

Exercices complémentaires : Fractions algébriques, équations et inéquations réductibles au premier degré : Solutions

1. Simplifier après avoir donné les conditions d'existence :

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

CE : $x \neq 0$

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{x^2} - 2x + 2 - \cancel{x^2}}{2x^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1-x}{x^2}$$

(b) $\frac{x-2y}{x} + \frac{2x-y}{y}$

CE : $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$

$$= \frac{y(x-2y) + x(2x-y)}{xy}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{xy} - 2y^2 + 2x^2 - \cancel{xy}}{xy}$$

$$= \frac{2(x^2 - y^2)}{xy}$$

$$(c) \frac{1-x}{x} \ominus \frac{2x^2-1}{2x^2}$$

$$\underline{CE}: n \neq 0$$

$$= \frac{2n(1-n) \ominus (2n^2-1)}{2n^2}$$

$$= \frac{2n - 2n^2 - 2n^2 - 1}{2n^2}$$

$$= \frac{-4n^2 + 2n - 1}{2n^2}$$

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

$$\underline{CE}: n \neq 0, n \neq 1, n \neq -1$$

$$= \frac{4n^2(n+1) + 15n^2 - 3n(x-1)(n+1)}{3n(x-1)(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{4n^3 + 4n^2 + 15n^2 - 3n(n^2-1)}{3n(x-1)(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{4n^3 + 19n^2 - 3n^3 + 3n}{3n(x-1)(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{x}(n^2 + 19n + 3)}{3\cancel{x}(n-1)(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 + 19n + 3}{3(n-1)(n+1)}$$

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

CE: $a \neq 1, a \neq -1$

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

$$= \frac{2a^2 + \cancel{2a} - a^2 - \cancel{2a}}{D}$$

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

$$(f) \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{2x}{x^2-4} = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{2x}{(x-2)(x+2)}$$

CE: $x \neq 2, x \neq -2$

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{x} + 2 - \cancel{x} + 2 + 2x}{D}$$

$$= \frac{4+2x}{D}$$

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

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

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

$$\underline{\text{CE}} : a \neq 1, a \neq -1$$

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

$$= \frac{2a - a + 1 - a - 1}{0}$$

$$= 0$$

$$(h) \frac{3x}{x^2-xy} - \frac{2y}{xy+y^2} = \frac{3x}{x(x-y)} - \frac{2y}{y(x+y)}$$

$$\underline{\text{CE}} : x \neq 0, y \neq 0, x \neq y, x \neq -y$$

$$= \frac{3}{x-y} - \frac{2}{x+y}$$

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

$$= \frac{3x + 3y - 2x + 2y}{0}$$

$$= \frac{x + 5y}{(x-y)(x+y)}$$

$$(i) \frac{5}{2a-4b} - \frac{a-2b}{a^2-4b^2} = \frac{5}{2(a-2b)} - \frac{a-2b}{(a-2b)(a+2b)}$$

CE $a \neq 2b, a \neq -2b$

$$= \frac{5}{2(a-2b)} - \frac{1}{a+2b}$$

$$= \frac{5(a+2b) - 2(a-2b)}{2(a-2b)(a+2b)}$$

$$= \frac{5a+10b-2a+4b}{2(a-2b)(a+2b)}$$

$$= \frac{3a+14b}{2(a-2b)(a+2b)}$$

$$(j) \frac{3x+3y}{x^2-y^2} + \frac{7x-7y}{x^2-2xy+y^2} = \frac{3(x+y)}{(x-y)(x+y)} + \frac{7(x-y)}{(x-y)^2}$$

CE : $x \neq y, x \neq -y$

$$= \frac{3}{x-y} + \frac{7}{x-y}$$

$$= \frac{10}{x-y}$$

2. Résoudre dans $\mathbb{R}$ les équations suivantes :

F = factorisation

(a) $x(2x - 1)(3x + 7) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 2x - 1 = 0 \\ 3x + 7 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \\ x = -\frac{7}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$S: \left\{ -\frac{7}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

