

Grafici Deducibili

Conoscendo il grafico $y=f(x)$ costruire i grafici per esempio

$$y=1+f(x), y=3-2 \cdot f(x),$$

tramite trasformazioni elementari del piano

$$y=f(5-x) \quad y=f(|x|) \quad y|2-f(x)|$$

es
 $y=f(x)+c$

$$y=c \cdot f(x)$$

$$y=|f(x)| \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

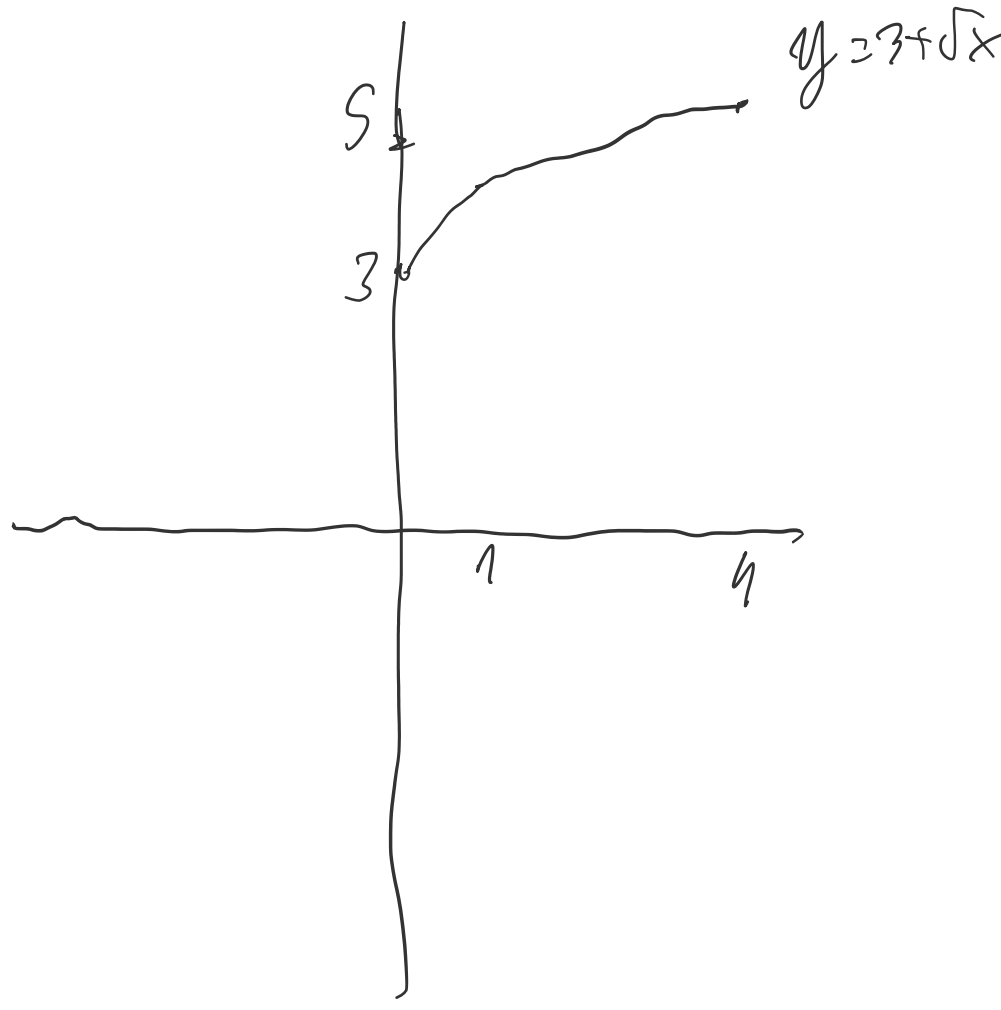
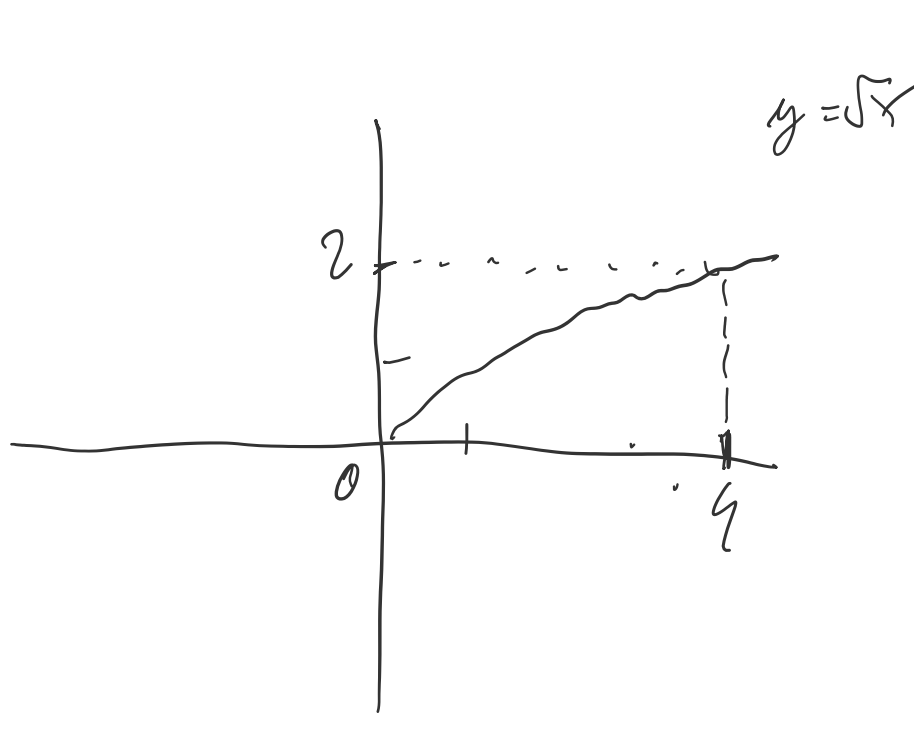
$$y=f(x+c) \quad c \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$y=f(c \cdot x)$$

