

Determina per quali valori di  $k$  l'equazione  $y = (1 - k)x^2 + kx - 2$  rappresenta una parabola con:

- a. il vertice nel terzo quadrante;  
b. il fuoco di ascissa negativa.

[a)  $0 < k < 1$ ; b)  $0 < k < 1$ ]

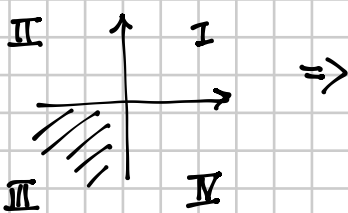
$1 - k \neq 0 \Rightarrow k \neq 1$  altrimenti ho una retta

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

$$x_v = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{k}{2(1-k)}$$

$$y_v = -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = -\frac{k^2 - 4(1-k)(-2)}{4(1-k)}$$

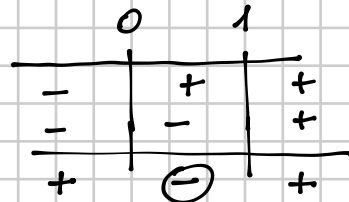
$V \in \text{III quadrante}$



$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} & -\frac{k}{2(1-k)} < 0 \\ \textcircled{2} & -\frac{k^2 + 8(1-k)}{4(1-k)} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{k}{2(k-1)} < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} k &> 0 \\ k-1 &> 0 \Rightarrow k > 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$0 < k < 1$$

$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{k^2 + 8 - 8k}{4(k-1)} < 0$

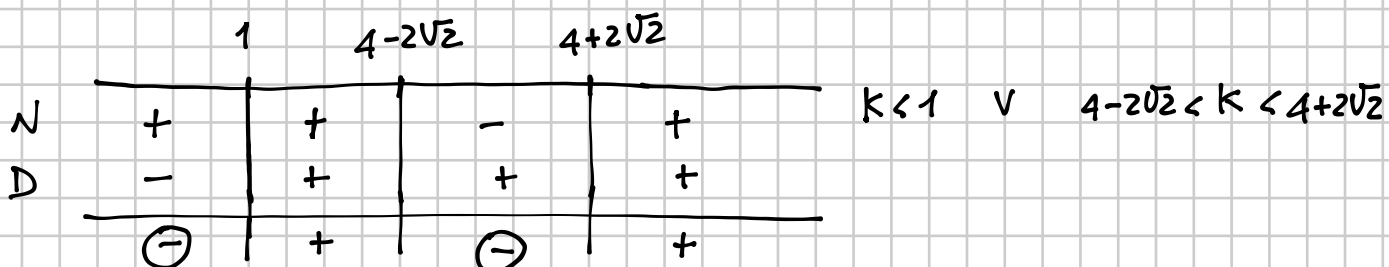
$\text{N)} \quad k^2 - 8k + 8 > 0$

$$k < 4 - 2\sqrt{2} \quad \vee \quad k > 4 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 16 - 8 = 8 \quad k = 4 \pm \sqrt{8} = 4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$\text{D)} \quad k - 1 > 0$

$$k > 1$$



$$\begin{cases} 0 < k < 1 \\ k < 1 \vee 4 - 2\sqrt{2} < k < 4 + 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{0 < k < 1}$$

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

$$y = (1-k)x^2 + kx - 2$$

$$x_F = -\frac{b}{2a} < 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{k}{2(1-k)} < 0$$

$$\frac{k}{2(k-1)} > 0 \quad \text{come prima} \quad \dots \Rightarrow 0 < k < 1$$

Trovare la parabola con asse // asse y passante per i 3 punti:

345

$A(1; 1),$

$B(2; 3),$

$C(-1; -9).$

$[y = -x^2 + 5x - 3]$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} A(1,1) \rightarrow \\ B(2,3) \rightarrow \\ C(-1,-9) \rightarrow \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = a + b + c \\ 3 = 4a + 2b + c \\ -9 = a - b + c \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a + b + c = 1 \\ 4a + 2b + c = 3 \\ -a + b - c = +9 \end{array} \right.$$

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$$2b = 10$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 5 \\ a + b + c = 1 \\ 4a + 2b + c = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 5 \\ a + c = -4 \\ 4a + 10 + c = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 5 \\ a + c = -4 \\ -4a - c = +7 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = -1 \\ b = 5 \\ c = -3 \end{array} \right.$$

