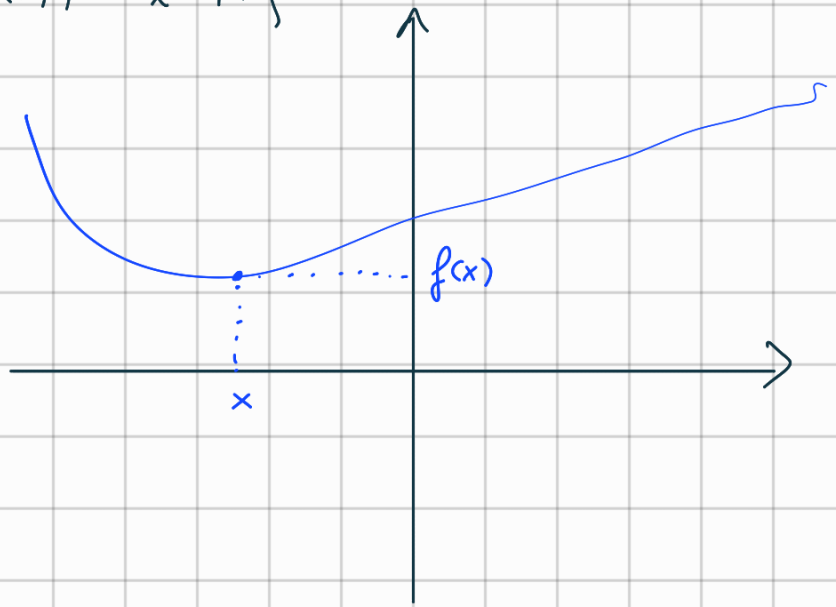


$$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Gamma_f = \{(x, f(x)) : x \in A\}$$



EQUAZIONE

Per quel valore di x la funzione $3x-6$ è uguale a 0?

