

LOGICA — PREDICATO "è un numero primo" caratteristiche attribuite

PROPOSIZIONE — COMPOSTE scomponibili: "oggi è lunedì e è appena passato
 P \neg ELEMENTARI \wedge \vee \rightarrow \neg \exists \forall \sim \leftrightarrow
 non scomponibili

	$A \wedge B$	$\neg A$	B	
VERA	V	V	V	$x+y=7$ infinite copie xy
1/A	F	V	F	$x-y=2$
	F	F	V	
	F	F	F	

$\left\{ \rightarrow \text{condizioni che devono essere tutte verificate} \right.$

	$A \vee B$	$\neg A$	B	
FALSA	V	V	V	"e" "o" \rightarrow connettivi binari
1/A	V	V	F	
	V	F	V	
	F	F	F	

La negazione è un connettivo unario perché agisce su una sola

	$\neg A$	$\neg\neg A$	
\neg	V	F	$\neg \rightarrow B$
	F	V	se $\neg A$ allora B

	$\neg A$	B	$\neg \rightarrow B$	
\neg	V	V	V	da una verità non può uscire una falsità
	V	F	F	
	F	V	V	
	F	F	V	

	$\neg A$	B	$\neg \rightarrow B$	
\neg	V	V	V	
	V	F	F	
	F	V	F	
	F	F	V	

Due tipi di frasi: quelle che alla fine risultano vere sia che le proposizioni che le compongono siano vere o false.

	$\neg A \vee (\neg A)$		Queste proposizioni si chiamano TAUTOLOGIE o LEGGI LOGICHE
\neg	V	V	
	F	V	

①

Se il risultato è sempre falso, una proposizione si chiama CONTRADDIZIONE.

$\neg A$	$\neg A \text{ e } (\text{non } A)$
V	V F F
F	F F V

$\neg A$	B	$(\neg A \text{ e } B) \rightarrow (\text{non } A)$
V	V	V
V	F	F
F	V	F
F	F	F
F	V	V
F	F	V

$\neg A$	B	C	$[(\neg A \rightarrow B) \text{ e } (B \rightarrow C)] \rightarrow (\neg A \rightarrow C)$
V	V	V	V
V	F	V	F
V	F	F	V
F	V	V	V
F	F	V	V
F	F	F	V

valore di
verità

autologici

$\neg A$	B	$[(\text{non } \neg A) \text{ o } B] \leftrightarrow (\neg A \Rightarrow B)$
V	V	F V V V V
V	F	F F F V V
F	V	V V V V V
F	F	V V F V V

LEGGI DI DE MORGAN

$\neg B$	$\text{non } (\neg A \text{ o } B) \Leftrightarrow (\text{non } \neg A) \text{ e } (\text{non } B)$	$\neg A$	B	$\text{non } (\neg A \text{ e } B) \Leftrightarrow (\text{non } \neg A) \text{ o } (\text{non } B)$
VV	F	V	V	V
VF	F	V	V	F
FV	F	V	F	V
FF	V	F	V	V

PROPRIETÀ DISTRIBUTIVA DEL PRODOTTO
RISPETTO ALLA SOMMA

$$8 \cdot (a+b) = 8 \cdot a + 8 \cdot b$$

DISTRIBUTIVA DELLA POTENZA
RISPETTO AL PRODOTTO

$$(a \cdot b)^2 = a^2 \cdot b^2$$

$\neg A$	$\neg A \text{ e } (B \text{ o } C) \Leftrightarrow (\neg A \text{ e } B) \text{ o } (\neg A \text{ e } C)$	$\neg A$	B	C
V	V	V	V	V
V	V	V	V	V

\forall	B	C	$\forall x(B \circ C) \Leftrightarrow (\forall xB) \circ (\forall xC)$
V	V	V	V
V	V	F	V
V	F	V	V
V	F	F	V
F	V	V	F
F	V	F	V
F	F	V	V
F	F	F	V

PREDICATI

x è un numero primo, \rightarrow non è una proposizione che non so se è vera o falsa.
 predico e
 forma proposizionale

Per farla diventare una proposizione si sceglie un insieme di valori di x .

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 7, 8\}$ $P(x) = "x \text{ è un n° primo}"$ poi si specifica a quanti elementi di A si riferisce (tutte, almeno uno, uno e uno solo)

"per tutte le $x \in A$, vale $P(x)$ " è falsa perché 8 non è un n° primo

"c'è almeno un $x \in A$: vale $P(x)$ " è vero (almeno più nessun s'oppone)

"c'è uno e un solo $x \in A$: vale $P(x)$ " è falsa perché ce ne sono 2.

Questi trasformano un predicato in proposizione. I simboli sono:

$\forall x \in A : P(x)$; $\exists x \in A : P(x)$; $\exists ! x \in A : P(x)$

\forall, \exists e $\exists !$ sono QUANTIFICATORI

universale → esistenziale

$P(x)$: l'alunno x del corso 3 sarà promosso $\forall x, P(x)$ se non è vero

non $(\forall x, P(x)) \Leftrightarrow \exists x : \neg P(x)$

$\exists ! \stackrel{\text{diventa}}{=} (\exists x : P(x)) \wedge (x \text{ è unico})$ per regole non $[(\exists x : P(x)) \wedge (x \text{ è unico})] \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \neg [\exists x : P(x)] \right\} \vee [x \text{ non unico}] \Leftrightarrow (\forall x, \neg P(x)) \vee (x \text{ non è unico})$

②

$$A = \{x : \text{capoluoghi di province di E.R.}\}$$

$$B = \{y : y \text{ è un giorno delle scorse settimane}\}$$

$P(x,y) = \text{"il giorno } y \text{ pioverà a } x\text{"}$ due variabili \rightarrow quantificare sia la x che la y

$\forall x, \exists y : P(x,y) \rightarrow \text{in tutti i capoluoghi c'è stato almeno un giorno in cui ha piovuto}$

$\forall x, \forall y, P(x,y) \rightarrow \text{in tutti i capoluoghi ha sempre piovuto}$

$\forall \exists y : \forall x, P(x,y) \rightarrow \text{c'è almeno un giorno delle settimane in cui ha piovuto ovunque}$

$\forall y, \forall x, P(x,y) \rightarrow \text{in ogni giorno ha piovuto ovunque}$

Se i quantificatori sono uguali, l'ordine non è importante.

$\exists x > 2 : \forall y \geq 1, y^2 - y + 3 \geq x$ trasformarla in modo esteso

$$\exists x : \left\{ (x > 2 \text{ e } y \geq 1) \Rightarrow y^2 - y + 3 \geq x \right\}$$

$$A = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 < 1-y \right\}$$

(1) $\forall x, \exists y : (x,y) \in A$

non vero?

(2) $\exists y : \forall x, (x,y) \in A$

$$x^2 < 1-y \quad y < -x^2 + 1 \quad y = -x^2 + 1$$

$$\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{intere positivi} \quad -x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{intere relativi}$$

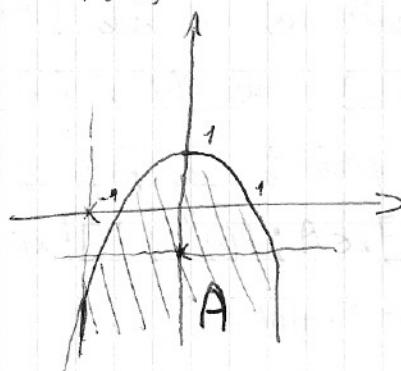
$$\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \text{numeri razionali, scrivendoli sotto forma di frazione}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{razionali e irrazionali}$$

$$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{complessi}$$

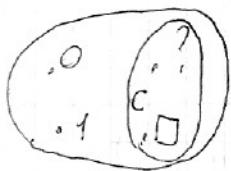
(1) è vero perché preso un $x \neq 0$, esiste uno y tale che $y < -x^2 + 1$, dato che la parabola esiste in tutto \mathbb{R} .

(2) è falso perché fissando una y , trovo al massimo due valori di x che verificano una condizione.



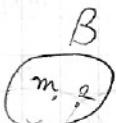
INSIEMI

Rappresentati da diagrammi di Euler-Venn. $A = \{0, 1, \square, ?\}$



L'ordine non è importante. Ogni elemento lo scrivo una volta sola.

$B = \{\text{"lettere che compiono in manina"}\} = \{m, e\}$



$1 \in A \rightarrow 1 \in \text{appartiene ad } A$

$C = \{\square, ?\}$

$C \subset A$
contenuto

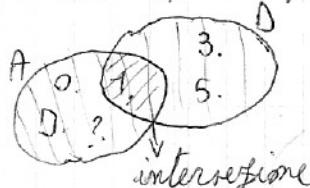
C è formato dagli elementi contenuti anche in A (anche non tutti)

$C = \{x : x \in A\}$ $C = \{x : x \in C \Rightarrow x \in A\}$ C è sottoinsieme di A

$C \subset A \rightarrow C$ è contenuto propriamente in A

$C \subseteq A \rightarrow C$ è contenuto in A , ma può anche essere uguale ad A

$D = \{1, 3, 5\}$



$A \cap D = \{x : x \in A \text{ e } x \in D\} = \{1\}$

intersezione

$A \cup D = \{x : x \in A \text{ o } x \in D\} = \{0, 1, \square, ?, 3, 5\}$

UNIONE

$\neg A \wedge B$ ha le stesse tabelle di verità di $B \wedge \neg A$

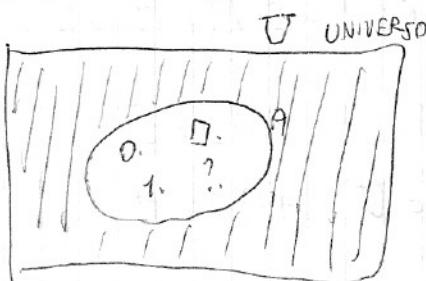
$\neg A \circ B$ ha le stesse tabelle di verità di $B \circ \neg A$

= significa che gli insiemi hanno gli stessi elementi $A \cup B = B \cup A$ $A \cap B = B \cap A$

$X = Y \Rightarrow X \subset Y \text{ e } Y \subset X$

Il complementare di un insieme è ciò che sta fuori dall'insieme. ($A \bar{A} A^c$)

Si considera un insieme di riferimento.



$A^c = \{x : x \in U \text{ e } x \notin A\}$

PROPRIETÀ DISTRIBUTIVA DELL'UNIONE RISPETTO ALL'UNIONE

$\neg A \wedge (B \cup C) \Leftrightarrow (\neg A \wedge B) \cup (\neg A \wedge C)$

$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

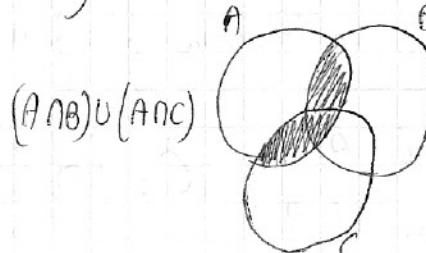
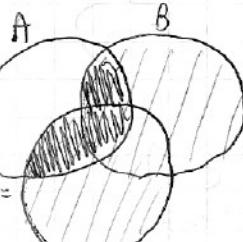
③

$$A = \{x \in N; 3 \leq x < 10\} \quad B = \{x \in N; x \leq 6\} \quad C = \{x \in N; 5 \leq x \leq 12\}$$

$$A = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\} \quad B = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \quad C = \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$$

$$B \cup C = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 12\} \quad A \cap (B \cup C) = A \quad \text{perche } A \subset (B \cup C)$$

$$A \cap B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\} \quad A \cap C = \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9\} \quad (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) = \{3, 4, \dots, 9\} = A$$



$$A \cap (B \cup C) = \{x; x \in A \text{ e } x \in (B \cup C)\} =$$

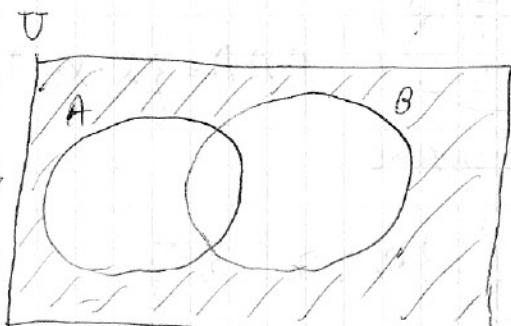
$$= \{x; x \in A \text{ e } [x \in B \text{ o } x \in C]\} =$$

$$= \{x; (x \in A \text{ e } x \in B) \text{ o } (x \in A \text{ e } x \in C)\} = \{x; [x \in (A \cap B)] \text{ o } [x \in (A \cap C)]\} =$$

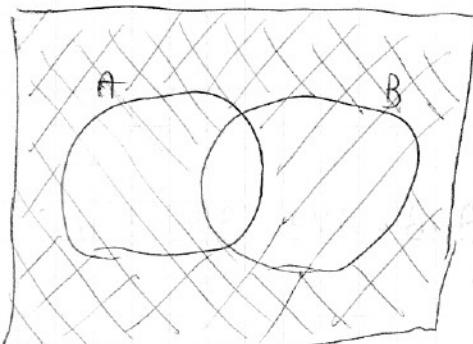
$$= \{x \in (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)\}$$

DE MORGAN

$$(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$$



$$A^c \cap B^c = \emptyset$$



$$(A \cup B)^c = \{x; \text{non } [x \in (A \cup B)]\} = \{x; \text{non } [x \in A \text{ o } x \in B]\} =$$

$$= \{x; (\text{non } x \in A) \text{ e } (\text{non } x \in B)\} = \{x; x \notin A \text{ e } x \notin B\} =$$

$$= \{x; x \in A^c \text{ e } x \in B^c\} = \{x; x \in (A^c \cap B^c)\} = A^c \cap B^c$$

$$(A \cap B)^c = \{x; \text{non } [x \in (A \cap B)]\} = \{x; \text{non } [x \in A \text{ e } x \in B]\} = \{x; (\text{non } x \in A) \text{ o } (\text{non } x \in B)\} =$$

$$= \{x; x \notin A \text{ o } x \notin B\} = \{x; x \in A^c \text{ o } x \in B^c\} = \{x; x \in (A^c \cup B^c)\} = A^c \cup B^c$$

Se $A = \{1\}$ e $B = \{2\}$, $A \cap B = \text{vuoto } \emptyset$ $A \cup \emptyset = A$ $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$

$$A \cup U = U \quad A \cap U = A$$

L'insieme vuoto è sottoinsieme di ogni insieme.

$$A = \{1, 2, x\} \quad A_1 = \{1\} \quad A_2 = \{2\} \quad A_3 = \{x\} \quad A_4 = \{1, 2\} \quad A_5 = \{1, x\} \quad A_6 = \{2, x\}$$

$$A_7 = \{1, 2, x\} \quad A_8 = \emptyset \quad A_7 \text{ e } A_8 \text{ sono sottoinsiemi IMPROPRI}$$

$$\{x\} \rightarrow 2 \text{ sottoinsiemi} = 2^1 \quad \text{con 5 elementi, posso fare } 2^5 = 32 \text{ sottoinsiemi}$$

$$\{x, y\} \rightarrow 4 \text{ sottoinsiemi} = 2^2$$

L'insieme di tutti i possibili sottoinsiemi di A si chiama INSIEME DELLE PARTI DI A $P(A)$

INTERVALLI \rightarrow sottoinsiemi di R scritti nelle forme $\{x \in R : a \leq x \leq b\}$

$$\{x \in R : x > a\} \quad \{x \in R : x \leq b\}$$

PRODOTTO CARTESIANO

$$A \times B \rightarrow A \text{ cartesiano } B =$$

= forma un insieme i cui elementi sono coppie ordinate $(a, b) \neq (b, a)$

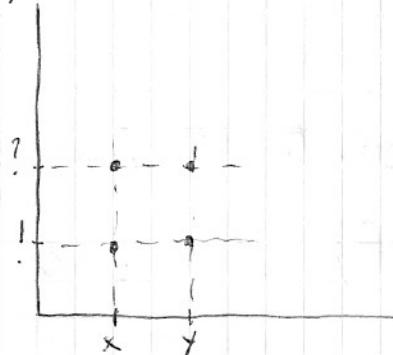
$$A \times B = \{(a, b) : \forall a \in A, \forall b \in B\} \quad \{a, b\} = \{b, a\}$$

$$A = \{x, y\} \quad B = \{!, ?\} \quad A \times B = \{(x, !); (x, ?); (y, !); (y, ?)\}$$

$$B \times A = \{(!, x); (!, y); (? , x); (? , y)\}$$

Si può rappresentare con due semirette

$$A \times B$$



$$A \times A = \{(x, x); (x, y); (y, x); (y, y)\} = A^2$$

Non esiste un
orientamento

$R \times R = R^2$ il piano cartesiano è l'insieme di tutti i punti formati dalle coppie (x, y) con $x \in R$ e $y \in R$. Per questo usiamo due rette, non semirette.

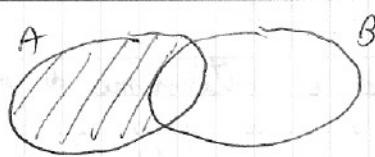
PROPRIETÀ ASSOCIAZIONE: permette di mantenere l'ordine dei numeri: me di spostare le parentesi e cambiare le precedenze.

$$(A \in B) \in C \Leftrightarrow A \in (B \in C)$$

$$(A \cup B) \cup C \Leftrightarrow A \cup (B \cup C)$$

④

$$A \setminus B = A \cap B^c = \{x : x \in A \text{ e } x \notin B\}$$



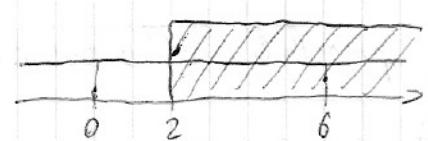
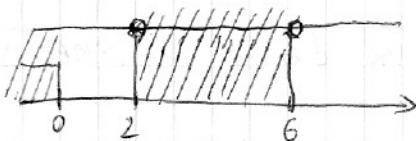
DOMINIO DI $y = \frac{3}{x+1}$ E $x \neq -1$, oppure

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

a) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : (x > 2 \text{ e } x < 6) \text{ o } (x < 0)\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : (x > 2) \circ [(x < 6) \text{ o } (x < 0)]\}$

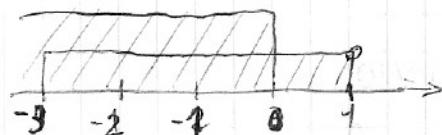
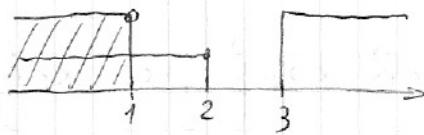
b) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : (x < 1 \text{ o } x > 3) \text{ e } (x \leq 2)\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : (x < 0) \circ [(x < 1) \text{ e } (x > -3)]\}$

②



FALSO

③



VERO

2^a LEZIONE

Esercizi:

$\neg B$		$A \Rightarrow B$		$\neg A \Rightarrow \neg B$		$\neg B \Rightarrow \neg A$	
v	v	v	f	v	f	f	f
v	f	f	f	v	v	v	f
f	v	v	v	f	f	f	v
f	f	v	v	v	v	v	v

La negazione dell'implicazione comporta il capovolgimento delle frecce

$A \quad B \quad | \quad A \Leftarrow B \quad | \quad (A \Rightarrow B) \text{ e } (B \Rightarrow A)$ Il re è solo se mi puoi

$A \quad B$		$A \Leftarrow B$		$(A \Rightarrow B) \text{ e } (B \Rightarrow A)$		dividere in $A \Rightarrow B$ e $B \Rightarrow A$	
v	v	v	v	v	v		
v	f	f	f	f	f		
f	v	f	v	f	f		
f	f	v	v	v	v		

A	non (non A)
V	V F
F	F V

A	B	$A \Rightarrow B$	$(\text{non } A) \circ B$	\neg
V	V	V	F	V
V	F	F	F	F
F	V	V	V	V
F	F	V	V	F

non $(A \Rightarrow B)$ è equivalente $A \wedge (\text{non } B)$

non [non $(A \Rightarrow B)$] è equivalente non $[A \wedge (\text{non } B)]$

$A \Rightarrow B$ è equivalente non $A \vee B$

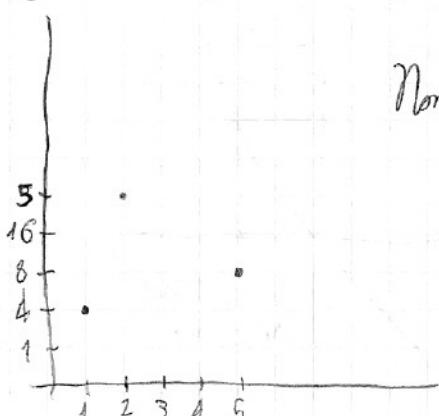
FUNZIONI

Terzo ordinata composta da due insiemi e una legge (A, B, f)

$\forall x \in A, \exists ! y \in B : f(x) = y$

Il grafico di una funzione $G \subset A \times B$; $G = \{(x, y); x \in A, y \in B; y = f(x)\}$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \quad B = \{1, 4, 8, 16, 5\} \quad y = x + 3$$



Non è una funzione, quindi considera $A' = \{1, 2, 5\}$

$$G \subset A' \times B$$

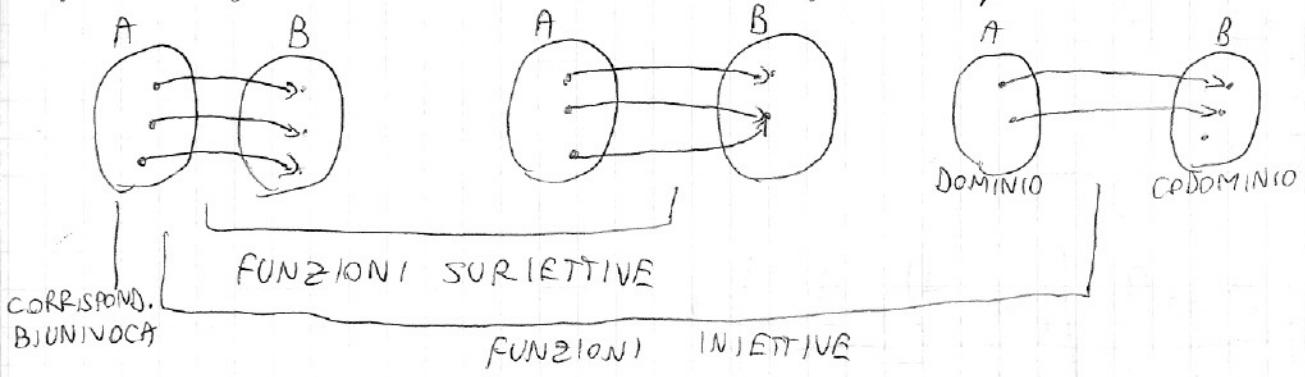
Di solito $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Si può anche scrivere $f(x) = x + 3$

$$f: x \mapsto x + 3$$

⑤

y è immagine di x ; x è controimmagine di y



Se f è suriettiva, $\forall y \in B, \exists x \in A : y = f(x)$ tutti gli elementi di B hanno immagine in A

Se f è iniettiva, $x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in A$ ovvero
 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

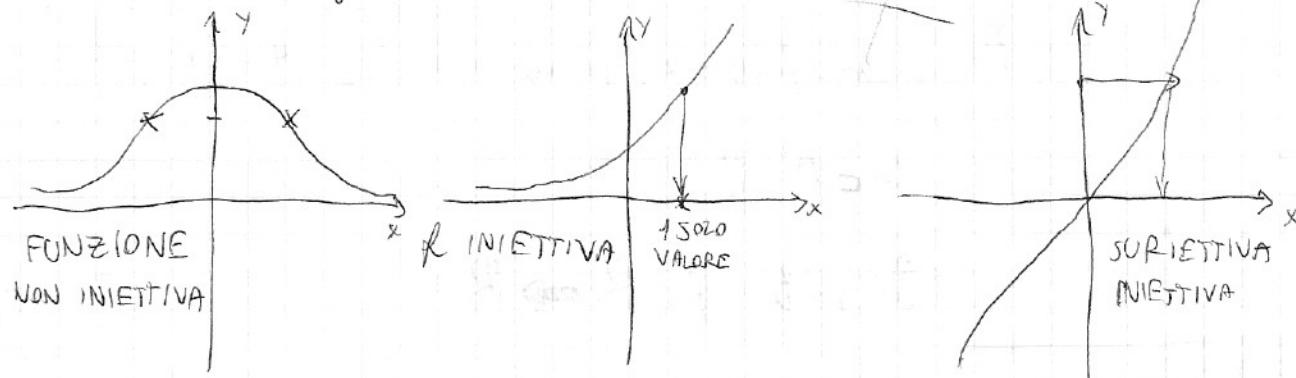
Negare la definizione di f suriettiva: non $[\forall y \in B, \exists x \in A : y = f(x)]$ si sembra i quantificatori

$\exists y \in B : \forall x \in A, y \neq f(x)$ se una funzione non è suriettiva, esiste almeno un elemento di B che non è immagine di nessun elemento di A .

Se una funzione è biiettiva, la sua inversa è una funzione, cioè quella ottenuta considerando come dominio B e come codominio A .

La funzione $y = x^2$ non è iniettiva o suriettiva se non considero $f: \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$, quindi non si potrebbe invertire.

