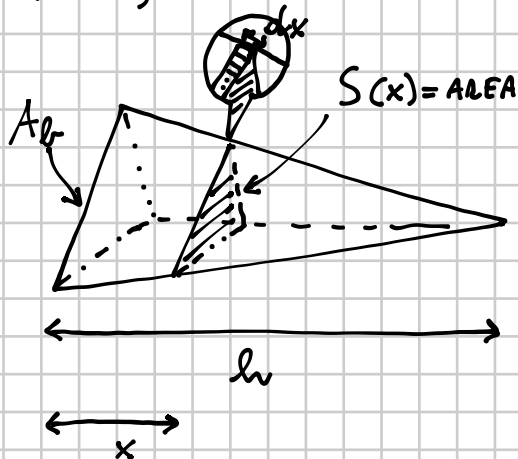


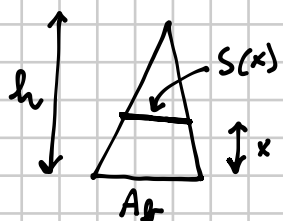
VOLUME DELLA PIRAMIDE

(RETTA) DI AREA DI BASE A_b E ALTEZZA h



$$dV = \text{VOLUME DELLA "FETTA"} = S(x) \cdot dx$$

$$\text{VOLUME} = \int_0^h S(x) dx$$



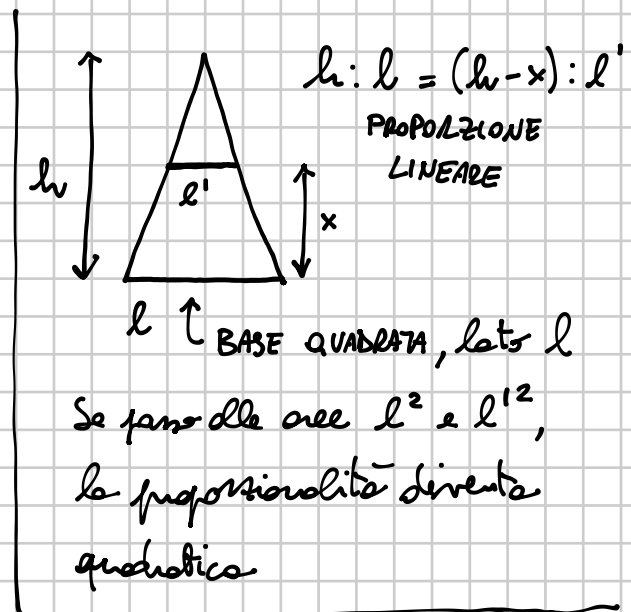
$$A_b : h^2 = S(x) : x^2$$

$$S(x) = \frac{A_b \cdot x^2}{h^2}$$

$$V = \int_0^h \frac{A_b \cdot x^2}{h^2} dx = \frac{A_b}{h^2} \int_0^h x^2 dx =$$

$$= \frac{A_b}{h^2} \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^h = \frac{A_b}{h^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} h^3 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} A_b \cdot h \quad (\text{VALE ANCHE PER PIRAMIDI NON RETTE} \rightarrow \text{SI APPLICA IL PRINCIPIO DI CAVALLERI})$$



$$\text{BASE} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}} \quad \text{ALTEZZA} = 3\sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}}$$

$$V = \int_2^3 \text{BASE} \cdot \text{ALTEZZA} \cdot dx = 3 \int_2^3 \frac{x}{x-1} dx =$$

$$= 3 \int_2^3 \frac{x-1+1}{x-1} dx = 3 \int_2^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-1}\right) dx = 3 \left[x + \ln(x-1) \right]_2^3 =$$

$$= 3 [3 + \ln 2 - 2 - \ln 1] = 3 [1 + \ln 2] = \boxed{3 + 3 \ln 2}$$

46

Considera la funzione $g(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ e il fascio di rette parallele all'asse x di equazione $f(x) = \frac{a}{4}$, con a parametro reale positivo.

Determina per quale valore di a si realizza l'uguaglianza: $\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a g(x) dx$.

[2√2]

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a \frac{a}{4} dx = \frac{a}{4} \int_0^a dx = \frac{a}{4} (a-0) = \frac{a^2}{4} \quad a > 0$$

$$\int_0^a g(x) dx = \int_0^a \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \int_0^a \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \left[\sqrt{x^2+1} \right]_0^a =$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2+1} - 1$$

$$\frac{a^2}{4} = \sqrt{a^2+1} - 1 \quad \sqrt{a^2+1} = 1 + \frac{a^2}{4} \xrightarrow{\text{al quadrato}} a^2 + 1 = 1 + \frac{a^4}{16} + \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{a^4}{16} + \frac{a^2}{2} - a^2 = 0 \quad a^4 + 8a^2 - 16a^2 = 0 \quad a^4 - 8a^2 = 0$$

$$a^2(a^2-8) = 0 \Rightarrow a=0 \vee a=-2\sqrt{2} \vee \boxed{a=2\sqrt{2}}$$

N.A. N.A.