

129

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 0,5y = -0,5 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2,5 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - \frac{1}{2}y = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{5}{2} - y^2 - \frac{1}{2}y = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x^2 = \frac{5}{2} - y^2 \end{cases}$$

$$5 - 2y^2 - y = -1$$

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

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

$$y = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{4} = \begin{cases} -2 \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 48 = 49$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = \frac{5}{2} - (-2)^2 = \frac{5}{2} - 4 = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ IMPOSSIBLE} \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = \frac{5}{2} - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{10-9}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \\ y = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

130

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - xy - 2y^2 = 0 \\ x^2 - 2xy - 2y^2 - 2x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$[(-1, 1); (3, -3)]$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - xy - 2y^2 = 0 \\ -x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 + 2x = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\parallel \quad xy \parallel + 2x = -3$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - xy - 2y^2 = 0 \\ xy + 2x = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - xy - 2y^2 = 0 \\ x(y+2) = -3 \end{cases} \quad \parallel \quad \begin{cases} x^2 - x\left(-\frac{3}{x}-2\right) - 2\left(-\frac{3}{x}-2\right)^2 = 0 \\ y+2 = -\frac{3}{x} \\ y = -\frac{3}{x} - 2 \end{cases}$$

$x \neq 0$
 \downarrow
 deve essere, altrimenti
 sarebbe $0 = -3$

$$x^2 + 3 + 2x - 2\left(\frac{9}{x^2} + 4 + \frac{12}{x}\right) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 3 + 2x - \frac{18}{x^2} - 8 - \frac{24}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^2 + 2x^3 - 18 - 8x^2 - 24x}{x^2} = 0$$

$$x^4 + 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 24x - 18 = 0$$

$$+1 \rightarrow 1 + 2 - 5 - 24 - 18 \neq 0$$

$$-1 \rightarrow 1 - 2 - 5 + 24 - 18 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc|c} & 1 & 2 & -5 & -24 & -18 \\ -1 & & -1 & -1 & 6 & 18 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & -6 & -18 & \parallel \end{array}$$

$$(x+1)(x^3 + x^2 - 6x - 18) = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x^3+x^2-6x-18)=0$$

$$-1 \rightarrow -1+1+6-18 \neq 0$$

$$2 \rightarrow 8+4-12-18 \neq 0$$

$$-2 \rightarrow -8+4+12-18 \neq 0$$

$$3 \rightarrow 27+9-18-18=0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|c} & 1 & 1 & -6 & -18 \\ 3 & & 3 & 12 & 18 \\ \hline & 1 & 4 & 6 & // \end{array}$$

$$(x+1)(x-3)(x^2+4x+6)=0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\Delta}{4} = 4-6 = -2 < 0$$

One substitues $y = -\frac{3}{x} - 2$

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$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 3-2=1 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = -1-2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = -3 \end{cases} \quad (-1, 1) \quad (3, -3)$$

SISTEMI SIMMETRICI \rightarrow scambiando x e y ottenes
ancora lo stesso sistema

\Downarrow
questa simmetria si mantiene
anche nelle soluzioni:

se (a, b) è soluzione del sistema
simmetrico, anche (b, a) lo è

167 Quali fra i seguenti sistemi sono simmetrici?

a.
$$\begin{cases} x - y = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

NON SIMMETRICO

b.
$$\begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 3xy \end{cases}$$

SIMMETRICO

174
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2xy \\ x + y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 0 \\ x + y = 3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 0 \\ x + y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = y \\ x + x = 3 \end{cases}$$

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

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

186

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 6 \\ xy = -2\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{8}{x^2} = 6 \\ y = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^4 + 8}{x^2} = \frac{6x^2}{x^2} \\ y = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^4 - 6x^2 + 8 = 0 \\ y = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{x} \end{cases} \quad \frac{\Delta}{4} = 9 - 8 = 1$$

$$x^2 = 3 \pm 1 = \begin{cases} 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2 \\ 2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \\ y = -2 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{2} \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(-2, \sqrt{2})$$

$$(2, -\sqrt{2})$$

$$(\sqrt{2}, -2)$$

$$(-\sqrt{2}, 2)$$