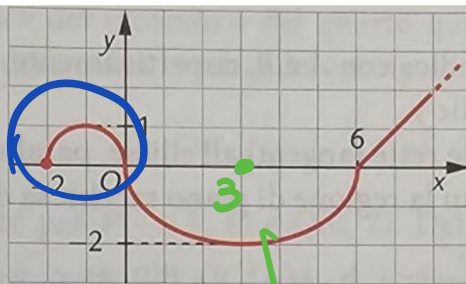


NO, ha il centro in (0,0)



NO, perché
è in $y \geq 0$

$$\text{A } f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-x^2} & \text{se } -2 \leq x < 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6x-x^2} & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 6 \\ x-6 & \text{se } x \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{B } f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^2-2x} & \text{se } -2 \leq x < 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6x+x^2} & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 6 \\ x-6 & \text{se } x \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{C } f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^2-2x} & \text{se } -2 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6x+x^2} & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 6 \\ x-6 & \text{se } x \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{D } f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x^2-2x} & \text{se } -2 \leq x < 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6x-x^2} & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 6 \\ x-6 & \text{se } x \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

semicirconf. avente
il centro in $(-1, 0)$
e raggio 1

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

$$y^2 = -x^2 - 2x$$

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

(B, C, D)

semicirconf.
con centro
in $(3, 0)$ e
semiaiori

$$a = 3, b = 2$$

e $y \leq 0$
(B, D)

$$\frac{(x-3)^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{y^2}{4} = 1 - \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{9}$$

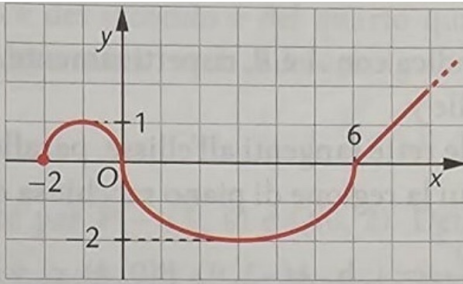
$$\frac{y^2}{4} = \frac{-x^2 + 6x}{9}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{9}(-x^2 + 6x)$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{-x^2 + 6x}$$

Risposta

(D)



DOM
IMMAG
CONT

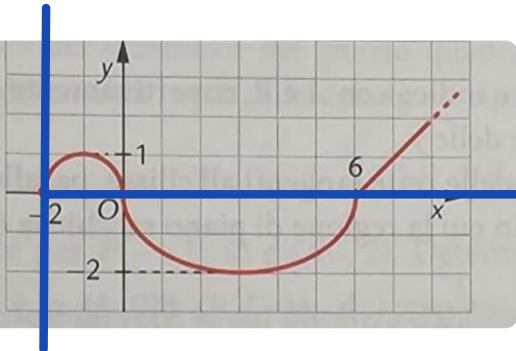
$$\text{A } f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-x^2} & \text{se } -2 \leq x < 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6x-x^2} & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 6 \\ x-6 & \text{se } x \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

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~~Dom~~ no = $[2; +\infty)$



2 valori che assume
x vanno da 2
a $+\infty$

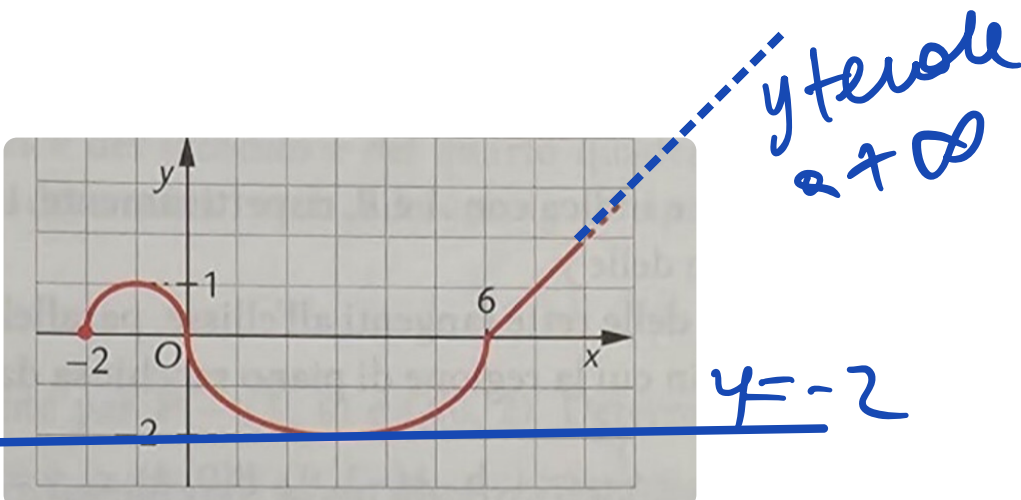
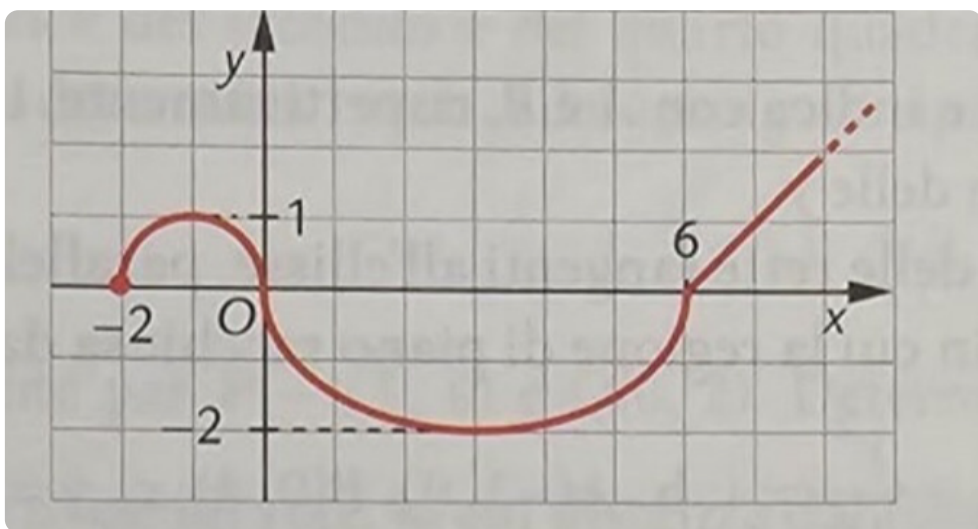


Immagine : $[-2, +\infty)$



Non so che cosa sai sulla
continuità, generalmente
trattate esaurientemente
in quinta.

Forse sai che una
funzione è CONTINUA nel
dominio se il suo grafico
si può tracciare senza
staccare la matita dal
foglio. Il grafico rappre-
senta una funzione

continua în $[2, +\infty)$