## Funzioni

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$
 $x \rightarrow y = f(x)$ 

yesiste us

sob

functione se  $\forall x \in A \exists ! y \in B$ 

tall the  $y = f(x)$ 

Immagine di 
$$f$$

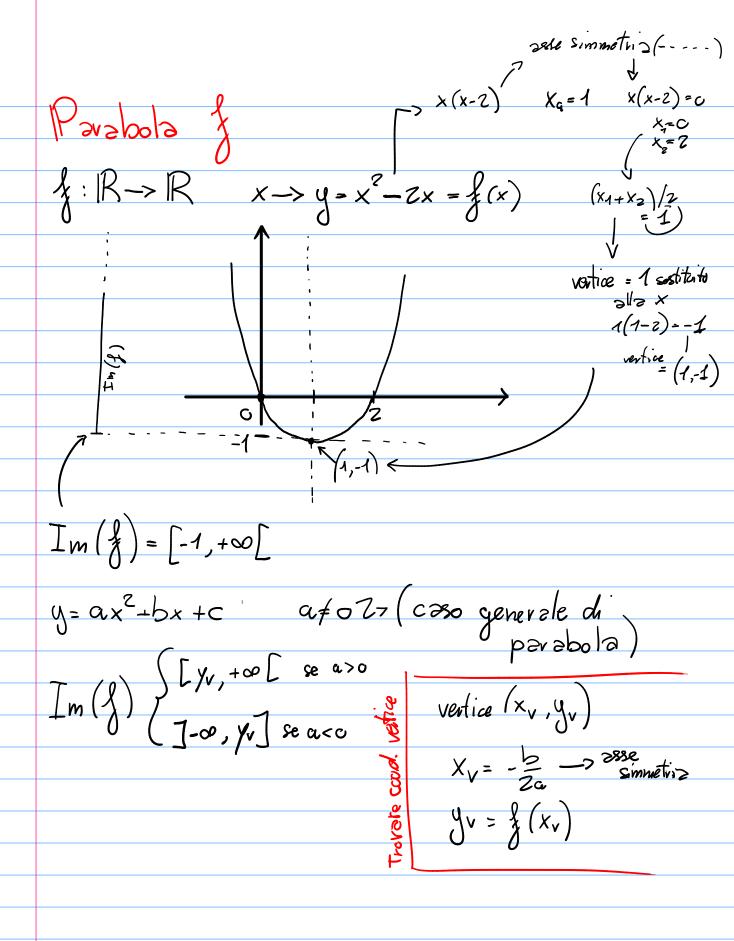
$$|m(f) = f(D) = f(E) | f(E)$$

esempi  

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
  
 $x \rightarrow y = -2x + 1 = g(x)$  retta  
 $(x, g(x))$   
 $G(g)$ 

Retta &

$$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Im}(\mathcal{J}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{R} & \text{se } m \neq 0 \\ \mathbb{R} & \text{se } m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$





Cantrolimmagne damino vicade 
$$f:D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \to B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(C) = f(x) \in C \end{cases}$$

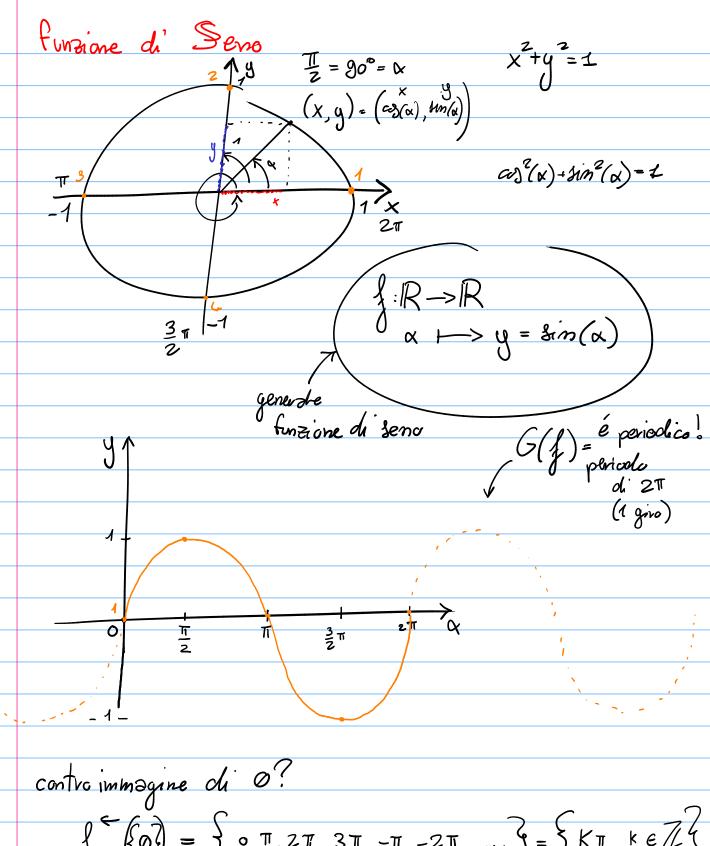
$$\begin{cases} f(C) \subseteq D \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(C) \subseteq D \end{cases}$$

