

Precorso di Analisi (esercizi)
Equazioni e disequazioni razionali

1. Risolvere le seguenti disequazioni intere di secondo grado

$$\begin{aligned} &(3x - 5)(x + 3)(x - 4) - (x + 1)(x - 2)(x + 3) \\ &< (2x - 1)(x + 1)^2 - 37 \end{aligned} \tag{1a}$$

$$\frac{x}{3}(x - 1) - \frac{x}{4}(x + 1) + \frac{3x + 4}{12} < 0 \tag{1b}$$

$$\frac{(x - 1)^2 - 3x + 1}{15} + \frac{x + 1}{5} > 0 \tag{1c}$$

2. Risolvere le seguenti disequazioni algebriche razionali fratte

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

$$\frac{x}{x + 1} - 2 < \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} - 3 \tag{2b}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - 2x} + \frac{x + 2}{2x - 1} > -1 \tag{2c}$$

$$\frac{6x + 6}{9 - x^2} + \frac{2}{x + 3} > \frac{3}{3 - x} \tag{2d}$$

$$\frac{3x}{x - 2} + \frac{4}{x + 2} + \frac{3x^2 - 8}{4 - x^2} < 0 \tag{2e}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{x}{6x + 12} + \frac{x}{3x + 6} < \frac{3x^2 + 8}{6x^2 + 24x + 24} \tag{2f}$$

$$\frac{2 - \frac{1}{3+x}}{2 + \frac{1}{3+x}} < 0 \quad (2g)$$

$$\frac{4 - (9 - 2x)^2}{7x - x^2} - \frac{3}{x - 7} + \frac{1}{x} < 4 \quad (2h)$$

$$\frac{x + 1}{x - 1} - \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} > \frac{8}{3} \quad (2i)$$

$$\frac{x + 1}{x - 1} - 3 < \frac{2 - x}{x} \quad (2j)$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 4} - \frac{1}{8} < \frac{x - 2}{2x^2 + 8} \quad (2k)$$

$$\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2}{x^3 - x^2 - 12x} > 0 \quad (2l)$$

$$\frac{x - 3}{x} + \frac{x + 3}{x^2} > \frac{2}{3} \quad (2m)$$