

Equation: reciproche

3<sup>o</sup> grado 1<sup>o</sup> specie

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + bx + a = 0$$

Es.  $3x^3 + 13x^2 + 13x + 3 = 0$

	3	13	13	3
-1		-3	-10	-3
	3	10	3	//

$$(x+1)(3x^2 + 10x + 3) = 0$$

↓

$$x_1 = -1$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 9 = 16$$

$$x_{2,3} = \frac{-5 \pm 4}{3} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ -3 \end{matrix}$$

3° grado 2° grado

$$ax^3 + bx^2 - bx - a = 0$$

ES.  $3x^3 + 7x^2 - 7x - 3 = 0$

	3	7	-7	-3
-1		3	10	3
<hr/>				
	3	10	3	//

$$(x-1)(3x^2+10x+3) = 0$$

↓  
 $x_1 = 1$

↓  
 $x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$

↘  
 $x_3 = -3$

4° grado 1° specie

$$ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + bx + a = 0$$

$$12x^4 + 4x^3 - 41x^2 + 4x + 12 = 0$$

Dividiamo per  $x^2 \neq 0$

$$\underline{12x^2} + \underline{4x} - 41 + \underline{\frac{4}{x}} + \underline{\frac{12}{x^2}} = 0$$

$$12\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + 4\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 41 = 0$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = t, \quad \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = t^2$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 = t^2, \quad x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = t^2 - 2$$

$$12(t^2 - 2) + 4t - 41 = 0$$

$$12t^2 - 26 + 4t - 41 = 0$$

$$12t^2 + 4t - 65 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 780 = 784 = 28^2$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 28}{12} \rightarrow t_1 = \frac{26}{12} = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$\rightarrow t_2 = -\frac{30}{12} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{13}{6}$$
$$\frac{6x^2 + 6 - 13x}{6x} = 0$$

$$6x^2 - 13x + 6 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2}{3} \quad x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{5}{2}$$
$$\frac{2x^2 + 2 + 5x}{2x} = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad x_4 = -2$$

4<sup>o</sup> grado 2<sup>e</sup> specie

$$ax^4 + bx^3 - bx - a = 0$$

$$10x^4 - 29x^3 + 29x - 10 = 0$$

$$10(x^4 - 1) - 29x(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$10(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1) - 29x(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 1)(10x^2 + 10 - 29x) = 0$$

↓

$$x = \pm 1$$

↓

$$10x^2 - 29x + 10 = 0$$

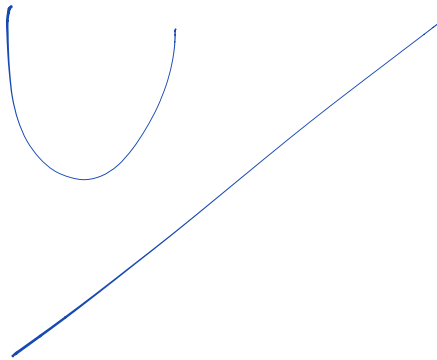
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 1 \\ y = 2x - 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{parabola} \\ \text{retta} \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 2x - 3$$

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

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = \frac{1 - 2}{4} < 0$$

$\emptyset$



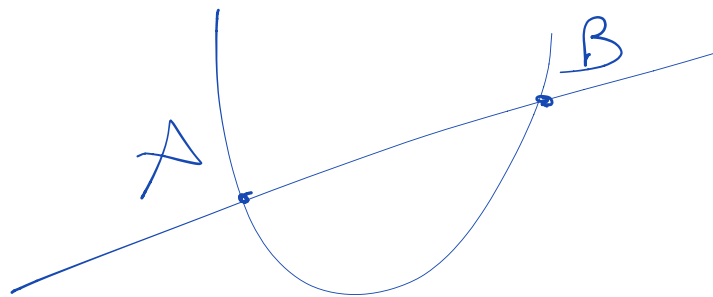
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2x - y = 3 \\ y - 2x = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = x^2 + 2x - 3 \\ y = 2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

