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- a. Rappresenta il grafico della curva di equazione  $y = 3 - \sqrt{3-x}$ .
- b. Trova l'equazione della parabola con il vertice nel primo quadrante che passa per i punti  $(1; -1)$  e  $(0; -6)$  e che intersecando l'asse  $x$  determina una corda lunga  $2\sqrt{3}$ .
- c. Determina le intersezioni  $A$  e  $B$  delle due curve e calcola l'area del triangolo formato dall'asse del segmento  $AB$  e dagli assi cartesiani.

$$\left[ \text{b) } y = -x^2 + 6x - 6; \text{ c) } A(2; 2), B(3; 3), \frac{25}{2} \right]$$

$$\text{a) } y = 3 - \sqrt{3-x} \quad D = (-\infty, 3] \quad 3-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 3$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\sqrt{3-x} = 3-y \quad 3-x = (3-y)^2 \quad 3-x = 9+y^2-6y$$

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

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

$$y_v = 3 \quad x_v = 3 \quad V(3, 3)$$

x	y
-6	0
0	$3 \pm \sqrt{3}$
2	4; 2

$$0 = -y^2 + 6y - 6$$

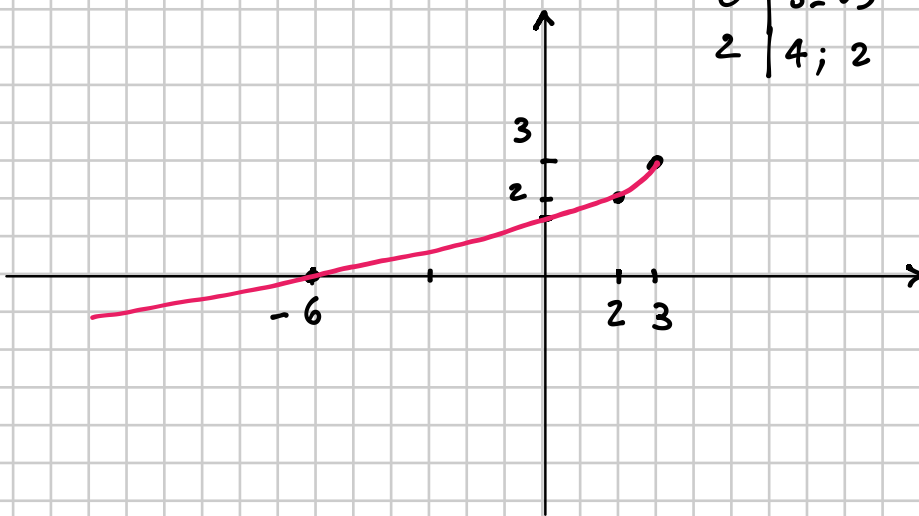
$$y^2 - 6y + 6 = 0$$

$$y = 3 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$2 = -y^2 + 6y - 6$$

$$y^2 - 6y + 8 = 0$$

$$(y-4)(y-2) = 0$$



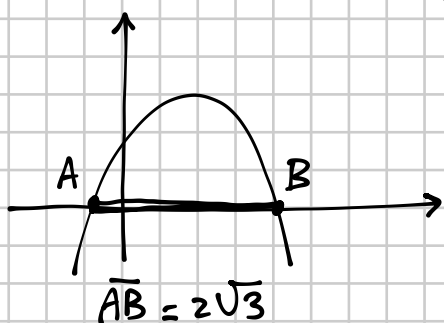
$$b) P(1, -1) \quad Q(0, -6)$$

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

V nel I QUADRANTE

$$P \rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 = a + b + c \\ -6 = c \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = -1 - a - c = -1 - a + 6 = 5 - a \\ c = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$y = ax^2 + (5-a)x - 6$$



$$\begin{cases} y = ax^2 + (5-a)x - 6 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$ax^2 + (5-a)x - 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-5+a \pm \sqrt{(5-a)^2 + 24a}}{2a}$$

