

Funzioni

$$y = mx + q$$

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

rette
lineari
in piano

coefficiente angolare
intersezione con l'asse delle ordinate

$x = k$
rette // asse ordinate

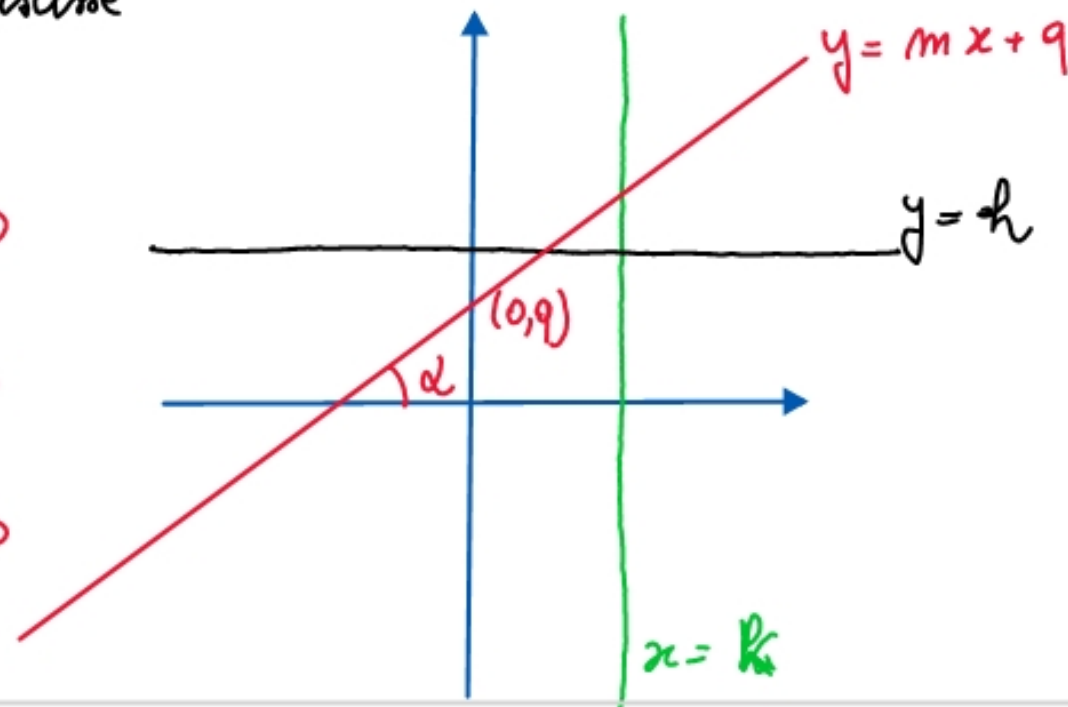
$y = h$
rette // asse delle ascisse

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \tan \alpha$$

$$0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad m > 0$$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad m = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi \quad m < 0$$



2° (ordine) in $x \rightarrow$ parabola $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

