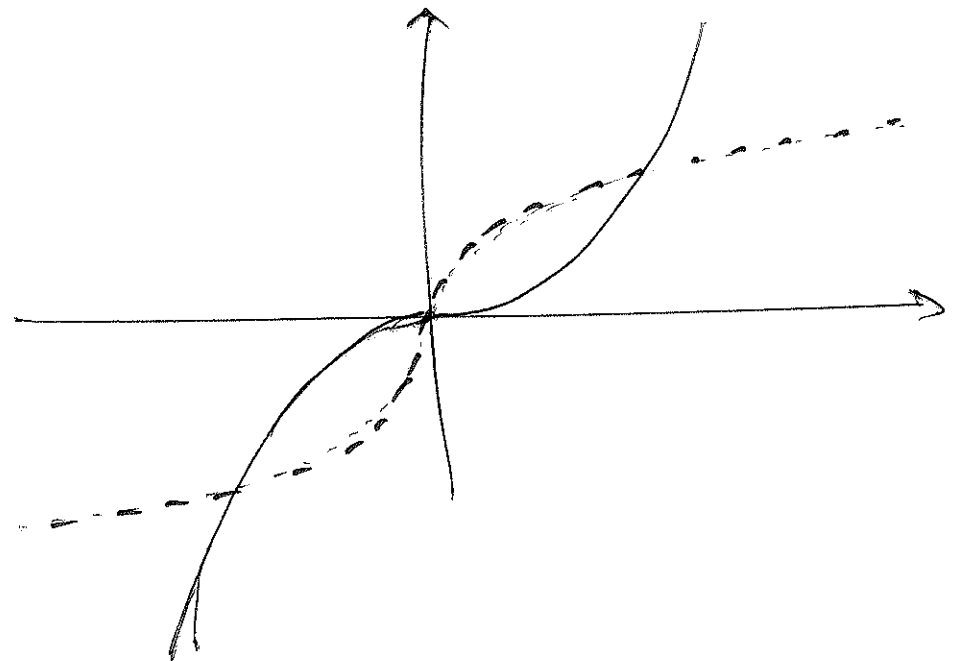
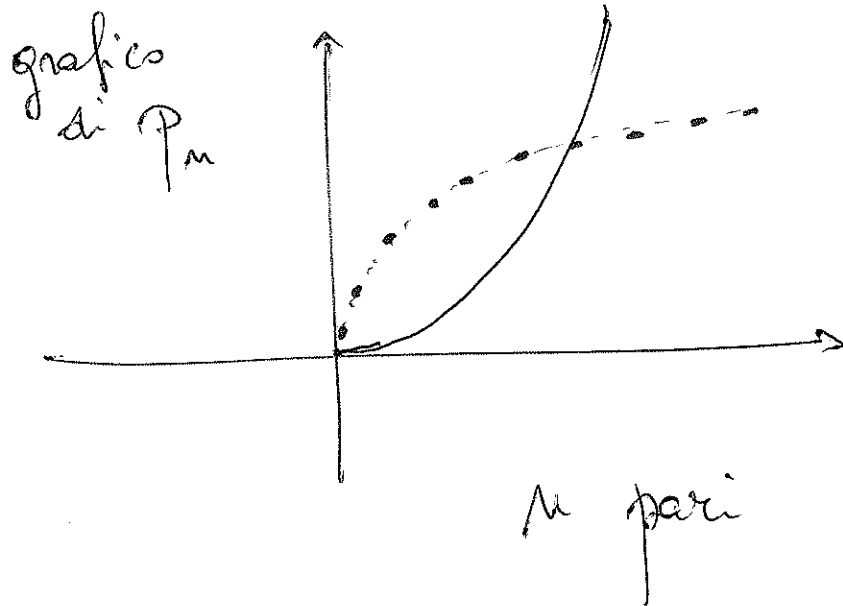
Il simbolo $\sqrt[n]{\cdot}$ e' da intendersi come funzione
inversa della funzione

$$\text{se } n \text{ pari} \quad P_n : [0, +\infty) \longrightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

$$x \longmapsto x^n$$

$$P_n : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \longmapsto x^n \quad \text{se } n \text{ dispari}$$



Di conseguenza l'espressione $\sqrt[n]{f(x)}$ avrà senso

- Sempre (qualunque valore assume f in x) se n dispari
- solo se $f(x) \geq 0$ se n pari

