

Simple exercises

Equalities and inequalities:

Decide for which $x \in \mathbb{R}$ the following holds true:

- (1) $\frac{x-2}{2x-8} \geq 1$,
- (2) $\frac{x-3}{x+5} \leq \frac{2x+3}{x-4}$,
- (3) $\frac{x+4}{x-2} \geq \frac{x+1}{x+3}$,
- (4) $\frac{|x|-2}{x+3} \geq \frac{x+1}{x-2}$,
- (5) $\frac{|x+1|}{|x-2|-3} \geq \frac{1}{x-1}$,
- (6) $||x-1|-2x| = 3$,
- (7) $|x+1| + |2x-3| = |2x-1| + 4$,
- (8) $||x+3|-2| \geq 1$,
- (9) $|x+2| - |2x-2| \geq -8$,
- (10) $|x^2 + 3|x+1| - 1| = 2$,
- (11) $ax^2 + 2x + 2 = a, a \in \mathbb{R}$,
- (12) $1 \leq |ax+1| < 2, a \in \mathbb{R}$,
- (13) $|x|x - 3ax + 5 > 0, a \in \mathbb{R}$,
- (14) $2^{4x+1} + 3 \cdot 2^{2x+1} - 8 = 0$
- (15) $3^{1+x} + 3^{1-x} < 10$,
- (16) $3\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{t^2} = \frac{1}{9}(27)^t$,
- (17) $4^x - 3 \cdot 2^{x+1} + 8 \geq 0$,
- (18) $\frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x^2-1}}{\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{|x|}} > 3$,
- (19) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x^2} < 4 \cdot 8^x$,
- (20) $|2^{x+2} + a| \in \langle -1, 3 \rangle, a \in \mathbb{R}$,
- (21) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2-x-6}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{4}{-x^2+3x+40}}$,
- (22) $\log(x^2 - 3x - 4) \geq \log(-x^2 + 2x + 15)$,
- (23) $\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x^2 - 3x + 3) \geq 0$,
- (24) $\log_2^2(x) = \log_2\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) - \log_2(x^5)$,
- (25) $2\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(|x| - 1) \leq \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - 7x + 12)$,
- (26) $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 + 3x + 2) \geq -3$,
- (27) $\log(2 - |5 - |2 - x||) \leq 0$,
- (28) $\log_2(x^2 + c - 3) \in \langle 1, 3 \rangle$,
- (29) $\sin(2x) = \sin(x)$,
- (30) $2\sin(x) + \cos(x) = 1$,
- (31) $2 - \cos(2x) - 3\sin(x) < 0$,
- (32) $\arccos(-x^2 + 4x - 1) > \frac{\pi}{3}$,
- (33) $\cos^2(x) + 2\sin(x) < a + 2, a \in \mathbb{R}$,
- (34) $2\sin^2(|x| - 1) + 3\cos(|x| - 1) = 0$,
- (35) $\sin^2(x) + 2\sin(x) - \cos^2(x) < 0$,
- (36) $1 - |\sin(x)| = \cos^2(x)$,
- (37) $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(1 + \sin(x)) > -1$,
- (38) $\operatorname{tg}(5x - 1) \leq \sqrt{3}$,
- (39) $\left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+1}}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x-1}}\right)^{\frac{|x+2|}{|x+1|-|x+2|}} \leq 8$,
- (40) $\log_2^2 x - 3\log_4 x + \log_8 4 = \frac{1}{6}$,
- (41) $\log_x 3 - 6\log_3 x \geq 1$,
- (42) $|2\sin(x) - 1| - |3\sin(x) + 1| > 1$,
- (43) $\operatorname{tg}^2(x^2 - 4x + 1) < 3$,
- (44) $(a+1)x^2 + (a-3)x - 2a + 2 > 0$,
- (45) $13\cos^2\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right) + 8\cos\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right) - 3\sin^2\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right) > 0$.

Sketching a graph:

Sketch the graph of the following functions:

$$(46) \quad ||x - 1|^2 - 1| - 3,$$

$$(47) \quad |(\arctg(|x| - 1))|,$$

$$(48) \quad |(\sin |x + \frac{\pi}{6}| - \frac{1}{2})|,$$

$$(49) \quad \left| \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{||x|-1|-2} - 1 \right|,$$

$$(50) \quad \log ||x| - e|,$$

$$(51) \quad |2 \cos(x) - 1|,$$

$$(52) \quad \left| \frac{x-1}{2x+1} \right|,$$

$$(53) \quad |\log |x - 1| - 2|,$$

$$(54) \quad |e - e^{|1-x|}|,$$

$$(55) \quad \sin \left(|x| - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \frac{1}{2}.$$

Results:

- (1) $(4, 6 > ,$
- (2) $(-\infty, -10 - \sqrt{97}) \cup (-5, -10 + \sqrt{97}) \cup (4, +\infty),$
- (3) $(-3, -\frac{7}{4}) \cup (2, +\infty),$
- (4) $(-3, \frac{-2-\sqrt{6}}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{8}, 2),$
- (5) $(-\infty, -1) \cup < 0, 1) \cup (5, +\infty),$
- (6) $\{-\frac{2}{3}, 2\},$
- (7) $\{-3, 5\},$
- (8) $(-\infty, -6 > \cup < -4, -2 > \cup < 0, +\infty),$
- (9) $< -4, 12 > ,$
- (10) $\left\{ \frac{3-\sqrt{33}}{2}, 0 \right\},$
- (11) For $a = 0 : -1; a \neq 0 : \frac{-1 \pm |a-1|}{a},$
- (12) For $a = 0 : \mathbb{R};$
 $a \neq 0 : \left(-\frac{1}{a} - \frac{2}{|a|}, -\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{|a|} \right) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{|a|}, -\frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{|a|} \right),$
- (13) For $a < \frac{\sqrt{20}}{3} : \left(\frac{-3a-\sqrt{9a^2+20}}{2}, +\infty \right); a \geq \frac{\sqrt{20}}{3} :$
 $\left(\frac{-3a-\sqrt{9a^2+20}}{2}, \frac{3a-\sqrt{9a^2-20}}{2} \right) \cup \left(\frac{3a+\sqrt{9a^2-20}}{2}, +\infty \right),$
- (14) $\{0\},$
- (15) $(-1, 1),$
- (16) $\left\{ \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{33}}{4} \right\},$
- (17) $(-\infty, 1 > \cup < 2, +\infty),$
- (18) $(-2, 2) \setminus \{0\},$
- (19) $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, +\infty),$
- (20) For $a \geq 3 : \emptyset; a \in (-3, 3) : (-\infty, \log_2(-a+3) - 2);$
 $a < -3 : \langle \log_2(-a-3) - 2, \log_2(-a+3) - 2 \rangle,$
- (21) $(-5, 1 - \sqrt{24}) \cup (1 + \sqrt{24}, 8),$
- (22) $(-3, \frac{1}{4}(5 - \sqrt{177})) \cup (\frac{1}{4}(5 + \sqrt{177}), 5),$
- (23) $< 1, 2 > ,$
- (24) $\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{16} \right\},$
- (25) $\langle \frac{11}{5}, 3 \rangle \cup (4, +\infty),$
- (26) $\left\langle \frac{-3-\sqrt{33}}{2}, -2 \right\rangle \cup \left(-1, \frac{-3+\sqrt{33}}{2} \right),$
- (27) $(-5, -4 > \cup < -2, -1) \cup (5, 6 > \cup < 8, 9),$
- (28) For $c < 5 : (-\sqrt{11-c}, -\sqrt{5-c}) \cup (\sqrt{5-c}, \sqrt{11-c});$
 $c \in [5, 11) : (-\sqrt{11-c}, \sqrt{11-c}); c \geq 11 : \emptyset,$
- (29) $\{k\pi, \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\},$
- (30) $\{2k\pi, \pi - \arcsin(\frac{4}{5}) + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\},$
- (31) $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} ((2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}) \setminus \{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\}),$
- (32) $\langle 0, 2 - \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \rangle \cup \left(2 + \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}, 4 \right),$
- (33) For $a > 0 : \mathbb{R}; a \leq -4 : \emptyset; a \in$
 $(-4, 0 > : \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (2k\pi + (-\pi - \alpha, \alpha)), \text{ where } \alpha =$
 $\arcsin(1 - \sqrt{-a}),$
- (34) $\{2k\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + \text{sign}(k); k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}\} \cup \{\pm(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 1)\},$
- (35) $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(2k\pi + \left(-\pi - \arcsin\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\right), \arcsin\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \right) \right),$
- (36) $\left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2}; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\},$
- (37) $\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\},$
- (38) $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(\frac{k\pi}{5} + \left(\frac{2-\pi}{10}, \frac{\pi+3}{15} \right) \right),$
- (39) $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}) \cup \left\langle \frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{2}, +\infty \right\rangle,$
- (40) $\{2, \sqrt{2}\},$
- (41) $\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \cup (1, \sqrt[3]{3}),$
- (42) $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(2k\pi + \left(-\pi + \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{5}\right), -\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \right) \setminus \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{2} \right\} \right),$
- (43) Put $x_k^\pm = 2 \pm \sqrt{3 + k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}}, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and
 $y_k^\pm = 2 \pm \sqrt{3 + k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}}, k \in \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{-1\}.$ Then
 $x \in (y_{-1}^-, y_{-1}^+) \cup \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} ((y_k^-, x_k^-) \cup (x_k^+, y_k^+)),$
- (44) For $a < -1 : \left(\frac{2-2a}{a+1}, 1 \right); a = -1 : (-\infty, 1);$
 $a \in (-1, \frac{1}{3}) : (-\infty, 1) \cup \left(\frac{2-2a}{a+1}, +\infty \right);$
 $a \geq \frac{1}{3} : \left(-\infty, \frac{2-2a}{a+1} \right) \cup (1, +\infty),$
- (45) $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(4k\pi - 3 + \left(-2 \arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right), 2 \arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \right) \right) \cup$
 $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(4k\pi - 3 + \left(2 \arccos\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right), 4\pi - 2 \arccos\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) \right) \right).$