$$y=f(|x|)$$

Dato il grafico di $y=f(x)$, si ottiene il grafico di $y=f(x)+c$ ($c \in \mathbb{R}$) traslando verticalmente di lunghezza c il grafico di $y=f(x)$

es
 $y=3-\sqrt{x}$

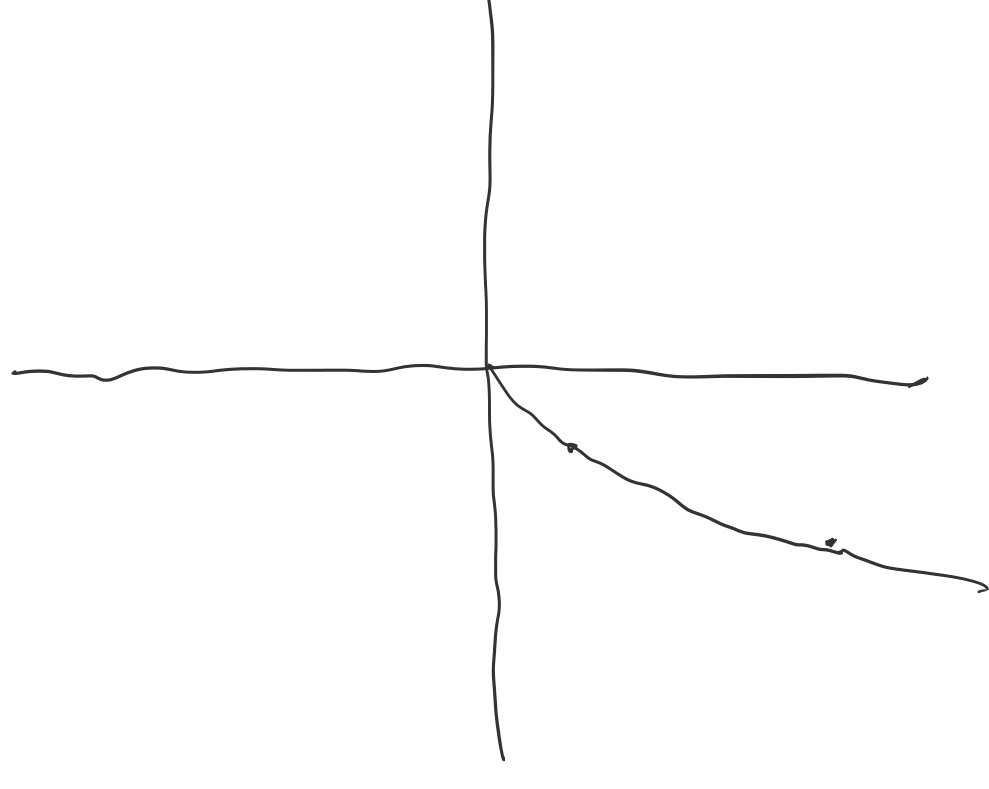


$$y=c \cdot f(x)$$

$$y=-f(x) \quad c=-1 \quad \text{riflettendo il grafico di } y=f(x) \text{ rispetto a } x$$

