Real functions

$f: D \to S$ on set D into set S is a rule that

Domain: $\mathbb{R}$

↳ convention: $\mathbb{R}$

↳ open interval: $(a, b) : \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x < b\}$

↳ closed interval: $[a, b] : \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b\}$

Co-domain

Always $\mathbb{R}$

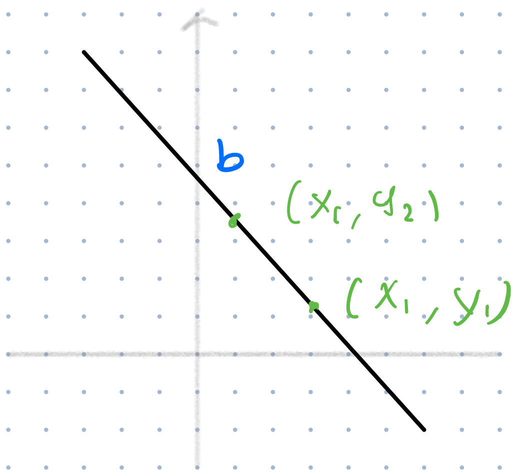
Range $\to$ $\{f(x) | x \in D\}$ ← all existing images

Important domains

- $\sqrt{x} \to [0, \infty)$
- $\frac{1}{x} \to \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
- $\ln(x) \to (0, \infty)$

Linear functions

(a) $f(x) = \underbrace{a}_{\text{slope}} x + \underbrace{b}_{\text{y-intercept}}$



- $a < 0 \to$ \
- $a = 0 \to$ —

Determining the slope

$$a = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_1 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

} we can plug into the equation

Parallel lines $\longrightarrow$ same slope

Perpendicular lines $\longrightarrow$ $a_1 \cdot a_2 = -1$

Exercises in class

$f(x) = x+5$ $\qquad$ $h(x) = x^2 + 2$

$g(x) = x^2 - 3$

$f(g(x)) = (x^2 - 3) + 5 = x^2 + 2$

(a) $y = -2x + 3$

$3 = (-2)2 + 3$

$3 = -4 + 3$

(b) $y = \frac{x}{2} + 2$

$3 = 1 + 2$

(c) $y = 2x - 1$

$3 = 4 - 1$ ✓

$1 = 2 - 1$

Polynomial functions

$f(x) = a_n x^2 + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \ldots + a_0$

Degree $\longrightarrow$ n (highest degree)

Root(s) $\longrightarrow$ $P(r) = 0$

↳ number of (complex) roots $= n$

$$P(x) = (x - r) Q(x)$$

root $\qquad$ degree $n-1$

e.g. $x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x - r_1)(x + r_2) = (x-2)(x-1)$

