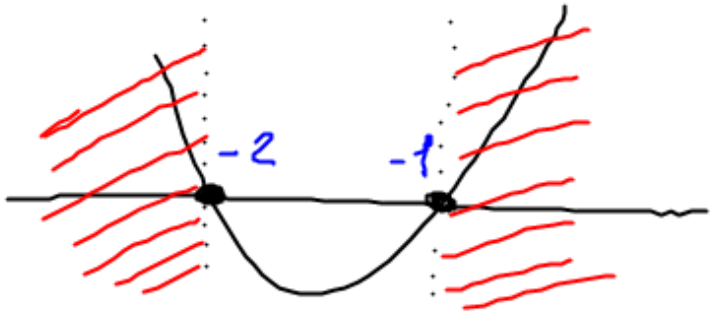
PAG. 136 N 66

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

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

$$\Delta = 9-8=1$$

$$x=\frac{-3\pm 1}{2}=\begin{cases}-2\\-1\end{cases}$$



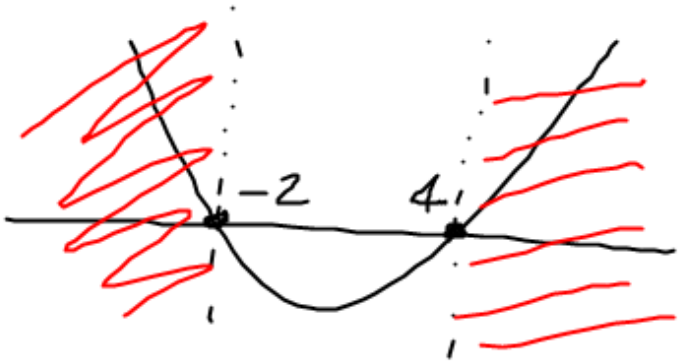
$x<-2 \quad \vee \quad x>-1$

69

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 32 = 36$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm 6}{2} = \begin{cases} -2 \\ 4 \end{cases}$$



$$x < -2 \quad \vee \quad x > 4$$

72

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

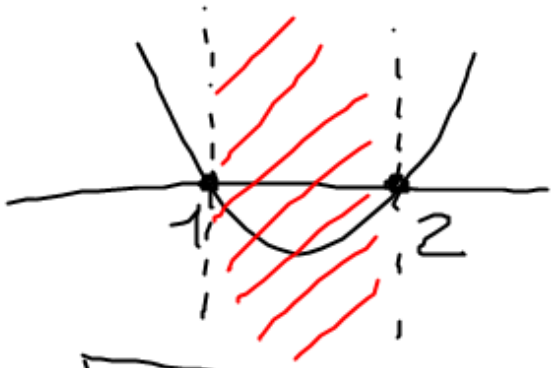
ACHTUNG!!
ACHTUNG!!
WARNING!!
ATTENZIONE!!
HASTA LA VISTA

CAMBIARE I SEGNI E IL VERSO DELLA DISUGUAGLIANZA

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

$\Delta = 9-8=1$

$x=\frac{3\pm 1}{2}=\begin{cases}1\\2\end{cases}$

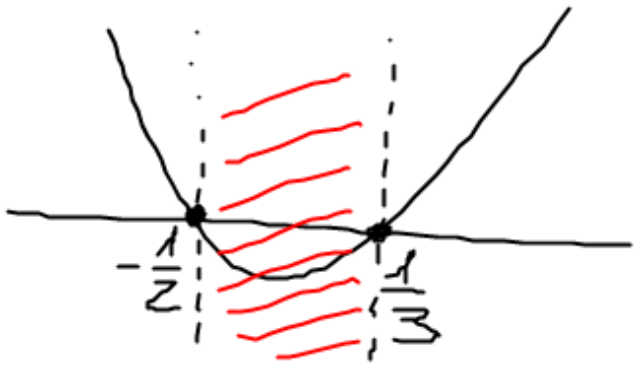


$1<x<2$

80] $6x^2 + x - 1 < 0$

$\Delta = 1 + 24 = 25$

$x = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{12} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

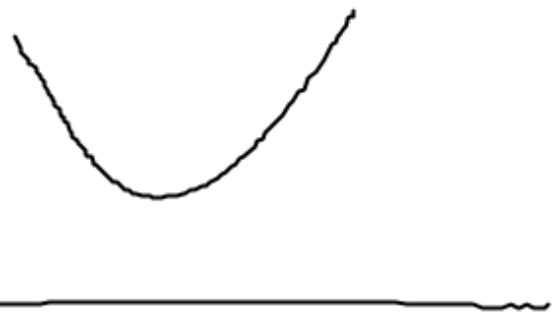


$$-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{3}$$

E SE IL Δ È NEGATIVO?

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

$\Delta = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$



SOLUZIONE $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

(PER OGNI x APPARTENENTE A $\mathbb{R}$)

2) $x^2 + x + 1 < 0$

$\Delta = -3 < 0$

SOLUZIONE $\nexists x \in \mathbb{R}$

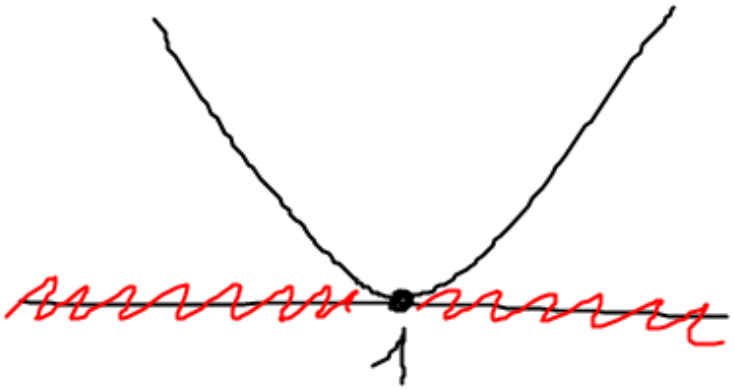
(IMPOSSIBILE) NON ESISTE x APPARTENENTE A $\mathbb{R}$

E SE IL Δ È ZERO?

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

$$\Delta = 4 - 4 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{b \pm \sqrt{0}}{2a} = -\frac{b}{2a} = 1$$



DAPPERTUTTO TRANNE IN 1

$$\forall x \neq 1$$

IL LIBRO SCRIVE

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

E SE FOSSE

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 < 0$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\nexists x \in \mathbb{R}$$