$$A \left( \frac{-5+a - \sqrt{(5-a)^2 + 24a}}{2a}, 0 \right) \quad B \left( \frac{-5+a + \sqrt{(5-a)^2 + 24a}}{2a}, 0 \right)$$

$$\overline{AB} = \left| \frac{-5+a + \sqrt{(5-a)^2 + 24a}}{2a} - \frac{-5+a - \sqrt{(5-a)^2 + 24a}}{2a} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{-\cancel{5} + \cancel{a} + \sqrt{(5-a)^2 + 24a} + \cancel{5} - \cancel{a} + \sqrt{(5-a)^2 + 24a}}{2a} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{2\sqrt{(5-a)^2 + 24a}}{2a} \right| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{(5-a)^2 + 24a}}{a} \right| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{25 + a^2 - 10a + 24a}}{a} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 14a + 25}}{a} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 14a + 25}}{|a|}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{a^2+14a+25}}{|a|} = 2\sqrt{3} \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\sqrt{A(x)} = B(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} B(x) \geq 0 \\ A(x) = B^2(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2+14a+25} = 2\sqrt{3}|a|$$

← sempre > 0  
quindi  
resta  
elevare al quadrato

$$a^2 + 14a + 25 = 12a^2$$

$$11a^2 - 14a - 25 = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 49 + 275 =$$

$$= 324 = 18^2$$

$$a = \frac{7 \pm 18}{11} = \begin{cases} -1 \\ \frac{25}{11} \end{cases}$$

$$y = ax^2 + (5-a)x - 6$$

$$a = \frac{25}{11}$$

$$y = \frac{25}{11}x^2 + \frac{30}{11}x - 6$$

NON ACC. perché il  
vertice non è nel I QUADR.

$$a = -1$$

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

VERTICE NEL I QUADR.

$$c) \begin{cases} y = 3 - \sqrt{3-x} \\ y = -x^2 + 6x - 6 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3 - \sqrt{3-x} = -x^2 + 6x - 6 \\ x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$-\sqrt{3-x} = -x^2 + 6x - 9$$

$$\sqrt{3-x} = x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 6x + 9 \geq 0 \\ 3-x = (x^2 - 6x + 9)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{GRATIS} \\ (x-3)^2 \geq 0 \\ (3-x) = [(x-3)^2]^2 \end{cases}$$

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

$\Downarrow$

$$3-x = (3-x)^4$$

$$t = 3-x$$

$$t = t^4$$

$$t^4 - t = 0$$

$$t(t^3 - 1) = 0 \begin{cases} t = 0 \\ t = 1 \end{cases}$$

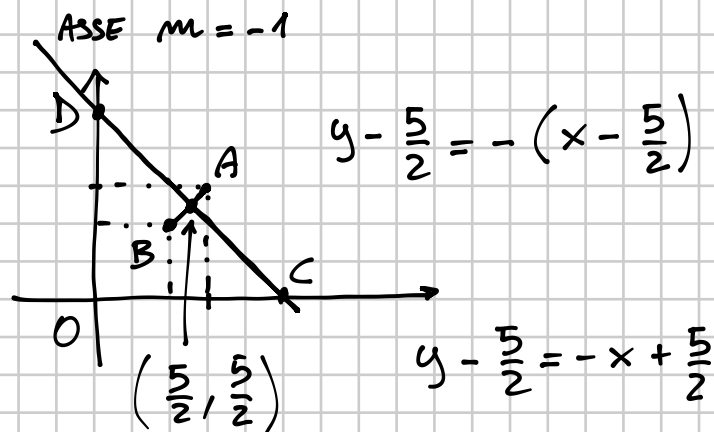
$$3-x=0 \quad \vee \quad 3-x=1$$

$$x=3 \quad \vee \quad x=2$$

$$\begin{cases} x=3 \\ y=3 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=2 \end{cases}$$

$$A(3,3)$$

$$B(2,2)$$



$$y = -x + 5$$

ASSE

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-3)^2 = (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2$$

ASSE CON FORMULA

$$A_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 5 = \frac{25}{2}$$