Rational functions

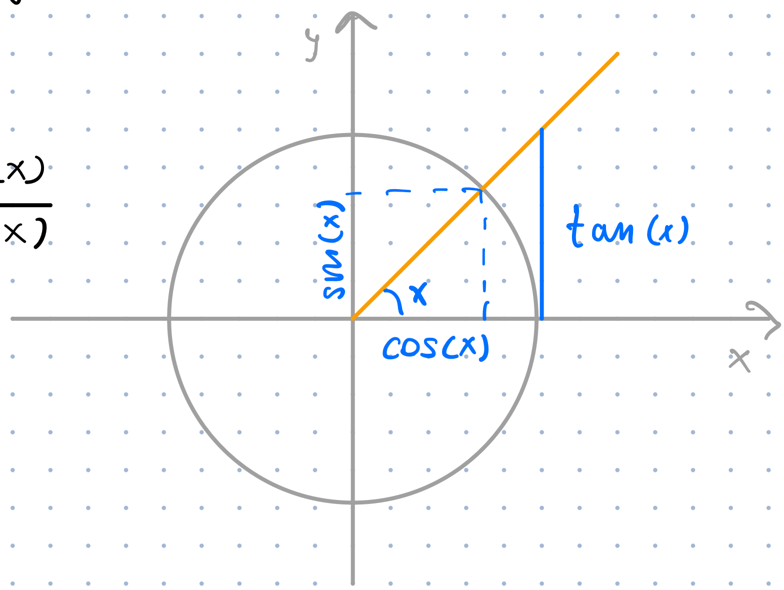
→ fraction of 2 polinomials

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

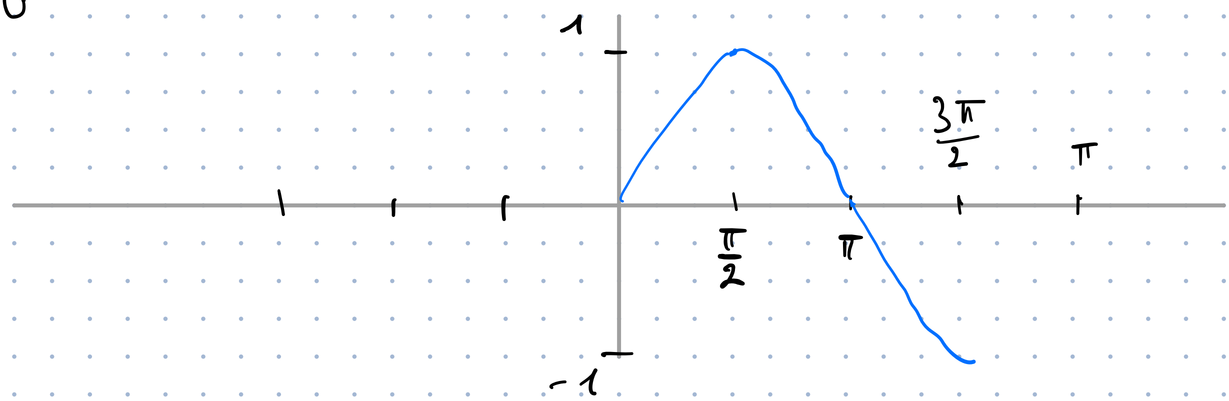
Domain = $\mathbb{R}$ - {roots of Q}

Trigonometric functions

- $\sin(x)$
- $\cos(x)$
- $\tan(x) = \dfrac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$

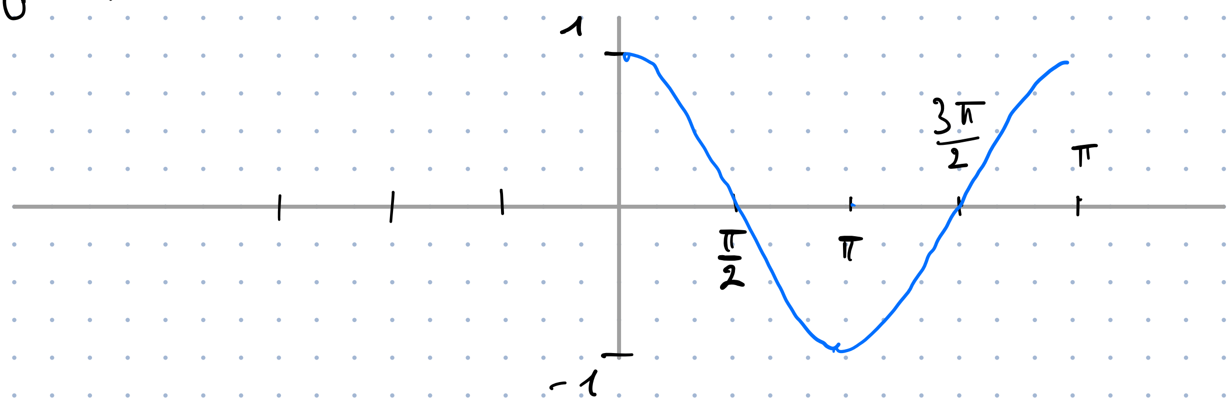


Graph of sin(x)



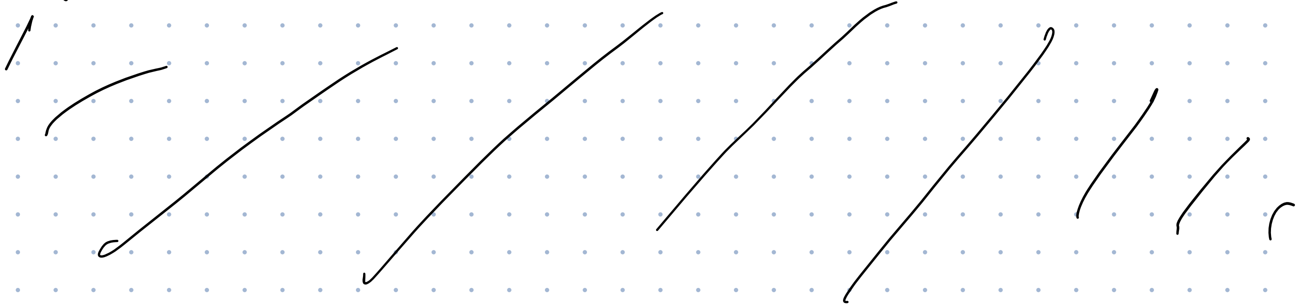
Period of 2π starting from 0

Graph of cos(x)



Period of 2π starting from 1

Graph of tan(x)



Even and odd functions

(1) even functions $\rightarrow$ $f(x) = f(-x)$

↳ mirror around y axis

e.g. $y = |x|$

(2) odd functions $\rightarrow$ $f(-x) = -f(x)$

↳ mirror around origin

e.g. $\sin(x)$; $y = x^3$; $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$