Osservazione: dati $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ si ha

$$a = b \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad a^n = b^n \quad \text{se } n \text{ dispari}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = b \Rightarrow a^n = b^n \\ a = b \not\Leftarrow a^n = b^n \end{array} \right\} \text{ se } n \text{ pari}$$

$$a^2 = 25 = 5^2 \text{ non implica } a = 5, \text{ ma}$$

$$\text{implica } a = 5 \text{ o } a = -5$$

ESEMPIO :
$$\sqrt[3]{x^2 + 11x + 27} = x + 3$$

elevo al cubo
entrambi i membri

$$x^2 + 11x + 27 = x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 27$$

$$x^3 + 8x^2 + 16x = 0$$

$$x(x+4)^2 = 0$$

$$x = 0, \quad x = -4$$

$$\sqrt[n]{f(x)} = g(x) \quad \underline{\underline{n \text{ pari}}}$$

Perché tutto abbia senso si dovrà avere innanzitutto

$f(x) \geq 0$; dopodiché, dal momento che $\sqrt[n]{f(x)} \geq 0$,

anche $g(x) \geq 0$. Infine elevando ad n

si ottiene $f(x) = (g(x))^n$ sotto le condizioni

precedentemente imposte.

Esempio

$$\sqrt{2-x+(x-1)^2} + 2x - 1 = 0 \quad (E)$$

$$\sqrt{2-x+(x-1)^2} = 1-2x$$

$$(*) \quad \begin{cases} 1-2x \geq 0 \\ 2-x+(x-1)^2 = (1-2x)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 3x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{che ha} \\ \text{come soluzioni} \\ x=1, x=-\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

Quindi il sistema $(*)$ ha come
soluzione solamente il valore $-\frac{2}{3}$

n pari

$$\sqrt[n]{f(x)} = g(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) = (g(x))^n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) = (g(x))^n \end{cases}$$

Se $g(x) \geq 0$
sicuramente $(g(x))^n \geq 0$

e quindi $f(x) \geq 0$

5

EQUAZIONI DEL TIPO $\sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[m]{g(x)}$

$$\sqrt[5]{81x} = \sqrt[3]{27x} \quad (n, m \text{ dispari})$$

$$(81x)^3 = (27x)^5$$

elevo al minimo comune
multiplo di n e m

$$27x^5 - x^3 = 0$$

$$x = 0, \quad x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{27}}, \quad x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{27}}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{x+3} = \sqrt[6]{3x+5}$$

$(n, m \text{ pari})$

elevo al minimo comune
multiplo di n e m , però...

$$\begin{cases} (x+3)^3 = (3x+5)^2 \\ x+3 \geq 0 \\ 3x+5 \geq 0 \end{cases} \dots$$

unica soluzione

$$x = 1$$

DISUGUAGLIAMENTI

IRRATIONALI

L'unica osservazione in più (rispetto alle equazioni) che bisogna fare è la seguente:

dati $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ con $a > b$ vale

se $a, b \geq 0 \Rightarrow a^n > b^n$ per qualunque n intero positivo

se $a, b < 0 \Rightarrow a^n > b^n$ n dispari

$a^n < b^n$ n pari

se $a > 0, b < 0 \Rightarrow a^n > b^n$ n dispari

per n pari non posso concludere

(esempio: $a=2, b=-1$; $a=2, b=-3$) $\neq$

Inoltre dato un terzo numero $c \in \mathbb{R}$ $c \neq 0$

$$a > b \quad e \quad c > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad ac > bc$$

$$a > b \quad e \quad c < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad ac < bc$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} -1 > -2 \quad . \quad \text{si ha che se } c=2 \quad -2 > -4 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \text{se } c=-1 \quad 1 < 2 \end{array} \right)$$

Infine data una disuguaglianza $f(x) \geq 0$ la soluzione è un sottoinsieme di $\mathbb{R}$, eventualmente anche l'insieme $\emptyset$.

$f_{\text{esempio}}:$	$x^2 - 1 \leq 0$	$x^2 \not\leq 0$	$x^2 + 1 \leq 0$
soluzione	$[-1, 1], \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$	$\{0\}$	$\emptyset$

F. 1

Con uno, o più di uno, radicale di indice dispari si
procede sostanzialmente come nel caso delle equazioni.

Se n è pari

$$\sqrt[n]{f(x)} \stackrel{(\leq)}{<} g(x)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) \leq (g(x))^n \end{array} \right.$$

$f \geq 0$ perché abbia senso $\sqrt[n]{f(x)}$

$g(x) \geq 0$ perché elevando a n pari
perdo informazioni sul segno di g
ma $g(x) \geq \sqrt[n]{f(x)} \geq 0$

$$\sqrt[n]{f(x)} \stackrel{(\geq)}{>} g(x)$$

$$\text{se } g(x) \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq 0 \\ (f(x))^n > (g(x))^n \end{array}$$

se $g(x) < 0$ la disuguaglianza
è sempre vera

(a patto che abbia
senso $\sqrt[n]{f(x)}$, e
abbia che $f(x) \geq 0$)

quindi $\sqrt[n]{f(x)} \underset{(\geq)}{>} g(x)$ diventa $(n \text{ pari})$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) \geq 0 \\ (f(x) \geq 0 \text{ superflua}) \\ f(x) \underset{(\geq)}{>} (g(x))^n \end{array} \right. \quad \checkmark \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) < 0 \quad (1) \\ f(x) \geq 0 \quad (2) \\ \sqrt[n]{f(x)} > g(x) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Sempre} \\ \text{vera} \\ \text{se valgono} \\ (1) \text{ e } (2) \end{array}$$