$$3x - 6 = 0$$

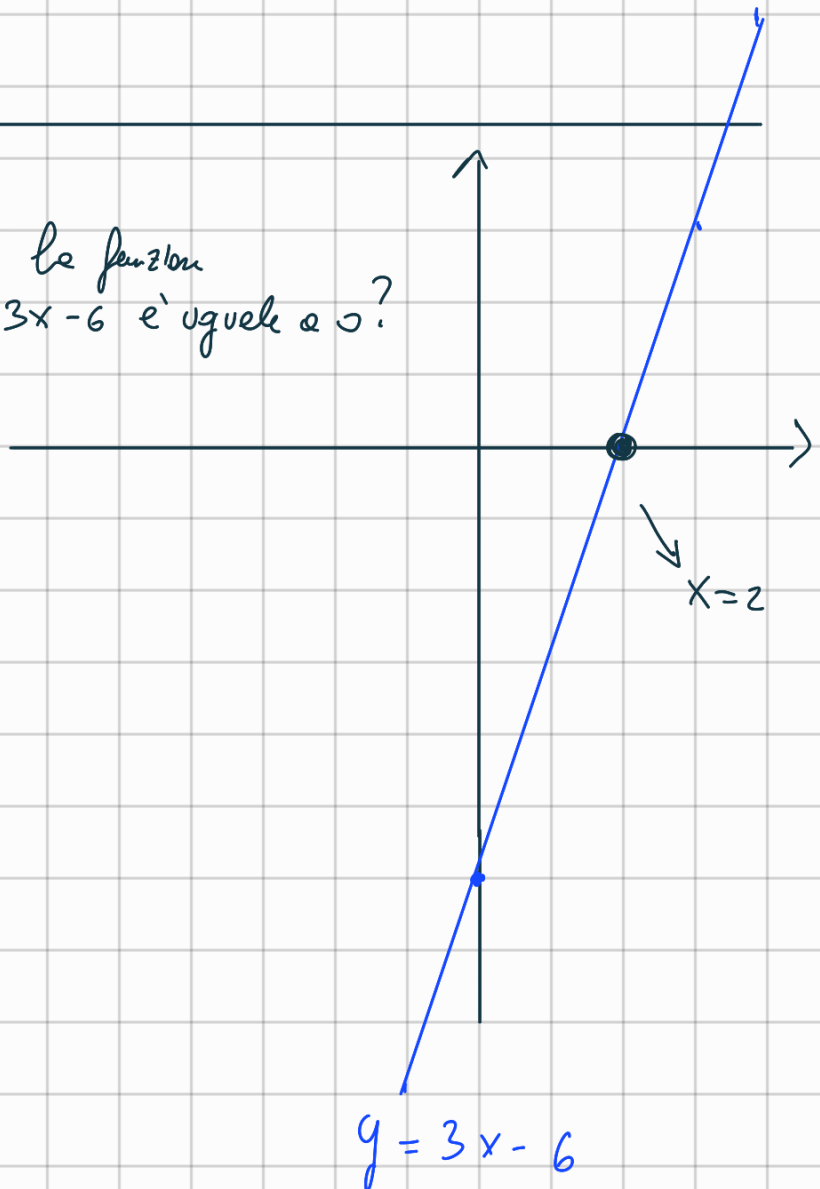
$$y = 3x - 6$$

$$3x - 6 = 0$$

$$3x = 6$$

$$x = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

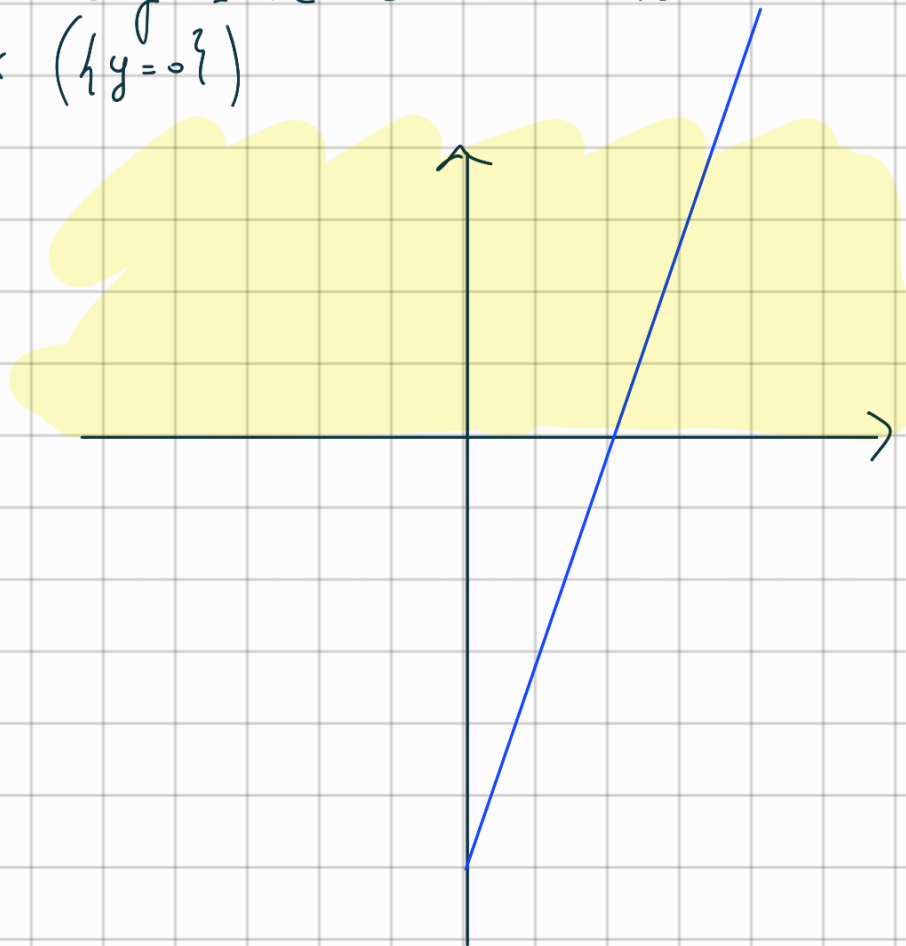
$$S = \{2\}$$



$$3x - 6 > 0$$

Per quali valori di x la funzione $3x - 6$ si trova al di sopra dell'asse x ($y = 0$)

$$S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 2\}$$
$$= (2, +\infty)$$



EQUAZIONI DI II GRADO

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$



$$\text{SE } \Delta < 0$$

$$\text{SE } \Delta = 0$$

$$\text{SE } \Delta > 0$$

L'equazione non ha
soluzioni (reali)

L'equazione ha
1 soluzione DOPPIA
(due soluzioni coincidenti)

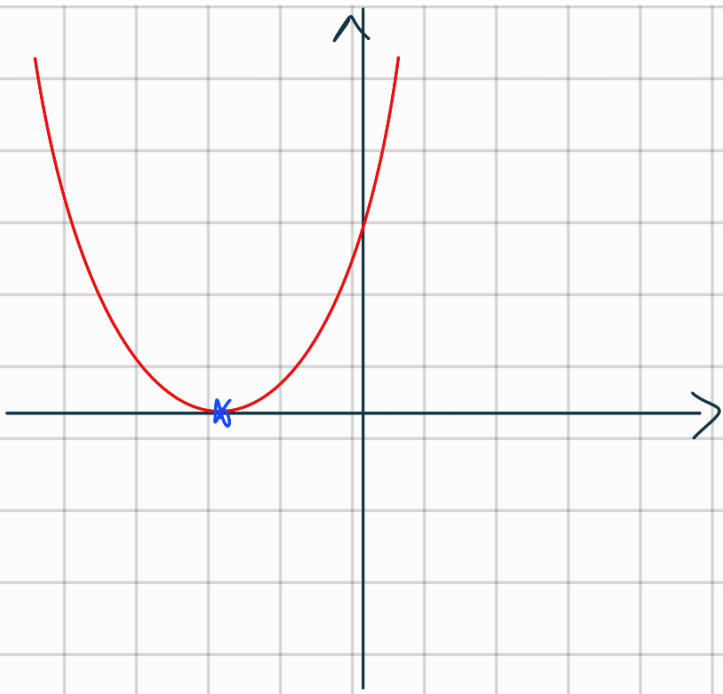
L'equazione ha
2 soluzioni distinte

$$x_1 = x_2 = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

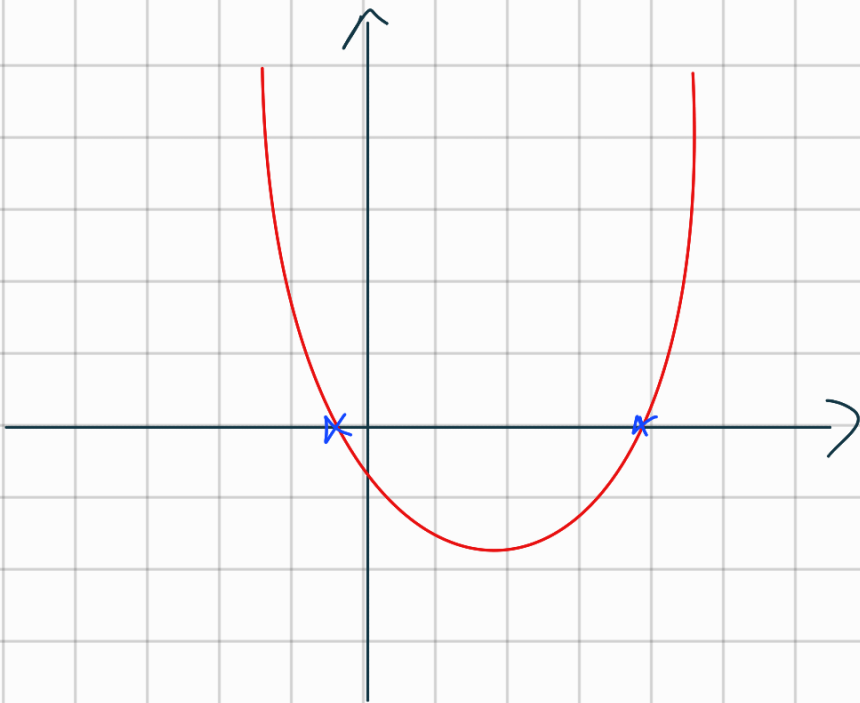
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$