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists! y \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) = y$



$$f(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{2x+1}$$

$$f(3) = \frac{10}{7}$$

$x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$

$$f(-2) = \frac{5}{-3}$$

$$D: x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \quad R: \left\{-\frac{1}{2}\right\}$$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{2x+1} = 1 \quad x^2+1 = 2x+1 \quad x(x-2)=0$$

$$f^{-1}(1) \neq \frac{1}{f(1)} \quad \text{dove trovare la}$$

$$f^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \emptyset \quad \text{contrimmagine di } 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ x=2 \end{array} \quad \left\{0, 2\right\}$$

$2x+1$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{2x+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad x^2+1 = \frac{-2x-1}{2}$$

$$2x^2 + 2 = -2x - 1$$

$$2x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-6}}{2} = \emptyset$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

1) verificare che è una funzione: $x^2 + 1$ non funziona, quindi è una funzione

2) trovare $f([1, 2])$ intervallo $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

3) trovare $f^{-1}([2, 5])$

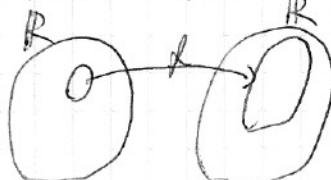
② $1 \leq x \leq 2 \rightarrow f(x)$? eleva al quadrato

$$1 \leq x^2 \leq 4 \quad \text{aggiungo } 1$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -3 > -5 & & 1 < 2 \\ \text{QUADRATO} & 9 < 25 & 1 < 4 \\ \hline & \equiv & \text{VOCALE} \end{array}$$

$$a < b^+ \quad a^2 ? b^2$$

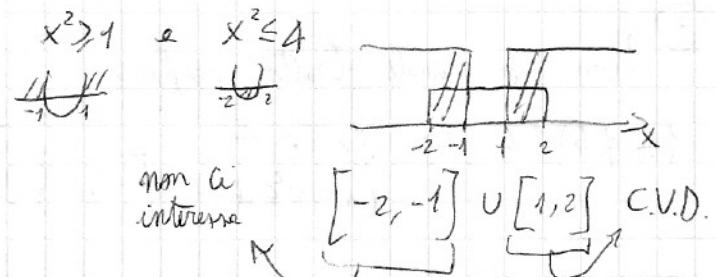
$1+1 \leq x^2+1 \leq 4+1 \quad 2 \leq x^2 \leq 5$ immagine, ma non so se coproso tutto l'insieme



$$b = f(x) \quad 2 \leq b \leq 5 \quad \forall b \in [2, 5], \exists x \in [1, 2]: f(x) = b$$

Se sì, l'intervallo è aperto completamente $2 \leq 1+x^2 \leq 5 \quad 2-1 \leq x^2 \leq 5-1 \quad 1 \leq x^2 \leq 4$

d'immagine $f([1, 2]) \subset [2, 5]$



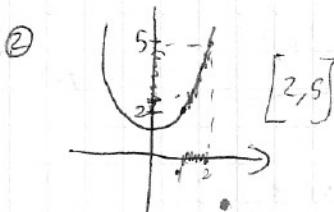
③ TROVA x VIA ANALITICA

$2 \leq f(x) \leq 5$ risolgo sull' x

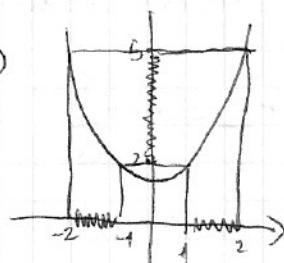
$2-1 \leq x^2+1-1 \leq 5-1 \quad$ se le immagini stanno tra 2 e 5, le x

$$1 \leq x^2 \leq 4 \quad [-2, 1] \cup [1, 2] \quad \text{stanno}$$

Se non per via analitica

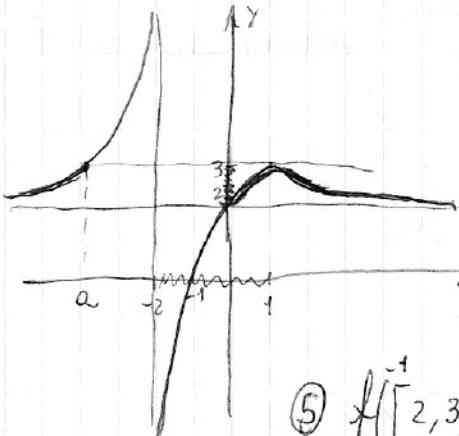


③



⑥

Se non so la funzione, ma ho il grafico....



- ① È iniettiva: no perché tre $[2, 3]$ ai sono 3 x
- ② È suriettiva: sì perché tutte le y sono coperte
- ③ Trovare $f([-2, 1]) =]-\infty, 3]$
- ④ Trovare $f^{-1}([2, 3]) =]-\infty, 2] \cup [0, +\infty[$
- ⑤ $f([2, 3]) =]-\infty, 2] \cup [0, 1] \cup [1, +\infty[$

$$⑥ f^{-1}([3, +\infty[) =]2, +\infty[\cup \{1\}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ x & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

- ① Trovare dominio
- ② Trovare $f([-1, 1])$
- ③ Trovare $f^{-1}([1, 4])$

$$D: \mathbb{R} \setminus$$

ni controlla che tutta la funzione
ris definita per tutto \mathbb{R} ($x \in \mathbb{R}$)

se non eseguire i calcoli (se
forse $\frac{1}{x-3}$ se $x > 0$, per $x \geq 3$ non so
fare i calcoli).

$$② [-1, 1] = [-1, 0] \cup [0, 1] \quad f([-1, 1]) = f([-1, 0]) \cup f([0, 1])$$

$$f([-1, 0]) \text{ se } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \text{ eleva al quadrato e cambia segno} \quad 1 \geq x^2 \geq 0 \quad f(x) \in [0, 1]$$

$$0 \leq f(x) \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq x^2 \leq 1$$

$$[-1, 0] \cup [0, 1]$$

$$f([0, 1]) = [0, 1] \cup [0, 1] = [0, 1]$$

③ Non so quale tratto seguire

$$1 \leq f(x) \leq 4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ 1 \leq x^2 \leq 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow [-2, -1] \cup \cancel{[x^2]} \quad \text{faccio l'altro caso, dopo il ricovero}$$

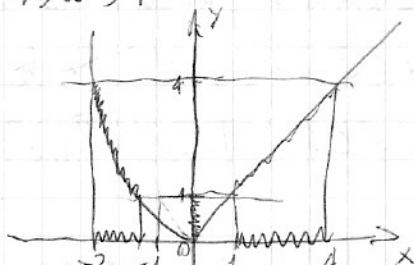
$$-2 \leq x \leq 1 \quad 4 \geq x^2 \geq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 1 \leq x \leq 4 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x \in} [1, 4] \quad f([1, 4]) = [-2, -1] \cup [1, 4]$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{è iniettiva analiticamente}$$

$$\text{se } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} = x_2 + \frac{1}{x_2} \quad \frac{x_1^2 + 1}{x_1} = \frac{x_2^2 + 1}{x_2} \quad x_1 = x_2 \neq 0$$

$$x_1^2 x_2 + x_2 = x_1 x_2^2 + x_1 \quad x_1^2 x_2 + x_2 - x_1 x_2^2 - x_1 = 0 \quad x_1 x_2 (x_1 - x_2) - (x_1 - x_2) = 0$$



$$(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 x_2 - 1) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 x_2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_1 = \frac{1}{x_2} \end{cases} \quad \text{non è iniettiva}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}: x \mapsto x - \frac{1}{x} & \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} x_1 = x_2 \quad x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1} = x_2 - \frac{1}{x_2} \quad \text{NON IN.} \\ \frac{x_1^2 - 1}{x_1} = \frac{x_2^2 - 1}{x_2} & \quad x_1^2 x_2 - x_2 = x_2^2 x_1 - x_1 \quad x_1^2 x_2 - x_2 = x_2^2 x_1 + x_1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 x_2 (x_1 - x_2) + 1(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \quad (x_1 x_2 + 1)(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_1 x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad x_1 = -\frac{1}{x_2} \quad \text{NON IN.}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x \mapsto x - \frac{1}{x} \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1} = x_2 - \frac{1}{x_2} \quad \frac{x_1^2 - 1}{x_1} = \frac{x_2^2 - 1}{x_2} \quad (x_1 x_2 + 1)(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_1 = -\frac{1}{x_2} \end{cases}$$

ALTRÒ MODO

(N?) $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$ l'eq. $f(x) = k$ può avere 0 sol. oppure 1 sol. sol.

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = k \quad x^2 - kx + 1 = 0 \quad x = \frac{k \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2} = \begin{cases} k^2 - 4 > 0 & 2 \text{ sol.} \\ k^2 - 4 = 0 & 1 \text{ sol.} \\ k^2 - 4 < 0 & 0 \text{ sol.} \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{k}{2}$$

SUR?) $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x: f(x) = k$

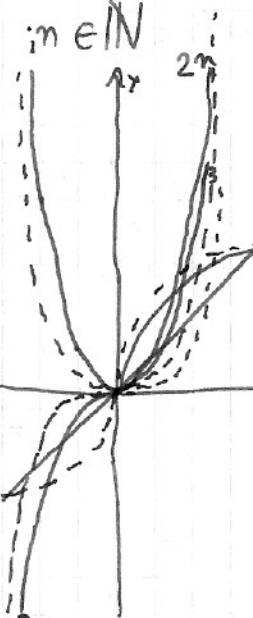
$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^3 - 2$ ① iniettive ② suriettive ③ se biette, funzione inversa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KER } f(x) = k & \quad x^3 - 2 = k \quad x^3 - k - 2 = 0 \quad x^3 = k + 2 \quad x = \sqrt[3]{k+2} \quad \forall k \neq -2 \text{ sol.} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{è suriettive} \\ \text{è iniettiva} \\ \text{è biette} \end{matrix} \\ f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+2} & \end{aligned}$$

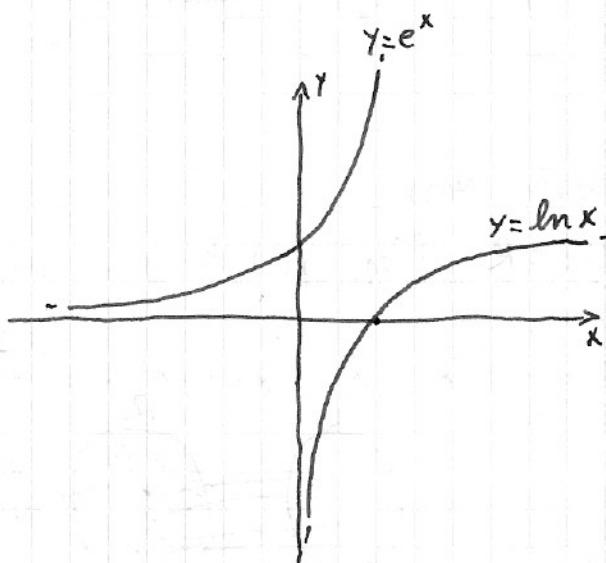
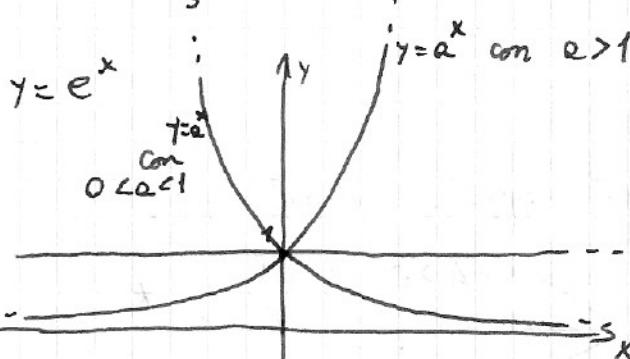
$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\left(\frac{-11}{2} \right)^5, \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right)^{-3} \right]^{-2} : \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right)^{-1} : \left(-\frac{7}{2} \right) : \left(\frac{1}{7} \right) : \left(-\frac{1}{7} \right)^4 : \left[\left(-\frac{1}{7} \right)^2 + \frac{4}{7^2} \right] = \\ & = \left[\left(-\frac{11}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{-2} : \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right) : \left(-\frac{1}{7^2} \right) : \left(\frac{1}{7^3} \right) : \left(-\frac{1}{7} \right)^4 : \left[\left(-\frac{1}{7} \right)^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{7^2} \right] = \\ & = \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right)^{-4} : \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right) : \left(\frac{1}{7} \right)^3 : \left[\frac{1}{7^2} + \frac{4}{7^2} \right] = \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right)^{-3} : \left(\frac{1}{7} \right)^3 : \left[\frac{5}{7^2} \right] = \left(-\frac{2}{77} \right)^3 : \left(\frac{5}{7^2} \right) = \\ & = \left(-\frac{2}{77} \right)^3 : \left(\frac{5}{7^2} \right) \quad \text{RIS: } \left(\frac{11}{2} \right)^{-3} : \frac{5}{7} ? \quad \textcircled{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = x^n$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$



Le potenze pari sono simmetriche rispetto all'asse y , mentre quelle dispari sono simmetriche rispetto all'origine.



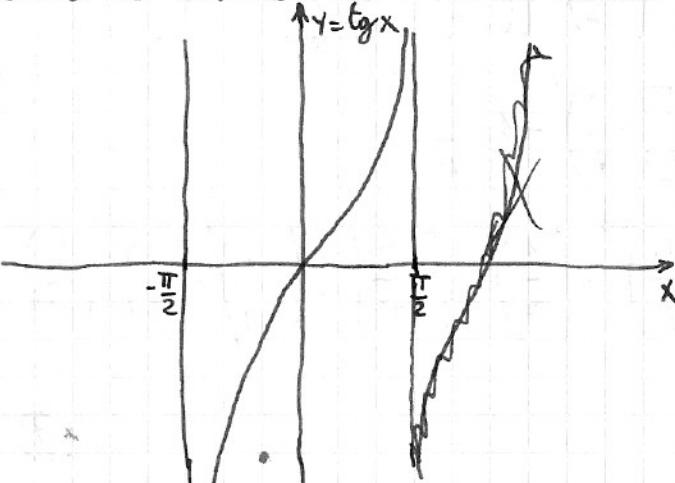
$y = \cos x$ è simmetrica rispetto all'asse y .

$y = \sin x$ è simmetrica rispetto all'origine

FUNZIONE PARI \Rightarrow simmetrica rispetto all'asse y

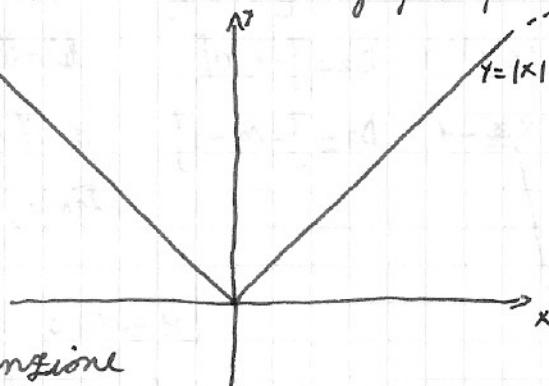
FUNZIONE DISPARI \Rightarrow simmetrica rispetto all'origine

Geno e coseno non sono invertibili.



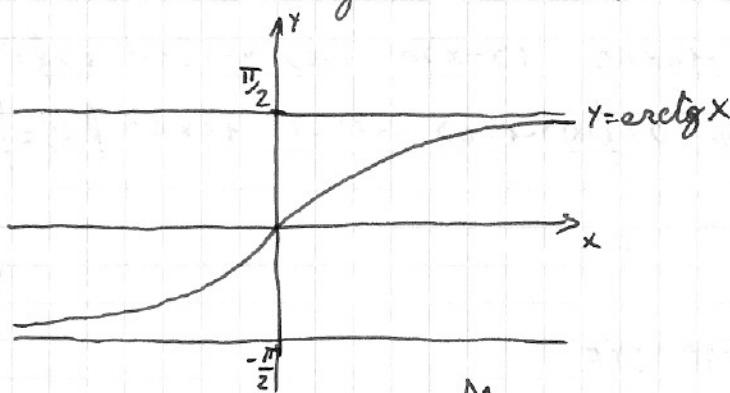
$y = |x|$ Calcolare il modulo di un numero significa farlo diventare positivo

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



$y = \arctan x$ per fare la funzione

inversa delle tangente considero solo l'intervallo $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x > 0 \ x \in]0, +\infty[\text{ ① iniettiva?} \\ 2+2x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \ x \in [-\infty, 0] \text{ ② suriettiva?} \end{cases}$$

② $f(D_1) \cup f(D_2)$ deve dare \mathbb{R}

① iniettività in ognuno dei due domini;
ma non in entrambi; quindi
 $f(D_1) \cap f(D_2) = \emptyset$

$$D_1 \quad x > 0 \quad x+1 > 0+1 \quad x+1 > 1 \quad f(x) > 1$$

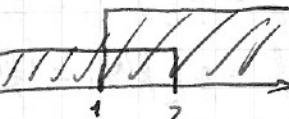
$$\text{VICEVERSA} \quad f(x) > 1 \quad x+1 > 1 \rightarrow x > 0 \quad f(D_1) =]1, +\infty[$$

tutti i risultati di $f(x) > 1$ vengono dall'intervallo $]0, +\infty[$

$$D_2 \quad x \leq 0 \quad 2+2x \leq 0+2 \quad f(x) \leq 2 \quad f(x) \in]-\infty, 2]$$

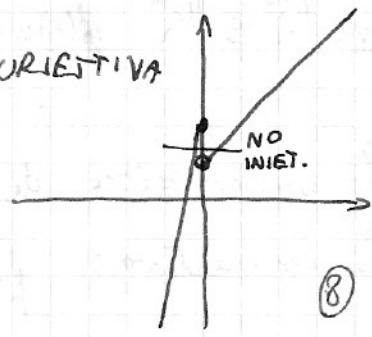
$$\text{VICEVERSA} \quad f(x) \leq 2 \quad 2+2x \leq 2 \quad 2x \leq 0 \quad x \leq 0 \quad f(D_2) =]-\infty, 2]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad]1, +\infty[\cup]-\infty, 2] = \mathbb{R}$$



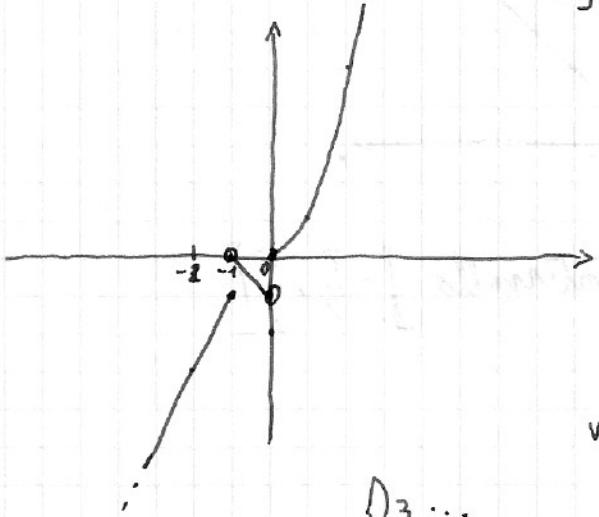
sì, suriettiva

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(D_1) \cap f(D_2) = [1, 2] \neq \emptyset \quad \text{NON È INIETTIVA}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x-1 & \text{se } -1 < x < 0 \\ 2x+1 & \text{se } x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$D_1 = [0, +\infty]$ se l'uguale forse stato in due livelli diversi ($-1 \leq x < 0$ e $x \leq -1$),
 $D_2 =]-1, 0[$ o il valore della funzione è lo stesso, altrimenti non è una funzione
 $D_3 =]-\infty, -1]$



$$D_1 \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \quad x^2 \geq 0 \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{VICEVERSA}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad x^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \quad f(D_1) = [0, +\infty]$$

$$D_2 \quad -1 < x < 0 \quad \rightarrow -x > 0 \quad \rightarrow -x-1 > -1 \quad 0 > f(x) > -1$$

$$\text{VICEVERSA} \quad 0 > f(x) > -1 \quad 0 > -x-1 > -1 \quad -1 < x < 0 \quad f(D_2) =]-1, 0[$$

$D_3 \dots$

Funzione iniettive e suriettive

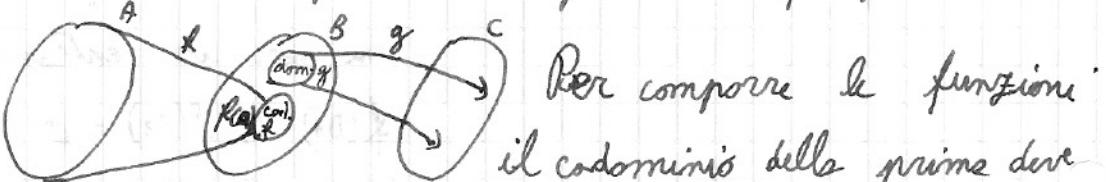
FUNZIONI COMPOSTE



$$x \rightarrow f(x) = z \rightarrow g(z) = t \quad t = g(z) = g[f(x)] = g \circ f(x)$$

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

non è detto sia possibile comporre le funzioni:
 $g: B \rightarrow C$



avere qualcosa in comune con il dominio delle secondi.

$(\text{cod } f) \cap (\text{dom } g) \neq \emptyset$ Il dominio è ~~l'intersezione~~ più semplice da calcolare e se è tutto \mathbb{R} , il codominio ha sicuramente qualcosa in comune con $D(g)$. $f \circ g = f[g(x)]$ non esiste, non vale il viceversa.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \quad f(x) = x+2$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \quad g(x) = x^2$$

$$f \circ g = f[g(x)] = g(x) + 2 = x^2 + 2$$

$$g \circ f = g[f(x)] = [f(x)]^2 = (x+2)^2 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

La composizione di funzioni non è commutativa, ma può valere la associativa: $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$

$$f: x \rightarrow 2x$$

$$g: x \rightarrow 1-x^2$$

$$h: x \rightarrow \sin x$$

Gi dimostra vedendo che le funzioni risultanti sono uguali:

$$f(x) = x - 2 \quad g(x) = 4 - 3x$$

dominio e codominio? $f \circ g$? $g \circ f$?

Sono due rette, quindi

f^{-1} ? g^{-1} ? $f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$? $(g \circ f)^{-1}$?

iniettive e suriettive

$$f^{-1}(x) = x + 2 \quad (x - 2 = k \quad x = k + 2 \text{ a } k \text{ sostituisce } x)$$

$$\cancel{g^{-1}(x) = \frac{4-k}{3}} \quad (4 - 3k = k \quad -3k = k - 4 \quad k = \frac{4-k}{3})$$

Dominio e codominio sono entrambi \mathbb{R}

$$f \circ g: f[g(x)] = g(x) - 2 = 4 - 3x - 2 = 2 - 3x$$

$$g \circ f: g[f(x)] = 4 - 3f(x) = 4 - 3x + 6 = 10 - 3x$$

$$f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}: f^{-1}[g^{-1}(x)] = g^{-1}(x) + 2 = \frac{4-x}{3} + 2 = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{10}{3}$$

$(g \circ f)^{-1}$ è calcolabile perché $g \circ f$ è una lineare $10 - 3x = k \quad -3x = k - 10$

$$(g \circ f)^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{10}{3} \text{ che è uguale a } f^{-1} \circ g^{-1} \quad x = -\frac{1}{3}k + \frac{10}{3}$$

$$g^{-1} \circ f^{-1}: g^{-1}[f^{-1}(x)] = \frac{4-f(x)}{3} = \frac{4-x-2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$[f \circ g]^{-1} \rightarrow 2 - 3x = k \quad -3x = k - 2 \quad x = -\frac{1}{3}k + \frac{2}{3} \quad [f \circ g]^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f^{-1} \circ g^{-1} = (g \circ f)^{-1}$$

L'inverso di una funzione composta si

$$g^{-1} \circ f^{-1} = (f \circ g)^{-1}$$

ottiene componendo le due funzioni inverse.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3} - 1$$

$$f \circ g \text{ e } g \circ f$$

$$g(x) = \log x$$

$$f(x): D: x^2 - 2x + 3 \geq 0 \quad x_{b2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-3}}{1} = \text{IMP.}$$

$D: \mathbb{R}$ quindi $D(f) \cap C(g) \neq \emptyset$

$$g(x): D: \log x \Rightarrow x > 0$$

$$D: \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$C: \mathbb{R}$$

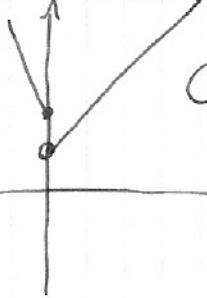
$$\left| \begin{array}{l} C \rightarrow \text{trovo il valore minimo} \\ y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \\ x_v = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad y_v = 2 \\ f(x) \geq 2\sqrt{2}-1 \end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

$$f \circ g = \sqrt{g(x)^2 - 2g(x) + 3} - 1 = \sqrt{\log^2 x - 2\log x + 3} - 1 \quad \text{cod } f = [\sqrt{2}-1, +\infty[$$

$$g \circ f = g[f(x)] = \log f(x) = \log \left[\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3} - 1 \right] = \log \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3} - \log 1 = \log \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 2-2x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad g(x) = x^2 \quad f \circ g \in g \circ f$$

$$f: D: \mathbb{R} \quad g: D: \mathbb{R} \quad C: \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$$



$$C: [1, +\infty[\quad f \circ g = f[g(x)] \quad g \circ f = g[f(x)]$$

$$D(f) \cap C(g) \neq \emptyset \quad D(g) \cap C(f) \neq \emptyset$$

$$f \circ g = \begin{cases} g(x)+1 & \text{se } g(x) > 0 \\ 2-2g(x) & \text{se } g(x) \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x^2+1 & \text{se } x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x \neq 0 \\ 2-2x^2 & \text{se } x^2 \leq 0 \rightarrow x=0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x^2+1 & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 2-2x^2 & \text{se } x=0 \end{cases}$$

dato che $x=0$ è un solo valore, scrivo $f \circ g = \begin{cases} x^2+1 & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 2 & \text{se } x=0 \end{cases}$

$$g \circ f = f^2(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+2x+1 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 4+4x^2-8x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x^2+2x+1 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 4x^2-8x+4 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 2-2x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad f \circ f = f[f(x)] = \begin{cases} f(x)+1 & \text{se } f(x) > 0 \\ 2-2f(x) & \text{se } f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} (x+1)+1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x+1 > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x > -1 \\ (2-2x)+1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ 2-2x > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow -2x > -2 \rightarrow x < 1 \\ 2-2(x+1) & \text{se } \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x+1 \leq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{non si verifica} \\ 2-2(2-2x) & \text{se } \begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ 2-2x \leq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+2 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 3-2x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ -2x+2 & \text{se } \text{non si verifica} \\ \emptyset & \text{se } x \in (-1, 1) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+2 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 3-2x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ \emptyset & \text{se } -1 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

ESEMPIO

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 2x+1 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } x \geq -1 \\ -x-1 & \text{se } x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$g \circ f = g[f(x)] = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}f(x) - \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } f(x) \geq 1 \\ -f(x) - 1 & \text{se } f(x) < 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } \begin{cases} x+1 \geq -1 & x \geq -2 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \\ -\frac{1}{2}(2x+1) - \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } \begin{cases} 2x+1 \geq -1 & 2x \geq -2 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - 1 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x - 1 & \text{se } -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \emptyset & \text{se } x < -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - 1 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x - 1 & \text{se } -1 \leq x < 0 \\ -2x - 2 & \text{se } x < -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -(x+1) - 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} x+1 \leq -1 & x < -2 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \\ -(2x+1) - 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} 2x+1 \leq -1 & x < -1 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