usizmo la parabola di cui sepra per fore i col coli

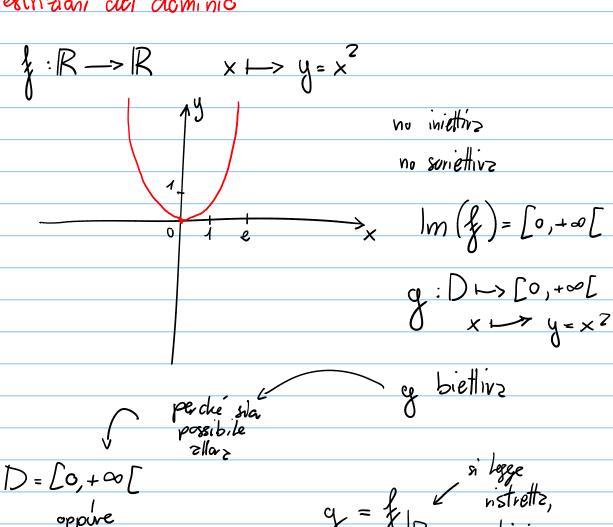
$$\begin{cases}
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\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
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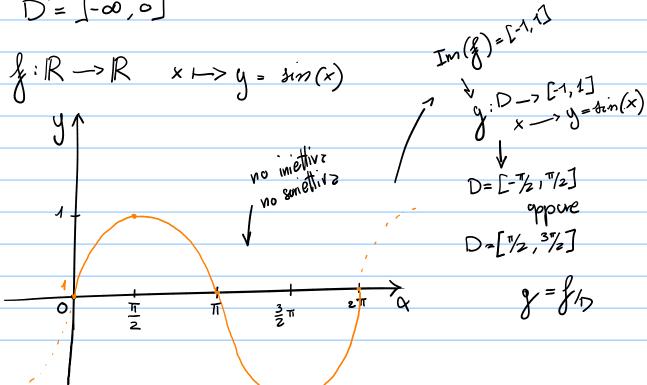
 $f: D \subseteq R \mapsto B \subseteq R$   $x \mapsto y = f(x)$ • iniettiva se  $\forall y \in B$  existe a più un  $x \in D$ :  $\frac{1}{2}(x_0) = y_0$ · suriettiva Se ty & Besiste almeno un x eD: & (x.)=y. · biettive Se tyceB esiste un unico x & D: f(x)=yc Esempi. f:R->R biettiva . y = X •  $y = x^2$   $\Rightarrow$  no iniettive (x(-1) = x(1))> no seriettiva  $(f(-1) = \emptyset)$  $y = 3x^{2} - x$   $= x(x^{2}-1)$   $= x(x^{2}-1)$  =.  $y=\sqrt{x}$   $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$   $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ b)  $f \in inietive <=> deti x_1, x_2 \in D teli che x_1 \neq x_2$ ellaz  $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ c) { i senettiv > <=> } (D) = B d) biettiva = sia iniettiva sia soniettiva