$$\Delta < 0$$



$$\Delta = 0$$



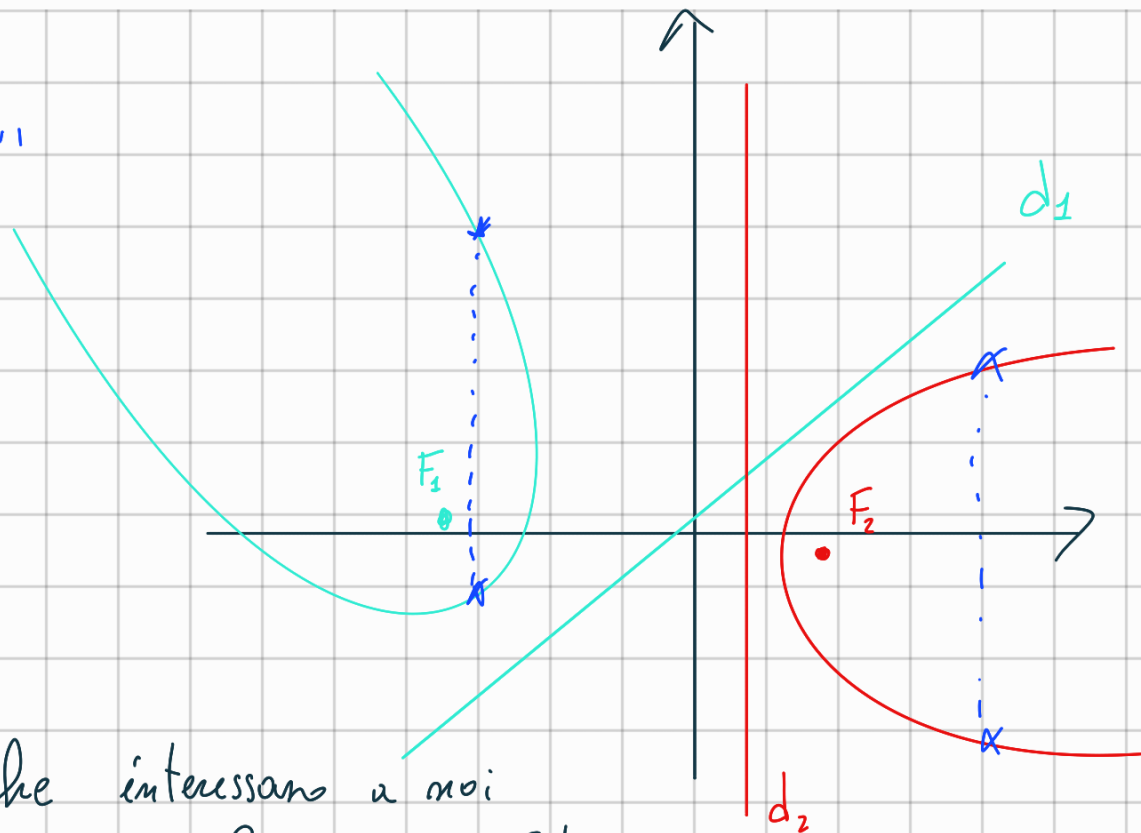
$$\Delta > 0$$

Definizione:

Dati un punto F (detto fuoco) e una retta d (detta direttrice)
 La **PARABOLA** è il luogo dei punti del piano che sono equidistanti da F e da d

$$\text{parabola} = \{ P = (x, y) : \text{dist}(F, P) = \text{dist}(d, P) \}$$

PARABOLE CHE
NON SONO FUNZIONI



Le parabole che interessano a noi
sono quelle che sono funzioni $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

Si ottengono scegliendo $\rightarrow d: y + q = 0$ (retta orizzontale)
 $F: (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

PER ESERCIZIO

Verificare che si ottiene un'equazione così

$$y = \left(\quad \right) x^2 + \left(\quad \right) x + \left(\quad \right)$$

TROVARE COME DEVONO ESSERE q x_0, y_0 PER OTTENERE
UNA PARABOLA (deve valere $a \neq 0$)

Se $a > 0 \Rightarrow$



"FELICE"
CONVESA

Se $a < 0 \Rightarrow$



"TRISTE"
CONCAVA

Più $|a|$ è grande più le curve sono "strette"

c è il punto dove la parabola interseca l'asse y ($\{x=0\}$)

