

5/11/2020

**21**  $\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{3}x + 1$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{9} + \cancel{\frac{2}{3}x} = \cancel{\frac{2}{3}x} + 1$$

$$x^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{9}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{8}{9} \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}} = \pm \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}$$

EQ. PURA

**51**  $x^2 + 6x = 0$

**52**  $2x^2 - x = 0$

$$x^2 + 6x = 0 \quad x(x+6) = 0 \begin{array}{l} \nearrow x=0 \\ \vee \\ \searrow x+6=0 \quad x=-6 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x=0 \vee x=-6}$$

$$2x^2 - x = 0 \quad x(2x-1) = 0 \begin{array}{l} \nearrow x=0 \\ \vee \\ \searrow 2x-1=0 \quad x=\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x=0 \vee x=\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

**113**  $x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$

$[-6; 1]$

**114**  $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$

[Impossibile]

**115**  $x^2 + 2x - 6 = 0$

$[-1 \pm \sqrt{7}]$

113  $x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6) = 25 + 24 = 49$$

$a=1 \quad b=5 \quad c=-6$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = \begin{cases} x = \frac{-5-7}{2} = -6 \\ x = \frac{-5+7}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$x = -6 \vee x = 1$

ALTERNATIVA

$$x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x+6)(x-1) = 0 \begin{cases} \nearrow x+6=0 & x=-6 \\ \vee \\ \searrow x-1=0 & x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{114} \quad x^2 - x + 1 = 0$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = -1 \quad c = 1$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 =$$

$$= 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$$

EQ. IMPOSSIBILE IN  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\underline{115} \quad x^2 + 2x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6) = 4 + 24 = 28$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{28}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{7}}{2} = \frac{\cancel{2}(-1 \pm \sqrt{7})}{\cancel{2}} = -1 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

$$\boxed{x = -1 - \sqrt{7} \quad \vee \quad x = -1 + \sqrt{7}}$$

$$\text{SOMMA} = -1 - \sqrt{7} - 1 + \sqrt{7} = -2 \quad \text{OPPOSTO COEFF. DI } x \quad (\text{OPPOSTO DI } b)$$

$$\text{PRODOTTO} = (-1 - \sqrt{7})(-1 + \sqrt{7}) = (-1)^2 - (\sqrt{7})^2 = 1 - 7 = -6 \quad \text{COEFF. } c$$

120  $4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$

$$\left[ \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 = 144 - 144 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{0}}{8} = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$$

2 SOLUZIONI COINCIDENTI

Quando  $\Delta = 0$ , il polinomio di 2° grado è ± quadrato

$$4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$$

$$(2x - 3)^2 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(2x - 3)}_{1^\circ} \cdot \underbrace{(2x - 3)}_{2^\circ} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1^\circ \nearrow 2x - 3 = 0 \quad x = \frac{3}{2} \\ 2^\circ \searrow 2x - 3 = 0 \quad x = \frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

Perché dico ± quadrato?

Se avessi

$$-4x^2 + 12x - 9 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 144 - (-4)(-9) = 0$$

$$-(4x^2 - 12x + 9) = 0$$

$$-(2x - 3)^2 = 0$$

↙ CAMBIO I SEGNI

$$(2x - 3)^2 = 0$$

⋮

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow$  2 SOLUZIONI REALI DISTINTE

$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow$  2 SOLUZIONI REALI COINCIDENTI

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$  EQ. IMPOSSIBILE IN  $\mathbb{R}$  (NESSUNA SOLUZIONE REALE)

### OSSERVAZIONE

Cosa succede se applico la formula a un'eq. pura o spuria? Si risolve ugualmente, ma non è conveniente.

$$x^2 - x = 0 \quad x(x-1) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow x=0 \\ \vee \\ \searrow x=1 \end{array}$$

con la formula  $a=1$   $b=-1$   $c=0$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = b^2 = (-1)^2 = 1 > 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{1 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{array}{l} \frac{0}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{si risolve} \\ \text{lo stesso} \end{array}$$

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$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x+1)^2}{3} = \frac{(x+2)(x+4)}{12} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{6(x-1)^2 + 4(x+1)^2}{12} = \frac{x^2 + 4x + 2x + 8 + 18}{12}$$

$$6(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 4(x^2 + 2x + 1) = x^2 + 6x + 26$$

$$\frac{6x^2 - 12x + 6}{0} + \frac{4x^2 + 8x + 4}{0} = x^2 + 6x + 26$$

$$10x^2 - 4x + 10 - x^2 - 6x - 26 = 0$$

$$9x^2 - 10x - 16 = 0 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac =$$

$$a=9 \quad b=-10 \quad c=-16 \quad = (-10)^2 - 4 \cdot 9 \cdot (-16) =$$

$$= 100 + 576 = 676$$

$$x = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{676}}{18} = \frac{10 \pm 26}{18} = \begin{cases} -\frac{16}{18} = -\frac{8}{9} \\ \frac{36}{18} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -\frac{8}{9} \vee x = 2$$

$$189 \quad (x-3)(x+3) + \frac{1}{2}(5-x)^2 = \frac{x+1}{4} + 1$$

$$x^2 - 9 + \frac{1}{2}(25 + x^2 - 10x) = \frac{x+1}{4} + 1$$

$$\frac{4x^2 - 36 + 50 + 2x^2 - 20x}{\cancel{4}} = \frac{x+1+4}{\cancel{4}}$$

$$6x^2 - 20x + 14 - x - 5 = 0$$

$$6x^2 - 21x + 9 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-21)^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 = 441 - 216 = 225$$

$$x = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{225}}{12} = \frac{21 \pm 15}{12} = \begin{cases} \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{36}{12} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \vee x = 3$$

