

# DISEQUAZIONI

(intervalli di primo grado)

$$4 \left[ \frac{x-2}{3} - 2 \left( \frac{x-1}{6} - \frac{1-x}{9} \right) \right] < x - 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6 &= 2 \cdot 3 \\ 9 &= 3^2 \\ 18 &= 3^2 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$4 \left[ \frac{x-2}{3} - 2 \left( \frac{3x-3-2+2x}{18} \right) \right] < x - 8$$

$$4 \left[ \frac{x-2}{3} - x \left( \frac{5x-5}{18} \right) \right] < x - 8$$

$$4 \left[ \frac{x-2}{3} - \frac{5x-5}{9} \right] < x - 8$$

$$4 \left[ \frac{3x-6-5x+5}{9} \right] < x - 8$$

$$4 \left[ \frac{-2x-1}{9} \right] < x - 8$$

$$\frac{-8x-4}{9} < x - 8$$

$$\frac{-8x-4-9x+72}{9} < 0$$

$$-17x + 68 < 0$$

$$-17x < -68$$

$$x > \frac{68}{17} \rightarrow x > 4$$

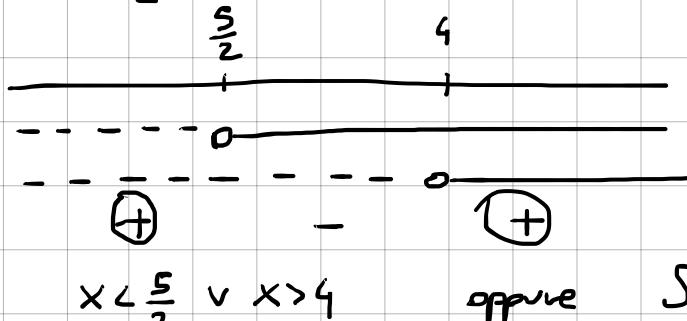
$$S = (4; +\infty)$$



## Disequazione fratta di primo grado

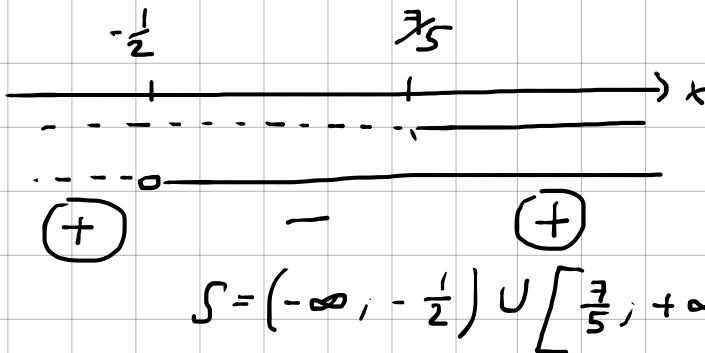
$$\frac{2x-5}{x-4} > 0 \quad \text{non si fa la c.a. numeratore e den. devono essere concordi}$$

$$N>0 : 2x-5 > 0 \quad D>0 : x-4 > 0 \\ 2x > 5 \quad x > 4 \\ x > \frac{5}{2}$$



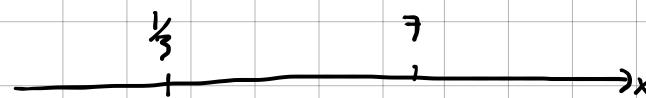
$\frac{5x-7}{2x+1} \geq 0$  Anche se la disequaz ha  $\geq 0$ , nel denominatore si mette  $> 0$  (perché non può essere  $= 0$ )

$$N \geq 0 : 5x-7 \geq 0 \quad D>0 : 2x+1 > 0 \\ 5x \geq 7 \\ x \geq \frac{7}{5}$$



$\frac{3x-1}{x-7} < 0$  Numeratore e denominatore si pongono sempre  $> 0$

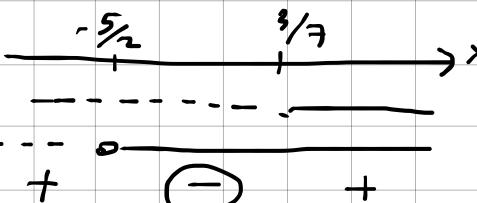
$$N>0 : 3x-1 > 0 \quad D>0 : x-7 > 0 \\ 3x > 1 \\ x > \frac{1}{3}$$



$$\frac{1}{3} < x < 7 \quad \text{oppure} \quad S = \left(\frac{1}{3}, 7\right)$$

$\frac{7x-3}{2x+5} \leq 0$  Il num. si pone  $\geq 0$  mentre il den.  $> 0$

$$N \geq 0 : 7x-3 \geq 0 \quad D>0 : 2x+5 > 0 \\ 7x \geq 3 \\ x \geq \frac{3}{7}$$



$$S = \left(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{7}\right]$$

$$-\frac{5}{2} < x \leq \frac{3}{7}$$

# Sistema Lineare - 2x2 (Equazioni & Incognite)

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = 4 \\ x + 3y = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -y = 4 - 2x \\ x = 9 - 3y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x - 4 \\ x = 9 - 3y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2(9 - 3y) - 4 \\ x = 9 - 3y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 18 - 6y - 4 \\ x = 9 - 3y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 7y = 14 \\ x = 9 - 3y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2 \\ x = 9 - 3y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ x = 9 - (3 \cdot 2) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{yx-y}{6} + \frac{x}{4} = 1 \\ x + 2y = 12 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{8x - 2y + 3x - 12}{12} = 0 \\ x = -2y + 12 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 11x - 2y - 12 = 0 \\ x = -2y + 12 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 11(-2y + 12) - 2y - 12 = 0 \\ x = -2y + 12 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -22 + 132 - 2y - 12 = 0 \\ -24y + 120 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -24y = -120 \\ y = \frac{120}{24} = 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 5 \\ x = -10 + 12 \end{cases}$$

Il sistema lineare rappresenta il punto in cui le 2 rette si incontrano

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

$$\frac{1}{2x+4} - \frac{1}{x^2+2x} + \frac{x+1}{2x} - 1 = 0$$

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

$$2x+4 = 2(x+2)$$

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

C.A.  $x+2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -2$

$x \neq 0$

$$x + x^2 - 2 + x^2 + 2x + x + 2 - 2x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$0=0$  Indeterminata b/  $x \neq 0, -2$

## Equazione di II grado

$$\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{2+x}{4x-8} = \frac{10+3x}{4-x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{2+x}{4(x-2)} = \frac{10+3x}{(2+x)(2-x)}$$

$$\frac{4(x-2) - (x+2)(x+2)}{4(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{4(-10-3x)}{4(x+2)(x-2)} \rightarrow \text{combiò il segno al numeratore per ottenere il m.c.m } (x-2)$$

C.A.  $x \neq 2$

$x \neq -2$

$$4x-8 - x^2 - 4x - 4 = -40 - 12x$$

$$-x^2 - 12 + 40 + 12x = 0$$

$$x^2 - 12x - 28 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 112}}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} 14 \\ -2 \end{array} \quad (\text{non accettabile})$$

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

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

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

$$x^2-3x+2 = (x-1)(x-2)$$

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

composizione del denominatore per trovare il m.c.m che è:

$$(x+1)(x-1)(x-2)$$

C.A.:  $x+1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -1$

$x-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 1$

$x-2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 2$

$$3x-6 + 3x-3 - x+1$$

$$5x-8 = 0$$

$$5x = 8 \Rightarrow x = 8/5$$

### Sistema lineare 3 equazioni 3 incognite

$$\begin{cases} x+y+2=1 \\ 2x+y-2=6 \\ x-y+2z=-5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - y - z \\ 2(1 - y - z) + y - z = 6 \\ (1 - y - z) - y + 2z = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - y - z \\ 2 - 2y - 2z + y - z = 6 \\ 1 - 2y + z = -5 \end{cases}$$

Notezza che  
compariscono 2  
coefficienti nelle  
secondarie equez

$$\begin{cases} -y - 6y + 18 = 4 \\ -7y = -14 \Rightarrow y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - y - z \Rightarrow x = 1 - 2 - (-2) \\ \Rightarrow x = 1 \\ z = 2y - 6 \Rightarrow z = 4 - 6 = -2 \end{cases}$$

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

Giustificamente abbiamo 3 dimensioni

La soluzione corrisponde all'intersezione di 3 piani.  
Troviamo i punti che hanno in comune i 3 piani.

4 Equazioni 4 incognite

$$\begin{cases} x+y-z=0 \\ y-z-t=4 \\ 2+t-x=0 \\ t+x-y=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -y + z \\ z + t - (-y + z) = 0 \Rightarrow z + t + y - z = 0 \\ (-y) + (-y + z) - y + 1 = 0 \\ -y - y + z - y + 1 = 0 \\ -3y + z + 1 = 0 \\ z = 3y - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y - z - t = 4$$

$$y - (3y - 1) + y - 4 = 0$$

$$y - 3y + 1 + y - 4 = 0$$

$$-y - 3 = 0$$

$$-y = 3 \Rightarrow y = -3$$

$$y = z + t + 4$$

$$y = 3y - 1 - y + 4$$

$$y = 2y + 3$$

$$-y = 3$$

$$\underline{y = -3}$$

$$z = 3y - 1 = 3 \cdot (-3) - 1$$

$$\underline{z = -10}$$

$$x = -y + z$$

$$x = 3 - 10$$

$$\underline{x = -7}$$

$$y - z - t = 4$$

$$-t = 4 - y + z$$

$$t = -4 + y - z = -4 - 3 + 10 = 3$$

### Esercizio

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y - 2x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x^2 - y^2 + 3x = 3(y - 3) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 2x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x^2 - 4x^2 + 3x = 6x - 27 \\ 2x^2 + 3x - 27 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 2x \\ -2x^2 - 3x + 27 = 0 \\ 2x^2 + 3x - 27 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{225}}{5} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{12}{5} = 3 \\ -\frac{18}{5} = -\frac{9}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$y_{1,2} = ?$$

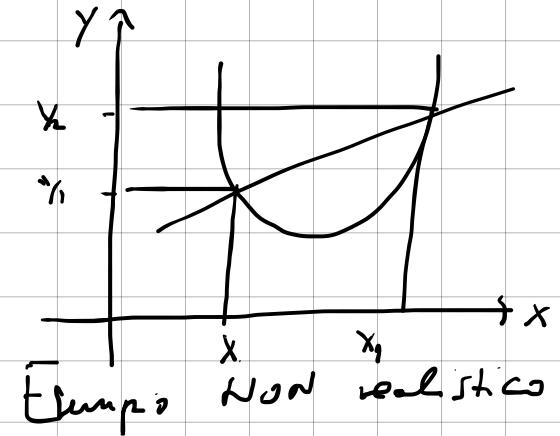
$$y_1 = 2x_1 = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$y_2 = 2x_2 = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{9}{2}\right) = -9$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 3 \\ y_1 = 6 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_2 = -\frac{9}{2} \\ y_2 = -9 \end{array} \right.$$

$$P_1(3, 6) \quad P_2\left(-\frac{9}{2}, -9\right)$$

Po' vedere se i valori che ho calcolato sono giusti, la grafica ci allora



### Esercizio

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y = 8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - (y^2 + 16) = 16 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -y + 8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - y^2 - 16 = 16 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(-y + 8)^2 - y^2 - 16 = 16$$

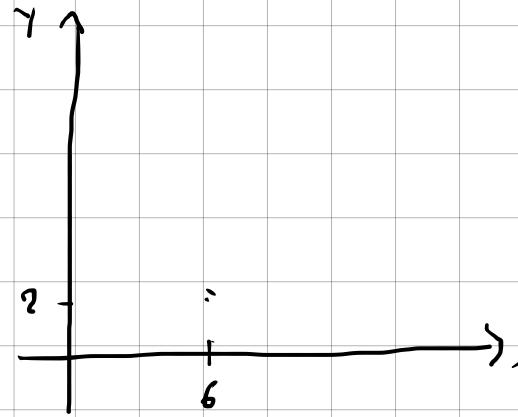
$$(-y + 8)^2 - y^2 = 32$$

$$y^2 + 64 - 16y - y^2 = 32$$

$$\frac{-16y}{-16} = \frac{-32}{-16} \Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$x = -y + 8 \Rightarrow x = -2 + 8 = 6$$

$$\underline{x = 6}$$



## Disegno di 2° grado intero

$$ax^2 + bx + c > 0 \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

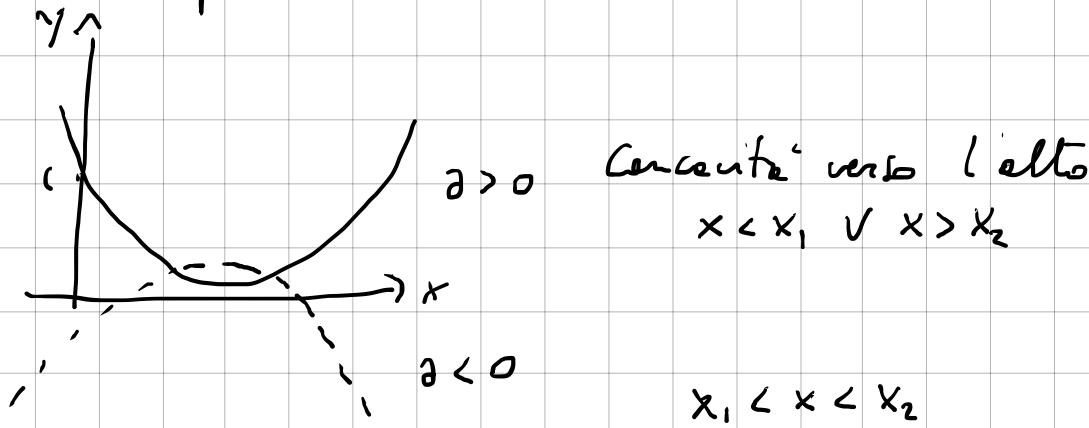
$a \neq 0$  si considera l'equazione associata

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

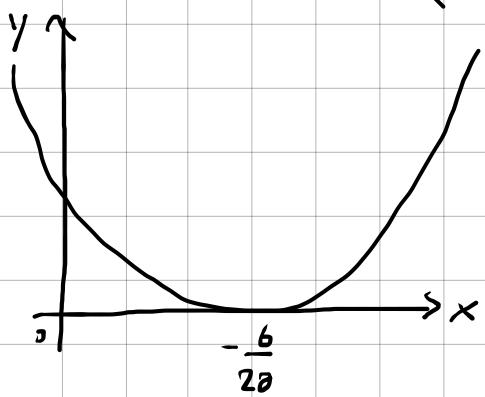
1° CASO  $\Delta > 0$

$\exists$  due radici reali e distinte. Se  $a < 0$  il segno  $>$  (concaole) si considera i valori estremi. Altrimenti considera la funzione  $y(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  cioè la parabola



2° CASO  $\Delta = 0$

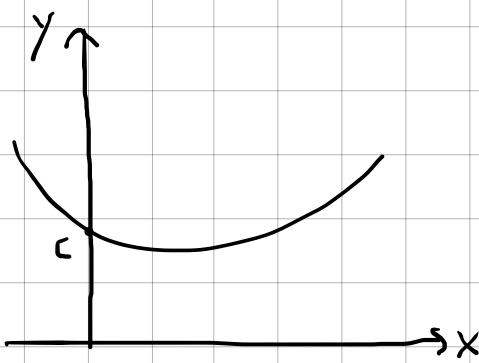
$$x_1 = x_2 = -\frac{b}{2a} \quad \left( x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right)$$



$$\begin{cases} > 0 \quad \forall x \neq -\frac{b}{2a} \\ \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ < 0 \quad \nexists \text{ soluz.} \\ \leq 0 \quad x = -\frac{b}{2a} \end{cases} \quad e > 0$$

3 CASO  $\Delta < 0$   $\nexists$  soluzione dell'equazione associata

Tocca l'asse delle ordinate ma non tocca l'asse  $x$



$$a > 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{la parabola è sempre in alto} \\ \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ < 0 \quad \nexists \text{ soluz.} \\ \leq 0 \quad \nexists \text{ soluz.} \end{array} \right.$$

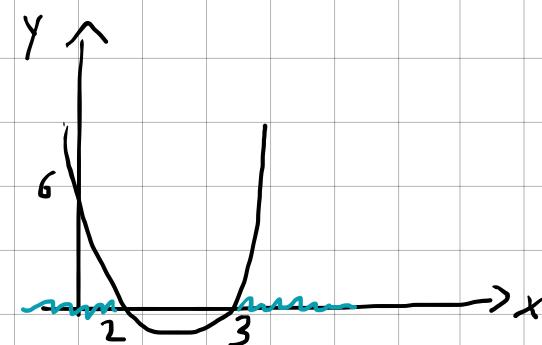
Ejercici:

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 24 = 1 \quad (\text{valores estremos})$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} \begin{cases} 2 \\ 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x < 2 \vee x > 3$$

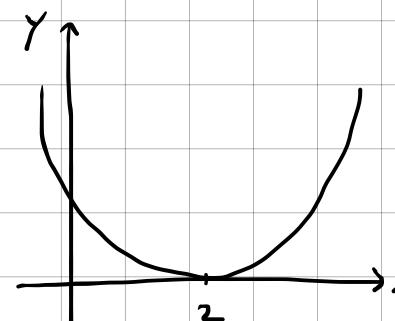


$$x^2 - 4x + 4 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 16 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\forall x \neq 2$$



$$x^2 - 5x + 7 > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 28}}{2}$$

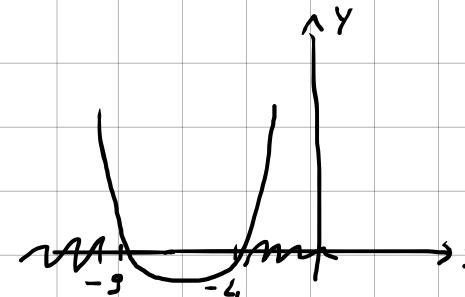
$$\Delta = -3$$

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

$$x^2 + 13x + 36 \leq 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 169 - 144 = 25$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-13 \pm 5}{2} \begin{cases} x_1 = -4 \\ x_2 = -9 \end{cases}$$



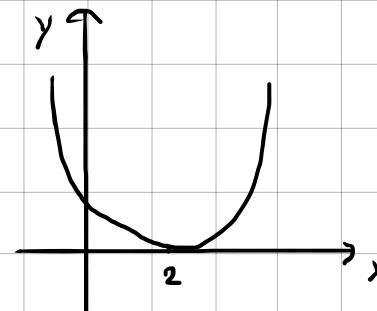
$$x^2 - 4x + 4 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 16 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm 0}{2} = 2$$

$$\forall x \neq \frac{-b}{2a}$$

$$\forall x \neq 2$$



$$x^2 - 5x + 7 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 28$$

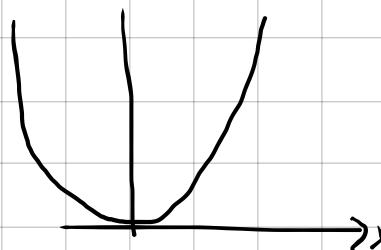
$$\Delta < 0$$

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

$$-x^2 < 0$$

$$x^2 > 0$$

$$\forall x \neq 0$$

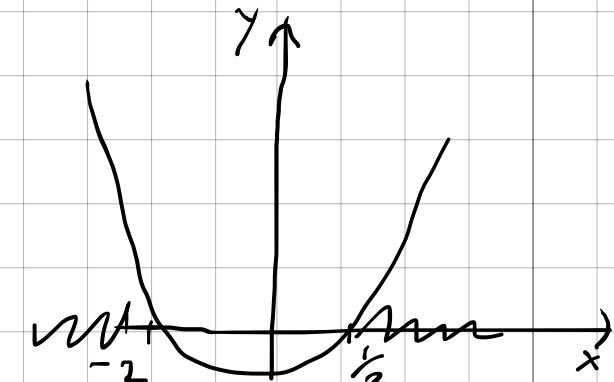


$$2x^2 + 3x - 2 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{4} \begin{cases} -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x < -2 \vee x > \frac{1}{2}$$



$$x^2 - 7x \geq 0$$

equazione associata e'  $x^2 - 7x = 0$

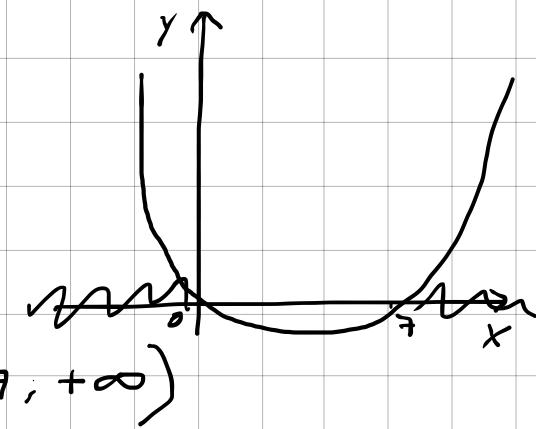
$$x(x-7) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 7$$

(valori estremi)  $x \leq 0 \vee x \geq 7$

$$S = (-\infty; 0] \cup [7, +\infty)$$



$$-x^2 - 3 > 0$$

$$x^2 + 3 < 0$$

z soluzioni

equazione associata e'  $x^2 + 3 = 0$

$$x^2 - 6\sqrt{2}x + 16 < 0$$

$$\Delta = 72 - 64 = 8$$

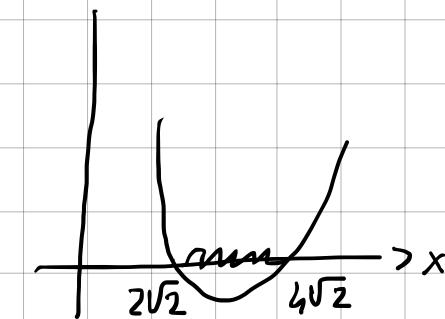
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{6\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{6\sqrt{2} \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

valori intorni

$$2\sqrt{2} < x < 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$S = (2\sqrt{2}, 4\sqrt{2})$$



$$4x(x-2) < 11 + (x-4)^2$$

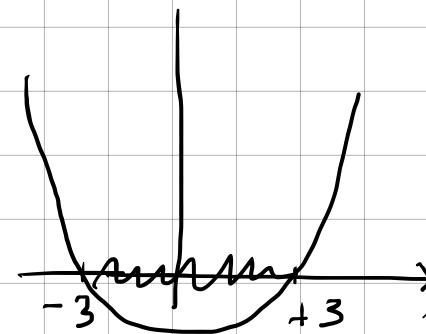
$$4x^2 - 8x < 11 + x^2 + 16 - 8x$$

$$3x^2 - 27 < 0$$

equazione associata  $3x^2 - 27 = 0$

$$x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 9 \quad x = \pm 3$$



$$2x^2 + 16x + 32 > 0$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 16 > 0$$

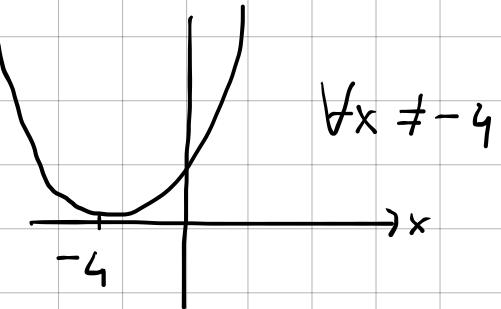
se b è pari si usi la formula ridotta  $\left(-\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - 2c = \frac{\Delta}{4}$

$$\left(-\frac{8}{2}\right)^2 - 16 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$16 - 16 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = -4$$

$$S = (-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, +\infty)$$



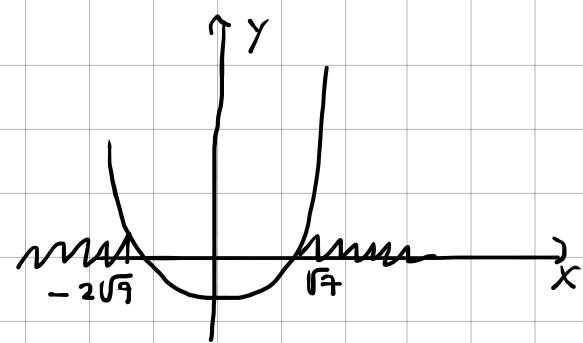
$$x^2 + \sqrt{7}x - 14 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 7 + 56 = 63$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-\sqrt{7} \pm \sqrt{63}}{2} = \frac{-\sqrt{7} \pm 3\sqrt{7}}{2} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{2} = \sqrt{7} \\ -\frac{4\sqrt{7}}{2} = -2\sqrt{7} \end{cases}$$

valori estremi  $x \leq -2\sqrt{7} \vee x \geq \sqrt{7}$

$$S = (-\infty, -2\sqrt{7}) \cup [\sqrt{7}, +\infty)$$



$$4x + 21 - x^2 > 0$$

$$-x^2 + 4x + 21 > 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x - 21 < 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 84 = 100$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 10}{2} \quad \begin{cases} 7 \\ -3 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 4 > 0$$

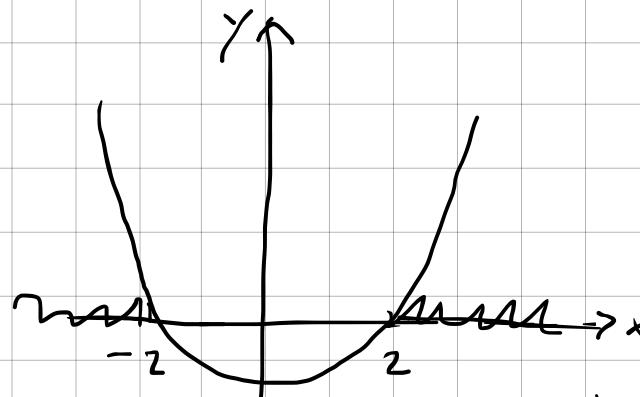
$$(x+2)(x-2) > 0$$

$$x > -2$$

$$x > 2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ -2 \quad \quad \quad 2 \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \textcircled{+} \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \textcircled{+} \end{array}$$

$$x < -2 \vee x > 2$$



$$S = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$4x - x^2 > 0$$

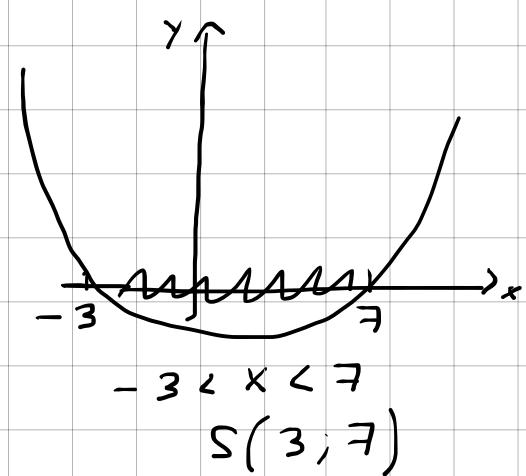
$$-x^2 + 4x > 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x < 0$$

$$x(x-4) < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ 0 \quad \quad \quad 4 \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \textcircled{-} \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \textcircled{+} \end{array}$$

$$0 < x < 4 \quad S = (0, 4)$$



Disequazioni fratte di 2° grado

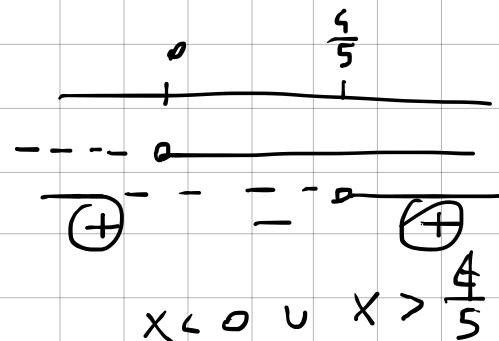
$$\frac{5x^2 - 4x}{x^2 - 6x + 9} > 0$$

$$N > 0 \cdot 5x^2 - 4x > 0$$

$$x(5x - 4) > 0$$

$$x > 0$$

$$5x - 4 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{4}{5}$$

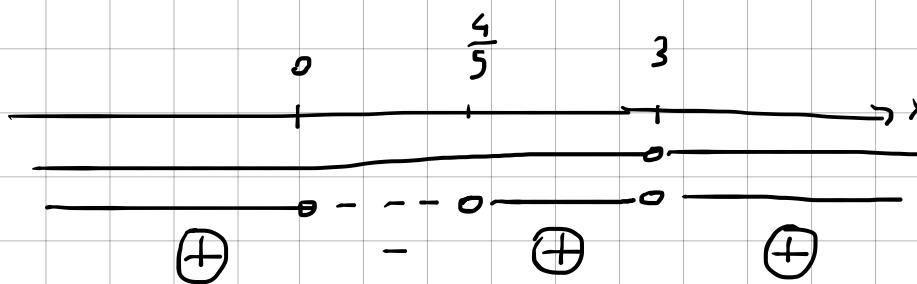
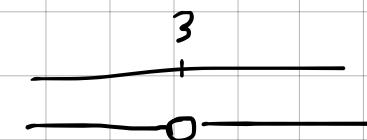


$$D > 0 \cdot x^2 - 6x + 9 > 0$$

$$(x-3)(x-3) > 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 > 0$$

C.A.  $\forall x \neq 3$



$$x < 0 \vee \frac{4}{5} < x < 3 \vee x > 3$$

$$S = (-\infty, 0) \cup \left(\frac{4}{5}, 3\right) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 10x - 56}{x^2 - 2x - 48} > 0$$

$$N > 0 \cdot x^2 + 10x - 56 > 0$$

$$\text{eq. 2^2, discriminante } x^2 + 10x - 56 = 0$$

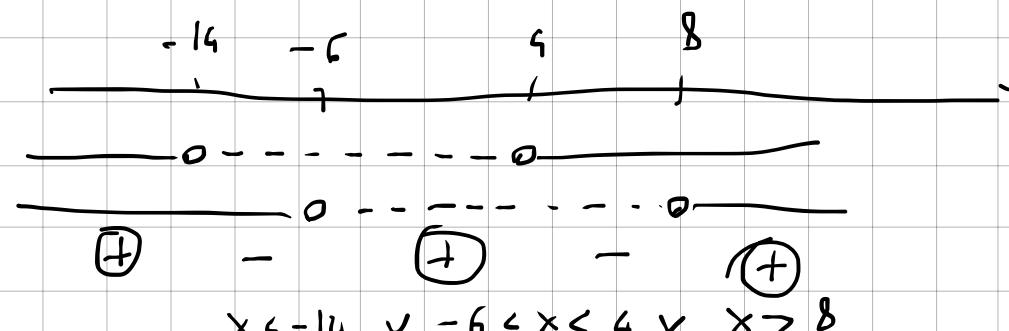
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100 + 224}}{2} = \frac{-10 \pm 18}{2} \begin{matrix} -14 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$x < -14 \vee x > 4$$

$$D > 0 \cdot x^2 - 2x - 48 > 0$$

$$\text{eq. 2^3} \cdot x^2 - 2x - 48 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 192}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{196}}{2} = \begin{matrix} -6 \\ 8 \end{matrix} \quad x < -6 \vee x > 8$$



$$x < -14 \vee -6 < x < 4 \vee x > 8$$

Eine Linie

$$\frac{x^2-4}{3x} - \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{2x^2-8-6}{2(3x)} \leq \frac{3x-12}{2(3x)}$$