Disegnare $x^2 + x - 6$

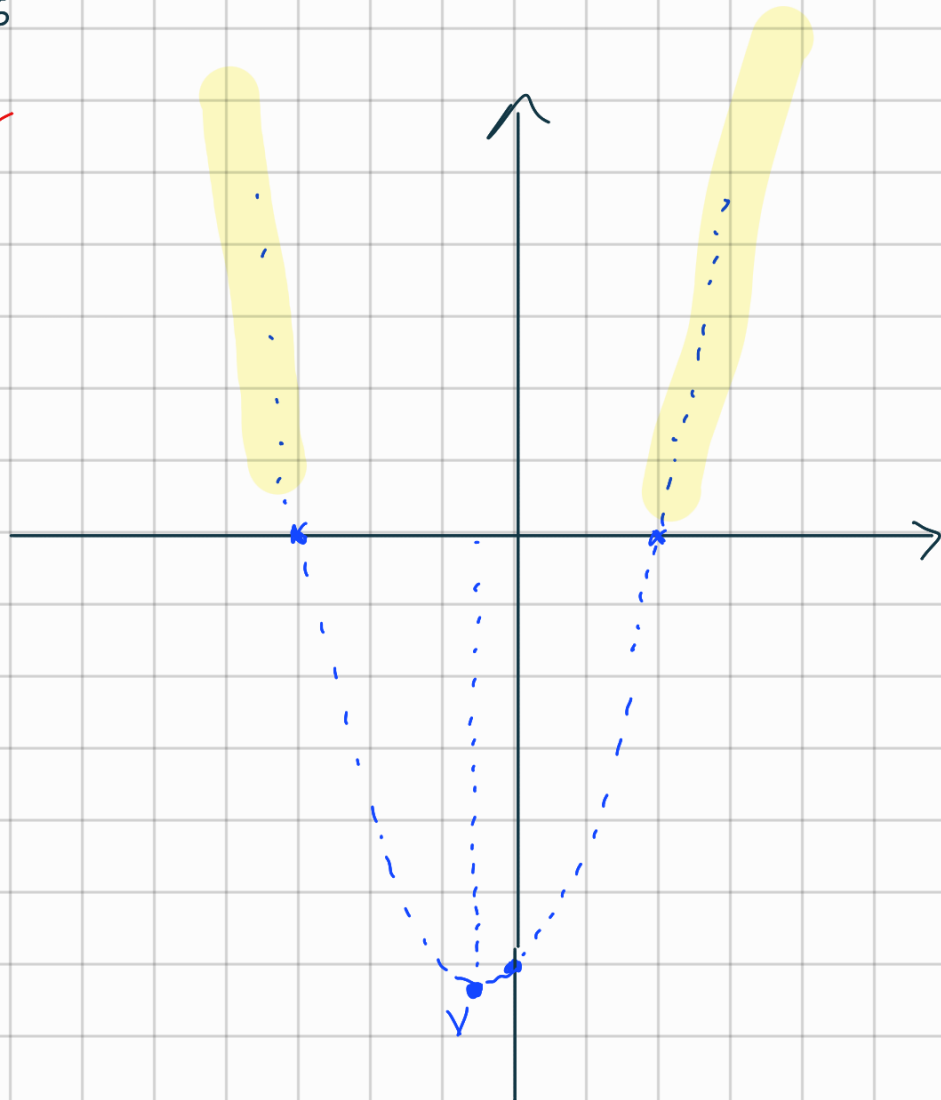
$a > 0$ è CONVESA ✓

$$\Delta = 1 + 4 \cdot 6 = 25 > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-1+5}{2} = 2 \\ x_2 = \frac{-1-5}{2} = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$V = \left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{25}{4} \right)$$



$$x^2 + x - 6 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int = (-\infty, -3] \cup [2, +\infty) \\ = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq -3 \vee x \geq 2\}$$

NEL CASO DI DUE SOLUZIONI x_1, x_2

CONCORDI \rightarrow ESTERNI

Ci sono due possibilità

$$(-\infty, x_1) \cup (x_2, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ > \end{cases} \text{ oppure } \begin{cases} a < 0 \\ < \end{cases}$$

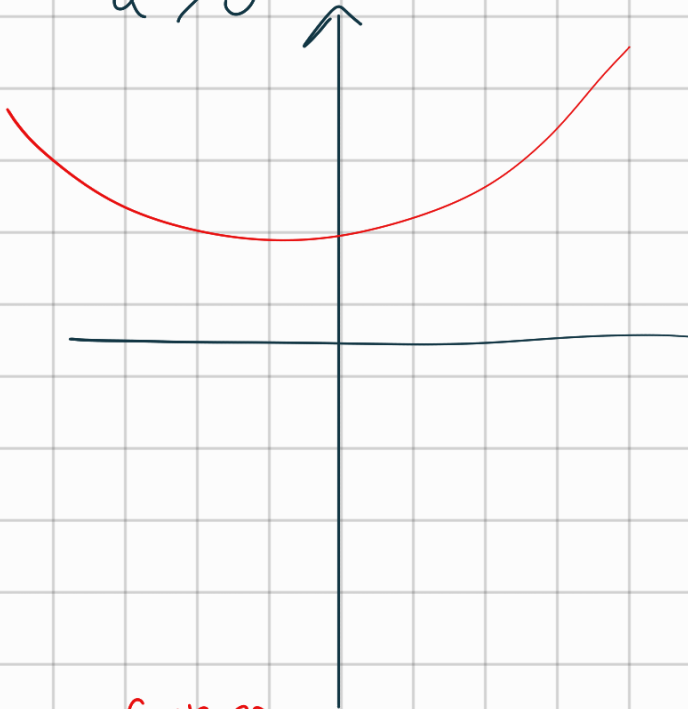
$$(x_1, x_2)$$

DISCORDI \rightarrow INTERNI

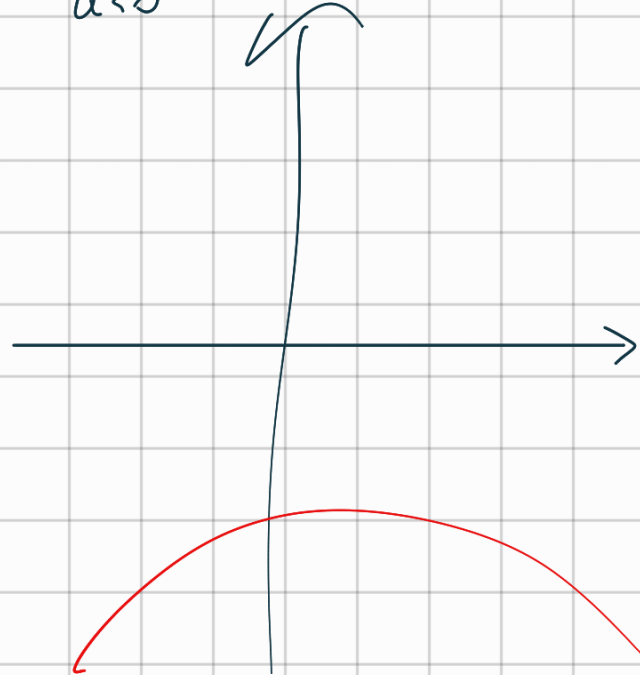
$$\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ < \end{cases} \text{ oppure } \begin{cases} a < 0 \\ > \end{cases}$$

CASO $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$ La parabola non interseca l'asse x

$$a > 0$$



$$a < 0$$







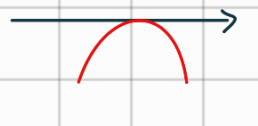
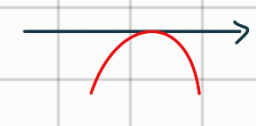
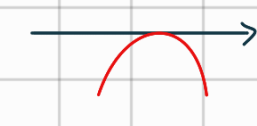
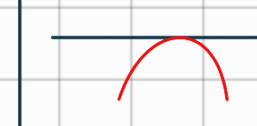
Se $\begin{matrix} \text{CONCORDI} \\ > \end{matrix} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{R}$

