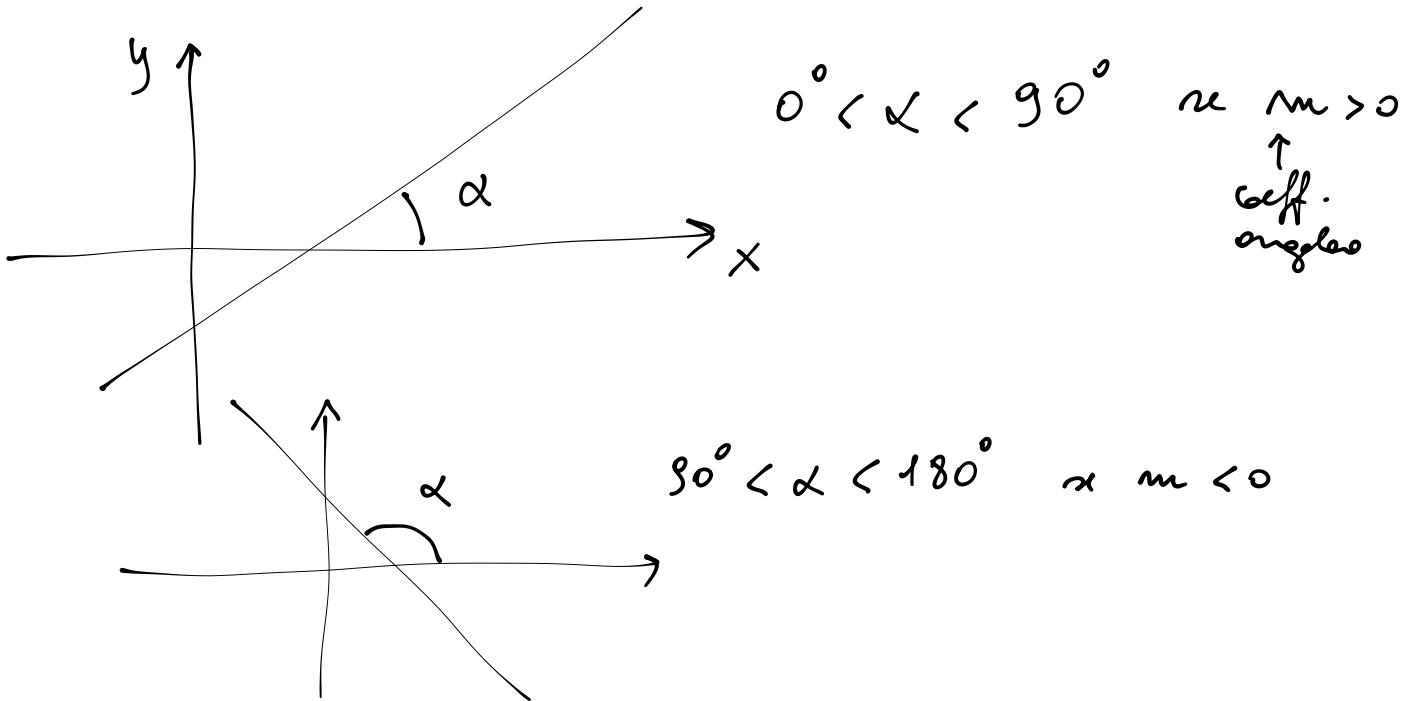


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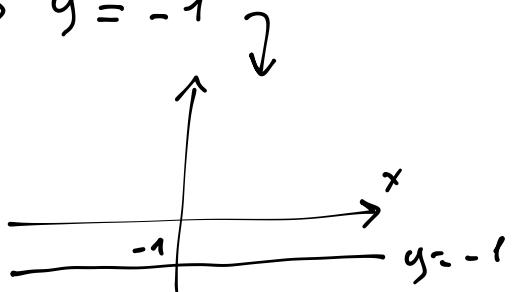
Indica per quali valori di a la retta di equazione $y = (2-a)x + a - 3$ forma con l'asse x un angolo acuto. Se $a = 2$, che angolo forma la retta con l'asse x ? [$a < 2$]



$$2-a > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a < 2}$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow y = -1$$

La retta $y = -1$ è
parallela all'asse x



191) $y + (2k-1)x + K = 0$

$$\hookrightarrow y = \underbrace{-(2k-1)x - K}_{m}$$

$$-(2k-1) < 0$$

$$-2k + 1 < 0$$

$$2k > 1$$

$$k > \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$(2k-1)x - (k+1)y + k = 0$$

$$A(0,3) \rightarrow (2k-1) \cdot 0 - (k+1) \cdot 3 + k = 0$$

$$-3k - 3 + k = 0$$

$$-2k = 3$$

$$k = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$-4x + \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

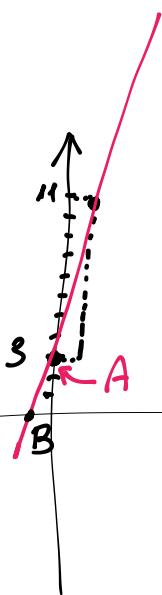
F. IMPLICMA

$$-8x + y - 3 = 0$$



$$y = 8x + 3$$

$$B\left(-\frac{3}{8}, 0\right)$$



211] BISETTRICE I-III $\rightarrow y=x$ tutti i punti di questa retta sono del tipo (x, x)

$$P(x, x)$$

$$\overline{PA} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\overline{PA}^2 = 13$$

↓

$$A(4, -1)$$

$$(x-4)^2 + (x+1)^2 = 13$$

$$x^2 + 16 - 8x + x^2 + 1 + 2x - 13 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$$

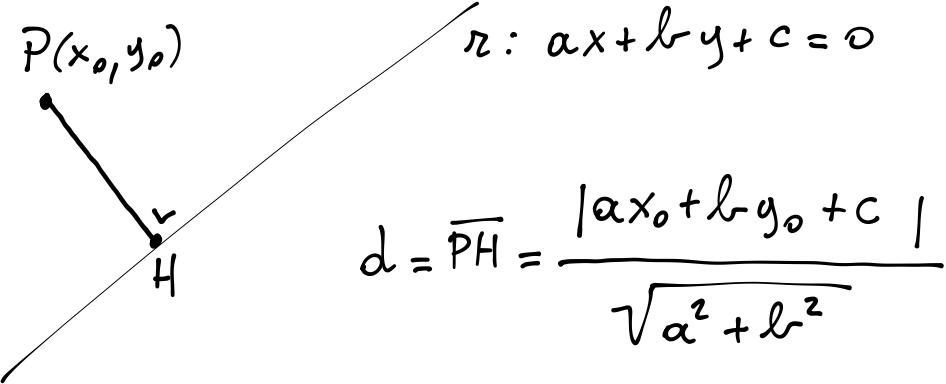
$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \quad (x-1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=2 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2, 2)$$

$$(1, 1)$$

DISTANZA PUNTO - RETTA



c 13:

[n — 29 v n — 1]

- 487** Data la retta di equazione $(2+3k)x + (1-k)y - 3 - 2k = 0$, trova per quali valori di k la sua distanza dal punto $P(4; 4)$ è uguale a $\frac{9}{5}\sqrt{5}$. $\left[k = 0 \vee k = -\frac{3}{7} \right]$

$$d = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\frac{|(2+3k)\cdot 4 + (1-k)\cdot 4 - 3 - 2k|}{\sqrt{(2+3k)^2 + (1-k)^2}} = \frac{9}{5}\sqrt{5}$$