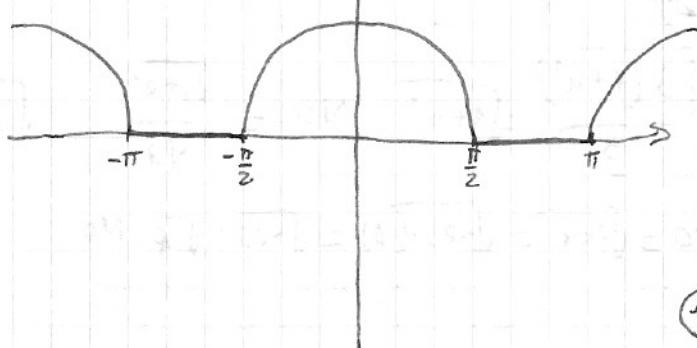
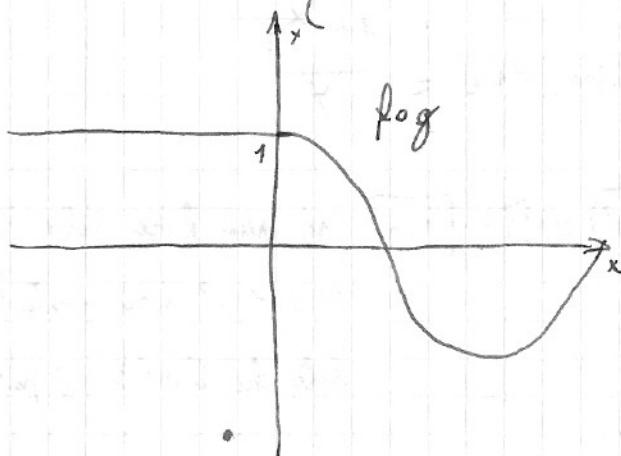
$$f \circ g = f[g(x)] = \begin{cases} g(x)+1 & \text{se } g(x) \geq 0 \\ 2g(x)+1 & \text{se } g(x) < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} + 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \geq 0 & -\frac{1}{2}x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ x \geq -1 \end{cases} \\ -x - 1 + 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} -x - 1 \geq 0 & -x \geq 1 \\ x \leq -1 \end{cases} \\ 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} < 0 & x > -1 \\ x \geq -1 \end{cases} \\ 2(-x-1) + 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} -x - 1 < 0 & -x < 1 \\ x < -1 \end{cases} \end{cases} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } x = -1 \\ -x & \text{se } x < -1 \\ -x & \text{se } x > -1 \\ \emptyset & \text{se } x = -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -x & \text{se } x < -1 \\ -x & \text{se } x > -1 \end{cases} \quad f \circ g = -x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Calcolare e rappresentare } f \circ g \text{ e } g \circ f$$

$$f \circ g = f[g(x)] = \cos g(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ \cos 0 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \cos x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 1 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g \circ f = g[f(x)] = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{se } f(x) \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } f(x) < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \cos x & \text{se } \cos x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } \cos x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \cos x & \text{se } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \text{se } -\pi \leq x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \vee \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq \pi \end{cases} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x & \text{se } x < 0 \\ 1-x^2 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+2x & \text{se } x < 0 \\ 2-3x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f \circ g = f[g(x)] = \begin{cases} 1-g(x) & \text{se } g(x) < 0 \\ 1-g(x)^2 & \text{se } g(x) \geq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1-(x^2+2x) & \text{se } x < 0 \\ 1-(x^2+2x)^2 & \text{se } x^2+2x \geq 0 \\ 1-(2-3x) & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 1-(2-3x)^2 & \text{se } 2-3x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1-x^2-2x & \text{se } -2 < x < 0 \\ 1-x^4-4x^3-4x^2 & \text{se } x \leq -2 \\ 3x-1 & \text{se } x > \frac{2}{3} \\ 1-4-9x^2+12x & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -x^2-2x+1 & \text{se } -2 < x < 0 \\ -x^4-4x^3-4x^2+1 & \text{se } x \leq -2 \\ 3x-1 & \text{se } x > \frac{2}{3} \\ -9x^2+12x-3 & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$g \circ f = g[f(x)] = \begin{cases} [f(x)]^2 + 2f(x) & \text{se } f(x) < 0 \\ 2-3f(x) & \text{se } f(x) \geq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (1-x)^2 + 2(1-x) & \text{se } \begin{cases} 1-x < 0 & x > 1 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \\ (1-x^2)^2 + 2(1-x^2) & \text{se } \begin{cases} 1-x^2 < 0 & x^2 > 1 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \\ 2-3(1-x) & \text{se } \begin{cases} 1-x \geq 0 & x \geq 1 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \\ 2-3(1-x^2) & \text{se } \begin{cases} 1-x^2 \geq 0 & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-x^2)^2 + 2(1-x^2) & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ 2-3(1-x) & \text{se } x < 0 \\ 2-3(1-x^2) & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

ALGEBRA

$$a^{x^y} = a^{(xy)} \neq (a^x)^y \quad \frac{x}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2x}{3} \quad \text{No} \quad x: \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3x}{2}$$

$$\frac{2+x}{2y} = \frac{1+x}{y} \quad \text{No} \quad \text{La proprietà invariantiva dice} = \frac{1+\frac{x}{2}}{y}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3(1+a^2)}}{3} = \sqrt{1+a^2} \quad \text{No} = \frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \sqrt{3(1+a^2)} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{1+a^2} \quad \text{si può fare solo se}$$

$$3 < 1+a^2 \text{ sono positivi}$$

dato che l'indice è pari (2)

$$\frac{x}{x} = 1 \text{ vera per } x \neq 0$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \quad \text{QUADRATO DI UN BINOMIO}$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 \quad \text{CUBO DI UN BINOMIO}$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2 \quad \text{SOMMA PER DIFFERENZA}$$

ESEMPIO PARTICOLARE

$$(3x-2y+z+1) \cdot (3x-2y+z+1) = (3x-2y+z+1)^2 = 9x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 + 1 - 12xy + 6xz + 6x - 4yz - 4y + 2z$$

$$(3x-2y+z+1) \cdot (-3x+2y-z-1) = -(3x-2y+z+1)^2 = \text{COME SOPRA CON SEGNI OPPosti}$$

$$(3x-2y+z+1) \cdot (3x+2y+z-1) = [(3x+z)+(1-2y)] \cdot [(3x+z)-(1-2y)] = (3x+z)^2 - (1-2y)^2$$

$$(x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1) - x^2(x^2+1) = [(x^2+1)+x][(x^2+1)-x] - x^2(x^2+1) = (x^2+1)^2 - x^2 - x^4 - x^2 =$$

$$= x^4 + 1 + 2x^2 - 3x^2 - x^4 = 1$$

$3x^2y + 5ax^3y$ è un polinomio di 5° grado

$10^{11}x^3 + 5^{33}$ è un polinomio di 3° grado

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{3}b \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}b + \frac{1}{2}a \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3}b - \frac{1}{2}a \right)^2 - a \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{3}b \right) \right] : \left[\left(\frac{4}{5}a - \frac{5}{4}b \right)^2 + 2ab \right] =$$

$$= \left[+ \left(\frac{1}{2}a^2 - \left(\frac{1}{3}b \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}b^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^2 - \frac{1}{3}ab \right) - \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{3}ab \right) : \left[\frac{16}{25}a^2 + \frac{25}{16}b^2 - 2ab + 2ab \right] \right] =$$

$$= 0 : \left[\frac{16}{25}a^2 + \frac{25}{16}b^2 \right] = \text{non ha senso se } a=b=0 \quad \text{perché } (a-b) = -(b-a)$$

non ha senso se $a=b=0$ $(a-b)^2 = (b-a)^2$ perché non ha senso

$$(4x^2 + 4 - 11x + 4x^3) : (2x^2 - 4 + 3x) = \frac{(4x^3 + 4x^2 - 11x + 4)}{\overline{2x^2 - 4}} : \frac{(2x^2 + 3x - 4)}{\overline{2x^2 - 1}} = 2x - 1$$

$$(x^3 - 3x + 1) : (x+2) = \frac{x^3 - 3x + 1}{\overline{-x^3 - 2x^2}} : \frac{x+2}{\overline{x^2 - 2x + 1}} = x^2 - 2x + 1 - \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \overline{-2x^2 - 3x + 1} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \overline{2x^2 + 4x} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \overline{x + 1} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \overline{-x - 2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \overline{-1} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(11)

Si può usare Ruffini solo se il divisore è di primo grado e il coefficiente della x è 1.

divisore: $x+2$ cambia segno

$$\begin{array}{r|rrr} & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ & -2 & & \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \quad Q: x^2 - 2x + 1$$

Le calcolassi $P(-2)$, troverei il resto $P(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$

$$P(-2) = -8 + 6 + 1 = \boxed{-1} \rightarrow \text{resto}$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = (x+y)(x^2 - xy + y^2) \quad x^3 - y^3 = (x-y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$$

$$x^7 + y^7 = (x+y)(x^6 - x^5y + x^4y^2 - x^3y^3 + x^2y^4 - xy^5 + y^6) \quad \text{segni alternati, grado di } x$$

$$x^6 - y^6 = (x^3)^2 - (y^3)^2 = (x^3 + y^3)(x^3 - y^3) = \dots \text{compongo i cui: che decresce}$$

$$x^4 + 1 = x^4 + 1 + 2x^2 - 2x^2 = (x^2 + 1)^2 - (2x)^2 = (x^2 + 1 + x\sqrt{2})(x^2 + 1 - x\sqrt{2})$$

$$\textcircled{+} \frac{5y^2 - xy}{y^2 - x^2} - \frac{3y}{x+y} + \frac{2y}{x-y} = \frac{xy - 5y^2 - 3xy + 3y^2 + 2xy + 2y^2}{(x+y)(x-y)} = x \neq \pm y$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b-c}}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b-c}} \cdot \left(2 + \frac{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}{bc} \right) + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} = \quad \text{C.E.: } a \neq 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{b-c+a}{a(b-c)}}{\frac{b-c-a}{a(b-c)}} \cdot \left(\frac{a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2bc}{bc} \right) + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b-c+a}{b-c-a} \cdot \frac{a^2 - (b-c)^2}{bc} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b-c+a}{b-c-a} \cdot \frac{(a+b-c)(a-b+c)}{bc} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-a-b+c}{a+b-c} \cdot \frac{(a+b-c)(a-b+c)}{bc} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} = \\ &= \frac{-(a+b-c)^2}{2bc} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} = \frac{(a+b+a+b-c)(a+b-a+b+c)}{2bc} = \frac{(2a+2b-c) \cdot 2}{2bc} = \frac{2a+2b-c}{2b} \end{aligned}$$

$$(a+1)x - 7a = 2a - 3x \quad ax + x + 3x - 9a = 0 \quad x(a+4) = 9a \quad x = \frac{9a}{a+4} \quad a \neq -4$$

Se $a = -4$ l'equazione diventa $x \cdot 0 = -36$ o $= -36$ soluzioni \emptyset

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \quad (x-3)(x+2) = 0 \quad x = 3 \\ x = -2$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 7 = 1 \quad x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \quad (x-2)(x-3) = 0 \quad x = 2 \\ x = 3$$

$$x^6 - 3x^3 + 2 = 0 \quad t = x^3 \quad t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0 \quad (t-1)(t-2) = 0 \quad t = 1 \quad x^3 = 1 \quad x = 1 \\ (x+2)(x-2) = 0 \quad \boxed{x = \pm 2} \quad S = \{\pm 2\} \quad t = 2 \quad x^3 = 2 \quad x = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$(x+2)(x-2) = 4 \quad x^2 - 4 - 4 = 0 \quad x^2 = 8 \quad x = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \quad S = \{\pm 2\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$x(x^2 + 3) = x(5x-3) \quad x(x^2 + 3 - 5x + 3) = 0 \quad x = 0$$

$$(3x-1)^2 = 1 \quad (3x-1)^2 - 1 = 0 \quad (3x-1+1)(3x-1-1) = 0 \quad x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \quad (x-2)(x-3) = 0 \quad x = 2 \\ x = 3 \quad S = \{0, 2, 3\}$$

$$3x = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad S = \{0, \frac{2}{3}\} \quad \left(\frac{1}{3} + x\right)^2 = (2x+5)^2 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} + x = 2x+5 \\ \frac{1}{3} + x = -2x-5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{14}{3} \\ x = -\frac{16}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(2x^2+4)^2}{x(x^2-1)(x^2-4)} = 0 \quad (2x^2+4)^2 = 0 \quad 2x^2+4 = 0 \quad x^2 = -2 \quad \text{MAI } S = \emptyset \quad \text{l'eq. è impossibile}$$

Se $x \neq 0, x \neq \pm 1, x \neq \pm 2$
(per quelli i indetermini)

$$\begin{cases} 2x+1=0 \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} + 1 + 1 = 0 \\ \text{MAI} \end{cases} \quad S = \emptyset \quad \text{impossibile}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x^2 + 4x - 5) \cdot (x^2 - 3ax + 2a^2) = 0 \\ x^2 - 2ax = x - 2a \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 - x(2a+1) + 2a = 0 \\ x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{2a+1 \pm \sqrt{4a^2+1+4a-8a}}{2} = \frac{2a+1 \pm (2a-1)}{2} \\ x = -5 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$S_1 = \{2a, 1\} \quad S_2 = \{1, -5, a, 2a\}$$

$$x = \frac{3a \pm \sqrt{9a^2 - 8a^2}}{2} = \frac{3a \pm a}{2} = \frac{2a}{2} = a$$

$$S = S_1 \cap S_2 = \{1, 2a\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \\ x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (x-1)(x-2) = 0 \\ (x-2)(x-3) = 0 \end{cases} \quad S_1 = \{1, 2\} \quad S_2 = \{2, 3\}$$

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$$\begin{cases} x^4 - 3x^2 + 2 = 0 & x^2 = t \\ x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0 \\ t^2 - 5t + 6 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (t-1)(t-2) = 0 & t=1 \quad t=2 \\ (t-2)(t-3) = 0 & t=2 \quad t=3 \end{cases}$$

$x^2 = 1 \quad x = \pm 1$
 $x^2 = 2 \quad x = \pm \sqrt{2}$
 $x^2 = 3 \quad x = \pm \sqrt{3}$
 $S = \{\pm \sqrt{2}\}$

$$\sqrt[2]{ab^4c^3} = |a|b^2c\sqrt{c}$$

$a \geq 0 \quad \forall x$
 $b^4 \geq 0 \quad \forall x$
 $c^3 \geq 0 \quad c \geq 0$
 e deve essere positivo

$$\sqrt[3]{a^2} = \sqrt[3]{a^2} \text{ positivo perché } a^2 \text{ positivo perché}$$

$$\sqrt[6]{e^{10}} = \sqrt[3]{e^5} \text{ positivo solo se } e^2 \text{ è positivo} \quad = \sqrt[3]{|e^5|} = |a|\sqrt[3]{e^2}$$

positivo $\forall e$

$e\sqrt{3} \neq \sqrt{3a^2}$ perché il segno della prima dipende da a , mentre il secondo è sempre ≥ 0

$$a\sqrt{3} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{3a^2} & \text{se } a \geq 0 \\ -\sqrt{3a^2} & \text{se } a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} \quad \sqrt{\sqrt{a\sqrt{b}}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{a^2b}} = \sqrt[4]{a^2b}$$

\downarrow
 $a \geq 0$ *non* perché

$$\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a+b} = \sqrt{a(a+b)} = \sqrt{a^2+ab}$$

$$\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt[3]{a+b} = \sqrt[6]{a^3 \cdot (a+b)^2} \text{ se } a+b \geq 0$$

$$= -\sqrt[6]{a^3 \cdot (a+b)^2} \text{ se } a+b < 0$$

$$\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{48} = \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

RAZIONALIZZAZIONE

La radice del denominatore si deve sempre togliere razionalizzando il denominatore

$$\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{12}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2+\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{2-\sqrt{6}}{2-\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}(2-\sqrt{6})}{4-6} = \frac{-\sqrt{5}(2-\sqrt{6})}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{6}-2)}{2}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^p} = a^{\frac{p}{n}} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^p \text{ se } n \text{ è dispari, } \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$

~~$$\sqrt[4]{(-2)^3} \Rightarrow \text{se } n \text{ è pari, } a \geq 0$$~~

$$\left(\left(1+\alpha^2\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{1+\alpha^2}$$

$$\left(\left(1+\alpha\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{1+\alpha}$$

Le potenze con esponenti con denominatore pari esistono solo se il radicando è ≥ 0 , quindi:

$$① 1+\alpha^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{VERO}$$

$$② 1+\alpha \geq 0 \quad \alpha \geq -1$$

$$-\frac{1}{5} < -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} > 1 \quad \text{FALSO}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{2}{4} \quad \text{VERO}$$

$$\alpha < 0 < b < c$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \geq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} \geq 1$$

$$ab < ac \text{ FALSO} \quad a \cdot b > a \cdot c \text{ VERO} \quad b < c \text{ se moltiplicato per } a, \\ \text{il vero cambia } ab > ac, \\ ab \leq ac \text{ FALSO} \quad ab > 0 \text{ FALSO} \quad a < b \\ \text{sono opposti.}$$

$$a \leq b \quad a < c < d$$

$ac \leq b \cdot d$ dipende del Migno, non è sempre vera.

$$\begin{cases} 3x-7y=0 \\ 2x+y=15 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{7}{3}y \\ \frac{14}{3}y + y = 15 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{45}{17} \\ x = \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{45}{17} = \frac{105}{17} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{metodo di} \\ \text{riduzione} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x-7y=0 \\ 2x+7y=15 \\ 5x=15 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=3 \\ 9-7y=0 \\ y=\frac{9}{7} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{metodo di} \\ \text{riduzione} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{termine suff. y} \\ \downarrow \\ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -7 \\ 15 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{note} \\ \downarrow \\ 0 + 7 \cdot 15 = 105 \\ \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad 3 \cdot 1 - 2(-7) = 17 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x-7y=0 \\ 2x+y=15 \end{cases} \quad \text{metodo di Kramer} \Rightarrow \text{le equazioni devono essere in forme normali}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -7 \\ 15 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{0 + 7 \cdot 15}{3 \cdot 1 - 2(-7)} = \frac{105}{17}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 15 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{45 - 0}{17} = \frac{45}{17}$$

coeff. x coeff. y

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}y = 1 \\ 3x = 2(y+3) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{3x-2y}{6} = \frac{6}{6} \\ 3x-2y-6=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x-2y=6 \\ 3x-2y=6 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{sono uguali... ha infinite} \\ \text{solutions' e lo scrivo} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2 + \frac{2}{3}y \\ y=y \end{cases}$$

oppure $\begin{cases} y=k \\ x = 2 + \frac{2}{3}k \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$ parametri arbitrari

sistema indeterminato con ∞^+ soluzioni.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}y = 1 \\ 3x = 2(y+2) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 6 \text{ quelque copie nulles,} \\ 3x - 2y = 4 \text{ o vérifie le prima} \\ 0 = 2 \text{ nul} \end{cases} \quad S' = \emptyset \text{ impossible}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y + z = -1 \\ x + 2y - z = 8 \\ 3x - y + 2z = 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = y - z - 1 \\ y - z - 1 + 2y - z = 8 \\ 3y - 3z - 3 - y + 2z = 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = y - z - 1 \\ 3y - 2z = 9 \\ 2y - z = 6 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} z = 2y - 6 \\ x = y - 2y + 6 - 1 \\ 3y - 4y + 12 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 2y - 6 \\ x = -y + 5 \\ -y = -3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 3 \\ x = 2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

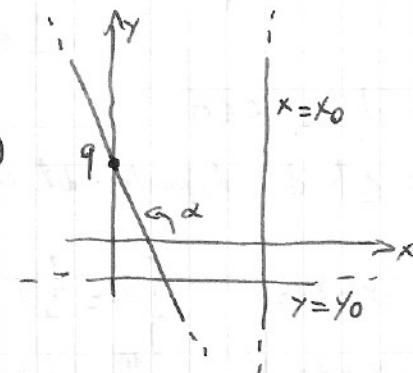
GEOMETRIA ANALITICA RETTA

$$y = mx + q \quad \text{RETTA IN FORMA ESPLICATIVA}$$

non ci sono le rette verticali.

$$m = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$ax + by + c = 0 \quad \text{RETTA IN FORMA IMPLICATIVA}$$



$y = x$ bisettrice 1° e 3° quadrante $y = -x$ bisettrice 2° e 4°

Le rette crescenti hanno $m > 0$, quelle decrescenti $m < 0$

Le rette parallele hanno stesso m : $m = m'$

Le rette perpendicolari hanno: $m \cdot m' = -1 \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{m'}$

Le rette passanti per $P(x_p, y_p)$ hanno equazione $y - y_p = m(x - x_p)$

Il coefficiente angolare di una retta passante per due punti:

$$\text{Distanza tra due punti: } \overline{AB} = \sqrt{(x_A - x_B)^2 + (y_A - y_B)^2}$$

$$\text{M punto medio } (AB) \rightarrow \left(\frac{x_A + x_B}{2}, \frac{y_A + y_B}{2} \right)$$

Distanza punto $P(x_p, y_p)$ e retta $(ax + by + c = 0)$

$$d_{P,R} = \frac{|ax_p + by_p + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \quad \text{vole solo se la retta e' in forma implicita}$$

Dato la retta $r: 3x+y-1=0$ e $A(-1, \frac{1}{2})$, trovare la retta $s \perp r$ passante per A e l'intersezione fra r e s .

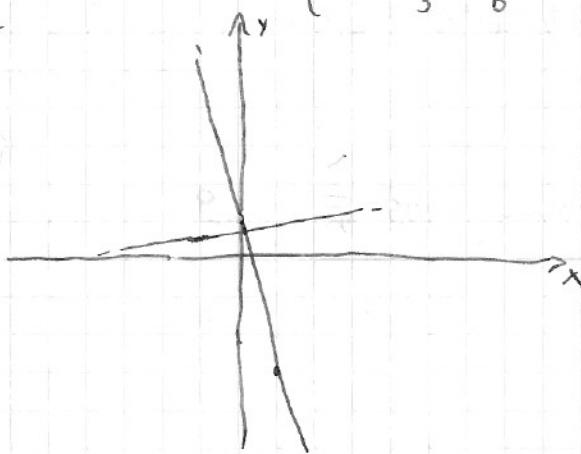
① $s \perp r$, A es $y - y_A = m(x - x_A)$ $y - \frac{1}{2} = m(x + 1)$

$$m_r = ? \quad f = -3x + 1 \quad m_r = -3$$

$$m_s = -\frac{1}{-3} = \frac{1}{3} \quad y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}(x+1) \quad y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6}$$

② $s \cap r$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6} \\ 3x + y - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6} \\ 3x + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{10}{3}x = \frac{1}{6} \\ x = \frac{1}{20} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6} \\ y = \frac{1}{60} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{51}{60} \end{cases} \quad \left(\frac{1}{20}, \frac{51}{60} \right)$$



Distanza tra i punti $(1, 2)$ e $(-2, 3)$ $d = \sqrt{(1+2)^2 + (2-3)^2} = \sqrt{10}$

Retta passante per $(2, -1)$ e $(-1, 0)$

$$\frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad \frac{y + 1}{0 + 1} = \frac{x - 2}{-1 - 2} \quad y + 1 = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \quad y = -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{oppure}$$

$$m = \frac{y_A - y_B}{x_A - x_B} = \frac{-1 - 0}{-1 - 2} = -\frac{1}{3} \quad y + 1 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 2) \quad y = -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}$$

Retta passante per $(-2, 1)$ e $(-2, 3)$: $x = -2$

$A(-2, 1)$ $B(-2, 1)$ $C(1, -2)$

1) equazione dei 3 lati

2) equazione mediana uscente da B

3) $2P \in \hat{A}$ di \widehat{ABC}

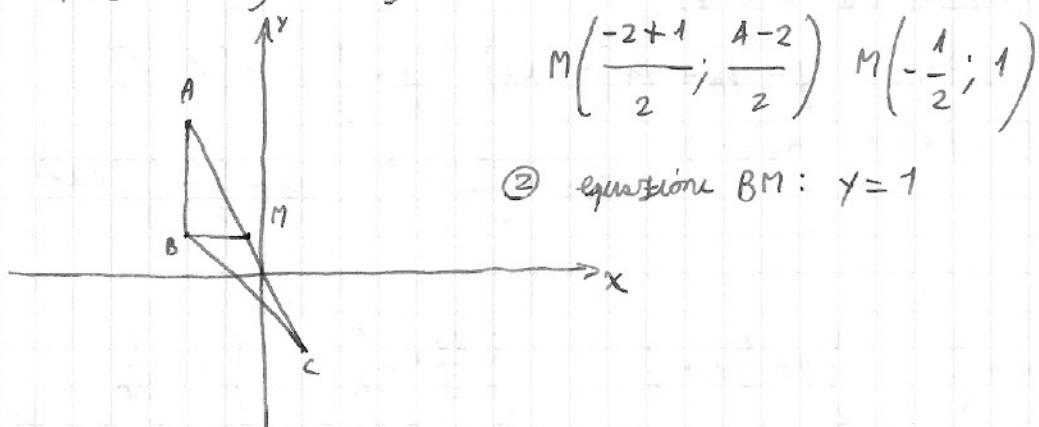
① eq. AB : $x = -2$

$$\text{eq. AC : } \frac{y - 1}{-2 - 1} = \frac{x + 2}{1 + 2} \quad \frac{y - 1}{-3} = \frac{x + 2}{3} \quad y - 1 = -2x - 4 \quad y = -2x \quad y + 2x = 0$$

$$+2x + y = 0$$

14

$$\text{eq. } BC : \frac{y-1}{-2-1} = \frac{x+2}{1+2} \quad \frac{y-1}{-3} = \frac{x+2}{3} \quad y-1 = -x-2 \quad y = -x-1$$



③

$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(-1+2)^2 + (1-4)^2} = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\overline{AC} = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (4+2)^2} = \sqrt{9+36} = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5} \quad \overline{BC} = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (1-2)^2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$2P(ABC) = 3 + \sqrt{45} + \sqrt{18} = 3(1 + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})$$

$$d_{B-2} = \frac{|-2 \cdot (-2) + 1 \cdot 1|}{\sqrt{4+1}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$A = \frac{AC \cdot d_{B-2}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

Esercizi pg 65 n° 2.33 - 2.38

CIRCONFERENZA

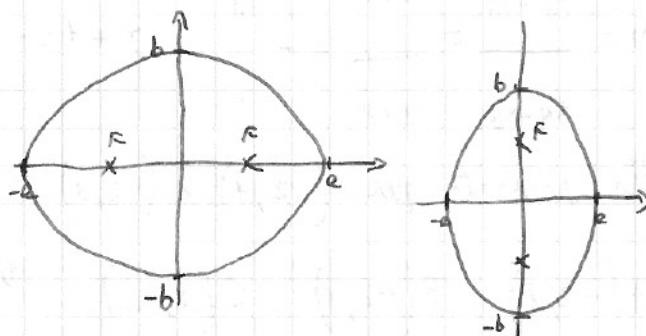
$$(x-x_c)^2 + (y-y_c)^2 = r^2 \quad \text{FORMA ESPlicita} \quad C(x_c, y_c) \quad r \rightarrow \text{raggio}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0 \quad \text{FORMA IMPLICITA}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -2x_c \\ b &= -2y_c \\ c &= x_c^2 + y_c^2 - r^2 \end{aligned} \quad C\left(\frac{-a}{2}, \frac{-b}{2}\right) \quad r = \sqrt{x_c^2 + y_c^2 - c}$$

ELLISSE

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{FORMA CANONICA}$$

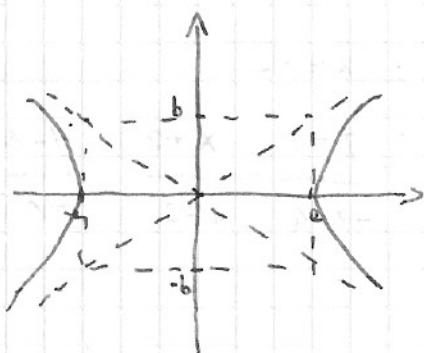


I fuochi stanno sul semiasse maggiore

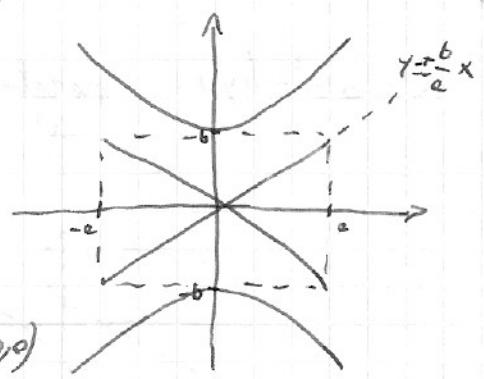
IPERBOLE

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{iperbole che taglia l'asse } x$$

$\pm a \rightarrow \text{vertici}$

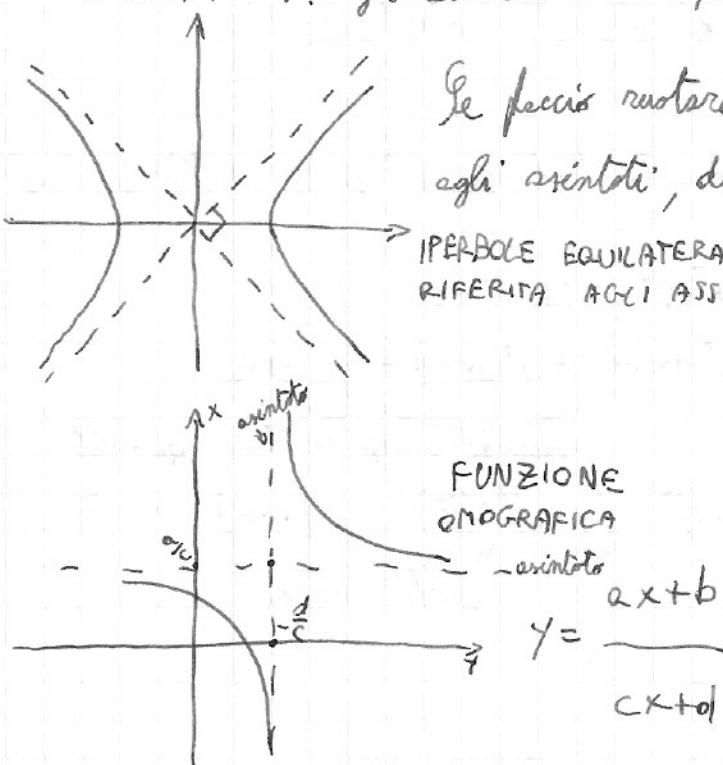


$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = -1 \quad o \quad \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1 \quad \text{degli assi } y$$



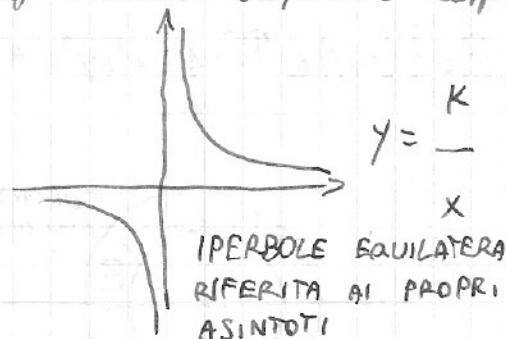
Nell'ellisse, se $a=b$ ottengo una circonferenza con $C(0,0)$

Nell'iperbole, se $a=b$ i due asintoti sono le bisettrici dei quadranti e l'iperbole è EQUILATERA. Gli asintoti sono perpendicolari.



