

$$\begin{cases} a(x-2y-1) + 2y + 1 = 0 \\ 4ax + (a-1)(y-2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ax - 2ay - a + 2y + 1 = 0 \\ 4ax + ay - 2a - y + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cancel{ax} + (-2a + 2)y = a - 1 \\ \cancel{4ax} + \underline{(a-1)}y = 2a - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & -2a+2 \\ 4a & a-1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= a^2 - a + 8a^2 - 8a = 9a^2 - 9a = 9a(a-1)$$

Se  $D \neq 0$ , cioè se  $9a(a-1) \neq 0$ ,

ovvero se  $a \neq 0 \wedge a \neq 1$  si ha:

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & -2a+2 \\ 2a-2 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= a^2 - 2a + 1 + 4a^2 - 8a + 4 = 5a^2 - 10a + 5 =$$

$$= 5(a^2 - 2a + 1) = 5(a-1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_y &= \begin{vmatrix} a & a-1 \\ 4a & 2a-2 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= 2a^2 - 2a - 4a^2 + 4a = -2a^2 + 2a = \\ &= -2a(a-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{\mathcal{D}_x}{\mathcal{D}} = \frac{5(a-1)}{9a(a-1)} = \frac{5(a-1)}{9a}$$

$$y = \frac{\mathcal{D}_y}{\mathcal{D}} = \frac{-2a(a-1)}{9a(a-1)} = -\frac{2}{9}$$

Se  $a = 0$  & he:

$$\mathcal{D} = 0, \mathcal{D}_x = 5, \mathcal{D}_y = 0$$

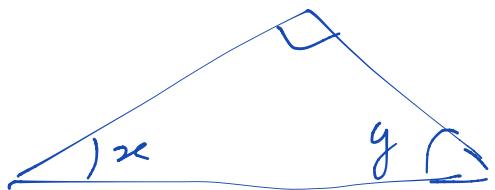
$$S = \emptyset$$

Se  $\alpha = 1$ , se ha:

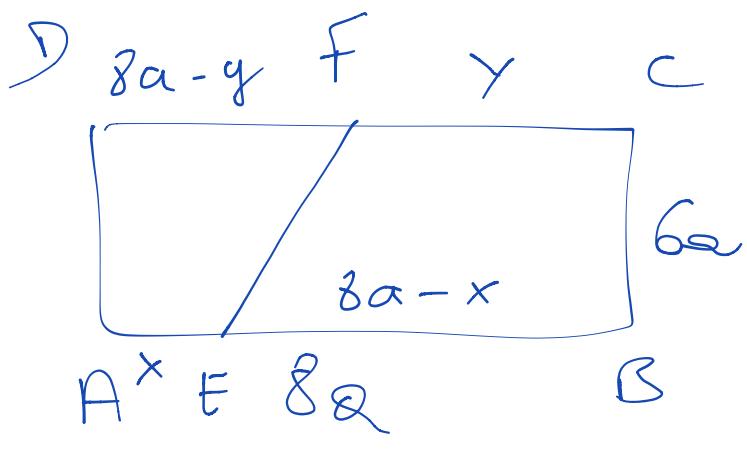
$$\mathcal{D} = 0, \mathcal{D}_x = 0, \mathcal{D}_y = 0$$

$$S = R$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + \frac{3}{7}y = \frac{5}{2}x \\ x + y = 90 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\frac{A(BCE)}{AE} = 2A(AEF)$$

$$\overline{AE} = x$$

$$\overline{FC} = y$$

$$\overline{AE} + \overline{FC} = \overline{BC}$$

$$x + y = 6a$$

$$\frac{(8a-x+y) \cdot 6a}{(8a-y+x) \cdot 6a} = \cancel{2} \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y=6a \\ 8a-x+y=16a-2y+2x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y=6a \\ 3x-3y=-8a \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x+3y=18a \\ 3x-3y=-8a \end{array} \right. \quad \underline{\quad}$$

$$6x \quad // = 10a$$

$$x = \frac{5}{3}a$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x+3y=18a \\ 3x-3y=-8a \end{array} \right. \quad \underline{\quad}$$

$$6y = 26a$$

$$y = \frac{13}{3}a$$