

# EQUAZIONE LETTERALE

Titolo nota

05/07/2018

$$ax + 1 = a + 1$$

$$ax = a + 1 - 1$$

$$ax = a$$

- $a \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

- $a = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0$  ind.

$$ax + 1 = b$$

$$ax = b - 1$$

• se  $a \neq 0$  allora  $x = \frac{b-1}{a}$

• se  $a = 0$   $0x = b - 1 \Rightarrow 0 = b - 1$

se  $b - 1 = 0$

$b = 1$

allora

$0 = 0$  ind

se  $b - 1 \neq 0$  cioè  $b \neq 1$

impossibile

$$a^2 x - x = 3$$

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

$$(a+1)(a-1)x = 3$$

- se  $(a+1)(a-1) \neq 0$  cioè  $a \neq -1 \wedge a \neq 1$

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

- se  $a = -1$  allora  $0x = 3$  impossibile

- se  $a = 1$  allora  $0x = 3$  impossibile

RICAPITOLANDO

se  $a \neq -1 \wedge a \neq 1$

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

se  $a = -1 \vee a = 1$

impossibile

$$a^2x - x = b$$

$$(a^2 - 1)x = b$$

$$(a+1)(a-1)x = b$$

• Se  $a+1 \neq 0 \wedge a-1 \neq 0$  cioè  $a \neq -1 \wedge a \neq 1$

allora  $x = \frac{b}{(a+1)(a-1)}$

• se  $a = -1$   $0x = b$  cioè  $0 = b$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{se } b = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \text{ indeterminata} \\ \text{se } b \neq 0 \text{ impossibile} \end{array} \right.$

• se  $a = 1$   $0x = b$  cioè  $0 = b$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 0 \text{ indet.} \\ b \neq 0 \text{ imp.} \end{array} \right.$

$$a^2x + b = ab + x$$

$$a^2x - x = ab - b$$

$$(a+1)(a-1)x = b(a-1)$$

• se  $(a+1)(a-1) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \neq -1$  e  $a \neq 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{b}{a+1}$

• se  $a = -1$  allora  $0x = -2b$  cioè  $0 = -2b$  / se  $-2b = 0$  cioè  $b = 0$   
ind

se  $-2b \neq 0$  cioè  $b \neq 0$   
imp

• se  $a = 1$  allora  $0x = 0$  ind

$$\frac{x-1}{a^2+4a+4} + \frac{ax-x}{a^2-4} \cdot \left(\frac{a^2-2a+1}{a-2}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

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

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

• se  $(a+2)^2(a-2)(a-1)^2 = 0$  cioè  $a = -2 \vee a = 2 \vee a = 1$   
l'equazione perde di significato

$$\text{se } (a+2)^2(a-2)(a-1)^2 \neq 0 \quad a \neq -2 \wedge a \neq 2 \wedge a \neq 1$$

allora

$$(x-1)(a-2)(a-1)^2 + x(a-1) \cdot (a+2) \cdot (a-2) = -(a+2)^2(a-2)(a-1)$$

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

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

$$\left\{ x \left[ (a-2) \cdot (a-1) \right] \right\} \left[ 2a+1 \right] = \left[ (a-1)(a-2) \right] \left[ -(a^2+3a+5) \right]$$

$$\cdot \text{se } \left[ (a-2)(a-1) \right] (2a+1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow a \neq 2 \wedge a \neq 1 \wedge a \neq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{allora } x = -\frac{a^2 + 3a + 5}{2a + 1}$$

$$\cdot \text{ se } a = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ox} = \left(-\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2} - 2\right) \left[-\left(\frac{1}{4} + 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 5\right)\right] \text{ 'impossibile' .}$$