Le soluzioni di $\sqrt[n]{f(x)} \underset{(\geq)}{>} g(x)$ sono date quindi dall'unione delle soluzioni dei due sistemi

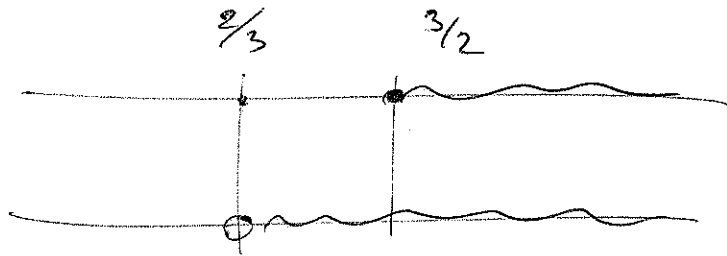
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) \underset{(\geq)}{>} (g(x))^n \quad (\geq 0) \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) < 0 \\ f(x) \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Esempio $\sqrt{4x^2 + 3x - 1} > 2x - 3$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3 \geq 0 \\ 4x^2 + 3x - 1 > (2x - 3)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{3}{2} \\ x > \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}, +\infty\right) \cap \left[\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right) = \left[\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$$



$$\left[\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

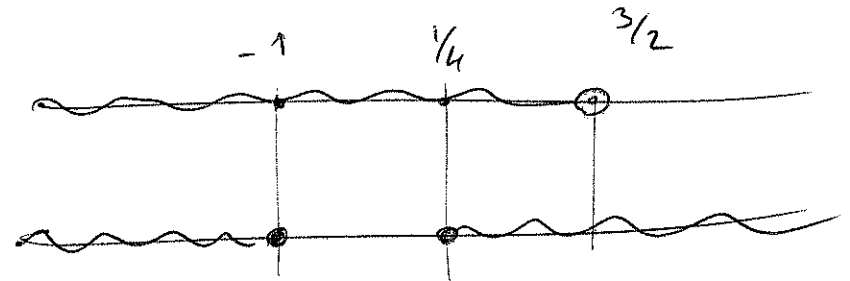
$\cup$

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

$\swarrow \quad \quad \quad -1 \quad \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{cases} x < \frac{3}{2} \\ (-\infty, -1] \cup \left[\frac{1}{4}, +\infty\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\left(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}\right) \cap \left((-\infty, -1] \cup \left[\frac{1}{4}, +\infty\right)\right)$$



$$(-\infty, -1] \cup \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

to

Soluzione : $\left[\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right) \cup (-\infty, -1] \cup \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right) =$
 $\cup \vee$ vel $= (-\infty, -1] \cup \left[\frac{1}{4}, +\infty\right) =$
 $\cap \wedge$ et $= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq -1 \vee x \geq \frac{1}{4} \right\}.$

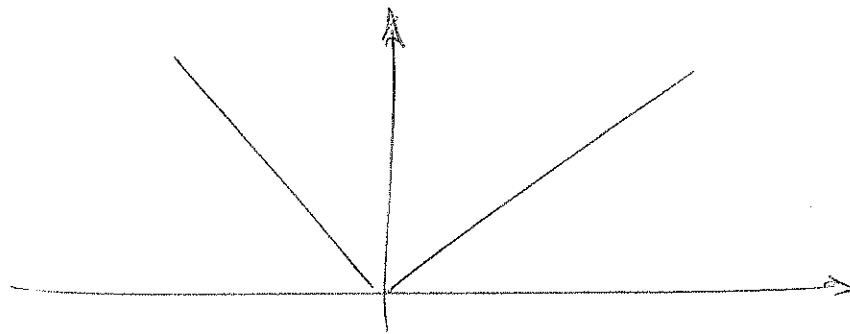
DISQUAZIONI CON IL MODULO

La funzione $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto |x|$ $|x| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$

La valutate di x restituisce un valore che
 rappresenta la distanza da 0 di x .

