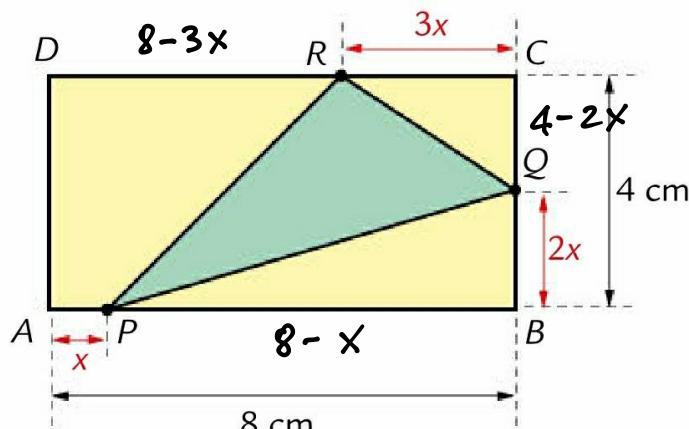


11/11/2020

- 697** Sapendo che  $AB = 8 \text{ cm}$  e  $BC = 4 \text{ cm}$ , determina  $x$  in modo che l'area del triangolo colorato in verde in figura sia  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ .



$$\left[ 1 \text{ cm} \vee \frac{3}{2} \text{ cm} \right]$$

$$A_{PQR} = A_{\text{RETTOANGOLO}} - (A_{APRD} + A_{PBA} + A_{QCR}) \\ (\text{VERDE})$$

$$10 = 32 - \underbrace{(x+8-3x)}_{8-2x} \cdot \frac{2}{2} - (8-x) \cdot \frac{2x}{2} - 3x(4-2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$10 = 32 - (8-2x) \cdot 2 - 8x + x^2 - 6x + 3x^2$$

$$10 = 32 - 16 + 4x - 8x + x^2 - 6x + 3x^2$$

$$4x^2 - 10x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0 \quad \Delta = 25 - 24 = 1$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm 1}{4} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{x = 1 \text{ cm} \vee x = 1,5 \text{ cm}}$$

C.E.

$$\bullet 4 - 2x > 0$$

$$\Downarrow \\ -2x > -4$$

$$\Downarrow \\ 2x < 4$$

$$\Downarrow \\ x < 2$$

$$\bullet x > 0$$

$$\boxed{0 < x < 2}$$

$$\cancel{x}(2-x)$$

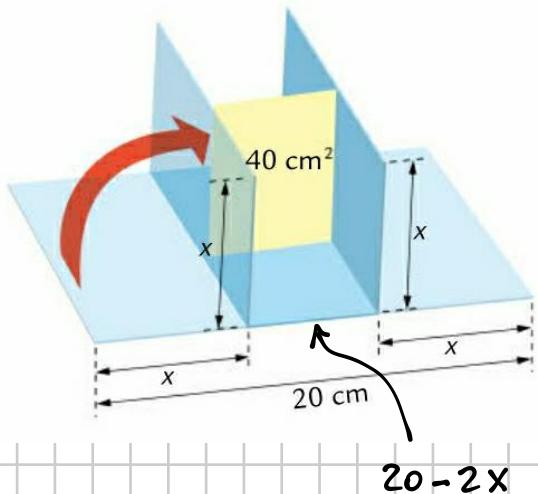
$$\cancel{x}$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 24 = 1$$

tutte e due  
accettabili  
perché  
comprese fra  
0 e 2

**699** Una grondaia viene costruita a partire da lastre di alluminio aventi la larghezza di 20 cm. I bordi vengono ripiegati in modo da formare con la lastra degli angoli retti, come mostrato in figura. Determina l'altezza della grondaia, in modo che la sua sezione rettangolare abbia un'area di  $40 \text{ cm}^2$ . Arrotonda le soluzioni ai decimi.

[ $2,8 \text{ cm} \vee 7,2 \text{ cm}$ ]



$$\text{C.E. } 0 < x < 10$$

$$(20 - 2x) \cdot x = 40$$

BASE      ALTEZZA

$$20x - 2x^2 - 40 = 0$$

$$-2x^2 + 20x - 40 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 20 = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = \beta^2 - ac = (-5)^2 - 1 \cdot 20 = 25 - 20 = 5$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} = \begin{cases} 5 - 2,236 \dots \approx 2,8 \\ 5 + 2,236 \dots \approx 7,2 \end{cases}$$

$$x \approx 2,8 \text{ cm} \quad \vee \quad x \approx 7,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$211 \quad (x - \sqrt{3})^2 - 2x + 2\sqrt{3} = 3(x - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{3})$$

$$x^2 + 3 - 2\sqrt{3}x - 2x + 2\sqrt{3} = 3(x^2 - 3)$$

$$x^2 + 3 - 2\sqrt{3}x - 2x + 2\sqrt{3} = 3x^2 - 9$$

$$-2x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}x - 2x + 12 + 2\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + x - 6 - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$x^2 + \underbrace{(\sqrt{3} + 1)}_b x - \underbrace{6 - \sqrt{3}}_c = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (\sqrt{3} + 1)^2 - 4(-6 - \sqrt{3}) =$$

$$= 3 + 1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 24 + 4\sqrt{3} =$$

$$= \boxed{28 + 6\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x = \frac{-(\sqrt{3} + 1) \pm \sqrt{28 + 6\sqrt{3}}}{2} = \frac{-(\sqrt{3} + 1) \pm \sqrt{(1+3\sqrt{3})^2}}{2} =$$

$$28 + 6\sqrt{3} = (a + b\sqrt{3})^2$$

*OBIETTIVO = scrivere  $28 + 6\sqrt{3}$  come quadrato*

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

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

$$= \frac{-4\sqrt{3} - 2}{2} = \boxed{-2\sqrt{3} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \boxed{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$28 + 6\sqrt{3} = \underbrace{(1 + 3\sqrt{3})^2}_{\text{DOPPIO PRODOTTO}} \Rightarrow \text{PRODOTTO } 3\sqrt{3}$$

TERMINI

$$(3 + \sqrt{3})^2 = 9 + 3 + 6\sqrt{3} \quad \text{NO}$$

$$(1 + 3\sqrt{3})^2 = 1 + 27 + 6\sqrt{3} \quad \text{OK!}$$

$$212 \quad (3x - 1)(x + 2) - (2x + 1)(x + 3) = -5$$

$$\cancel{3x^2 + 6x - x - 2} - \cancel{2x^2 + 6x - x - 3} + 5 = 0$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ \downarrow \\ x-2=0 \Rightarrow x=2 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x=0 \quad \vee \quad x=2}$$

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

$$\text{com la formula } \frac{\Delta}{4} = (-1)^2 - 1 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{1} = \begin{array}{l} \nearrow 1+1=2 \\ \searrow 1-1=0 \end{array}$$