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$$-3a = 3$$

$$\boxed{y = -x^2 + 5x - 3}$$

## RIEPILOGO

PARABOLA CON ASSE DI SIMMETRIA // ASSE Y

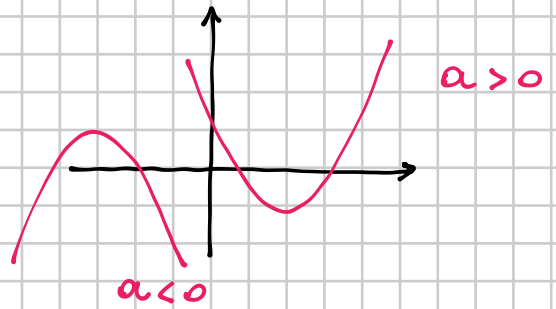
$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

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

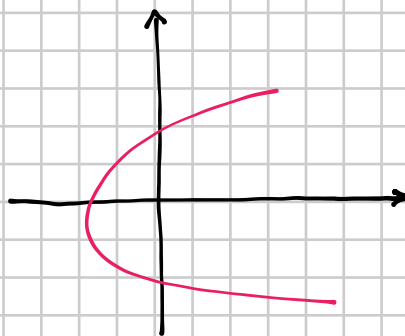
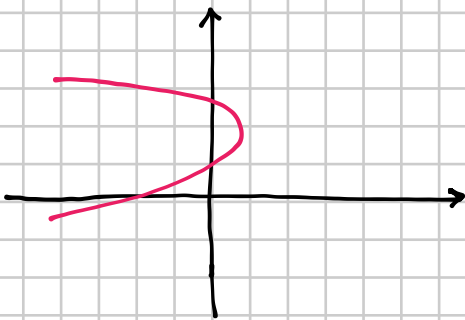
ASSE  
DI  
SIMM.  $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$

FUOCO  $F\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{1-\Delta}{4a}\right)$

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



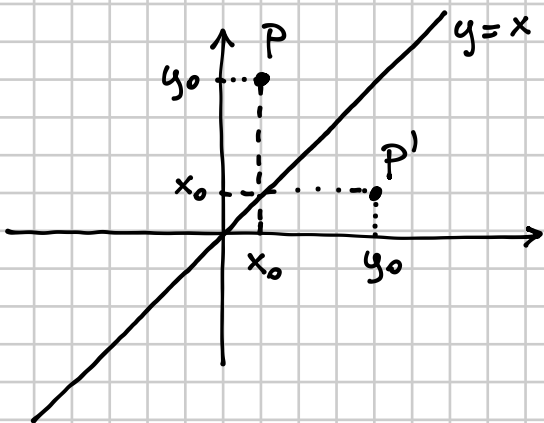
## PARABOLA CON ASSE // ASSE X



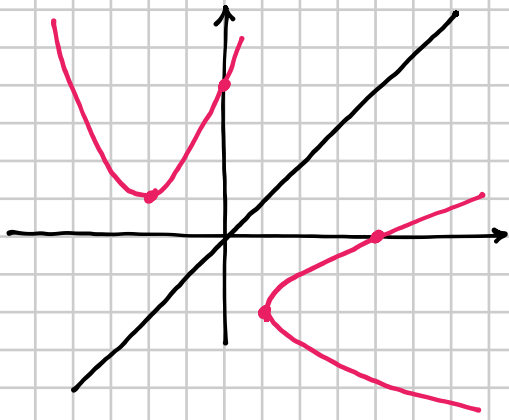
### PREMESSA

Dato un punto del piano  $P(x_0, y_0)$ , qual è il suo simmetrico rispetto alla retta  $y = x$ ?

RISPOSTA il punto  $P'(y_0, x_0)$



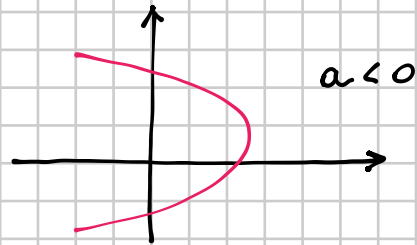
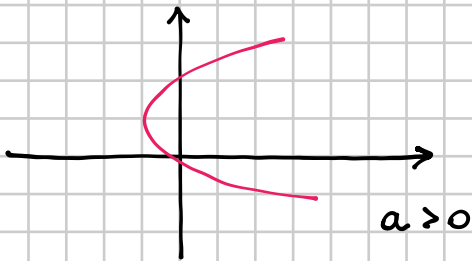
In generale, per trovare il simmetrico di un punto  $P$  rispetto alla retta  $y = x$  basta scambiare tra loro le sue coordinate



Osservo che ogni parabola con asse // asse  $y$  è la simmetrica di una parabola con asse // asse  $x$  rispetto a  $y=x$  (e viceversa)

L'equazione di una parabola con asse // asse  $x$  è

$$x = ay^2 + by + c$$



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

ASSE DI SIMM.  $y = -\frac{b}{2a}$

FUOCO  $F\left(\frac{1-\Delta}{4a}, -\frac{b}{2a}\right)$

DIRETRICE  $x = -\frac{1+\Delta}{4a}$