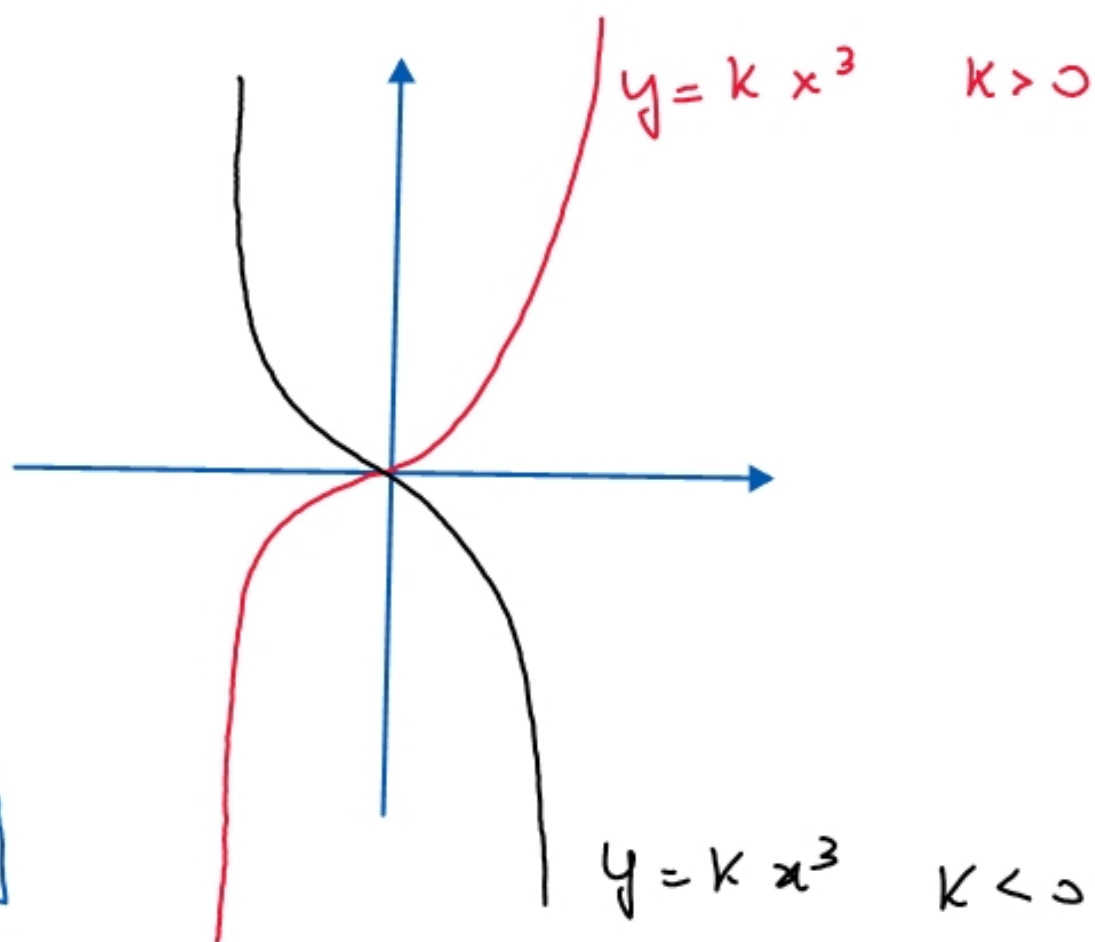
3° grado in $x \rightarrow y = kx^3 \quad k > 0$