$\begin{matrix} \text{DISCORDI} \\ < \end{matrix} \Rightarrow S = \emptyset$

$\begin{matrix} \text{CONCORDI} \\ < \end{matrix} \Rightarrow S = \mathbb{R}$

$\begin{matrix} \text{DISCORDI} \\ > \end{matrix} \Rightarrow S = \emptyset$

$$\Delta = 0$$

	$>$	\geq	$<$	\leq
$a > 0$	 $S = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{x_1\}$	 $S = \mathbb{R}$	 $S = \emptyset$	 $S = \{x_1\}$
$a < 0$	 $S = \emptyset$	 $S = \{x_1, x_2\}$	 $S = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{x_1\}$	 $S = \mathbb{R}$

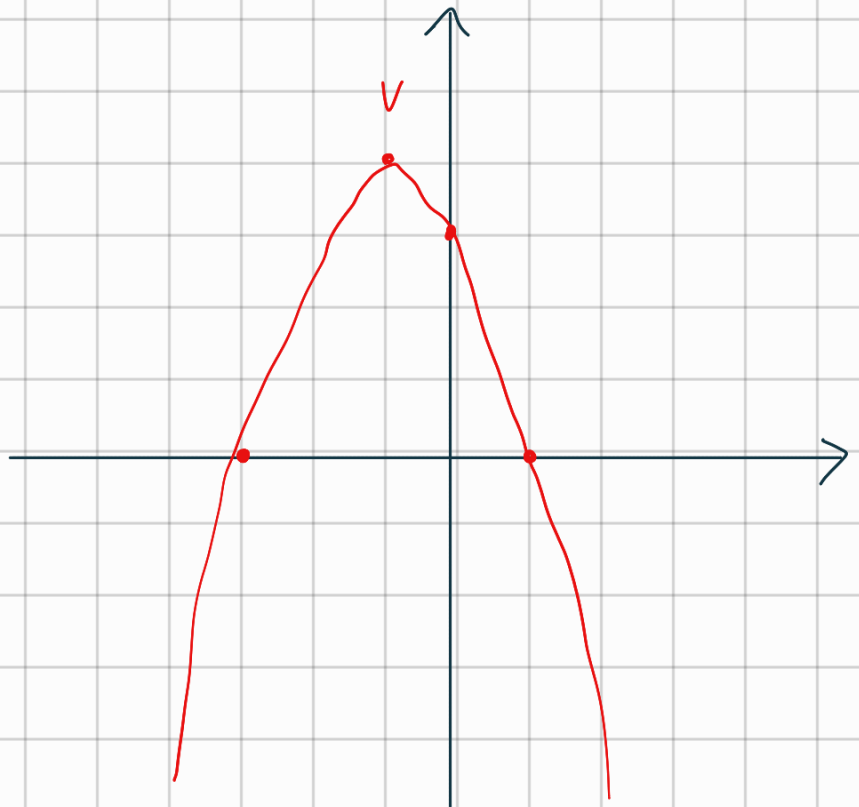
ESERCIZIO

$$-x^2 - 2x + 3 > 0$$

$$a < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= 4 - 4(-1)(3) \\ &= 4 + 12 = 16\end{aligned}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{-2} \rightarrow \begin{aligned}x_1 &= \frac{2+4}{-2} = -3 \\ x_2 &= \frac{2-4}{-2} = 1\end{aligned}$$

