

Inecuatii irrationale.

Inecuatia ce contine necunoscuta sub semnul radicalului se numeste **inecuatie irationala**.

La rezolvarea inecuatilor irrationale, de regula, este necesar de a ridica la putere ambii membri ai ecuatiei. Astfel de transformari pot aduce la inecuatii neechivalente cu cea initiala si intrucat multimea solutiilor unei inecuatii reprezinta in majoritatea cazurilor o multime infinita, verificarea ei este dificila. Unica metoda ce garanteaza justetea raspunsului consta in faptul, ca in procesul rezolvarii inecuatilor irrationale urmeaza a fi efectuate numai astfel de transformari, ce pastreaza echivalenta lor. In legatura cu aceasta vom aduce afirmatiile respective, care sunt frecvent utilizate la rezolvarea inecuatilor irrationale (in toate afirmatiile n este un numar natural).

A1. Inecuatia

$$\sqrt[n]{f(x)} > g(x)$$

este echivalenta cu totalitatea sistemelor de inecuatii

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) < 0, \\ f(x) \geq 0, \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) \geq 0, \\ f(x) > [g(x)]^{2n}. \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

Nota. Din afirmatia **A1** rezulta ca inecuatia

$$\sqrt[n]{f(x)} > b,$$

pentru $b \geq 0$ este echivalenta cu inecuatia $f(x) > [b]^{2n}$, iar pentru $b < 0$, este echivalenta cu inecuatia $f(x) \geq 0$.

A2. Inecuatia

$$\sqrt[n]{f(x)} < g(x)$$

este echivalenta cu sistemul de inecuatii

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) > 0, \\ f(x) \geq 0, \\ f(x) < [g(x)]^{2n}. \end{array} \right.$$

Nota. In particular, daca membrul din dreapta inecuatiei reprezinta un numar b ($g(x) = b$), din afirmatia **A2** rezulta:

- daca $b > 0$, $\sqrt[n]{f(x)} < b \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq f(x) < [b]^{2n}$
- daca $b \leq 0$, inecuatia $\sqrt[n]{f(x)} < b$ nu are solutii.

A3. Inecuatia

$$\sqrt[n]{f(x)} > \sqrt[n]{g(x)}$$

este echivalenta cu sistemul de inecuatii

$$\begin{cases} f(x) > g(x), \\ g(x) \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

A4. Inecuatia

$$\frac{\sqrt[2n]{f(x)}}{g(x)} > 1$$

este echivalenta cu sistemul

$$\begin{cases} f(x) > [g(x)]^{2n}, \\ g(x) > 0. \end{cases}$$

A5. Inecuatia

$$\frac{\sqrt[2n]{f(x)}}{g(x)} < 1$$

este echivalenta cu totalitatea de sisteme de inecuatii

$$\left[\begin{cases} g(x) < 0, \\ f(x) \geq 0, \\ g(x) > 0, \\ f(x) \geq 0, \\ f(x) < [g(x)]^{2n}. \end{cases} \right.$$

A6. Inecuatia

$$\sqrt[2n]{f(x)} \cdot g(x) \geq 0$$

este echivalenta cu totalitatea

$$\left[\begin{cases} f(x) = 0, \\ x \in D(g), \\ f(x) > 0, \\ g(x) \geq 0, \end{cases} \right.$$

unde $D(g)$ desemneaza domeniul de definitie a functiei g .

A7. Inecuatia

$$\sqrt[2n]{f(x)} \cdot g(x) \leq 0$$

este echivalenta cu totalitatea

$$\left[\begin{cases} f(x) = 0, \\ x \in D(g), \\ f(x) > 0, \\ g(x) \leq 0. \end{cases} \right.$$

A8. Inecutiile

$$\sqrt[2n+1]{f(x)} < g(x) \text{ si } f(x) < [g(x)]^{2n+1}$$

sunt echivalente.

A9. Inecuatiiile

$$\sqrt[n+1]{f(x)} > g(x) \text{ si } f(x) > [g(x)]^{2n+1}$$

sunt echivalente.

