

717

$$\sqrt{|2x-6|} = |x| - x$$

$$\left[-\frac{3}{2}; 3\right]$$

$$\begin{cases} |x| - x \geq 0 \\ |2x-6| = (|x|-x)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |x| \geq x \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

Anche intuitivamente è chiaro che il modulo di un numero è sempre \geq del numero stesso
 (basta fare delle prove con numeri positivi e negativi per convincersene: $|-5| \geq -5$, $|2| \geq 2$)

se $x \geq 0$ si ha che $|x| = x$, quindi è vero che $|x| \geq x$
 se $x < 0$ si ha che $|x| = -x$ è vero che $-x \geq x$ perché $0 \geq 2x$ dunque $x \leq 0$.
 Quindi $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{cases} \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \leftarrow \text{NON INDISPENSABILE} \\ |2x-6| = |x|^2 + x^2 - 2|x|x \Rightarrow |2x-6| = x^2 + x^2 - 2|x|x \end{cases}$$

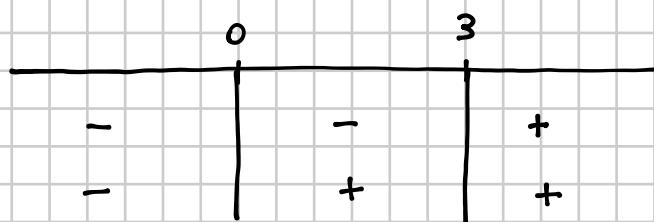
$$|2x-6| = 2x^2 - 2|x|x$$

$$\cancel{|x-3|} = \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{|x|x}$$

$$|x-3| = x^2 - |x|x$$

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

$$x \geq 0$$



$$\begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ -(x-3) = x^2 + x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\checkmark \begin{cases} 0 < x \leq 3 \\ -(x-3) = x^2 - x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\checkmark \begin{cases} x > 3 \\ x-3 = x^2 - x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ -x+3 = 2x^2 \\ 2x^2+x-3=0 \quad \Delta=25 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{4} = \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \text{ N.A.} \end{cases}$$

$$\checkmark \begin{cases} 0 < x \leq 3 \\ -x+3=0 \\ x=3 \end{cases}$$

$$\checkmark \begin{cases} x > 3 \\ x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2} \vee x = 3$$

726

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

$$\left[\frac{2}{3}; 1 \right]$$

\bar{E} del tipo $\sqrt{A(x)} = \sqrt{B(x)}$

$$\begin{cases} A(x) \geq 0 \\ B(x) \geq 0 \end{cases} \text{ NE BASTA UNA DELL'EQUAZIONI! (ma è lo più semplice)}$$

$$A(x) = B(x)$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1}{3} \\ 3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0 \\ x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{6} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad \Delta = 25 - 24 = 1$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{2}{3} \vee x = 1}$$

730

$$\sqrt[3]{5x - 1} = \sqrt[3]{x + 4}$$

$$\left[\frac{5}{4} \right]$$

↓ elevo al cubo

$$5x - 1 = x + 4$$

$$4x = 5$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{5}{4}}$$

733

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

[1; 5]

$$\begin{cases} 2x-1 \geq 0 \\ 3x+1 \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{2x-1} + 1 = \sqrt{3x+1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ x \geq -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2x-1} = x+1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$4(2x-1) = x^2 + 1 + 2x$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ 8x-4 = x^2 + 1 + 2x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ x=5 \vee x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$$

$$(x-5)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x=1 \vee x=5$$

739

$$2\sqrt{x+5} - \sqrt{2x+1} = \sqrt{3x-3}$$

[4]

$$\begin{cases} x+5 \geq 0 \\ 2x+1 \geq 0 \\ 3x-3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$2\sqrt{x+5} = \sqrt{3x-3} + \sqrt{2x+1}$$

$$4(x+5) = 3x-3 + 2x+1 + 2\sqrt{(3x-3)(2x+1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ 4x+20 = 5x-2 + 2\sqrt{(3x-3)(2x+1)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ 2\sqrt{6x^2+3x-6x-3} = -x+22 \end{cases}$$

$$23x^2 + 32x - 496 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ -x+22 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 22 \\ 4(6x^2-3x-3) = x^2 + 484 - 44x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq 22 \\ 23x^2 + 32x - 496 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq x \leq 22 \\ 23x^2 + 32x - 496 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 256 + 11408 = 11664 = 108^2$$

$$x = \frac{-16 \pm 108}{23} = \begin{cases} -\frac{124}{23} \text{ NON ACC.} \\ \frac{92}{23} = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 4$$

742

$$\sqrt{3x+13} - \sqrt{3(x+2)} = \sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{x}$$

[1]

$$\sqrt{3x+13} + \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3(x+2)}$$

$$3x+13 + x + 2\sqrt{(3x+13)x} = x+3 + 3(x+2) + 2\sqrt{3(x+2)(x+3)}$$

$$4x+13 + 2\sqrt{3x^2+13x} = 4x+9 + 2\sqrt{3(x^2+5x+6)}$$

$$4 + 2\sqrt{3x^2+13x} = 2\sqrt{3x^2+15x+18}$$

$$2 + \sqrt{3x^2+13x} = \sqrt{3x^2+15x+18}$$

$$4 + 3x^2 + 13x + 4\sqrt{3x^2+13x} = 3x^2 + 15x + 18$$

$$4\sqrt{3x^2+13x} = 2x + 14$$

$$2\sqrt{3x^2+13x} = x + 7$$

$$4(3x^2+13x) = x^2 + 49 + 14x$$

$$12x^2 + 52x - x^2 - 49 - 14x = 0$$

$$12x^2 + 52x - x^2 - 49 - 14x = 0$$

$$11x^2 + 38x - 49 = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 361 + 539 = 900$$

$$x = \frac{-19 \pm 30}{11} = \begin{cases} -\frac{49}{11} \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

DA SOSTituIRE
NEL'EQ. DI PARTENZA

EQ. PARTENZA $\sqrt{3x+13} - \sqrt{3(x+2)} = \sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{x}$

$$x = -\frac{49}{11} \quad \sqrt{3\left(-\frac{49}{11} + 13\right)} - \sqrt{3\left(-\frac{49}{11} + 2\right)} = \sqrt{-\frac{49}{11} + 3} - \sqrt{-\frac{49}{11}}$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
RADICANDI NEGLATIVI !!

$-\frac{49}{11}$ NON ACC.

$$x = 1 \quad \sqrt{3+13} - \sqrt{3 \cdot 3} = \sqrt{4} - \sqrt{1}$$

$$4 - 3 = 2 - 1 \quad \text{OK!!}$$

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$