Il grafico

è



1.1 modulo o
 valore assoluto

$\odot$ SS: $|x| \geq 0$
 $\begin{cases} x \geq 0 & |x| = x \geq 0 \\ x < 0 & |x| = -x > 0 \end{cases}$

Risolvere $|A(x)| \leq k$ significa quindi risolvere due sistemi

$k \geq 0$

$\begin{cases} A(x) \geq 0 \\ A(x) \leq k \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} A(x) < 0 \\ -A(x) \leq k \end{cases}$

$\left[0 \leq A(x) \leq k \quad \vee \quad -k \leq A(x) < 0 \right] \Leftrightarrow -k \leq A(x) \leq k$

Analogamente risolvere $|A(x)| \geq k$ significa risolvere

$\begin{cases} A(x) \geq 0 \\ A(x) \geq k \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} A(x) < 0 \\ -A(x) \geq k \end{cases}$

$A(x) \geq k \quad \vee \quad A(x) \leq -k$

$A(x) \leq -k \quad \vee \quad A(x) \geq k$

$$|x+2| < 1 + |x-1|$$

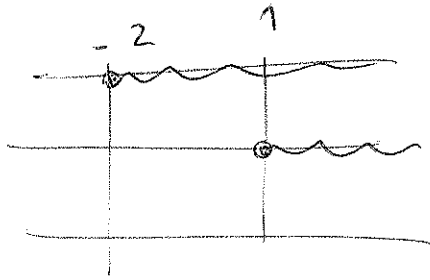
$$\begin{cases} x+2 \geq 0 \\ x-1 \geq 0 \\ x+2 < 1 + x-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2 \geq 0 \\ x-1 < 0 \\ x+2 < 1 + (1-x) \end{cases}$$

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

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

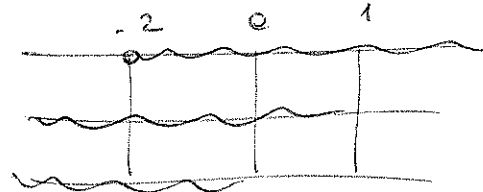
$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 \\ x \geq 1 \\ 2 < 0 \end{cases} \quad \vee$$



$\emptyset$

$\cup$

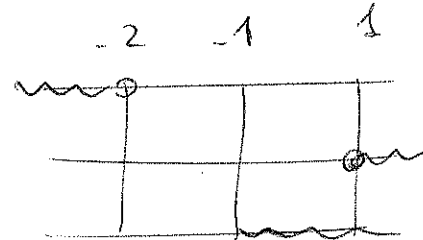
$$\begin{cases} x \geq -2 \\ x < 1 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \vee$$



$[-2, 0)$

$\cup$

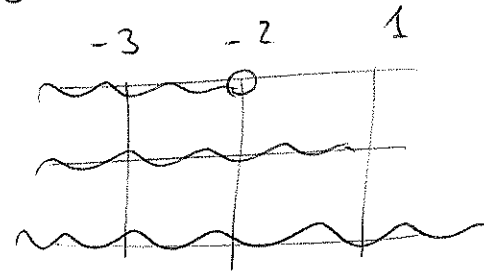
$$\begin{cases} x < -2 \\ x \geq 1 \\ x > -1 \end{cases} \quad \vee$$