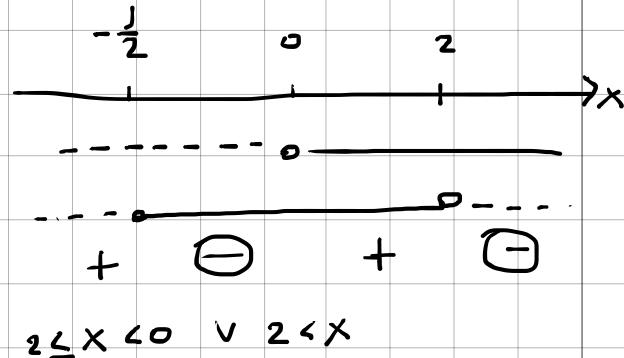
$$2x^2-3x-2 \leq 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4}$$

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

$$D > 0 : 6x > 0$$

$$x > 0$$



$$\frac{3}{x^2-5x+6} + \frac{4-x}{3-x} > \frac{6-x}{2-x}$$

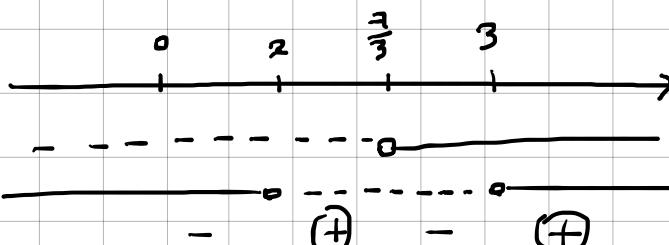
$$\frac{3}{(x-3)(x-2)} - \frac{4-x}{(x-3)} > -\frac{6-x}{(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{3-(x-2)(4-x)+(x-3)(6-x)}{(x-3)(x-2)} > 0$$

$$3-4x+8+x^2-2x+6x-18-x^2+3x > 0$$

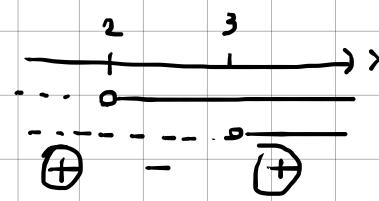
$$N > 0 : 3x-7 > 0$$

$$x > \frac{7}{3}$$



$$2 < x < \frac{7}{3} \vee x > 3$$

$$S = \left(2, \frac{7}{3}\right) \cup \left(3, +\infty\right)$$



## Sistemi di disequazioni

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{2} - x < 1 \\ 1 - 2x > 4(1 - 3x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1-2x-2}{2} < 0 \\ 1 - 2x - 4 + 12x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$\xrightarrow{-3} \quad \xrightarrow{3/10}$

$$\begin{cases} -x - 3 < 0 \\ 10 - 3 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 3 > 0 \\ 10x - 3 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > -3 \\ x > \frac{3}{10} \end{cases}$$

Risolvere l'intersezione delle due disequazioni, si trovano le soluzioni comuni. Non considerano i + . : - , ma solo la parte con la linea continua per tutti e due i valori.

$$S = \left(\frac{3}{10}, +\infty\right) \text{ oppure } x > \frac{3}{10}$$

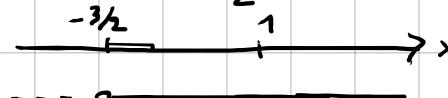
## Esempio

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{2x+3} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{2x-5}{x+6} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad N > 0 : x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$$

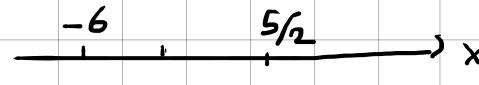
$$\textcircled{1} \quad D > 0 : x > -\frac{3}{2}$$



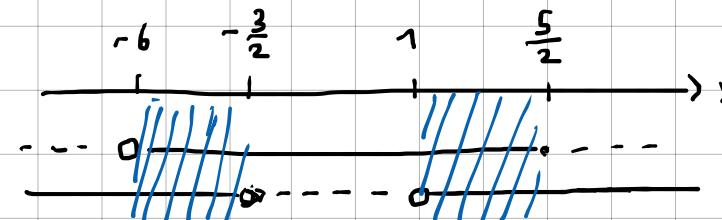
$$\textcircled{1} \quad x < -\frac{3}{2} \vee x > 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad N \geq 0 : x \geq \frac{5}{2}$$

$$D > 0 : x > -6$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad -6 < x \leq \frac{5}{2}$$



$$-6 < x \leq -\frac{3}{2} \vee 1 < x \leq \frac{5}{2}$$

## Esempio

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 3(x-1)^2 \leq 25-x$$

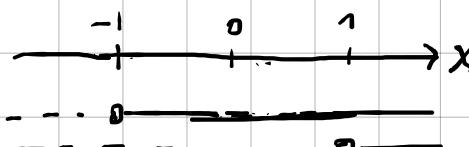
$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{(x-1)(3x+7) - (3x-7)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} < 0$$

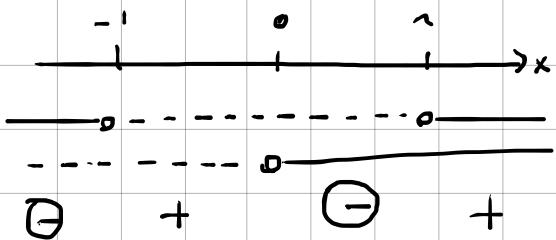
$$\frac{8x}{(x+1)(x-1)} < 0$$

$$N > 0 : 8x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0$$

$$D > 0 : x > 1 \quad x > -1$$

$$x < -1 \vee x > 1$$





$$x < -1 \vee 0 < x < 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 3x^2 - 6x + 3 \leq 25 - x$$

$$3x^2 - 5x - 22 \leq 0$$

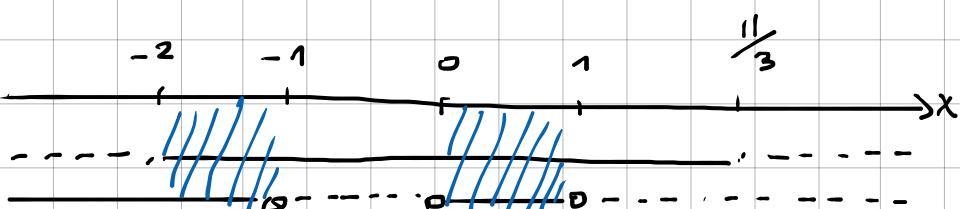
equaz. associata  $3x^2 - 5x - 22 = 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 264}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{289}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm 17}{6}$$

$$\frac{22}{6} = \frac{11}{3}$$

$$-\frac{12}{6} = -2$$

(soluz. interno)  $-2 \leq x \leq \frac{11}{3}$



$$-2 \leq x < -1 \vee 0 < x < \frac{11}{3}$$

$$S = [-2, -1) \cup (0, \frac{11}{3})$$

Esercizio

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{2x+1}{2x-1} \geq \frac{x-2}{x+2} \\ \frac{x+7}{x^2-9} < 0 \end{cases}$$

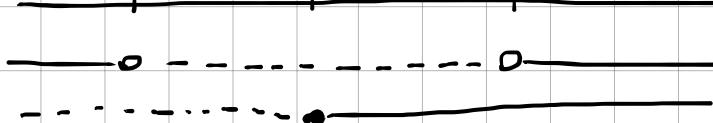
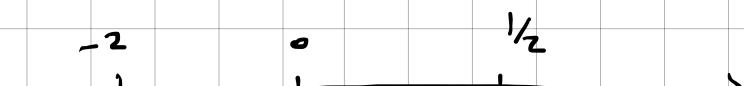
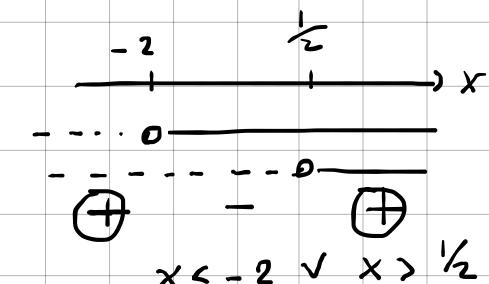
$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{(2x+1)(x+2) - (x-2)(2x-1)}{(2x-1)(x+2)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{10x}{(2x-1)(x+2)} \geq 0$$

$$N \geq 0 \cdot 10x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$D > 0 \cdot (2x-1) > 0 \quad (x+2) > 0$$

$$2x > 1 \quad x > -2$$

$$x > \frac{1}{2}$$



$$-2 < x \leq 0 \vee x > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{x+7}{x^2-9} < 0$$

$$N > 0 \cdot x+7 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -7$$

$$D > 0 \cdot x^2 - 9 > 0$$

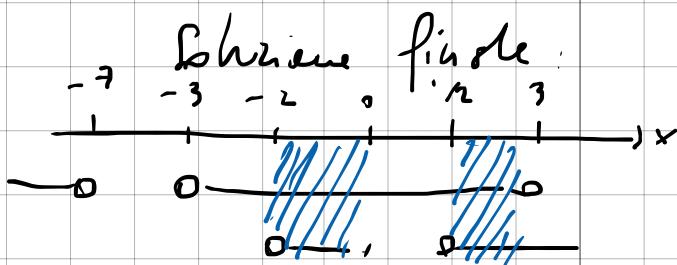
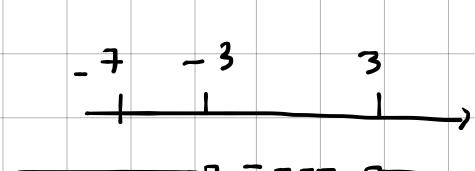
equaz. ass.

$$x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

$$x = \pm 3$$

soluz. esterne  $x < -3 \vee x > 3$



$$x < -7 \vee -3 < x < 3$$

$$\boxed{-2 < x \leq 0 \vee \frac{1}{2} < x < 3}$$

$$S = (-2, 0] \cup (\frac{1}{2}, 3)$$



## Equazioni Trinomie

Il primo monomio è di grado pari, il monomio successivo è pari alla metà del primo monomio

$$x^6 + 9x^3 + 8 = 0 \quad (t = x^3)$$

$$t^2 + 9t + 8 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 32}}{2} \quad \begin{cases} -8 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x^3 = -8$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{-2^3} = -2$$

$$x^3 = -1$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x^{10} - 2x^5 + 1 = 0 \quad (t = x^5)$$

$$t^2 - 2t + 1 = 0 \quad NB: (t-1)^2 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{2} = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{per doppio sol} \\ b. monomio \end{matrix}$$

$$x^5 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

## Esercizi

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 2} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$CA. \quad x^2 \neq 2 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{4x^2 + 4(x^2 - 2) - 3x^2(x^2 - 2)}{4x^2(x^2 - 2)} = 0$$

$$x^2 \neq 0$$

$$4x^2 + 4x^2 - 8 - 3x^4 + 6x^2 = 0$$

$$14x^2 - 3x^4 - 8 = 0$$

$$3x^4 - 14x^2 + 8 = 0$$

$$(t = x^2)$$

$$3t^2 - 14t + 8 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{196 - 144}}{6} = \frac{14 \pm 10}{6} \quad \begin{cases} t_1 = 4 \\ t_2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

## La Ridotta

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 2x - 3 > 0 \\ 11x > \frac{16}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$2x^2 + bx + c = 0$$

(se  $b$  e' pari)

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{-b}{2}\right)^2 - ac}$$

$$3x^2 - 2x - 3 > 0$$

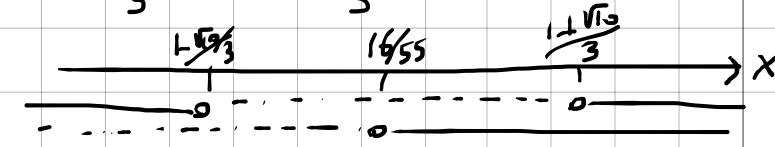
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{10}}{3} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{10}}{3} \\ x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{10}}{3} \end{cases}$$

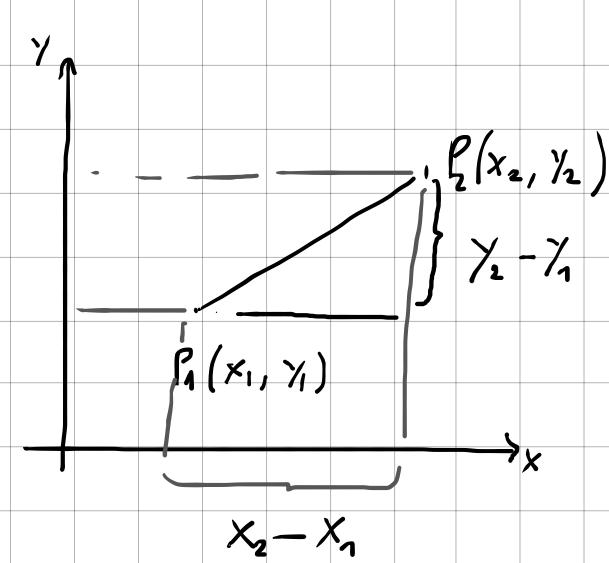
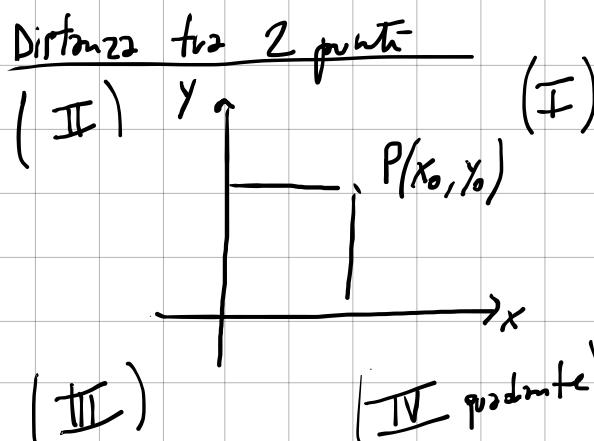
$$11x > \frac{16}{5} \Rightarrow x > \frac{16}{55}$$

VAL. ESTERNI

$$x < \frac{1 - \sqrt{10}}{3} \vee x > \frac{1 + \sqrt{10}}{3}$$

$$S = \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{10}}{3}, +\infty \right)$$





$$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

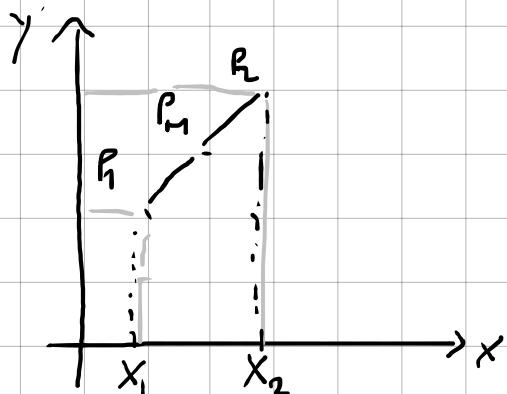
$$P_1(1, -3) \quad P_2(5, -7)$$

$$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{16 + 16} = \sqrt{32} = \sqrt{2^5} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$P_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad P_2\left(3, -\frac{1}{5}\right)$$

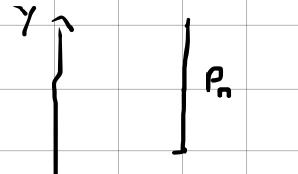
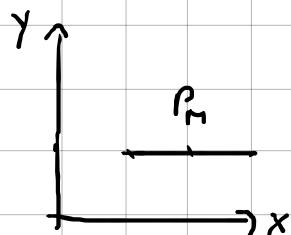
$$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{\left(3 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{15}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} + \frac{4}{225}} = \sqrt{\frac{5641}{30}}$$

### Punto medio di un segmento



$$d(P_1, P_m) = d(P_2, P_m)$$

$$x_m = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \quad y_m = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$



$$d(P_1, P_m) = |x_m - x_1|$$

(valore assoluto)

$$d(P_1, P_m) = |y_m - y_1|$$

$$P_1\left(-3, \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad P_2(2, -5)$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3 + 2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_m = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 5}{2} = -\frac{9}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_m\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

La retta

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

forma cartesiana implicita  
 $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$

Se  $c=0$ ,  $ax + by = 0$   
 retta passante per l'origine

Se  $b=0$ ,  $ax + c = 0$   
 $x = -\frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow x = h$

retta parallela all'asse  $y$



Se  $a=0$ ,  $by + c = 0$   
 $y = -\frac{c}{b} \Rightarrow y = k$   
 retta parallela all'asse  $x$

$x=0$  equaz. asse  $y$   
 $y=0$  equaz. asse  $x$

} rette del piano cartesiano

$$y = mx + q$$

forma esplicita

$$-\frac{a}{b} = m$$

$$-\frac{c}{b} = q$$

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

$$by = -ax - c$$

$$b \neq 0 \quad y = -\frac{a}{b}x - \frac{c}{b}$$

$$y = mx + q$$

Rette parallele (hanno stesso coefficiente angolare)

$$r_1 \quad ax + by + c = 0$$

$$r_2 \quad a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$$

$r_1 \parallel r_2$  se  $m_{r_1} = m_{r_2}$

$r_1 \perp r_2$  se  $m_{r_1} \cdot m_{r_2} = -1$

$$m_{r_2} = -\frac{1}{m_{r_1}} \quad (\text{antireciproca})$$

$$r \quad 2x - 3y + 5 = 0 \quad m_r = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$s \quad 4x - 6y - 7 = 0 \quad m_s = -\frac{4}{-6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\boxed{m = -\frac{a}{b}}$$

$r \parallel s$ ? sì, perché hanno lo stesso coeff angolare

$$r \quad 3x - 5y - 9 = 0 \quad m_r = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$s \quad 7x + 3y - 9 = 0 \quad m_s = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$r \parallel s$ ? No

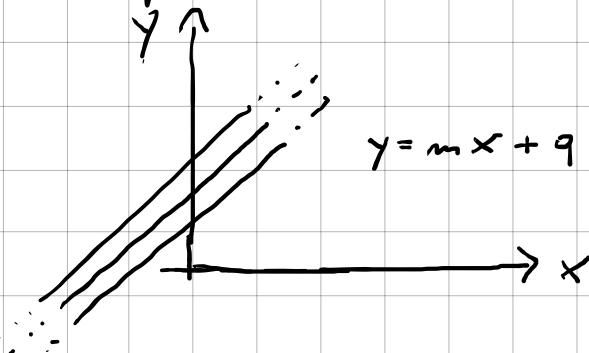
Se  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} \Rightarrow$  rette coincidenti, le due rette sono sovrapposte

Se  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2} \Rightarrow$  rette parallele distinte

Se  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2} \Rightarrow$  rette incidenti  
(non si tiene conto di  $c$ )

## Fascio di rette

Fascio improprio di rette: rette tutte parallele, tutte hanno lo stesso coeff angolare



Fascio proprio di rette:

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0), \quad m \in \mathbb{R}$$



Coeff Angolare di una retta passante per 2 punti

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad P_1(x_1, y_1) \\ P_2(x_2, y_2)$$

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y - y_2 &= m(x - x_2) \\ y - y_1 &= m(x - x_1) \end{aligned} \quad \downarrow \text{ sottrazione}$$

$$-y_2 + y_1 = -mx_2 + mx_1$$

$$y_2 - y_1 = m x_2 - m x_1$$

$$y_2 - y_1 = m(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\text{se } x_2 \neq x_1 \text{ quindi: } \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = m$$

## Equazione di una retta passante per 2 punti

$$\frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$P_1(x_1; y_1)$   
 $P_2(x_2; y_2)$

Dati l'equazione della retta passante per  $P_1(-5, 2)$  e  $P_2(3, -6)$

$$\frac{y - 2}{-6 - 2} = \frac{x + 5}{3 + 5}$$

$$\frac{y - 2}{-8} = \frac{x + 5}{8}$$

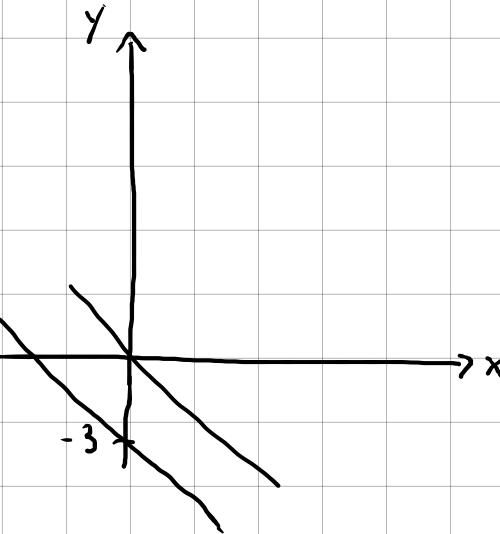
$$-y + 2 = x + 5$$

$$-y - x - 3 = 0$$

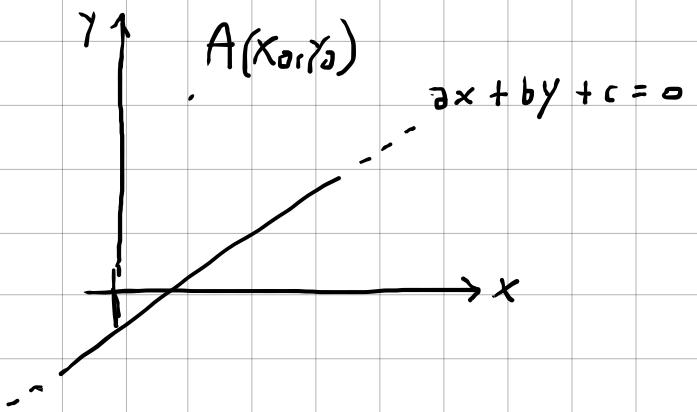
$$y = -x - 3$$



-1 bisettrice del II e IV quadrante



## Distanza di un punto da una retta



$$d(P, r) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

### Esempio

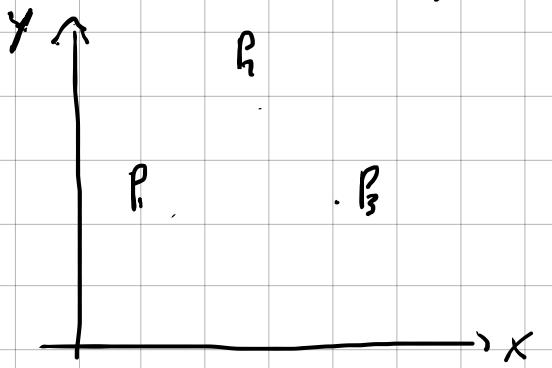
P (-1, 2)

$$r: 5x - 7y + 2 = 0$$

$$d(P, r) = \frac{|5(-1) + 2(-7) + 2|}{\sqrt{25 + 49}} = \frac{|-17|}{\sqrt{74}} =$$

$$\frac{|-17|}{\sqrt{74}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{74}}{\sqrt{74}} = \frac{17\sqrt{74}}{\sqrt{74}}$$

## Allineamento di 3 punti



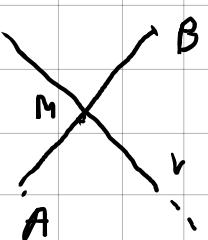
La retta non esiste perché i 3 punti non sono allineati (può esistere però una colonna circonferenziale oppure una parabola).

$$\left[ \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{y_3 - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x_3 - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Al punto di x e y sostituisce le coordinate del 3° punto. Se è vero che è uguale, esiste la retta passante per tutti e 3 i punti.