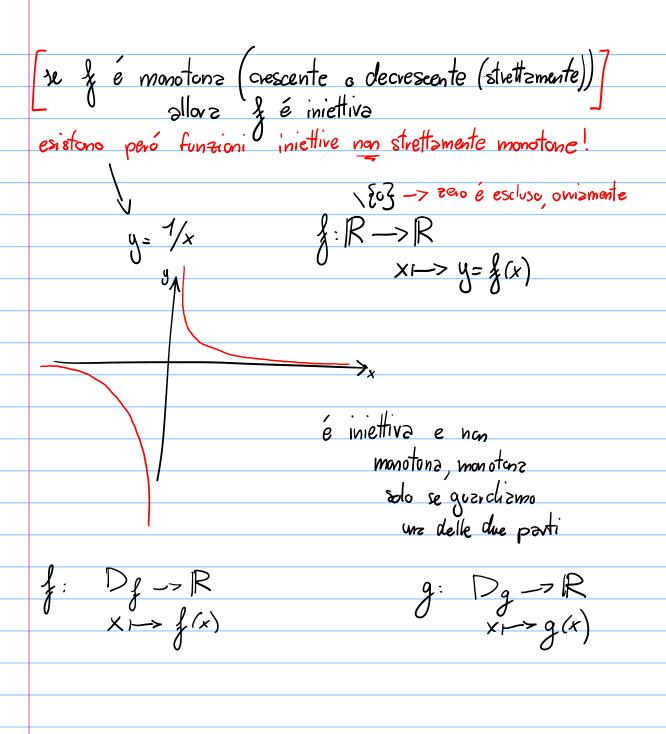
## Restriziari del dominio



oppure
$$Q = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{instrettz,} \\ 0 & \text{restrizione} \end{cases}$$

$$D' = [1-\infty, 0]$$





Somme h: 
$$D_h \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 $x = f(x) + g(x) = h(x)$ 
 $h = g + g$ 
 $D_h - D_g \cap D_g$ 
 $produlto$ 
 $h = g \cdot g$ 
 $h: D_g \cap D_g - \mathbb{R}$ 
 $x + 2 f(x) \cdot g(x) = h(x)$ 
 $v = pparto$ 
 $h = g$ 
 $h: D_h \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 
 $x \mapsto h(x) = (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$ 
 $D_h = f \times \mathbb{R}$ 
 $f(x) = \mathcal{V}x$ 
 $f(x) = f(x)$ 
 $f(x)$ 

h = g of 
$$h(x) = (g \circ f)(x)$$

$$= g(f(x))$$

$$= \sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}$$
 $Dh: \int x>0$ 

$$1-\sqrt{x} > 0 \quad \sqrt{x} < 1 \quad 0 \in Y \leq 1$$

$$Q(x)=x^2+2 \qquad Q(x)=\sqrt{x}$$

$$Dg: [0,+P] = R = Dh$$

$$h_1 = g \circ f -> \sqrt{x^2+2} -> Dh: \int x^2+2 > 0 \text{ sempre vac}$$

$$h_2 = g \circ g -> x +2 -> Dh: \int x+2 > 0 \text{ Dga}$$

$$= \int x+2 > 0 \text{ Dga}$$

$$= \int x+2 = Dh$$

functione invalid

$$functione invalid$$

proprietá

1) 
$$f(B = D)$$
 (immagdine of  $f^{-1}$ )

2) 
$$(f \circ f)(x) = f^{-1}(f(x)) = x \quad \forall x \in D$$
  
 $f \circ f = id_D \quad (function e identitis di D)$ 

3) 
$$\left(\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} (x) = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{1} (x) = X\right) dx \in B$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} = id_{B}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 1 = \text{id} \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{otherwise} \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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esempic

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x^{3} \\ f(x) = x^{3} \\ f(x) = x^{3} \end{cases}$$

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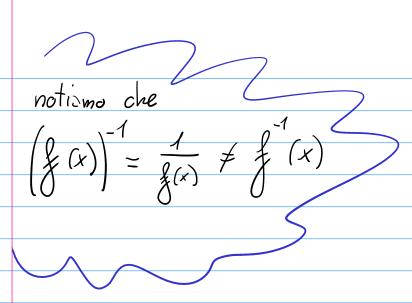
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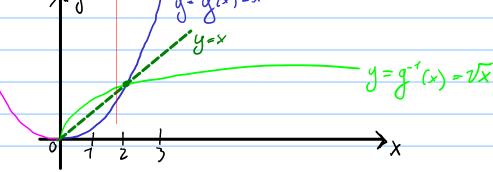
$$g: [0+\infty[->[0,+\infty[$$
 biething  $x \mapsto x^2$ 

$$g^{-1}: \left[0, +\infty\right] - \left[0, +\infty\right] \times - \left[0, +\infty\right]$$

$$\left(g \cdot g^{-1}\right)(x) = X \qquad \forall x \in \left[0, +\infty\right]$$