(b) $x^2 = 64$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 64 = 0 \quad \text{F} \quad \Leftrightarrow (x - 8)(x + 8) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 8 = 0 \\ x + 8 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 8 \\ x = -8 \end{cases}$$

$$S: \{-8, 8\}$$

(c) $9x^2 + 16 = -24x$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9x^2 + 24x + 16 = 0 \quad \text{F} \quad \Leftrightarrow (3x + 4)^2 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \Leftrightarrow 3x + 4 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$S: \left\{ -\frac{4}{3} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad a = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 0^2 \quad \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 0$$

$$(d) x^3 = x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 - x = 0 \stackrel{F}{\Leftrightarrow} x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \stackrel{F}{\Leftrightarrow} x(x-1)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x - 1 = 0 \\ x + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$

$$(e) (12x^4 - 3x^2) + (12x^3 - 3x) = 0$$

$$\stackrel{F}{\Leftrightarrow} 3x^2(4x^2 - 1) + 3x(4x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4x^2 - 1)(3x^2 + 3x) = 0$$

$$\stackrel{F}{\Leftrightarrow} (2x - 1)(2x + 1)(3x)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x = 0 \\ 2x - 1 = 0 \\ 2x + 1 = 0 \\ x + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \\ x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left\{ -1, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$(f) 2x(x^2 - 1) = 3(x^2 - 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x(x^2 - 1) - 3(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\stackrel{F}{\Leftrightarrow} (x^2 - 1)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$\stackrel{F}{\Leftrightarrow} (x - 1)(x + 1)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 1 = 0 \\ x + 1 = 0 \\ 2x - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \\ x = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \quad S: \left\{ -1, 1, \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

$$(g) x^2(4x - 1) + 9(1 - 4x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2(4x - 1) - 9(4x - 1) = 0$$

$$\stackrel{F}{\Leftrightarrow} (4x - 1)(x^2 - 9) = 0$$

$$\stackrel{F}{\Leftrightarrow} (4x - 1)(x - 3)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4x - 1 = 0 \\ x - 3 = 0 \\ x + 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{4} \\ x = 3 \\ x = -3 \end{cases} \quad S: \left\{ -3, \frac{1}{4}, 3 \right\}$$

$$(h) (3x - 1)(x + 2) = x(x + 2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3x - 1)(x + 2) - x(x + 2) = 0$$

$$\stackrel{F}{\Leftrightarrow} (x + 2)[(3x - 1) - x] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x + 2)(2x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2 = 0 \\ 2x - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$S: \left\{ -2, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$(i) (x-1)(3x-2) = 4x(2-3x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(3x-2) - 4x(2-3x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(3x-2) + 4x(3x-2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3x-2)[(x-1)+4x] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3x-2)(5x-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x-2=0 \\ 5x-1=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=\frac{2}{3} \\ x=\frac{1}{5} \end{cases} \quad S: \left\{ \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

$$(j) 2x^3 + x^2 + 2x = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2x^3 + x^2) + (2x + 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2(2x+1) + (2x+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2x+1)(x^2+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+1=0 \\ x^2+1=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=-\frac{1}{2} \\ x^2+1=0 \rightarrow \text{imp} \end{cases}$$

$$S: \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

3. Résoudre les équations fractionnaires suivantes :

$$(a) \frac{2}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2-3x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x(x-3)}$$

$$\underline{CE}: x \neq 0, x \neq 3$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x + 3 = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x = -2$$

$$S: \{-2\}$$

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

$$\underline{CE}: x \neq 1, x \neq -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3(x+2) - (x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{5(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+2)} \quad (*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x + 6 - x + 1 = 5x + 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -3x = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -1$$

$$S: \{-1\}$$

$$(*) \text{ car } \frac{-5}{1-x} = \frac{5}{x-1}$$

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

$$\underline{\subseteq E} : x \neq 2, x \neq -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+2) - x(x+2) + (x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4 - x^2 - 2x + x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -6$$