funzioni dispari

simmetriche rispetto

all'origine

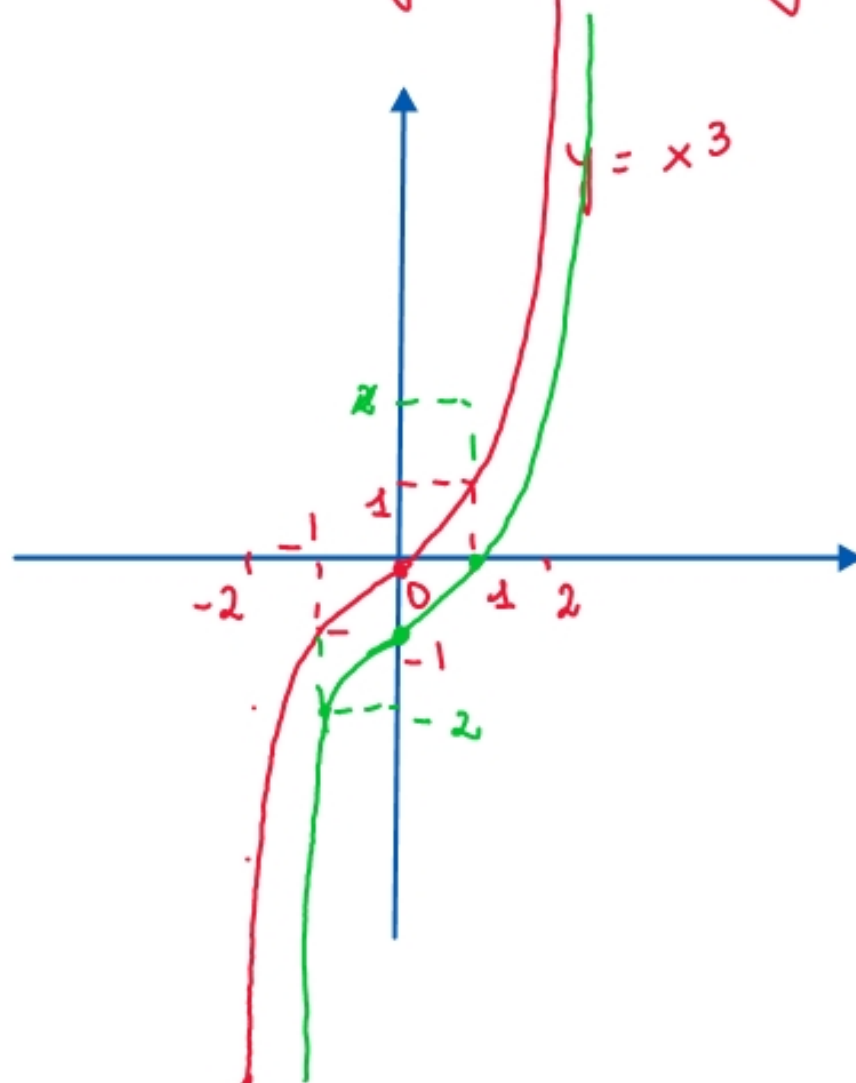
$$[f(-x) = -f(x)]$$



$$y = x^3 - 1$$

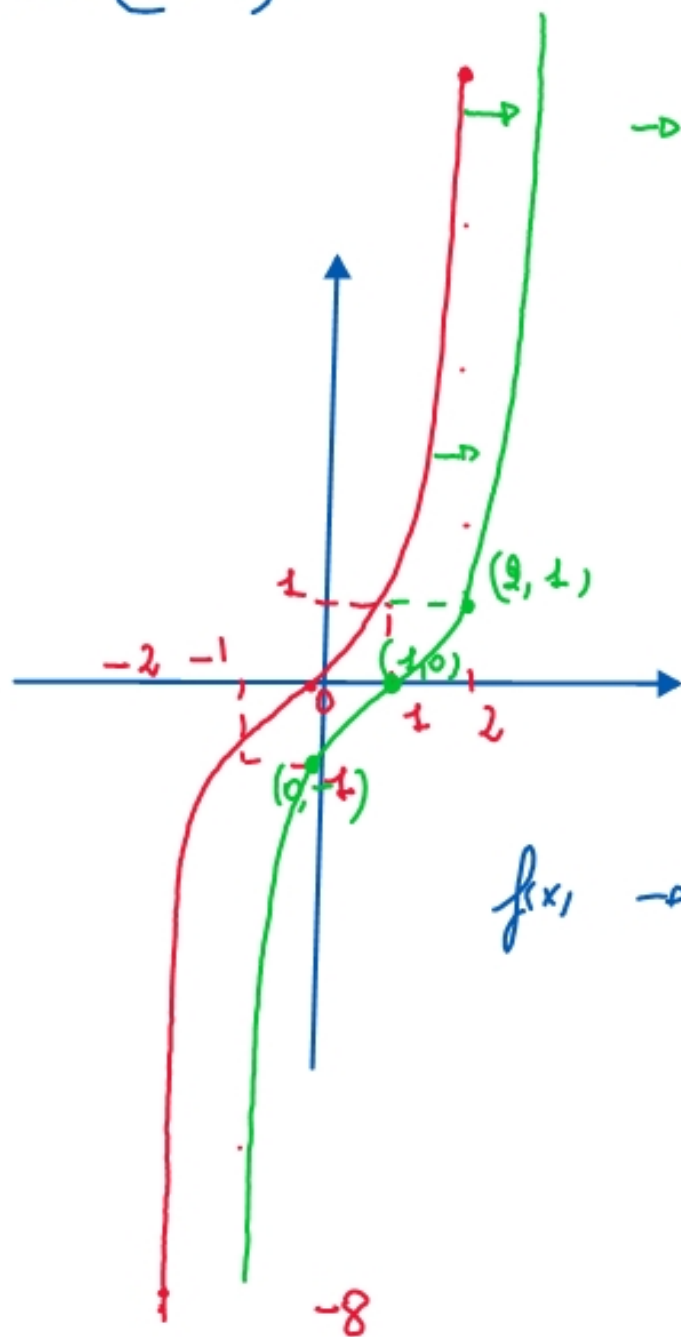
Traslazione delle funzione elementare
ovvero del suo grafico di una
quantità k

$$f(x) \rightarrow f(x) + k$$



$$y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 = (x-1)^3$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$