2 modi per trovare la retta che passa per il punto medio

A(1; 2) B(5; 7)



$$M\left(2; \frac{7}{2}\right)$$

$$m_{AB} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{7-2}{5+1} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$m_r = -\frac{6}{5}$$

$$y - y_M = m_r (x - x_M)$$

$$y - \frac{9}{2} = -\frac{6}{5} (x - 2)$$

$$10y - 45 = -12x + 24$$

equaz. retta

$$12x + 10y - 69 = 0$$

Altro modo:

$$P(x, y)$$

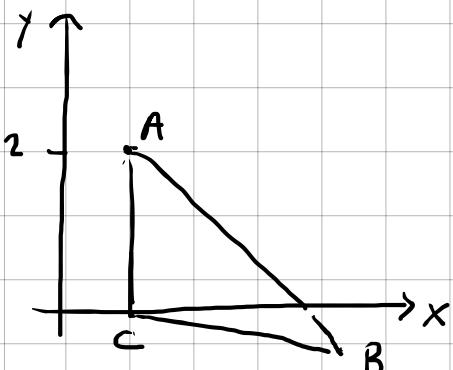
$$d(P, A) = d(P, B)$$

$$\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2} = \sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-7)^2}$$

$$x^2 + 1 + 2x + y^2 + 4 - 4y = x^2 + 25 - 10x + y^2 + 49 - 14y$$

$$12x + 10y - 69 = 0$$

Esercizio Area di un triangolo



A(1, 2), B(3, -1), C(1, 0)

$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(1-3)^2 + (2+1)^2} = \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\overline{BC} = \sqrt{(3-1)^2 + (-1-0)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\overline{CA} = \sqrt{(1-1)^2 + (0-2)^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\text{perimetro} = 2P = \sqrt{13} + \sqrt{5} + 2$$

Trovare l'equazione della retta passante per il punto  $(-2, 5)$  e  $\parallel$  alla retta  $x + 2y - 1 = 0$  e det. la distanza tra le due rette

$$y - y_A = m(x - x_A)$$

$$2y = -x + 1$$

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

$$m = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y - 5 = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 2)$$

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

equaz. della retta

parallela e passante per A

$$v: x + 2y - 1 = 0$$

$$d(A, v) = \frac{|2 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 2 - 1|}{\sqrt{1+4}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{7\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

### Esercizi

Determinare il valore del parametro  $k$  in modo che la retta  $(k-1)x + y + k - 2 = 0$

A - sia l'origine  $\parallel$  all'asse y

B - sia l'origine  $\parallel$  all'asse x

C - passi per l'origine e gli assi

D - passi per il punto A(1, 2)

E - non passi per il punto B(-2, 3)

F - passi per C(-1, 3)

G - passi per E(-1, 1)

A)  $(k-1)x + y + k - 2 = 0 \quad (x=0)$

$$kx - x + k + 0 - 2 = 0$$

$$x(k-1) + k - 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2-k}{k-1}$$

B)  $(k-1)\cancel{x} + y + k - 2 = 0 \quad (y=0)$

$$y = 2 - k$$

$$k = 2 - y$$

c) passa per l'origine degli ass.

$$x=0, y=0 \quad P(0,0)$$

$$(k-1)x + y + k - 2 = 0$$
$$0 + 0 + k - 2 = 0$$
$$k = 2$$

d)  $A(1,2)$

Costituisco

$$(k-1)1+2+k-2=0$$
$$k-1+2+k-2=0$$
$$2k=1$$
$$k=\frac{1}{2}$$

E)  $(k-1)(-2)+3+k-2 \neq 0$   
 $-2k+2+3+k-2 \neq 0$   
 $k \neq 3$

F)  $(k-1)(-1)+3+k-2=0$   
 $2=0$  imp.  $\Rightarrow$  non passa per il punto  $C(-1,3)$

G)  $(k-1)(-1)+1+k-2=0$   
 $-k+1+1+k=0$   
 $0=0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R}$  per tutti i valori di  $k$  la retta passa per il punto

### Esercizio

Per il punto  $A(-5, 3)$  condurre  $\perp$  alla retta  $r: 2x + y = 5$ . Trovare le coordinate del piede della perpendicolare.

$$m_r = -2 \quad \left[ m = -\frac{a}{b} \right]$$

$$m_{r\perp} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{Abitrariamente})$$

$$y - y_A = m_{r\perp} (x - x_A)$$

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

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2} + 3$$

$$y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{11}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{FORMA} \\ \text{ESPLICATIVA} \end{matrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{11}{2} \\ 2x + y = 5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{11}{2} \\ 2x + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{11}{2} = 5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2} + \frac{11}{2} = -\frac{1}{10} + \frac{11}{2} = \frac{-1 + 55}{10} = \frac{27}{5} \\ 4x + x + 11 = 10 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right.$$

### Esercizio

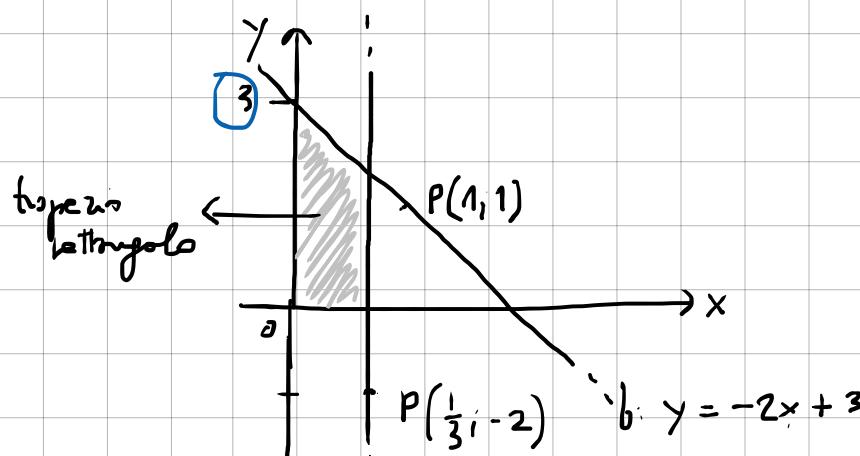
Equazione retta passante per  $P\left(\frac{1}{3}, -2\right)$

$a \parallel$  asse  $y$

$b$  passante per  $P(1, 1)$

$$m_b = -2$$

Rappresentare graficamente le 2 rette e calcolare  $S$  dell'area del trapezio rettangolo che tali rette determinano con i 2 assi cartesiani.



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Dato: } x - \frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad \text{la prima retta} \\ & \text{Dato: } y = -2x + 3 \quad \text{la seconda retta} \\ & \left[ S = \frac{(B+b)h}{2} \right] = \frac{\left(3 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{2} = \frac{8}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$y - y_b = m_b (x - x_b)$$

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

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

$$y = -2x + 3 \quad \text{Seconda retta}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$B_{max} = 3$$

$$b_{min} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{3} \\ y = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} + 3 = \frac{-2 + 9}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

### Esercizio

Determinare  $m$  in modo che la retta di equaz.  $(m-2)x + 2my + m - 1 = 0$

1- passi per  $P(1; 2)$

2- sia // all'asse  $y$  o all'asse  $x$

3- formi un angolo di  $45^\circ$  o  $135^\circ$  con l'asse  $x$

4- Sia  $\perp$  alla retta  $y = 4x$

1)  $(m-2)1 + 2m2 + m - 1 = 0$

$$m-2 + 4m + m - 1 = 0$$

$$6m = 3$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2}$$

2) Se  $m=0$  ottengo la retta parallela all'asse  $x$  e  $y$

$$-2x - 1 = 0$$

$$-2x = 1$$

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

$$m = 2$$

$$(0) \times 4y + z - 1 = 0$$

$$4y = -\frac{1}{4}$$

3)  $m=1 \Rightarrow 45^\circ$

$$m=-1 \Rightarrow 135^\circ$$

$$\text{Coeff rmg} \left[ m = -\frac{2}{b} \right]$$

$$\overbrace{m-2}^a + \overbrace{2m}^b + \overbrace{m-1}^c = 0$$

$$-\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{(m-2)}{2m} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-m+2-2m}{2m} = 0$$

$$-3m + 2 = 0$$

$$-3m = -2$$

$$m = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$-\frac{(m-2)}{2m} = -4 \Rightarrow \frac{m+2+2m}{2m} = 0$$

$$m = -2$$

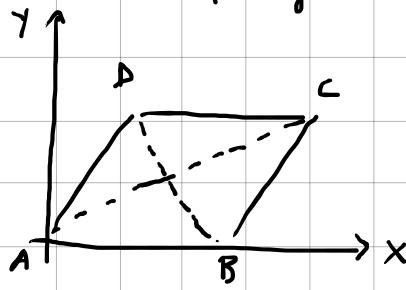
4)  $y = 4x$   
 $\overbrace{\quad}^{=}$  antireciproco  $-\frac{1}{4}$

$$-\frac{(m-2)}{2m} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{-4m+8+2m}{8m} = 0 \Rightarrow -2m = -8$$

$$m = 4$$

### Esercizio

Verificare che il quadrilatero avente per vertici i punti  $A(1;0)$   $B(6;0)$   $C(9;4)$   $D(4;4)$  è un rombo (diagonali  $\perp$ )



$$\left[ m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right]$$

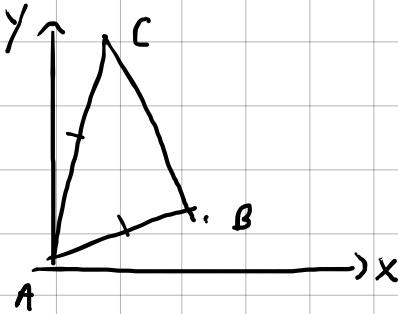
$$m_{BD} = \frac{0-4}{6-4} = -\frac{4}{2} = -2$$

$$m_{AC} = \frac{4-0}{9-1} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Si è un rombo

### Esercizio

$A(0,0)$   $B(3,1)$   $C(2,4)$



$\Delta_{ABC}$ ?

baricentro, incontro dei 3 punti medi

$$P_{h_{AB}} \left( \frac{3}{2}; \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$P_{h_{AC}} = (1, 2)$$

$P_{M_{AC}, B}$

$$\frac{y-1}{2-1} = \frac{x-3}{1-3}$$

$$y = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{5}{2}$$

$P_{M_{AB}, C}$

$$\frac{y-\frac{1}{2}}{4-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{2-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{y-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y - \frac{1}{2} = 7x - \frac{21}{2}$$

$$y = 7x - 10$$

$$-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{5}{2} = 7x - 10$$

$$-x + 5 = 14x - 20$$

$$-15x = -25$$

$$x = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\boxed{G\left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right)}$$

$$y = 7x - 10$$

$$y = 7 \cdot \frac{5}{3} - 10$$

$$y = \frac{35}{3} - 10 = \frac{5}{3}$$

### Esercizio

Equazione fatto impiego di rette // alla retta di equazione  $y = \sqrt{3}x$

$$m = \sqrt{3}$$

$$y = \sqrt{3}x + q, q \in \mathbb{R}$$

Non è fissato ma può variare per infiniti valori

### Esercizio

Trovare le coordinate della proiezione del punto  $P(-3, 4)$  sulla retta  $2x - 3y = 8$

$$-3y = 8 \quad (\text{per } x=0)$$

$$y = -\frac{8}{3}$$

x	y
0	-8/3
4	0

$$m = -\frac{2}{3} = \frac{-2}{-3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{m} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{m} (x - x_0)$$

$$y - 4 = -\frac{3}{2} (x + 3)$$

$$y - 4 = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y - 4 = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{2} \\ 2x - 3y = 8 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{2}{3}x \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{8}{3} + \frac{2}{3}x - 4 = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\frac{-16 + 4x - 24}{6} = \frac{-9x - 27}{6}$$

$$4x + 9x - 16 - 24 + 27 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 13x = 13 \\ x = 1 \end{array}$$

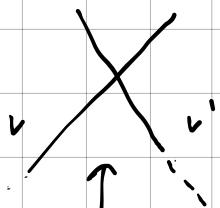
$$y = -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (1)$$

$$y = -2$$

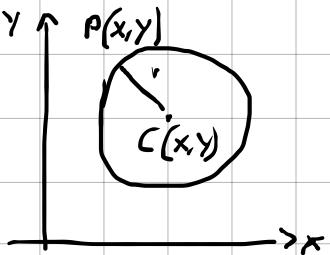
$$P_2(1, -2)$$

## Coniche: circonferenza

Si puo' immaginare come l'intersezione fra un cono e un piano



questo e' un cono



Circonferenza: luogo geometrico di tutti i punti equidistanti da un punto fisso detto centro.

$d(P, C) = r$ : la distanza dal centro a qualunque altro punto della circonferenza e' il raggio.

$$\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} = r$$

per arrivare a scrivere l'eqaz. della circonf.

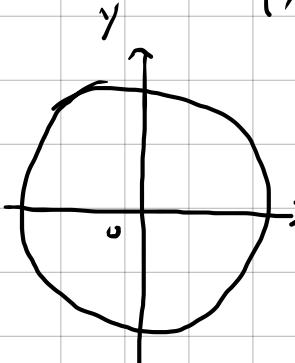
$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = r^2$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 = r^2)$$

$$x^2 + x_0^2 - 2x_0 x + y^2 + y_0^2 - 2y_0 y = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x_0 x - 2y_0 y + x_0^2 + y_0^2 - r^2 = 0$$

$$\alpha = -2x_0 \quad \beta = -2y_0 \quad \gamma = x_0^2 + y_0^2 - r^2$$



$$\underline{x^2 + y^2 + \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma = 0}$$
 Eqaz. circ

$$\alpha = -2x_0 \Rightarrow x_0 = -\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\beta = -2y_0 \Rightarrow y_0 = -\frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$\gamma = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + r^2$$

$$r^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 - \gamma$$

$$r = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 - \gamma}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-\frac{\alpha}{2})^2 + (-\frac{\beta}{2})^2 - \gamma}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{4} + \frac{\beta^2}{4} - \gamma}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\gamma}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 4\gamma}{2}}$$

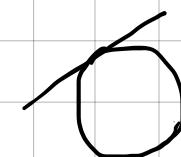
Formula per trovare il centro:

$$C\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2}, -\frac{\beta}{2}\right)$$

La distanza del punto e' la retta e' maggiore del raggio



ESTERNA



TANGENTE



SECANTE

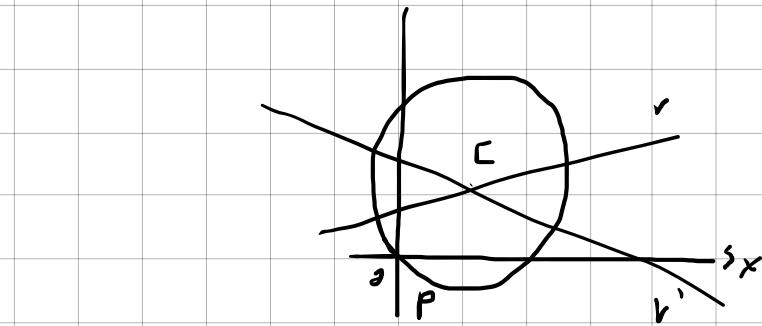
### Esercizio

Scegliere l'eq. della circonferenza passante per l'origine e il centro per il punto di intersezione delle rette  $2x - y - 1 = 0$ ,  $x + y - 5 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y - 1 = 0 \\ x + y - 5 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 10 - 2y - y - 1 = 0 \\ x = 5 - y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -3y = -9 \\ x = 5 - y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 3 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$d = \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$$



$$d(P, C) = r = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 13$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 13 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y = 0$$

equaz. circonferenza centro e raggio

$$(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = r^2$$

### Esercizio

Dati le tangenti alla circonferenza  $x^2 + y^2 - x + 3y = 0$  parallele alla retta  $y = 3x$

$$\begin{cases} y = 3x + q \rightarrow \text{fascio improprio di rette} \\ x^2 + y^2 - x + 3y = 0 \\ x^2 + (q x^2 + q^2 + 6xq) + 8x + 3q = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$10x^2 + q^2 + 6xq + 8x + 3q = 0$$

$$\underbrace{10x^2}_2 + \underbrace{6xq}_b + \underbrace{8x + 3q}_c = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$(6q+8)^2 - 4 \cdot 10(q^2 + 3q) = 0$$

$$36q^2 + 64 + 96q - 40q^2 - 120q = 0$$

$$-4q^2 - 24q + 64 = 0$$

$$q^2 + 6q - 16 = 0$$

$$q_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2} = -8$$

$$Y = 3x + 2$$

$$Y = 3x - 8$$

poiché le rette sono //

impongo  $\Delta = 0$

### Esercizio

Dati  $P(0, 3)$  condurre le tangenti alla circonferenza di centro nell'origine e  $r=2$

$P \rightarrow$  centro del fascio proprio

$$y = mx + q$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \text{ equaz. circonf.}$$

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - 3 = m(x - 0)$$

$$y - 3 = mx$$

$$y = mx + 3$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ y = mx + 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + (mx + 3)^2 = 4$$
$$x^2 + m^2 x^2 + 9 + 6mx = 4$$
$$\underbrace{x^2(1+m^2)}_a + \underbrace{6mx}_b + \underbrace{5}_c = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 36m^2 - 20(1+m^2) = 0$$
$$36m^2 - 20 - 20m^2 = 0$$

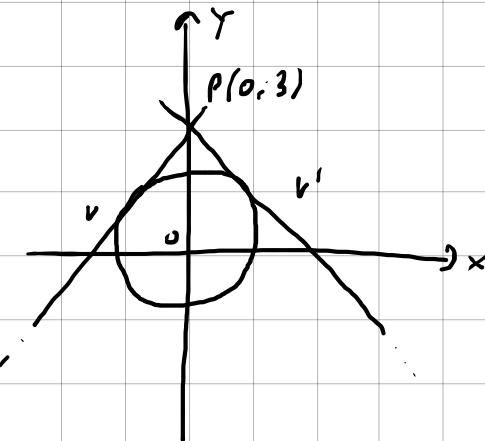
$$16m^2 = 20$$

$$m^2 = \frac{20}{16} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$m = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}x + 3$$

$$y = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}x + 3$$



### Esercizio

Sovrapposizione delle circonferenze passante per  $A(2, 3)$ ,  $B(4, 1)$ ,  $C(2, -1)$  (perché le circonferenze i tre punti non devono essere allineati)

$$\left[ \frac{y_3 - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x_3 - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{-1 - 3}{1 - 3} = \frac{2 - 2}{4 - 2} \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{-2} = \frac{0}{2} \Rightarrow 2 = 0$$

l'ipotesi è falsa  
Allora la circonferenza esiste (ed è unica)

$$x^2 + y^2 + \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 + 9 + 2\alpha + 3\beta + \gamma = 0 \\ 16 + 1 + 4\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ 4 + 1 + 2\alpha - \beta + \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 + 9 + 2\alpha + 3\beta - 5 - 2\alpha + \beta = 0 \\ 17 + 4\alpha + \beta - 2\alpha + \beta - 5 = 0 \\ \gamma = -5 - 2\alpha + \beta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta = -2 \\ 12 + 2\alpha + 2\beta = 0 \\ \gamma = -5 - 2\alpha + \beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = -2 \\ \alpha = -4 \\ \gamma = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y + 1 = 0 \quad \text{Equa. Circonf.}$$

### Esercizio

Sovrapposizione dell'equazione della circonf. di centro  $A(2, 3)$  e passante per  $B(-1, 6)$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= d(A, B) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-1 - 2)^2 + (6 - 3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9 + 9} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

equa. circonf. noto centro e raggio

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = r^2$$

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

$$x^2 + 4 - 4x + y^2 + 9 - 6y = 18$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y - 5 = 0$$

### Esercizio

$A(-4, 2)$   $B(2, -6)$  sono gli estremi del diametro di una circonferenza. Scrivere l'equazione della circonference.

$$r = \sqrt{(2+4)^2 + (-6-2)^2} = \sqrt{36+64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$$

$$\frac{10}{2} = 5 = r$$

$$P_{\eta_{AB}, x} = \frac{-4+2}{2} = -1$$

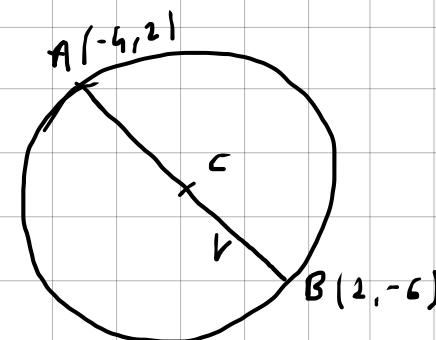
$$P_{\eta_{AB}, y} = \frac{2-6}{2} = -2$$

$$P_{\eta_{AB}} = (-1, 2) \text{ centro}$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 25$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 + 4y + 4 = 25$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y - 20 = 0$$



### Intersezione circonferenze

Det. i punti di intersezione tra le circonference di equazione

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 20 = 0 \\ 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 11x + 3y = 0 \end{cases}$$

moltiplica per 2 la prima ...

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 16x - 12y + 40 = 0 \\ 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 11x + 3y = 0 \end{cases}$$

... e sottraggo la seconda equaz.

$$-5x - 15y + 40 = 0$$

$$-x - 3y + 8 = 0$$

$$x + 3y - 8 = 0$$

$$x = -3y + 8$$

ora sostituisco la x

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 6y + 20 = 0 \\ x = -3y + 8 \end{cases}$$

$$(-3y + 8)^2 + y^2 - 8(-3y + 8) - 6y + 20 = 0$$

$$9y^2 + 64 - 48y + y^2 + 24y - 64 - 6y + 20 = 0$$

$$10y^2 - 30y + 20 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 3y + 2 = 0 \quad y_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} \quad \begin{cases} 2 = y_1 \\ 1 = y_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x = 8 - 3y \quad \begin{cases} x_2 = 5 \\ x_2 = 5 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$P_1(2, 2) \quad P_2(5, 1)$$

Esercizio

Sovrapporre l'equazione della circonf. passante per i punti A(5;3) B(3;5) C(1;-1)

$$x^2 + y^2 + \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 34 + 5(-2 + \beta - \gamma) + \beta 3 + \gamma = 0 \\ 34 + 3(-2 + \beta - \gamma) + \beta 5 + \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha = -2 + \beta - \gamma \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 34 + \alpha 5 + \beta 3 + \gamma = 0 \\ 34 + \alpha 3 + \beta 5 + \gamma = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -2 + \beta - \gamma \\ 34 + \alpha 5 + \beta 3 + \gamma = 0 \\ 34 + \alpha 3 + \beta 5 + \gamma = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 + 2\beta - \gamma = 0 \\ 14 + 4\beta - \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha = -2 + \beta - \gamma \end{array} \right.$$

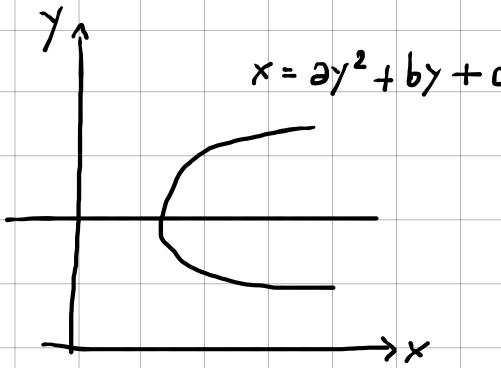
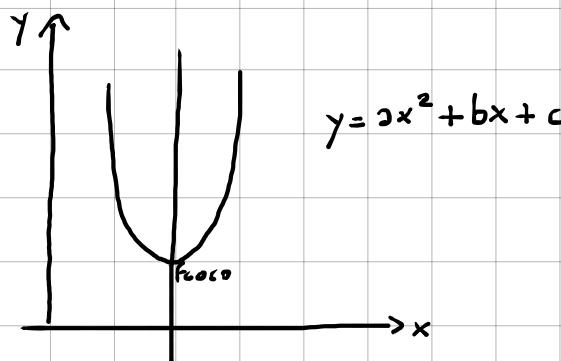
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma = 6 + 2\beta \Rightarrow \gamma = -2 \\ 14 + 4\beta - 6 - 2\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = -4 \\ \alpha = -4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 4y - 2 = 0$$

## PARABOLA

Scrivere l'equaz del luogo dei punti di un piano equidistanti dalla retta  $y+6=0$  e dal punto  $A(-1, -5)$

$A$  è detto "fuoco"



$P(x_i, y)$

$d(P, A) = d(P, \text{direttice})$

distanza fra due punti = distanza fra punto e retta

$$\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+5)^2} = \frac{|0x+1y+6|}{\sqrt{0^2 + 1^2}}$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y+5)^2 = (y+6)^2$$

$$x^2 + 1 + 2x + y^2 + 10y + 25 = y^2 + 36 + 12y$$

$$-2y = -x^2 - 2x + 10$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - 5$$

Procedimento inverso:

- data l'equazione della parabola trovare: vertice, fuoco, asse simmetria, direttrice

$$\nu \left( -\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \right) \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 + 10 = 11$$

$$\nu \left( -1, -\frac{11}{2} \right)$$

$$F \left( -\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{1-\Delta}{4a} \right)$$

$$F \left( -1, -\frac{10}{2} \right) \text{ cioè } F(-1, -5)$$

asse simmetria:

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -1$$

direttice:

$$y = \frac{-1+\Delta}{4a} = \frac{-1+11}{2} = 5$$

### Esercizio

Trovare l'equazione della parabola con asse di simmetria // asse x, passante per i punti A(1, 3) e arcute V(2, 4)

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad (\text{equ 2})$$

$$V\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$3 = a + b + c$$

$$\begin{cases} -b = 4a \\ -\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a} = 4 \\ a = b + c - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b = -4a \\ \frac{-16a^2 - 4ac}{4a} = 4 \\ a = b + c - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b = -4a \\ \frac{-4a(4a - c)}{4a} = 4 \\ 3 = a + b + c \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\boxed{y = -x^2 + 4x}$$

### Esercizio

Det. le intersezioni delle 2 parabole:

$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{3}{16}x^2 + 5 \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 6 \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{3}{16}x^2 + 5 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 6$$

$$\frac{-3x^2 + 80}{16} = \frac{8x^2 - 96}{16}$$

$$-17x^2 = -176$$

$$x = \pm 4$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{3}{16}(4)^2 + 5 \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(-4)^2 - 6 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ (y = 2 \text{ non necessario}) \end{cases}$$

$$P_1(4; 2) \quad P_2(-4; 2)$$

### Esercizio

Det. il valore di  $h$ , nella retta  $y = 3x + h$ , affinché risulti tangente alla parabola  $y = x^2 - 6$   
 ( $y = mx + q$  fascio improprio)

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

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

$$9 - 4(-h - 6) = 0$$

$$9 + 4h + 24 = 0$$

$$4h = -33$$

$$h = -\frac{33}{4}$$

### Esercizio

Det.  $K$  nell'equazione  $y = x^2 - 3 + K$  perché risulti tangente alla retta  $y + 2x = 1$

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 3 + K \\ y = -2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

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

$$x^2 + 2x + K - 4 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 4 - 4(K - 4) = 0$$

$$4 - 4K + 16 = 0$$

$$-4K = -20$$

$$K = 5$$

### Esercizio

Determinare la parabola di equaz  $y = x^2 - 4$ . Det la misura del segmento che essa stacca sulla retta di equazione  $y = 5$

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 4 \\ y = 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x^2 - 4 &= 5 \\ x^2 &= 9 \\ x &= \pm 3 \\ P_1(3; 5) &\quad P_2(-3; 5) \end{aligned}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 0} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

### Esercizio

Det. le equazioni delle tangenze alla parabola di equazione  $y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + x$  uscenti dal punto  $A(1; 1)$

$$(y - y_0) = m(x - x_0)$$

$$(y - 1) = m(x - 1)$$

$$y - 1 = mx - m$$

$$y = mx - m + 1$$

$$mx - m + 1 = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + x$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x + mx - m + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x(1-m) - m + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$(-m+1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)(-m+1)$$

$$m^2 - m = 0$$

$$m(m-1) = 0$$

$$m = 0, \quad m = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

sono le due equaz.

$$y = x$$

## Ellisse

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

Formula normale (ha centro nell'origine)

Eccentricità: quanto e' schiacciata rispetto a una circonferenza

Per ricavare y ...