$\emptyset$

$\cup$

$$\begin{cases} x < -2 \\ x < 1 \\ \cancel{-2} < \cancel{2} \end{cases}$$



$(-\infty, -2)$

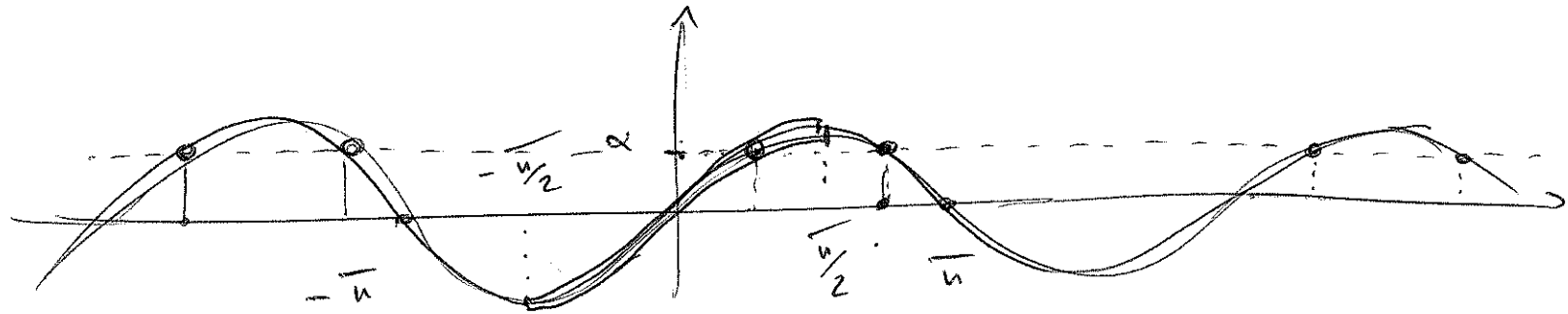
Solution

$$(-\infty, 0) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < 0\}$$

EQUAZIONI E DISEQUAZIONI TRIGONOMETRICHE

$$\sin x = \alpha$$

$$-1 \leq \alpha \leq 1$$

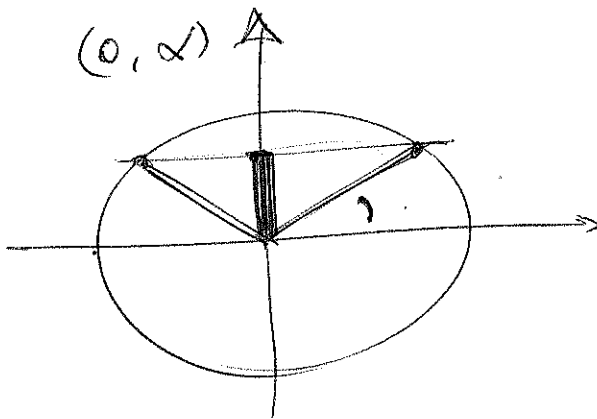


$$x = \arcsin \alpha \quad \text{è soluzione}$$

$$x = \pi - \arcsin \alpha \quad \text{è soluzione}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \arcsin \alpha + 2k\pi \\ \pi - \arcsin \alpha + 2k\pi \end{array} \right\} k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{0, 1, -1, 2, -2, \dots\}$$

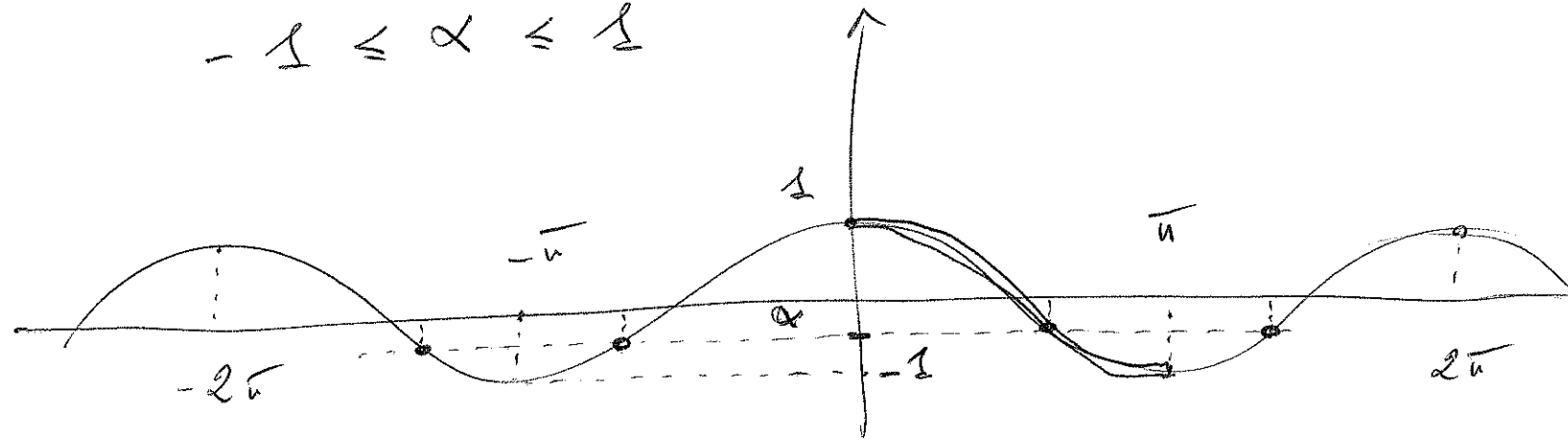


Oss: Se $\alpha = 1$ (~~$\alpha = -1$~~)

$$\arcsin \alpha = \pi - \arcsin \alpha$$

Analogamente : $-1 \leq \alpha \leq 1$

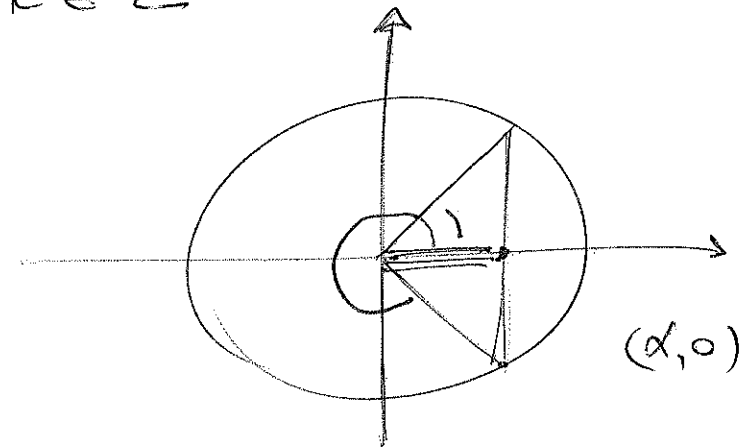
$$\cos x = \alpha$$



$$x = \arccos \alpha + 2k\pi$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = 2\pi - \arccos \alpha + 2k\pi$$