$$y=\sqrt{x}$$

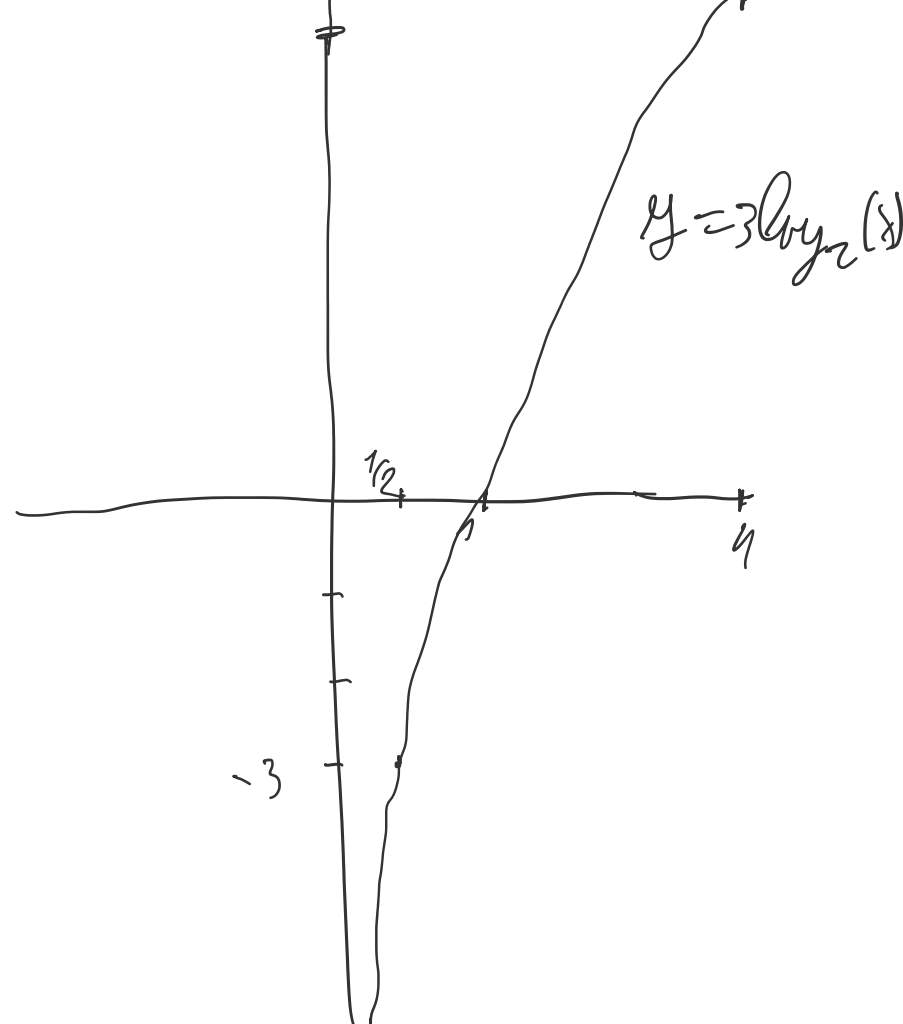
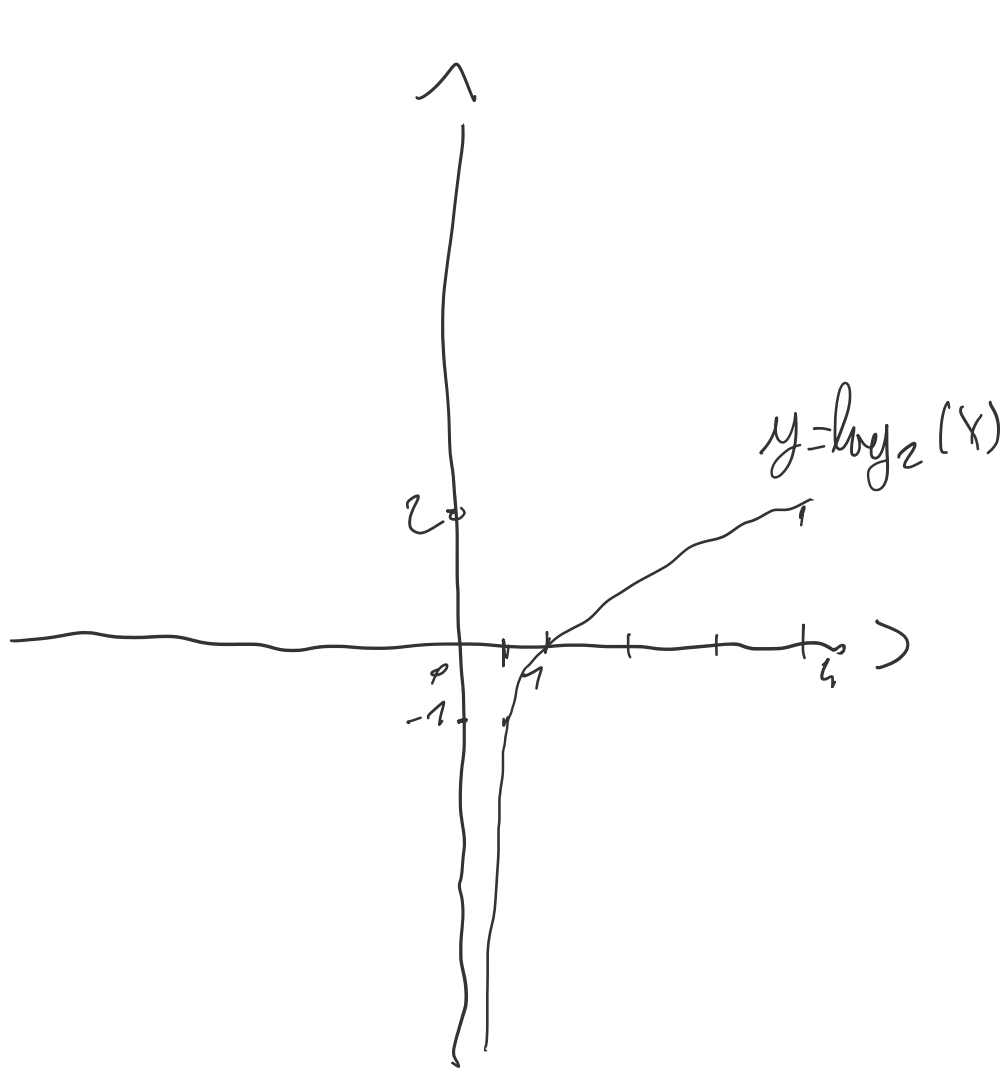
$$y=-\sqrt{x}$$