$$S: \{-6\}$$

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

$$\underline{\subseteq E} : x \neq 1, x \neq -3$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow -x + 1 - 2x - 6 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -3x = 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -2$$

$$S: \{-2\}$$

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

$$\underline{CE} : x \neq 1, x \neq -1$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 + 2(x^2 - 2x + 1) = x + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 5x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(3x - 5) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 3x - 5 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$S: \left\{ 0, \frac{5}{3} \right\}$$

$$(f) \frac{2}{(3x+2)(7x-1)} = \frac{1}{3x+2} + \frac{3}{7x-1}$$

$$\underline{CE} : x \neq -\frac{2}{3}, x \neq \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{(3x+2)\cancel{(7x-1)}} = \frac{7x-1 + 3(3x+2)}{(3x+2)\cancel{(7x-1)}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 = 7x - 1 + 9x + 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -3 = 16x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{3}{16}$$

$$S: \left\{ -\frac{3}{16} \right\}$$

$$(g) \frac{2}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{4}{(x-3)(x+1)} - \frac{2}{x-3}$$

$$\underline{CE} : x \neq -1, x \neq 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2(x+1) - (x-3)}{(x+1)(x-3)} = \frac{4 - 2(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-3)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x + 2 - x + 3 = 4 - 2x - 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x = -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -1 \quad (\text{A.R. per CE})$$

$$S : \emptyset$$

$$(h) \frac{3}{x-2} - \frac{1}{2x+5} + \frac{2}{2x^2+x-10} = 0$$

Denominator

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{x-2} - \frac{1}{2x+5} + \frac{2}{(2x+5)(x-2)} = 0$$

$$\underline{CE} : x \neq 2, x \neq -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3(2x+5) - (x-2) + 2}{(x-2)(2x+5)} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x + 15 - x + 2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5x + 19 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{19}{5}$$

$$S : \left\{ -\frac{19}{5} \right\}$$

$$(i) \frac{1}{4x-3} - \frac{2}{2x+1} = \frac{3}{(4x-3)(2x+1)}$$

$$\underline{CE} : x \neq \frac{3}{4}, x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(2x+1) - 2(4x-3)}{(4x-3)(2x+1)} = \frac{3}{(4x-3)(2x+1)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x+1 - 8x+6 = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -6x = -4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$S : \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

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

$$\underline{CE} : x \neq \frac{1}{3}, x \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x - 2 + 3x - 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 7x = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$S : \left\{ \frac{4}{7} \right\}$$

4. Résoudre les équations et inéquations suivantes :

$$(a) \frac{7x^2 - 3x + 1}{3x - 8} = 2x - 3$$

$$\underline{CE} : x \neq \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{7x^2 - 3x + 1}{\cancel{3x - 8}} = \frac{(2x - 3)(\cancel{3x - 8})}{\cancel{3x - 8}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 7x^2 - 3x + 1 = 6x^2 - 16x - 9x + 24$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 22x - 23 = 0$$

Monner

$$\Leftrightarrow (x - 1)(x + 23) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 1 = 0 \\ x + 23 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -23 \end{cases}$$

$$S : \{ -23, 1 \}$$

$$(b) \frac{x^4 - 7x^3 - 8x^2}{5x^3 + 2x - 7} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{CE } 5x^3 + 2x - 7 \neq 0 \\ & \text{Horner} \\ & (\Rightarrow) (x-1)(5x^2 + 5x + 7) \neq 0 \\ & (\Rightarrow) x \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\Rightarrow) x^4 - 7x^3 - 8x^2 = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) x^2 (x^2 - 7x - 8) = 0$$

$$\text{Horner} \\ (\Rightarrow) x^2 (x+1)(x-8) = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \begin{cases} x^2 = 0 \\ x+1 = 0 \\ x-8 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow) \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -1 \\ x = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$S: \{-1, 0, 8\}$$