→ Traslazione verso
destra della curva
Traslata

$$f(x) \rightarrow f(x+k)$$

Traslazione dx sx

$k > 0$ sinistra

$k < 0$ destra

FUNZIONE ESPOENZIALE

$$y = a^x$$

$$\text{dominio } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{codominio } \forall y \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

$$\text{base } > 0 \quad \neq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ a \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a^0 = 1 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad a \neq 1$$

$$a^1 = a$$

$$a^m \cdot a^h = a^{m+h}$$

$$a^m : a^h = a^{m-h}$$

$$2^x \cdot 2^{\frac{x}{2}} = 2^{x + \frac{x}{2}} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}x}$$

$$2^x : 2^{\sqrt{x}} = 2^{x - \sqrt{x}}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$$

$$(2^x)^{x+5} = 2^{x(x+5)}$$

$$a^n \cdot b^n = (a \cdot b)^n$$

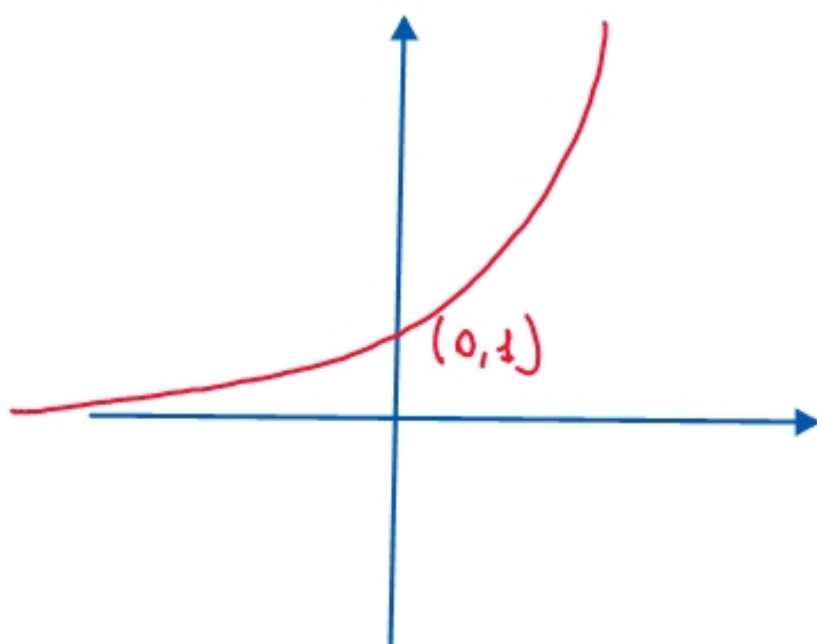
$$2^x \cdot 3^x = (2 \cdot 3)^x = \dots$$

$$a^n : b^n = (a : b)^n$$

$$2^x : 3^x = \dots$$

$$a^{\frac{n}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{a^n}$$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n$$