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

$$y^2 = b^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{b^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)}$$

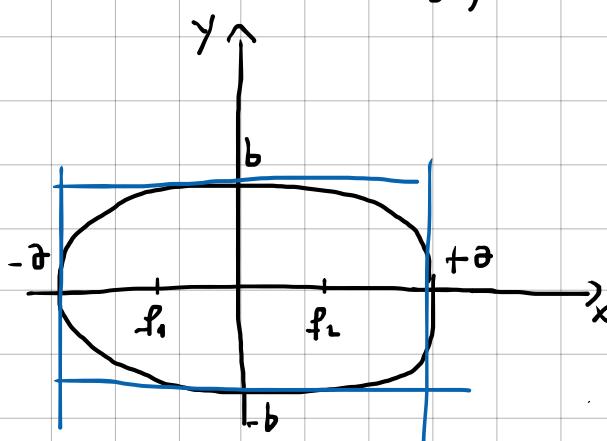
$$\text{c.a. } 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} > 0$$

$$-\frac{x^2}{a^2} \geq -1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} \leq 1$$

$$x^2 \leq a^2$$

$$-a \leq x \leq a$$



## Esercizio

Def. le intersezioni dell'ellisse  $\frac{3x^2}{57} + \frac{5y^2}{57} = 1$  con la retta  $2y + 3x = 0$

$$\frac{5y^2}{57} + \frac{3x^2}{57} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{\frac{57}{3}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{57}{5}} = 1 \\ 2y + 3x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2y + 3x = 0 \Rightarrow 2y = -3x \Rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}x$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{57}{3}} + \frac{\left(-\frac{3}{2}x\right)^2}{\frac{57}{5}} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{57}{3}} + \frac{\frac{9}{4}x^2}{\frac{57}{5}} = 1$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{57} + \frac{5\left(\frac{9}{4}x^2\right)}{57} = 1 \Rightarrow 3x^2 + \frac{45}{4}x^2 = 57 \Rightarrow 12x^2 + 45x^2 = 228$$

$$57x^2 = 228$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -\frac{3}{2}(2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = -\frac{3}{2}(-2) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

### Esercizio

Det. l'equazione dell'ellisse che abbia A(5) e B(3) come semiassi. Det. i fuochi e la distanza focale

$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \quad \text{equaz. ellisse}$$

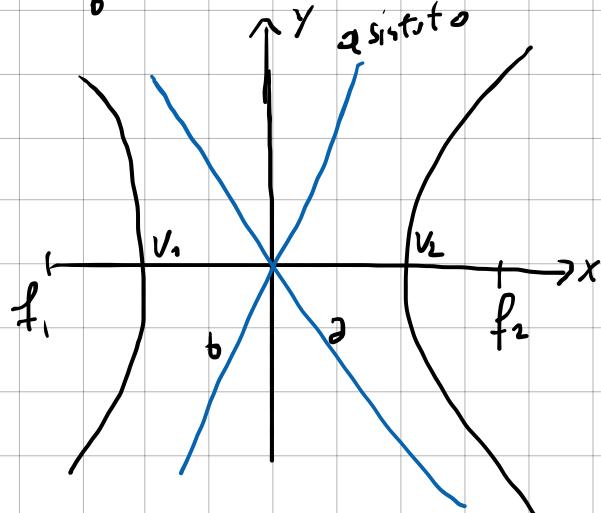
$$c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = 4$$

i fuochi sono  $f_1(-4; 0)$  ed  $f_2(4; 0)$

La distanza focale è 8 cioè  $2c = 8$

## Iperbole

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



$$x \cdot y = K$$

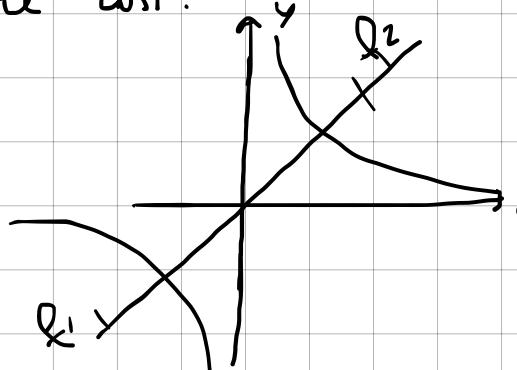
In questo caso gli assintoti sono più asili cartesiani

Gli assintoti hanno equazione  $y = \pm \frac{b}{a} x$

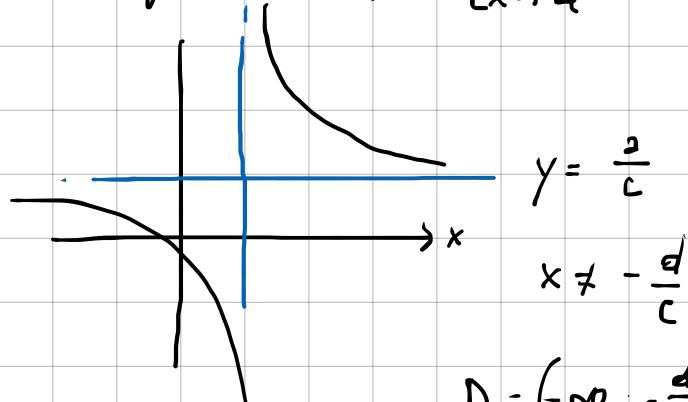
$a$  = semiasse trasverso

$b$  = semiasse non trasverso

Attraverso una rotazione di  $45^\circ$  però vediamo anche così:



Funzione omografica  $y = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d}$



$$y = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$x \neq -\frac{d}{c}$$

$$D = \left(-\infty, -\frac{d}{c}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{d}{c}, +\infty\right)$$

## Esercizio

Det. le equazioni degli assintoti dell'iperbole di equazione  $3x^2 - 4y^2 = 48$

$$y = mx$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{48} - \frac{4y^2}{48} = 1$$

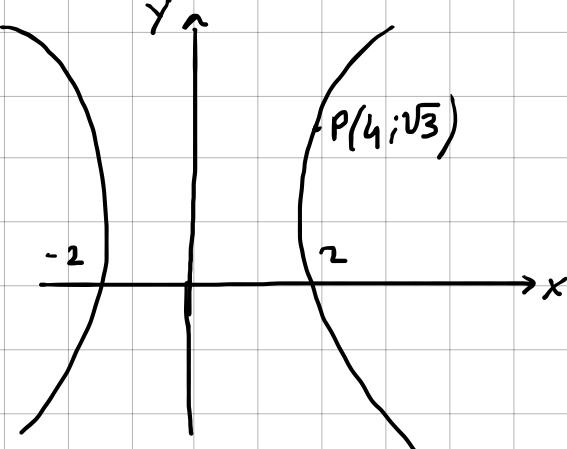
$$\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$$

$$a^2 = 16 \quad b^2 = 12$$

$$y = \pm \frac{b}{a} x \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{12}}{4} x = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$$

### Esercizio

Det. l'equazione dell'iperbole sapendo che ha il semiasse trasverso (a) di misura 2 e passa per il punto  $P(4; \sqrt{3})$



$$a=2$$

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

$$\frac{4^2}{2^2} - \frac{3}{b^2} = 1$$

$$4 - \frac{3}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow 4b^2 - 3 = b^2$$

$$3b^2 = 3$$

$$b = \pm 1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{1} = 1} \quad \text{forma normale}$$

### Esercizio

Det. le coordinate degli eventuali punti comuni alla retta e all'iperbole di equazione rispettivamente  $x-y-1=0$ ,  $9x^2 - 25y^2 = 225$

$$\begin{cases} x = y+1 \\ \frac{9x^2}{225} - \frac{25y^2}{225} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = y+1 \\ \frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{(y+1)^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

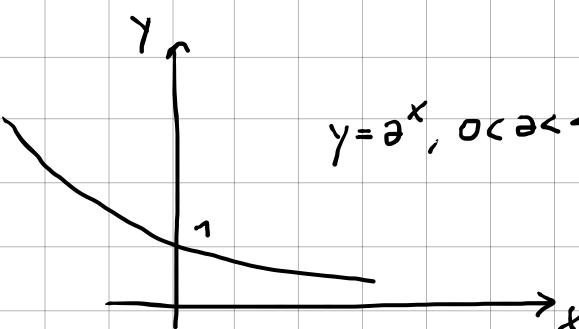
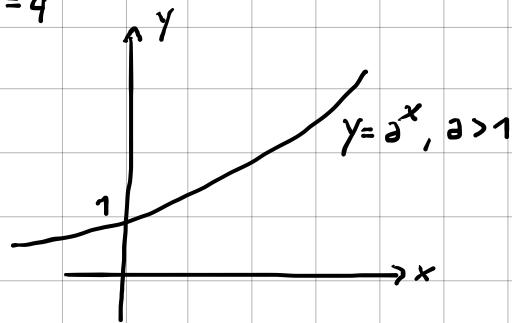
La retta data è un'iperbole quindi  
no soluzione.

## Equazione Esponenziale

$$3^x = 81$$

$$3^x = 3^4$$

$$x = 4$$



$$y = a^x, a > 0, a \neq 1$$

perché si pone  $a > 0$ ?

$$(-2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{-2} \quad \cancel{\exists}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$(-2)^{\frac{2}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{(-2)^2} = \sqrt[4]{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \frac{16}{81}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4$$

$$x = -4$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{x-1} = \frac{125}{64}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{x-1} = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^3$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{x-1} = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{-3}$$

$$x-1 = -3$$

$$x = -2$$

$$2^x + 1 = 0$$

$$2^x = -1$$

$$2^x > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

quindi  $\exists$  soluz.

$$3^x = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$3^x = 3^{-3} \quad \text{l'esponente puo' essere negativo}$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x\right]^2 = \frac{8}{27}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2x} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3$$

$$2x = 3$$

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

$$(16^x)^{2x-1} = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2}\right]^2$$

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

$$2^{8x^2-4x} = 2^4$$

$$8x^2 - 4x = 4$$

$$8x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4}$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3^{x^2+5}}{27^{2x}} = \frac{1}{3^{x+1}}$$

$$\frac{3^{x^2+5}}{3^{6x}} = \frac{1}{3^{x+1}}$$

$$x^2 + 5 - 6x = -x - 1$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = 3$$

$$3^{x-2} \cdot 5^{x-2} = 1$$

$$15^{x-2} = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$6^{x-3} \cdot 2^{x-3} = 1$$

$$12^{x-3} = 1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\frac{1+x}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+2}{2}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-2}{2}}$$

CE

$$x+1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -1$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$2^{\frac{3x}{1+x}} = 2^{\frac{x+2}{x}} \cdot 2^{\frac{x-2}{2x}}$$

$$\frac{6x^2}{2x(x+1)} = \frac{(2x+4)(x+1) + (x-2)(x+1)}{2x(x+1)}$$

$$\left[ 2^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{2^m} \right]$$

$$6x^2 = 2x + 2x^2 + 4 + 4x + x + x^2 - 2 - 2x$$

$$3x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+24}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm 7}{6}$$

$\frac{2}{3} \not\in$  l'indice della radice non puo' essere negativo

Esercizio

$$3^{x+1} - \frac{3^x}{9} + 3^x = 35$$

$$3^x \cdot 3 - 3^{x-2} + 3^x = 35$$

$$(3^x = y)$$

$$3y - y \cdot 3^{-2} + y = 35$$

$$3y - \frac{y}{9} + y = 35$$

$$4y - \frac{y}{9} = 35$$

$$\frac{36y - y}{9} = \frac{315}{9}$$

$$35y = 315$$

$$y = 9$$

$$3^x = 3^2$$

$$x = 2$$

Esercizio

$$3^{2x} - 3^x - 6 = 0$$

$$(3^x = y)$$

$$y^2 - y - 6 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = 3 \\ y_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$3^x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$3^x = -2 \Rightarrow \text{No soluz.}$$

Esercizio

$$2^{2x-1} + 2^{2x+1} = 4^x + 6$$

$$2^{2x} \cdot 2^{-1} + 2^{2x} \cdot 2^1 = 2^{2x} + 6$$

$$(2^x = t)$$

$$\frac{t^2}{2} + 2t = t^2 + 6$$

$$t^2 + 4t^2 = 2t^2 + 12$$

$$3t^2 = 12$$

$$t^2 = 4$$

$$t = 2$$

$$2^x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$2^x = -2 \Rightarrow \text{No soluz.}$$

## Logaritmo

$$2^{x+1} = 5^{1-x}$$

$$\log_2(x+1) = \log_5(1-x)$$

$$(x+1) \log 2 = (1-x) \log 5$$

$$x \log 2 + \log 2 = \log 5 - x \log 5$$

$$x \log 2 + x \log 5 = \log 5 - \log 2$$

$$x(\log 2 + \log 5) = \log 5 - \log 2$$

$$[x \log 10] = \log \frac{5}{2} \quad [\log_{10} 2 = 1]$$

$$x = \log \frac{5}{2}$$

## Ejercicio

$$\frac{2^x \cdot 5^{x+1}}{5} = \frac{1}{3^x}$$

$$\frac{2^x \cdot 5^x \cdot 5}{5} = 3^{-x}$$

$$\log(2^x \cdot 5^x) = \log 3^{-x}$$

$$\log 10^x = \log 3^{-x}$$

$$x \log 10 = -x \log 3$$

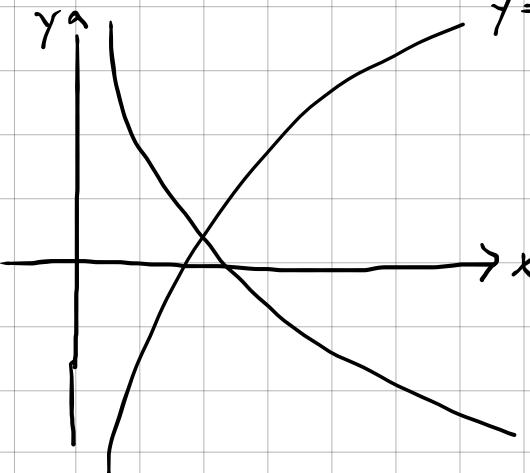
$$x(\log 10 + \log 3) = 0$$

$$x \log 30 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$[\log a + \log b = \log(a \cdot b)]$$

$y = \log_a x$ ,  $a > 1$  monótona creciente



$y = \log_a x$ ,  $0 < a < 1$  monótona decreciente

Esercizio

$$\frac{2^x \cdot 15}{2^3 + 1} = 40 \cdot 3^{x-4}$$

$$\frac{2^x \cdot 15}{9} = \frac{40 \cdot 3^x}{81} \quad (3^{-4})$$

$$\frac{9(2^x) \cdot 15}{81} = \frac{40(3^x)}{81}$$

$$\frac{2^x \cdot 135}{81} = \frac{40(3^x)}{81}$$

$$2^x \cdot 27 = 8 \cdot 3^x \quad (\text{ho diviso per } 5)$$

$$\log(2^x \cdot 27) = \log(8 \cdot 3^x)$$

$$\log 2^x + \log 27 = \log 8 + \log 3^x$$

$$x(\log 2 - \log 3) = \log 8 - \log 27$$

$$x \log \frac{2}{3} = \log \frac{8}{27}$$

$$x \log \frac{2}{3} = \log \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3$$

$$x \log \frac{2}{3} = 3 \log \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x = 3$$

## Equazioni Logaritmiche

$$\log_{\frac{3}{4}} x = 1 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{3}} x = \log_{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{3}{4} \quad C.A. \quad x > 0$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}$$

## Esercizio

$$2 \log_{\frac{2}{3}} (x-1) = -2$$

C.A.  $x-1 > 0$

$$x > 1$$

$$\log_{\frac{2}{3}} (x-1)^2 = -2 \cdot 1$$

$$\log_{\frac{2}{3}} (x-1)^2 = \log_{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-2}$$

$$(x-1)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-2}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 - \frac{9}{4} = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 8x - 5 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+20}}{4} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

NON ACCETTABILE

formula vidotta:  $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(-\frac{b}{2})^2 - 2c}}{2}$

## Esercizio

$$\log_3 (3x-4) = 2$$

$$\log_3 (3x-4) = 2 \log_3 3$$

$$\log_3 (3x-4) = \log_3 3^2$$

$$C.E.: \quad 3x-4 > 0$$

$$x > \frac{4}{3}$$

$$3x-4 = 9$$

$$3x = 13$$

$$x = \frac{13}{3} \quad \text{ACCETTABILE}$$

### Esercizio

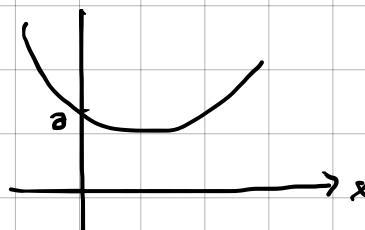
$$\log_{\frac{4}{3}}(x^2 - x + 1) = -1$$

C.A.  $x^2 - x + 1 > 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \Delta = -3 \\ 4 < 0 \end{array}$$

non sol.

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



$$\log_{\frac{4}{3}}(x^2 - x + 1) = \log_{\frac{4}{3}}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{-1}$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$4x^2 - 4x + 4 - 3 = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

ridotta:  $x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{4} = \frac{2 \pm 0}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$  accettabile

### Esercizio

$$\log_3|3-2x| = 2$$

C.A.  $3-2x \neq 0$

$$-2x \neq -3$$

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

$$\log_3|3-2x| = \log_3(3)^2$$

$$|3-2x|=9$$

1° CASO:  $3-2x > 0$

$$3-2x = 9$$

$$x_1 = \frac{9-3}{-2} = -3 \quad \underline{\text{ACC.}}$$

2° CASO  $3-2x < 0$

$$-3+2x = 9$$

$$2x = 9+3$$

$$\underline{x=6 \quad \text{ACC.}}$$

## Modulo (definizione)

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

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

Altro modo per risolvere l'esercizio precedente

$$|9 - 2x| = 9$$

$$|9 - 2x|^2 = 9^2 \quad \text{Si puo' elevarre perch\acute{e} entrambi i membri sono sicuramente positivi}$$

$$(3 - 2x)^2 = 81$$

$$9 + 4x^2 - 12x - 81 = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 12x - 72 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 6x - 36 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 18 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+72}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 9}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ acc.} \\ -3 \text{ acc.} \end{array}$$

## Esercizio

$$\log_{10}(x+1) = 2 \log 2 \quad (\text{A: } x+1 > 0)$$

$$x+1 = 4$$

$$x = 3 \quad \text{acc.}$$

## Esercizio

$$\log_{10}x + \log_{10}(x+3) = 1$$

$$\text{C.A. } \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x+3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -3 \end{cases}$$

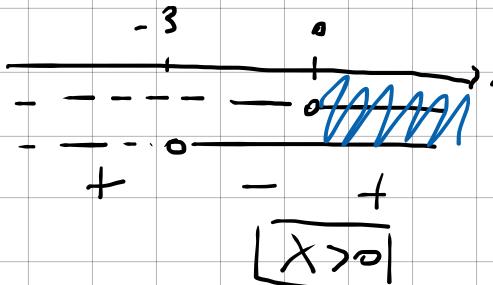
$$\log_{10}x + \log_{10}(x+3) = \log_{10}10$$

$$\log_{10}(x(x+3)) = \log_{10}10$$

$$x^2 + 3x = 10$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 7}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} -5 \text{ non acc.} \\ \underline{2 \text{ acc.}} \end{array}$$



Esercizio

$$4^x + 2^{x+1} - 3 = 0$$

$$2^{2x} + 2^x \cdot 2 - 3 = 0$$

$$(2^x = t)$$

$$t^2 + 2t - 3 = 0$$

LA RISOLUTA

$$t_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1+3} = 1 \pm 2 \begin{cases} < \\ > \end{cases}$$

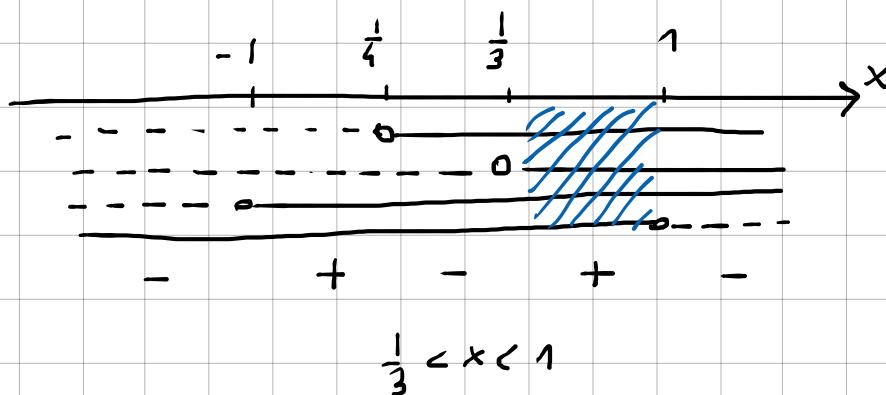
$$2^x = -3 \Rightarrow x = 1 \cancel{\exists}$$

$$2^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ acc.}$$

Esercizio

$$\log(4x-1) - \log(3x-1) = \log(1+x) - \log(1-x)$$

$$\text{C.A. } \begin{cases} 4x-1 > 0 \\ 3x-1 > 0 \\ 1+x > 0 \\ 1-x > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x > \frac{1}{4} \\ x > \frac{1}{3} \\ x > -1 \\ x < 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\log(4x-1) + \log(1-x) = \log(1+x) + \log(3x-1)$$

$$\log[(4x-1)(1-x)] = \log[(1+x)(3x-1)]$$

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

$$-7x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$x(-7x + 3) = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ non acc.}$$

$$-7x + 3 = 0$$

$$-7x = -3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{7} \text{ acc.}$$

### Esercizio

$$3 \log_2 x + 5 \log_2 x - 2 = 0$$

CA:  $x > 0$

$$\log_2 x = t$$

$$3t^2 + 5t - 2 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{25+24}}{6}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \text{ ACC} \\ -\frac{7}{3} \text{ NON ACC} \end{cases}$$

### Ineguaglianza Esponenziali

$$2^x > 128$$

$$3^x > \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x < \frac{8}{27}$$

$$2^x > 2^7$$

$$3^x > 3^{-2}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x < \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3$$

$$x > 7$$

$$x > -2$$

$\frac{2}{3}$  è più piccolo di 1 quindi cambia il verso

$$x > 3$$

### Esercizio

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x - \frac{4}{9} < 0$$

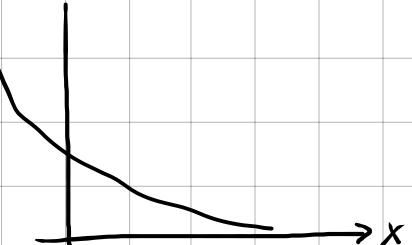
$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 < 0$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-2} < 0$$

$$x + 2 < 0$$

$$x < -2$$

Inoltre



monotona decrescente

$$0 < \delta < 1$$

### Esercizio

$$3^{1-4x} > 9^{x+1}$$

$$1-4x > 2(x+1)$$

$$1-4x > 2x+2$$

$$-6x > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x < -\frac{1}{6}$$

Esercizio

$$\sqrt{2^x} \geq 3 \sqrt[3]{4^{x-1}}$$

$$2^{\frac{x}{2}} \geq 2^3 \cdot 4^{\frac{x-1}{3}}$$

$$2^{\frac{x}{2}} \geq 2^3 \cdot 2^{\frac{2(x-1)}{3}}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} \geq 3 + \frac{2x-2}{3}$$

$$\frac{3x}{6} \geq \frac{18+4x-4}{6}$$

$$-x \geq 14$$

$$\underline{x \leq -14}$$

Esercizio

$$2^{\frac{2x+4}{x}} < \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-2}$$

$$2^{\frac{2x+4}{x}} < \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right]^{-2}$$

$$2^{\frac{2x+4}{x}} < 2^4$$

$$\frac{2x+4}{x} < 4$$

$$\frac{2x+4}{x} - 4 < 0$$

$$\frac{2x+4-4x}{x} < 0$$

D:  $x > 0$



N:  $-2x + 4 < 0$



$$-2x < -4$$

$$2x > 4$$

$$x > 2$$

$$0 < x < 2$$

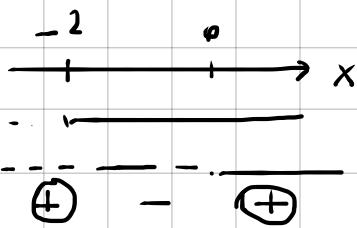
Esercizio

$$3^{x^2+2x} \geq 1$$

$$x^2 + 2x \geq 0$$

$$x(x+2) \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -2$$

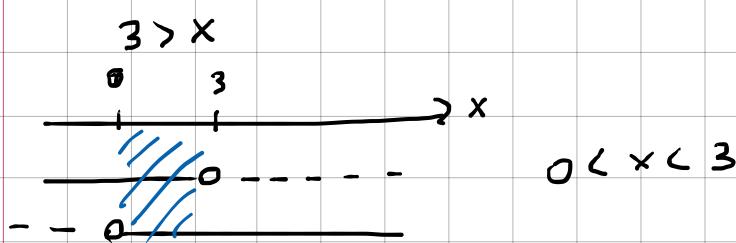


valori estremi

$$x \geq -2 \vee x \geq 0$$

## Disequazioni Logaritmiche

$$\log_2 3 > \log_2 x \quad C.E. \ x > 0$$



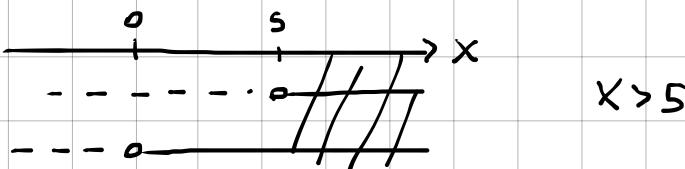
### Esercizio

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x < \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 5$$

N.B. la base è minore di 1  
(anche con le esponenti)

C.E.  $x > 0$

$$x > 5$$



C.E.  $\log(x) > 0$

$\sqrt{\dots} \geq 0$  a nominatore

$> 0$  a denominatore

espressione a denom.  $\neq 0$

apertura fatta  $\rightarrow$  C.E.

di segno fatta  $\rightarrow$  No C.E.

C.E.  $3x + 5 > 0 \quad \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(3x + 5) < 0$

$$3x > -5$$

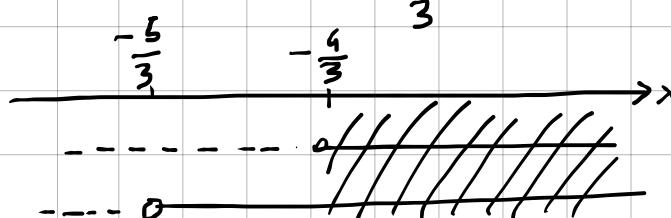
$$x > -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(3x + 5) < \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 1$$

$$3x + 5 > 1$$

$$3x > -4$$

$$x > -\frac{4}{3}$$



$$x > -\frac{4}{3}$$

### Esercizio

$$\log_3(\log_3(2x-5)) < 0 \quad \text{Le C.E. sono multiple, perché log di log}$$

$$\log_3(\log_3(2x-5)) < \log_3 1$$

$$\log_3(2x-5) < 1$$

$$\log_3(2x-5) < \log_3 3$$

$$2x-5 < 3$$

$$2x < 8$$

$$x < 4$$



$$3 < x < 4$$

$$\text{C.E. } 2x-5 > 0$$

$$2x > 5$$

$$x > \frac{5}{2}$$

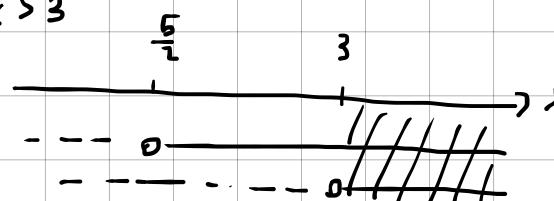
$$\log_3(2x-5) > 0$$

$$\log_3(2x-5) > \log_3 1$$

$$2x-5 > 1$$

$$2x > 6$$

$$x > 3$$



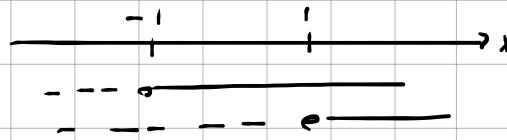
$$x > 3$$

### Esercizio

$$\log_{\frac{2}{5}} \frac{x+1}{x-1} \geq 0$$

$$\text{C.E. } x+1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -1$$

$$x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$$



$$-1 < x < 1$$

$$\log_{\frac{2}{5}} \frac{x+1}{x-1} \geq \log_{\frac{2}{5}} 1$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} \leq \frac{x-1}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{2}{x-1} \leq 0$$

$$\text{N: } 2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{D: } x-1 > 0$$

$$x > 1$$



$$x \leq 1$$

### Esercizio

$$\log_2(1-x^2) - 1 < 0$$

$$C.E. \quad -x^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$-x^2 > -1$$

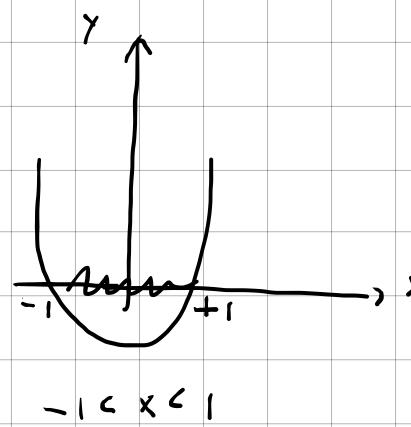
$$x^2 < 1$$

equaz. ass.

