

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

$$2x + 2 - 9x + 3x^2 = 6x - 2 \quad 3x^2 - 13x + 4 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{169 - 48}}{6} \left| \begin{array}{l} \textcolor{blue}{4} \\ \textcolor{blue}{1} \\ \hline \textcolor{blue}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$2. \frac{x+6}{6-x} + \frac{x}{6} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{x-6}$$

$$-\frac{x+6}{x-6} + \frac{x}{6} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{x-6} \quad -6(x+6) + x(x-6) = -3(x-6) + 6x \quad C.A.: x \neq 6$$

$$-6x - 36 + x^2 - 6x = -3x + 18 + 6x \quad x^2 - 15x - 54 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{225 + 216}}{2} \left| \begin{array}{l} \textcolor{blue}{18} \\ \textcolor{blue}{-3} \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

$$\frac{-3}{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{-3(x^2-1) + (x+1)^2 + (x-1)^2}{(x^2-1)^2} = 0 \quad C.A.: x \neq \pm 1$$

$$-3x^2 + 3 + x^2 + 2x + 1 + x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \quad x^2 - 5 = 0 \quad x = \pm\sqrt{5} \quad acc.$$

$$4. x^2 - 2(a-3b)x - 12ab = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = (a-3b)^2 + 12ab = a^2 + 9b^2 - 6ab + 12ab = a^2 + 9b^2 + 6ab = (a+3b)^2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{a-3b \pm (a+3b)}{1} \left| \begin{array}{l} \textcolor{blue}{2a} \\ \textcolor{blue}{-6b} \end{array} \right.$$

$$5. (b-1)x^2 - (2-3b+3b^2)x + 6b = 0$$

$$\text{Se } b = 1: \quad -2x + 6 = 0 \quad x = 3$$

$$\text{Se } b \neq 1: \quad \Delta = (2-3b+3b^2)^2 - 24b(b-1) = 4 + 9b^2 + 9b^4 - 12b + 12b^2 - 18b^3 - 24b^2 + 24b = \\ = 4 + 9b^2 + 9b^4 + 12b - 12b^2 - 18b^3 = (2+3b-3b^2)^2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2-3b+3b^2 \pm (2+3b-3b^2)}{2(b-1)} \left| \begin{array}{l} \textcolor{blue}{2} \\ \textcolor{blue}{b-1} \\ \hline \textcolor{blue}{2} \end{array} \right. \quad 2 \frac{-3b+3b^2}{2(b-1)} = \textcolor{blue}{3b}$$

6.  $12x^4 + 8x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x(12x^3 + 8x^2 - 3x - 2) &= 0 \\ x[4x^2(3x + 2) - 1(3x + 2)] &= 0 \\ x(3x + 2)(4x^2 - 1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = -\frac{2}{3} \quad x_{3,4} = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

7.  $(x^2 - 21)(x^2 + 12) = -272$

$$\begin{aligned} x^4 - 9x^2 - 252 &= -272 & x^4 - 9x^2 + 20 &= 0 \\ (x^2 - 5)(x^2 - 4) &= 0 & & \\ x_{1,2} = \pm 2 & & x_{3,4} = \pm \sqrt{5} & \end{aligned}$$

8.  $2x^4 + 9x^3 + 14x^2 + 9x + 2 = 0$

Dopo aver verificato che  $x = 0$  non è una soluzione dell'equazione per  $x^2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 9x + 14 + \frac{9}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} &= 0 & 2\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + 9\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 14 &= 0 \\ \text{Pongo: } x + \frac{1}{x} = y, \text{ perciò: } \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 &= y^2 & x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 &= y^2 \\ 2(y^2 - 2) + 9y + 14 &= 0 & 2y^2 + 9y + 10 &= 0 \\ y_{1,2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 80}}{4} & \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{5}{2} \\ -2 \end{array} \right. & & \end{aligned}$$

Perciò:

$$\begin{aligned} x + \frac{1}{x} &= -\frac{5}{2} & 2x^2 + 5x + 2 &= 0 & x + \frac{1}{x} &= -2 & x^2 + 2x + 1 &= 0 \\ x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{4} & \left| \begin{array}{l} -2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{array} \right. & & & (x + 1)^2 &= 0 & x_{3,4} &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

9.  $(x^2 + 8x)^2 + 19(x^2 + 8x) + 84 = 0$

$$\text{Pongo: } x^2 + 8x = y, \text{ perciò: } y^2 + 19y + 84 = 0 \quad y_{1,2} = \frac{-19 \pm \sqrt{361 - 336}}{2} \left| \begin{array}{l} -7 \\ -12 \end{array} \right.$$

Perciò:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 8x &= -7 & x^2 + 8x + 7 &= 0 & x^2 + 8x &= -12 & x^2 + 8x + 12 &= 0 \\ x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 7}}{1} & \left| \begin{array}{l} -7 \\ -1 \end{array} \right. & & & x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{1} & \left| \begin{array}{l} -6 \\ -2 \end{array} \right. & \end{aligned}$$

10. Determina per quali valori di  $k$  l'equazione  $kx^2 + 2(k+10)x + 75 + k = 0$  ha:

- A. soluzioni reali;
- B. soluzioni opposte;
- C. soluzioni reciproche;
- D. una soluzione uguale a 3;
- E. la somma dei quadrati delle soluzioni uguale a 4

A. Perché le soluzioni siano reali, devo avere:  $\frac{\Delta}{4} \geq 0$ :

$$(k+10)^2 - k(75+k) \geq 0 \quad k^2 + 20k + 100 - 75k - k^2 \geq 0$$

$$-55k \geq -100 \quad k \leq \frac{20}{11}$$

B. Perché le soluzioni siano opposte, ovvero:  $x_1 + x_2 = 0$ , il coefficiente del termine di primo grado deve essere nullo, ovvero:

$$k + 10 = 0 \quad k = -10$$

C. Perché le soluzioni siano reciproche, ovvero:  $x_1 = \frac{1}{x_2}$  ovvero:  $x_1 x_2 = 1$ :

$$\frac{c}{a} = 1 \quad \frac{75+k}{k} = 1 \quad 75+k = k \quad \nexists k \in \mathbb{R}$$

D. Per trovare il valore di  $k$  per cui una delle soluzioni sia 3, sostituisco 3 nell'equazione:

$$9k - 6(k+10) + 75 + k = 0 \quad 9k - 6k - 60 + 75 + k = 0 \quad k = -\frac{15}{4}$$

E.  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 4 \quad (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2 = 4 \quad \left(-\frac{2(k+10)}{k}\right)^2 - 2\frac{75+k}{k} = 4$

$$2k^2 + 40k + 200 - 75k - k^2 = 2k^2 \quad k^2 + 35k - 200 = 0$$

$$k_{1,2} = \frac{-35 \pm \sqrt{1225 + 800}}{2} \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{5 non acc.} \\ \text{-20 acc.} \end{array} \right.$$