Nota. Daca m este impar, atunci

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) < g(x) &\Leftrightarrow [f(x)]^m < [g(x)]^m, \\ f(x) > g(x) &\Leftrightarrow [f(x)]^m > [g(x)]^m, \end{aligned}$$

adica la ridicare la putere impara semnul inecuatiei se pastreaza.

Sa analizam cateva exemple.

Exemplul 1. Sa se rezolve inecuatiiile:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 18} &> 2x + 3, & g) \sqrt{x^2 - x - 2} &> \sqrt{6 + 5x - x^2}, \\ b) \sqrt{x^2 - x - 90} &\geq -1, & h) \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{1+x} &> 1, \\ c) \sqrt[4]{x^2 - 9x + 16} &> 2, & i) \frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{3-|x-6|} &< 1, \\ d) \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 5} &< 2x + 1, & j) (x-1)\sqrt{6+x-x^2} &\leq 0, \\ e) \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 4} &< 2, & k) \frac{9-x}{1-x}\sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 7} &\geq 0, \\ f) \sqrt{x^2 - x - 2} &\leq -2, & l) \sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} &< x + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Rezolvare. a) Se aplica afirmatia **A1** (in cazul dat $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 18$, iar $g(x) = 2x + 3$) si se obtine:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 18} > 2x + 3 &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x - 18 \geq 0, \\ 2x + 3 < 0, \\ x^2 + 3x - 18 > (2x + 3)^2, \\ 2x + 3 \geq 0, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty, -6], \\ x \in \emptyset, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, -6]. \end{aligned}$$

In adevar, cum

$$x^2 + 3x - 18 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x + 6)(x - 3) \geq 0,$$

solutiile primei inecuatii formeaza multimea $x \in (-\infty; -6] \cup [3; +\infty)$, si cum $x \in (\infty, -\frac{3}{2})$ sunt solutiile celei de a doua inecuatii a sistemului, se obtine ca solutia primului sistem de inecuatii este multimea $x \in (-\infty, -6]$.

Prima inecuatie a sistemului al doilea din totalitate nu are solutii:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 3x - 18 > (2x + 3)^2 &\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3x - 18 > 4x^2 + 12x + 9 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 9x + 27 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3x + 9 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

si, prin urmare, al doilea sistem este incompatibil.

Asadar, multimea solutiilor inecuatiei initiale este $(-\infty, -6]$.

b) Se observa ca membrul din dreapta inecuatiei este un numar negativ, iar membrul din stanga de indata ce exista (conditia $x^2 - x - 90 \geq 0$) ia valori nenegative. Se tine seama de nota la afirmatia **A1** si solutiile inecuatiei initiale se obtin rezolvand inecuatia

$$x^2 - x - 90 \geq 0,$$

sau

$$(x + 9)(x - 10) \geq 0,$$

de unde $x \in (-\infty, -9] \cup [10, +\infty)$.

c) Se tine seama de nota la afirmatia **A1**, se ridica ambii membri ai inecuatiei (nenegativi pe DVA) la puterea a patra si se obtine inecuatia echivalenta:

$$x^2 - 9x + 16 > 16,$$

sau

$$x^2 - 9x > 0,$$

cu solutiile $x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (9, +\infty)$.

d) Se utilizeaza afirmatia **A2** (aici $f(x) = x^2 + 4x - 5$ si $g(x) = 2x - 3$) si se obtine:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 5} < 2x + 1 &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 1 \geq 0, \\ x^2 + 4x - 5 \geq 0, \\ x^2 + 4x - 5 < (2x + 1)^2, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{1}{2}, \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \leq -5, \\ x \geq 1, \end{bmatrix} \\ 3x^2 + 6 > 0, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 1, \\ x \in \mathbf{R}, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

e) Se tine seama de nota la afirmatia **A2** si se obtine

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 4} < 2 &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 5x + 4 < 4, \\ x^2 - 5x + 4 \geq 0, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 5x < 0, \\ x^2 - 5x + 4 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < x < 5, \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \leq 1, \\ x \geq 4, \end{bmatrix} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow x \in (0; 1] \cup [4; 5). \end{aligned}$$

f) Inecuatia nu are solutii, deoarece membrul din stanga inecuatiei pe DVA reprezinta o expresie valorile careia sunt numere nenegative si, prin urmare, nu poate fi mai mic sau egal cu un numar negativ

