Risdusione grafica

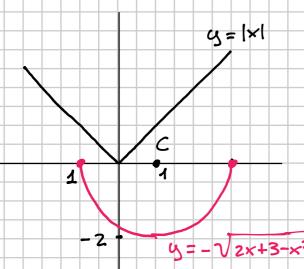
$$(y = -\sqrt{2x+3-x^2}) = SEMICIRCONF. INFERIORE$$

$$(y = |x|)$$

$$y = -\sqrt{2x}$$

$$y = -\sqrt{2x}$$

$$y = -\sqrt{2 \times + 3 - \times^2}$$

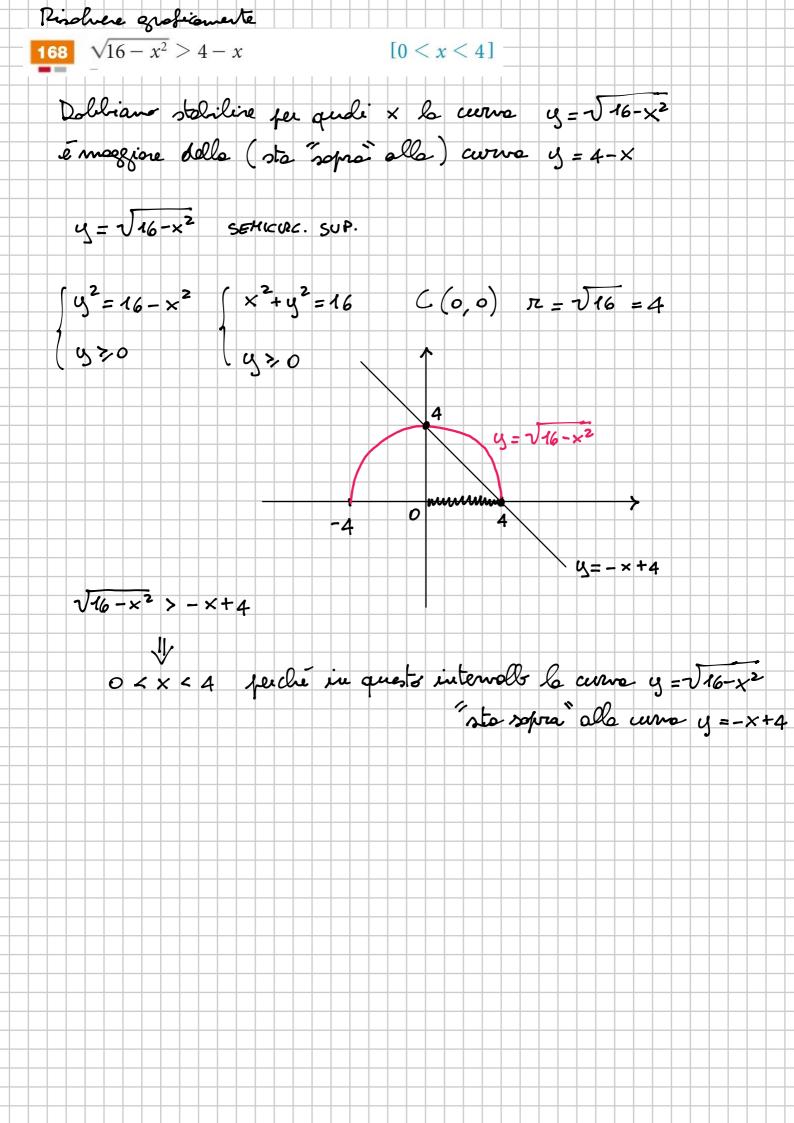


$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 2x + 3 - x^2 \\ y \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-2x-3=0$$

$$C(1,0)$$
  $R = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 3} = 2$ 

Dots che son si intersecans, l'eq. é impossibile



```
Determinare l'ag. della circ. per quasi 3 penti
                                      [x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 2y - 15 = 0]
229 A(3;4), B(0;-5), C(-2;-1).
  x^2+y^2+ax+by+c=0
 A(3,4) (3+16+3a+4b+c=0
                                25+3a+4b+c=0
 B(0,-5) 25-5b+c=0
                                25 -58+6=0
 ((-2,-1) (4+1-2a-b+c=0
                             5 -2a -l-+c=0
  (25+3a+4l-+5l--25=0
                           13a = -3b => a = -3b
  5 C = 5 l- 25
                           1 c = 5l-25
   5-2a-l+5l-25=0
                           -2(-3b)+4b-20=0
   (a=-3b- (a=-6
                           x^{2}+y^{2}-6x+2y-15=0
   c = 5l - 25 c = -15

10l + 20 l + 2
```

**219** 
$$A(-5;-2), B(1;4).$$

AB = diametro Trovae l'eq. della circonf.

$$C\left(\frac{-5+1}{2}, \frac{-2+4}{2}\right) = \left(-2, 1\right)$$

$$n = \overline{CA} = \sqrt{(-2+5)^2 + (1+2)^2} = \sqrt{9+9} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = \pi^2$$

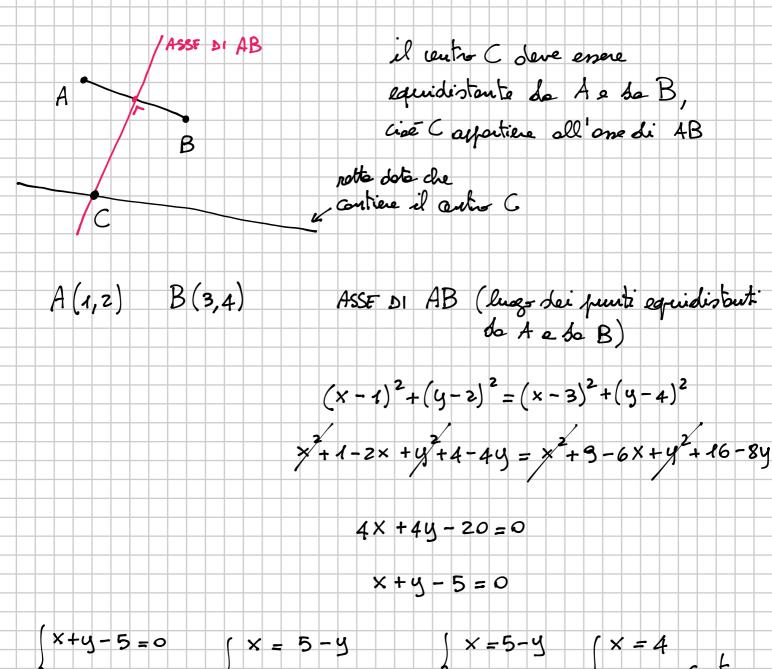
$$(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 18$$

$$\times^{2}$$
 + 4 + 4 × +  $y^{2}$  + 1 - 2 $y$  - 18 = 0

$$x^{2}+y^{2}+4x-2y-13=0$$



Determina l'equazione della circonferenza passante per i punti A(1; 2) e B(3; 4) e avente centro sulla retta di  $\bar{\text{equazione}} \ x - 3y - 1 = 0.$  $[x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 2y + 7 = 0]$ 



$$\begin{cases} x+y-5=0 \\ x-3y-1=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=5-y \\ 5-y-3y-1=0 \end{cases} + 4y=-4 \begin{cases} y=1 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$

$$C(4,1) \quad A(1,2)$$

CA = 
$$\sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (1-2)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$
 neggis

$$(x-4)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 10$$

$$x^{2}+16-8x+y^{2}+1-2y-10=0$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}-8x-2y+7=0$$