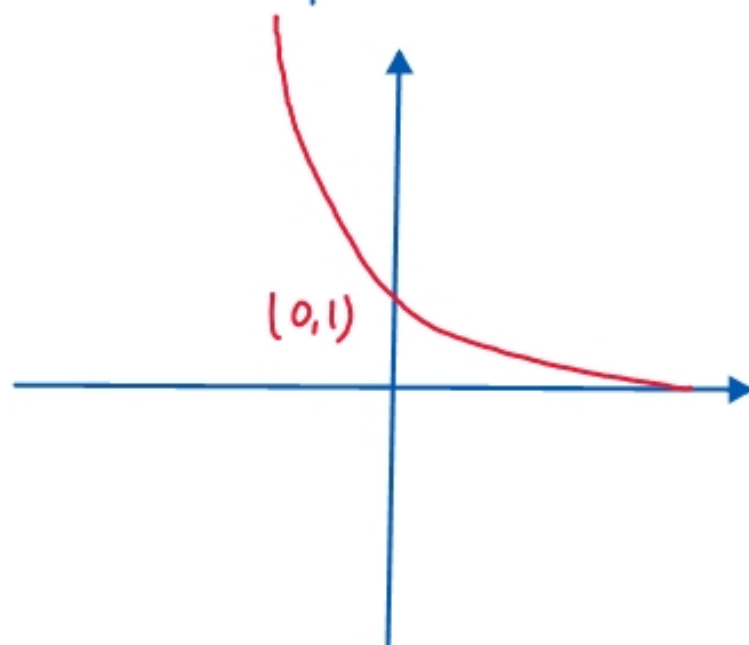
$$y = a^x \quad a > 1$$

crecente
limite inferiormente

$(0, 1)$
positive

$$y = 2^x$$

x	y
0	1
1	$2^1 = 2$
2	$2^2 = 4$
-1	$1/2$
-2	$1/4$



$$y = a^x \quad 0 < a < 1$$

decrescente
limite inferiormente

$(0, 1)$

positive

$$y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$

x	y
-2	4
-1	2
0	1
+1	$1/2$
+2	$1/4$

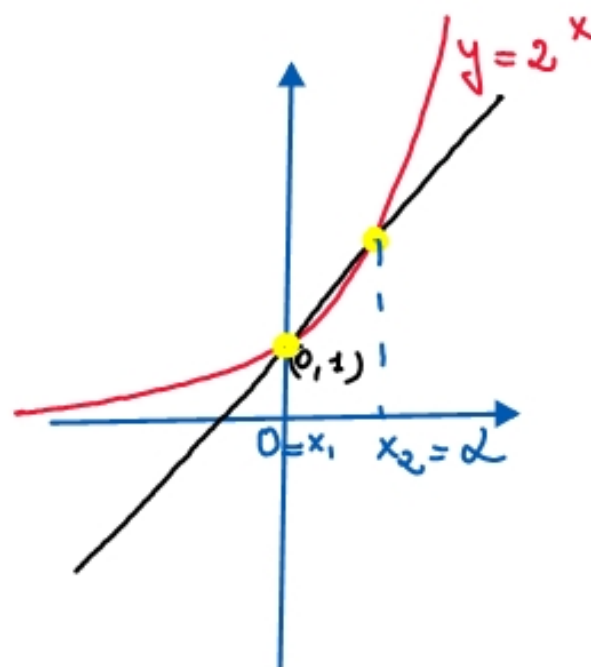
$$2^x = x+1$$

$$2^x > x+1$$

$$y = 2^x$$

$$y = x+1$$

2 grafici
 $y = x$



vi sono 2 punti di intersezione

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 2 > 0$$

$$2^x > x+1$$

gli intervalli per cui l'esponenziale sta
 al di sopra delle rette
 $x < 0 \quad \vee \quad x > 2$