$$\left(g^{-1} \circ g(x) = x \qquad \forall x \in \left[0, +\infty\right]$$

$$\left(g^{-1} \circ g(x) = x \qquad \forall x \in \left[0, +\infty\right]$$



h: 
$$]-\infty, \circ] \rightarrow [\circ, +\infty[$$
 $\times \mapsto \times^{2} \text{ é biettiva}$ 
 $\downarrow^{-1}[\circ, +\infty[ \longrightarrow ]-\infty, \circ]$ 
 $\downarrow^{-1}[\circ, +\infty[ \longrightarrow ]-\infty, \circ]$ 

$$\begin{cases} h \circ h & 1 \\ h \circ h & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{cases} = \chi \quad \begin{cases} h \circ h & 1 \end{cases} = \chi \quad \begin{cases} h \circ h & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{cases} = \chi \quad \begin{cases} h \circ h & 1 \end{cases} = \chi \quad \begin{cases} h \circ h & 1 \end{cases} = \chi \quad \begin{cases} h \circ h & 1 \end{cases} = \chi \quad \begin{cases} h \circ h & 1 \end{cases} = \chi \quad \begin{cases} h \circ h & 1 \end{cases} = \chi \quad \begin{cases} h \circ h$$

2. Semple

$$y=x$$
 dispon

 $y=cos(x)$  pon

 $y=x^{2}$  pon

 $y=x^{2}$  pon

 $y=x^{2}$  pon

 $y=x^{2}$  pon

 $y=x^{2}+x$  ne pon the dispon

Runaioni powedde 
$$y: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mapsto y = g(x)$$

é ponodica se  $\exists \ T > 0 \text{ tale the } g(x+t) = g(x) \ \forall x \in D$ 

il più jecto volve di  $t > 0$  per cui questo preprietà in suddisfette é dinamator il previode di  $g$ 