g) Se aplica afirmatia **A3** (aici $f(x) = x^2 - x - 2$ si $g(x) = 6 + 5x - x^2$) si se obtine:

$$\sqrt{x^2 - x - 2} > \sqrt{6 + 5x - x^2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - x - 2 > 6 + 5x - x^2, \\ 6 + 5x - x^2 \geq 0, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 3x - 4 > 0, \\ x^2 - 5x - 6 \leq 0, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < -1, \\ x > 4, \\ -1 \leq x \leq 6, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow x \in (4, 6].$$

h) Se utilizeaza afirmatia **A4** si se obtine:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{x+1} > 1 &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2-x > (x+1)^2, \\ x+1 > 0, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2+3x-1 < 0, \\ x > -1, \end{array} \right. \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-3-\sqrt{13}}{2} < x < \frac{-3+\sqrt{13}}{2}, \\ x > -1, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow -1 < x < \frac{\sqrt{13}-3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

i) Conform afirmatiei **A5** se obtine totalitatea de sisteme de inecuatii:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3-|x-6| < 0, \\ x-3 \geq 0, \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3-|x-6| > 0, \\ x-3 \geq 0, \\ x-3 < (3-|x-6|)^2. \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

Rezolvand primul sistem, se obtine:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x-6| > 3, \\ x \geq 3, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-6 > 3, \\ x-6 < -3, \\ x \geq 3, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 9, \\ x < 3, \\ x \geq 3, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow x > 9.$$

Rezolvand al doilea sistem al totalitatii, se obtine:

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x-6| < 3, \\ x \geq 3, \\ x-3 < 9-6|x-6|+x^2-12x+36, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -3 < x-6 < 3, \\ x \geq 3, \\ x^2-6|x-6|-x+48 > 0, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 < x < 9, \\ x^2-6|x-6|-x+48 > 0, \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 < x \leq 6, \\ x^2+6(x-6)-x+48 > 0, \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 < x < 9, \\ x^2-6(x-6)-x+48 > 0, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 < x \leq 6, \\ x^2+5x+12 > 0, \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 < x < 9, \\ x^2-7x+84 > 0, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 < x \leq 6, \\ x \in \mathbf{R}, \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 < x < 9, \\ x \in \mathbf{R}, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow 3 < x < 9. \end{aligned}$$

asadar, solutiile inecuatiei initiale sunt:

$$x \in (3; 9) \cup (9; +\infty).$$

j) Se tine seama de afirmatia **A7** si se obtine:

$$(x-1)\sqrt{6+x-x^2} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6+x-x^2=0, \\ x \in \mathbf{R}. \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6+x-x^2 > 0, \\ x-1 \leq 0, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{l} x=-2, \\ x=3. \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2 < x < 3, \\ x \leq 1, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow x \in [-2; 1] \cup \{3\}.$$

k) Se utilizeaza afirmatia **A6** si se obtine:

$$\frac{9-x}{1-x}\sqrt{x^2-8x+7} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2-8x+7=0, \\ x \neq 1, \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2-8x+7 > 0, \\ \frac{9-x}{1-x} \geq 0, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{l} x=1, \\ x=7, \end{array} \right. \\ x \neq 1, \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{l} x < 1, \\ x > 7, \end{array} \right. \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} x > 9, \\ x < 1, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} x=7, \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} x < 1, \\ x > 9, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup \{7\} \cup [9, +\infty).$$

l) Se ridica ambii membri ai inecuatiei la cub (afirmatia **A9**) si se obtine inecuatia echivalenta:

$$x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 < x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$$

sau

$$2x^2 + 2x > 0,$$

de unde $x < -1$ sau $x > 0$.

In continuare vom ilustra metoda substitutiei.