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

sol. interno



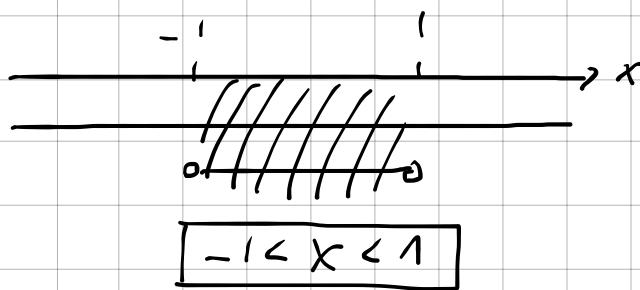
$$\log_2(1-x^2) < 1$$

$$\log_2(1-x^2) < \log_2 2$$

$$1-x^2 < 2$$

$$-x^2 < 1$$

$$x^2 > -1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



### Esercizio

$$\log_5^2 x + \log_5 x - 2 > 0$$

$$C.E.: x > 0$$

$$\log_5^2 x + \log_5 x > 2$$

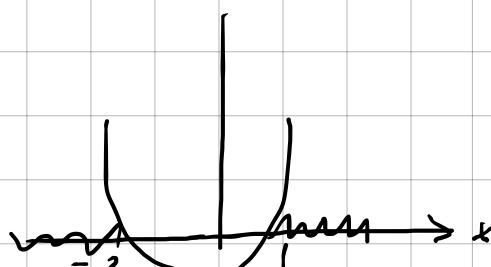
$$\log_5 x = t$$

$$t^2 + t - 2 > 0$$

$$\text{equaz. ass.} \quad t^2 + t - 2 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \begin{cases} -2 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

sol. estremi



$$t < -2 \cup t > 1$$

$$\log_5 x < -2 \vee \log_5 x > 1$$

$$\log_5 x < -2$$

$$\log_5 x < -2 \log_5 5$$

$$\log_5 x < \log_5 5^{-2}$$

$$\log_5 x < \log_5 \frac{1}{25}$$

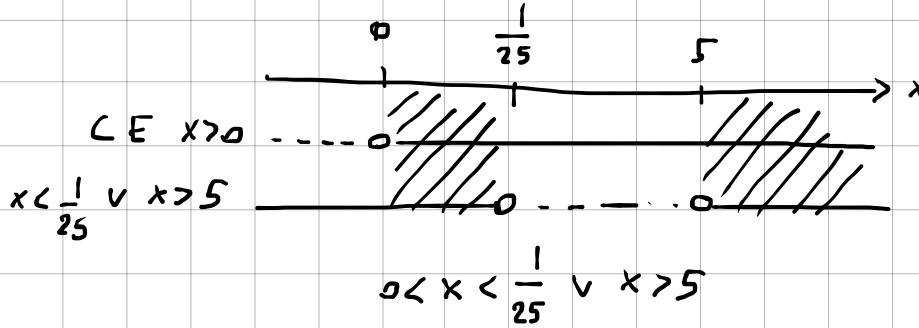
$$\log_5 x < \log_5 \frac{1}{25}$$

$$x < \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\log_5 x > 1$$

$$\log_5 x > \log_5 5$$

$$x > 5$$



Ripasso disegnazione Logaritmica

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(3x+5) > 1$$

L'argomento del logaritmo non puo' essere  $\geq 0$

CE

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 0 = 1$$

$$3x+5 > 0$$

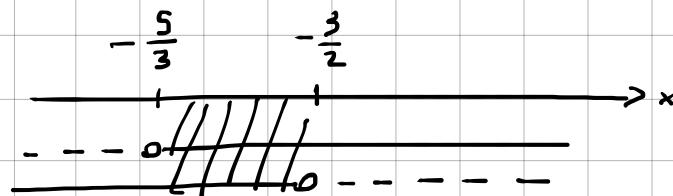
$$x > -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(3x+5) > \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3x+5 < \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Ho cambiato il segno perch\`e } \frac{1}{2} \text{ e' compreso tra 0 e 1}$$

$$6x+10 < 1$$

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



Ecuación

$$\log_2(1-x^2) - 1 < 0$$

$$C.E: \quad 1-x^2 > 0$$

$$-x^2 > -1$$

$$x^2 < 1$$

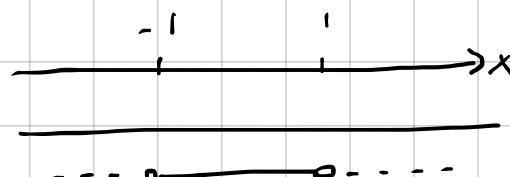
$$-1 < x < 1$$

$$\log_2(1-x^2) - \log_2 2 < 0$$

$$(1-x^2) - 2 < 0$$

$$-x^2 < 1$$

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



$$S(-1, 1)$$

Correzione Verifica

a)

$$3 \left[ \frac{x+5}{2} - 2(x-1) \right] - 8 \leq \frac{5-9x}{2}$$

$$3 \left[ \frac{x+5}{2} - 2x + 2 \right] - 8 - \frac{5-9x}{2} \leq 0$$

$$3 \left( \frac{x+5-4x+4}{2} \right) - 8 - \frac{5-9x}{2} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{3x+15-12x+12}{2} - 8 - \frac{5-9x}{2} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-9x+27}{2} - 8 - \frac{5-9x}{2} \leq 0$$
~~$$\frac{-9x+27-16+5+9x}{2} \leq 0$$~~

$$6 \leq 0 \quad \text{X soluz.}$$

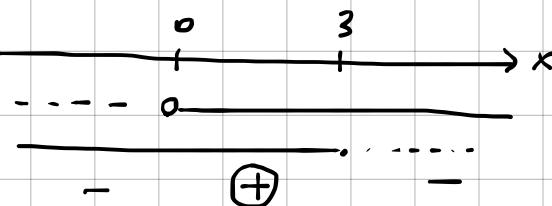
b)

$$\frac{3-x}{x} \geq 0$$

$$N > 0 : 3 - x \geq 0 \quad D > 0 : x \neq 0$$

$$-x \geq -3$$

$$x \leq 3$$



$$0 < x \leq 3$$

c)

$$-5x^2 + 4x < 0$$

$$5x^2 - 4x > 0$$

$$\text{equaz. ass } 5x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(5x-4) = 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$x = \frac{4}{5} \quad \text{val estremum}$$

$$x < 0 \cup x > \frac{4}{5}$$

$$4) \quad 3x^2 - 7 > 0$$

$$\text{equivalent form: } 3x^2 - 7 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} \quad \text{und extremum}$$

$$x < -\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} \quad \vee \quad x > \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}$$

$$x < -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{3} \quad \vee \quad x > \frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}$$

$$e) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}x + 1 < \frac{5}{2} \\ 2(x+5) < 3(1+x) \end{cases}$$

$$2x + 10 < 3 + 3x$$

$$2x - 3x + 10 - 3 < 0$$

$$-x + 7 < 0$$

$$-x < -7$$

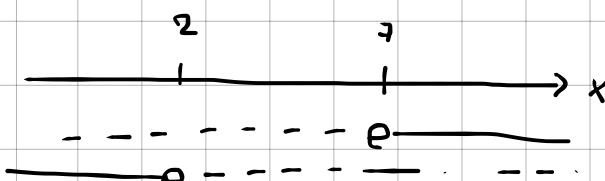
$$x > 7$$

$$\frac{3}{4}x + 1 < \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{3x + 4}{4} < \frac{10}{4}$$

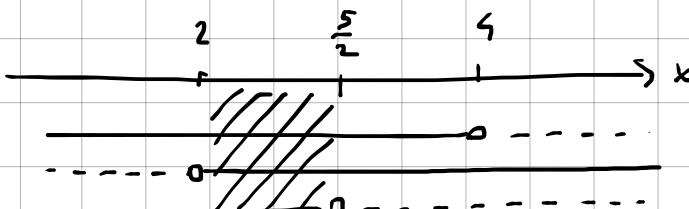
$$3x < 6$$

$$x < 2$$



$$S = \emptyset$$

$$f) \quad \begin{cases} 3x - 1 < 4 + x \\ x - 2 > 0 \\ 2x - 1 < x + 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2x < 5 \Rightarrow x < \frac{5}{2} \\ x > 2 \\ x < 4 \end{cases}$$



$$2 < x < \frac{5}{2}$$

f)  $\begin{cases} 5x^2 - 4x \leq 0 \\ 2x^2 + 5x - 3 \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$5x^2 - 4x = 0 \quad (\text{equaz. 2. ord.})$$

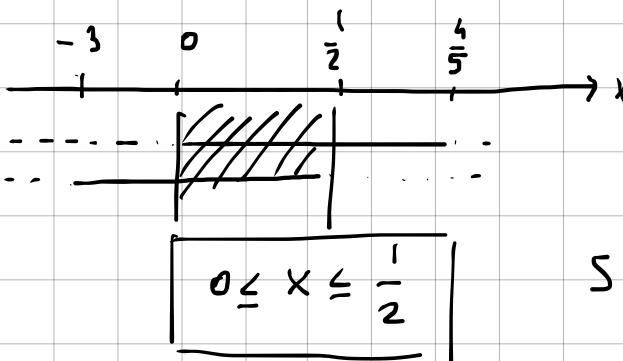
$$x(5x - 4) = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{4}{5}$$

vorlovi interva

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{4}{5}$$



$$2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0 \quad (\text{equaz. 2. ord.})$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25+24}}{4} = \frac{-5 \pm 7}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, -3$$

(vorl. interva)

$$-3 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

h)  $\begin{cases} x^2 - 4 \geq 0 \\ \frac{2x-1}{x-2} \geq 0 \end{cases}$

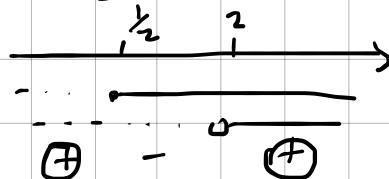
$$x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

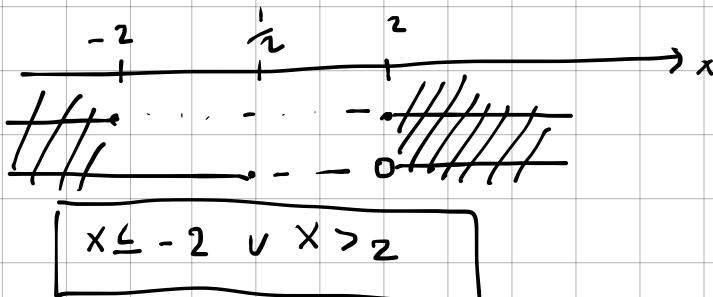
$$(\text{vorl. ostiem}) \quad x \leq -2 \cup x \geq 2$$

$$2x-1 \geq 0 \quad x-2 > 0$$

$$x \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad x > 2$$



$$x \leq -2 \cup x > 2$$



$$c) x^8 - 21x^4 + 80 = 0$$

$$(x^4 = t)$$

$$t^2 - 21t + 80 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{441 - 320}}{2} = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{121}}{2} = \frac{21 \pm 11}{2} = \begin{cases} 16 \\ 5 \end{cases} = t_1, t_2$$

$$x^4 = 16$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt[4]{16} = \pm 2$$

$$x^4 = 5$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt[4]{5} = \pm 5^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$e) 9x^4 - 19x^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$(x^2 = t)$$

$$9t^2 - 19t + 2 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{361 - 72}}{18} = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{289}}{18} = \frac{19 \pm 17}{18} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

$$m) \begin{cases} 3x - y - z = 8 \\ x + y = 1 \\ 2y - z = -1 \end{cases}$$

coefficienti nella prima eq.

$$3(1-y) - y - z = 8$$

$$3 - 3y - y - z = 8$$

$$-4y - z = 5$$

$$-z = 5 + 4y$$

$$z = -5 - 4y \quad \text{posto l'uno nella terza}$$

$$2y + 5 + 4y = -1$$

$$6y = -6$$

$$\underline{y = -1}$$

$$x = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$\underline{z = -5 - 4(-1) = -1}$$

$$o) \frac{x-2}{x+3} + \frac{x+2}{2-x} = \frac{10}{x^2+x-5}$$

$$x^2 + x - 5 = 0$$

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

$$\frac{\phantom{(x+3)(x-2)}}{(x+3)(x-2)} = \frac{\phantom{(x+3)(x-2)}}{(x+3)(x-2)}$$

$$CE: x+3 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq -3$$

$$x+2 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq -2$$

$$\frac{(x-2)^2 - (x+2)(x+3) - 10}{(x+3)(x-2)} = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + x^2 + 2x + 3x + 6 - 10 = 0$$

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

$$x(2x+1) = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

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

ACCETTABILI

$$P) 7^{-x+2} = 3^{x+1}$$

$$\log 7^{-x+2} = \log 3^{x+1} \quad [ \log_{10} a^b = b \log_{10} a ]$$

L'esponente diventa fattore

$$(-x+2) \log 7 = (x+1) \log 3$$

$$-x \log 7 + 2 \log 7 - x \log 3 + \log 3$$

$$-x \log 7 - x \log 3 = -2 \log 7 + \log 3$$

$$x(\log 7 + \log 3) = \log 49 - \log 3$$

$$x \log 21 = \log \frac{49}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\log \frac{49}{3}}{\log 21}$$

$$9) 5^{2x} + 5^x - 7 = 0$$

$$(5^x = t)$$

$$t^2 + t - 7 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+28}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{29}}{2}$$

$$5^x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{29}}{2} \text{ impr } \cancel{x}$$

$$5^x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{29}}{2}$$

$$\log_5 5^x = \log_5 \left( \frac{-1 + \sqrt{29}}{2} \right) \quad (\log_a a = 1)$$

$$x \log_5 5 = \log_5 \left( \frac{-1 + \sqrt{29}}{2} \right)$$

$$x = \log_5 \left( \frac{-1 + \sqrt{29}}{2} \right)$$

$$r) \log_5(x^2 - 4) - \log_5(x+2) = 2$$

$$\text{CE: } x^2 - 4 > 0$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$\text{val erfüllt } x < -2 \vee x > 2$$

$$\log_5 \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{x+2} \right) = \log_5 5^2 \quad (\log_5 5^2 = 2 \log_5 5)$$

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

$$\frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x+2} = 25$$

$$x = 27 \quad \underline{\text{ACL}}$$

$$s) \sqrt{2^x} \geq 8 \sqrt[3]{4^{x-1}}$$

$$2^{\frac{x}{2}} \geq 8 \cdot 4^{\frac{x-1}{3}}$$

$$2^{\frac{x}{2}} \geq 2^3 \cdot 2^{\frac{2(x-1)}{3}}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} \geq 3 + \frac{2x-2}{3}$$

$$\frac{3x}{6} \geq \frac{18 + 4x - 4}{6}$$

$$3x \geq 14 + 4x$$

$$-x \geq 14$$

$$x \leq -14$$

### Esercizio

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(3x+5) > 1$$

$$C.E: 3x + 5 > 0$$

$$3x > -5$$

$$x > -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(3x+5) > \log_{\frac{1}{2}}\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3x+5 > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$6x+10 > 1$$

$$6x > -9$$

$$x > -\frac{9}{6}$$

$$x > -\frac{3}{2}$$

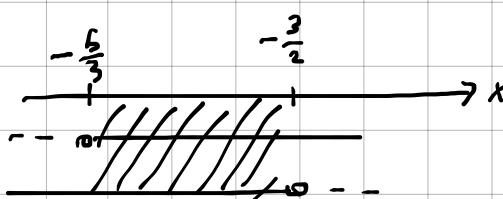
↑

no

La base è compresa fra 0 e 1

quindi deve cambiare il segno

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



$$-\frac{5}{3} < x < -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$S = \left( -\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{3}{2} \right)$$

## Equazioni esponenziali e logaritmiche

$$\frac{1}{7^x + 1} + \frac{7^x}{49^x - 1} = \frac{2 \cdot 7^x - 1}{7^x - 1}$$

C.A.

$$7^x - 1 \neq 0$$

$$7^x \neq 1$$

$$7^x \neq 7^0$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$7^x + 1 \neq 0$$

$$7^x \neq -1^0$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{7^x + 1} + \frac{7^x}{(7^x - 1)(7^x + 1)} = \frac{2 \cdot 7^x - 1}{7^x - 1}$$

$$\frac{(7^x - 1) + 7^x}{(7^x + 1)(7^x - 1)} = \frac{(2 \cdot 7^x - 1)(7^x + 1)}{(7^x + 1)(7^x - 1)}$$

~~$$2 \cancel{7^x} - 1 = 2 \cdot 7^{2x} + \cancel{2 \cdot 7^x} - \cancel{7^x} - 1$$~~

$$0 = 2 \cdot 7^{2x} - 7^x$$

~~$$7^x (2 \cdot 7^x - 1) = 0$$~~

$$2 \cdot 7^x = 1$$

$$7^x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$7^x = 2^{-1}$$

$$\log 7^x = \log 2^{-1}$$

$$x \log 7 = -\log 2$$

$$x = -\frac{\log 2}{\log 7}$$

Esercizio

$$1 + 3^{x-1} = \frac{8}{3} + 3^{x-1} - 3^{x-2}$$

$$1 + 3^{2(x-1)} = \frac{8}{3} + 3^x \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 3^x \cdot \frac{1}{9}$$

$$1 + 3^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{3} + 3^x \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 3^x \cdot \frac{1}{9}$$

( $3^x = t$ , cambio di variabile)

$$1 + \frac{t^2}{9} = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{t}{3} - \frac{t}{9}$$

$$\frac{9+t^2}{9} = \frac{24+3t-t}{9}$$

$$t^2 - 2t - 15 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+60}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{64}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 8}{2}$$

5  
-3

$$3^x = 5$$

$$\log 3^x = \log 5$$

$$x \log 3 = \log 5$$

$$x = \frac{\log 5}{\log 3}$$

$$3^x = -3$$

Imp.

# Equazioni e Diseguaglianze Modulo

Modulo = significa con i valori assoluti

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

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

Distinguiere i 2 sotto casi e vedere se le soluzioni sono compatibili

## Esercizio

$$|2x-6| = 0$$

poiché c'è 0 è la soluzione accettabile

$$2x-6 = 0$$

$$2x = 6$$

$$x = 3$$

## Esercizio

$$|1-3x| = -5$$

$\cancel{\exists}$  soluzioni

## Esercizio

$$|1-3x| = 8$$

Se  $1-3x \geq 0$  avremo  $1-3x = 8$

$$-3x \geq -1$$

$$-3x = 7$$

$$3x \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

e' un numero  $\leq \frac{1}{3}$  allora è accettabile

Se  $1-3x < 0$  avremo  $-1+3x = 8$

$$-3x < -1$$

$$3x = 9$$

$$3x > 1$$

$$\underline{x = 3}$$

$$x > \frac{1}{3}$$

accettabile poiché maggiore di  $\frac{1}{3}$

## Esercizio

$$|x^2-5x| = 6$$

Se  $x^2-5x \geq 0$  avremo  $x^2-5x = 6$

$$x(x-5) \geq 0$$

$$x=0, x=5$$

val. estremi

$$x \leq 0 \vee x \geq 5$$

$$x^2-5x-6 = 0$$

$$(x-6)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=6 \\ x=-1 \end{array}$$

ACC.

Se  $x^2-5x < 0$  avremo:  $-x^2+5x = 6$

$$x(x-5) < 0$$

$$0 < x < 5$$

$$-x^2+5x-6 = 0$$

$$x^2-5x+6 = 0$$

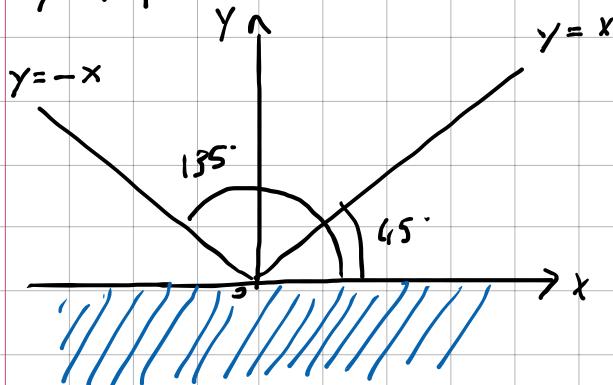
$$(x-3)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=3 \\ x=2 \end{array}$$

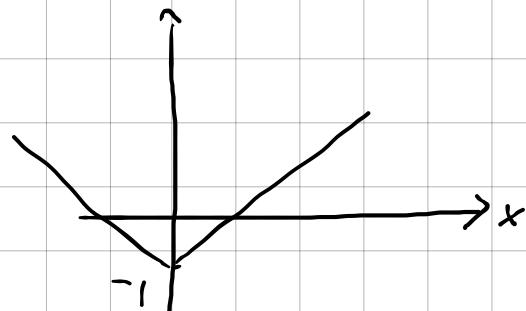
ACC.

(Insieme di accettabilità)

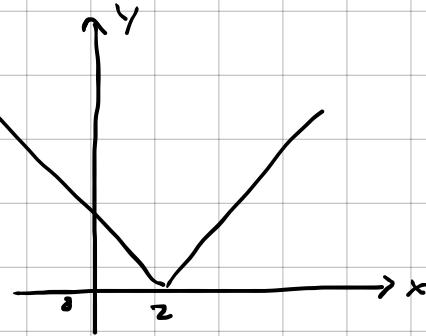
$$y = |x|$$



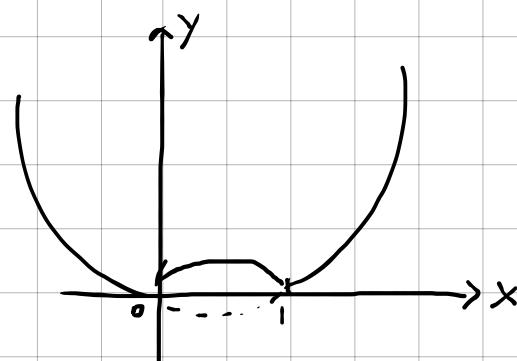
$$y = |x| - 1$$



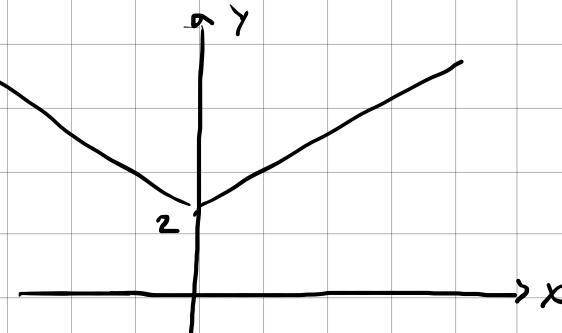
$$y = |x - 2|$$



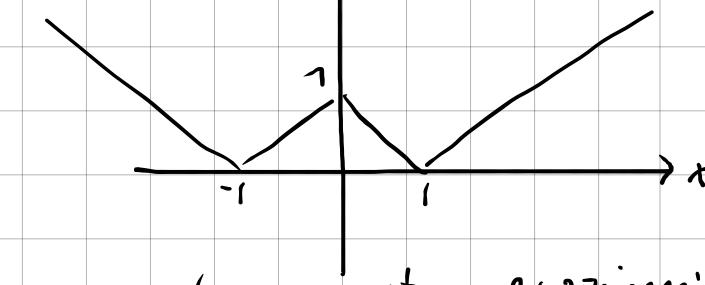
$$y = |x^2 - x|$$



$$y = |x| + 2$$

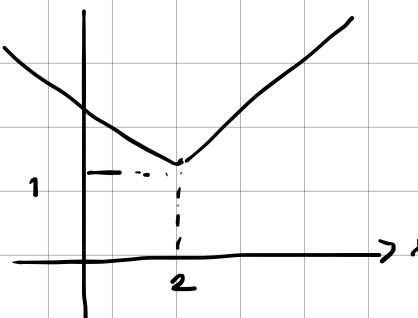


$$y = ||x| - 1|$$



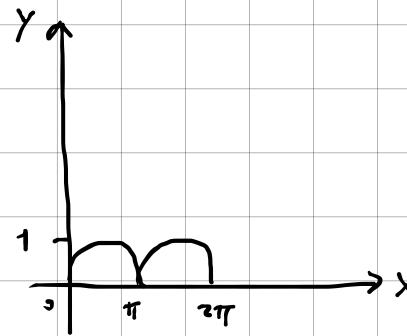
risolvere queste equazioni significa trovare dove queste rette incontrano l'asse x

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

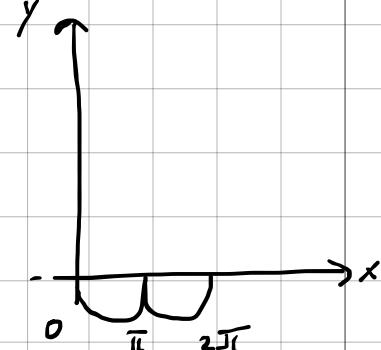


Se il valore è dentro il modulo a c sposta orizzontalmente, se è fuori a c sposta verticalmente

$$y = |\operatorname{sen} x|$$



$$y = -|\operatorname{sen} x|$$



3/11/06

## Disequazioni Modulo:

$$|f(x)| < k \quad , \quad |f(x)| > k \quad , \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

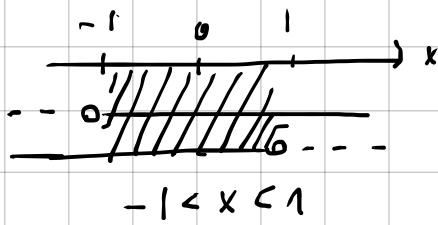
### Esempio

$$|x| < 1$$

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

$$\text{Se } x \geq 0 \quad \text{allora } x < 1$$

$$\text{Se } x < 0 \quad \text{allora } -x < 1 \quad x > -1$$



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

$$|f(x)| < k \iff -k < f(x) < k$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) < k \\ f(x) > -k \end{cases}$$

In questo modo considero tutti e due i casi

### Esempio

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

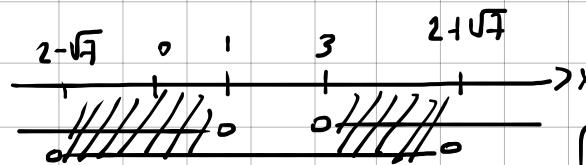
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 4x < 3 \\ x^2 - 4x > -3 \end{cases}$$

$$1) \quad x^2 - 4x - 3 < 0$$

$$\text{equaz. assoc. } x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{uso la ridotta (b e' pari)} \quad \frac{x \pm \sqrt{16+3}}{1} = x \pm \sqrt{7}$$

$$2 - \sqrt{7} < x < 2 + \sqrt{7}$$



$$2) \quad x^2 - 4x + 3 > 0$$

$$\text{equaz. assoc. } x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-9}}{-1} = \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x < 1 \vee x > 3$$

$$\boxed{2 - \sqrt{7} < x < 1 \vee 3 < x < 2 + \sqrt{7}}$$

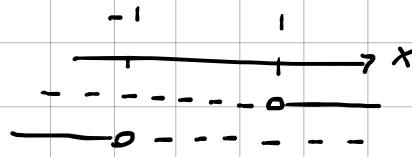
## Esempio

$$|f(x)| > k$$

$$|x| > 1$$

$$\text{Se } x \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x > 1$$

$$\text{Se } x < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -x > 1 \Rightarrow x < -1$$



$$|f(x)| > k \Leftrightarrow f(x) > k \vee f(x) < -k$$

## Esempio

$$|1+2x| > 5$$

$$1+2x > 5$$

$$1+2x < -5$$

$$2x > 4$$

$$2x < -6$$

$$x > 2$$

$$x < -3$$

$$x < -3 \vee x > 2$$

(confrontare con l'esempio di prima in cui  $|f(x)| < k$ )

## Esempio

$$|x^2 - 1| = |3 - x^2|$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + \\ - \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} + \\ - \end{array}$$

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

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

$$2x^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

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

$$-1 = -3$$

imp.

Esercizio

$$|1-5x| = 7$$

Se  $1-5x \geq 0$  allora  $1-5x = 7$   
 $-5x \geq -1$   
 $x \leq \frac{1}{5}$

$1-5x = 7$   
 $-5x = 6$   
 $x = -\frac{6}{5}$  acc.

Se  $1-5x < 0$  allora  $-1+5x = 7$   
 $-5x < -1$   
 $5x > 1$   
 $x > \frac{1}{5}$

$-1+5x = 7$   
 $5x = 8$   
 $x = \frac{8}{5}$  acc.