$$x^2 + 2^x > 4$$

$$2^x > -x^2 + 4$$

isolato l'esponenziale procedo
per via grafica

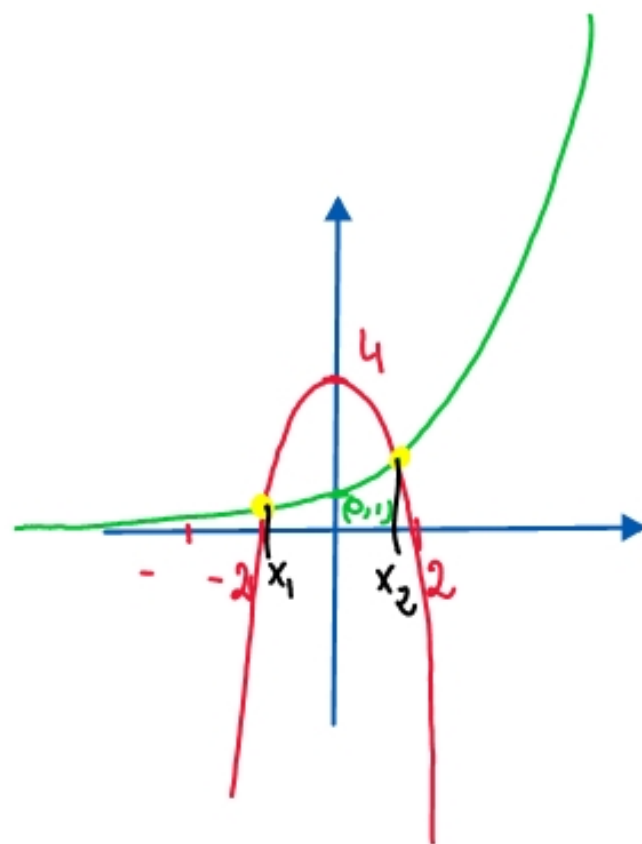
$$y = 2^x$$

$$y = -x^2 + 4$$

parabola di vertice

$$V(0, 4)$$

interseca l'asse delle ascisse in $(-2, 0)$ $(2, 0)$



$$x_1 < 0, \quad x_2 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{soluzione}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$-2 < x_1 < 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$0 < x_2 < 2$$

$$x < x_1 \quad \cup \quad x > x_2$$

FUNZIONI LOGARITMICHE

$$y = a^x \rightarrow x = \log_a y$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$ valore del
logaritmo
 $a > 0, a \neq 1$ base

$y \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$ valore assunto



funzione

$$y = \log_a x$$

dominio $\mathbb{R}_0^+ (Arg > 0)$

codominio \mathbb{R}

PROPRIETÀ

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

$$[a^0 = 1]$$

$$\log_a a = 1$$

$$[a^1 = a]$$

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\log_a x + \log_a y = \log_a x \cdot y$$

$$y > 0$$

somme di logaritmi \Rightarrow un solo logaritmo con
con la stessa base argomento il prodotto
degli argomenti

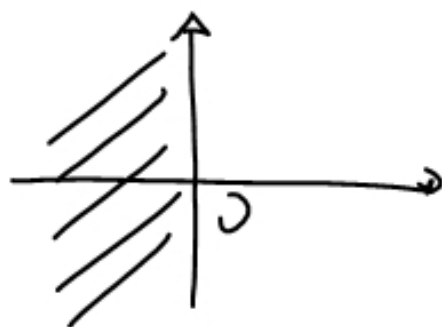
es: $y = \log_3 x + \log_3 (x+1) = \log_3 [x(x+1)]$



dominio

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x+1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

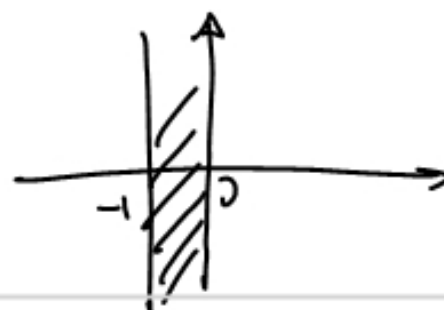
$$\Rightarrow x > 0$$



$$x(x+1) > 0$$

$$x < -1 \cup x > 0$$

i domini sono
diversi



$$\log_a x - \log_a y = \log_a \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\log_a x^w = w \log_a x$$