Exemplul 2. Sa se rezolve inecuatiiile:

$$\begin{array}{ll} a) 3\sqrt[6]{x+2} - \sqrt[3]{x+2} \geq 2, & d) 5x - 17\sqrt{x+5} + 31 < 0, \\ b) \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x+1}} \leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}+1}, & e) 18\sqrt{2x-1} - 9\sqrt[4]{(2x-1)(x-1)} \geq 2\sqrt{x-1}, \\ c) \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-2}} - 2\sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x}} < 1, & f) \sqrt[3]{2-x} + \sqrt{x-1} > 1. \end{array}$$

Rezolvare. a) Se noteaza $\sqrt[6]{x+2} = t$ ($t \geq 0$), atunci $\sqrt[3]{x+2} = t^2$ si inecuatia devine

$$3t - t^2 \geq 2,$$

sau

$$t^2 - 3t + 2 \leq 0,$$

cu solutiile

$$1 \leq t \leq 2.$$

Revenind la necunoscuta initiala si utilizand notele la afirmatiile **A1** si **A2**, se obtine

$$1 \leq \sqrt[6]{x+2} \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq x+2 \leq 64 \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 62.$$

b) Se noteaza $\sqrt{x+1} = t$, $t \geq 0$ si se utilizeaza metoda intervalelor (a se vedea, de ex. [1], [2]):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1-t} &\leq \frac{1}{2t+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{2t+1} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{2t+1-(1-t)}{(1-t)(2t+1)} &\leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3t}{(1-t)(2t+1)} \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Cum $t \geq 0$, rezulta $2t+1 \geq 1$ si, prin urmare, ultima inecuatie este echivalenta cu sistemul

$$\begin{cases} t = 0, \\ 1 - t < 0, \end{cases}$$

de unde rezulta $t = 0$ si $t > 1$. Se revine la necunoscuta initiala si se obtine:

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x+1} = 0, \\ \sqrt{x+1} > 1, \end{cases}$$

sau $x = -1$ si $x > 0$. Astfel $x \in \{-1\} \cup (0, +\infty)$.

c) Se observa ca inecuatia contine expresii reciproc inverse. Se noteaza $\sqrt{\frac{x}{x-2}} = t$, atunci $\sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x}} = \frac{1}{t}$ si inecuatia devine

$$t - 2\frac{1}{t} < 1.$$

Cum $t > 0$, se multiplica ambii membri ai ecuatiei cu t si se obtine ecuatie echivalenta

$$t^2 - t - 2 < 0,$$

cu solutiile $-1 < t < 2$. Deoarece $t > 0$, ramane $0 < t < 2$, sau

$$0 < \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-2}} < 2.$$

Ultima inecuatie este echivalenta cu sistemul

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{x-2} < 4, \\ \frac{x}{x-2} > 0, \end{cases}$$

sau

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{8-3x}{x-2} < 0, \\ \begin{cases} x < 0, \\ x > 2. \end{cases} \end{array} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \begin{cases} x > \frac{8}{3}, \\ x < 2, \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x < 0, \\ x > 2, \end{cases} \end{array} \right\}$$

de unde $x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (\frac{8}{3}; +\infty)$.

d) Inecuatia se scrie (se aduna 25 si se scade 25)

$$5(x+5) - 25 - 17\sqrt{x+5} + 31 < 0.$$

Se noteaza $\sqrt{x+5} = t$, atunci $x+5 = t^2$, si se obtine inecuatia patrata

$$5t^2 - 17t + 6 < 0,$$

de unde

$$\frac{2}{5} < t < 3,$$

sau

$$\frac{2}{5} < \sqrt{x+5} < 3.$$

Cum toti membrii inecuatiei duble sunt pozitivi se ridica la patrat si se obtine inecuatia echivalenta

$$\frac{4}{25} < x+5 < 9,$$

de unde $x \in (-4\frac{21}{25}; 4)$.

e) DVA al inecuatiei este $x \geq 1$. Pe DVA inecuatia este echivalenta cu inecuatia

$$18 - 9\frac{\sqrt[4]{(2x-1)(x-1)}}{\sqrt{2x-1}} \geq \frac{2\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{2x-1}}$$

sau

$$18 - 9\frac{\sqrt[4]{x-1}}{\sqrt[4]{2x-1}} - 2\left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{x-1}}{\sqrt[4]{2x-1}}\right)^2 \geq 0.$$