Se faccio ruotare il piano e centro l'iperbole rispetto agli asintoti, diventa

IPERBOLE EQUILATERA
RIFERITA AI PROPR. ASSI.



IPERBOLE EQUILATERA
RIFERITA AI PROPRI ASINTOTTI

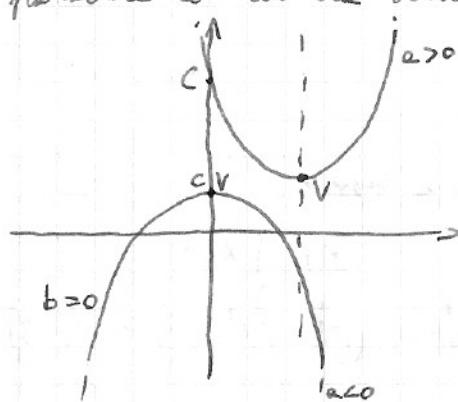
$$D: cx+d \neq 0 \quad x \neq -\frac{d}{c}$$

Il centro di simmetria è $\left(-\frac{d}{c}, \frac{a}{c}\right)$

PARABOLA

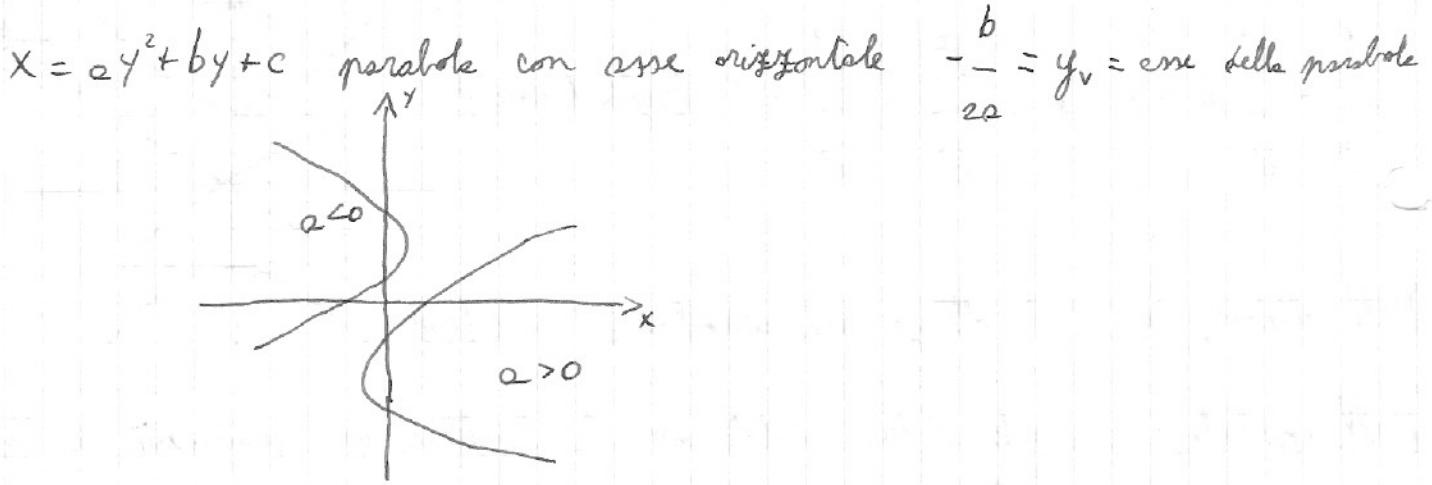
$$y=ax^2+bx+c \quad a \neq 0 \text{ altrimenti non è una parabola.}$$

Ha asse di simmetria verticale, con equazione $x = -\frac{b}{2a}x_v$ interseca l'asse y
se $a > 0$, la parabola si rivolte verso l'alto; se $a < 0$, la parabola si rivolte verso il basso.



Se $b=0$, l'asse di simmetria coincide con l'asse y

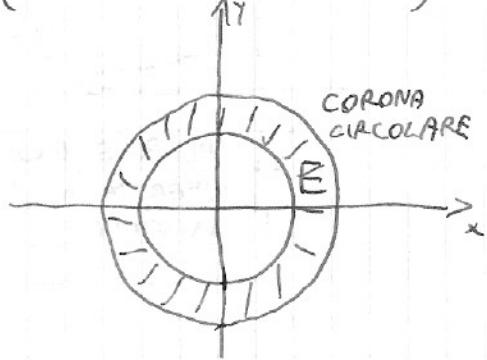
x_v è un punto della parabola e dell'asse di simmetria, cioè $-\frac{b}{2a}$. Per trovare y_v , sostituendo x_v nell'equazione della parabola



Circonferenze con $C(0,0)$ e $r=2$ $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

OSSERVAZIONE

$E = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 4 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$ $x^2 + y^2$ è la distanza del punto dall'origine al quadrato



$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y - 7 \leq 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 + 4y + 4 - 7 - 1 - 4 \leq 0$$

aggiungo + tolgo le stesse quantità

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 \leq (\sqrt{12})^2 \quad C(1, -2) \quad r = \sqrt{12}$$

parte interna

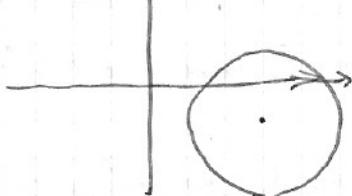
Scrivere l'eq. delle cir. con $C(-1,2)$ e $r=1$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 1 \quad x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 1 \quad x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y + 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 2y + 6 = 0 \quad C=? \quad r=? \quad x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 + 2y + 1 + 6 - 9 - 1 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 4 \quad C(3, -1) \quad r = 2$$

$\frac{-a}{2} = \frac{-6}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{b}{2} = \frac{-2}{2}$



1) $x^2 + y^2 + x - 6y + 9 = 0$ ① $y \cap x$ e $y \cap y$ ② Centro e raggio

③ $y \cap x$ $\begin{cases} y=0 \\ x^2 + x + 9 = 0 \end{cases}$ $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-36}}{2} = \text{MAI } y \cap x$ \bullet $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y^2 - 6y + 9 = 0 \end{cases}$ $(y-3)^2 = 0 \quad y=3$

$C\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 3\right) \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 9 - 9} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$

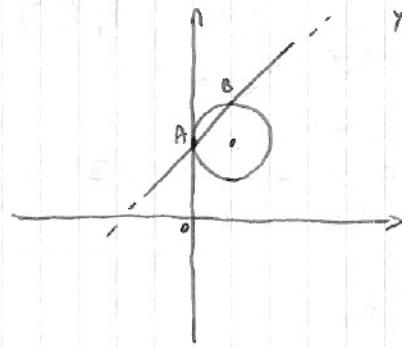
\rightarrow 1 e 2 sono alle cir.

trovare i punti di intersezione tra la retta $x-y+2=0$ e le circonference con $C(1,1)$ e $r=1$

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

$$x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 4 = 0 \\ y = x + 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} y = x + 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x + 2 \\ 2x^2 - 2x = 0 \quad x(x-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$A(0, 2)$$

$$B(1, 3)$$

Dimmi se le circonference intersecano la retta $y = x - \frac{1}{10}$

① metto la retta in forma implicita: $10y - 10x + 1 = 0$ reggio

② calcolo la distanza del centro dalla retta: $d = \frac{|10 - 10 + 1|}{\sqrt{100 + 100}} = \frac{11}{10\sqrt{2}} < 1$, quindi si intersecano in 2 punti

Se fosse stato $d = 2$, allora si intersecano in un punto, altrimenti, se $d > 2$, non si intersecano.

$$\text{eq. cfr. } C(1,1) \text{ e } y = 5x + 1 \quad r = d_{C-y} = \frac{|5 - 4 + 1|}{\sqrt{25 + 1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{26}}$$

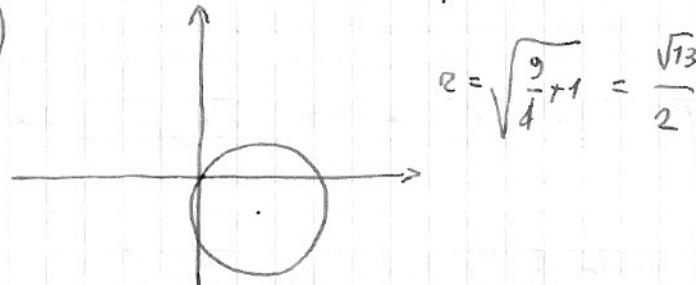
$$5x - y + 1 = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = \frac{42}{26+1} \quad x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 8y - \frac{2}{13} + 17 = 0$$

CIRCONFERENZE DI POSIZIONE PARTICOLARE

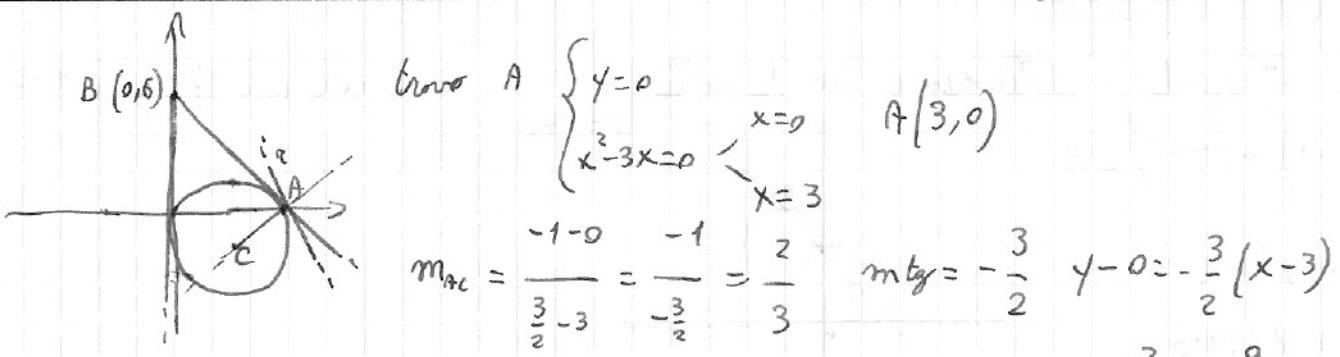
$x^2 + y^2 - 3x + 2y = 0$ manca $c \Rightarrow$ circonferenza passante per l'origine

$$C\left(\frac{3}{2}, -1\right)$$



$x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$ manca $b \Rightarrow$ una coordinata del centro vale 0.

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 1 + 1 = 0 \quad (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 3 \quad C(2, 0) \quad r = \sqrt{3}$$



$$y-6=m(x-0) \quad y=mx+6 \quad mx-y+6=0$$

$$d_{c-r} = 2 \quad \frac{|\frac{3}{2}m+1+6|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2} \quad \text{dalla quadrata}$$

$$\left(\frac{\frac{3}{2}m+7}{\sqrt{m^2+1}}\right)^2 = 13$$

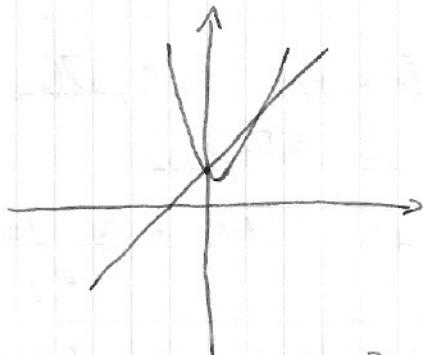
$$4\left(\frac{9}{4}m^2+49+21m\right) = 13(m^2+1) \quad 9m^2+196+84m = 13m^2+13$$

$$4m^2-84m-183=0 \quad m = \frac{42 \pm \sqrt{42^2+4 \cdot 183}}{4} = \dots$$

$$= \frac{42 \pm \sqrt{2 \cdot 21^2 + 4 \cdot 183}}{4} = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{1681+183}}{4} = \dots = \begin{cases} m_1 \\ m_2 \end{cases} \quad y = m_1 x + 6 \quad y = m_2 x + 6$$

PARABOLA

$$y = 3x^2 - x + 1 \quad \text{disegnare e trovare } \cap \text{ con } y = x + 1$$



$$\begin{cases} y = 3x^2 - x + 1 \\ y = x + 1 \end{cases} \quad 3x^2 - x + 1 = x + 1 \quad 3x^2 - 2x = 0 \quad x(3x-2) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x=\frac{2}{3} \\ y=\frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$$

g) $y = x^2 - 4x + k$ determinare k in modo che $y \cap y = -2x$ in due punti distinti.

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 4x + k \\ y = -2x \end{cases} \quad x^2 - 4x + k = -2x \quad x^2 - 2x + k = 0 \quad \frac{\Delta}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow 1 - k > 0 \quad k < 1$$

$$y = 3x^2 - kx + k - 5 \quad \text{det } k \text{ in modo che } y \text{ passi per } P(2, -1)$$

$$-1 = 12 - 2k + k - 5 \quad -k = -8 \quad k = 8$$

Provare parabola con asse // asse x passante per $(0,0)$ $(1,3)$ $(4,0)$

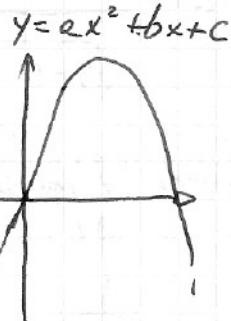
$$\begin{cases} c=0 \\ a+b=3 \\ 16+4b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c=0 \\ a=3-b \\ 48-16b+4b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c=0 \\ b=4 \\ a=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c=0$$

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



Se l'asse // asse x

$$x = ay^2 + by + c \quad \begin{cases} c=0 \\ 1=9a+3b \\ 4=a \end{cases} \quad \text{IMPOSS.}$$

Rette // all'asse tagliano la parabola in un punto.

Per quale valore reale di K la parabola $y = -Kx^2 + 2x + 2$ è tg a $2x+y-6=0$
e quando ha il vertice sulla retta $y=2x-1$ e quando passa per $(2,-2)$
 $K \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ se $K=0$ non è una parabola

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} y = -Kx^2 + 2x + 2 \\ 2x+y-6=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{+ 1 sola sol.} \\ \Delta \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 2x - Kx^2 + 2x + 2 - 6 = 0 \\ -Kx^2 + 4x - 4 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 4K = 0 \quad K = 1$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x_V = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-2}{-2K} = \frac{1}{K} \quad y_V = -K \cdot \frac{1}{K^2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{K} + 2 = \frac{-1 + 2 + 2K}{K} = \frac{2K+1}{K}$$

$$y = 2x - 1 \quad \frac{2K+1}{K} = \frac{2}{K} - 1 \quad 2K+1 = 2 - K \quad 3K = +1 \quad K = \frac{1}{3} \quad y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -2 = -4K + 4 + 2 \quad -4K = -8 \quad K = 2$$

Provare l'equazione delle rette r passante per $(-2,2)$ e \perp a $x-3y+1=0$.

Provare il raggio della circonference centrata in $C(0,1)$ e tg è 2.

$$y - 2 = m(x+2) \quad y = mx + 2m + 2 \quad 3y = x + 1 \quad y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} \quad m = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$m_r = -3 \quad y = -3x - 6 + 2 = -3x - 4$$

$$(x-0)^2 + (y-1)^2 = r^2 \quad x^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = r^2 \quad 3x + y + 4 = 0$$

(17)

$$d_{c-a} = \frac{|0+1+4|}{\sqrt{9+1}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{5\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} = R$$

Scrivere l'equazione canonica di un'ellisse centrata nell'origine con i semiassi di

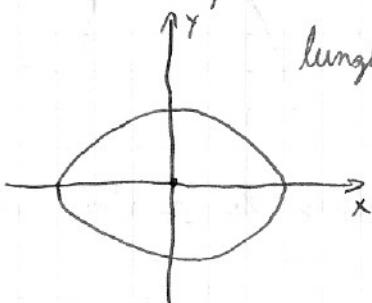
lunghezza

5 e 2

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad a=5 \quad b=2$$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

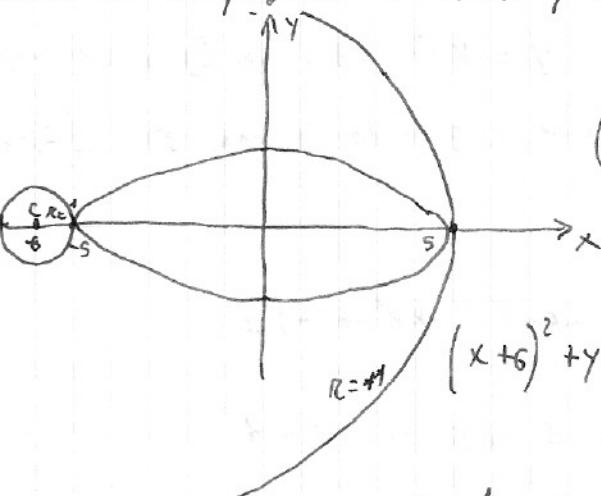


$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

Scrivere l'equazione di una gte centrale in $(-6,0)$ tangente all'ellisse



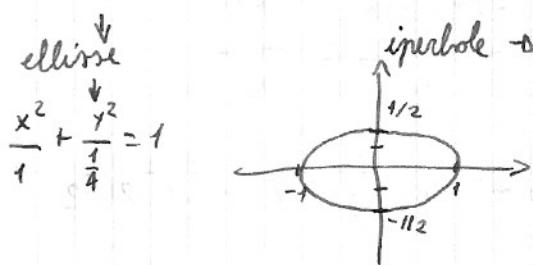
$$(x+6)^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad x^2 + y^2 + 12x + 35 = 0$$

$$(x+6)^2 + y^2 = 11^2 \quad x^2 + y^2 + 12x - 85 = 0$$

circconferenze $\rightarrow x^2 + y^2$ con coefficiente positivo

rette $\rightarrow x$ e y parabola $\rightarrow y$ e x^2 o y^2 e x

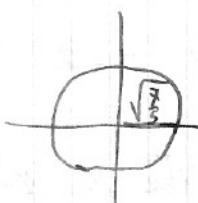
iperbole $\rightarrow x^2$ e $-y^2$ o $-x^2$ e y^2 ellisse $\rightarrow x^2$ e y^2



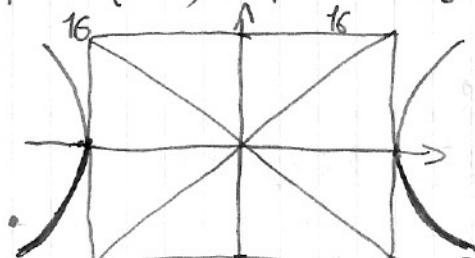
$$x^2 + 4y^2 = 9 \quad \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{4y^2}{9} = 1 \quad a=\pm 3 \quad b=\pm \frac{3}{2}$$

$$5x^2 + 5y^2 = 7$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{7}{5} \text{ circonferenza con } C(0,0) \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}$$



$$y = -\frac{3}{4} \sqrt{x^2 - 16} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y \leq 0 \\ y = -\frac{3}{4} (x^2 - 16) \end{array} \right.$$



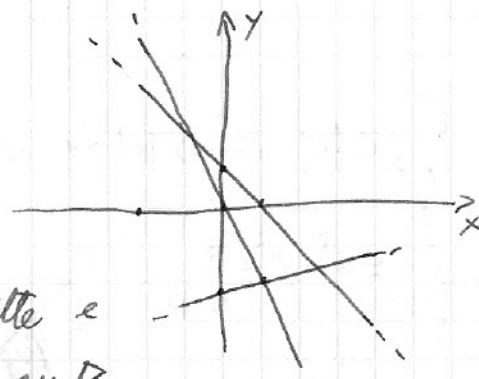
Non sempre funziona, solo se elevando al quadrato viene l'equazione di una figura che convca.

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ 3x+2y=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=1-y \\ 3-3y+2y=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=1-y \\ y=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$

Due rette intersecano $y=-x+1$ e $y=-\frac{3}{2}x+1$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+y=0 \\ x-3y=7 \\ x+y=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=-2x \\ x+6x=7 \\ x-2x=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=-2x \\ x=1 \\ -1=1 \end{cases} \quad S=\emptyset \text{ sistema impossibile}$$

$y=-2x$ $y=\frac{1}{3}x+\frac{7}{3}$ $y=-x+1$ Non si incontrano tutte e tre in uno stesso punto.

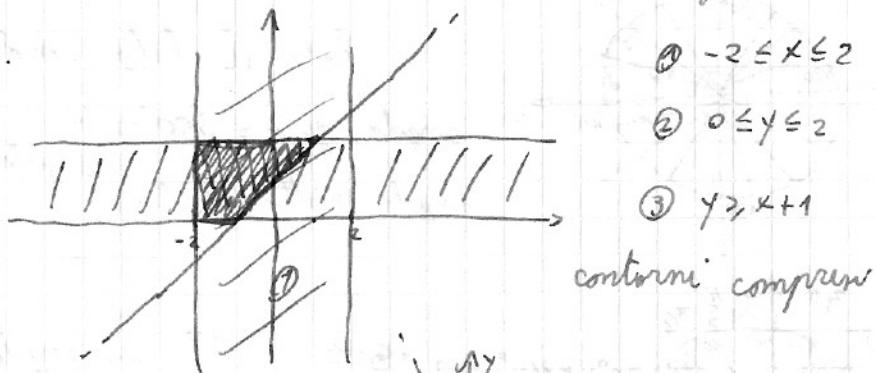


$$\begin{cases} ax+y=1 \\ 2x+ay=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=1-ax \\ 2x+a(1-ax)=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=1-ax \\ 2x+a-a^2x=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=1-ax \\ x(2-a^2)=2-a \end{cases} \quad x=\frac{2-a}{2-a^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=\frac{2-a}{2-a^2} & \text{se } 2-a^2 \neq 0 \\ y=\frac{2-2a}{2-a^2} & \text{se } 2-a^2=0 \quad a=\pm\sqrt{2} \quad o=\underline{2-(\pm\sqrt{2})} \quad \text{sist. impossibile } S=\emptyset \end{cases}$$

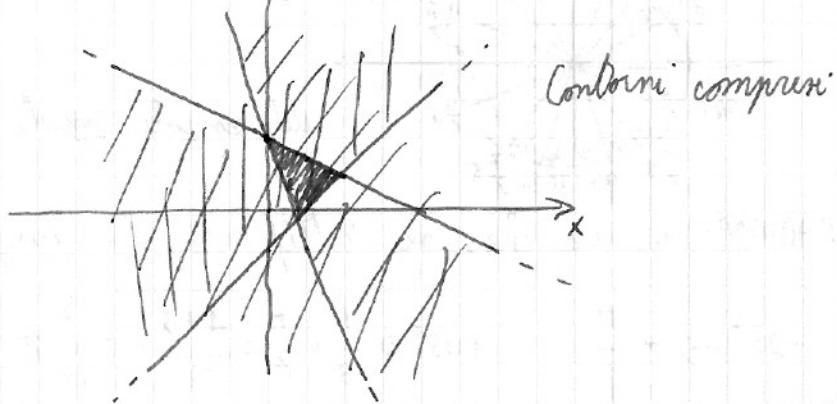
Disegnare sul piano cartesiano l'insieme soluzione di alcune righe e trovare la soluzione del sistema.

$$\begin{cases} |x| \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ y \geq x+1 \end{cases}$$



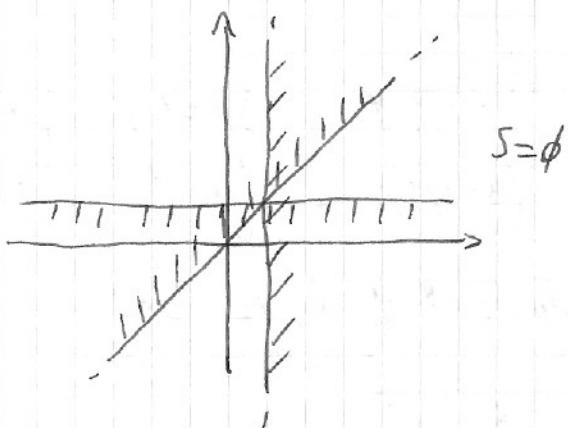
contorni compresi

$$\begin{cases} x+y \geq 2-2x \\ x \leq y+1 \\ x+2y-4 \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y \geq -3x+2 \\ y \geq x-1 \\ y \leq -\frac{1}{2}x+2 \end{cases}$$



contorni compresi

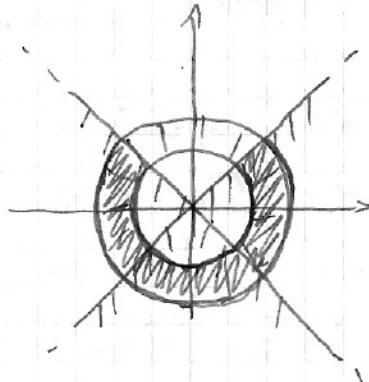
$$\begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x - y < 0 \\ y < 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ y > x \\ y < 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y < |x| \Leftrightarrow |x| > y \\ x > y \text{ e } x < -y \Leftrightarrow y < x \text{ e } y < -x \end{array} \right.$$

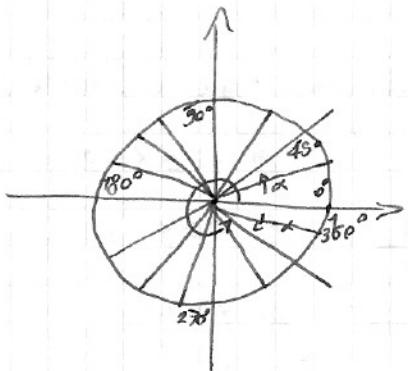
$$2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 8$$

$$r = \sqrt{2}$$



GONIOMETRIA

Costruisce funzioni che prendono misure di angoli e gli associano qualcosa.