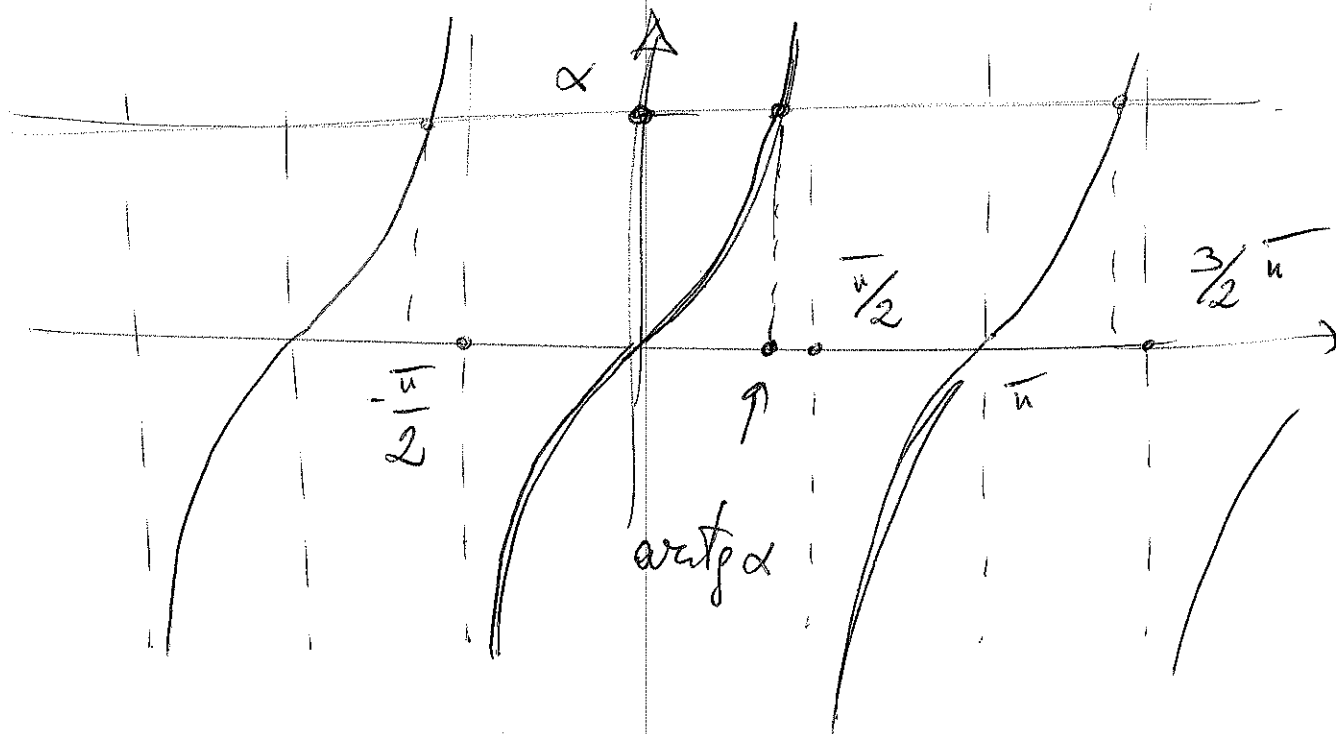


$$\operatorname{tg} x = \alpha$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = \operatorname{arctg} \alpha + k\pi$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\sin$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\cos$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tg	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	non definita

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) &= \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta\end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \quad (\text{se } \cos \alpha \neq 0)$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{sen} \alpha$$

$$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$(\operatorname{tg}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha)$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + 2\pi) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha + 2\pi) = \cos \alpha$$

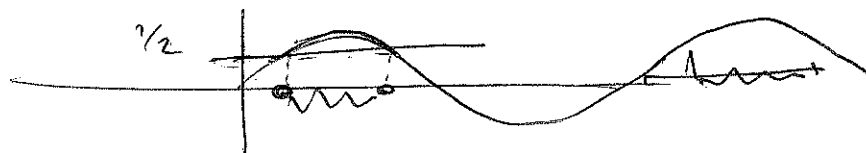
$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \pi) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\pi - \alpha) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\pi - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