Esercizio

$$\frac{1}{|3x+4|} < \frac{1}{4}$$

C.E.  $3x+4 \neq 0$

$x \neq -\frac{4}{3}$

$$|3x+4| > 4$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) > k \\ f(x) < -k \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x+4 > 4 \\ 3x+4 < -4 \end{cases}$$

$$3x+4 > 4$$

$$x > 0$$

$$3x+4 < -4$$

$$x < -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$\boxed{x < -\frac{8}{3} \vee x > 0}$$

Esercizio

$$\left| \frac{2}{x+5} \right| + 3 > 0$$

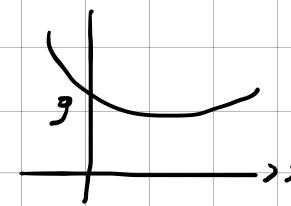
C.E.  $x \neq -5$

$$\left| \frac{2}{x+5} \right| > -3 \quad \forall x \neq -5$$

### Esercizio

$$\frac{3}{|9-x^2|} \geq \frac{1}{6}$$

C.E.  
 $x \neq \pm 3$



$$\frac{|9-x^2|}{3} \leq 6$$

) moltiplico per 3

$$1) \quad x^2 - 9 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

I, prima è sempre vera

$$|9-x^2| \leq 18$$

$$\begin{cases} 9-x^2 \leq 18 \\ 9-x^2 \geq -18 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -x^2 - 9 \leq 0 \\ -x^2 + 27 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 27 \leq 0$$

$$x^2 = 27$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{27}$$

$$x = \pm 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$-3\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq 3\sqrt{3}$$

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

$$\text{C.E. } \dots \circ \dots$$

$$S = [-3\sqrt{3}, -3] \cup (-3, 3) \cup (3, 3\sqrt{3}]$$

$$-3\sqrt{3} \leq x < -3 \vee -3 < x < 3 \vee 3 < x \leq 3\sqrt{3}$$

### Esercizio

$$\left| 1 + \frac{2-x}{x} \right| > 2$$

C.E.  $x \neq 0$

(È fai ric m.c.m dentro il modulo)

$$\left| \frac{x+2-x}{x} \right| > 2$$

$$\left| \frac{2}{x} \right| > 2$$

$$\left| \frac{x}{2} \right| < \frac{1}{2}$$

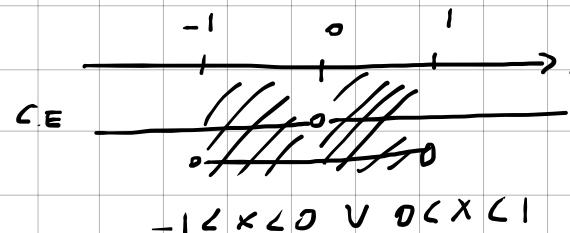
$$|x| < 1$$

$$|f(x)| < k$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) < k \\ f(x) > -k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$x < 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x < 1$   
 $-x < 1 \Rightarrow x > -1$   
 $\Rightarrow -1 < x < 0$



$$-1 < x < 0 \vee 0 < x < 1$$

$$S = (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$$

### Ejercicio

$$|3+2x| > 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Le } 3+2x &\geq 0 \quad \text{entonces } 3+2x > 5 \\ 2x &\geq -3 \quad 2x > 2 \\ x &\geq -\frac{3}{2} \quad x > 1 \\ &\underline{\text{ACC}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Le } 3+2x &< 0 \quad \text{entonces } -3-2x > 5 \\ 2x &< -3 \quad -2x > 8 \\ x &< -\frac{3}{2} \quad x < -4 \quad \underline{\text{ACC}} \end{aligned}$$

### Ejercicio

$$|5x-2| > 3$$

$$5x-2 \geq 0 \quad : \quad 5x-2 > 3$$

$$x \geq \frac{2}{5} \quad \underline{\underline{x > 1}}$$

$$5x-2 < 0 \quad -5x+2 > 3$$

$$x < \frac{2}{5} \quad \underline{\underline{x < -\frac{1}{5}}}$$

$$x > 1 \quad \vee \quad x < -\frac{1}{5}$$

### Ejercicio

$$|1-7x| < 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-7x < 2 \\ 1-7x > -2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -7x < 1 \\ -7x > -3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{7} \\ x < \frac{3}{7} \end{cases} \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{3}{7}$$

## Disequazioni Irrazionali

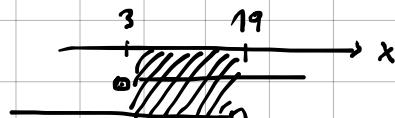
$$\sqrt{x-3} < 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x-3 \geq 0 \\ x-3 < 4^2 \end{cases}$$

C.A.

elevare al quadrato

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 3 \\ x < 19 \end{cases}$$



$$3 \leq x < 19$$

$$S = [3, 19)$$

se fosse stato  $\sqrt[3]{x-3} > 4$   
C.A. non dovrebbe metterla

Penso elevare al quadrato quando ho funzioni positive (e' sempre vero)

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2x} > -3$$

$$\text{C.E. } x^2 - 2x \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0 \quad (\text{equazione})$$

$$x(x-2) = 0$$

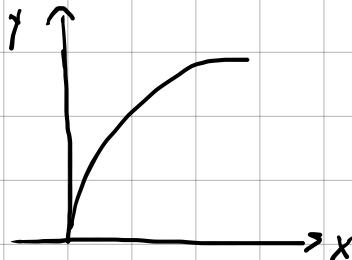
$$x=0 ; x=2$$

$$x \leq 0 \cup x \geq 2$$

Il primo membro e' sempre maggiore del secondo

$$S = (-\infty; 0) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

L' funzione radice quadrata:



$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4} < -3$$

$$\text{C.A. } x^2 - 4 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x_1, x_2 = \pm 2$$

$$x \leq -2 \cup x \geq 2$$

Anche in questo caso, non posso elevare alla seconda. Il primo membro che e' sempre positivo, non puo' essere minore di -3, quindi e' imp.

$\emptyset$  soluzioni

$$S = \emptyset$$

### Esercizio

$$\sqrt{x^2 + x + 25} < 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + x + 25 \geq 0 \\ x^2 + x + 25 < 16 \end{cases}$$

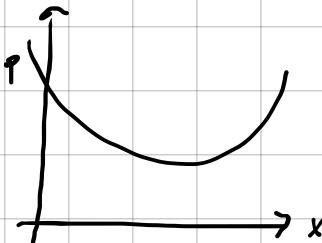
$$x^2 + x + 25 - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 9 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-36}$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

L'equazione associata è impossibile

La disequazione si riduce come un'equazione  $5 = \emptyset$  IMP.



C.A.

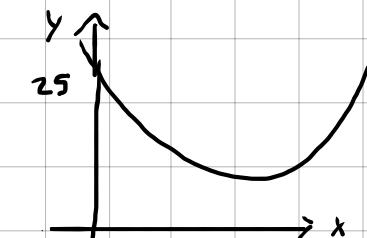
$$x^2 + x + 25 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 + x + 25 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-100}}{2}$$

$\Delta < 0$  quindi IMP!

La parabola non interseca l'asse x



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

La diseguaglianza è sempre vera

### Esercizio

$$\sqrt{3x-2} - \sqrt{x+1} > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x-2 &\geq 0 & x+1 &\geq 0 \\ x &\geq \frac{2}{3} & x &\geq -1 \end{aligned}$$

(i valori dei radicali)

$$\sqrt{3x-2} > \sqrt{x+1}$$

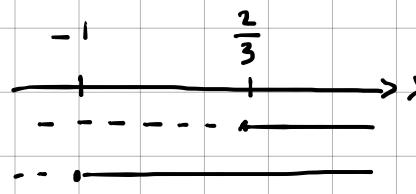
(possiamo estrarre le radici quadrate)

$$3x-2 > x+1$$

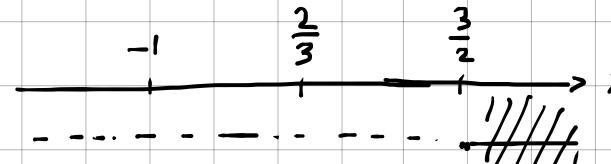
$$2x > 3$$

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

$$\begin{cases} 3x-2 \geq 0 \\ x+1 \geq 0 \\ 3x-2 > x+1 \end{cases}$$



$$x \leq -1 \vee x \geq \frac{2}{3}$$



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

$$S = \left( \frac{3}{2}, +\infty \right)$$

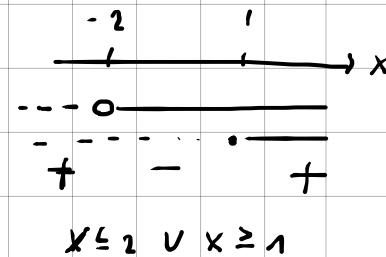
### Esercizio

$$\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+2}} > 2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{x+2} \geq 0 \\ \frac{x-1}{x+2} > 4 \end{cases}$$

$$x-1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$$

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



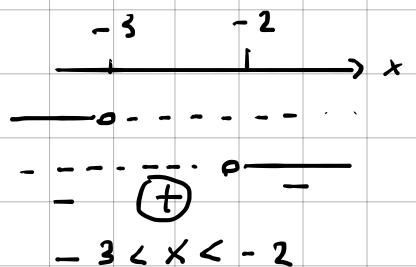
$$x \leq 2 \cup x \geq 1$$

N.B. basta svolgere la seconda  
disegno perché  $x > 4$  è  
perché il primo membro  
è uguale (e più uncolante)

$$\frac{x-1}{x+2} - 4 > 0$$

$$\frac{x-1 - 4x - 8}{x+2} > 0$$

$$\frac{-3x - 9}{x+2} > 0$$



$$S = (-3, -2)$$

### Esercizio

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}} < 1$$

$$\text{C.A. } \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \\ \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} < 1 \end{cases}$$

N:

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm 1$$

$$x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1$$

D:

$$x^2 + 1 > 0$$

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

sempre vero!

Quindi le soluzioni sono:

$$x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1$$



$$\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} - 1 < 0$$

$$\frac{x^2-1-x^2-1}{x^2+1} < 0$$

$$\frac{-2}{x^2+1} < 0$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2+1} > 0$$

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

N:

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

$$x^2 + 1 > 0$$

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

Quindi la soluzione dell'esercizio è  $S = [-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty]$

## Disegniamo i ragionamenti

$$\sqrt{f(x)} < g(x) \implies \begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) > 0 \\ f(x) < [g(x)]^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{f(x)} > g(x) \implies \begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) > [g(x)]^2 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} g(x) < 0 \\ f(x) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

### Esempio

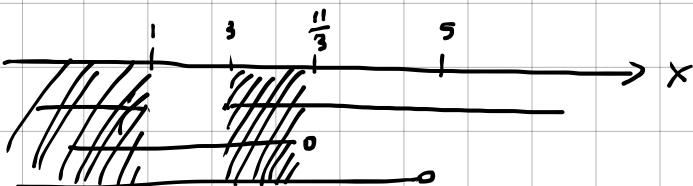
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3} < 5 - x$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 4x + 3 \geq 0 \\ 5 - x > 0 \end{array} \right. \\ 2) & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 4x + 3 < (5 - x)^2 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) & \quad 5 - x > 0 \\ & \quad -x > -5 \\ & \quad x < 5 \\ & 3) \quad x^2 - 4x + 3 < (5 - x)^2 \\ & \quad x^2 - 4x + 3 < x^2 - 10x + 25 \\ & \quad 6x < 22 \\ & \quad x < \frac{11}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) & \quad x^2 - 4x + 3 \geq 0 \\ & \text{equazi. 2ss. } x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \\ & (x-3)(x-1) = 0 \\ & x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3 \\ & x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \end{aligned}$$

valori estremi  $x \leq 1 \vee x \geq 3$



$$x \leq 1 \vee 3 \leq x < \frac{11}{3}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = (-\infty, 1) \cup \left[ 3, \frac{11}{3} \right)$$

### Ejercicio

$$\sqrt{4-x} > x-2$$

$$\begin{cases} x-2 \geq 0 \\ 4-x > (x-2)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\vee \begin{cases} x-2 < 0 \\ 4-x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &< 2 \\ -x &\geq -4 \\ x &\leq 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \geq 2$$

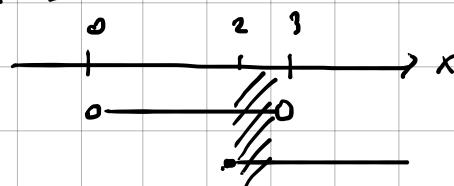
$$x-x > x^2 + 4 - 4x$$

$$-x^2 + 3x > 0$$

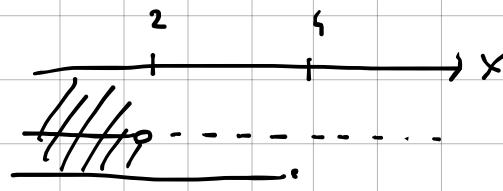
$$x^2 - 3x < 0$$

$$x(x-3) = 0$$

$$0 < x < 3$$



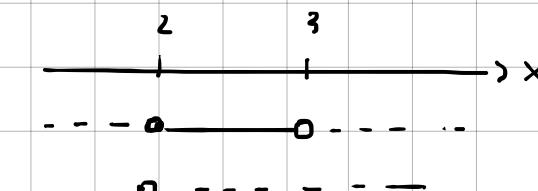
$$2 \leq x < 3$$



$$|x < 2|$$

solución final

$$x < 2$$



### Ejercicio

$$\sqrt{2x+7} \leq x+1$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) \leq [g(x)]^2 \end{cases}$$

$$1 \quad 2x+7 \geq 0$$

$$2 \quad x+1 \geq 1$$

$$3 \quad 2x+7 \leq x^2+2x+1$$

$$1) \quad 2x \geq -7$$

$$x \geq -\frac{7}{2}$$

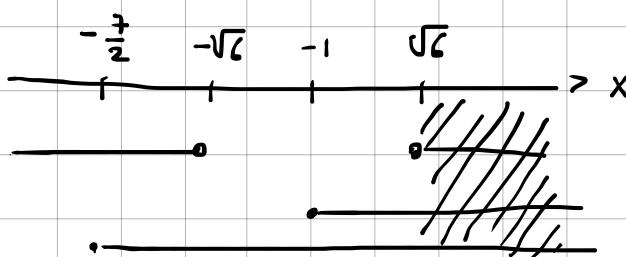
$$2) \quad x \geq -1$$

$$3) \quad -x^2 \leq -6$$

$$x^2 \geq 6$$

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

$$x \leq -\sqrt{6} \vee x \geq \sqrt{6}$$



$$x \geq \sqrt{6}$$

## Esercizio

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4} > x + 4$$

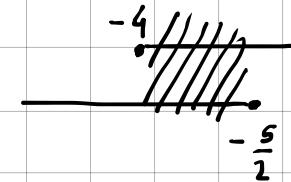
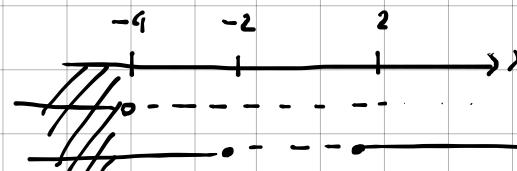
$$\begin{cases} x+4 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 4 > (x+4)^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq -4 \\ x^2 - 4 > x^2 + 8x + 16 \end{cases}$$

$$-8x < 20 \Rightarrow x < -\frac{5}{2}$$

v

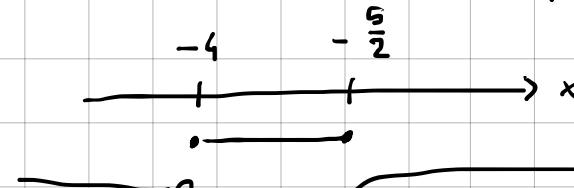
$$\begin{cases} x+4 < 0 \\ x^2 - 4 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x < -4 \\ x^2 \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= 4 \\ x &\leq -2 \vee x \geq 2 \end{aligned}$$



$$-4 \leq x \leq -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$x < -4$$



$$\text{Risultato: } x < -\frac{5}{2}$$

## Disequazione Irazionale Cubica

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 2} < 3$$

(bisce elevare al cubo entrambi i membri)

$$x^2 - 2 < 3^3$$

$$x^2 - 2 < 27$$

$$x^2 < 29$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{29}$$

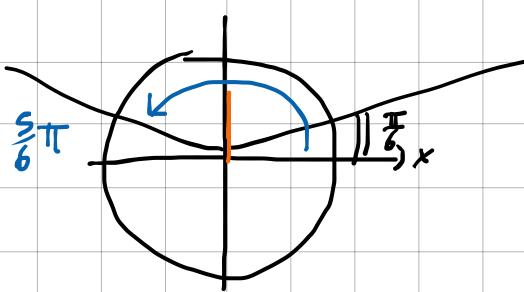
$$-\sqrt{29} < x < \sqrt{29}$$

Le radici disponibili negli argomenti tutte in questo modo molto  
benphiu

## Equazioni Goniometriche elementari

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$



$$\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

(angolazione intorno al  
simmetro)

Il seno e' l'ordinata

$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow$  numeri interi

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{0; \pm 1; \pm 2; \pm 3 \dots; \pm \infty\}$$

Il coseno e' l'abscissa

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

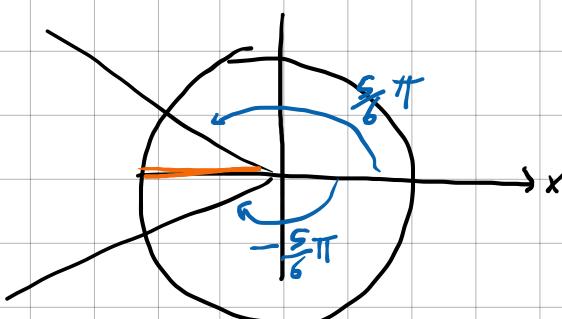
Le soluzioni sono queste due, anche se hanno cmq un periodo costante che prosegue all'infinito. Le due soluzioni sono quindi infinite.

### Esercizio

$$\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\left(\text{com'è periodo a } \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

Il valore cercato e' uguale, ma cambia il segno.



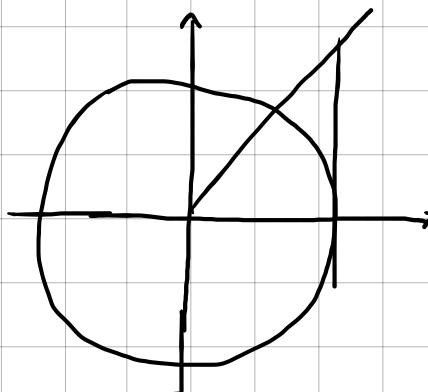
$$x = \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

### Esercizio

$$\tan x = -\sqrt{3}$$
 e' il rapporto fra seno e coseno

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$$

La tangente ha periodo  $\pi$



$$\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \leftrightarrow 120^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

### Esercizio

$$\operatorname{sen} rx = \operatorname{sen} 5x$$

$$rx = 5x + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad rx = \pi - 5x + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

O gli angoli sono uguali, oppure supplementari

$$rx = 5x + 2k\pi$$

$$x(r-5) = 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{2k\pi}{r-5}$$

$$rx = \pi - 5x + 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{r+5}$$

$$5x = \pi - 2x + 2k\pi$$

$$7x = \pi + 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi(2k+1)}{7}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

### Esercizio

$$\operatorname{sen} 5x = \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

$$5x = 2x + 2k\pi$$

$$5x - 2x = 2k\pi$$

$$3x = 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (\text{rimane sempre la condizione } k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

### Esercizio

$$\operatorname{sen}(5x - 10^\circ) = \operatorname{sen}(2x + 30^\circ)$$

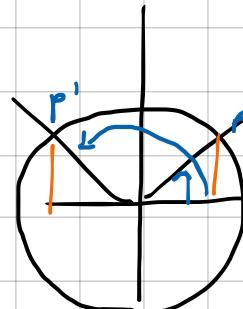
$$5x - 10^\circ = 2x + 30^\circ + k360^\circ$$

$$3x = \frac{40^\circ + 360^\circ}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (\text{primo angolo})$$

$$5x - 10^\circ = 180^\circ - 2x - 30^\circ + k360^\circ$$

$$7x = \frac{160^\circ + k360^\circ}{7}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (\text{angolo supplementare})$$

Simmetria rispetto al seno, cioè all'asse y



$P'$  è il supplementare a  $P$

### Ejercicio

$$\operatorname{sen} 7x = \cos 5x$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 7x = \operatorname{sen}(90^\circ - 5x)$$

$$7x = 90^\circ - 5x + k360^\circ$$

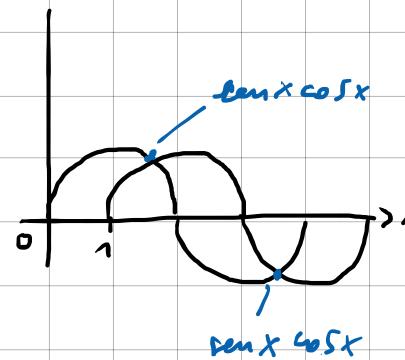
$$12x = 90^\circ + k360^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{90^\circ + k360^\circ}{12}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

semplificando

$$x = \frac{90^\circ(1+4k)}{12} = \frac{15(1+4k)}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (\text{primo angulo})$$

coincide con 1



$$7x = 180^\circ - 90^\circ + 5x + k360^\circ$$

$$2x = 90^\circ + k360^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{90^\circ + k360^\circ}{2} \quad \text{semplifico} \quad x = 45^\circ + k180^\circ$$

$$x = 45^\circ(1+4k), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\left[ 360^\circ : 2\pi = x_{\text{grado}} : x_{\text{radianos}} \right]$$

### Ejercicio

$$\cos 7x = \cos 2x$$

$$7x = \pm 2x + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$1) \quad x = \frac{2}{5}x + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (x = k72^\circ)$$

$$2) \quad x = \frac{2}{3}k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (x = k40^\circ)$$

### Ejercicio

$$\cos(3x - 20^\circ) = \cos(x + 50^\circ)$$

$$3x - 20^\circ = \pm (x + 50^\circ) + k360^\circ$$

$$1) \quad 2x = 70^\circ + k360^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{70^\circ + k360^\circ}{2}$$

$$x = 35^\circ + k180^\circ$$

$$2) \quad 4x = -30^\circ + k360^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{-30^\circ + k360^\circ}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-15 + k180^\circ}{2}$$

Esercizio

$$\operatorname{tg} 3x = \operatorname{tg} 5x$$

$$3x = 5x + k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{k\pi}{4} \quad \text{oppure} \quad \frac{k180}{4} = k45$$

Esercizio

$$\operatorname{tg}(5x + 70^\circ) = \operatorname{tg}(40^\circ - 2x)$$

$$5x + 70^\circ = 40^\circ - 2x$$

$$5x + 70^\circ = 40^\circ - 2x + k180^\circ$$

$$7x = -30^\circ + k180^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \frac{-30^\circ + k180^\circ}{7}$$

(22/11/2006)

Esercizio

$$3 \operatorname{sen} x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 0$$

$$\frac{3 \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x}{\cos x}$$

$$3 \operatorname{tg} x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow 30^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

N.B. E' possibile dividere per  $\cos x$   
perché è diverso da zero. Tuttavia  $\cos x = 0$   
non è soluz dell' equazione.

Equazioni lineari perché seno e coseno  
sono di primo grado.

## Esercizio

$$\cos 2x + 3 \sin x = 2$$

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

( $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$  NB. Il coseno del doppio di un angolo)

(formula di addizione:  $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ )

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

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

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

$$\sin x = t$$

$$2t^2 - 3t + 1 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4}$$

Se fosse venuto un valore maggiore di  
1 o minore di 1:  $\cancel{\exists}$  imp.

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$\sin x = 1 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \end{matrix}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

cioè il primo angolo che quello supplementare

NB. Le soluzioni per  $x$  sono infinite

## Esercizio

$$\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 1$$

$$\left[ \cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{2}} \right]$$

formule di bisezione (a cerca di svolgere lasciando  
imbarcare palla più semplice)

$$\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1+\cos x}{2}$$

$$\frac{1+\cos x}{2} + \operatorname{sen}^2 x - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1+\cos x}{2} + 1 - \cos^2 x - 1 = 0$$

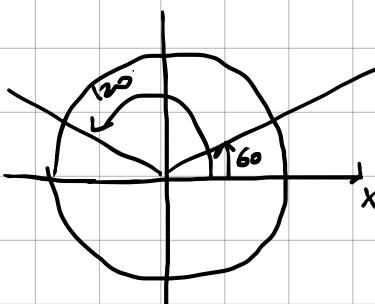
$$1 + \cos x - 2 \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$2 \cos^2 x - \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$(\cos x = t)$$

$$t_1, t_2 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4}$$

$$t_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$$
$$t_2 = 1 \quad \cos x = 1$$



$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6} \longleftrightarrow 60^\circ$$

$$180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ \quad \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2}{3}\pi \quad \text{calcolo l'angolo supplementare di } \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = 2k\pi$$

### Esercizio

$$\sqrt{3 \operatorname{sen} x} = \sqrt{2} \cos x$$

$$\left( \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

C.E.  $\operatorname{sen} x \geq 0$

$$3 \operatorname{sen} x = 2 \cos^2 x$$

$$3 \operatorname{sen} x = 2(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)$$

$$3 \operatorname{sen} x = 2 - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + 3 \operatorname{sen} x - 2 = 0$$

$$(t = \operatorname{sen} x)$$

$$2t^2 + 3t - 2 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{4}$$

$$t_1 = -2$$

$$t_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\operatorname{sen} x = -2$  IMP. (perché è compreso tra -1 e 1)

$$\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad \cancel{x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + 2k\pi}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

NON ACC.

### Esercizio

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) - 2 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen} x - 2 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = t$$

$$t^2 - t - 2 = 0$$

$$(t-2)(t+1) = 0$$

$$t = 2, t = -1$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = 2$$
 IMP

$$\operatorname{sen} x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

### Ejercicio

$$\operatorname{sen} x - 1 = \operatorname{cos}^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x - 1 = 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen} x + 2 = 0$$

$$(\operatorname{sen} x = t)$$

$$t^2 + t - 2 = 0$$

$$(t+2)(t-1) = 0$$

$$t = -2 \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = -2 \quad / \text{NP},$$

$$t = 1$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

### Ejercicio

$$\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{cotg} x = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg}^2 x + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{4 \operatorname{tg} x}{\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x}$$

$$\text{C.E.} \left( \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} x \neq 0 \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = t$$

$$\sqrt{3}t - 4t + \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{16-12}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{3} + 2}{2\sqrt{3}} & \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \frac{-3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{6} \\ \frac{-\sqrt{3} - 2}{2\sqrt{3}} & \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \frac{-3 - 2\sqrt{3}}{6} \end{cases}$$

Usando la vidotto:

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 \pm 1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \quad (\text{AC})$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi \quad (\text{AC})$$

## Funzioni Goniometriche

Per misurare l'ampiezza di un angolo ci possono utilizzare 2 unità di misura:  
il grado e il radiante.

Misura della circonferenza rispetto al raggio

$$\frac{c}{r} = \frac{2\pi r}{r} = 2\pi$$

Quando l'angolo giro, in radianti, misura  $2\pi$

L'angolo piatto misura  $\pi$

L'angolo retto misura  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

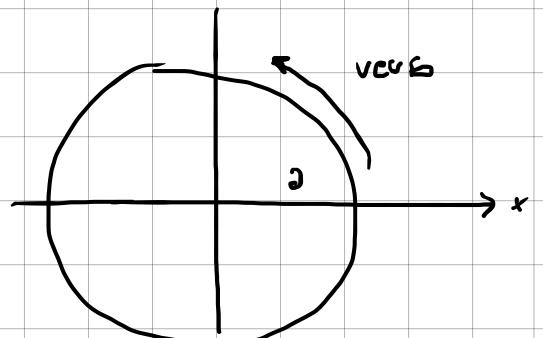
$$360^\circ : 2\pi = \rho : x$$

$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$   
 misura in                misura in  
 gradi                    radianti

$\rho$	0	30	45	60	90	135	180	270	360
$x$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}\pi$	$\pi$	$\frac{3}{2}\pi$	$2\pi$

Si dice angolo orientato, un angolo pensato come l'insieme di tutte le sue semirette uscenti dal vertice, che sono state ordinate secondo uno dei due versi possibili.

L'angolo è orientato positivamente quando il lato a ruota in senso antiorario (attorno al cerchio). In caso contrario, l'angolo è orientato negativamente.

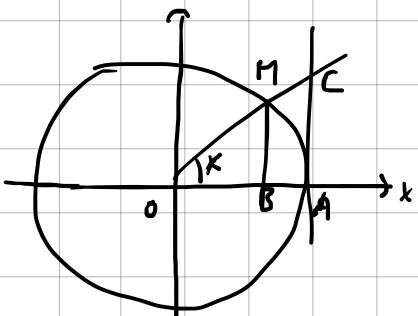


## Circonferenza goniometrica

La circonferenza è orientata quando è fissato un verso, da chiamare positivo (verso positivo = verso antiorario).

La circonferenza goniometrica alla quale è associato un sistema di riferimento cartesiano.

Il rapporto è l'unità di misura dei segmenti.

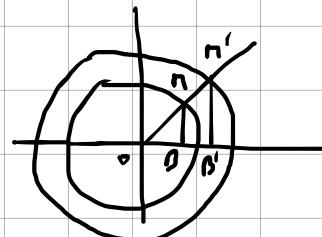


Il primo lato coincide con il semiasse positivo delle  $x$  (incontro la circonf nel punto A)  
Il secondo lato interca la circonf nel punto M. (interca in C la tangente alla circonf condotta da A)

La proiezione ortogonale del punto M sull'asse  $x$  è B.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{MB}{OM} &= \sin x \\ \frac{OB}{OM} &= \cos x \\ \frac{AC}{OM} &= \tan x \end{aligned}$$

Eprimono misure di segmenti orientati (sono numeri reali relativi). Inoltre non variano se varia del rapporto della circonf.

