Pag 688 n 99 f(x) = a · log3 (2x+b) a, b +0 (1) & passo per (0,0) e (1,5). Trove a e b. $\begin{cases}
0 = \alpha \cdot \log_3(b) \\
9 = \alpha \cdot \log_3(2+b)
\end{cases}$ 0 = log3(b) (Semplifics a poidé a+0) 9 = a.log3(3) ~> a=9 f(x) = 9 log3 (2x+1) (1) $f \in \text{invertibile?}$ Colcolo il dominio $Dom(f) = \{2x+1 > 0\} = \{x > -\frac{1}{2}\}$ finiettiva? f(x,) = f(xz) Spens ... x,= xz $3 \log_3(2x, +1) = 8 \log_3(2x_2+1)$ minj 2x, +x = 2x2 +x ~ x, = x2 Inie tive Suppriors f: (-1/2, too) -> 1R functive? tyell fixe (-1;+0) to f(x) = y Operativemente y = 9 log 3 (2x+1) e 11 cous x in turnione di y. Se non c'è cont. di esisteuza, è surrettive $3 = 2 \times + 1$ $\log_3(2x+1) = \frac{3}{9}$ $x = \frac{3^{\frac{8}{3}} - 1}{2}$

Non ci sono C.E. -> Suriettive Abbiamo in outsnotico la fuzione inversa f- 1 | P -> (-\frac{1}{2})+00) $+c. + -1(y) = \frac{3^{3/9} - 1}{2}$ Per Anxhelo: Se rispondi bene toto pace con Emma 707 (y) = y il. 12 ---> 12 $f^{-1}\circ f(x) = x \qquad id \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \longrightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$ (c) $g(x) = \frac{Cx-3}{x+d}$ Trova ce d l.e. o g passe par (0,-3) Asintoto y=2 $-3 = \frac{\text{C.o.} - 3}{\text{o.ed}} = 3 = \frac{-3}{\text{d}} = 1$ c - 3 $g(x) = \frac{c \times -3}{x+1} = \frac{x}{x} \left(c - \frac{3}{x}\right)$ $\lambda + \frac{1}{x}$ $(1+\frac{1}{x})$ Se x divente mosolto, mosolto grande = = = = sono ell'incirca o

Durque possione pensare de OCX = 2 quando x - + 00 overo $2 = \frac{c}{1}$ => c = 2 => $g(x) = \frac{2x - 3}{x + 1}$

(d)
$$h(x) = log_{g}(g(x))$$
. Invertible? $e(x) = e(x) + log_{g}(x)$.

 $h(x) = log_{g}(\frac{2x-3}{x+1})$. Dom $(h) = \frac{1}{2}(x-1) = \frac{2}{2}\frac{1}{2}$.

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