Se noteaza $\frac{\sqrt[4]{x-1}}{\sqrt[4]{2x-1}} = t$, si se obtine inecuatia patrata

$$18 - 9t - 2t^2 \geq 0$$

cu solutiile $-6 \leq t \leq \frac{3}{2}$. Cum $t \geq 0$ ecuatia initiala este echivalenta cu urmatoarea

$$0 \leq \frac{\sqrt[4]{x-1}}{\sqrt[4]{2x-1}} \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

Se utilizeaza notele la afirmatia **A1** si **A2** si se obtine:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x-1}{2x-1} \leq \frac{81}{16}, \\ x-1 \geq 0, \\ 2x-1 > 0, \end{array} \right.$$

de unde $x \geq 1$.

f) Se noteaza $\sqrt{x-1} = t$, atunci $x-1 = t^2$ si $\sqrt[3]{2-x} = \sqrt[3]{1+(1-x)} = \sqrt[3]{1-(x-1)} = \sqrt[3]{1-t^2}$, si inecuatia devine

$$\sqrt[3]{1-t^2} + t > 1,$$

sau

$$\sqrt[3]{1-t^2} > 1-t.$$

Se ridica la cub si se obtine (afirmatia **A9**) ecuatia echivalenta

$$1-t^2 > (1-t)^3,$$

sau

$$\begin{aligned} (1-t)(1+t) - (1-t)^3 &> 0, \\ (1-t)(1+t - (1-t)^2) &> 0, \\ (1-t)(1+t - 1 + 2t - t^2) &> 0, \\ (1-t)t(3-t) &> 0. \end{aligned}$$

Cum $t \geq 0$ ramane

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1-t)(3-t) > 0, \\ t \neq 0, \end{array} \right.$$

de unde rezulta totalitatea

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} t > 3, \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t < 1, \\ t \neq 0, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

sau

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x-1} > 3, \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x-1} < 1, \\ \sqrt{x-1} \neq 0, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

de unde

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} x-1 > 9, \\ 0 < x-1 < 1, \end{array} \right.$$

sau

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} x > 10, \\ 1 < x < 2. \end{array} \right.$$

adica $x \in (1; 2) \cup (10; +\infty)$.

O metoda frecventa de rezolvare a inecuatiiilor irrationale consta in reducerea lor (cu ajutorul unor transformari ce pastreaza echivalenta inecuatiiilor) la inecuatii de tipul celor ce figureaza in afirmatiile **A1-A9**, se aplica afirmatia respectiva si tinand seama de *DVA* al inecuatiei se obtine multimea solutiilor.

Exemplul 3. Sa se rezolve inecuatiiile

$$\begin{array}{ll} a) \sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{2x+1} < \sqrt{2-x}, & d) \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+6} + 2\sqrt{(x-1)(x+6)} < 51 - 2x, \\ b) \frac{\sqrt{1+x^3} + x - 2}{x-1} \geq x+1, & e) \sqrt{x+4\sqrt{x-4}} + \sqrt{x-4\sqrt{x-4}} \geq 4. \\ c) \sqrt{x-\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}} > \frac{x-1}{x}, \end{array}$$

Rezolvare. a) *DVA* al inecuatiei $x \in [-\frac{1}{2}; 2]$ se determina rezolvand sistemul de inecuatii (conditiile de existenta a radicalilor de ordinul doi)

$$\begin{cases} x+4 \geq 0, \\ 2x+1 \geq 0, \\ 2-x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Inecuatia se scrie astfel

$$\sqrt{x+4} < \sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2x+1}.$$

Acum ambii membri ai inecuatiei sunt pozitivi pe *DVA* si ridicand la patrat se obtine inecuatia echivalenta:

$$x+4 < 2-x+2\sqrt{2-x}\sqrt{2x+1}+2x+1,$$

sau

$$1 < 2\sqrt{2-x}\sqrt{2x+1}.$$

Iar ridicand la patrat si tinand seama de *DVA* obtinem

$$\begin{cases} 1 < 4(2-x)(2x+1), \\ -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$$

sau

$$\begin{cases} 8x^2 - 12x - 7 < 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$$

de unde

$$\frac{3-\sqrt{23}}{4} < x < \frac{3+\sqrt{23}}{4}.$$

b) Inecuatia se scrie astfel:

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^3} + (x-2)}{x-1} - (x+1) \geq 0,$$

sau

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^3} + (x-2) - (x^2-1)}{x-1} \geq 0,$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^3} - (1-x+x^2)}{x-1} \geq 0.$$

Cum $1+x^3 = (1+x)(1-x+x^2)$ si cum $1-x+x^2 > 0$ pentru orice $x \in \mathbf{R}$ inecuatia

$$\frac{\sqrt{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)} - (1-x+x^2)}{x-1} \geq 0$$

este echivalenta cu urmatoarea

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-x+x^2}(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x+x^2})}{x-1} \geq 0.$$

Se divide cu $\sqrt{1-x+x^2}$ (aceasta expresie ia numai valori mai mari ca zero, oricare n-ar fi x , deoarece discriminantul trinomului $1-x+x^2$ este negativ ($\Delta = 1-4 = -3 < 0$) iar coeficientul de pe langa x^2 este pozitiv ($a = 1$)) si se obtine inecuatia

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x+x^2}}{x-1} \geq 0,$$

echivalenta cu totalitatea sistemelor de inecuatii

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x+x^2} \geq 0, \\ x-1 > 0, \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x+x^2} \leq 0, \\ x-1 < 0, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

sau, tinand seama de afirmatia **A3**,

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1+x \geq 1-x+x^2, \\ 1-x+x^2 \geq 0, \\ x > 1, \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1+x < 1-x+x^2, \\ 1+x \geq 0, \\ x < 1, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

de unde rezulta

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 2x \leq 0, \\ x \in \mathbf{R}, \\ x > 1, \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 2x \geq 0, \\ x > -1, \\ x < 1, \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} 1 < x \leq 2, \\ -1 < x \leq 0. \end{array} \right.$$

Asadar, multimea solutiilor inecuatiei initiale este $x \in (-1; 0] \cup (1; 2]$.

c) *DVA* al inecuatiei $x \in [-1; 0) \cup [1; +\infty)$ se determina din sistemul de inecuatii:

$$\begin{cases} x - \frac{1}{x} \geq 0, \\ 1 - \frac{1}{x} \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Inecuatia se scrie astfel

$$\sqrt{\frac{(x-1)}{x}(x+1)} - \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x}} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)^2} > 0$$

sau, utilizand urmatoarea proprietate a radicalilor de ordin par: $\sqrt[n]{AB} = \sqrt[n]{|A|} \cdot \sqrt[n]{|B|}$, ($AB \geq 0$) se obtine

$$\sqrt{\left|\frac{x-1}{x}\right|} \left(\sqrt{|x+1|} - 1 - \sqrt{\left|\frac{x-1}{x}\right|} \right) > 0.$$

Ultima inecuatie, tinand seama ca in *DVA* $x+1 \geq 0$ si $\frac{x-1}{x} \geq 0$ si deci $|x+1| = x+1$, $\left|\frac{x-1}{x}\right| = \frac{x-1}{x}$ este echivalenta cu sistemul

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x+1} > 1 + \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x}}, \\ \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x}} \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

care se rezolva astfel:

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} \sqrt{x+1} > 1 + \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x}}, \\ x \neq 1, \\ x \in [-1; 0) \cup [1; +\infty), \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+1 > 1 + 2\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x}} + \frac{x-1}{x}, \\ x \in [-1; 0) \cup (1; +\infty), \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x} > 2\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x}}, \\ x \in [-1; 0) \cup (1; +\infty), \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x} - \frac{2\sqrt{(x-1)x}}{|x|} > 0 \\ x \in [-1; 0) \cup (1; +\infty), \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x(x-1) \pm 2\sqrt{x(x-1)} + 1}{x} > 0, \\ x \in [-1; 0) \cup (1; +\infty), \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{(\sqrt{x(x-1)} \pm 1)^2}{x} > 0, \\ x \in [-1; 0) \cup (1; +\infty), \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x(x-1)} - 1 \neq 0, \\ x > 0, \\ x \in [-1; 0) \cup (1; +\infty), \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - x \neq 1, \\ x \in (1; +\infty), \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}, \\ x \in (1; +\infty), \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left(1; \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}; +\infty\right).$$

d) Se noteaza $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+6} = t$, atunci $x-1 + 2\sqrt{(x-1)(x+6)} + x+6 = t^2$, de unde $2\sqrt{(x+1)(x+6)} = t^2 - 2x - 5$ si inecuatia devine

$$t + t^2 - 5 < 51$$

sau

$$t^2 + t - 56 < 0,$$

cu solutiile $-8 < t < 7$. Cum $t > 0$ (ca suma a doi radicali de ordin par) ramane $t < 7$, sau $\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+6} < 7$.