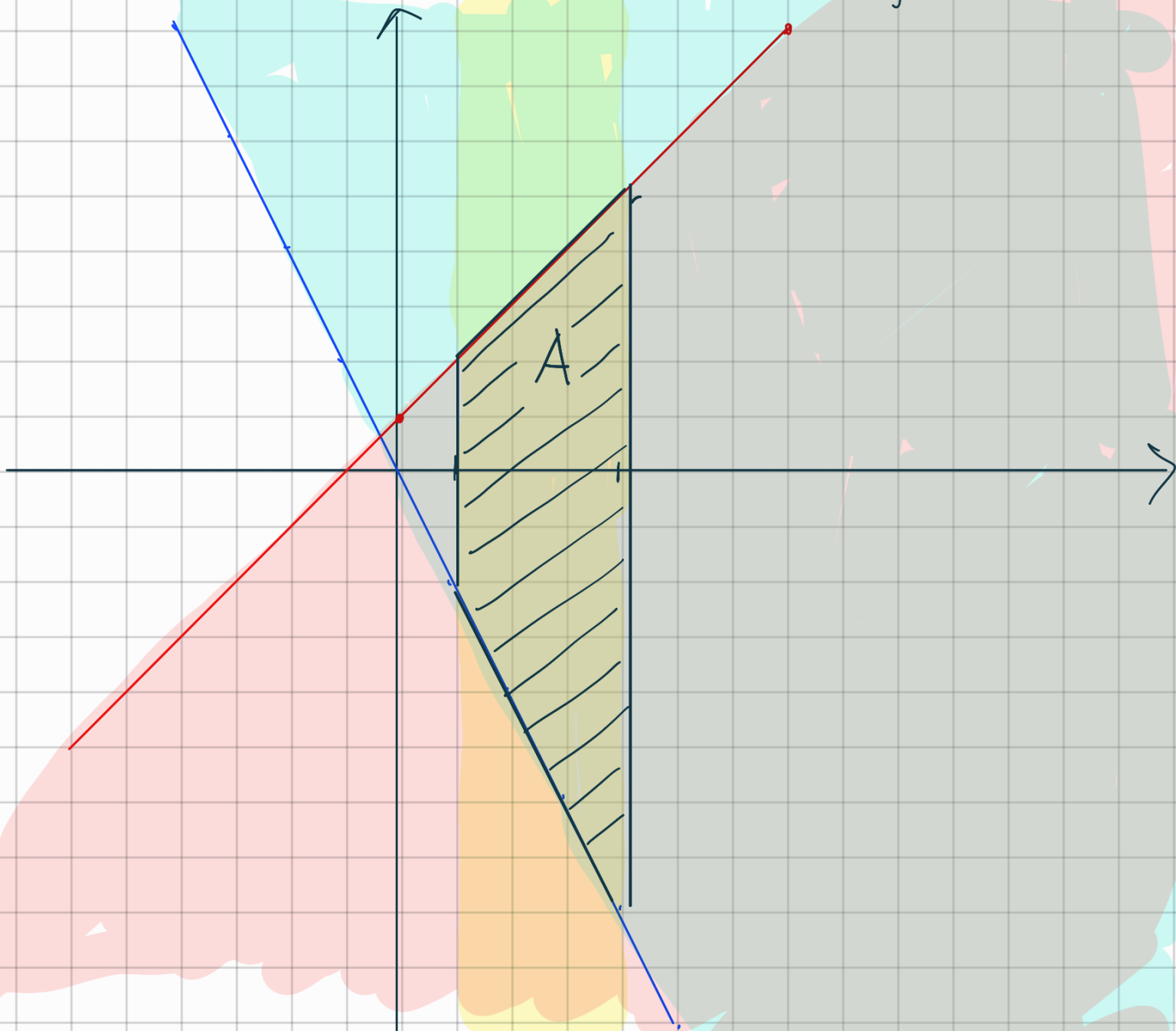


$$V = \left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{-2}, -\frac{16}{-4}\right) = (-1, 4)$$

$$S = (-3, 1)$$

ESERCIZIO

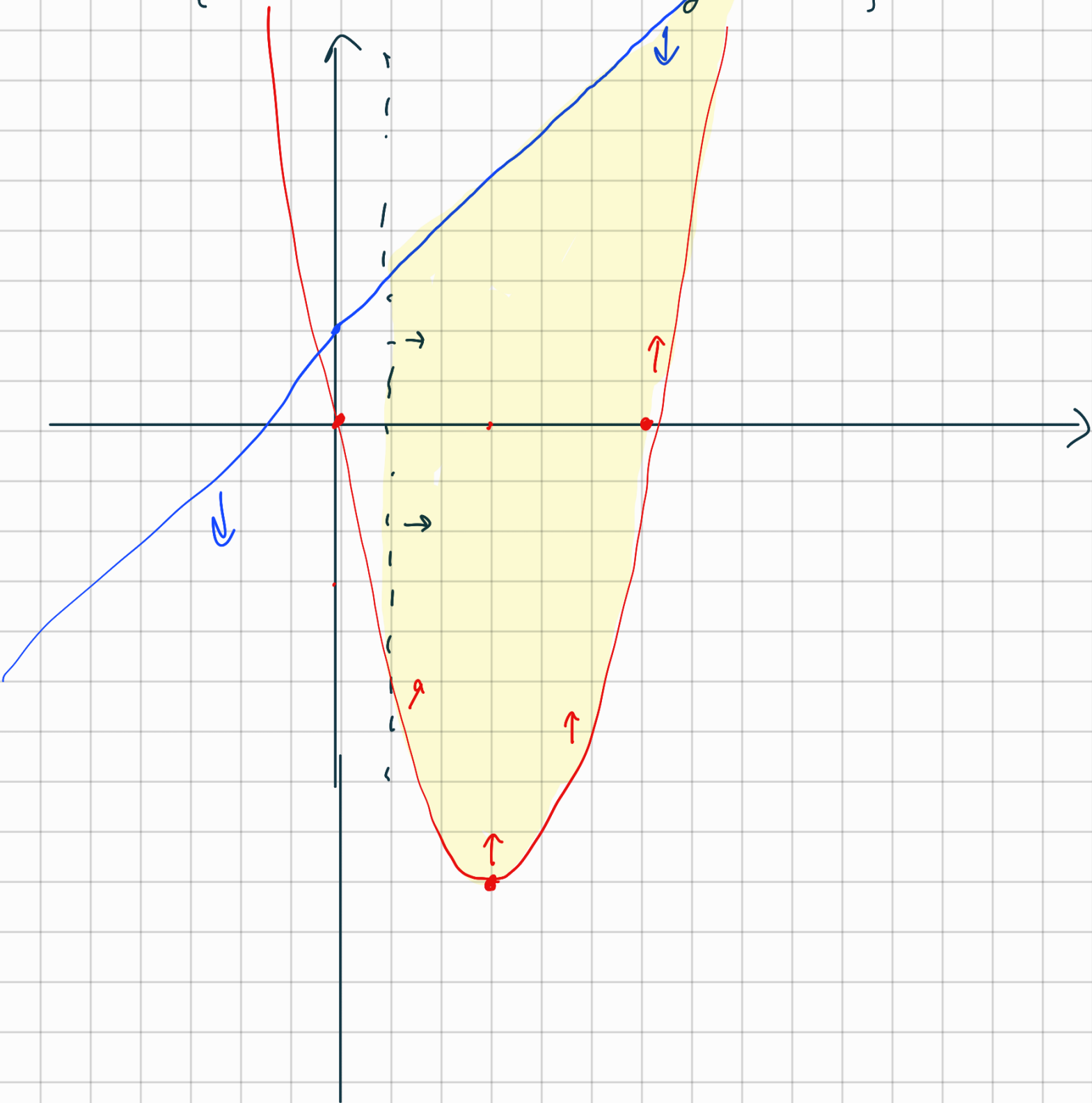
$$A = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 \leq x \leq 4 \wedge -2x \leq y \leq x+1 \right\}$$



$$\begin{cases} y \geq -2x \\ y \leq x+1 \end{cases}$$

$$y = -2x$$

$$A = \left\{ (x, y) : x \geq 1 \quad x^2 - 6x \leq y \leq x + 2 \right\}$$



$$y \geq x^2 - 6x$$

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

$$x(x - 6) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 6 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta = 36$$

$$V = \left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \right) = (3, -9)$$

$$y \leq x + 2$$

CONICHE

$$a, b, c, d, e, f \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0 \leftarrow \text{FORMULA GENERALE}$$