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

$$\underline{CE} : x \neq 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 = x^3 - 3x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$S. \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

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

$$\underline{CE} \quad x \neq -1$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 = 1 - 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x+4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$S: \{-4, 0\}$$

$$(e) \frac{2x-1}{x-2} - \frac{4x-1}{x+2} = 1$$

$$\underline{CE} \quad x \neq 2, \quad x \neq -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(2x-1)(x+2) - (4x-1)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 4x - x - 2 - (4x^2 - 8x - x + 2) = x^2 - 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3x + \cancel{2} - 4x^2 + 8x - \cancel{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -3x^2 + 12x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -3x(x-4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3x = 0 \\ x - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{0, 4\}$$

$$(f) \frac{-12}{x-4} \geq x+3$$

$$(CE: x-4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 4)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{12}{x-4} - (x+3) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-12 - (x-4)(x+3)}{x-4} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-12 - (x^2 - 4x + 3x - 12)}{x-4} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-12 - x^2 + x + 12}{x-4} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-x^2 + x}{x-4} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x(-x+1)}{x-4} \geq 0$$

Zeich $\underline{N}: x=0 ; x=1$

$\underline{D}: x=4$

x		0	1	4	
N	x	-	+	+	+
	$-x+1$	+	+	-	-
D	$x-4$	-	-	-	+
I_n		+	-	+	-

x ————— x
• •

$$S: -\infty, 0] \cup [1, 4[$$

$$(g) \ x + \frac{1}{x} > 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} - 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2x}{x} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)^2}{x} > 0$$

$$\text{zeros: } N: x = 1$$

$$D: x = 0$$

x		0		1		
$(x-1)^2$		+		0	+	
x		-	0	+	+	
I_n		-	0	+	0	+
						

$$S:]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty$$

$$\text{ou } S: \mathbb{R}_0^+ \setminus \{1\}$$

$$(h) \frac{2x-3}{x-1} \leq x-1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-3}{x-1} - x - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-3 - (x-1)^2}{x-1} \leq 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-x^2+4x-4}{x-1} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-(x^2-4x+4)}{x-1} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-(x-2)^2}{x-1} \leq 0$$

Zeig: N: $x=2$

D: $x=1$

x		1		2	
$-(x-2)^2$	-	-	0	-	
$x-1$	-	0	+	+	
I_n	+	0	-	0	-



$S:]1, +\infty$

$$(i) 1 + \frac{1}{x+2} \leq \frac{x}{x-2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{x}{x-2} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+2)(x-2) + (x-2) - x(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\cancel{x^2} - 4 + x - 2 - \cancel{x^2} - 2x}{D} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-x - 6}{(x-2)(x+2)} \leq 0$$

Zeilen: N : $x = -6$

D : $x = -2, x = 2$

x		-6		-2		2
$-x-6$	+	0	-	-	-	-
$x-2$	-	-	-	-	0	+
$x+2$	-	-	-	0	+	+
I_n	+	0	-	+	+	-

$$S: [-6, -2[\cup]2, +\infty$$

$$j) \frac{2}{(3x+2)(7x-1)} > \frac{1}{3x+2} + \frac{3}{7x-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{(3x+2)(7x-1)} - \frac{1}{3x+2} - \frac{3}{7x-1} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2 - (7x-1) - 3(3x+2)}{(3x+2)(7x-1)} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-16x - 3}{(3x+2)(7x-1)} > 0$$

zeros : N : $x = -\frac{3}{16}$

D : $x = -\frac{2}{3}, x = \frac{1}{7}$

x		$-\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	
$-16x-3$	+		+	0	-
$3x+2$	-	0	+	+	+
$7x-1$	-	-	-	-	0
I_n	+	+	-	0	+
		X	X	X	X