Ultima inecuatie se poate rezolva similar exemplului 3a):

$$\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+6} < 7 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 + 2\sqrt{x-1}\sqrt{x+6} + x+6 < 49, \\ x-1 \geq 0, \\ x+6 \geq 0, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x-1}\sqrt{x+6} < 22-x, \\ x \geq 1, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (x-1)(x+6) < (22-x)^2, \\ 22-x > 0, \\ x \geq 1, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x < 10, \\ 1 \leq x < 22, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq x < 10,$$

sau, astfel se observa ca pentru $x = 10$,

$$\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+6} = 7,$$

prin urmare cum functia $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x+6}$ este o functie crescatoare pentru $x \geq 10$ inecuatia nu are solutii. Ramane sa tinem seama de DVA: $x \geq 1$ si sa scriem multimea solutiilor: $x \in [1; 10)$.

e) Cum

$$x \pm 4\sqrt{x-4} = x-4 \pm 4\sqrt{x-4} + 4 = (\sqrt{x-4} \pm 2)^2$$

inecuatia se scrie astfel:

$$\sqrt{(\sqrt{x-4}+2)^2} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{x-4}-2)^2} \geq 4,$$

sau, tinand seama ca $\sqrt{A^2} = |A|$,

$$|\sqrt{x-4}+2| + |\sqrt{x-4}-2| \geq 4.$$

Cum $\sqrt{x-4} \geq 0$, rezulta $\sqrt{x-4}+2 \geq 2$ si prin urmare $|\sqrt{x-4}+2| = \sqrt{x-4}+2$. Asadar

$$\sqrt{x-4}+2 + |\sqrt{x-4}-2| \geq 4$$

sau

$$|\sqrt{x-4}-2| \geq 2 - \sqrt{x-4}.$$

Cum $|a| \geq -a$, oricare n-ar fi a , rezulta ca multimea solutiilor inecuatiei date coincide cu DVA, adica $x \geq 4$.

Exercitii recapitulative
Sa se rezolve inecuatiile

1. $\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x+1} < 1.$
2. $\sqrt{x+6} - \sqrt{x+1} > \sqrt{2x-5}.$
3. $(x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x^2 - x - 2} \geq 0.$
4. $\sqrt{\frac{1-2x}{x-2}} > -1.$
5. $\sqrt{3x-9} > \sqrt{6-x}.$
6. $\frac{x^2 - 13x + 40}{\sqrt{19x - x^2 - 78}} \leq 0.$
7. $\sqrt{3x - x^2} < 4 - x.$
8. $\sqrt{2x - x^2} < 5 - x.$
9. $\sqrt{11 - 5x} > x - 1.$
10. $\sqrt{x^2 + 7x + 12} > 6 - x.$
11. $\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{2x+2} \geq 0.$
12. $\sqrt{x-6} - \sqrt{10-x} \geq 1.$
13. $\frac{\sqrt{24 - 2x - x^2}}{x} < 1.$
14. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} > \frac{1}{2-x}.$
15. $\frac{\sqrt{17 - 15x - 2x^2}}{x+3} > 0.$
16. $\frac{6x}{x-2} - \sqrt{\frac{12x}{x-2}} - 2\sqrt[4]{\frac{12x}{x-2}} > 0.$
17. $\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \sqrt[3]{x} - 6 < 0.$
18. $\sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} < 1.$
19. $\frac{2}{2+\sqrt{4-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{4-x^2}} > \frac{1}{x}.$
20. $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}}{\sqrt{x-3}} + \sqrt{x-3} > \frac{5}{\sqrt{x-3}}.$

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