$y=f(x) \cdot c$ $c>0$ si ottiene dilatando verticalmente il grafico di $y=f(x)$ di un fattore c positivo tenendo fissa l'asse delle x

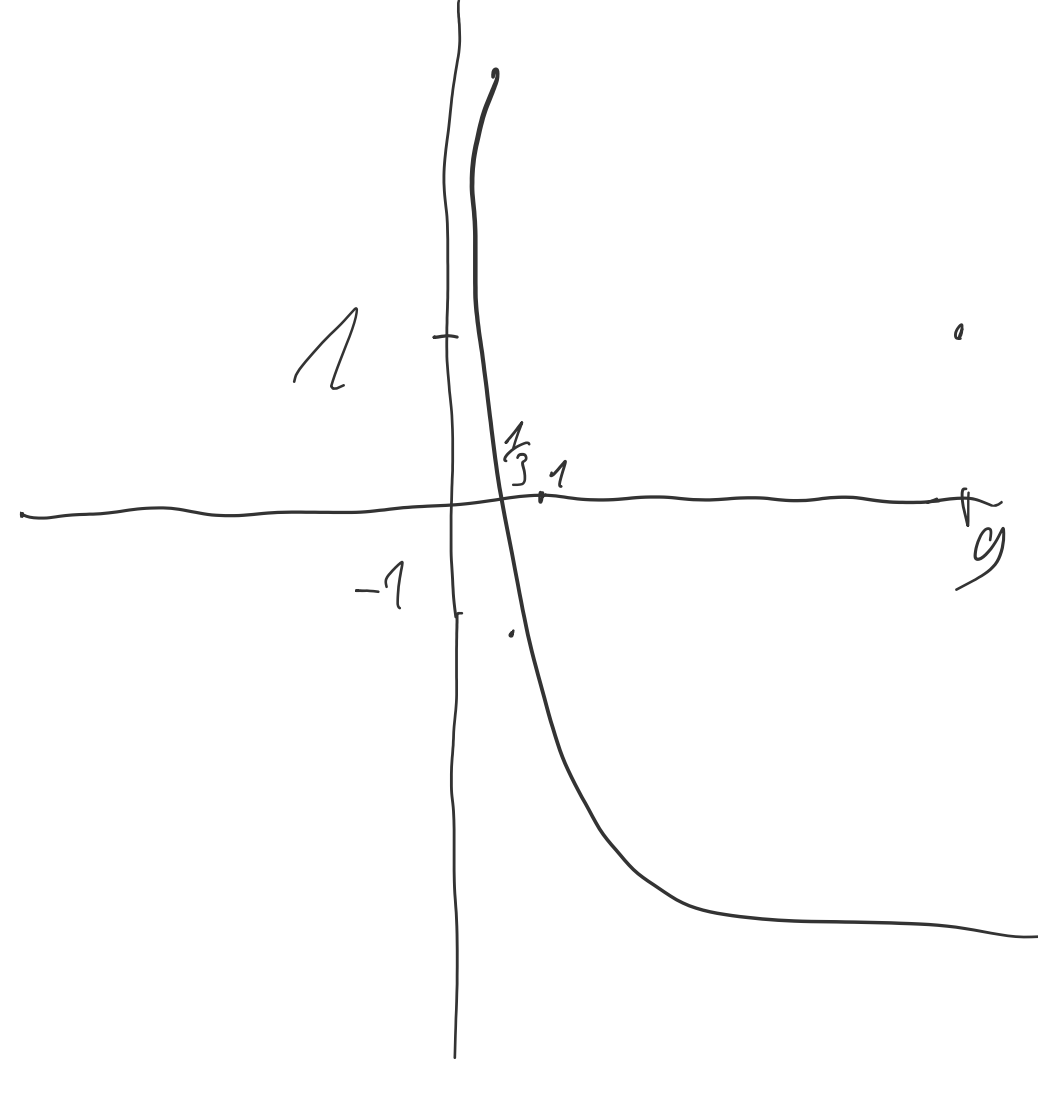
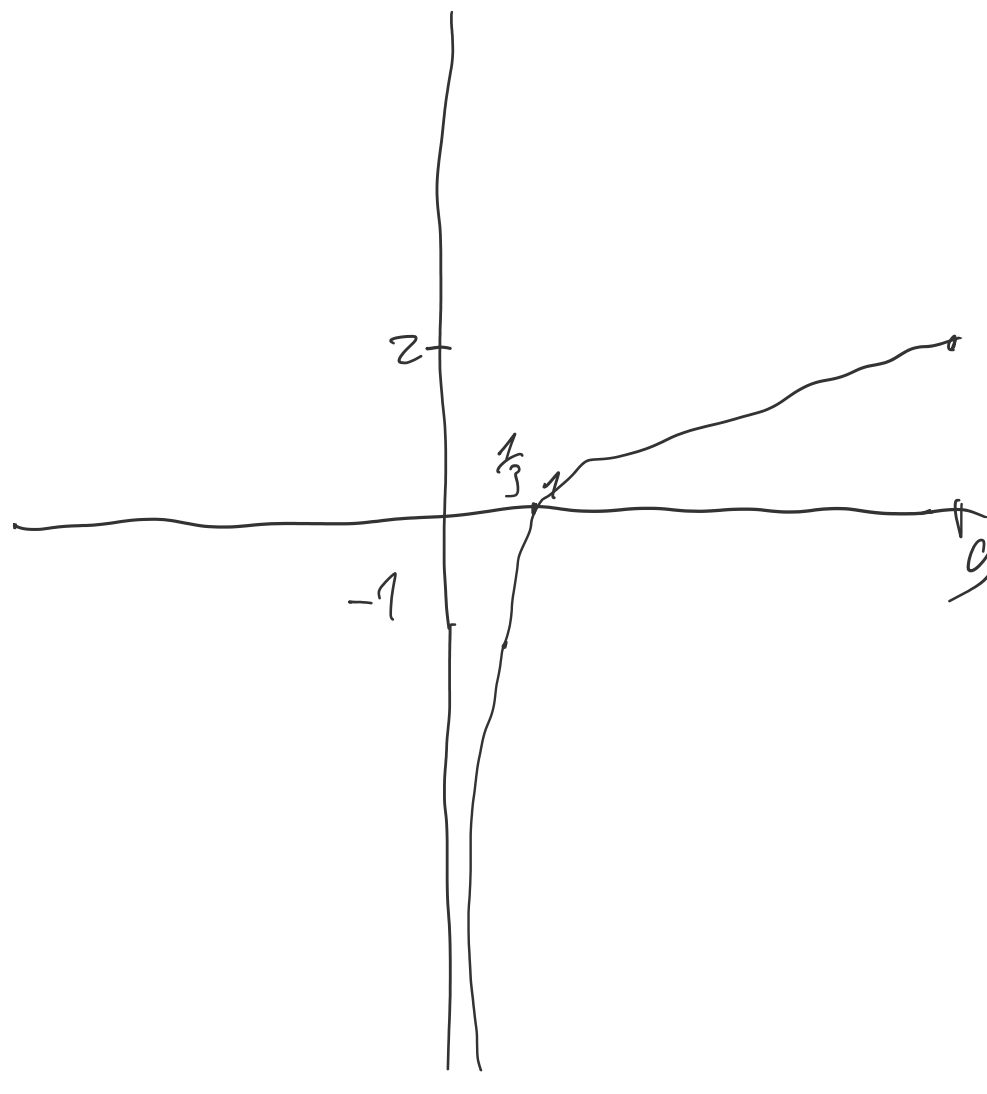
es
 $y=\log_2 x$

