Equazioni e disequarzioni val ast.

$$|f(n)| \leq K \Rightarrow 0 - K \leq f(n) \leq K$$

$$|f(n)| \geq K > 0 \Rightarrow -K \leq f(n) \cup f(n) \geq K$$

P(n) e g(n) → definita per casi

Equazioni e disequareioni voz.

 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} f(n) = g(n)$

$$n \neq (n) = n \neq (n)$$
 $n \neq (n) = g(n)$

m pari
$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} f(n) \ge 0 & \text{super flvo} \\ g(n) \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
$$f(n) = g^{2}(n)$$

m $C(n) <math>\geq m$ G(n)

$$n$$
 dispari $P(n) \ge g(n)$

n pari ~ cara semplice

$$\begin{cases} \int_{0}^{\infty} (n) \ge 0 \\ g(n) \ge 0 \\ \int_{0}^{\infty} (n) < g^{2}(n) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g(n) \ge 0 \\ f(n) \ge 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(n) \ge 0 \\ f(n) \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 soperflue
$$\begin{cases} g(n) \ge 0 \\ f(n) \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

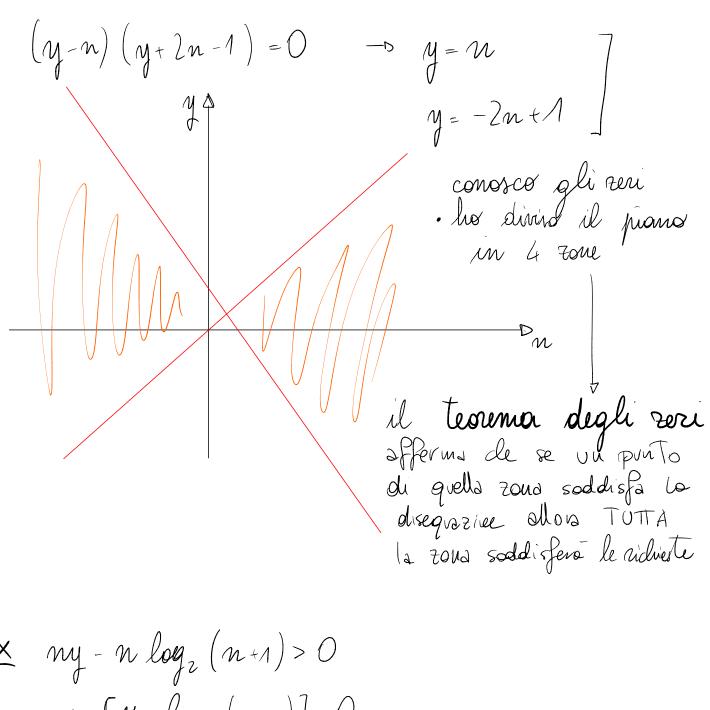
ex
$$P(n)=0$$
 e equivalente?

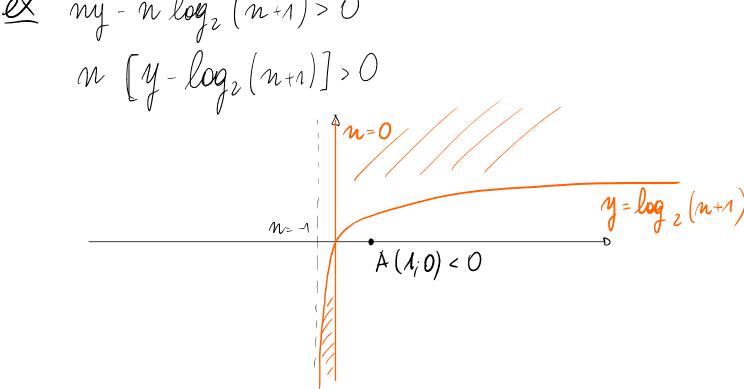
$$\frac{P(n)}{n^2+1} = 0$$

$$\cdot \frac{\int (n)}{n-3} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(y-n)(y+2n-1)} \leq 0$$

$$(n,y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$





ex [m | \(\lambda \) | \(\la

