

24/9/2020

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$$\frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x^2+4x-5} : \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x^2-4} + \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{x+2}$$
$$(x-1)(x+5)$$

C.E.

$$x \neq \pm 2$$

$$x \neq 1$$

$$x \neq -5$$

$$\frac{(x+3)\cancel{(x-2)}}{(x-1)\cancel{(x+5)}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{x+5}}{(x+2)\cancel{(x-2)}} + \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{x+2}$$

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

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

$$x = -6$$

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$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{4}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{6}y = -1 \\ -3(2x - 2y) = 5y - 4x - 2 \end{cases}$$

[(8, 14)]

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}y = -1 \\ -6x + 6y = 5y - 4x - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}y = -1 \\ 6y - 5y = 6x - 4x - 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}(2x - 2) = -1 \\ y = 2x - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3} = -1 \\ // \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{-3x + 4 + 2x - 2}{\cancel{6}} = \frac{-6}{\cancel{6}} \\ // \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -x = -8 \\ // \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 8 \\ y = 2 \cdot 8 - 2 = 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{cases} x = 8 \\ y = 14 \end{cases}}$$

$\boxed{(8, 14)}$

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$$\begin{cases} -2(x - y) + 1 = 4 \\ 2(x - 2y) - 4(y - x) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\left(-\frac{13}{2}, -5 \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x + 2y = 3 \\ 2x - 4y - 4y + 4x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x + 2y = 3 \\ 6x - 8y = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2y = 3 + 2x \\ // \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{3 + 2x}{2} \\ 6x - \cancel{8} \cdot \frac{3 + 2x}{\cancel{2}} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3 + 2x}{2} \\ 6x - 12 - 8x = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} // \\ -2x = 13 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3 + 2\left(-\frac{13}{2}\right)}{2} = \frac{3 - 13}{2} = -\frac{10}{2} = -5 \\ x = -\frac{13}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{cases} x = -\frac{13}{2} \\ y = -5 \end{cases}}$$

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-4}{2} + \frac{y+1}{3} = -1 \\ 4x + y = x - y - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3(x-4) + 2(y+1)}{\cancel{6}} = \frac{-6}{\cancel{6}} \\ 3x + 2y = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x - 12 + 2y + 2 = -6 \\ 3x + 2y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 4 \\ 3x + 2y = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x = 4 - 2y \\ // \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{4-2y}{3} \\ \cancel{3} \cdot \frac{4-2y}{\cancel{3}} + 2y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{4-2y}{3} \\ 4 - \cancel{2y} + \cancel{2y} = -1 \Rightarrow 4 = -1 \quad \text{SISTEMA IMPOSSIBILE} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 4 \\ 3x + 2y = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{SISTEMA INDETERMINATO (INFINITE SOLUZIONI)}$$

ESEMPI DI SOLUZIONI $(2, -1) \dots$

$(\frac{2}{3}, 1)$

$(4, -4)$

$(6, -7)$