$$y=3 \log_2 x$$



$y=c \cdot f(x)$ $c<0$ si ottiene dilatando di fattore positivo c $y=f(x)$ e riflettendo il risultato rispetto a x

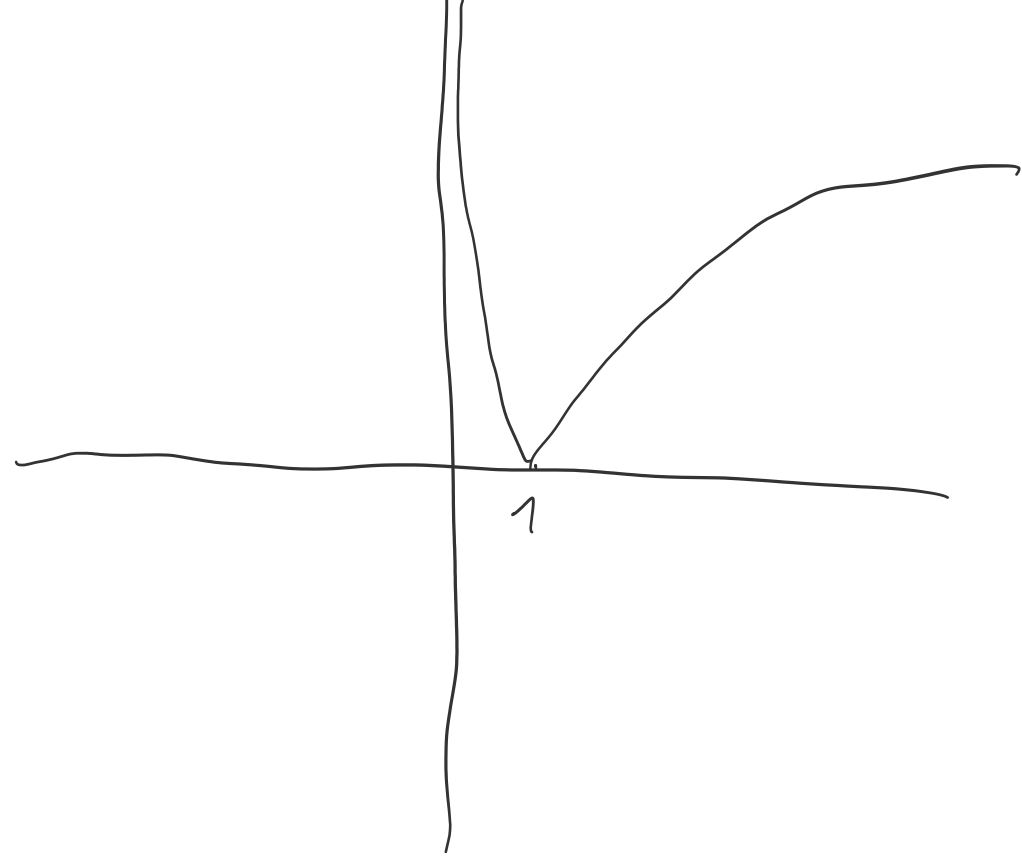
$$y=-\frac{1}{2} \log_3 x$$



$$y=|f(x)| = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{se } f(x) \geq 0 \\ -f(x) & \text{se } f(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