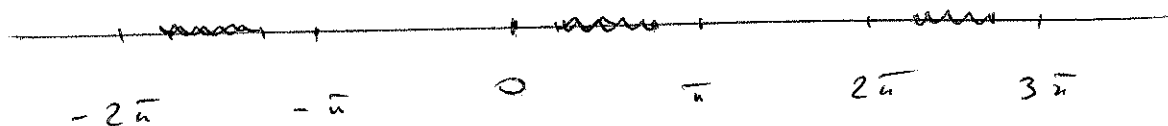
$$\sin x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

Soluzioni :

$$\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left[\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \right]$$



$$a \sin x + b \cos x + c = 0 \quad c \neq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} a t + b s + c = 0 \\ t^2 + s^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \sin x \\ s &= \cos x \end{aligned}$$

t, s nuove
incognite

Se $c = 0$
si divide
per $\cos x$ e si
ottiene

$$a \tan x + b = 0$$

Exemplos

$$\cos x + 3 \operatorname{sen} x = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} t + 3s = 1 \\ t^2 + s^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

⋮

$$\begin{cases} t = 1 - 3s \\ s(5s - 3) = 0 \end{cases}$$

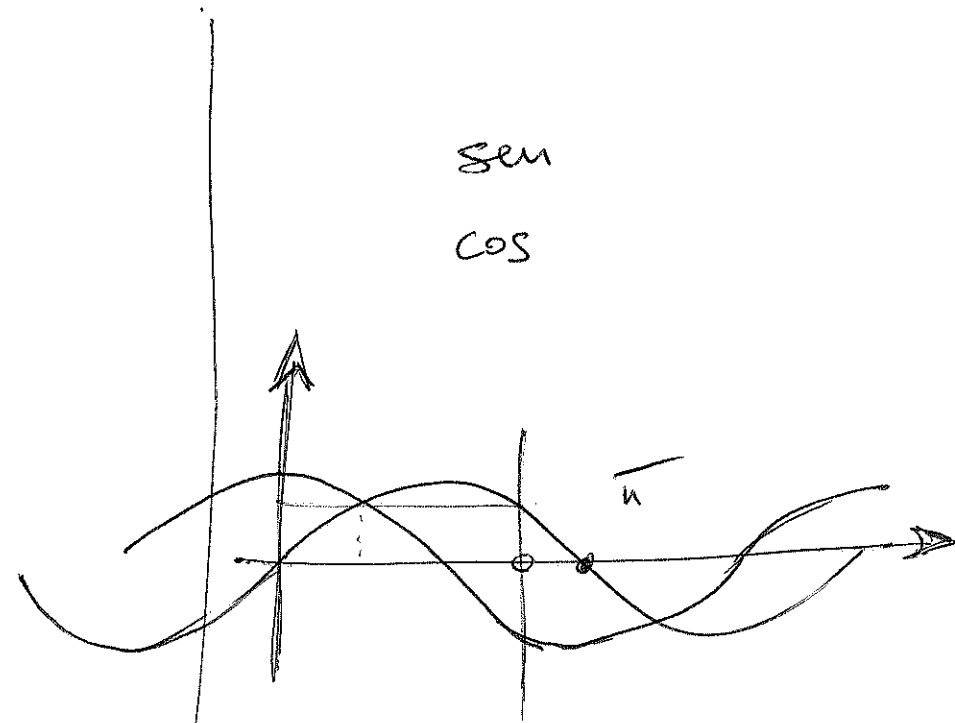
$$s_1 = 0 \quad t_1 = 1$$

$$s_2 = 3/5 \quad t_2 = -4/5$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = 0 \quad \cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = 2k\pi$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = 3/5 \quad \cos x = -4/5$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \arcsen 3/5 & \text{No} \\ x = \pi - \arcsen 3/5 & \text{Si} \end{cases}$$



$$\pi - \arcsen \frac{3}{5} + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2 \cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 > 0$$

$$\boxed{\cos x = t} \quad -1 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$2t^2 + t - 1 = 0 \quad t_1 = -1 \quad t_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2t^2 + t - 1 > 0 \quad \text{se} \quad t < -1 \quad \vee \quad t > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x < -1 \quad \text{mai!}$$

$$\cos x > \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{se}$$

$$2k\pi < x < 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \vee$$

$$2k\pi + \frac{5}{3}\pi < x < (2k+2)\pi$$

Analogamente si risolvono le equazioni del tipo

$$a \sin^2 x + b \sin x \cos x + c \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$t = \tan x \quad \text{si divide per } \cos^2 x$$