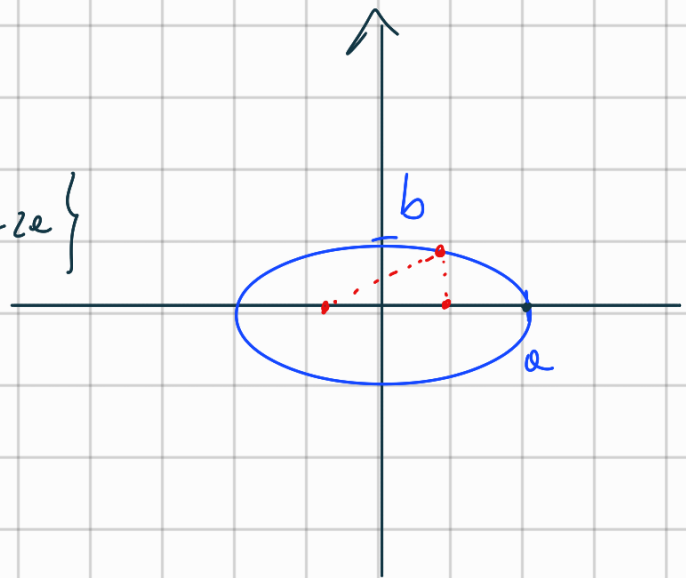
ELLISSE

DATI DUE
PUNTI F_1, F_2

$$a, b > 0$$

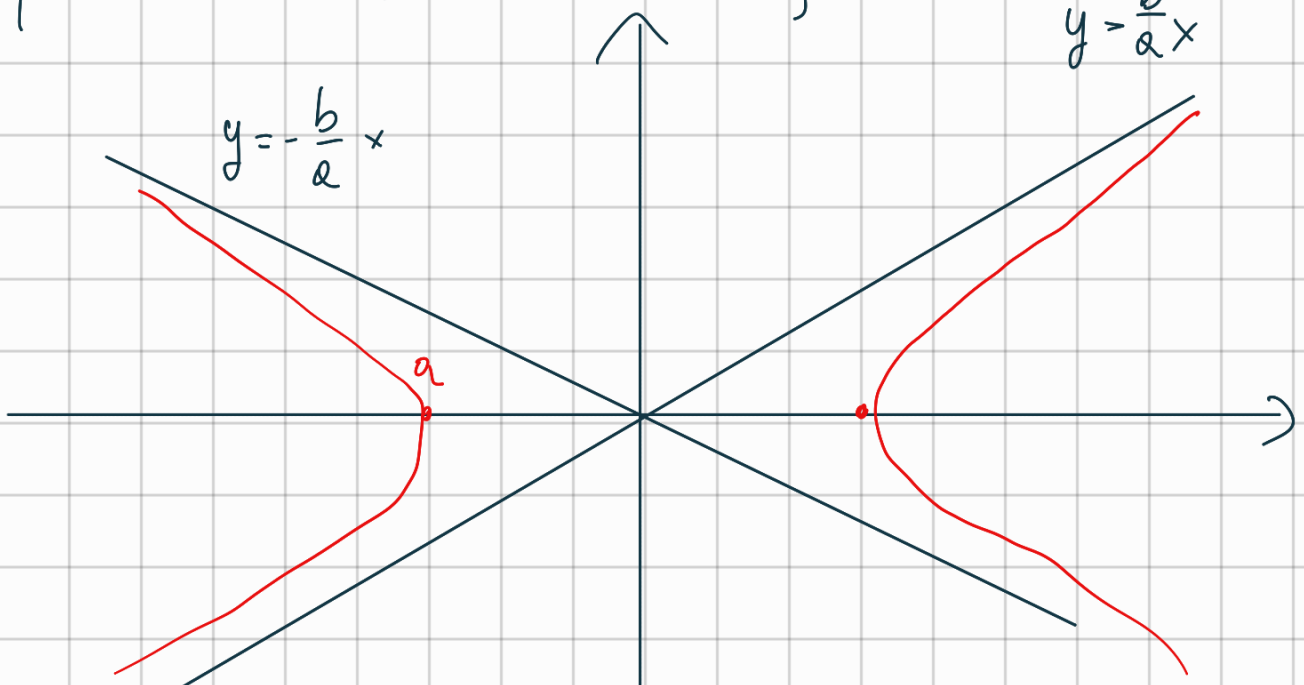
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$f = \{P \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \text{dist}(P, F_1) + \text{dist}(P, F_2) = 2a\}$$



IPERBOLE

$$f = \{P \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |\text{dist}(P, F_1) - \text{dist}(P, F_2)| = 2a\}$$