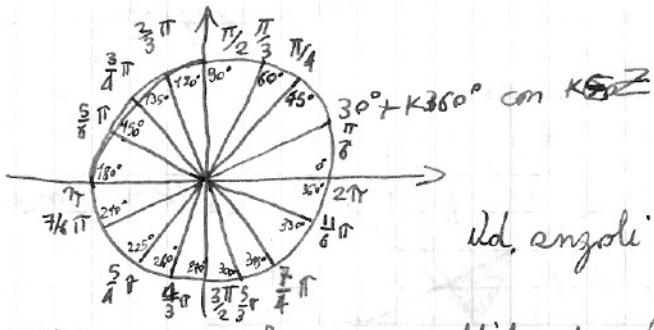


$x^2 + y^2 = 1$ Non c'è limitazione a quanti "giri" puoi fare il lato mobile.

$$\text{angolo giro} = 360^\circ = 2\pi$$

$$\text{angolo retto} = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{angolo piatto} = 180^\circ = \pi$$



$$1^\circ = \frac{1}{360} \text{ angolo giro}$$

Id. angoli uguali corrispondono archi uguali

RADIANTE \rightarrow arco che, se rettificato, ha lunghezza uguale al raggio.

$$-45^\circ \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} \quad 105^\circ \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{4+3}{12}\pi = \frac{7}{12}\pi \quad \alpha^\circ : \beta^\circ = 360^\circ : 2\pi$$

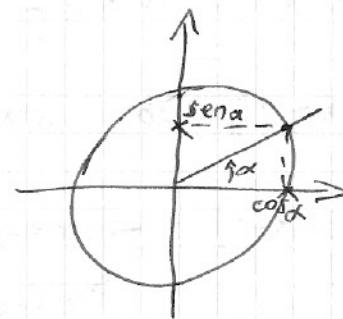
$$105^\circ : \beta^\circ = 360^\circ : 2\pi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{12} \rightarrow ?^\circ \quad \alpha^\circ = \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = \frac{180^\circ}{12} = 15^\circ$$

$$\beta^\circ = \frac{105^\circ \cdot 2\pi}{360^\circ} = \frac{7}{12}\pi$$

Ci sono 9 funzioni:

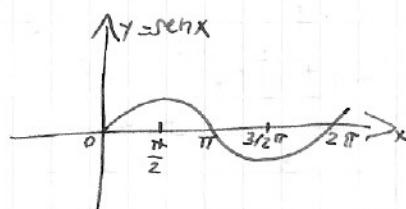
$$\begin{array}{ll} y = \sin x & y = \frac{1}{\sin x} = \operatorname{cosec} x \\ y = \cos x & y = \frac{1}{\cos x} = \sec x \\ y = \operatorname{tg} x & y = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} = \operatorname{cotg} x \end{array}$$



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

Seno e coseno sono funzioni periodiche con $T = 2\pi$

$$\sin \alpha = \sin(\alpha + k \cdot 2\pi) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



Provare le formule per ottenere seno e coseno di $-x$, $x+\pi$, $\pi-x$, $\frac{\pi}{2}-x$

noti: $\sin x$ e $\cos x$

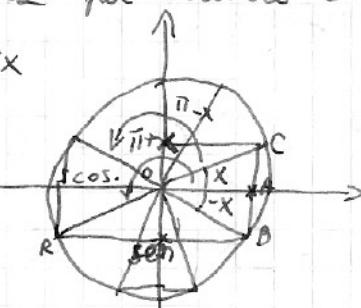
$$\sin(-x) = -\sin x$$

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x$$

$$\sin(x+\pi) = -\sin x$$

$$\cos(x+\pi) = -\cos x$$

$$\sin(\pi-x) = \sin x$$

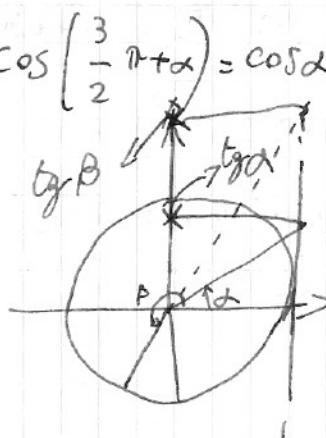


$$\begin{aligned} \triangle COA &\cong \triangle AOB \Rightarrow CA \cong AB \quad OA \cong OA \\ \triangle ROS &\cong \triangle AOC \quad SR \cong AC \quad OA \cong OS \end{aligned}$$

ARCHI ASSOCIATI

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) & = \cos x & \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right) = \cos x \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) & = \sin x & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right) = -\sin x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi+\alpha\right) & = -\sin \alpha & \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi-\alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha \\ \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi+\alpha\right) & = \cos \alpha & \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi-\alpha\right) = -\cos \alpha \end{array}$$



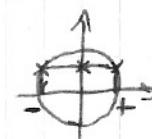
$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \quad \text{se } \cos \alpha \neq 0, \operatorname{tg} \alpha \neq \emptyset, \text{ cioè se } \alpha \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$T = \pi$ per le tangenti

Dato che $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ è l'equazione della circonferenza e che $x = \cos x$ e $y = \sin x$

$$\boxed{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1}$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \quad \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}$$



$$\text{Punto } x : \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad \text{e } x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$\sin x - 2 \operatorname{tg} x = 0 \quad \sin x - 2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 0 \quad \text{C.E. } \frac{\pi}{2} \quad x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad \cos x \sin x - 2 \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x (\cos x - 2) = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = 0 \quad x = k\pi \quad \cos x = 2 \text{ mai} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = k\pi \text{ che è } \neq \text{ delle C.E., quindi ACC.} \\ \end{array} \right)$$

$$4 \sin^2 x - 1 = 0 \quad 4 \sin^2 x = 1 \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \quad \sin x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi$$

$$2 \cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0 \quad \cos x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \cos x = -1 \quad x = \pi + 2k\pi \\ \frac{1}{2} & \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\cos^3 x + 2 \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$1 - \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x = 0 \quad \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x = 0 \quad \sin x (\sin x - 2) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \sin x = 0 \quad x = k\pi \\ \sin x = 2 \text{ imposs.} \end{array}$$

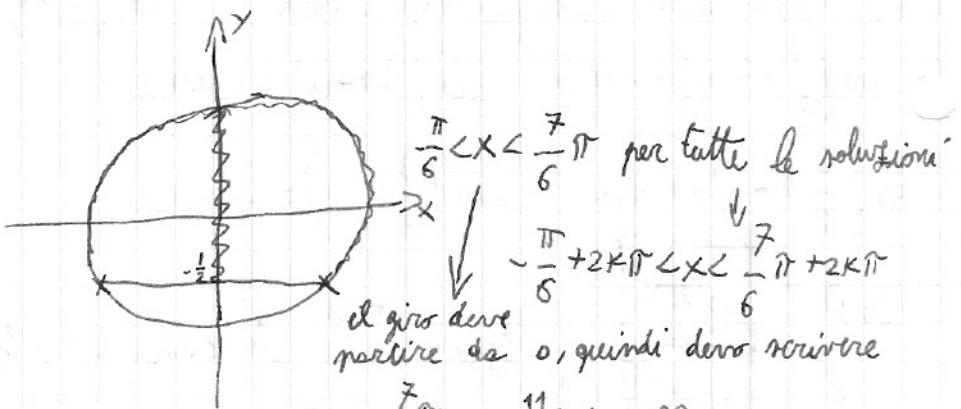
$$\sin \left(\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad \text{o} \quad \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{5}{6}\pi + 2k\pi$$

$$x^2 = \frac{8}{3}k\pi \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}k\pi} \quad \text{per } k \geq 0 \quad \frac{3}{4}x^2 = \frac{4z}{3}\pi + 2k\pi \quad x^2 = \frac{8}{3}\pi + 2k\pi \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}\pi + 2k\pi} \quad k \geq 0$$

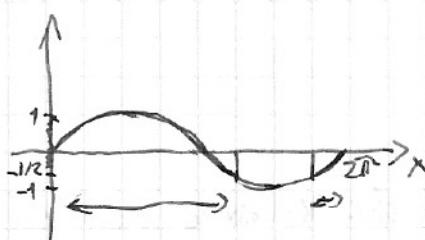
$$\sin 2x - 2 \cos x = 0 \quad 2 \sin x \cos x - 2 \cos x = 0 \quad \cos x (\sin x - 1) = 0 \quad \cos x = 0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \quad \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3} \quad \sin x = 1 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad \text{contenuta}$$

$$\sin x > -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{in } [0, 2\pi]$$

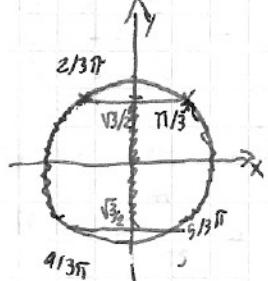


Altro modo



$$4\sin^2 x - 3 \leq 0 \quad \sin x = y \quad 4y^2 - 3 \leq 0 \quad y^2 = \frac{3}{4} \quad y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

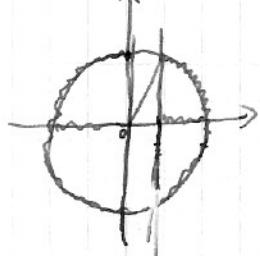
$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq \sin x \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{3} \cup -\frac{2\pi}{3} < x < -\frac{\pi}{3} \cup -\frac{\pi}{3} < x \leq 2\pi$$

$$\left[0, \frac{\pi}{3} \right] \cup \left[-\frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{3} \right] \cup \left[-\frac{\pi}{3}, 2\pi \right]$$

$$2\cos^2 x - \cos x \geq 0 \quad [-\pi, \pi] \quad \cos x(2\cos x - 1) \geq 0 \quad \cos x = 0 \quad \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\left[-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \cup \left[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right] \cup \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right]$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x \quad \left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{2}} \right)^2 - \left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{2}} \right)^2 = \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x$$

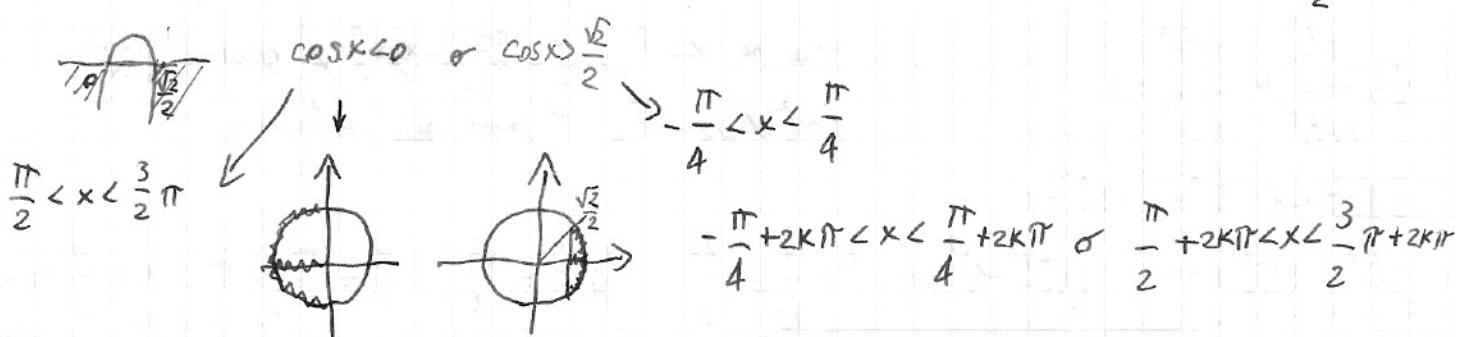
$$\frac{1+\cos x}{2} - \frac{1-\cos x}{2} - \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x = 0 \quad \cos x - \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x = 0 \quad \cos x(1 - \sqrt{2} \cos x) = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad x = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} < \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x \quad \dots \quad \cos x - \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x < 0 \quad \cos x(1 - \sqrt{2} \cos x) < 0$$

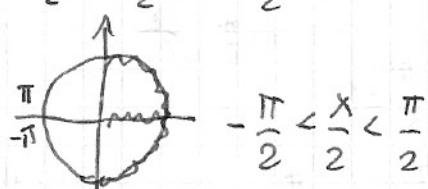
$$\begin{aligned} \cos x > 0 \\ \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$



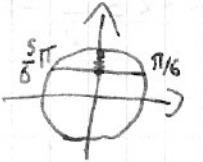
$$\sin x > \cos \frac{x}{2} \quad \sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x \quad 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} > 0 \quad \cos \frac{x}{2}(2\sin \frac{x}{2} - 1) > 0$$

$$-2\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi \Rightarrow -\pi \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq \pi$$

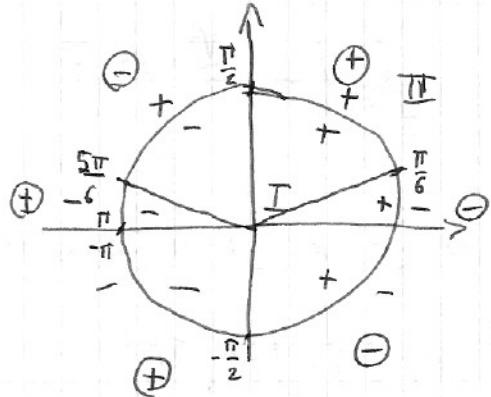
$$\cos \frac{x}{2} > 0$$



$$2\sin \frac{x}{2} - 1 > 0 \quad \sin \frac{x}{2} > \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

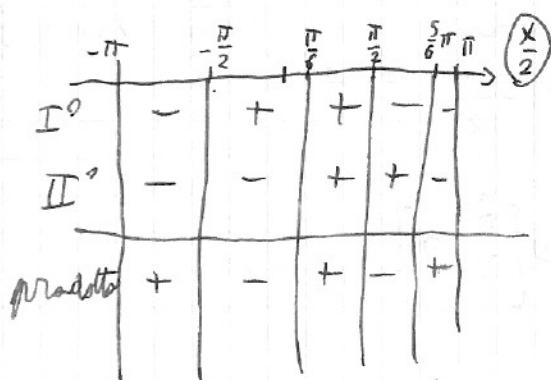


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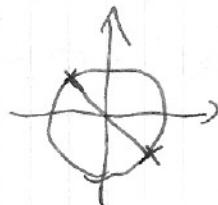
$$-\pi \leq \frac{x}{2} < -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad -\frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{5\pi}{6} < \frac{x}{2} \leq \pi$$

moltiplico per 2 per trovare x
 $-2\pi \leq x < -\pi \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \pi \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{5\pi}{3} < x \leq 2\pi$



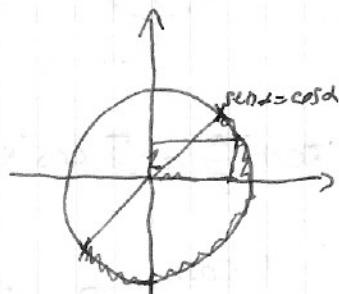
$$\sin x + \cos x \geq 0 \quad \sin x = -\cos x$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}\pi + k\pi$$



$$\sin x - \cos x \leq 0 \quad \sin x \leq \cos x \quad \text{ord. < estrema}$$

$$-\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$



$$\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = 2 \quad \text{equazione lineare}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{3}A + B = 2 \\ A^2 + B^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \dots$$

2° modo usando le parametriche

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} \quad \cos x = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} \quad t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = 2$$

ma se $x = \pi$, $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ e $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2}$ è quindi devo controllare che π non sia soluzione

$$2\sqrt{3}t + 1 - t^2 - 2 - 2t^2 = 0$$

$$3t^2 - 2\sqrt{3}t + 1 = 0 \quad (\sqrt{3}t - 1)^2 = 0 \quad t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

3° modo metodo dell'angolo aggiunto

$$\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = 2 \quad \text{divido per 2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x = 1$$

$$\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 1 \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ e } \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\sin(\alpha+\beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right) = 1 \quad \frac{\pi}{6} + x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

Determinare $\operatorname{tg} x$ sapendo che x risolve queste equazioni

$$\sin^2 x - 6 \cos^2 x - \sin x \cos x = 0$$

EQUAZIONE OMogenea perché

Dovrei dividere per $\cos^2 x$, ma

controllo che $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ non sia sol. $\pm 1 - 6 \cdot 0 - 0 = 0 \neq 1 = 0$ NO

Tutti i termini sono di 2° grado

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x - 6 - \operatorname{tg} x = 0 \quad \operatorname{tg}^2 x - \operatorname{tg} x - 6 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -2 \end{cases} \quad \operatorname{tg} x = 3 \quad \operatorname{tg} x = -2$$

$$\sin 2x = \frac{3}{5} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < 2x < \pi$$

$\cos 2x = ?$

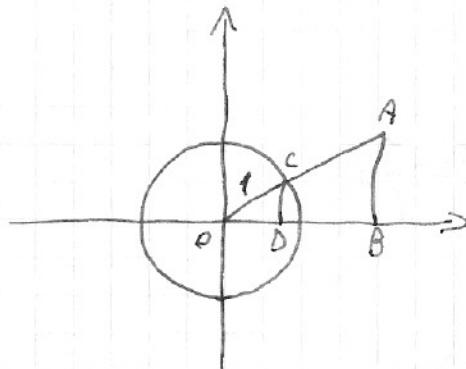
$$\sin^2 2x + \cos^2 2x = 1$$

$$\frac{9}{25} + \cos^2 2x = 1 \quad \cos 2x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \pm \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos 2x = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2x = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

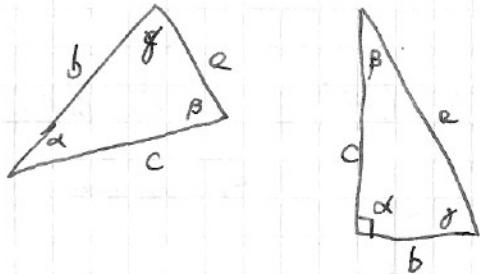
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = -\frac{24}{25}$$



$$OA : OC = AB : CD$$

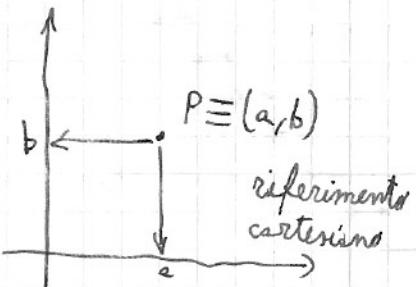
$$OA : 1 = AB : \sin \alpha$$

$$AB = OA \cdot \sin \alpha \quad e \quad OB = OA \cdot \cos \alpha$$

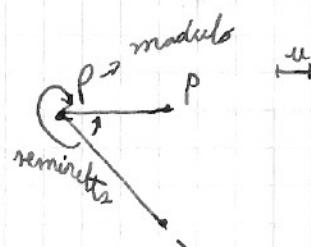


$$b = a \cdot \sin \beta \rightarrow \text{angolo opposto}$$

$$c = a \cdot \cos \beta \rightarrow \text{angolo tra } c \text{ e } a$$



$$(P, \theta) \Rightarrow \exists! P$$



$$r > 0 \text{ modulo}$$

$$\theta \text{ argomento}$$

$$P(r, \theta + 2\pi k) \text{ non in corrispondenza biunivoca}$$



$$\theta = 0 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \theta = \pi$$

$$r = 0$$

$$r = \pi$$

$$r = 2\pi$$

$$P(0, 2)$$

$$Q(1, -1)$$

remiritti
per coordinate
polari

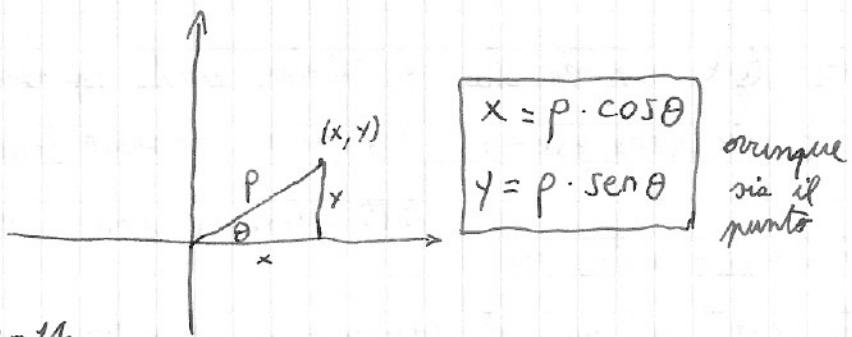
$$P\left(2, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$Q\left(\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

(2)

$$P(-7\sqrt{3}, 7)$$

$$\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2$$



$$\rho = \sqrt{49 \cdot 3 + 49} = \sqrt{49 \cdot 4} = 7 \cdot 2 = 14$$

$$-7\sqrt{3} = 14 \cdot \cos \theta \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad e \quad 7 = 14 \cdot \sin \theta \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

o

$$P(14, \frac{5}{6}\pi)$$

$P(-7\sqrt{3}, 7)$ è nel 2° quadrante $x = \frac{5}{6}\pi$ o $x = \frac{7}{6}\pi$

$P(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{4}\pi)$ coord. cart.?

