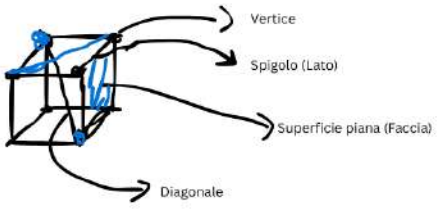
Lezione 22



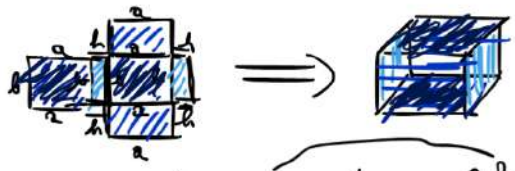
V = 8
F = 6
S = 12

V + F = S + 2
8 + 6 = 12 + 2 ✓

V = 6
F = 8
S = 12

V + F = S + 2
6 + 8 = 12 + 2

Prisma non retto



$A_l = 2A_{R\square} + 2A_{R\square} = 2 \cdot b \cdot h + 2h \cdot a$

$= 2h \cdot (b + a) = 2(b+a) \cdot h = 2p_{BASE} \cdot h$

$2p_{R\square}$

$$A_l = 2p_{BASE} \cdot h$$

FORMULA DIRETTA AREA LATERALE

$$h = \frac{A_l}{2p_{BASE}} \qquad 2p_{BASE} = \frac{A_l}{h}$$

FORMULE INVERSE

Consultare le slide per il resto della teoria

Equazioni di 1° grado

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{3} + \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{2} - \frac{3x}{1} = \frac{3(x+1)^2}{2} - \frac{2x^2-11}{3}$$

$$\frac{2(x+1)^2+3(x^2-1)-18x}{6} = \frac{9(x+1)^2-2(2x^2-11)}{6}$$

$$2(x^2+1+2x)+3x^2-3-18x = 9(x^2+1+2x)-4x^2+22$$

$$2x^2+2+4x+3x^2-3-18x = 9x^2+9+18x-4x^2+22$$

$$-14x-18x = 9+1+22$$

$$-32x = 32 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{32}{32} = -1$$

$$\boxed{x=-1}$$

$$(2x+1)^2 - 2\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)(2x-1) + x + \frac{7}{2} = 3$$

$$4x^2 + 4x + 1 - 2\left(2x^2 - x + x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + x + \frac{7}{2} = 3$$

$$4x^2 + 4x + 1 - 4x^2 + 1 + x + \frac{7}{2} = 3$$

$$5x + 2 + \frac{7}{2} = 3 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{10x + 4 + 7}{2} = \frac{6}{2} \quad \cdot 2$$

$$10x + 11 = 6$$

$$10x = -5 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{10} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{1}{2}}$$