$$y = x^2 + 3x + 2$$

$$b = 3$$

$$C = 2$$

$$\triangle = k^2 - 4ac =$$
= 9 - 8 = 1

$$X = -\frac{l}{2a} \Rightarrow X = -\frac{3}{2}$$

VERTICE

$$\frac{10 \text{ robs}}{\sqrt{1000}} - \frac{\Delta}{400} = -\frac{1}{4} \left[\sqrt{\left(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)} \right]$$

$$\sqrt{\left(-\frac{3}{2},-\frac{4}{4}\right)}$$

$$x_{v} = -\frac{3}{2} \qquad y_{v} = \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2} + 3\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 2 =$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 = \frac{9 - 18 + 8}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$=-\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y_{F} = \frac{1-\Delta}{4\alpha} = \frac{1-1}{4} = 0 \quad \left[F\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right) \right]$$

$$F\left(-\frac{3}{2}, \circ\right)$$

DIRETRICE

$$d: y = -\frac{1+\Delta}{4a}$$

$$y = -\frac{1+1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y=-\frac{1}{2}$$

DISEWARE
$$y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$x_{v} = 1$$
 $y_{v} = -1 + 2 + 3 = 4$

$$\sqrt{(1, 4)} \text{ VERTICE}$$

IMERS. CON GLI ASSI

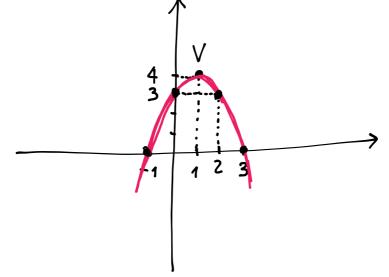
$$\begin{cases} y = -x^{2} + 2x + 3 & -x^{2} + 7x + 3 = 0 \\ y = 0 & \times^{2} - 2x - 3 = 0 \\ (x-3)(x+1) = 0 & \times = -1 \end{cases} A (3,0)$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} (0,3) \\ x$$



INTERSFERONI RETTA-PARABOLA

a)
$$\begin{cases} y = 3x^2 - 4x + 2 \\ y = 5x + 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 4x + 2 = 5x + 2$$

$$3x^2 - 4x + 2 = 5x + 2$$

$$3x^2 - 9x = 0$$
Equations
$$3x^2 - 9x = 0$$

$$3 \times (x-3) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 17 \end{cases}$$

$$A(0,2) \qquad B(3,17)$$

$$\chi^2 = 0 = 0$$
 $\chi = 0$ 2 Solvit. Coincident

$$\triangle = 0$$
 \uparrow
2 SOLVA. GUN(.

RETTA TANGENTE

$$x^{2} + 2x + 4 = x - 4$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x^{2} + 2x + 4 \\ y = x - 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x^{2} + 2x + 4 = x - 4 \\ x^{2} + x + 8 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 32 = -31 < 0$$

$$\uparrow$$
ESTERM

NESSUNA

DUHONE REALE

$$\begin{cases} y = x^{2} + 2x + 4 \\ x = -1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{RETTA} VERTIGUE \\ \text{ASSE} \rightarrow SECANTE IN UN PINTO$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 - 2 + 4 = 3 \\ x = -1 \end{cases} A \left(-1, 3\right)$$

Data la parabola di equazione $y = 2x^2 - 8x$, trova la misura della corda AB che si ottiene intersecando la parabola con la retta di equazione y = 3x - 12. Determina poi sull'asse y un punto C che formi con A e B un triangolo isoscele ABC di base *AB*. $\left| \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{10}; C\left(0; -\frac{17}{6}\right) \right|$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2 \times^{2} - 8 \times \\ y = 3 \times - 12 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2 \times^{2} - 8 \times = 3 \times - 12 \\ y = 3 \times - 12 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2 \times^{2} - 11 \times + 12 = 0 \\ 0 = 121 - 96 = 25 \end{cases} \\ x = \frac{11 + 5}{4} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{4} = 1 \\ 4 = 121 - 96 = 25 \end{cases}$$

$$A\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{15}{2}\right) \quad B\left(4, 0\right)$$

$$y = 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 12 = \frac{9}{2} - 12 = -\frac{15}{2}$$

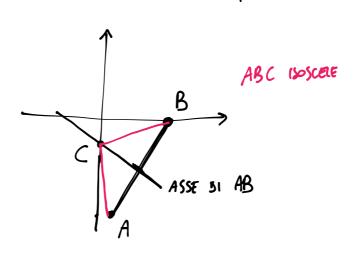
$$2 \times ^{2} - 11 \times + 12 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 121 - 96 = 25$$

$$X = \frac{11 + 5}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\widehat{AB} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2} - 4\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{15}{2} - 0\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} + \frac{225}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{250}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{250}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{10}}{2}$$
ABC (Soscere)