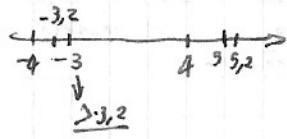
$$x = \rho \cdot \cos \theta \quad y = \rho \cdot \sin \theta \quad x = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{5}{4}\pi = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{5}{4}\pi = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}$$

GRAFICI E FUNZIONI

$f(x) = \lfloor x \rfloor$ parte intera di x $x=4 \quad \lfloor 4 \rfloor = 4 \quad \lfloor 5,2 \rfloor = 5$ parte intera

$$\lfloor -3,2 \rfloor = -4$$



grande intero $\leq x$

$f(x) = x - \lfloor x \rfloor$ MANTISSA

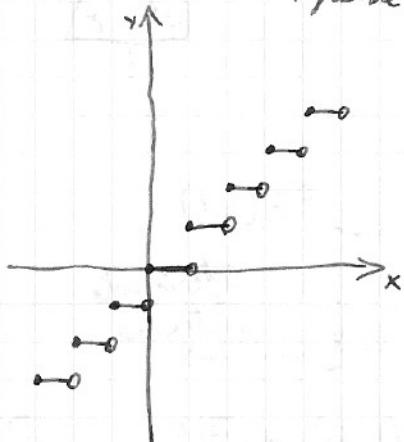
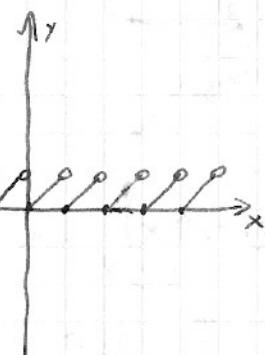
$$f(2) = 2 - \lfloor 2 \rfloor = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$f(2,3) = 2,3 - \lfloor 2,3 \rfloor = 0,3$$

$$f(-0,5) = -0,5 - \lfloor -0,5 \rfloor =$$

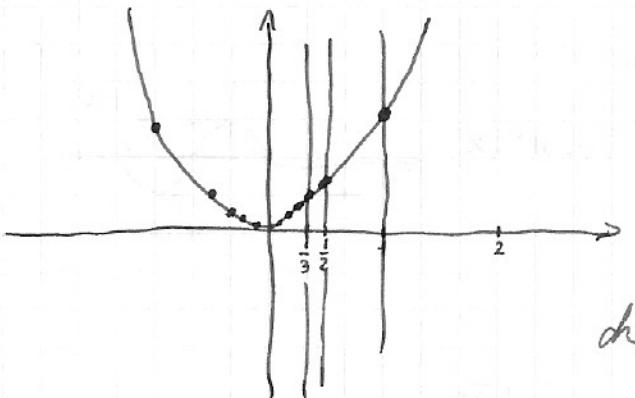
$$= -0,5 - (-1) = 0,5$$

$$f(-0,3) = -0,3 + 1 = 0,7$$



$$f(x) = x^2 + \sqrt{-|\sin \frac{\pi}{x}|} \quad -|\sin \frac{\pi}{x}| \geq 0 \quad |\sin \frac{\pi}{x}| \leq 0 \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{x} = 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{x} = k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\pi = k\pi x \quad x = \frac{1}{k} \quad k \neq 0 \quad Df(x) = \left\{ x : x = \frac{1}{k}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} \right\}$$



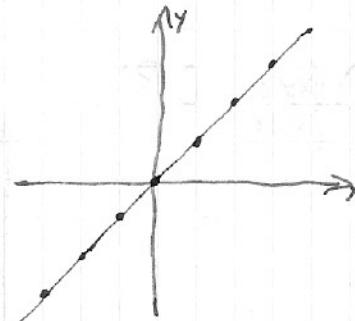
Le radici sono sempre 0, quindi

$$f(x) = x^2$$

Il grafico è l'insieme di punti delle parabole che possono essere calcolati come $\frac{1}{K}$

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{-|\sin x\pi|} \quad -|\sin x\pi| \geq 0 \quad \sin x\pi = 0 \quad x\pi = k\pi \quad x = k \text{ con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$D: \mathbb{Z} \quad f(x) = x$$

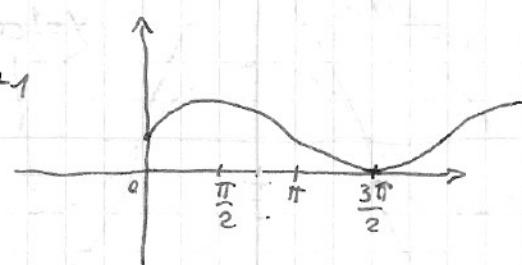
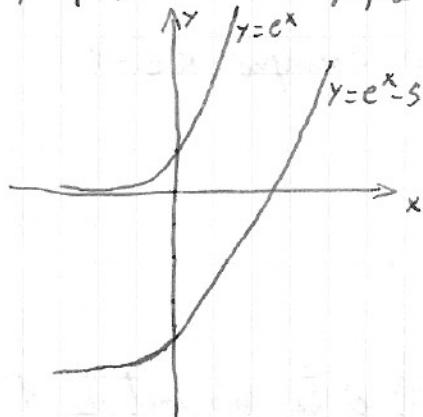


Il grafico è dato solo dai punti perché $x \in \mathbb{Z}$

OPERAZIONI CON I GRAFICI

$$y = f(x) \quad y = f(x) + K \text{ stessa grafica traslata di } K$$

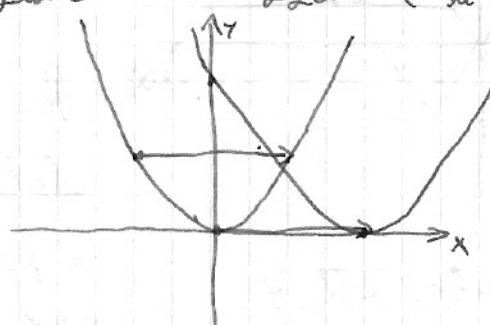
$$y = e^x - 5 \quad y = e^x \quad y = e^{x-5}$$



$$y = f(x) \quad e \quad y = f(x+K) \Rightarrow \text{traslazione in orizzontale di estensione } K$$

$$y = x^2 \quad y = (x-2)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

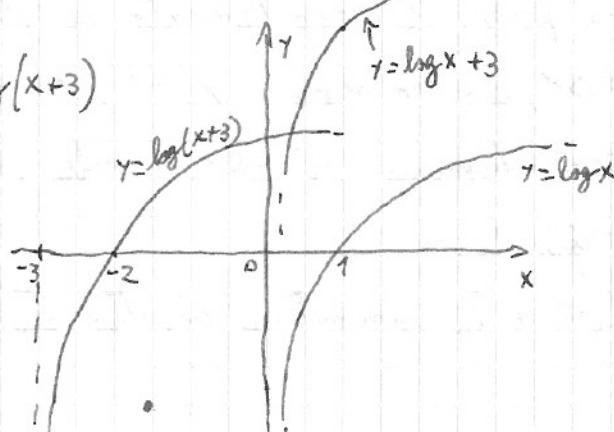
$$x_V = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \quad y_V = 0$$

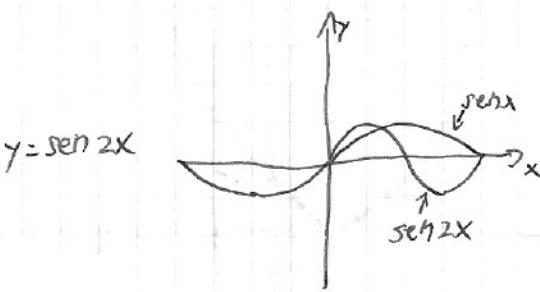
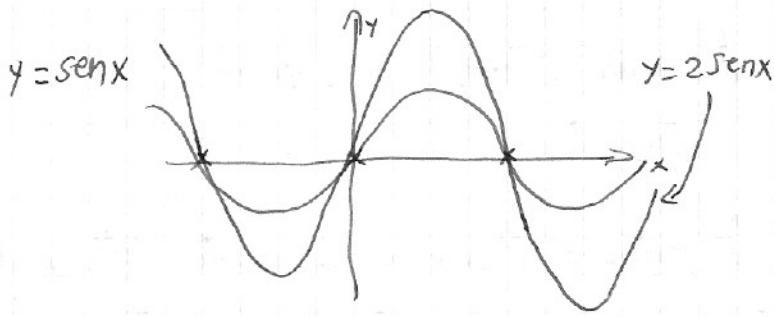


se $K > 0 \rightarrow$ verso dx

se $K < 0 \rightarrow$ verso dx

$$y = \log(x+3)$$





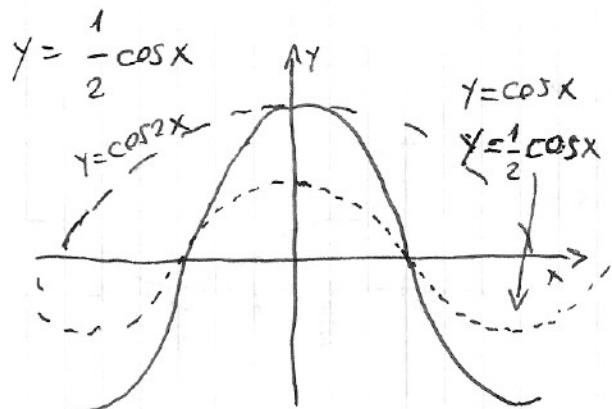
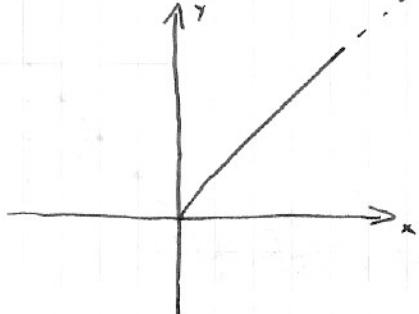
$y = k \cdot f(x)$ la funzione varia in verticale
 $y = f(kx)$ la funzione varia in orizzontale.

$$f(x) = 10^{\frac{\log_{10} x}{x}}$$

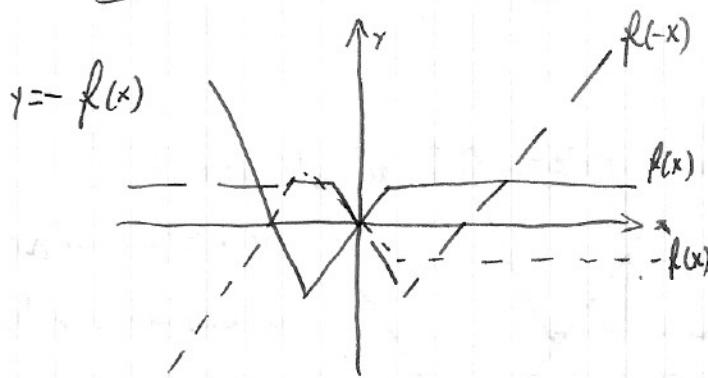
$$\begin{aligned} D: & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \neq 0 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right. \\ D: & R^+ \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{10^{\log_{10} x^2}}{x} = \frac{x^2}{x} = x$$

$$x = e^{\log_a x} = \log_a a^x$$



Se $k < 0$, esempio $k = -1$



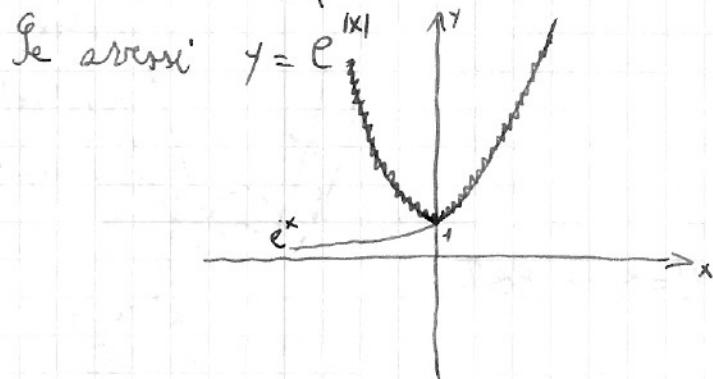
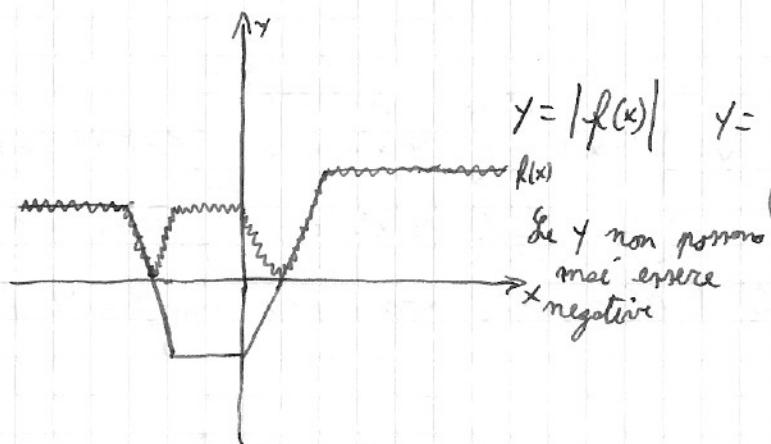
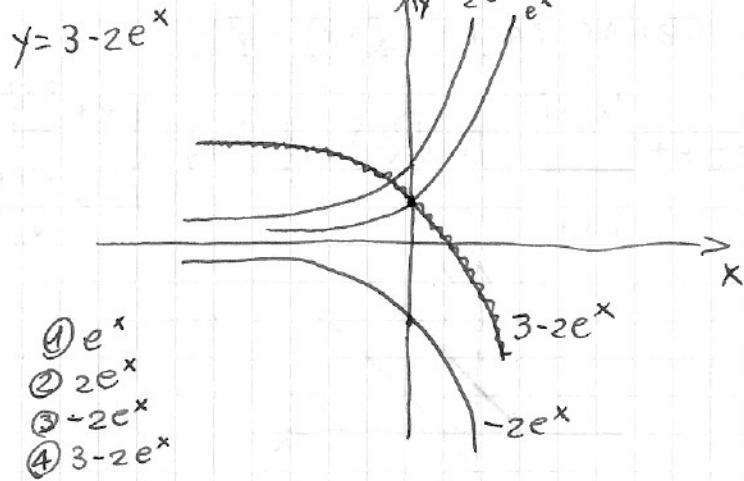
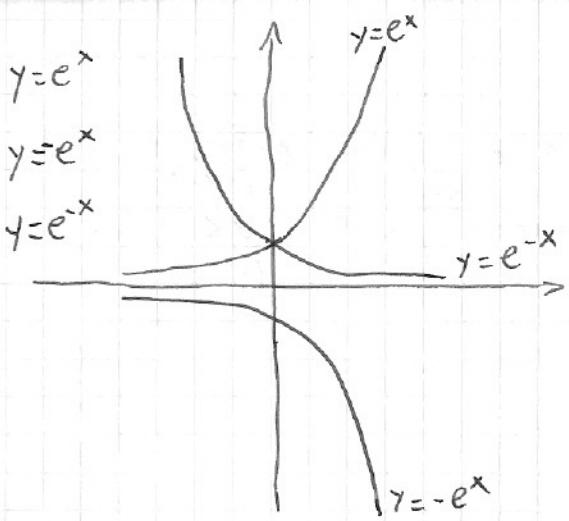
$-f(x)$ scambia i valori delle y rispetto a $f(x)$

$f(-x)$ scambia i valori delle x rispetto a $f(x)$

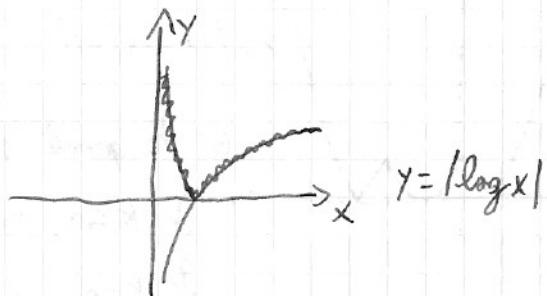
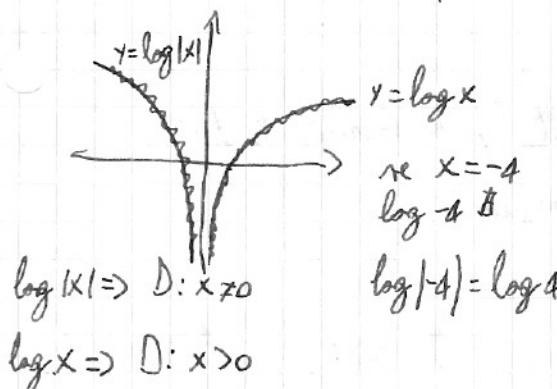
$-f(x)$ è la simmetria di $f(x)$ rispetto all'asse x .

Per $f(-x)$, prendo un valore ($x=3$), calcolo $f(3)$ e il risultato lo attribuisco a $f(-3)$. Il comportamento di $f(x)$ se $x > 1$, cambia segno $-x < -1$, sarà il comportamento di $-x < -1$ nella funzione originale.

$f(-x)$ è la simmetria rispetto all'asse y .



$f(|x|)$ è una funzione pari, cioè ha il grafico simmetrico rispetto all'asse x .



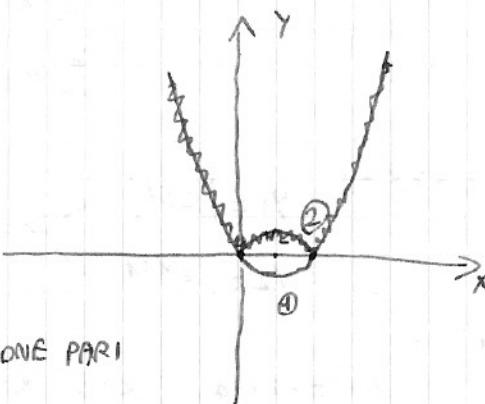
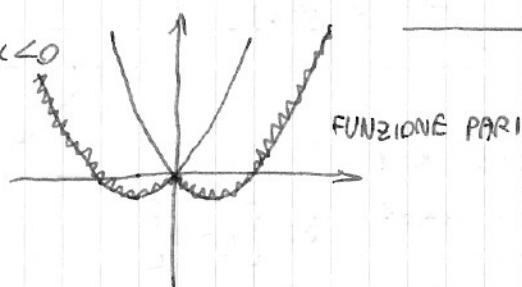
$$y = |x^2 - x| \quad \textcircled{1} \rightarrow y = x^2 - x \quad \textcircled{2} \quad y = |x^2 - x|$$

$$y = x^2 - |x| = \begin{cases} x^2 - x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + x & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$x^2 = |x|^2$

$$y = |x|^2 - |x| = f(|x|)$$

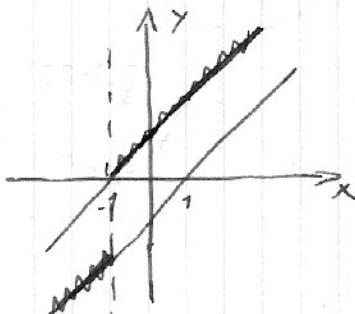
$$f(x) = x^2 - x$$



FUNZIONE PARI: $f(-x) = f(x)$

$$y = x + \frac{|x+1|}{x+1}$$

$D: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$



$$y = \begin{cases} x + \frac{x+1}{x+1} & \text{se } x+1 \geq 0 \\ x + \frac{-(x+1)}{x+1} & \text{se } x+1 < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} x \geq -1 \\ x \neq -1 \end{cases} \\ x-1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \\ x \neq -1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

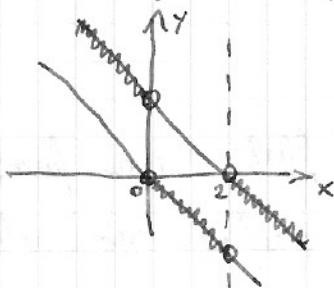
$$y = 1-x + \frac{x^2-2x}{(x^2-2x)}$$

$D: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 2\}$

$$y = \begin{cases} 1-x + \frac{x^2-2x}{x^2-2x} & \text{se } x^2-2x > 0 \\ 1-x - \frac{x^2-2x}{x^2-2x} & \text{se } x^2-2x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1-x+1 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \text{ o } x > 2 \\ 1-x-1 & \text{se } 0 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

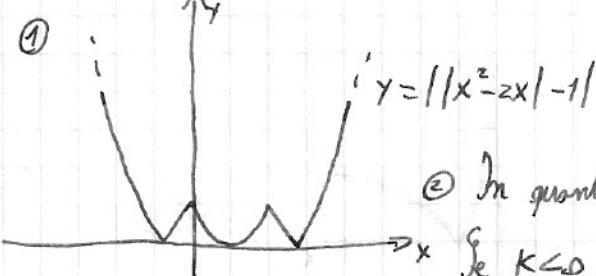
$$y = \begin{cases} -x+2 & \text{se } x < 0 \text{ o } x > 2 \\ -x & \text{se } 0 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

l'uguale lo tolgo perché $x=0$ e $x=2$ sono fuori da D



$$y = ||x^2-2x|-1|$$

① grafico
② quante soluzioni ha $||x^2-2x|-1|=k$ con $k \in \mathbb{R}$



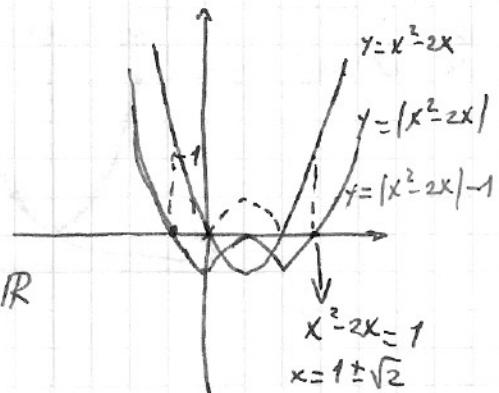
③ In quanti punti una retta $y=k$ incrocia le $f(x)$?

Se $k < 0$, non ha intersezioni.

Se $k \geq 0$, 3 soluzioni.

Se $0 < k < 1$, 6 soluzioni. Se $k > 1$, 2 soluzioni.

Se $k=1$, 4 soluzioni.



$$|x+1| \geq -2x+4$$

$$y_1 = |x+1| \quad \rightarrow ? \quad x: y_1 \geq y_2$$

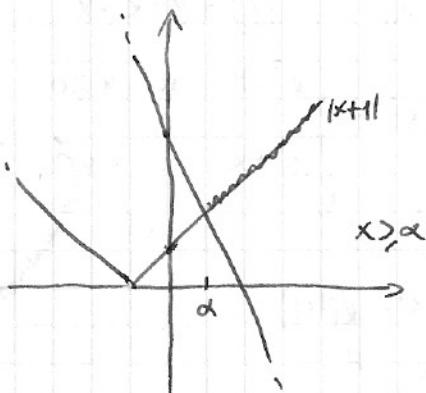
$$y_2 = -2x+4$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x+1 \\ y = -2x+4 \end{cases}$$

$$x+1 = -2x+4 \quad 3x = 3 \quad x = 1$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$S: [1, +\infty]$$



$$|x+1| \geq -2x+4$$

$$x+1 \geq -2x+4 \quad \text{o} \quad -x+1 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x \geq 3 \\ x+1 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ x \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

$\frac{x}{-1} \quad \frac{1}{1}$

$$x \geq 1$$

$$-(x+1) \geq -2x+4 \quad \text{e} \quad x+1 \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -x-1 \geq -2x+4 \\ x < -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 5 \\ x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$\frac{-1}{-1} \quad \frac{5}{5}$

$$S: [1, +\infty[$$

$$\phi$$

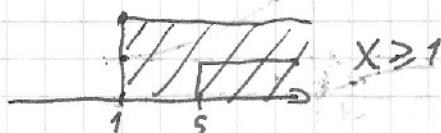
$$|A| \geq k \quad A \geq k \quad \text{o} \quad A \leq -k$$

$$x+1 \geq -2x+4 \quad \text{o} \quad x+1 \leq 2x-4$$

$$3x \geq 3 \quad \text{e} \quad -x \leq -5$$

$$x \geq 1$$

$$x \geq 5$$



$$|A| < k \Rightarrow -k < A < k$$

$$\begin{cases} A > -k \\ A < k \end{cases}$$

$$|x+1| < 3-2x$$

$$\begin{cases} x+1 < 3-2x \\ x+1 > 3-2x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x < 2 \\ -x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < \frac{2}{3} \\ x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x < -1$$

$$x < \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+1 < 3 \\ x+1 > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < -4 \\ x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\phi \text{ IMP.}$$

perché $|x+1| \geq 0$

$$|x-4| < 3-2x$$

$$\begin{cases} x-4 < 3-2x \\ x-4 > 2x-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x < 7 \\ -x > 1 \end{cases}$$

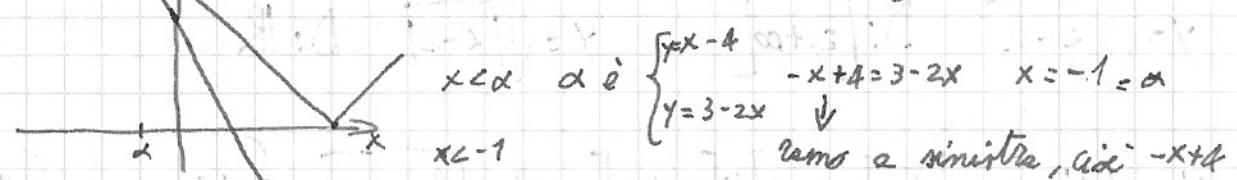
$$\begin{cases} x < \frac{7}{3} \\ x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x < -1$$

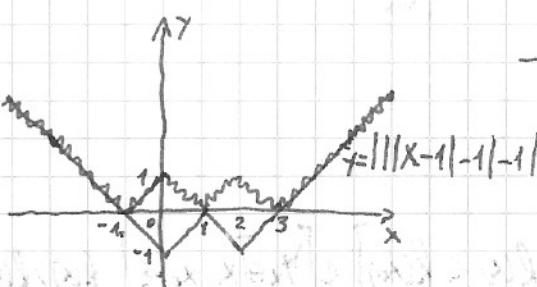
$$\frac{7}{3}$$

$S:]-\infty, -1[$

Per via grafica

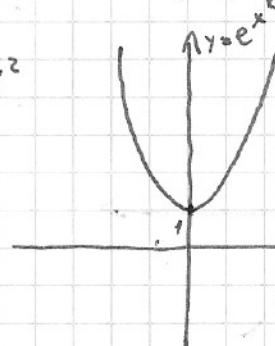
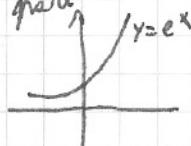


$$\text{Grafico di: } y = ||| |x-1| - 1 | - 1 |$$



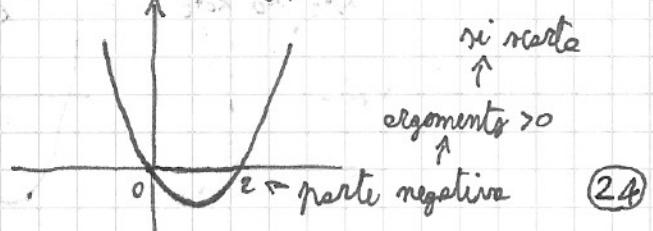
$$y = e^x \quad y = e^x \circ y = x^2$$

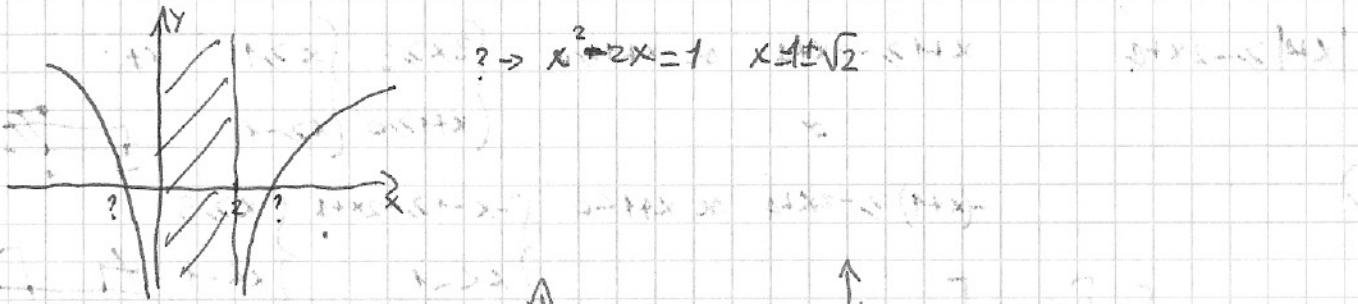
pari



$$y = \log(x^2 - 2x)$$

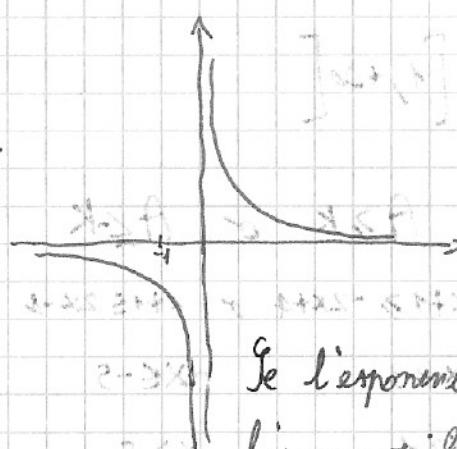
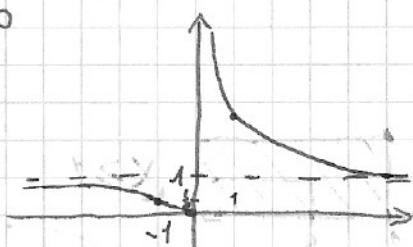
$$y = \log x \circ y = x^2 - 2x$$





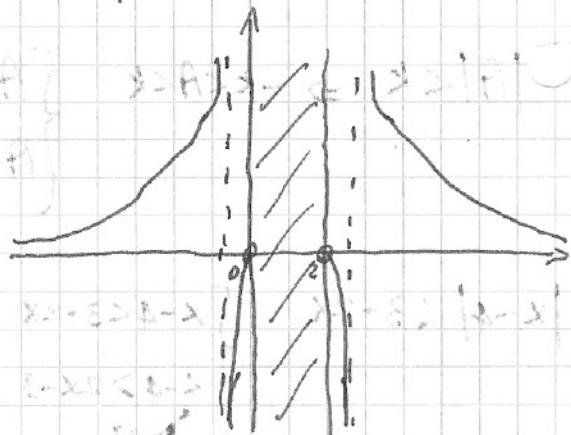
$$y = e^x \quad y = e^{-x} \quad y = \frac{1}{x} \text{ exp.}$$

D: $x \neq 0$



Se l'esponente va vicino a 0,
l'esponentiale tende a 1.

$$y = \frac{1}{\log(x^2 - 2x)} \quad D: \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x \neq 0 & \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1 \pm \sqrt{2}\} \cup [0, 2] \\ x^2 - 2x > 0 \end{cases}$$



I valori grandi del log, si hanno valori
piccoli di y e viceversa

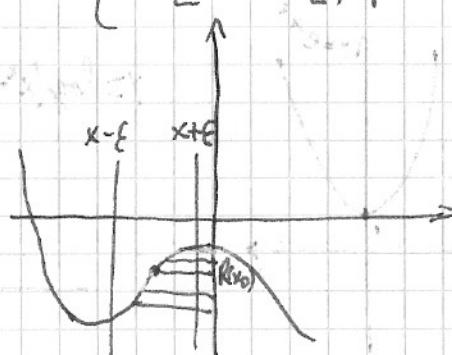
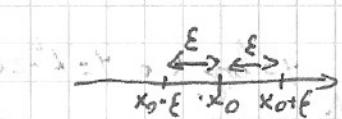
$$y = \sqrt{x-2} \quad D: [2, +\infty[\quad y = \sqrt{|x-2|} \quad D: \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \sqrt{|x-2|} \quad D: [-\infty, 2] \cup [2, +\infty[\quad y = \sqrt{\log x + 1} \quad \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log x + 1 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log x + 1 \geq 0 \\ \log x \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log x \geq \log e^{-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D: \left[\frac{1}{e}, +\infty \right[$$

MONOTONIA

Def) $y = f(x)$ è crescente $\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 : \forall x \in [x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0], f(x) < f(x_0) \text{ e } \forall x \in [x_0, x_0 + \varepsilon], f(x) > f(x_0)$



$$x_0 \in D \quad y = f(x) \text{ è decrescente} \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 \left[\forall x \in [x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0], f(x) > f(x_0) \right] \text{ e } \left[\forall x \in [x_0, x_0 + \varepsilon], f(x) < f(x_0) \right]$$

Se avessi $x_1 > x_2 \leq x_0$, $f(x)$ sarebbe strettamente crescente o decrescente.