S : $-\infty, -\frac{2}{3} [\cup] -\frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{7} [$

$$(k) \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{2}{2x^2+x-10} \geq \frac{1}{2x+5}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Nenner: } 2x^2+x-10 = (x-2)(2x+5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{2}{(x-2)(2x+5)} \ominus \frac{1}{2x+5} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3(2x+5) + 2 - (x-2)}{(x-2)(2x+5)} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5x+19}{(x-2)(2x+5)} \geq 0$$

$$\underline{\text{Zerö:}} \quad N: \quad x = -\frac{19}{5}$$

$$D: \quad x = 2, \quad x = -\frac{5}{2}$$

x		$-\frac{19}{5}$	$-\frac{5}{2}$	2		
$5x+19$	-	0	+	+	+	
$x-2$	-	-	-	-	0	+
$2x+5$	-	-	0	+	+	
I_n	-	0	+	-	+	

$$S: \left[-\frac{19}{5}, -\frac{5}{2}\right] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$(1) \frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{x}{x-2} < \frac{4}{x^2-2x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{x}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x(x-2)} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-2) + x^2 - 4}{x(x-2)} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2 + x^2 - 4}{x(x-2)} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 2}{x(x-2)} < 0$$

zeros $N: x = 2, x = -\frac{1}{2}$ (Horna)
 $(x-2)(2x+1)$
 $D: x = 0, x = 2$

x		$-\frac{1}{2}$		0		2	
$x-2$	-	-	-	-	0	+	
$2x+1$	-	0	+	+	+	+	
x	-	-	0	+	+	+	
$x-2$	-	-	-	-	0	+	
I_n	+	0	-	+	+	?	+

$\times \text{-----} \times$

$$S:]-\frac{1}{2}, 0[$$

$$(m) \frac{x+1}{2x+4} + \frac{1}{x+1} < \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2}$$

↳ Horner $(x+2)(x+1)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x+1}{2(x+2)} + \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+1)(x+1) + 2(x+2) - 2}{2(x+2)(x+1)} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 4x + 1 + 2x + 4 - 2}{2} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{2(x+2)(x+1)} < 0$$

Zeilen: N: $x = -3, x = -1$ (Horner)
 $(x+3)/(x+1)$

D: $x = -2, x = -1$

x	-3	-2	-1
$x+3$	-	0	+
$x+1$	-	-	0
$x+2$	-	0	+
$x+1$	-	-	0
I_n	+	-	+

S: $] -3, -2[$

$$(n) \frac{2}{3x-1} - \frac{-1}{2x-1} > \frac{1}{(3x-1)(2x-1)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3x-1} + \frac{1}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{(3x-1)(2x-1)} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2(2x-1) + (3x-1) - 1}{(3x-1)(2x-1)} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{7x-4}{(3x-1)(2x-1)} > 0$$

zeros : $N : x = \frac{4}{7}$

D : $x = \frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{1}{3}$

x	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	
$7x-4$	-	-	- 0 +	
$3x-1$	- 0 +	+	+	+
$2x-1$	-	- 0 +	+	+
I_n	- +	+ +	- 0 +	
	x-----x		x-----x	

$S :] \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2} [\cup] \frac{4}{7}, +\infty$

$$(o) \frac{-1}{x+3} - \frac{2}{x-1} \geq \frac{1}{x^2+2x-3}$$

↳ Hauptnenner: $(x+3)(x-1)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-1}{x+3} - \frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{1}{(x+3)(x-1)} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-(x-1) - 2(x+3) - 1}{(x+3)(x-1)} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-3x-6}{(x+3)(x-1)} \geq 0$$

Zeilen N $x = -2$

D $x = 1, x = -3$

x	-3	-2	1	
$-3x-6$	+	+	0	-
$x+3$	-	0	+	+
$x-1$	-	-	-	0
I_n	+	-	+	-

$\times$ ----- $\times$
 $\bullet$ ----- $\times$

$$S: -\infty, -3[\cup [-2, 1[$$