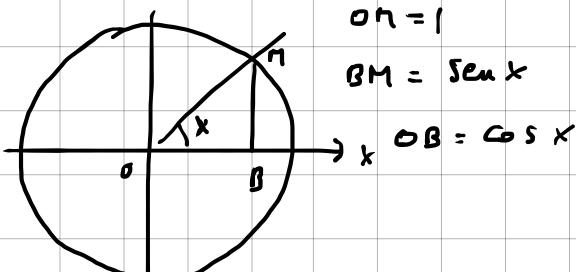


$$\sin x = \frac{MB}{OM} = \frac{M'B'}{OM'}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \\ \tan x \end{matrix}$$

sono funzioni dell'angolo  
dipendono esclusivamente dall'ampiezza dell'angolo considerato

$$\tan x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{e} \quad \tan x = \frac{3}{2}\pi \quad \text{NON ESISTONO}$$



$$\begin{aligned} OM &= 1 \\ BM &= \sin x \\ OB &= \cos x \end{aligned}$$

Relazione fondamentale:

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

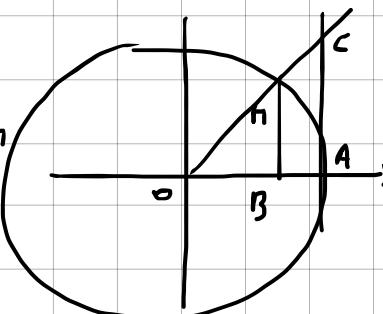
$$OB \perp OM$$

Def di tangente

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$$

$$\frac{OA}{AC} = \frac{OB}{BC}$$

$$1 \cdot \tan x = \cos x \cdot \sin x$$



$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

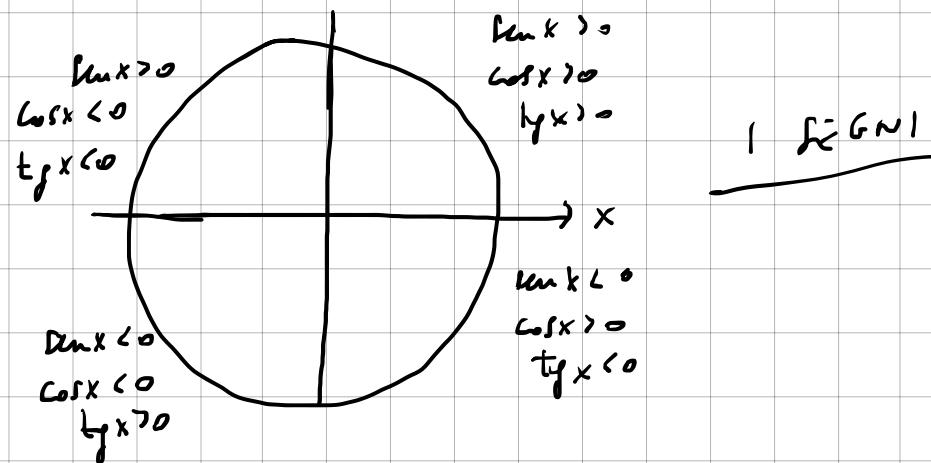
$$\cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 30^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad (\text{verzweigte Werte})$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$



$$\sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ$$

$$\sin^2 45^\circ + \cos^2 45^\circ = 1$$

$$2 \sin^2 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\sin^2 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

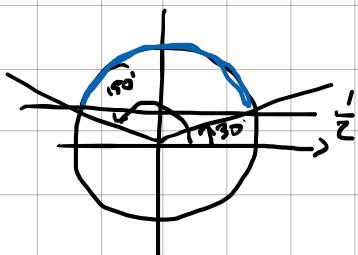
$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = 1$$

## Disegnazioni goniometriche

$$\sin x > \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2} ?$$

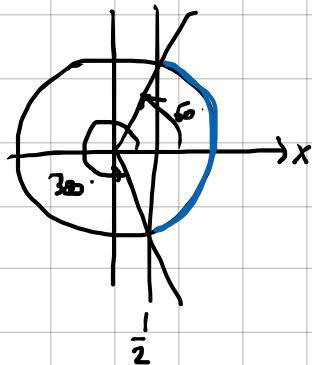
$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} \longleftrightarrow 30^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6}\pi \longleftrightarrow 150^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi < x < \frac{5}{6}\pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cos x > \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3} \longleftrightarrow 60^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{5}{3}\pi \longleftrightarrow 300^\circ \quad (\text{mantenendo il segno})$$

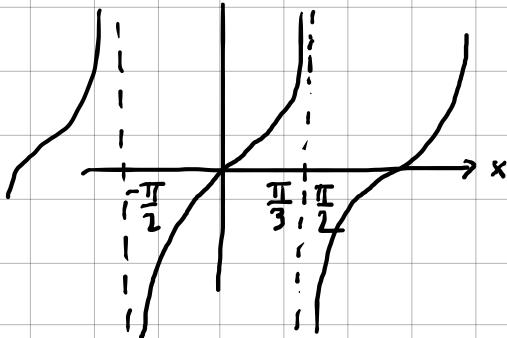
$$0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{3} \vee \frac{5}{3}\pi < x \leq 2\pi$$

$$2k\pi \leq x < \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee \frac{5}{3}\pi + 2k\pi < x \leq 2\pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2\pi(1+k)$$

Tangenteiale

$$\operatorname{tg} x \leq \sqrt{3}$$



$$\operatorname{tg} x = \sqrt{3} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3} \longleftrightarrow 60^\circ$$

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

$$(\operatorname{tg} x < \sqrt{3} \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3} \vee \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi)$$

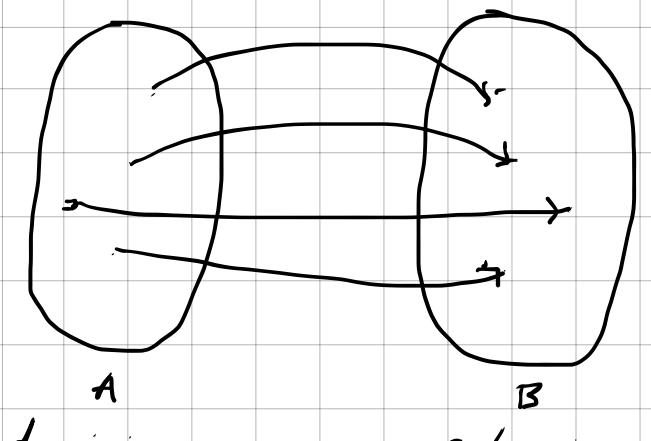
$$k\pi + 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi \vee \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi < x \leq \pi + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

L

# Le Funzioni (di una variabile reale)

1/12/06

Def. si dice funzione una particolare relazione che associa ad ogni elemento del primo insieme (detto dominio), uno e uno solo elemento del secondo insieme (detto codominio).



$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

NO BIFORCAZIONE

$$\begin{matrix} -2 \\ +2 \end{matrix} \rightarrow 4 \quad \text{SI L'INVERSO}$$

NON E' DETTO CHE tutti gli elem.  
del secondo insieme siano raggiunti.

Gli elementi del secondo insieme li  
chiamano "immagine".

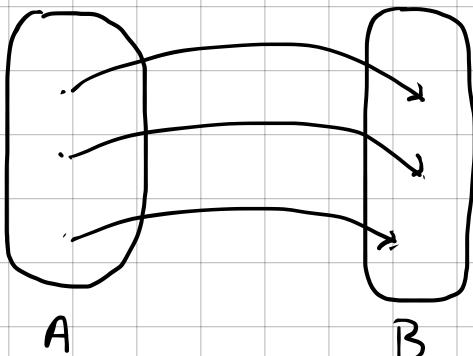
In alcuni libri viene rappresentato l'insieme del codominio come il dominio dell'immagine della funzione.

$$\text{Im}[f] \subseteq B$$

per captare che il dominio coincide con l'insieme B

Se  $\text{Im}[f] = B$  la funzione si dice "suriettiva", tutti gli elementi di B sono stati raggiunti almeno da una freccia.

Se accade che ad elementi distinti del dominio corrispondono elementi distinti del codominio, la funzione si dice "iniettiva".



FUNZ. INIETTIVA

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in A$$

$$x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$$

$$\text{ES. } f = f(x) = x^3$$

$$2 \neq 3 \Rightarrow f(2) = 8$$

$$f(3) = 27$$

$$8 \neq 27$$

Una funzione che sia iniettiva e suriettiva si dice "biiettiva" o "corrispondenza biunivoca" (importanti perché sono invertibili)

## Grafico di una funzione

$$G = \{(x, y) \in A \times B \text{ t.c. } y = f(x)\}$$

Questa è la definizione del prodotto cartesiano

$(x, y)$  è la coppia ordinata

$A \times B$  è l'operaz. di prodotto cartesiano

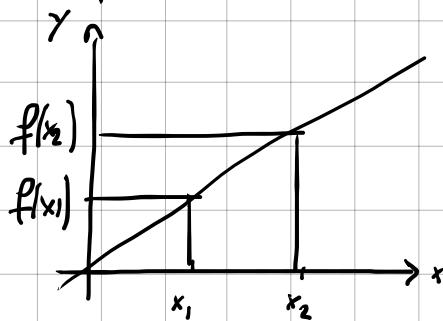
$G$  è l'insieme delle coppie  $x, y$  appartenenti al prodotto cart  $(A \times B)$  tali che  $y = f(x)$

## Monotonia di una funzione

Si dice che  $f: A \rightarrow B$  è strettamente monotona crescente se  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in A$   $x_1 < x_2$

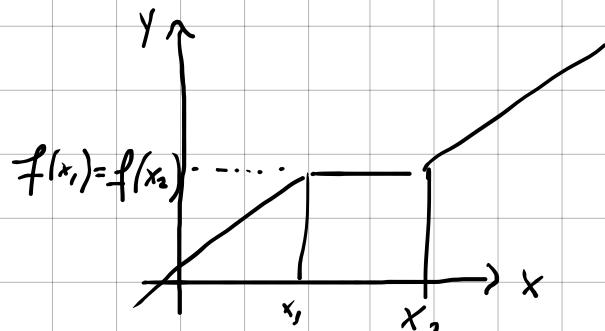
$$\Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

Esempio s.i.  $A=B=\mathbb{R}$



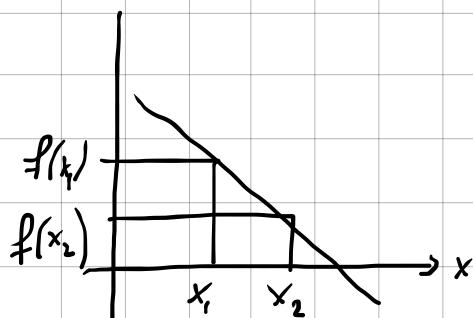
Si dice che  $f: A \rightarrow B$  è (debolmente) monotona crescente se  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in A$   $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$

Esempio s.i.  $A=B=\mathbb{R}$



Si dice che  $f: A \rightarrow B$  è strettamente monotona decrescente se  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in A$   $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$

Esempio s.i.  $A=B=\mathbb{R}$



## Funzioni Pari

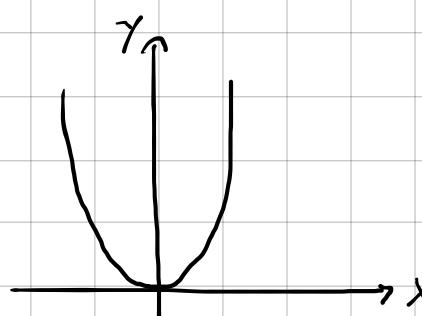
$$f: A \rightarrow B \quad x \in A \text{ t.c. } -x \in A$$

Si dice che  $f$  è una funz. pari se risulta  $f(x) = f(-x) \quad \forall x \in A$

Esempio  $A=B=\mathbb{R}$

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

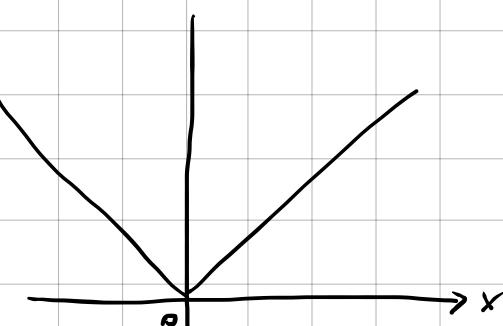
simmetrico rispetto  
all'asse  $y$



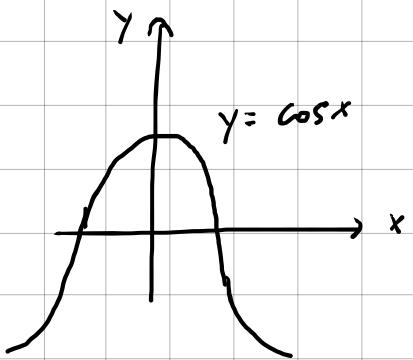
Esempio:

$$y = |x|$$

$$|x| = |-x|$$



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



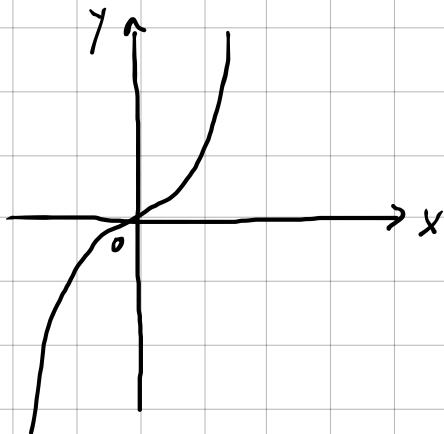
### Funzioni Disponibili

$$f: A \rightarrow B \quad x \in A \text{ t.c. } -x \in A$$

Si dice che  $f$  è una funz. disponibile se risulta  $f(x) = -f(-x) \quad \forall x \in A$

Esempio  $A=B=\mathbb{R}$

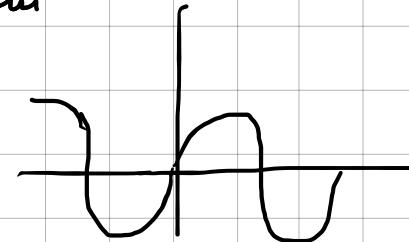
$$y = f(x) = x^3$$



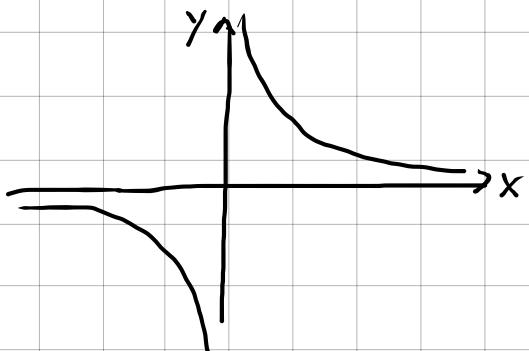
Il grafico risulta simmetrico rispetto all'origine

Esempio ( $\tan x = \sin x / \cos x$ )

$$y = \tan x$$



$$y = \frac{1}{x} \text{ è una funz. disponibile}$$



N.B.

se lo zero appartiene al dominio la funz. passa per l'origine degli assi.

Ipotesi:

$f$  è una funz. disponibile

Tesi:  $A \rightarrow B$  t.c.  $o \in A$  allora  $f(o) = (o)$

Dim. Sia come  $f(x) = -f(-x) \quad \forall x \in A$

Se  $x=o \Rightarrow f(o) = -f(-o)$

$$f(o) + f(o) = o \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{2f(o)}} = \underline{\underline{o}} \quad \cancel{x}$$

$$\cancel{f(o)} = o$$

### Esercizio

Verificare che la funz.  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $y = f(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$  è pari

( $e = 2,7182\ldots$  costante di Eulero)

$$y = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

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

$$f(x) = f(-x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{quindi è pari!}$$

### Esercizio

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

$$f(x) = f(-x)$$

$$y(-x) = (-x)^4 - 3(-x)^2 + 1 = x^4 - 3x^2 + 1 = y(x)$$

Quindi è pari  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

### Esercizio

$$y = 5x^3 - 2x \quad \text{verificare che è dispari}$$

$$y = f(x) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = -f(-x) \quad \text{è equivalente a}$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

Ci può fare in entrambi i modi

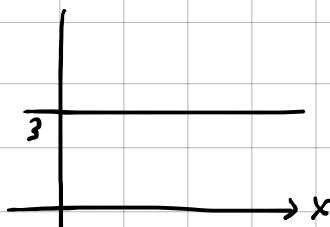
$$f(-x) = 5(-x)^3 - 2(-x) = -5x^3 + 2x = -(5x^3 - 2x) = -f(x)$$

$$-f(-x) = -\left(5(-x)^3 - 2(-x)\right) = -\left(-5x^3 + 2x\right) = 5x^3 - 2x$$

6/12/06

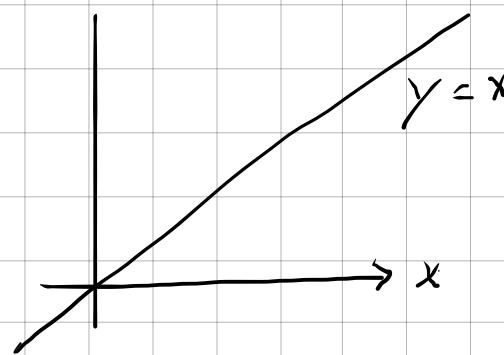
Una funzione  $f: A \rightarrow B$  si dice costante se  $f(A)$  ha un solo elemento

$y = 3$  retta orizzontale



la monotonia debolmente ascendente che decresce.

Una funz.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  si dice identica se assume al ogni elem. di  $A$ , l'elem. stesso (siene indicato con  $I_A$ )



Due funz.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  e  $g: C \rightarrow D$  si dicono uguali se  $A=C$ ,  $B=D$  e  $\forall x \in A$

ri ha  $f(x) = g(x)$

Se  $A \subseteq C$  e  $\forall x \in A$   $f(x) = g(x)$  si dice che  $f(x)$  è una restrizione di  $g(x)$ , mentre  $g(x)$  è un prolungamento di  $f(x)$ .

date due funzioni  $g: A \rightarrow B$ ,  $f: C \rightarrow D$ , con  $g(A) \subseteq C$ , si chiama funzione composta di  $g$  ed  $f$  la funz.  $h: A \rightarrow D$  t.c.  $h(x) = f(g(x)) \quad \forall x \in A$

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

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

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3$$

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

diciendo modo di trovare la funz. composta

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(g(x)) \\ g(x) & \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} x \xrightarrow{g} x-2 \xrightarrow{f} (x-2)^2 + 3 = x^2 + 4 - 4x + 3 = x^2 - 4x + 7 \\ x \xrightarrow{f} x^2 + 3 \xrightarrow{g} x^2 + 3 - 2 = x^2 + 1 \\ x \xrightarrow{f} x^2 + 3 \xrightarrow{f} (x^2 + 3)^2 + 3 = x^4 + 6x^2 + 9 + 3 = x^4 + 6x^2 + 12 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$g \circ g$$

$$x \xrightarrow{f} x-2 \xrightarrow{g} x-2-2 = x-4$$

## Funzioni Analitiche

Algebriche

- razionali

- irrazionali

(entrambe possono essere intere o fratte)

Transcendenti

- Esponenziali

- Logaritmiche

- Goniometriche

- Differenziali

### Esercizio

Trovare il dominio  $D$  della funzione  $y = f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$

N.B. è una funz composta perché compare la radice e la  $x$

$$\text{C.E. } x^2 - 4 \geq 0$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

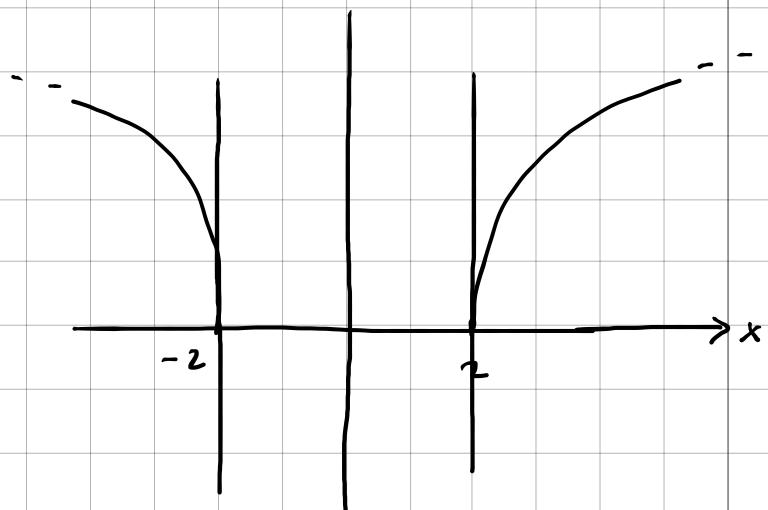
val. estremi

$$x \leq -2 \vee x \geq 2$$

La funz radice quadrata è sempre  $\geq 0$

La funzione è pari perché:

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



Intersezione con gli assi cartesiani:

se  $x = 0 \in D \Rightarrow$  intersez. con asse  $y$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \quad \text{IMP!} \end{cases}$$

Le due linee non sono trattate perché -2 e 2 sono valori compresi

Intersez. con asse  $x$ :

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

è parz. irrazionale

La funzione non è invertibile perché, ad esempio

$$f(-2) = f(2) = 0$$

Una funz. pari non è mai invertibile!

E' surgettiva?  $\text{Im}[f] = \mathbb{R}^+ \subset \overline{\mathbb{R}}$   
dominio

La funz. non è surgettiva di conseguenza non è bigettiva.

## Esercizio

$$f = \frac{x+2}{x-3} \quad \text{funz. omografica}$$

dominio  $\rightarrow C.E$

$$x - 3 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 3$$

$$D = (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

Segno

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

$$N > 0$$

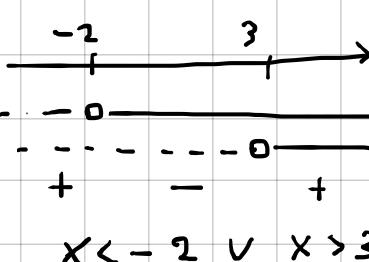
$$b > 0$$

$$x+2 > 0$$

$$x-3 > 0$$

$$x > -2$$

$$x > 3$$



ora sappiamo quando la funz.  
è negativa e quando è positiva

Intersezione con gli assi

Int. con asse  $y$ :

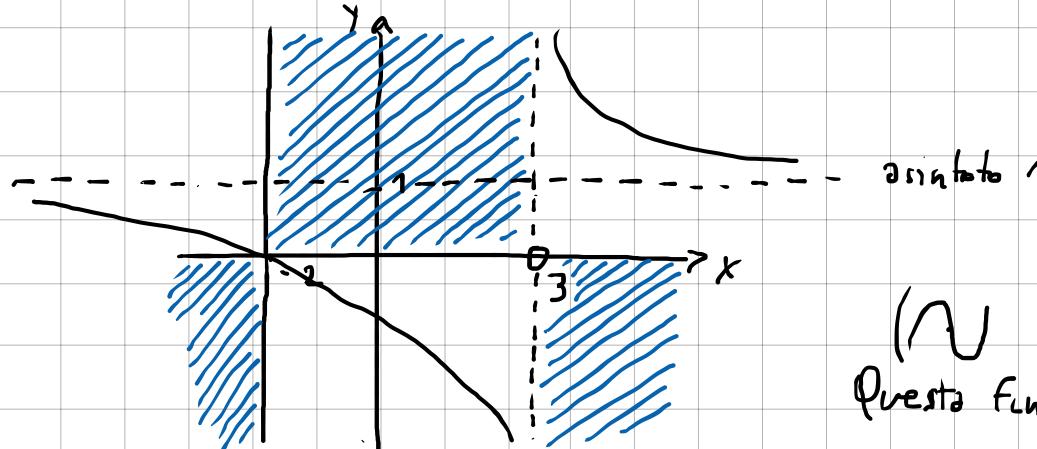
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \frac{x+2}{x-3} \rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

Int. con asse  $x$ :

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ y = \frac{x+2}{x-3} \rightarrow x+2 = 0 \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

Ma come si fa la funzione?

Quando c'è un rapporto fra due polinomi c'è un'iperbole  
(tranne quando un polinomio è multiplo dell'altro)



( $\curvearrowleft$  flesso: cambio di concavità)  
Questa funz. non ha punto di flesso

Esercizio

$$y = \log_e(x^2 - 9)$$

Domini:  $x^2 - 9 > 0$

$$x < -3 \vee x > 3$$

$$D = (-\infty; -3) \cup (3; +\infty)$$

Degno:  $\log_e(x^2 - 9) > 0$

$$\log_e(x^2 - 9) > \log_e 1$$

$$x^2 - 9 > 1$$

$$x^2 - 10 > 0$$

$$x < -\sqrt{10} \vee x > \sqrt{10}$$

Intersez. con asse:

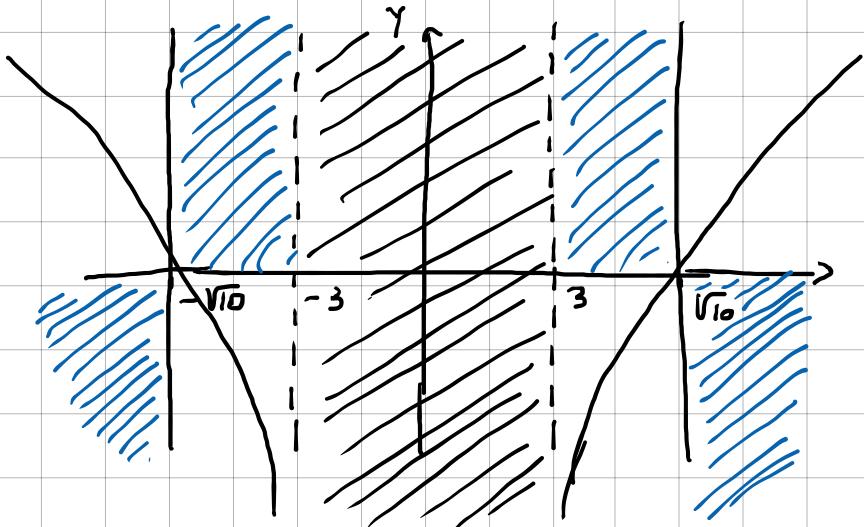
$\cancel{\text{}} \text{ Intersez. con asse } y \text{ perché } 0 \notin D$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \\ \log_e(x^2 - 9) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\log_e(x^2 - 9) = \log_e 1$$

$$x^2 - 9 = 1$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{10}$$



$$f \text{ e' pari perché } y(-x) = \log_e(f(x)^2 - 9) = \log_e(x^2 - 9) = y(x) \quad \forall x \in D$$

Esercizio

$$f(x) = \frac{7x^3 - 2x}{5x^5 - x^3} \quad \text{verificare che e' pari}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{7(-x)^3 - 2(-x)}{5(-x)^5 - f(x)^3} = \frac{-7x^3 + 2x}{-5x^5 + x^3} = \frac{-(7x^3 - 2x)}{-(5x^5 - x^3)} = \frac{7x^3 - 2x}{5x^5 - x^3} = f(x) \quad \forall x \in D$$

quindi la funz.  
e' pari.

(Quando la funzione e' traslata dall'asse dell'origine non ci si pone nemmeno se e' pari o dispari).