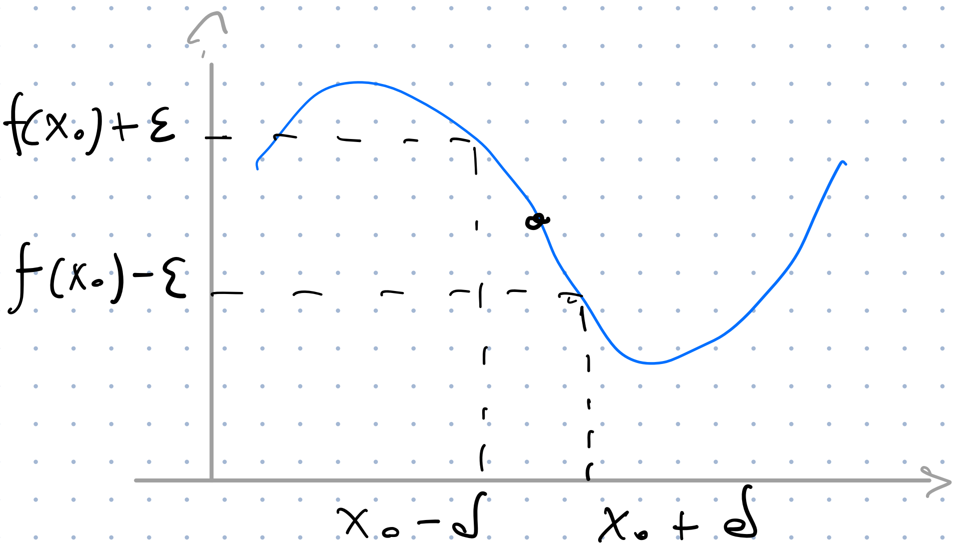
Continuity

A function is continuos at an interior point x_0 of its domain if, for all points of domain

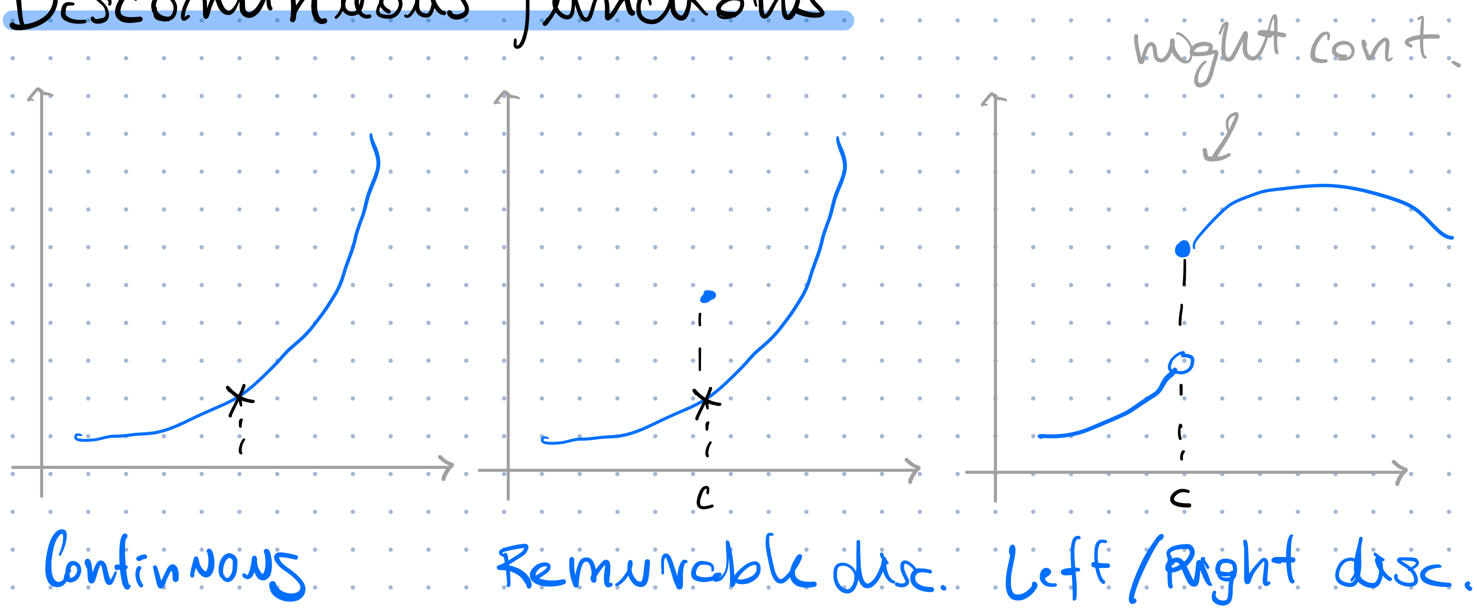
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists d > 0 : |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

$\longrightarrow$ no jumps

$\longrightarrow$ if x approaches x_0, $f(x)$ approaches $f(x_0)$



Discontinuous functions



- every sum or product (or composition) of continuous functions results in a continuous function
- Continuity only makes sense on $\mathbb{R}$ (or $\mathbb{C}$)
- A function is continuous on an interval if it is continuous on all of the points of the interval
- In this course, a function is only discontinuous on its domain
  → no discontinuità di 2ª specie o in punti che non appartengono al dominio!