$$g(x+2t) = g(x+t) + f(x+t) = g(x)$$

$$g(x-t) = g(x)$$

$$g(x-t) = g(x)$$

$$g(x-t) = g(x)$$

$$g(x-t) = g(x)$$

$$y = \sin(2x)$$
 periodo? Cerchierne il più picodo  $\mathcal{E}$ 

per on  $f(x+2) = f(x)$ 

$$f(x+2) = \sin(2(x+2)) = \sin(2x+2) = \sin(2x)$$

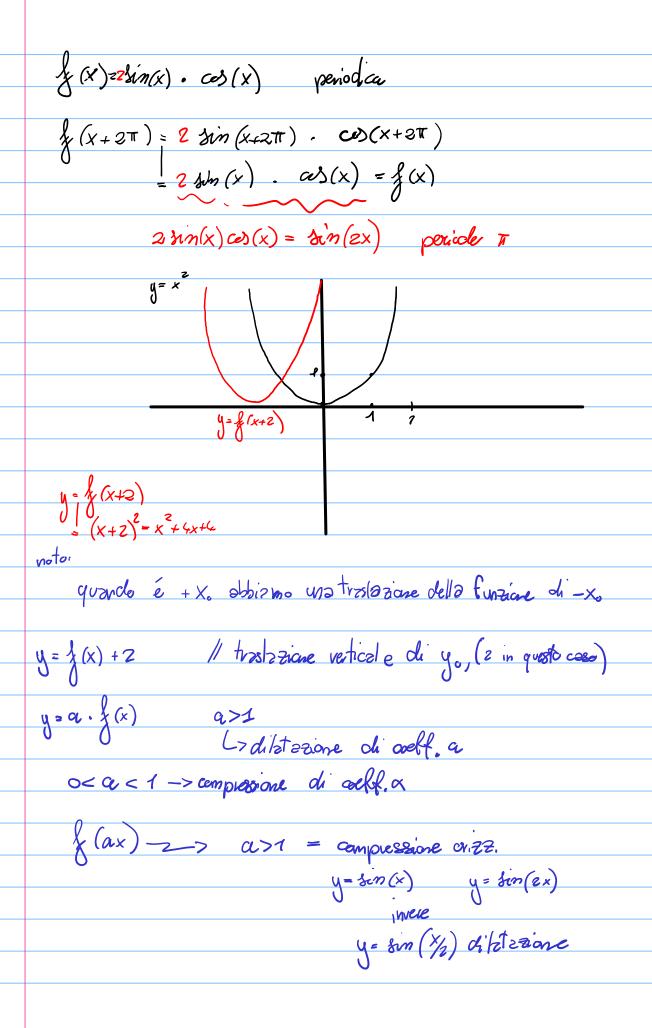
$$= 2t = 2t$$

$$2 = t$$

$$2 = t$$

$$2 = t$$

$$2 = t$$



```
tunzioni de mentari
 \begin{cases}
\zeta : D \rightarrow \beta & \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \\
\times \mapsto \chi^{\alpha}
\end{cases}
                              f(x)=x" nell\203
cos \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}
parche 1 \le 0 \le 7

1^{\circ}=1

0^{\circ}=0

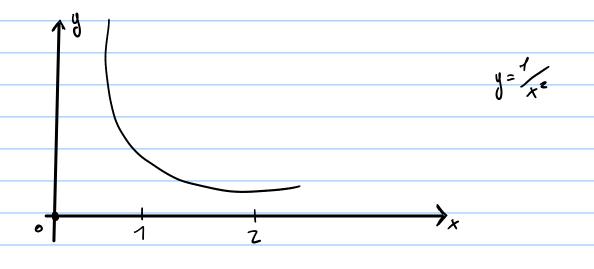
Se n \neq 0

par convention of 0^{\circ}=1
    \frac{x^{n+m} = x^{n} \cdot x^{m}}{x^{n+m}} = x^{n-m} \quad 1 = \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}} = x^{2-2} = x^{0}
 x>0 e n<n e N, com'é fatto x" contre x"?
              quando x" < x"? se x>1 es. 2° < 2°
            x^n > x^m invex? Se 0 < x < 1
   y = g(-x) grafico riflesso aujusto all'asse y
   y=- & (-x) rifletione rispetto enquine
   y = \int_{-1}^{1} (x)  
y = x
```

Funzioni cen polinani  $P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 \times a_2 \times \dots + a_n \times n$ Nesimo grado  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$   $a_n \neq 0$ 

 $x^{-n} = 1/x^n \qquad D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ 

 $lm = \int |R \setminus \{0\}|$  se né dispori  $\int [0, +\infty[$  se né pori ] o perdi  $\frac{1}{6} = \infty$ 



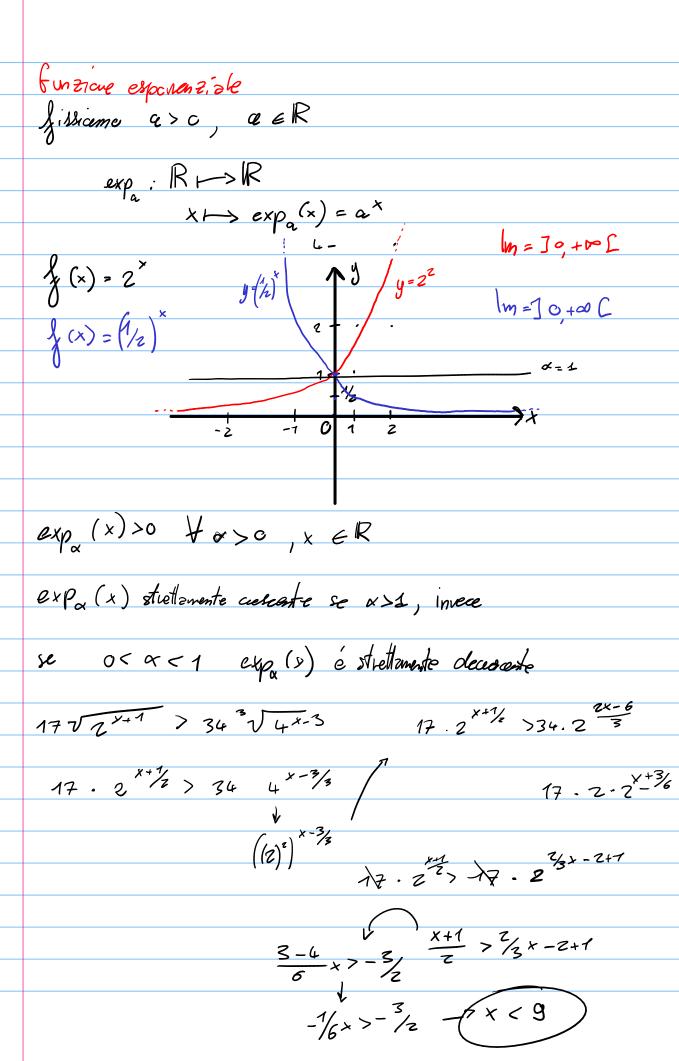
 $x = \frac{1}{n}$   $x = \frac{1}{n}$ 

$$x^{\alpha} \qquad x \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\} \qquad x = \frac{p}{q}$$

$$\int_{0}^{p} (x) = x^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} \qquad \text{Deriving } [0, +\infty)[$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) = \sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} \qquad \text{Oppute}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) = \sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt{\frac{p}{q$$