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

ESERCIZIO

DISEGNARE la curva

$$4x^2 - 9y^2 = 36$$

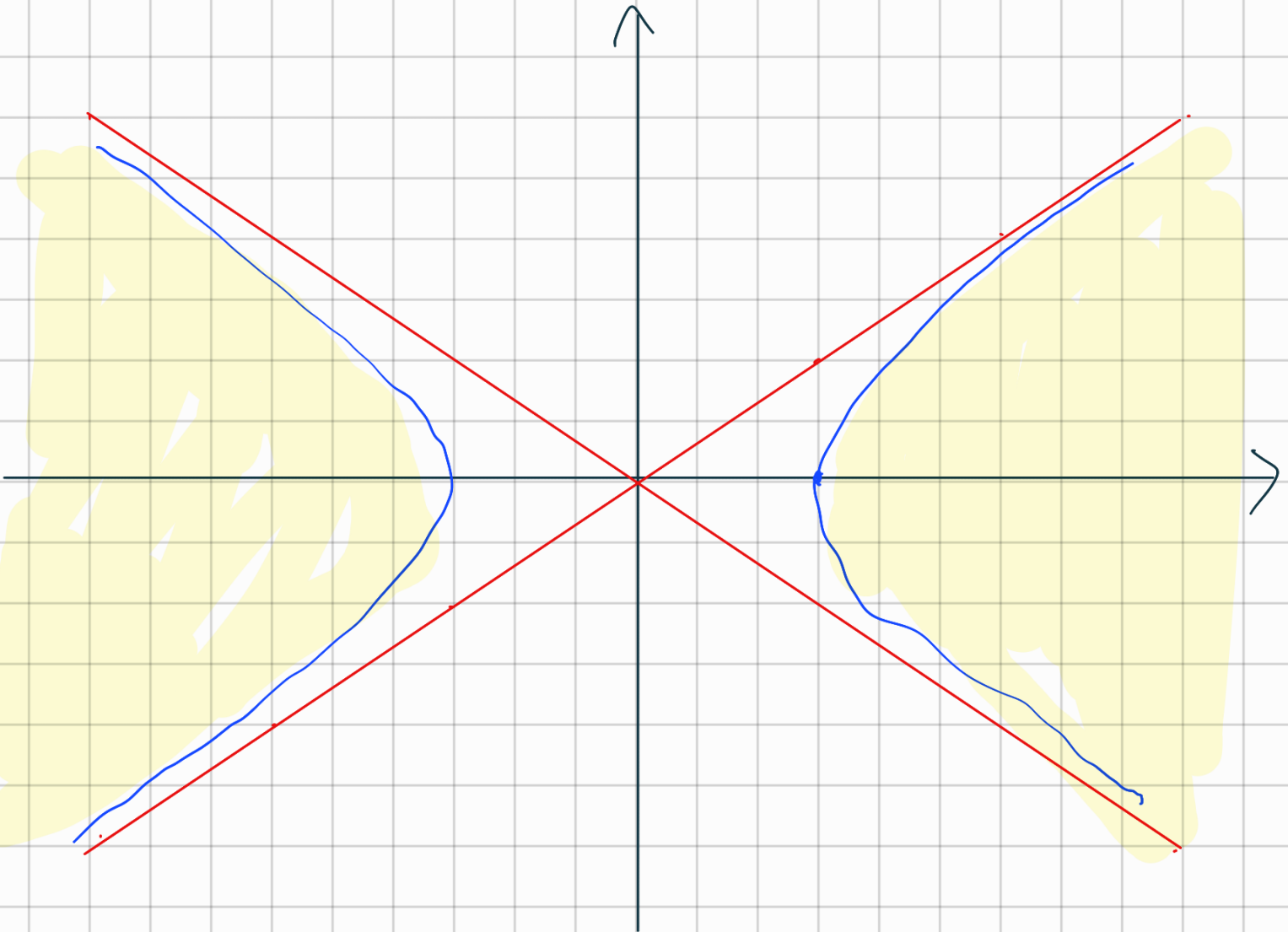
$$\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

$$a = 3$$

$$b = 2$$

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

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x$$



$$A = \{ 4x^2 - 9y^2 \geq 36 \}$$

$(0,0) \in A$?

$0 \geq 36$

FALSO

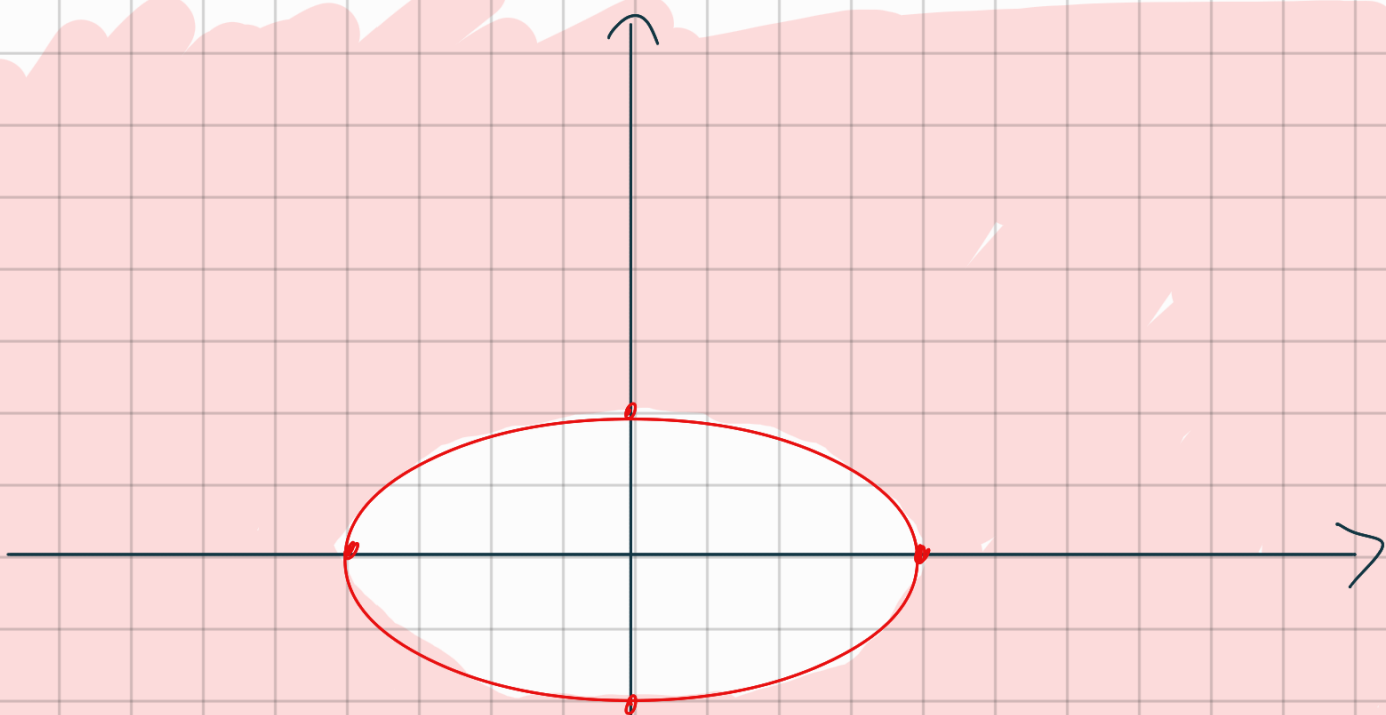
ESERCIZIO

Disegnare l'insieme $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + 4y^2 > 16\}$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

$$a = 4$$

$$b = 2$$



$0 + 0 > 16$

NO $\Rightarrow (0,0) \notin A$