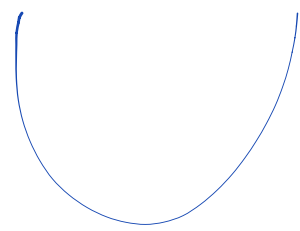
$$\begin{cases} y = 2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + \cancel{2x} - \cancel{2x} - 1 = 3 \end{cases}$$

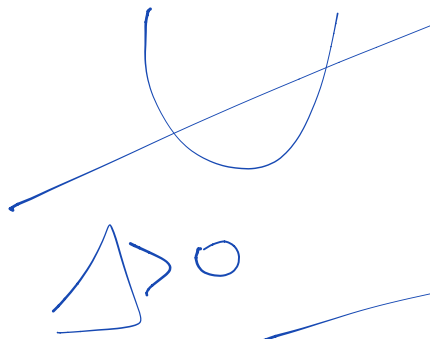
$$\begin{cases} y = 2x + 1 \\ x^2 = 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \pm 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A(-2; -3) \quad B(2; 5)$$

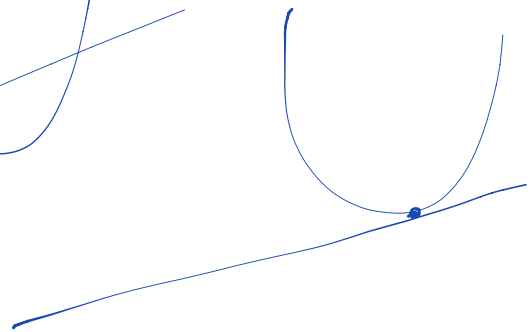




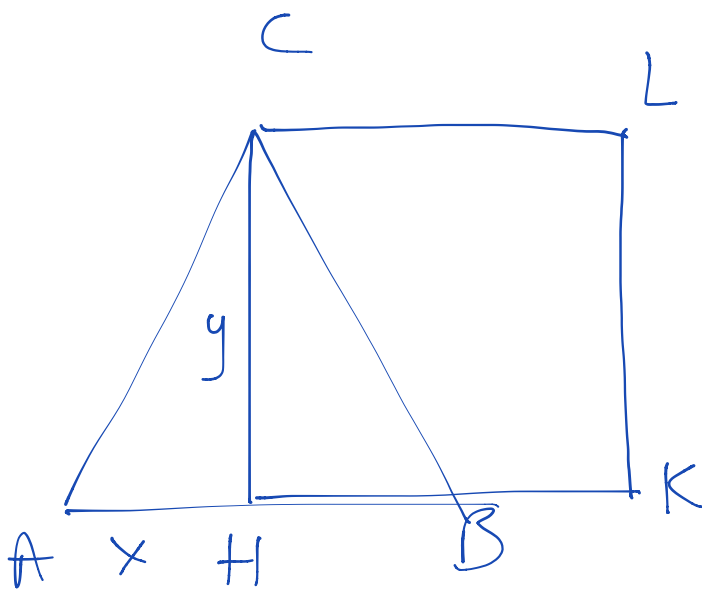
$$\Delta < 0$$



$$\Delta > 0$$



$$\Delta = 0$$



$$\overline{AH} = x$$
$$\overline{CH} = y$$

$$A(\hat{\Delta} ABC) = \frac{3}{4} \overline{CH}^2$$

$$2\overline{CH} = \overline{AB} + 4$$



$$2y = 2x + 4 \Rightarrow y = x + 2$$

$$\frac{2xy}{2} = \frac{3}{4}y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x + 2 \\ xy = \frac{3}{4}y^2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x = \frac{3}{4}(x+2)$$

$$4x = 3x + 6$$

$$x = 6 \quad y = 8$$

$$\overline{AB} = 12 \text{ cm}$$