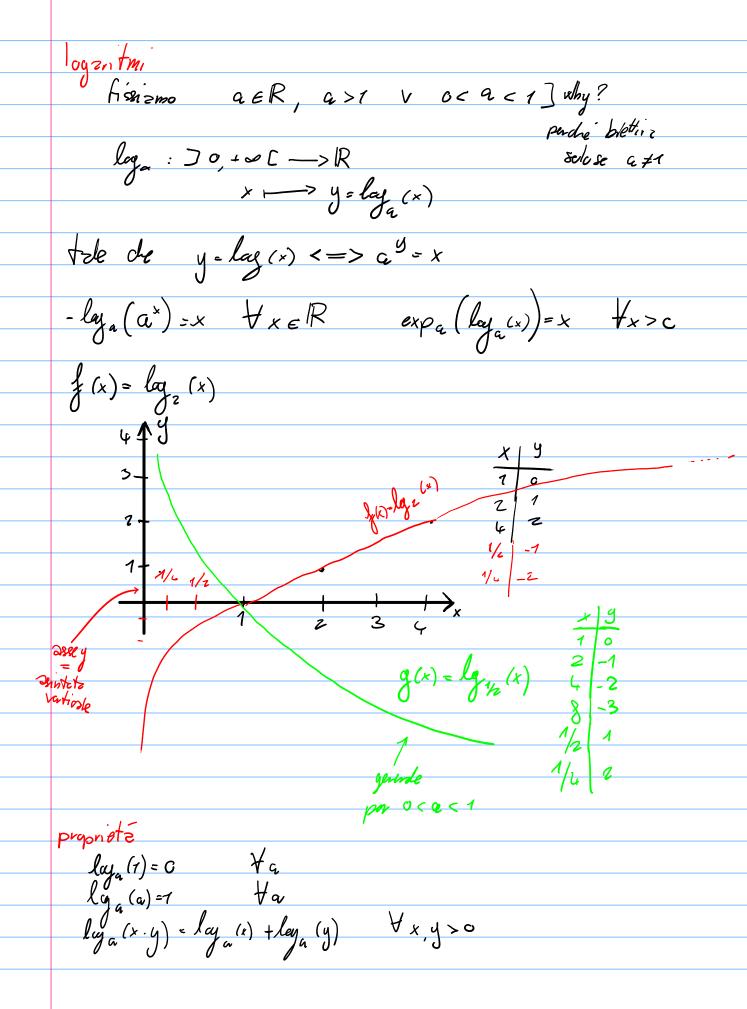
$$34 \left(\frac{3}{3}\right)^{x} < 25 \left(\frac{9}{25}\right)^{x} + 9$$

$$54 \left(\frac{3}{3}\right)^{x} < 25 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{x} + 9$$

$$pargo t : (3/5)^{x} \qquad 34t < 25t^{2} + 9$$

$$0 < 25t^{2} - 34t^{4} + 9$$

$$\frac{34}{1020} = \frac{34}{1020} = \frac{34}$$



vicude de x,y >0 lay (x/g) = lya x - lya y (si può chimativas, en tiano)  $laga(x^b) = b \cdot lag(x) \quad \forall x > c$ loz (x²) = z lay (|x1)

D=1R \ {0} } 2 | 1 | | ocdanic ai segni!! ande queste an dinastrzeine ma sonu piguo, non senso ly 1/2 (2) = ly 2 (x) = -lay (x)

ly 1/2 (2) = ly 2 (1/2) ly (b) = ly (b)

ly (a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\log_1(x)}{2}}$  demino? Slay (x) 70 -70< X = 1 (X>0 x>0 sol: 70, 1] (X+  $\begin{cases} x + 5 & \text{C.E.} - 5 < x < \frac{19}{4} \\ (x + 5) - \log(x + 5) - 6 > 0 \\ 2 & \text{X} > -5 \end{cases}$