

$$1. \quad \frac{x+2}{x^2-1} > \frac{1}{x} \quad x \neq 0; +1; -1$$

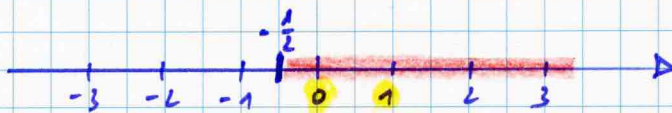
$$\frac{x+2}{(x+1)(x-1)} > \frac{1}{x} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cdot (x+1) \\ \cdot (x-1) \\ \cdot x \end{array} \right.$$

$$x \cdot (x+2) > 1 \cdot (x+1)(x-1)$$

$$x^2 + 2x > x^2 - 1 \quad | -x^2$$

$$2x > -1 \quad | : 2$$

$$\underline{x > -\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$G = \mathbb{Z} ; \quad \underline{\underline{\mathbb{L} = \{ 2; 3; 4; \dots \}}}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{5}{2x} < \frac{x}{x-2} - 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cdot 2x \\ \cdot (x-2) \end{array} \right. \quad x \neq 0; +2$$

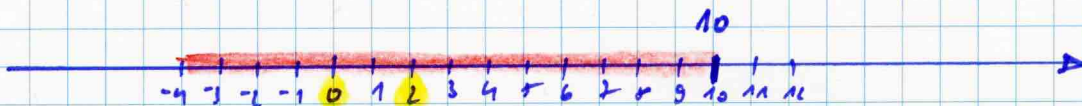
$$5(x-2) < x \cdot 2x - 2x(x-2)$$

$$5x - 10 < 2x^2 - 2x^2 + 4x$$

$$5x - 10 < 4x \quad | -4x$$

$$x - 10 < 0 \quad | +10$$

$$\underline{x < 10}$$



$$G = \mathbb{Z} ; \quad \underline{\underline{\mathbb{L} = \{ 9; 8; \dots; 3; 1; -1; -2; \dots \}}}$$