$$\log_3 x^2 \neq 2 \log_3 x$$

$$\log_3^2 x \neq \log_3 x^2$$

CAMBIO DE BASE

$$\log_b c = \frac{\log_a c}{\log_a b}$$

$$\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a}$$

grafici

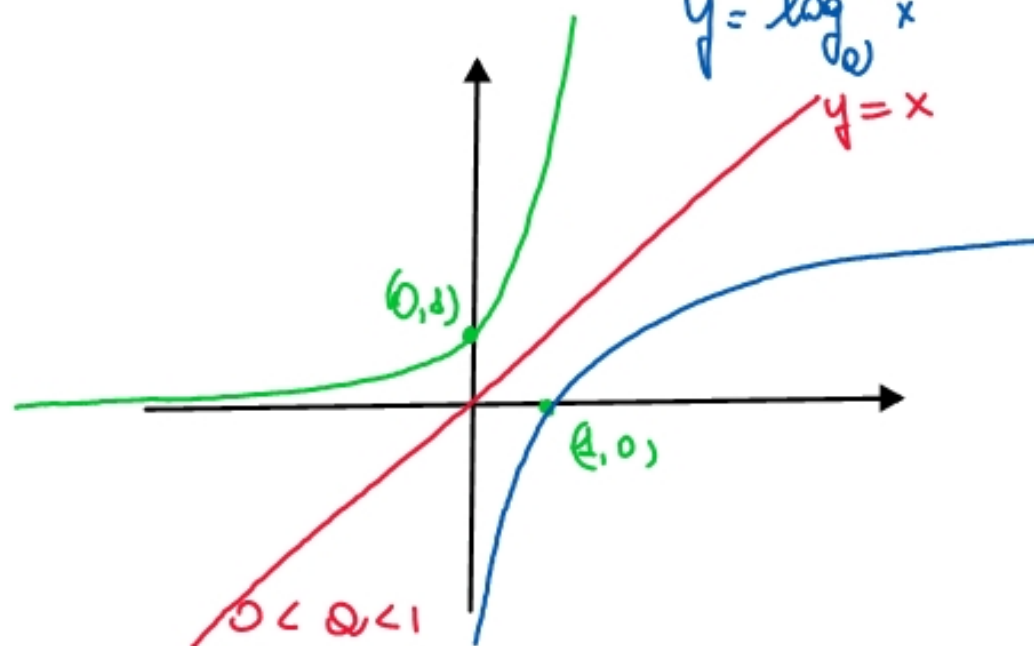
$$y = a^x$$

$$a > 0 \quad a \neq 1$$

$$y = \log_a x$$

$$y = x$$

SIMMETRIA RISPETTO
LA BISETTRICE DEL
I° - III° che divide



$$y = a^x$$

$$y = a^x$$

$$y = \log_a x$$

$$(0, 1)$$

$$(1, 0)$$

$$y = \log_a x$$

- Tracciare il grafico della funzione

$$y = (1-x^2)^{\frac{x}{\log_2(1-x^2)}}$$

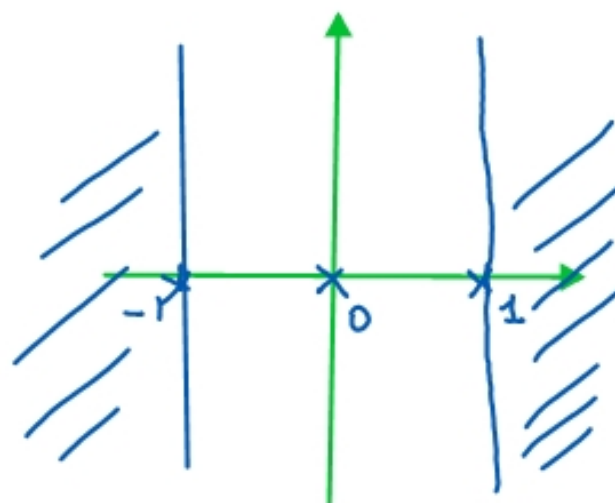
base: $\begin{cases} 1-x^2 > 0 \\ 1-x^2 \neq 1 \end{cases} \leftarrow \log_2 \begin{cases} 1-x^2 > 0 \\ \log_2(1-x^2) \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow 1-x^2 \neq 1$