MONOTONA $\Rightarrow f(x)$ crescente o decrescente

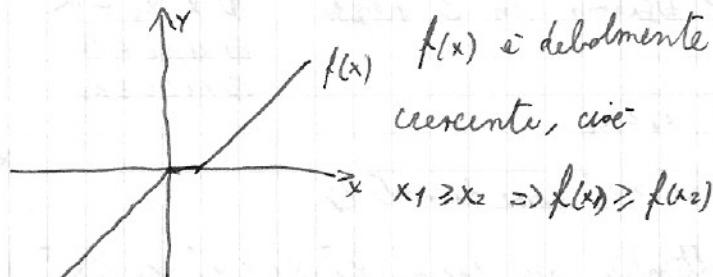
$$f(x) \text{ decr. in } I \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in I : x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

$f(x)$ crescente in $I \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in I : x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$

$$\downarrow \\ x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \quad f \text{ iniettiva}$$

Una funzione strettamente monotona è iniettiva.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \text{ str. crescente} \\ 0 & \text{se } 0 < x \leq 1 \text{ debolmente cresc.} \\ x-1 & \text{se } x > 1 \text{ str. crescente} \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ x & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

non è monotone perché $x_1 < x_2$ ma $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$
e $x_2 < x_3$ ma $f(x_2) < f(x_3)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{se } x \geq -2 \rightarrow \text{non monotone.} \\ -x & \text{se } x < -2 \end{cases}$$

① controllo che le funzioni parziali siano monotone

② controllo che i domini parziali non si intersecano o siano "ordinati"

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} f_1(x_1) & \text{se } x \in D_1 \\ f_2(x_2) & \text{se } x \in D_2 \end{cases}$$

① f_1 in $D_1 \rightarrow$ crescente (o decr) se sì, passo 2

② f_2 in D_2 ? è crescente (o decr) se sì, passo 3

③ $f_1(D_1) \subset f_2(D_2)$ tutte le immagini di D_2 devono essere maggiori di D_1 . se sì è monotone

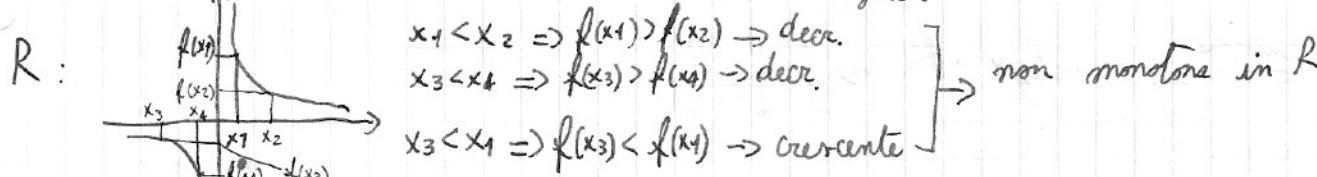
Verificare che $y = \frac{1}{x}$ è decr. in R^+ , decr. in R^- e non decr in $R \setminus \{0\}$

$$R^+ \quad x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} < \frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1 > \frac{x_2}{x_1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} > \frac{1}{x_2} \quad \text{verificato}$$

$$R^- \quad x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} < \frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1 < \frac{x_2}{x_1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x_2} > \frac{1}{x_1} \quad \text{perché num. negativi.}$$



(25)

$f(x) = x^2$ crescente in \mathbb{R}^+
decrecente in \mathbb{R}^-

$$\mathbb{R}^+ \quad x_1 < x_2 \rightarrow ? \quad x_1^2 < x_2^2$$

$x_1 < x_2 \rightarrow (x_1 - x_2) < 0$ moltiplico per $(x_1 + x_2)$ che è positivo
 $(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) < 0 \quad x_1^2 - x_2^2 < 0 \quad x_1^2 < x_2^2$ VERIF.

$$\mathbb{R}^- \quad x_1 < x_2 \rightarrow ? \quad x_1^2 > x_2^2$$

$x_1 - x_2 < 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2$ è minore di 0, quindi cambio verso $(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) > 0 \quad x_1^2 > x_2^2$ VERIF.

$f(x) = x^3$ dim. che è crescente su \mathbb{R} $\textcircled{1} x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$

Proviamo in 3 pezzi $\textcircled{1} x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \textcircled{2} x_1 < x_2 \rightarrow ? \quad x_1^3 > x_2^3$

$$\textcircled{2} x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^-$$

$$\textcircled{3} x_1 \leq 0 \leq x_2$$

$\hookrightarrow x_1^3 < x_2^3$ come dimostrato in precedenza

$$\textcircled{1} x_1 < x_2$$

$x_1^2 > x_2^2$ come dimostrato

$$x_1^3 = x_1^2 \cdot x_1 < x_2^2 \cdot x_1 < x_2^2 \cdot x_2 = x_2^3 \quad \underbrace{x_1^2}_{\substack{> \\ \downarrow}} < \underbrace{x_2^2}_{\substack{< \\ \downarrow}} \cdot \underbrace{x_1}_{\substack{< \\ \downarrow}} < \underbrace{x_2}_{\substack{< \\ \downarrow}}$$

moltiplico per $x_1 < 0 \quad x_1^2 \cdot x_1 < x_2^2 \cdot x_1 < x_2^2 \cdot x_2 \quad x_1^3 < x_2^3$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{se } x_1 > 0 \quad \text{e } x_2 > 0 \quad x_1^3 > 0 < x_2^3 \rightarrow > 0$$

lo stesso per $x_1 < 0$ e $x_2 = 0$ x_1 non può essere = x_2 per ipotesi $\textcircled{1}$

$$f(x) = \sin(x - \sqrt{1-x^2}) \quad D: 1-2x \geq 0 \quad -2x \geq -1 \quad x \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad D: \left[-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$y = \sin x \xrightarrow{\text{inversa}} y = \arcsen x$ per essere invertibile, considero l'intervallo
 parte dell'arco \downarrow parte del seno $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, così la funzione è bivinolare.
 e mi dà il seno e mi dà l'arco

Potrei anche scegliere $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right]$, ma per convenzione si sceglie $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$$y = \arcsen x : \left[-1, 1\right] \xrightarrow{D} \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \xrightarrow{C}$$

$$3\sin^2 x + \sin x = 0 \quad \sin x(3\sin x + 1) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0 \quad x = k\pi$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = \arcsen\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + 2k\pi$$

meno perché $\arcsen\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$ è negativo

$$x = \arcsen\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + 2k\pi$$

$$y = \cos x \xrightarrow{\text{inversa}} y = \arccos x : \left[-1, 1\right] \rightarrow \left[0, \pi\right]$$

$$y = \operatorname{tg} x \xrightarrow{\text{inversa}} y = \operatorname{arctg} x : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$$

FUNZIONE PARI: $f(x)$ pari: $f(-x) = f(x)$ grafico simmetrico rispetto all'asse y

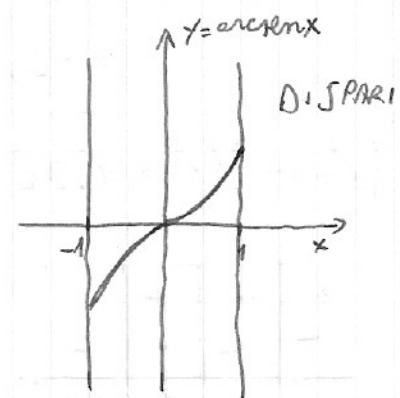
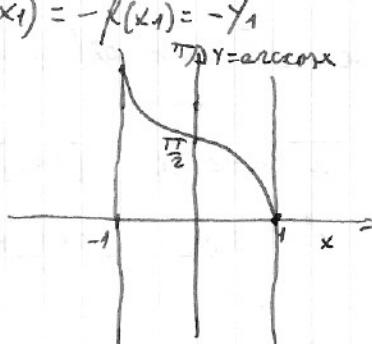
FUNZIONE DISPARI: $f(x)$ dispari: $f(-x) = -f(x)$ grafico simmetrico rispetto all'origine

$$\text{PARI: } y = x^{2n}$$

$x_1 = y_1 = f(x_1)$ e $f(-x_1) = -f(x_1) = -y_1$

$y = \cos x$ infatti $\cos x = \cos(-x)$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{5}{3x} \quad f_2(x) = x^3 - 2x^5 \quad f_3(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 + 2}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{se pari } f(-x) = f(x) \quad f(-x) = \frac{5}{3(-x)} \quad f(-x) = -\frac{5}{3x} = -f(x) \text{ DISPARI}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(-x) = (-x)^3 - 2(-x)^5 \quad f(-x) = -x^3 + 2x^5 = -f(x) \text{ DISPARI}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^2 - 1}{(-x)^3 + 2} \quad f(-x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{-x^3 + 2} \quad \text{NÉ PARI NÉ DISPARI}$$

Se sommo, moltiplico o divido tre loro due funzioni pari otengo una funzione pari.

Se sommo, moltiplico o divido tre loro due funzioni dispari otengo una funzione dispari.

Se moltiplico o divido tra loro due funzioni dispari otengo una funzione pari.

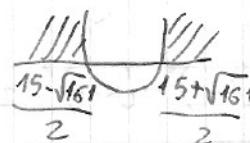
$$P/D = D \quad D/p = D \quad y = k \text{ è pari}$$

DISEQUAZIONI

$$x^2 - 15x + 16 > 0$$

$$x^2 - 15x + 16 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{225 - 64}}{2} = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{161}}{2}$$



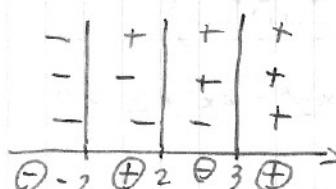
$$x < \frac{15 - \sqrt{161}}{2} \quad \text{e} \quad x > \frac{15 + \sqrt{161}}{2}$$

$$(x+2)(x-2)(x-3) < 0$$

$$x+2 > 0 \quad x > -2$$

$$x-2 > 0 \quad x > 2$$

$$x-3 > 0 \quad x > 3$$



$$x < -2 \quad \text{e} \quad 2 < x < 3$$

$$\frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x-3} < 0 \quad \text{stesse soluzioni si pratica } x < -2 \vee 2 < x < 3.$$

Se l'alone stato ≤ 0 , avremmo accettato anche $x = \pm 2$, ma non $x = 3$, come nel caso del prodotto.

$$(x^2+x-2)(x^2-x-6) \geq 0 \quad x^2+x-2 \geq 0 \quad (x+2)(x-1) \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x=1 \\ x=-2 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x \leq -2 \vee x > 1 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2-x-6 \geq 0 \quad (x+2)(x-3) \geq 0 \quad x=-2 \quad \begin{matrix} x \leq -2 \vee x > 3 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$x=3 \quad \begin{matrix} x \leq -2 \vee x > 3 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

+	-	+	+
+	-	-	+
\oplus	-2	$\oplus 1$	$\ominus 3 \oplus$

$$x \in [-\infty, 1] \cup [3, +\infty]$$

$$2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 3 > 0 \quad x^2(2x+3) - 1(2x+3) > 0 \quad (2x+3)(x^2-1) > 0$$

$$2x+3 > 0 \quad x > -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$x^2-1 > 0 \quad x = \pm 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \cancel{1} \\ -1 \end{matrix} \quad x < -1 \vee x > 1$$

$$\begin{matrix} - \\ + \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} + \\ + \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} + \\ - \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} + \\ + \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 2 \end{matrix} \quad x < -1 \vee x > 1$$

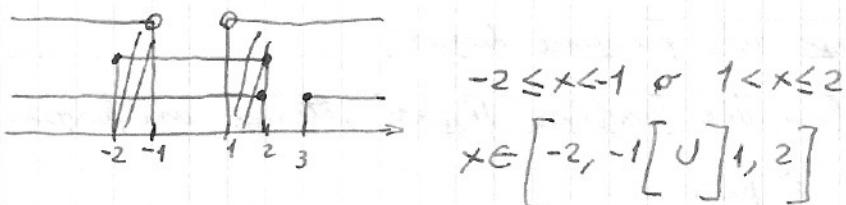
$$x \in \left[-\frac{3}{2}, 1\right] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 < x^2 \leq 4 \\ x^2 - 5x + 6 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 > 1 \\ x^2 \leq 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \pm 1 \quad \cancel{1} \quad x < -1 \vee x > 1 \\ x = \pm 2 \quad \cancel{-2} \quad -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ (x-2)(x-3) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=2 \\ x=3 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x=2 \\ x=3 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x < 2 \\ x > 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < -1 \vee x > 1 \\ -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x \leq 2 \vee x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < -1 \vee x > 1 \\ -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x \leq 2 \vee x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x^2 \geq x \\ x+3 < 9-x \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x(x-1) \geq 0 \\ 2x < 6 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \leq 0 \vee x \geq 1 \\ x < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cancel{1} & \cancel{1} & \cancel{1} & \cancel{1} & \cancel{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \end{matrix} \quad x \leq 0 \vee 1 \leq x < 3$$

$$x \in [-\infty, 0] \cup [1, 3]$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} < 2 \quad \frac{(x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2 - 2(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} < 0 \quad \text{C.E.} \quad x \neq \pm 1$$

$$N > 0 \quad x^2 - 2x + 1 - x^2 - 2x - 1 - 2x^2 + 2 > 0 \quad 2x^2 + 4x - 2 < 0 \quad x^2 + 2x - 1 < 0 \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+1}}{1} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$D > 0 \quad (x+1)(x-1) > 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \cancel{1} \\ -1 \end{matrix} \quad x < -1 \vee x > 1$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cancel{1} & \cancel{1} \\ -1 & 1 \end{matrix} \quad -1 - \sqrt{2} < x < -1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} N \\ D \end{array} \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & + & + & - & + \\ \hline 0 & -1-\sqrt{2} & \oplus & -1 & \oplus \\ \ominus & \ominus & \ominus & \ominus & \ominus \end{array} \Rightarrow x < -1-\sqrt{2} \vee -1 < x < -1+\sqrt{2} \vee x > 1$$

$$x \in]-\infty, -1-\sqrt{2}[\cup]-1, -1+\sqrt{2}[\cup]1, +\infty[$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-5\pi}{3-x} \geq 0 \\ \frac{(x+1)^2}{3^{1/2}} > 0 \\ \frac{3-\pi}{x-1} < 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3-x \leq 0 \\ (x+1)^2 > 0 \\ x-1 > 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 3 \\ x \neq -1 \\ x > 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} x > 3 \\ x \in]3, +\infty[\end{array}$$

$$x^4 - 7x^3 + 6x^2 > 0 \quad x^2(x^2 - 7x + 6) > 0 \quad \text{I } x^2 > 0 \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} + & 0 & + & + & + \\ \hline + & + & - & + & + \\ \hline \oplus & 0 & \oplus & 1 & \ominus \end{array} \quad \text{II } (x-1)(x-6) > 0 \quad x \neq 1 \text{ o } x=6 \quad \cancel{\frac{1}{6}} \quad x < 1 \text{ o } x > 6$$

$$x < 0 \text{ o } 0 < x < 1 \text{ o } x > 6$$

Forse stata ≤ 0 , $1 \leq x \leq 6$ o $x=0 \rightarrow$ occhio e non perderla

EQUAZIONI IRRAZIONALI

$$a=b \Leftrightarrow a^3=b^3 \quad a=b \Rightarrow a^2=b^2 \text{ non vale il} \\ \cancel{\text{vicino}}$$

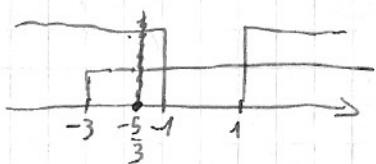
$$\sqrt[3]{x}=7 \quad x=7^3$$

$$\sqrt{x}=7 \quad (\sqrt{x})^2=(7)^2$$

$x \geq 0$ membri concordi

$$\sqrt{x^2-1} = x+3 \quad \begin{cases} x^2-1 \geq 0 \\ x+3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \text{ o } x \geq 1 \\ x \geq -3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \text{ o } x \geq 1 \\ x \geq -3 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2-1 = (x+3)^2 \quad x^2-1 = x^2+6x+9 \quad x = -\frac{5}{3}$$



$$x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-x+2} + 3x = 2(x+1) \quad \sqrt{x^2-x+2} = -x+2$$

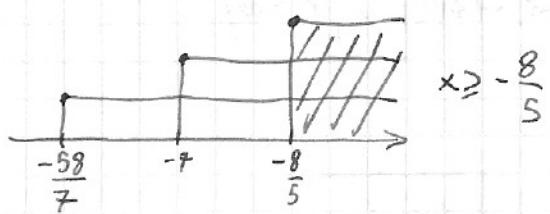
$$\begin{cases} x^2-x+2 \geq 0 \\ -x+2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-8}}{2} = \text{nulli} \quad \text{HxR}$$

$\{ Hx \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\{ x \leq 2 \quad x^2-x+2 = x^2+4-4x$$

$$3x=2 \quad x=\frac{2}{3} \text{ ACC.}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}x+4} + \sqrt{x+7} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}x+29}$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{5}{2}x+4 \geq 0 \\ x+7 \geq 0 \\ \frac{7}{2}x+29 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{8}{5} \\ x \geq -7 \\ x \geq -\frac{58}{7} \end{cases}$$

CONC. SEGNI \rightarrow sempre non negativi

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}x+4} + \sqrt{x+7}\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}x+29}\right)^2 \quad \frac{5}{2}x+4+x+7+2\sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2}x+4\right)(x+7)} = \frac{7}{2}x+29$$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{35}{2}x + 28} = 18$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{43}{2}x + 28} = 9$$

$$\frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{43}{2}x + 28 = 81$$

radice sicuramente esistente e positiva

$$5x^2 + 43x - 106 = 0 \quad x = \frac{-43 \pm \sqrt{1849 + 2120}}{10} = \frac{-43 \pm \sqrt{3969}}{10} = \frac{-43 \pm 63}{10} = \begin{cases} \frac{-106}{10} \text{ NON ACC.} \\ 2 \text{ ACC PERCHÉ } 2 > -\frac{8}{5} \end{cases}$$

DISEQUAZIONI IRRAZIONALI

$$a > b \Leftrightarrow a^3 > b^3 \quad x^2: a, b > 0 \quad a > b \Leftrightarrow a^2 > b^2$$

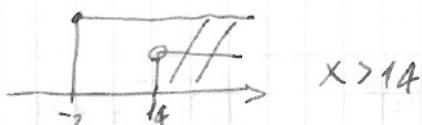
$$\sqrt[3]{a^3} > \sqrt[3]{b^3}$$

$(a, b < 0 \quad a > b \Leftrightarrow a^2 < b^2)$ posso cambiare i segni e cambiare il segno
 $a < 0 & b < 0$ non posso elevare a potenze

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sqrt{x+2} > 4$$

segni concordi e positivi

$$\begin{cases} x+2 \geq 0 \\ x+2 > 16 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq -2 \\ x > 14 \end{cases}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sqrt{x+2} > -4$$

$$\text{C.E. } x+2 \geq 0 \quad x \geq -2$$

+ > - sempre vera

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sqrt{x+2} < x \quad \text{C.E. } x+2 \geq 0$$

+ < - mai vera impossibile

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x+2} > x \\ x+2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x+2 > x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x+2 > x^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \sqrt{x+2} > x \\ \downarrow \\ > 0 \text{ perché } x^2 \geq 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x+2 > x^2 \end{cases} \quad \cup \quad \begin{cases} x > -2 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \sqrt{x+2} < x$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2 \geq 0 \\ x > 0 \\ x+2 < x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x+2} < x \\ x+2 \geq 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 15} \geq x - 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 8x + 15 \geq 0 \\ x - 2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 8x + 15 \geq (x-2)^2 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x^2 - 8x + 15 \geq 0 \\ x - 2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-3)(x-5) \geq 0 \\ x \geq 2 \\ x^2 - 8x + 15 = x^2 - 4x + 4x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

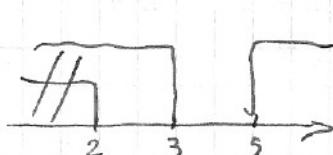
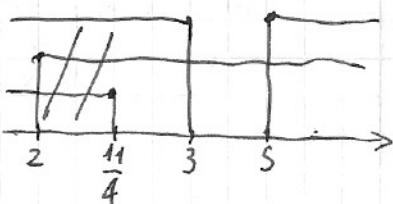
$$x=3 \quad \cancel{\frac{4}{3} \leq 5}$$

\cup

$$\begin{cases} (x-3)(x-5) \geq 0 \\ x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 3 \text{ or } x \geq 5 \\ x \geq 2 \\ -4x \geq -11 \quad x \leq \frac{11}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 3 \text{ or } x \geq 5 \\ x < 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\left[2, \frac{11}{4} \right] \cup \left[-\infty, 2 \right] \cup \left[-\infty, \frac{11}{4} \right]$$

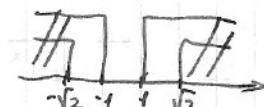
$$\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2} > x - 1 \quad x^3 + 2 > (x-1)^3 \quad x^3 + 2 > x^3 - 1 - 3x^2 + 3x \quad 3x^2 - 3x + 3 > 0$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 > 0 \quad x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \quad x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \emptyset \quad S = \mathbb{R}$$

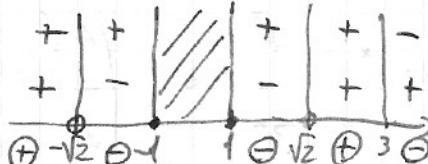
$$\frac{3-x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}-1} < 0 \quad D > 0 \quad 3-x > 0 \quad x < 3 \quad \begin{cases} x^2-1 \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2-1}-1 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2-1 > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2-1} > 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq 1 \\ x^2-1 > 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \text{ or } x > 1 \\ x < -\sqrt{2} \text{ or } x > \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

C.E.

$$\begin{cases} x^2-1 \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2-1}-1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq 1 \\ x^2-1 \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq 1 \\ x \neq \pm\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$



$$N > 0 \quad x < 3$$



$$S = \left[-\sqrt{2}, -1 \right] \cup \left[1, \sqrt{2} \right] \cup \left[3, +\infty \right]$$

$$D > 0 \quad x < -\sqrt{2} \text{ or } x > \sqrt{2}$$



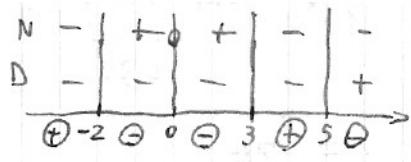
$$\frac{(x+2)(3-x)}{x^2(x-5)} \geq 0$$

C.E.

$$\begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x-5 \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$N > 0 \quad (x+2)(3-x) \geq 0 \quad x = -2 \quad \frac{-2\sqrt{11}+3}{2} \quad -2 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$D > 0 \quad x^2(x-5) > 0 \quad x-5 > 0 \quad x > 5$$



$$S = \left[-\infty, -2 \right] \cup \left[3, 5 \right]$$

$$\frac{x^2(x-5)}{(x+2)(3-x)} \geq 0$$

$F > 0$

$x+2 > 0$	$x > -2$	-	+	+	+	+	+
$3-x > 0$	$x < 3$	+	+	+	-	-	
$x^2 > 0$	$x \neq 0$	+	+	0	+	+	
$x-5 > 0$	$x > 5$	-	-	-	-	-	

