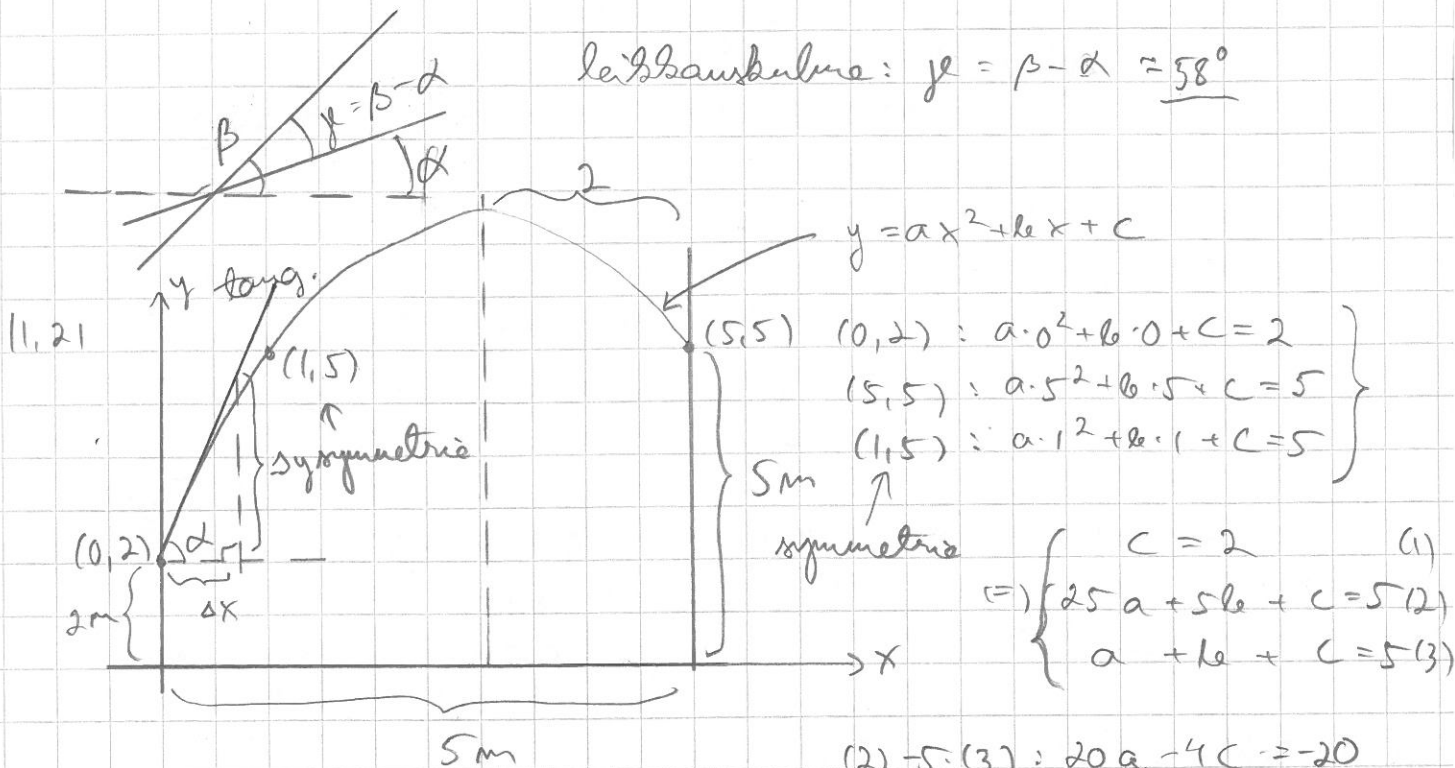


la parabola: $y = \beta - \alpha = 58^\circ$



$y' = 2ax + b \Rightarrow y'(3) = 2a \cdot 3 + b = 0$
 (1, 5) or per il vertice, simmetria

$(2) - 5 \cdot (3) : 20a - 4c = -20$
 $\Rightarrow 20a - 4 \cdot 2 = -20$

$\Rightarrow 20a = -12 \quad | :20$
 $\Rightarrow a = \frac{-12}{20} = -\frac{3}{5}$

$(3) : b = 5 - a - c = 5 + \frac{3}{5} - 2 = \frac{18}{5}$

$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{18}{5}x + 2$

$\Rightarrow y' = -\frac{6}{5}x + \frac{18}{5}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = y'(0) = \frac{18}{5} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \tan \alpha$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = 74^\circ$

11.17 a) dose: 3,6 (mg)
 1h in soluzione: $x \cdot 3,6$
 2 - 1 - : $x^2 \cdot 3,6$
 3 - 1 - : $x^3 \cdot 3,6$

1,8 - 1 - : $x^{1,8} \cdot 3,6 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,6 \quad | : 3,6$
 $\Rightarrow x^{1,8} = \frac{1}{2} \quad | ()^{\frac{1}{1,8}}$

$\Rightarrow (x^{1,8})^{\frac{1}{1,8}} = (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{1,8}} = 0,680395$

$x^{1,8 \cdot \frac{1}{1,8}} = x^1 = x$

a) t in termini di soluzione: $q(t) = 0,6804^t \cdot 3,6 \text{ mg}$

b) $q'(t) = 3,6 \cdot 0,6804^t \cdot \ln 0,6804 \text{ (mg/h)}$

$q'(0,5) = -1,1 \text{ (mg/h)} \Rightarrow$ valore negativo $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{h}}$

$q'(2) = -0,64 \text{ (mg/h)} \Rightarrow$ — — — $0,64 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{h}}$

potenziale
 $Dx^3 = 3x^2$
 $D3^x = 3^x \ln 3$
 esponenziale