

Решим неравенство:

$$\log_{\frac{25-x^2}{16}} \left(\frac{24-2x-x^2}{14} \right) > 1$$

Решим:

$$1) \frac{25-x^2}{16} > 1$$

$$\frac{9-x^2}{16} > 0$$

$$x \in (-3; 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{24-2x-x^2}{14} > \frac{25-x^2}{16}$$

$$24 \cdot 16 - 32x - 16x^2 > 25 \cdot 14 - 14x^2$$

$$24 \cdot 16 - 25 \cdot 14 - 32x - 2x^2 > 0$$

$$-2x^2 - 32x + 24 \cdot 16 - 25 \cdot 14 > 0$$

$$-x^2 - 16x + 12 \cdot 16 - 25 \cdot 7 > 0$$

$$-x^2 - 16x + 12(14+2) - 25 \cdot 7 > 0$$

$$-x^2 - 16x + 12 \cdot 14 + 24 - 25 \cdot 7 > 0$$

$$-x^2 - 16x + 24 \cdot 7 + 24 - 25 \cdot 7 > 0$$

$$-x^2 - 16x + 24 - 7 > 0$$

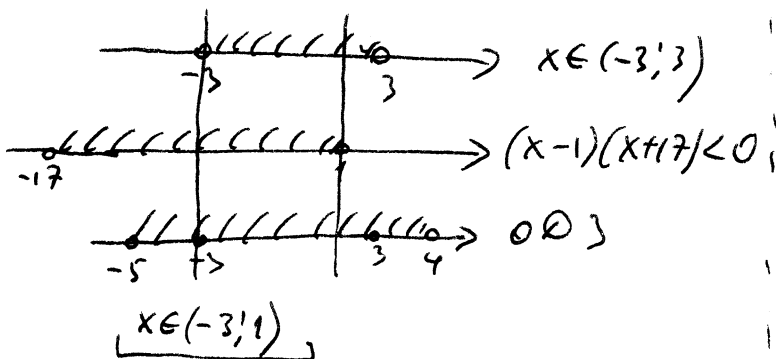
$$-x^2 - 16x + 17 > 0$$

$$x^2 + 16x - 17 < 0$$

$$(x+8)^2 - 81 < 0$$

$$(x+8-9)(x+8+9) < 0$$

$$(x-1)(x+17) < 0$$



OD3

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{25-x^2}{16} > 1 \\ \frac{25-x^2}{16} \neq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{24-2x-x^2}{14} > 0$$

$$\frac{(5-x)(5+x)}{16} > 0$$

$$\frac{25-x^2-16}{16} \neq 0$$

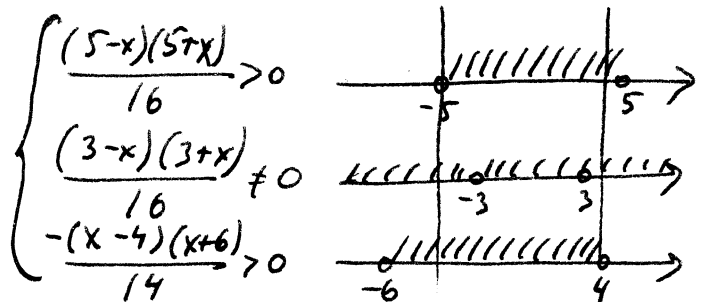
$$\frac{-(x-4) \cdot (x+6)}{14} > 0$$

$$-x^2 - 2x + 24 = 0$$

$$D = 4 + 4 \cdot 24 =$$

$$= 4 + 96 = 100$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -6 \\ x_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$



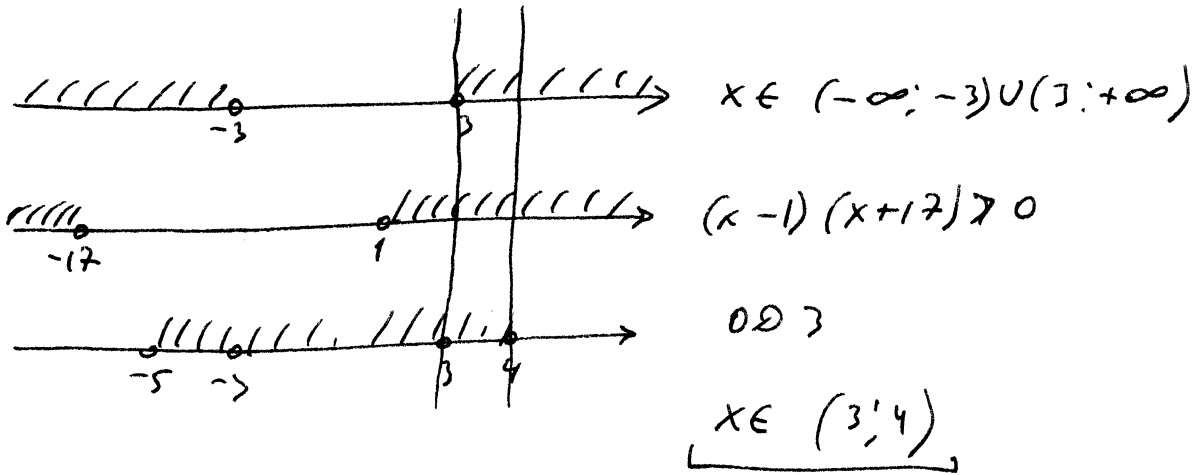
$$x \in (-5; 4) / \{-3\} / \{3\}$$

$$2) \frac{25-x^2}{16} < 1$$

$$\frac{9-x^2}{16} < 0 \quad x \in (-\infty; -3) \cup (3; +\infty)$$

$$\frac{24-2x-x^2}{14} < \frac{25-x^2}{16}$$

аналогично шаг 1
при решении неравенства
получим: $(x-1)(x+17) > 0$



Answer: $x \in (-3; 1) \cup (3; 4)$