$$\begin{cases} -1 < x < 1 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

TRASFORMAZIONE

passaggio all'esponentiale

$$x \rightarrow \log_2 x$$

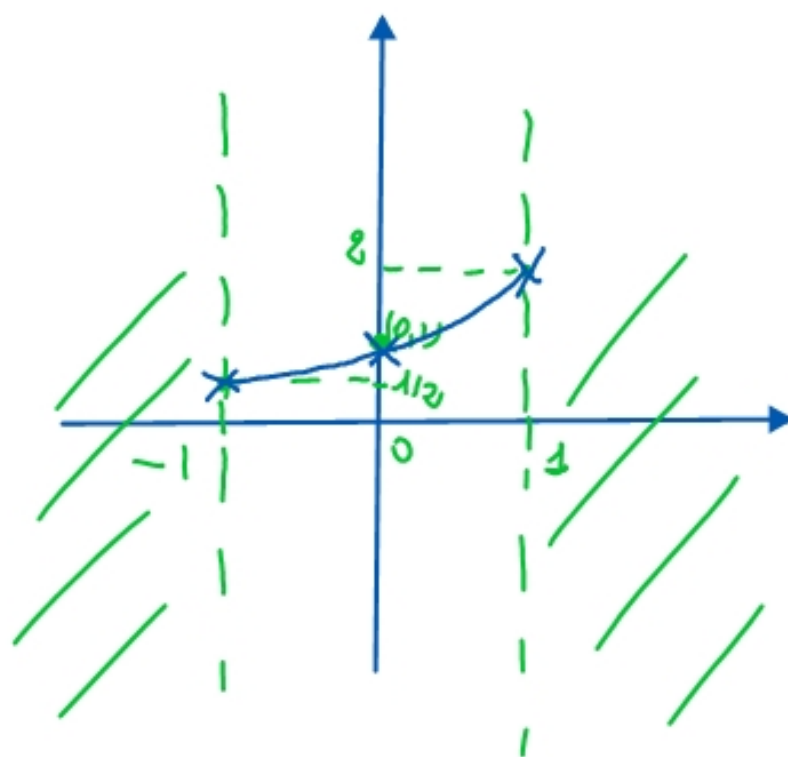


$$y = (1-x^2)^{\frac{2}{\log_2(1-x^2)}} = 2^{\log_2 \left[(1-x^2)^{\frac{2}{\log_2(1-x^2)}} \right]}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{2}{\cancel{\log_2(1-x^2)}} \cdot \cancel{\log_2(1-x^2)}} = 2^2$$

$$2^{-1} = 1/2$$

$$2^1 = 2$$



Ramo di esponenziale

Tracciare il grafico della funzione

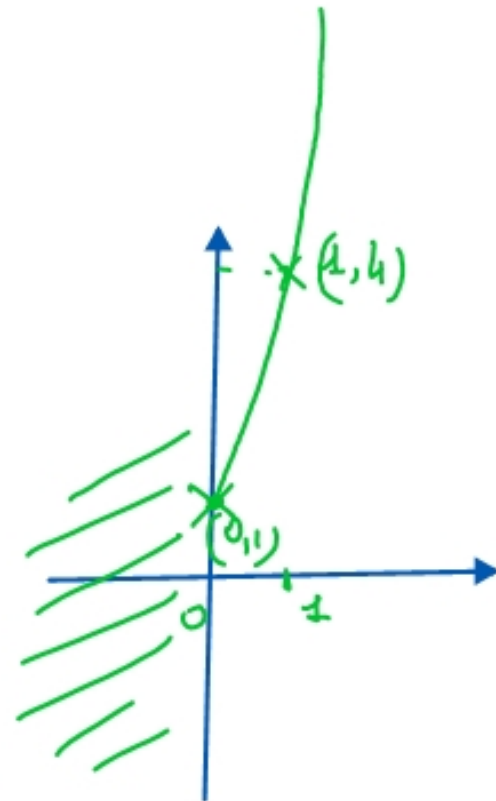
$$y = x^{\frac{x+|x|}{\log_2 x}}$$

dominio $x > 0, x \neq 1$

$$y = x^{\frac{x+|x|}{\log_2 x}} = 2^{\log_2 x^{\frac{x+|x|}{\log_2 x}}} = 2^{\frac{x+|x|}{\log_2 x} \cdot \log_2 x} = 2^{x+|x|}$$

$$= 2^{x+|x|} = \begin{cases} 2^{2x} & x \geq 0 \\ 2^{x-x} = 1 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (No!)$$

Funzione



DOMINI \Rightarrow CONDIZIONI

DOMINIO - CONDIZIONI

$$y = p(x)$$

polinomio

\mathbb{R}

no

$$y = \frac{N(x)}{D(x)}$$

frazionarie

$$D(x) \neq 0$$

$$y = \sqrt[2n+1]{f(x)}$$

irrazionale ed indice
dispari

$\forall x$

$$y = \sqrt[2n]{f(x)}$$

irrazionale ed indice
pari

$$f(x) \geq 0$$

$$y = f(x)^{g(x)}$$

esponenziale

$$f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \neq 1$$

$$y = \log_{f(x)} g(x)$$

logaritmica

$$\begin{matrix} f(x) > 0 \\ f(x) \neq 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$g(x) > 0$$