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$$\frac{6}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{2}{x - 1} = \frac{x}{x + 1} - \frac{2}{x + 1}$$

$(x-1)(x+1)$

C.E.

$$x \neq \pm 1$$

$$\frac{6 - 2(x+1)}{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)} = \frac{x(x-1) - 2(x-1)}{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)}$$

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

$$4 - 2x = x^2 - 3x + 2$$

$$-x^2 + 3x - 2x + 4 - 2 = 0$$

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

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = -1 \quad c = -2$$

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{2} = -1 \text{ N.A. (for C.E.)} \\ \frac{4}{2} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$



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$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 2x\sqrt{2} + 2} + \frac{1}{x^2 - 2} = \frac{1}{x - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x - \sqrt{2})^2} + \frac{1}{(x - \sqrt{2})(x + \sqrt{2})}$$

[1 ± √3]

C.E.

$$x \neq \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{x + \sqrt{2} + x - \sqrt{2}}{(x + \sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{(x + \sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt{2})}{(x + \sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$2x = x^2 - 2$$

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

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4(-1) \cdot 2 =$$

$$a = -1 \quad b = 2 \quad c = 2$$

$$= 4 + 8 = 12$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{-2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = \frac{-2(1 \mp \sqrt{3})}{-2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

accettabili  
dopo C.E.

$$\frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = \frac{-2(1 - \sqrt{3})}{-2} = 1 - \sqrt{3}$$

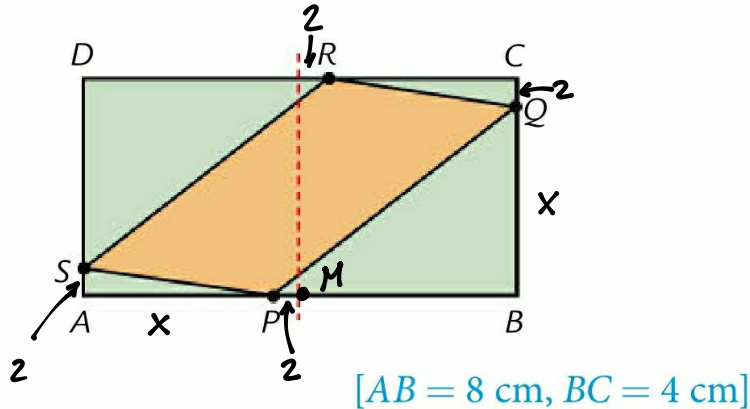
$$\frac{-2 - 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = \frac{-2(1 + \sqrt{3})}{-2} = 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$x = 1 - \sqrt{3} \quad \vee \quad x = 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

oppure

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

**692** Il rettangolo  $ABCD$  in figura è tale che  $\overline{AB} = 2\overline{BC}$ . Sia  $P$  il punto appartenente al lato  $AB$  tale che  $AP$  è 2 cm in meno della metà di  $AB$  e siano  $Q, R, S$ , rispettivamente, i punti su  $BC, CD$  e  $AD$ , tali che  $\overline{AP} = \overline{BQ} = \overline{CR} = \overline{DS}$ . Sapendo che l'area del parallelogramma  $PQRS$  è  $16 \text{ cm}^2$  in meno di quella del rettangolo  $ABCD$ , determina le misure dei lati del rettangolo  $ABCD$ .



$$\overline{AB} = 2\overline{BC}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{AP} &= \frac{\overline{AB}}{2} - 2 = \\ &= \overline{BC} - 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{PQRS} = \mathcal{A}_{ABCD} - 16$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{VERDE} = 16$$

$$\overline{AP} = x$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{APS} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot 2 = x$$

$$\overline{PB} = \overbrace{x+2}^{\overline{MB}} + \overbrace{2}^{\overline{PM}} = x+4$$

$$\overline{BC} = \overline{AP} + 2 = x + 2$$

↑  
lato minore  
del rettangolo

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{PBA} &= \frac{1}{2} \overline{PB} \cdot \overline{QB} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x+4) \cdot x\end{aligned}$$

$$2\mathcal{A}_{APS} + 2\mathcal{A}_{PBA} = \mathcal{A}_{VERDE}$$

$$2x + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x+4)x = 16$$

$$2x + x^2 + 4x = 16$$

$$x^2 + 6x - 16 = 0 \quad \Delta = 36 + 64 = 100$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm 10}{2} = \begin{cases} -\frac{16}{2} = -8 \text{ N.A. perché deve essere } x > 0 \\ \frac{4}{2} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{BC} = x + 2 = 4 \quad \overline{AB} = 2\overline{BC} = 8$$