

Si determinino i valori reali di  $x$  per cui  $\left[\frac{1}{5}(x^2 - 10x + 26)\right]^{x^2 - 6x + 1} = 1$ .

(Esame di Stato, Liceo scientifico, Sessione ordinaria, 2014, quesito 10)

[quattro soluzioni:  $x = 3, 7, 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$ ]

1° CASO  $\Rightarrow$  ESPONENTE = 0

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{4} = 9 - 1 = 8 & x = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ x^2 - 10x + 26 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{4} = 25 - 26 = -1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 26 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

↑  
BASE

*la base è positiva per ogni  $x$*

2° CASO  $\Rightarrow$  BASE = 1

$$\frac{1}{5}(x^2 - 10x + 26) = 1$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 26 = 5$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 25 - 21 = 4$$

$$x = 5 \pm 2 = \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{matrix}$$

SOLUZIONI:  $3, 7, 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$

$x = 3 \quad \vee \quad x = 7 \quad \vee \quad x = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$

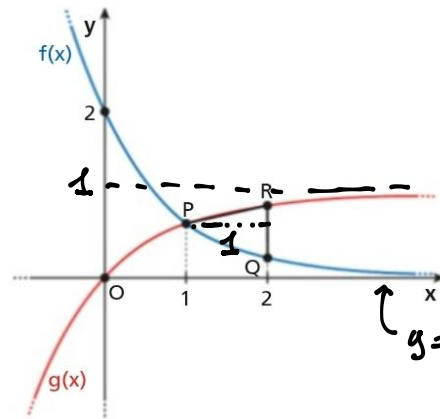
- a. Osserva la figura e trova le equazioni delle funzioni

$$f(x) = a\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x + b \quad \text{e} \quad g(x) = c\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x + d.$$

Determina le coordinate del punto di intersezione  $P$  dei grafici.

- b. Determina l'area del triangolo  $PQR$  rappresentato in figura.

$$\left[ \text{a) } f(x) = 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x; g(x) = -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x + 1; P\left(1; \frac{2}{3}\right); \text{b) } \frac{1}{3} \right]$$



$y=0$  è asintoto per  $g$   
 $\Rightarrow b=0$

$f$  passa per  $(0, 2)$

$g$  passa per  $(0, 0)$

$$f(1) = g(1)$$

$$2 = a\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 + b$$

$$0 = c\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 + d$$

$$a\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 + b = c\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 + d$$

$$a + b = 2$$

$$c + d = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3}a + b = \frac{1}{3}c + d$$

$b=0$  perché  
 $y=0$  è  
 asintoto per  $f$

$$a = 2 \quad b = 0$$

$$c = -d$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}d + d$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}d \Rightarrow d = 1$$

$$a = 2 \quad b = 0 \quad c = -1 \quad d = 1$$

$$f(x) = 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$$

$$g(x) = -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x + 1$$

$$P\left(1, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$R\left(2, g(2)\right) = \left(2, -\frac{1}{9} + 1\right) = \left(2, \frac{8}{9}\right)$$

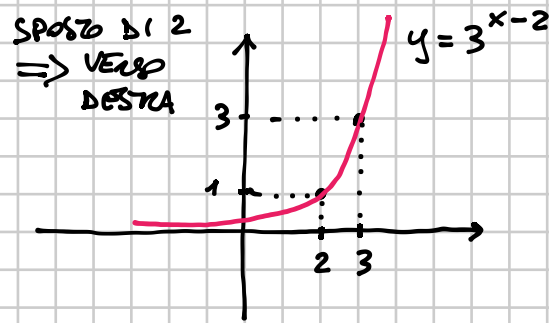
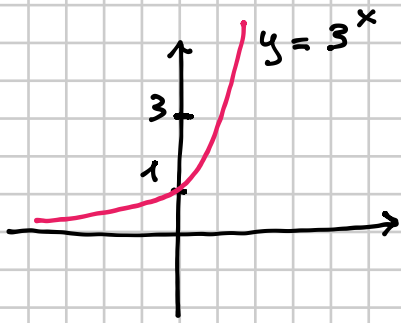
$$Q\left(2, f(2)\right) = \left(2, \frac{2}{9}\right)$$

$$\overline{RQ} = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{ALTEZZA } h = 1$$

$$\text{AREA} = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3^{x-2} = x^2 - 5x + 6.$$

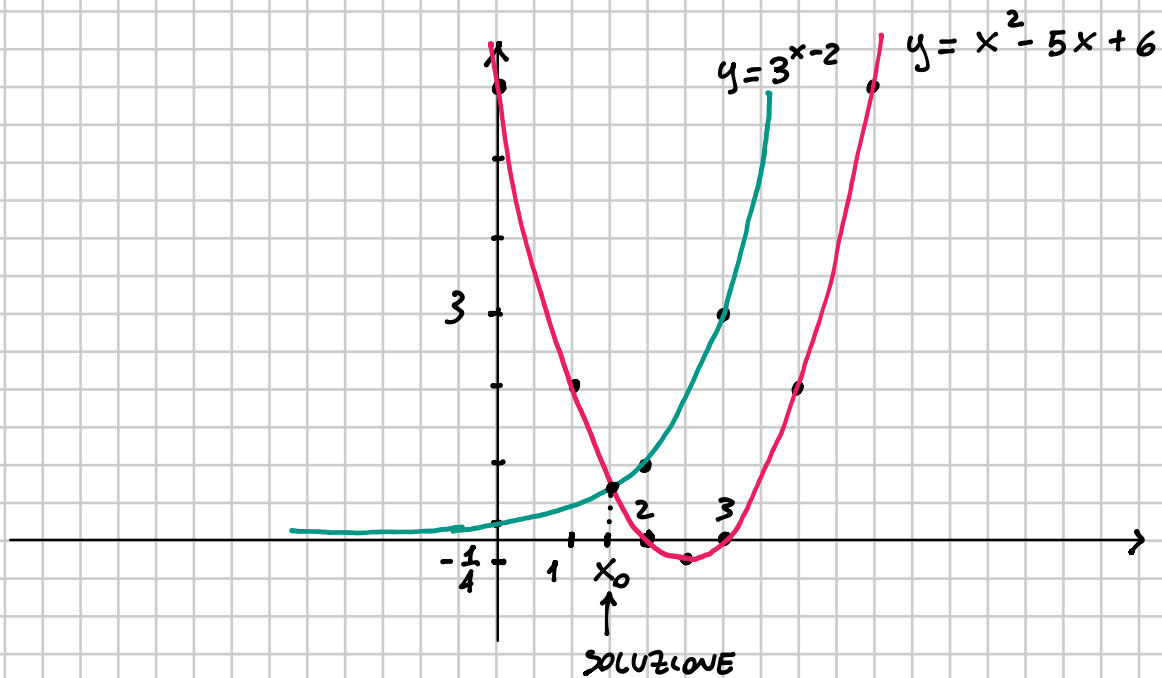
[una sol.;  $1 < x < 2$ ]

Disegniamo la parabola  $y = x^2 - 5x + 6$

$$y = (x-2)(x-3) \quad V = \left(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

INT. ASSE X  $(2, 0), (3, 0)$

INT. ASSE Y  $(0, 6)$



Una sola soluzione  $1 < x_0 < 2$