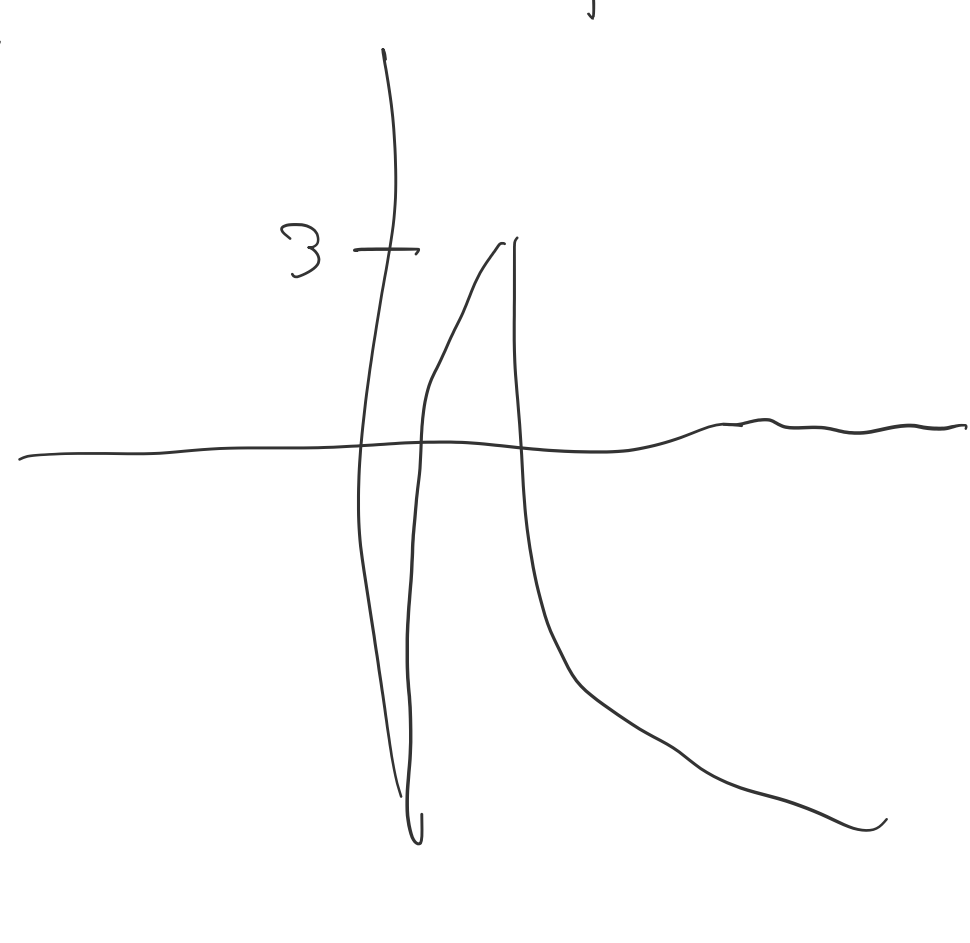
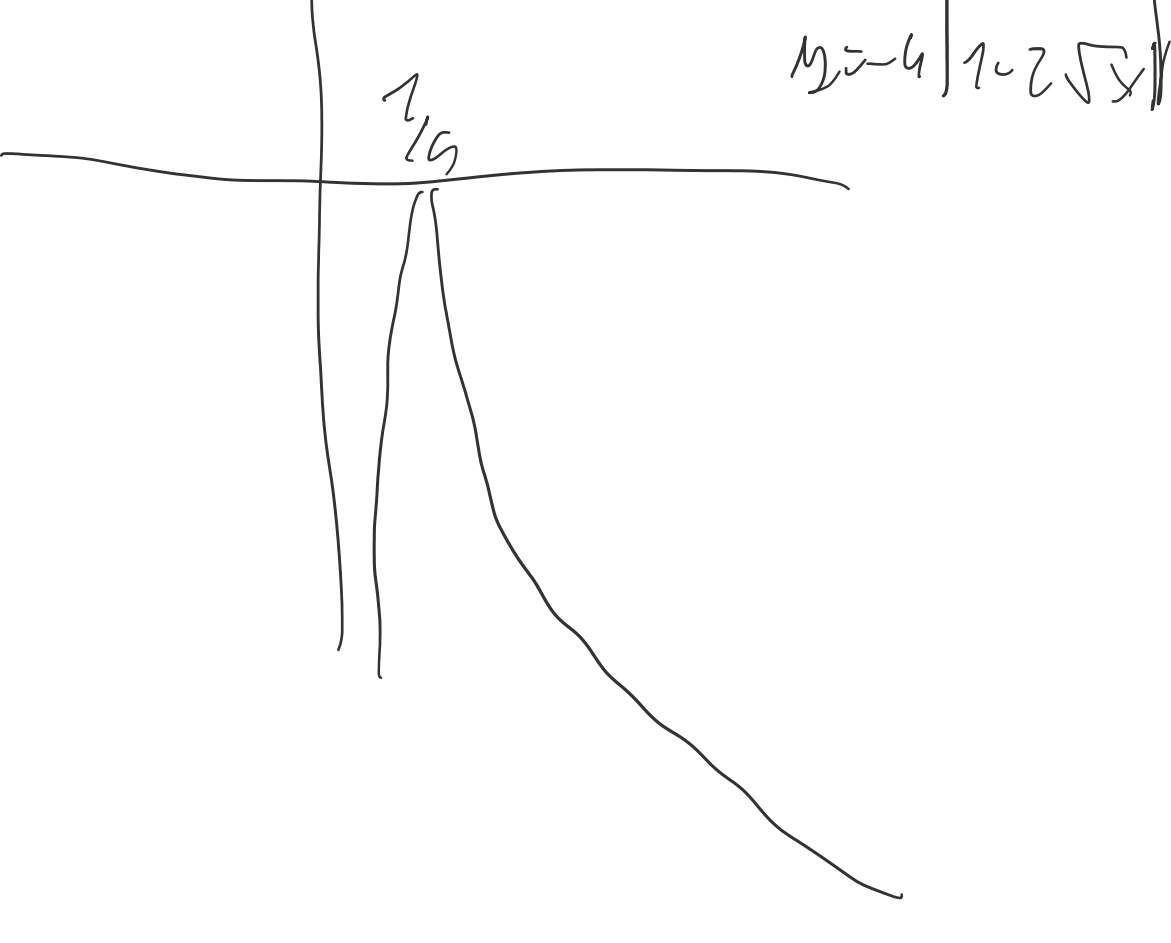
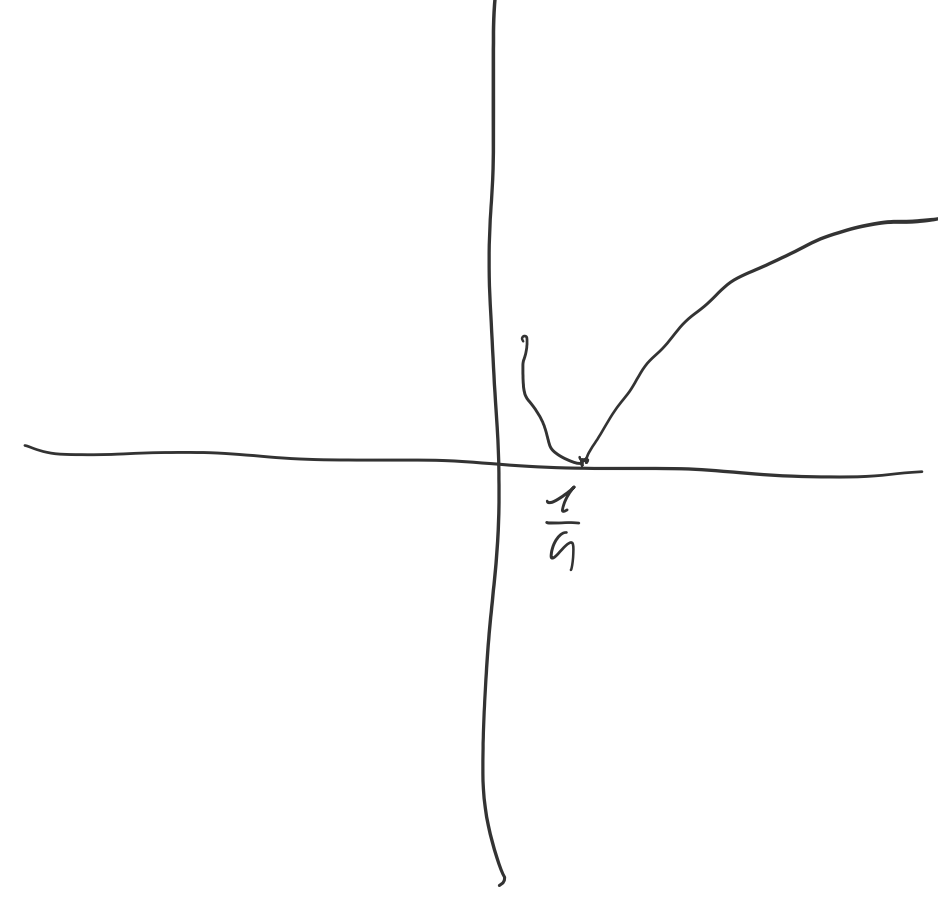
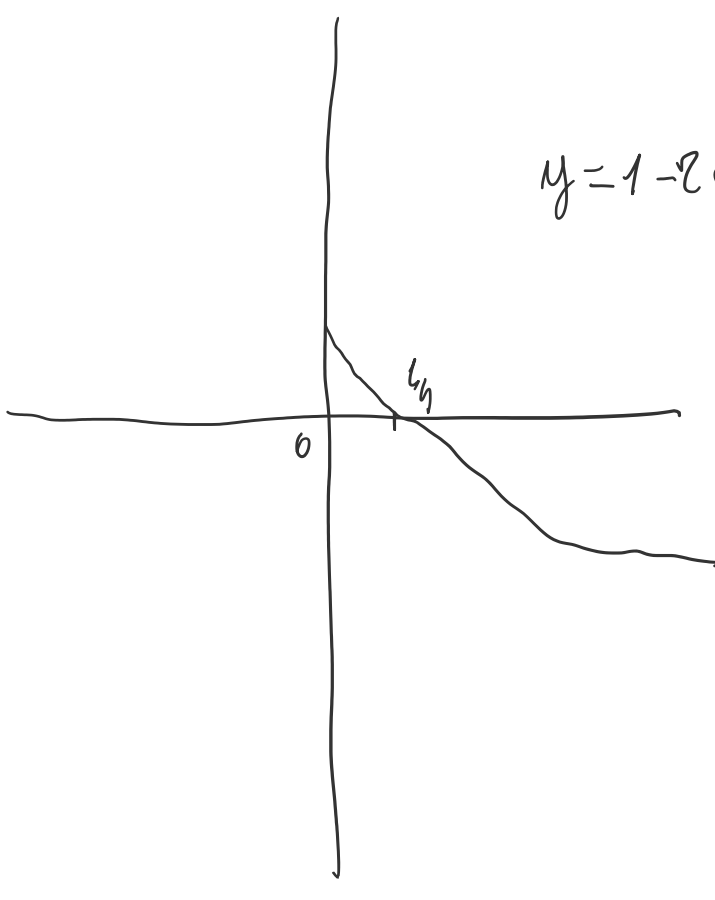
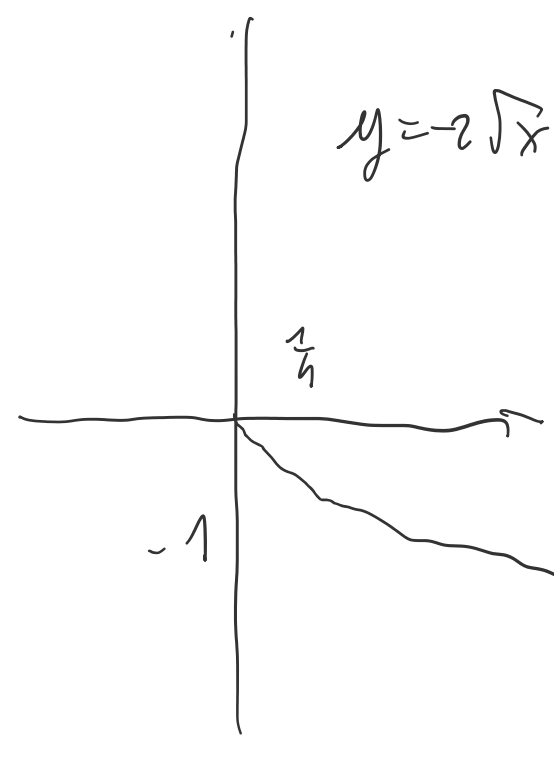
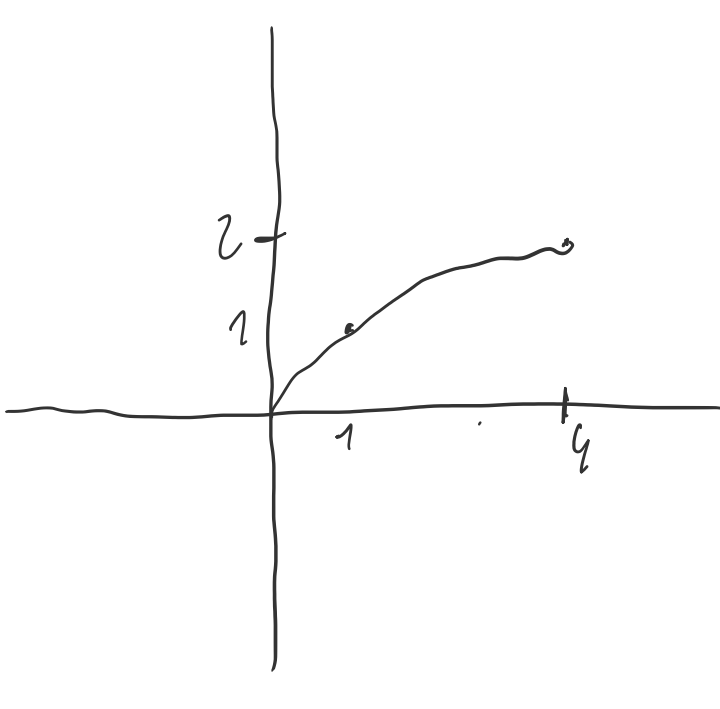
$y=|f(x)|$ usando la parte destra sopra l'asse delle x con il simmetrico rispetto a y della parte destra sotto

$$y=|\log_3 x|$$



es
 Disegnare il grafico di $y=3-4|1-2\sqrt{x}|$

$$y=\sqrt{x} \rightarrow y=-2\sqrt{x} \rightarrow y=1-2\sqrt{x} \rightarrow y=|1-2\sqrt{x}| \rightarrow y=-4|1-2\sqrt{x}| \rightarrow y=3-4|1-2\sqrt{x}|$$



Dato il grafico $y=f(x)$ si ottiene

$$y=f(x+c) \quad \text{per traslazioni orizzontali di } -c$$

es
 $y=\sqrt{x+x}$