$$a \tan^2 x + b \tan x + c = 0$$

! solo se $\cos x \neq 0$

(bisogna quindi valutare a parte queste possibilità) Lo

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{\sin x}{2}} > \cos x$$

$$1 + \frac{\sin x}{2} \geq 0 \quad \text{ma} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\sin x}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{quindi} \quad \text{ok}$$

$$\cos x < 0 \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} \cos x \geq 0 \\ 1 + \frac{\sin x}{2} > \cos^2 x \end{cases}$$

$$1 + \frac{\sin x}{2} > \frac{1}{2} \geq 0$$

$$\cos x < 0 \quad \text{per} \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

per risolvere

$$1 + \frac{\sin x}{2} > \cos^2 x$$

$$\text{si osserva che } \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

Si risolve

$$\begin{cases} \sin^2 x + \frac{\sin x}{2} > 0 \\ \cos x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sin x \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \right) > 0$$

Soluzione

...

$$2k\pi < x < \frac{11}{6}\pi + 2k\pi$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$c_1 \cos \omega x + c_2 \sin \omega x \geq \alpha$$

è noto

è
infinito

Moltiplico e divido per $\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}$ e ottengo

$$\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2} \left(\frac{c_1}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} \cos \omega x + \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} \sin \omega x \right) \geq \alpha$$

$$\left(\frac{c_1}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{c_2}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} \right)^2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \exists \varphi \text{ tale che}$$

$$\sin \varphi \cos \omega x + \cos \varphi \sin \omega x \geq \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}}$$

$$\frac{c_2}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} = \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{c_1}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}} = \sin \varphi$$

$$\sin(\omega x + \varphi) \geq \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}}$$

$$3^x = \sqrt[3]{3^{2x-1}} \sqrt[x]{9}$$

$$x \neq 0$$

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

$$3^x = 3^{\frac{2x-1}{3} + \frac{2}{x}}$$

$$x = \frac{2x-1}{3} + \frac{2}{x}$$

$$3x^2 = 2x^2 - x + 6$$

$$x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

Sol | $x = -3$
 $x = 2$

(multiplico per $3x$)

$$f(x) = a^x \quad a \neq 1 \quad (a > 0)$$

funzione
esponenziale

è iniettiva, cioè

$$f(x) = f(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y$$

$$\textcircled{*} \parallel 64 - 2 \cdot 3^x > 45 + 3^{2-x}$$

$$3^2 \cdot 3^{-x}$$

$$3^x = t \quad 64 - 2t > 45 + 9 \frac{1}{t}$$

$$(! t > 0)$$

$$19t - 2t^2 - 9 > 0$$

$$\text{Risolv.: } 2t^2 - 19t + 9 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 9 \quad t_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

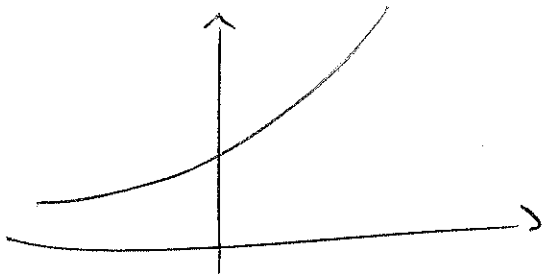
$$\text{Quindi } 2t^2 - 19t + 9 < 0$$

$$\text{se } \frac{1}{2} < t < 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{*} \text{ è soddisfatta se } \frac{1}{2} < 3^x < 9$$

$f(x) = 3^x$ è strettamente crescente

$$x > y \Rightarrow f(x) > f(y)$$



quindi $\frac{1}{2} < 3^x < 9$

$$3^x > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x > \log_3 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3^x < 9 \Rightarrow x < \log_3 9 = 2$$

Conclusione: $\log_3 \frac{1}{2} < x < 2$

Se l'equazione fosse stata
si procede ponendo $t = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$

si ottiene $2t^2 - 19t + 9 < 0$ //

$$\frac{1}{2} < t < 9 //$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x < 9 //$$

$$64 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x > 45 + 9 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2-x}$$

Pero' $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$ e'
decrecente

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x < \log_{1/3} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x < 9 \Rightarrow x > \log_{1/3} 9$$

(25)

$$\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^x < 2^5$$

Applico $\log_2$

a entrambi i membri.

$$f(x) = \log_2 x$$

è strettamente crescente

$$x \underbrace{\log_2 \frac{1}{10}}_{< 0} < 5 \log_2 2 = 5$$

$$x > 5 \frac{1}{\log_2 \frac{1}{10}} = - \frac{5}{\log_2 10}$$

$$8^{x+2} > 32^{4x+1}$$

$$(2^3)^{x+2} > (2^5)^{4x+1}$$

$$2^{3(x+2)} > 2^{5(4x+1)}$$

$$3(x+2) > 5(4x+1) \dots$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x > 4 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x < -2$$