(+) -2 (-) 0 (-) 3 (+) 5 (-) ∞

$$F > 0 \quad x < -2 \quad \text{or} \quad 3 < x \leq 5$$

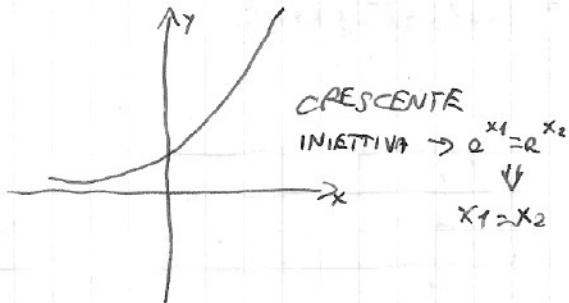
$$F = 0 \quad x^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 5$$

$$S: [-\infty, -2] \cup [3, 5] \cup \{0\}$$

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

$$y = b^x \quad 0 < b < 1 \Leftrightarrow y = \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{-x} \quad b > 1$$



$$a^x > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$$

$$a^{x_1} > a^{x_2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 > x_2$$

$$a^x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$a^{x_1} > a^{x_2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 > x_2$$

$$0 < a^x < 1 \Leftrightarrow x < 0$$

$$b^{x_1} > b^{x_2} \Leftrightarrow x_1 < x_2$$

PROPRIETÀ POTENZE

$$\begin{aligned} a^{x+y} &= a^x \cdot a^y & a^{x-y} &= \frac{a^x}{a^y} \\ a^{x \cdot y} &= (a^x)^y & \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \\ a^{-x} &= \frac{1}{a^x} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \quad a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{N} \right.$$

$$4^x : \sqrt{2} = 2^{x+1} \cdot \sqrt{8^x} \quad 2^{2x} : 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^x \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{3x}{2}} \quad 2^{2x-\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{x+1+\frac{3x}{2}} \quad 2^{x-\frac{1}{2}} = x+1+\frac{3x}{2}$$

$$4x - 1 - 2x - 2 - 3x = 0 \quad -x = 3 \quad x = -3$$

$$10^x = 100 \quad x = 2 \quad 4^x = 2 \cdot 3^x \quad \frac{4^x}{3^x} = 2 \quad \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x = 2 \quad x = \log_{\frac{4}{3}} 2$$

$$9^x - 3^x - 5 = 0 \quad 3^{2x} - 3^x - 5 = 0 \quad 3^x = t \quad t^2 - t - 5 = 0 \quad t = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+20}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$3^x = \frac{1+\sqrt{21}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \log_3 \frac{1+\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$3^x = \frac{1-\sqrt{21}}{2} \quad \text{LO IMPOSS.}$$

$$7^x = 1 \quad x = 0 \quad 10^x = 3^{x+1} \quad \left(\frac{10}{3}\right)^x = 3$$

$$4^x = 3 \quad x = \log_4 3 \quad x = \log_{\frac{10}{3}} 3$$

$$3^{x+1} + 3^{x+2} = 108 \quad 3 \cdot 3^x + 9 \cdot 3^x = 108 \quad 3^x + 3 \cdot 3^x = 36 \quad 4 \cdot 3^x = 36 \quad 3^x = 9 \quad x = 2$$

$$3^x > 9^{x+1} \quad 3^x > 3^{2x+2} \quad x > 2x+2 \quad -x > 2 \quad x < -2$$

$$4 \cdot 2^x + 9 \cdot 2^{-x} > 12 \quad 4 \cdot 2^x + \frac{9}{2^x} > 12 \quad 2^x = y \quad 4y + \frac{9}{y} > 12 \quad 4y^2 - 12y + 9 > 0$$

$$(2y-3)^2 > 0 \quad 2y-3 \neq 0 \quad y \neq \frac{3}{2} \quad 2^x \neq \frac{3}{2} \quad x \neq \log_2 \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{2^x(3 \cdot 2^x - 5) + 2}{N > 0} > 0 \quad 3 \cdot 2^{2x} - 5 \cdot 2^x + 2 > 0 \quad 2^x = t \quad 3t^2 - 5t + 2 > 0 \quad t = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad t < \frac{2}{3} \text{ o } t > 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 3^x \\ \text{C.E. } 1 - 3^x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^x < \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{o} \quad 2^x > 1 \\ x < \log_2 \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{o} \quad x > 0 \\ \text{NEG.} \end{aligned}$$

$\boxed{\frac{0}{0} \text{ NON ESISTE}}$

$$D > 0 \quad 1 - 3^x > 0 \quad -3^x > -1 \quad 3^x < 1 \quad x < 0$$

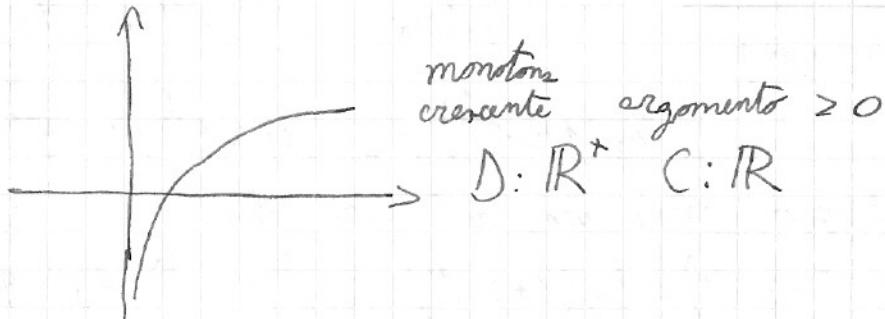
$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} N & + & - & + \\ \hline D & + & + & - \\ \hline \oplus \log_2 \frac{2}{3} & \ominus 0 & \ominus 0 & \ominus 0 \end{array} \rightarrow$$

$$S =]-\infty, \log_2 \frac{2}{3}[$$

$$e^{3x^2-5x+2} > 1 \quad 3x^2 - 5x + 2 > 0 \quad x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x < \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{o} \quad x > 1$$

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



$$\log_a x = 0 \iff x = 1$$

$$\log_a x > 0 \iff x > 1$$

$$\log_a x < 0 \iff 0 < x < 1 \quad \text{PROPRIETÀ LOGARITMI}$$

$$\log(a \cdot b) = \log a + \log b \quad \log \sqrt[n]{a^p} = \log a^{\frac{p}{n}} = \frac{p}{n} \cdot \log a$$

$$\log(a/b) = \log a - \log b \quad \text{AMMESSO CHE ESISTANO}$$

$$\log a^n = n \cdot \log a \quad \text{TUTTI I LOGARITMI!} \quad \log(6) = \log[(-2)(-3)] = \log(-2) + \log(-3)$$

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

NO

$$4^x = 2 \cdot 3^x \quad \log_e 4^x = \log_e 2 + \log_e 3^x \quad x \ln 2 + x \ln 3$$

$$x = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 4 - \ln 3}$$

$$h = e^{\log_e h} = \log_e e^h$$

$$\log_3 x = 3 \quad x = 3^3 = 27$$

$$\log_3 x = \log_3 2 - \log_3(x+1)$$

$$x = \frac{2}{x+1} \quad x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$S = \{1\}$$

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

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$\log_2 x + \log_4 x = 3 \quad \text{C.E. } x > 0$$

$$\log_2 x + \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 4} = 3 \quad 2\log_2 x + \log_2 x = 6 \quad \log_2 x = 2 \quad x = 2^2 = 4 \quad \text{ACCETTABILE}$$

$$(\log_2 x) \cdot (\log_3 x) = 1 \quad \log_2 x \cdot \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 3} = 1 \quad \log_2^2 x = \log_2 3$$

C.E. $x > 0$

$$\log_2 x = \pm \sqrt{\log_2 3} \quad x = 2^{\pm \sqrt{\log_2 3}}$$

$$\frac{\log(2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}})}{\log(1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}})} = 1$$

argomenti: $2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
sempre positivi $1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\log(1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}}) \neq 0 \quad 1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}} \neq 1 \quad 9^{\frac{1}{4x}} \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Se la frazione viene uguale, vuol dire che

$$\log(2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}}) = \log(1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}}) \quad 2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} = 1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}} \quad \text{C.E. } x \neq 0$$

$$2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} = 1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}}$$

$$y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Non acc.

$$3^{\frac{1}{2x}} = y \quad 2y^2 + 3y = 1 + 2y \quad 2y^2 + y - 1 = 0$$

$$3^{\frac{1}{2x}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2x} = \log_3 \frac{1}{2} = \log_3 2^{-1} = -\log_3 2$$

$$2x = -\frac{1}{\log_3 2} \quad \text{cambio base} = -\log_2 3 \quad x = \frac{\log_2 3}{-\log_3 2} = \log_2 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = \log_2 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

e argomento

$$\log(3x^2 - 5x + 2) < \log(x-1) \quad \text{C.E. } \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 5x + 2 > 0 \\ x-1 > 0 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{6} = \frac{-1}{2} \text{ e } \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < \frac{2}{3} \text{ o } x > 1 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{C.E. } x > 1$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 < x - 1 \quad 3x^2 - 6x + 3 < 0 \quad x^2 - 2x + 1 < 0 \quad (x-1)^2 < 0 \quad \text{MAI!} \quad S = \emptyset$$

Forse stato ≤ sarebbe $(x-1)^2 \leq 0$ $x-1=0 \quad x=1$ Non ACC. x C.E. $S = \emptyset$

$$\log(x^2-4) < \log(3x^2-5x+2) - \log(x-1) \quad \text{C.E.} \quad \begin{cases} x^2-4 > 0 \\ 3x^2-5x+2 > 0 \\ x-1 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x < -2 \text{ o } x > 2 \\ x < \frac{2}{3} \text{ o } x > 1 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{x > 2}$$

$x^2-4 < \frac{3x^2-5x+2}{x-1} \quad x-1 > 0 \quad \text{per C.E.}$

$$(x^2-4)(x-1) < (3x^2-5x+2)(x-1) \quad x^2-4 < 3x^2-2 \quad x^2-3x-2 < 0 \quad x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+8}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

perché positivo posso togliere

SCOMPOSIZIONE

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}\right) =$$

se ho due soluzioni x_1 e x_2

$$= a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3-\sqrt{17}}{2} < x < \frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2} \\ x > 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2 < x < \frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

Nel caso di base minore di 1 diventa

$$0 < a < 1$$

$$e^{x_1} > e^{x_2} \Rightarrow x_1 < x_2$$

$$\log_a x_1 > \log_a x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 < x_2$$

$$\log x + \log_x e^{-2} = 0 \quad \text{C.E.} \quad \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log x + \frac{1}{\log x} - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \log x \\ \text{MAI} \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\log^2 x - 2 \log x + 1 = 0 \quad (\log x - 1)^2 = 0 \quad \log x = 1 \quad x = e \quad \text{ACC.}$$

$$\log_3 \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (1+3x) > 0 \quad \begin{cases} 1+3x > 0 \\ \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (1+3x) > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1+3x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{3} \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \quad -\frac{1}{3} < x < 0$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} (1+3x) > 1 \quad \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (1+3x) > \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{3} \quad 1+3x < \frac{1}{3} \quad 3x < -\frac{2}{3} \quad x < -\frac{2}{9}$$

comprende già argomento > 0 → C.E. $x > -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{3} \\ x < -\frac{2}{9} \end{cases} \quad -\frac{1}{3} < x < -\frac{2}{9} \quad \leftarrow \text{SOLUZIONE}$

DOMINIO

$$y = \operatorname{ercren} \sqrt{3-x}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3-x \geq 0 \\ -1 \leq \sqrt{3-x} \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 3 \\ \sqrt{3-x} \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

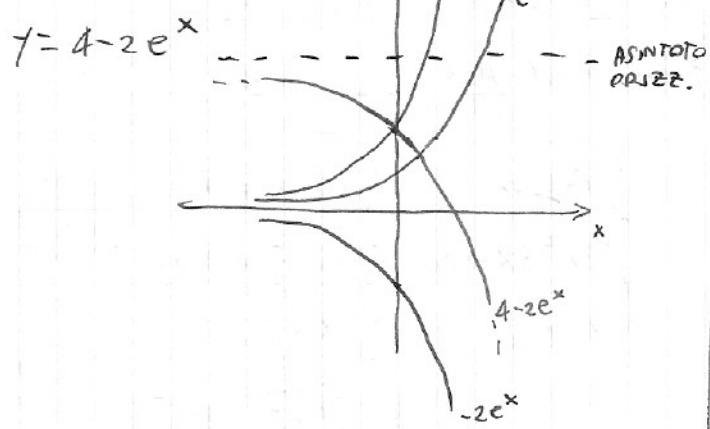
$$\begin{cases} x \leq 3 \\ \sqrt{3-x} \geq -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{SEMPRE}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 3 \\ 3-x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad x \geq 2$$

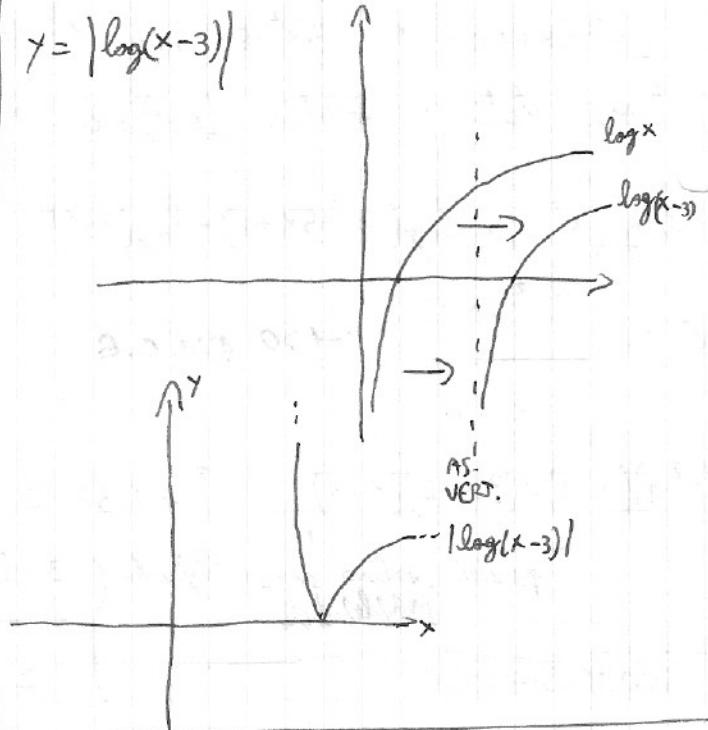
$$2 \leq x \leq 3$$

30

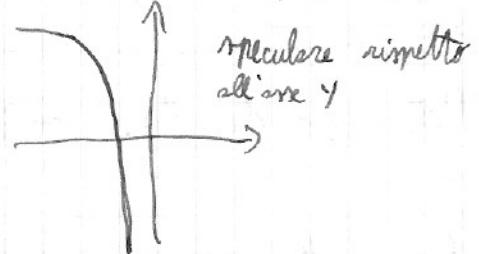
GRAFICI



$$y = |\log(x-3)|$$



$y = \log(-x)$ prende $\log(x)$ e il grafico viene ribaltato rispetto a y



$$3^{x+1} - 3^{x-2} + 3^x \geq 35 \quad 3^x \left(3 - 3^{-2} + 1\right) \geq 35 \quad 3^x \left(\frac{27-1+9}{9}\right) \geq 35 \quad 3^x \left(\frac{35}{9}\right) \geq 35$$

$$3^x \geq 35 \cdot \frac{9}{35} \quad 3^x \geq 3^2 \quad x \geq 2$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x+1} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x-1} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > \frac{19}{6} \quad \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{2} + 1\right) > \frac{19}{6} \quad \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{4+9+6}{6}\right) > \frac{19}{6}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > 1 \quad x < 0$$

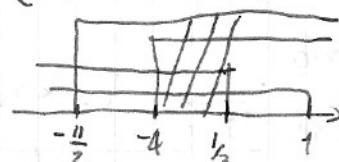
BASE < 1
CAMBIA IL VERSO
DELLA DISUGUAGLIANZA

$$\log(2x+11) - \log(x+4) - \log 2 > \log(1-3x) - \log(1-x)$$

$$\log \frac{2x+11}{x+4} - \log 2 > \log \frac{1-3x}{1-x}$$

$$\log \frac{2x+11}{2x+8} > \log \frac{1-3x}{1-x} \quad \frac{2x+11}{2x+8} > \frac{1-3x}{1-x}$$

C.E. $\begin{cases} 2x+11 > 0 & x > -\frac{11}{2} \\ x+4 > 0 & x > -4 \\ 1-3x > 0 & x < \frac{1}{3} \\ 1-x > 0 & x < 1 \end{cases}$



$$\frac{2x+11-2x^2-11x-2x-8+6x^2+24x}{(2x+8)(1-x)} > 0$$

$$\frac{4x^2+13x+3}{(2x+8)(1-x)} > 0$$

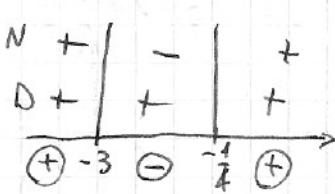
$$N \geq 0 \quad 4x^2+13x+3 \geq 0$$

$$x = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{169-48}}{8} = \frac{-13 \pm 11}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$D \geq 0 \quad (2x+8)(1-x) > 0 \quad x = -4$$

SEMPRE POSITIVO PBR C.E. $x = 1$

$$\frac{1}{-3} \frac{1}{4} \quad x < -3 \cup x > \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\begin{cases} x < -3 \cup x > -\frac{1}{4} \\ -4 < x < \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left] -4, -3 \right[\cup \left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$\log_3 (4x-3x^2) < 0 \quad 4x-3x^2 < 1 \quad +3x^2-4x+1 > 0$$

C.E.

$$4x-3x^2 > 0$$

$$x(3x-4) < 0$$

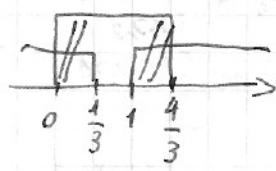
$$x=0$$

$$x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < x < \frac{4}{3} \\ x < \frac{1}{3} \text{ o } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} \quad x < \frac{1}{3} \text{ o } x > 1$$



$$S = \left] 0, \frac{1}{3} \right[\cup \left[1, \frac{4}{3} \right]$$

$$\log_6 (x^2-3x+2) < 1$$

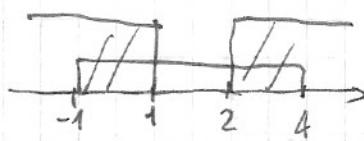
$$\log_6 (x^2-3x+2) < \log_6 6$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2-3x+2 > 0 \\ x^2-3x+2 < 6 \end{cases} \quad x=1 \quad x=2$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < 1 \text{ o } x > 2 \\ -1 < x < 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2-3x+2 < 6 \\ x^2-3x+4=0 \\ x=-1 \quad x=4 \end{cases} \quad x=\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$



$$S = \left] -1, 4 \right[$$

$$\log_{1/4} (x^2+3x+2) - \log_{1/4} (x+4) \leq \log_{1/4} (x-3)$$

C.E: $x > 3$

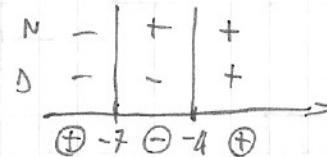
$$\log_{1/4} \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{x+4} \leq \log_{1/4} (x-3)$$

$$\frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{x+4} \geq x-3$$

$$\frac{x^2+3x+2 - x^2-4x+3x+12}{x+4} \geq 0$$

$$N \geq 0 \quad 2x+14 \geq 0 \quad x \geq -7$$

$$D \geq 0 \quad x+4 \neq 0 \quad x > -4$$



$$\begin{cases} x > 3 \\ x < -7 \text{ o } x > -4 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left] 3, +\infty \right[$$

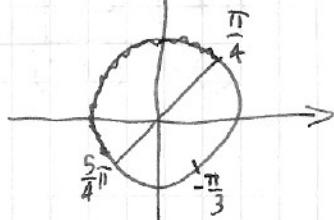
(31)

$$x \in [0, 2\pi] \quad \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) > \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\alpha = x - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \quad 0 - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \quad -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$\sin \alpha > \cos \alpha$$



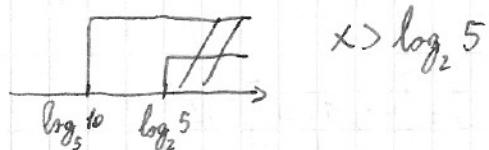
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{5\pi}{4} \\ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \frac{7\pi}{12} < x < \frac{19\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-4 & \text{se } x \geq 2 \\ 4-3x & \text{se } x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & \text{se } x > 4 \\ \cos 2x & \text{se } x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$g(f(x)) = g \circ f = \begin{cases} \sin(x-4) & \text{se } \begin{cases} x-4 \geq 4 \\ x \geq 2 \end{cases} \\ \cos 2(x-4) & \text{se } \begin{cases} x-4 \leq 4 \\ x \geq 2 \end{cases} \\ \sin(4-3x) & \text{se } \begin{cases} 4-3x \geq 4 \\ x < 2 \end{cases} \\ \cos 2(4-3x) & \text{se } \begin{cases} 4-3x \leq 4 \\ x < 2 \end{cases} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \sin(x-8) & \text{se } x > 8 \\ \cos(2x-8) & \text{se } 2 \leq x \leq 8 \\ \sin(4-3x) & \text{se } x < 0 \\ \cos(8-6x) & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5^x > 10 \\ 2^x > 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > \log_5 10 \\ x > \log_2 5 \end{cases}$$

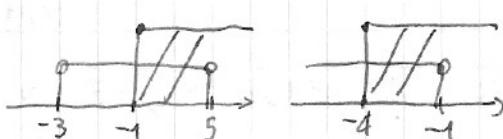


$$-2\sqrt{x+4} < -x-1 \quad \sqrt{x+4} > \frac{x+1}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x+4 \geq 0 \\ x+1 \geq 0 \\ x+4 > \frac{(x+1)^2}{4} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x+4 \geq 0 \\ x+1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

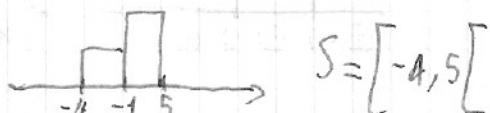
$$\begin{cases} x \geq -4 \\ x > -1 \\ 4x+16-x^2-2x-1 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \circ \quad \begin{cases} x > -4 \\ x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 15 \leq 0 \quad x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+15}}{2} = 1 \pm 4 = \frac{-3}{5} \quad \rightarrow \boxed{0 \leq x \leq 5}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -1 \\ -3 < x \leq 5 \end{cases} \quad \cup \quad \begin{cases} x > -4 \\ x < -1 \end{cases}$$



$$-1 \leq x < 5 \quad \circ \quad -4 \leq x < -1$$



$$S = [-4, 5]$$

Determinare per quale valore reale di k la parabola $y = 2x^2 + x + k$ è tangente alla retta $x - y - 3 = 0$ e trovare le coordinate del punto di contatto.

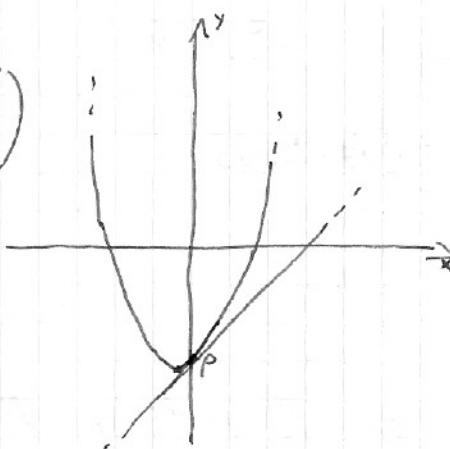
$$\begin{cases} y = 2x^2 + x + k \\ y = x - 3 \end{cases} \quad 2x^2 + x + k = x - 3 \quad 2x^2 + k + 3 = 0 \quad \Delta = 0 \quad 0 - 8(k+3) = 0$$

$$k+3=0 \quad k=-3$$

retta e parabola passano per $(0, -3)$ dato il termine noto. In più, sono tangenti per cui hanno un solo punto in comune, cioè $(0, -3)$.

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x^2 + x - 3 \\ y = x - 3 \end{cases} \quad 2x^2 + x - 3 = x - 3 \quad 2x^2 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -3 \end{cases} \quad P(0, -3)$$

$$V\left(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{25}{8}\right)$$



Scrivere l'eq. delle cfr passante per l'origine intg e $2x+3y=0$ e avente il centro sulla retta $x+2y-2=0$

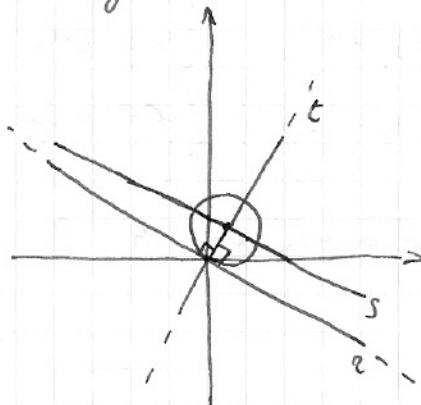
$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = -\frac{2}{3}x \quad \textcircled{2} \quad y = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$m_t = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$m_c = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y-0 = \frac{3}{2}(x-0) \quad \textcircled{3} \quad y = \frac{3}{2}x$$

trova la \perp a $\textcircled{2}$ passante per $O(0,0)$

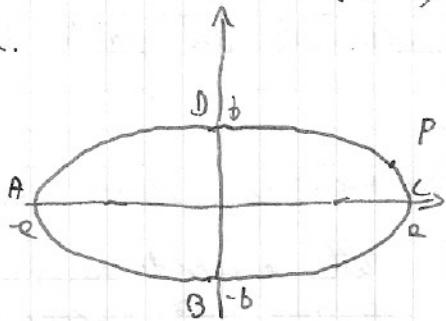


$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x \\ y = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x \end{cases} \quad 1 - \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{3}{2}x \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \quad C\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$\overline{OC} = \sqrt{\left(0 - \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(0 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{4} = r \quad \text{equazione } (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = r^2$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{13}{16}$$

Equazione ellisse passante per $P\left(\frac{9}{2}, 1\right)$, con l'asse minore di 4 e con i fuochi sull'asse x .



$$\overline{BD} = 4 \quad b=2 \quad -b=-2$$

$$\text{ellisse: } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

Trova a imponendo il passaggio
per $P\left(\frac{9}{2}, 1\right)$

$$\frac{81}{a^2} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{81}{a^2} = \frac{3}{4} \quad 81 = 3a^2 \quad a^2 = 27 \quad a = \pm \sqrt{27} = \pm 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{equazione: } \frac{x^2}{27} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

equazione retta passante per $A(1, 2)$ e per il punto di intersezione
tra le rette $x+3y+1=0$ e $2x-y-5=0$

$$\begin{cases} x+3y+1=0 \\ 2x-y-5=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=-3y-1 \\ -6y-2-y-5=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=-3y-1 \\ -7y=7 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=-1 \\ x=2 \end{cases} \quad P(2, -1)$$

$$\text{retta passante per } A \in P \quad \frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} \quad \frac{y-2}{-1-2} = \frac{x-1}{2-1}$$

$$y-2 = -3(x-1) \quad y = -3x + 5$$

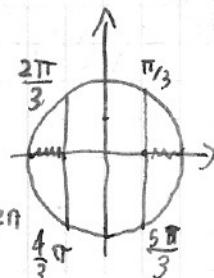
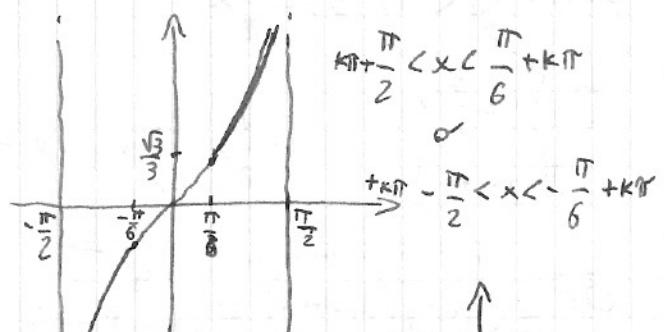
$$|\operatorname{tg} x| > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \operatorname{tg} x > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{o} \quad \operatorname{tg} x < -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{\cos x} < 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

$$\cos x \quad N>0 \quad \cos^2 x - 1 > 0 \quad \cos^2 x > \frac{1}{4} \quad \cos x < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{o} \quad \cos x > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D>0 \quad \cos x \geq 0 \quad 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{o} \quad \frac{3}{2}\pi < x \leq 2\pi \quad 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \text{o} \quad \frac{2}{3}\pi < x < \frac{4}{3}\pi \quad \text{o} \quad \frac{5}{3}\pi < x \leq 2\pi$$

N	\oplus	\ominus	\oplus	\ominus	\oplus	\ominus	\oplus	\ominus
D	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	2π



$$S = \left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \cup \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3} \right] \cup \left[\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right]$$