ASSE DI AB

$$(x - \frac{3}{2})^{2} + (y + \frac{15}{2})^{2} = (x - 4)^{2} + y^{2}$$

$$x^{2} + \frac{9}{4} - 3x + y^{2} + \frac{225}{4} + 15y = x^{2} + 16 - 8x + y^{2}$$

$$5x + 15y + \frac{117}{2} - 16 = 0 \qquad \left(5x + 15y + \frac{85}{2} = 0\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} 15y = -\frac{85}{2} & |x = 0| \\ y = -\frac{17}{6} & \left((0, -\frac{17}{6})\right) \end{cases}$$

$$x = 0 \quad (and y)$$



Trova le equazioni delle rette passanti per A(1;11) e tangenti alla parabola di equazione $y = x^2 - 5x + 19$ e l'equazione della tangente alla parabola nel suo punto B(2;13).

$$[y = x + 10; y = -7x + 18; y = -x + 15]$$

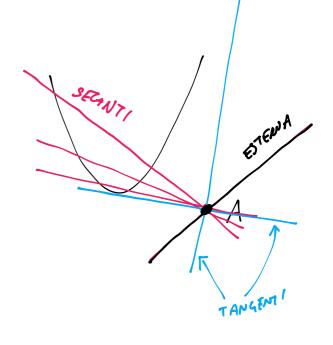
$$\begin{cases} (y - 11 = /m(x - 1)) \\ y = x^{2} - 5x + 19 \end{cases}$$

GOSTRUISE L'EQUAZ. RISOLUENTE

$$x^{2}-5x+19-11=mx-m$$

$$x^{2} \times -5x - m \times +8 + m = 0$$

$$x^{2} - (m+5)x + m+8 = 0$$
 $a=1$
 $b=-(m+5)$
 $c=m+8$



CONDIZ. DI TANGENZA

$$\triangle = 0$$

$$[-(m+5)]^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (m+8) = 0$$

$$m^2 + 25 + 10m - 4m - 32 = 0$$

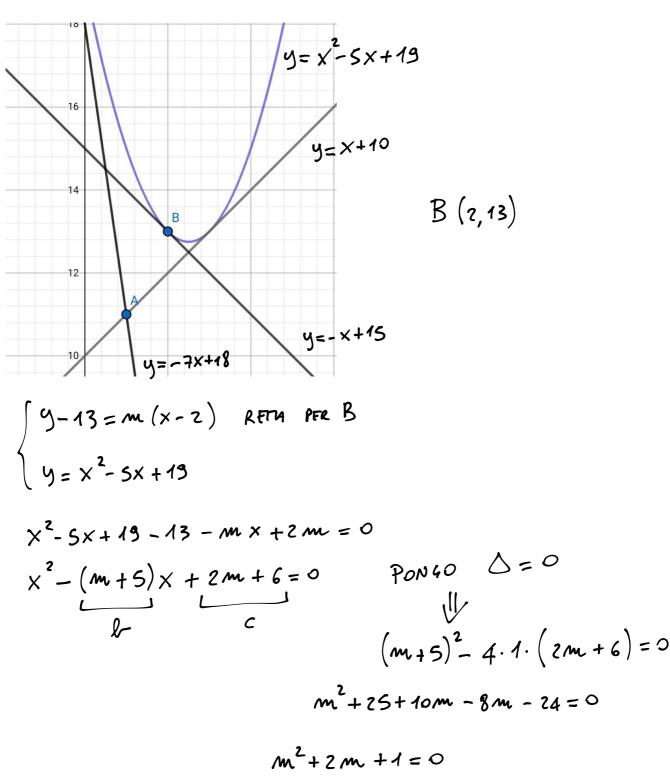
$$m^{2} + 6m - 7 = 0$$

$$(m+7)(m-1) = 0 \qquad m = -3 \pm \sqrt{9+7} = -3 \pm 4 = 1$$

$$m=-7$$
 V $m=1$

$$y - 11 = -7(x - 1)$$

 $y = -7(x - 1)$
 $y = -7(x + 18)$
 $y = -7(x + 18)$
 $y = -7(x + 18)$



$$m^{2}+2m+1=0$$
 $(m+1)^{2}=0 \implies m=-1$
 $\Delta=0$
 $y-13=-(x-2)$
 $y=-x+15$