### Esercizio

Trovare la funzione composta

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2 \quad g(x) = \frac{x-4}{5}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = \left( \frac{x-4}{5} \right)^3 + 2$$

$$g \circ f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2}{5}$$

$$f \circ f(x) = (x^3 + 2)^3 + 2$$

$$g \circ g(x) = \begin{array}{c} x \xrightarrow{f} \frac{x-4}{5} \xrightarrow{g} \frac{\frac{x-4}{5} - 4}{5} = \frac{\frac{x-4-20}{5}}{5} = \frac{x-24}{25} \end{array}$$

### Esercizio

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

$$f(x) = 2x + 5$$

Dati l'immagine di 7 e la controimmagine di 8

$$\text{IMMAGINE: } f(7) = 2 \cdot 7 + 5 = 19$$

$$\text{CONTROIMMAGINE: } f(x) = 8 \quad \underline{=}$$

$$2x + 5 = 8$$

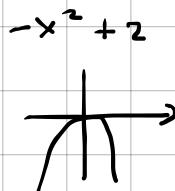
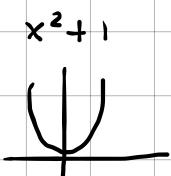
$$2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$
  
$$\underline{\underline{}}$$

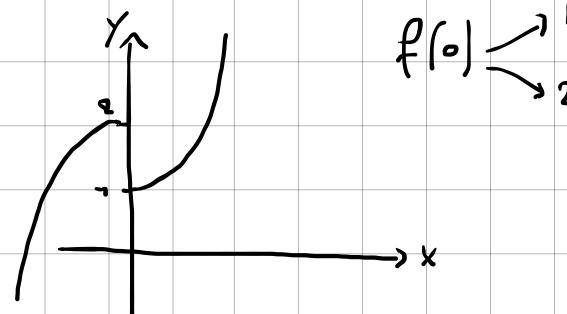
### Esercizio

Dire se la seguente legge definisce una funz.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & \text{per } x \geq 0 \\ 2 - x^2 & \text{per } x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$



per un valore di  $x$  ci sono due valori di  $y \Rightarrow \text{NON E' UNA FUNZIONE}$



### Esercizio

Dire se la seguente legge definisce una funzione

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

$$g = 2x+1$$

$$h = 2x-1$$

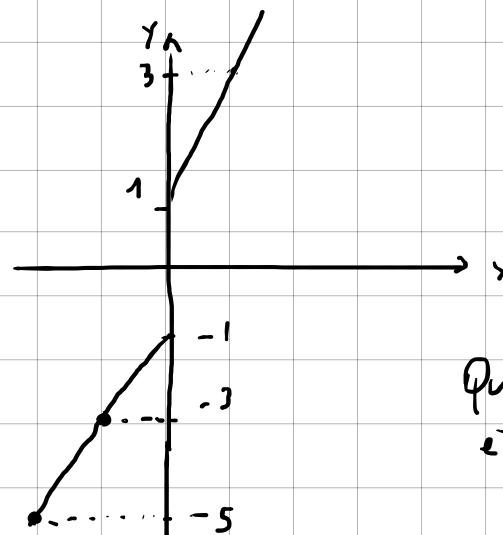
x	y
0	1
1	3

x	y
-1	-3
-2	-5

L'immagine di 0 è 1

L'immagine di 1 è 3

(0 lo posso considerare perché "per  $x \geq 0$ ")

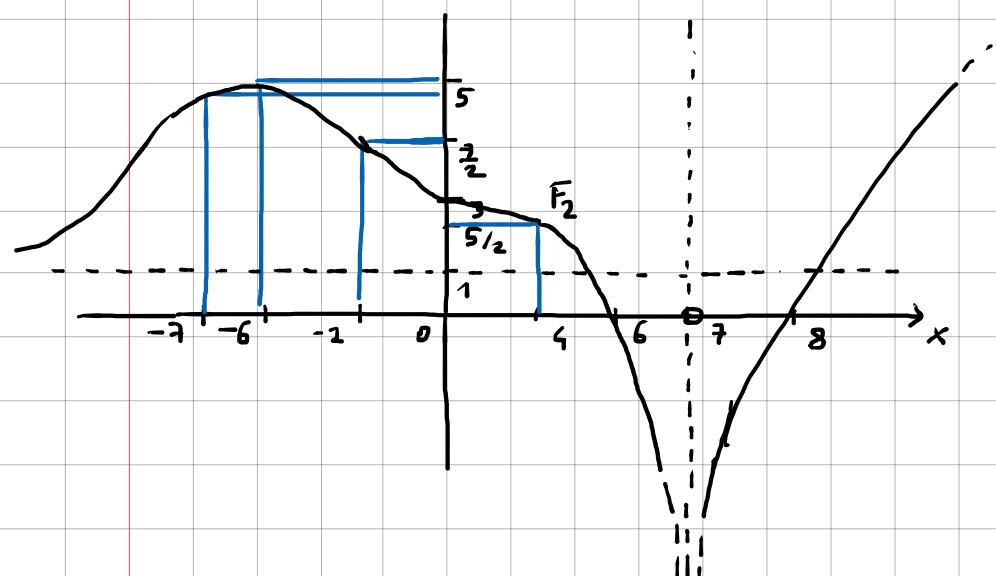


Questa funzione non  
è iniettiva

considero valori minori di zero

(zero non compreso perché " $x < 0$ ")

Emano studiamo questa funzione



Insieme delle  $x$  per cui esiste  $f(x)$ .

1) Dominio  $D = (-\infty; 7) \cup (7; +\infty)$

Codominio  $C = (-\infty; +\infty)$

E' invertibile  $\rightarrow$  si considera l'asse  $y$

Non e' invertibile (ogni valore dovrebbe essere raggiunto una sola volta)

Un buon metodo per verificare se e' invertibile e' quello di tracciare una retta orizzontale e vedere se incontra la funzione in un solo punto oppure piu' di uno.

Quando la funzione non e' Biiettiva

Quindi non e' invertibile.

Inoltre la funzione non e' limitata.

Segno: (positiva)  $P = (-\infty; 6) \cup (8; +\infty)$   
 $N = (6; 7) \cup (7; 8)$

Gli zeri della funzione sono 6 e 8 (cioe' punti in cui la f interseca l'asse x)

Asintoti:  
verticale per  $x = 7$   
orizzontale  $y = 1$   
(finito)

L'asintoto e' la retta a cui la f tende ad avvicinarsi  
sempre di piu' ma non la tocca mai

Monotonia:  
L'insieme in cui la f e' strettamente monotonamente crescente e'  $(-\infty, -6) \cup (7, +\infty)$   
L'insieme in cui la f e' strettamente monotonamente decrescente e'  $(-6, 7)$

Concavita', convexita', flessi.

La f e' convessa ( ) in  $(-\infty, -6) \cup (-2, 4)$

concava in  $(-6, -2) \cup (4, 7) \cup (7, +\infty)$

3 flessi:  $(-7, 4)$ ,  $(-2, \frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(4, \frac{5}{2})$

$\hookrightarrow$  cambio di concavita'

Max, min assoluti e relativi:

$\exists$  max e min assoluti perché la f non e' limitata

$\exists$  max relativo  $(-6, 5)$

$\exists$  min relativo

Esercizio

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{1-5^x}}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 36}}$$

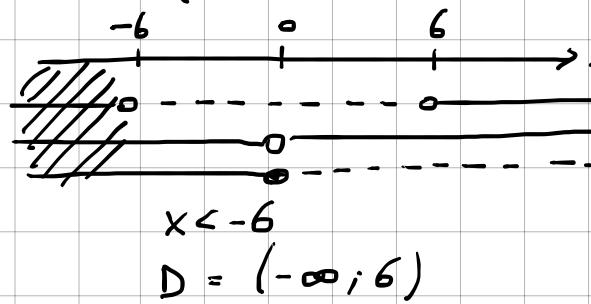
Domino

$$\begin{cases} 1-5^x \geq 0 \\ x^3 \neq 0 \\ x^2 - 36 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -5^x \geq -1 \Rightarrow 5^x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 5^x \leq 5^0 \Rightarrow x \leq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \\ x < -6 \vee x > 6 \end{cases}$$

figura?

Non ho senso domandarlo  
se c'è più o dispari perché  
non è simmetrica



$$\frac{\sqrt{1-5^x}}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 36}} > 0 \iff x^3 > 0 \iff x > 0$$

$\exists x \in D \Rightarrow$  lo F è sempre negativa

(Le due radici sono sempre positive ✓  
Bisogna esaminare se  $x^3 > 0$ . Non lo è mai per il dominio  $(-\infty, -6)$ )

Intervalli:  $\exists$  interazione con asse y perché  $0 \notin D$

intervalli con asse x

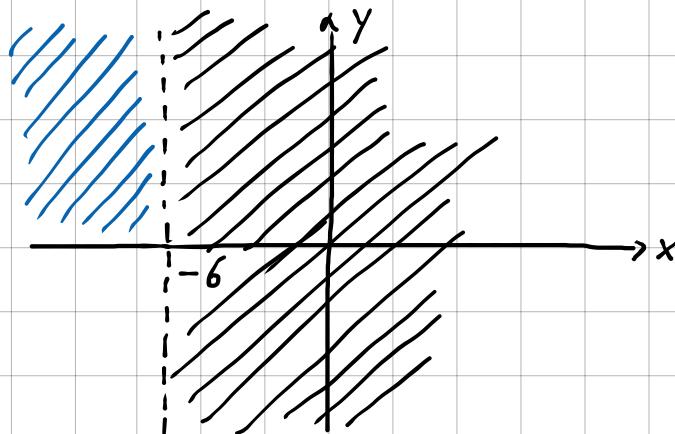
$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{1-5^x}}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 36}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1-5^x &= 0 \\ 5^x &= 1 \\ x &= 0 \notin D \end{aligned}$$

Quindi  $\exists$  interaz. con asse x

Quando una frazione è zero?

Quando è zero il numeratore quindi pongo  $\sqrt{1-5^x} = 0$



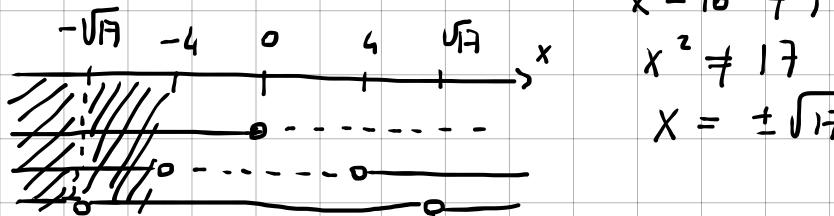
### Ejercicio

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{1-7^x}}{\log(x^2-16)}$$

Domínio

$$\begin{cases} 1-7^x \geq 0 \\ x^2-16 > 0 \\ \log(x^2-16) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -7^x \geq -1 \Rightarrow 7^x \leq 1^0 \Rightarrow x \leq 0 \\ x < -4 \vee x > 4 \\ \log(x^2-16) \neq \log 1 \\ x^2-16 \neq 1 \end{cases}$$



$$D = (-\infty, -\sqrt{17}) \cup (-\sqrt{17}, -4) \cup (4, \sqrt{17})$$

Segundo

$$\begin{aligned} y = \frac{\sqrt{1-7^x}}{\log(x^2-16)} &> 0 \iff \log(x^2-16) > 0 \\ \log(x^2-16) &> \log 1 \\ x^2-16 &> 1 \\ x^2 &> 17 \end{aligned}$$

$$x < -\sqrt{17} \vee x > \sqrt{17} \Rightarrow x < -\sqrt{17}$$

(pero  $x > \sqrt{17}$  no es  
compró en el dominio)

Intersección?

$\exists$  int con eje y porque  $0 \notin D$

int eje x

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{1-7^x}}{\log(x^2-16)} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\sqrt{1-7^x}}{\log(x^2-16)}$$

$$\sqrt{1-7^x} = 0$$

$$1-7^x = 0$$

$$7^x = 1^0$$

$$x=0 \notin D \Rightarrow \nexists \text{ int con eje x}$$

### Esercizio

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 5x - 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25-12}}{6} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

$$\nu \left( -\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{13}}{12} \right) \rightarrow \underbrace{\nu \left( -\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{37}{12} \right)}_{\text{il minimo della } f(x)}$$

### Esercizio

$y = \log_a x$  sotto quale condizione la funz è crescente e decresce?

CRESCE  $a > 1$

DECRESCE  $0 < a < 1$

### Esercizio

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

$$f(-x) = \frac{2\cos(-x) + (-x)^2}{\tan^2(-x) + 1} = \frac{-2\cos x + x^2}{-\tan^2 x + 1} \Rightarrow \text{PAIRI}$$

$f(x) = \log|x+1|$  non ha simmetria

(Il log non è una f. simmetrica)

### Esercizio

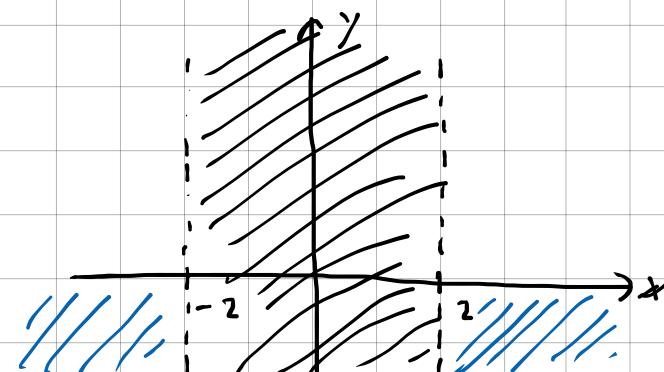
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2+4}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Segno: } \frac{x^2}{x^2+4} > 0 \quad x^2 > 0 \quad x \neq 0$$

Interezi:

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ \frac{x^2}{x^2+4}=0 \Rightarrow x^2=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{No int con segno } x$$

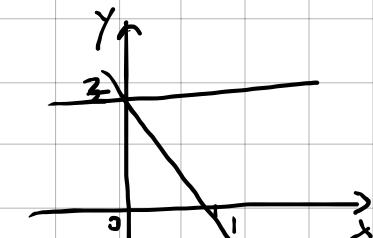


### Esercizio

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2, x \in [0, 1]$$

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

$$\text{int } x \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ (x-2)(x-1)=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \end{cases}$$



## Esercizio

$$y = \frac{2}{x-5} \quad D: x-5 \neq 0 \\ x \neq 5$$

$$\mathbb{R} - \{5\} \\ \forall x \neq 5, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \frac{3x-4}{3-x^2} \quad -x^2 + 3 > 0 \\ x^2 - 3 < 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3} \\ D = (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$$

$$y = \frac{x}{x^4 + 1} \quad x^4 + 1 > 0 \\ x^4 > -1 \quad \text{Imp. tutto } \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^4 - 16} \quad x^4 - 16 \neq 0 \\ x^4 \neq 16 \\ x \neq \pm 2$$

$$y = \frac{x+1}{x^2 + |x|} \quad D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tante } x=0$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{4-x^2}{x+x^2}} \quad \frac{4-x^2}{x+x^2} \geq 0 \\ -x^2 + 4 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 4 \leq 0 \\ x^2 \leq 4 \\ -2 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$-2 \leq x < -1 \vee 0 < x \leq 2$$

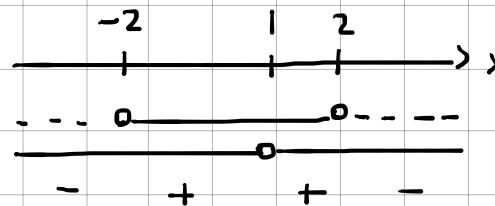
$$D = [-2, -1) \cup (0, 2]$$

$$x(1+x) > 0 \\ x > 0 \\ 1+x > 0 \\ x > -1$$
$$x < -1 \vee x > 0$$

Esercizio

$$y = \frac{\ln(4-x^2)}{x-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4-x^2 > 0 \\ x-1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} -2 < x < 2 \\ x \neq 1 \end{array}$$



$$-2 < x < 1 \vee 1 < x < 2$$

Esercizio

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{\log(x^2-25)}$$

$$\log(x^2-25) > 0$$

$$\log(x^2-25) > \log 1$$

$$x^2 > 25$$

$$x < -5 \vee x > 5$$

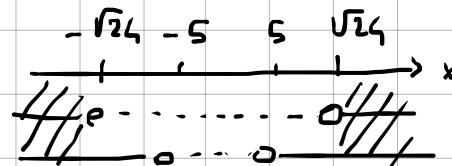
$$x^2-25 > 0$$

$$x < -\sqrt{25} \vee x > \sqrt{25}$$

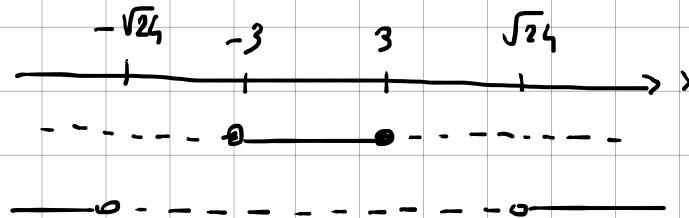
$$9-x^2 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 \leq 9$$

$$-3 \leq x \leq 3$$



$$x < -\sqrt{25} \vee x > \sqrt{25}$$



### Esercizio

$$y(x) = \frac{\log(x^2 - 9)}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

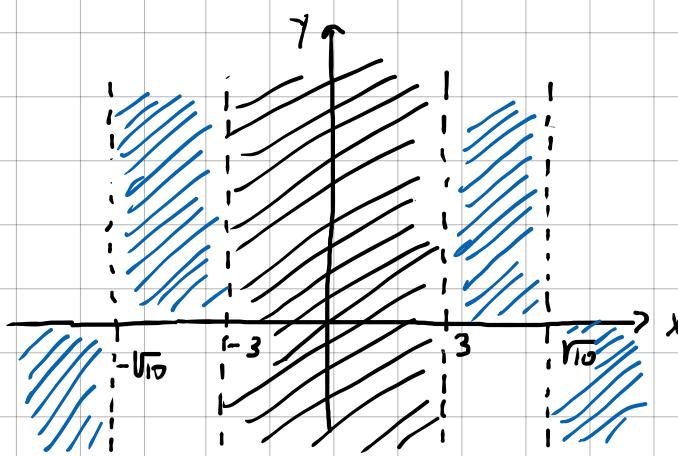
Dominio:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 9 &> 0 \\ x < -3 \vee x > 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x < -3 \vee x > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$D = (-\infty, -3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$



$$\text{Segno? } \frac{\log(x^2 - 9)}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}} > 0$$

$e^{\frac{1}{x}}$  è funz. esponenziale sempre  $> 0$   
Quindi moltiplico solo il numeratore

$$\begin{aligned} \log(x^2 - 9) &> 0 \\ \log(x^2 - 9) &> \log 1 \\ x^2 &> 10 \\ x &< -\sqrt{10} \vee x > \sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

Intersezioni

$\exists$  int con asse y perché  $0 \notin D$

$$\text{mt asse } x \quad \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \frac{\log(x^2 - 9)}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \log(x^2 - 9) = 0 \\ x = \pm \sqrt{10}$$

La funzione è pari o dispari?

$\log(x^2 - 9)$  è pari ma  $e^{\frac{1}{x}}$  non è né pari né dispari

Quindi la funz. non è né pari né dispari.

Esercizio

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

Dominio

$$x^2 + 1 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 \neq -1$$

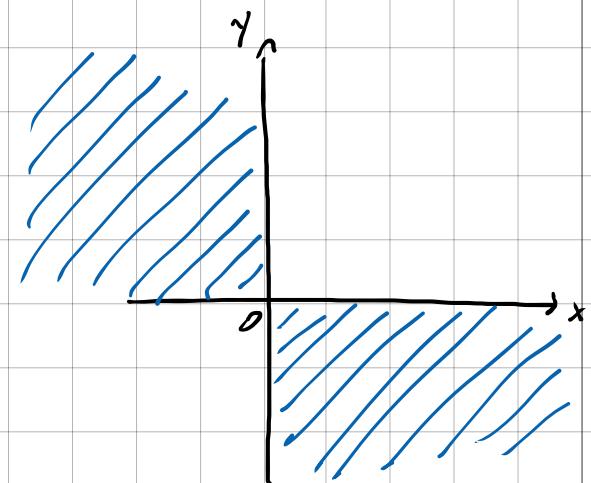
$$x \neq \sqrt{-1} \Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty; +\infty)$$

Segno?

$$\frac{x}{x^2+1} > 0$$

$$x > 0 \iff x > 0$$

$$x^2 + 1 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



Intersezioni?

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ \frac{x}{x^2+1} = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \end{cases}$$

Quando la funz. passa per l'origine

E' dispari perché

$$f(-x) = \frac{-x}{(-x)^2 + 1} = -\frac{x}{x^2 + 1} = -f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

## Esercizio

$$y = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 9}$$

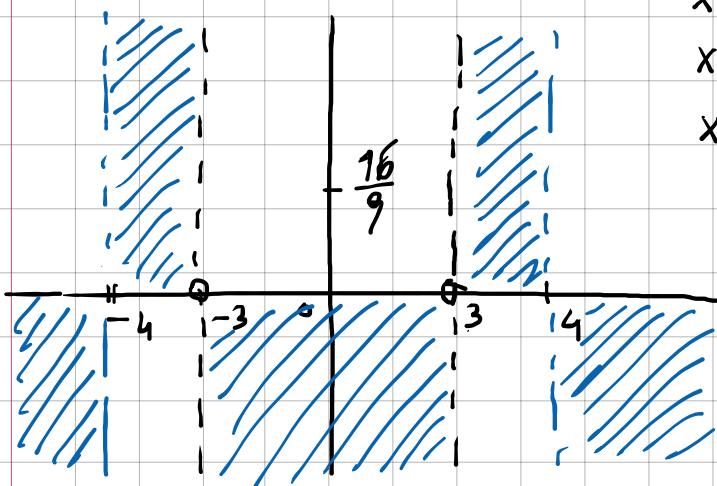
Domino

$$x \neq \pm 3$$

$$D = (-\infty; -3] \cup (-3; 3) \cup (3; +\infty)$$

Legno?

$$\frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 9} > 0$$



$$N > 0$$

$$x^2 - 16 > 0$$

$$x^2 > 16$$

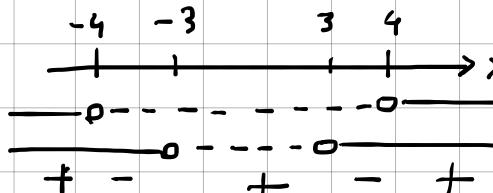
$$x < -4 \vee x > 4$$

$$D > 0$$

$$x^2 - 9 > 0$$

$$x^2 > 9$$

$$x < -3 \vee x > 3$$



$$x < -4 \vee -3 < x < 3 \vee x > 4$$

$$y(x) = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 9}$$

$$y(-x) = \frac{(-x)^2 - 16}{(-x)^2 - 9} = y(x) \quad \forall x \in D \quad \text{e' pari}$$

Interezioni?

zare x

$$\begin{cases} y = \infty \\ y = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \infty \\ \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \frac{+16}{4} \end{cases}$$

## Esercizio

$$y = \frac{|x|-1}{x+2}$$

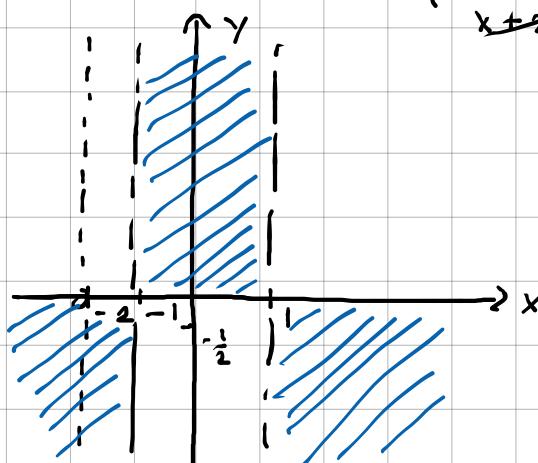
Dominio  $x+2 \neq 0$

$$x \neq -2 \quad D = (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, \infty)$$

$$y = \frac{|x|-1}{x+2} \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{x+2} & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ \frac{-x-1}{x+2} & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Intersezione asse x

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ \frac{x-1}{x+2} = 0 \Rightarrow x=1 \\ \frac{-x-1}{x+2} = 0 \Rightarrow -x=1 \Rightarrow x=-1 \end{cases}$$



$$\text{Intersezione asse y} \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Segno:

$$\frac{x-1}{x+2} \geq 0$$

$$N: x-1 \geq 0 \\ x \geq 1$$

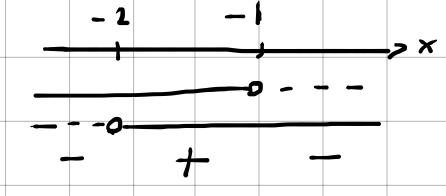
$$D: x+2 \geq 0 \\ x \geq -2$$



$$x \leq -2 \vee x \geq 1$$

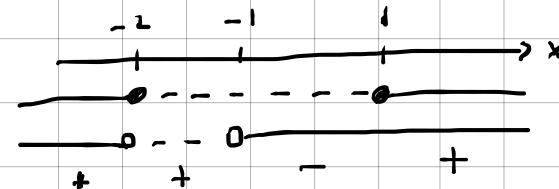
$$\frac{-x-1}{x+2} > 0$$

$$N: -x-1 > 0 \\ -x > 1 \\ x < -1$$



$$D: x+2 > 0 \\ x > -2$$

$$x < -2 \vee x > -1$$



## Esercizio

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

C.E.  $x \neq 2 \Rightarrow D = (-\infty; 1] \cup (2, \infty)$

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{x-2} & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -\frac{x-1}{x-2} & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Intersezione asse  $x$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ y = \frac{x-1}{x-2} \Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{x-1}{x-2}} = 0 \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ accettabile perché } \cancel{x-2} \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ y = \frac{-x-1}{x-2} \Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{-x-1}{x-2}} = 0 \Rightarrow -x=1 \quad (\text{fatto nel caso "se } x < 0") \\ \quad x=-1 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{Quindi e' accettabile}$$

asse  $y$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ \frac{x-1}{x-2} = y \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{Accettabile perché fatto nel caso } x \geq 0 \text{ del modulo}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ -\frac{x-1}{x-2} = y \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{NON portiamo perche' fatto nel caso } x < 0 \text{ del modulo})$$

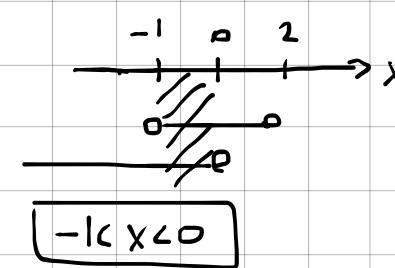
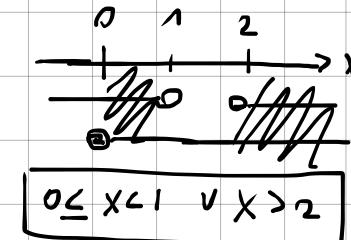
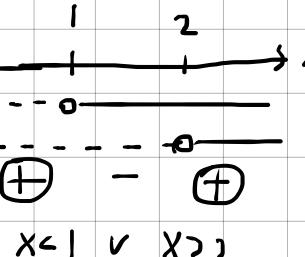
Segno:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{x-2} > 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$N: x-1 > 0$$

$$x > 1$$

$$D: \frac{x-2 > 0}{x > 2}$$



$$0 \leq x < 1 \vee x > 2$$

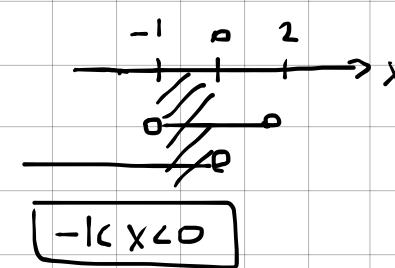
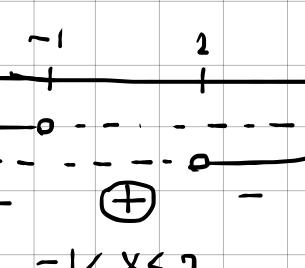
$$\begin{cases} -\frac{x-1}{x-2} > 0 \\ x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$N: -x-1 > 0$$

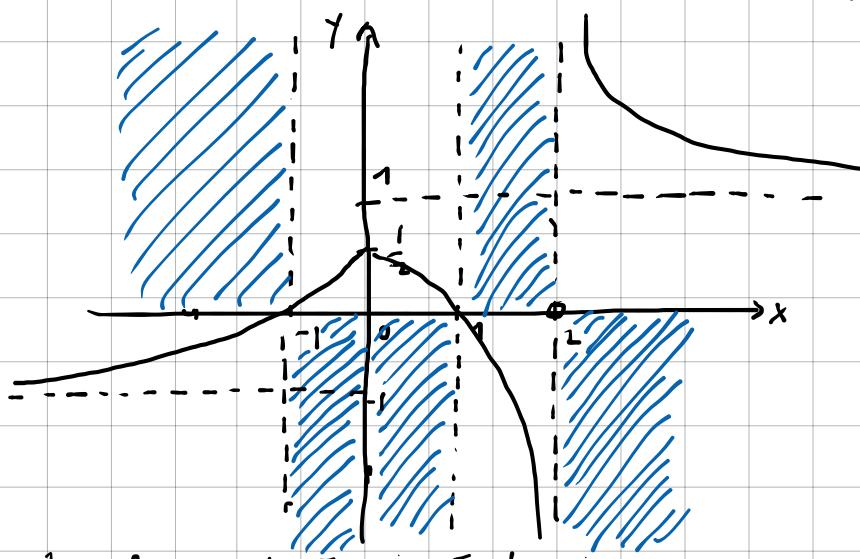
$$-x > 1$$

$$x < -1$$

$$D: \frac{x-2 > 0}{x > 2}$$



$$-1 < x < 0$$



La f non è né par ne dispe

La funzione è illimitata

Non ci sono min e max

La f è strettamente monoton. crescente  $(-\infty; 0)$

La f è strettamente monoton decresc. in  $(0; 2)$

Non è iniettiva perché la retta orizzontale incontra in due punti la f

Non è suiettiva perché non esistono x nell'intervallo  $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

La f non è bigettiva e quindi non è invertibile

### Esercizio

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

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

$$C \in x \neq 0 \Rightarrow D = (-\infty; 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

Intervalli nulle  $x$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \\ 3x^2 - x + 2 = 0 \\ x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-24}}{6} \end{array} \right. \quad \Delta < 0 \text{ Eq. irr}$$

$\exists$  int. assurdi  $x$

Intervalli nulle  $y$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Asimptote } O \notin D \end{array} \right.$$

Segno:  $\frac{3x^2-x+2}{x} > 0$

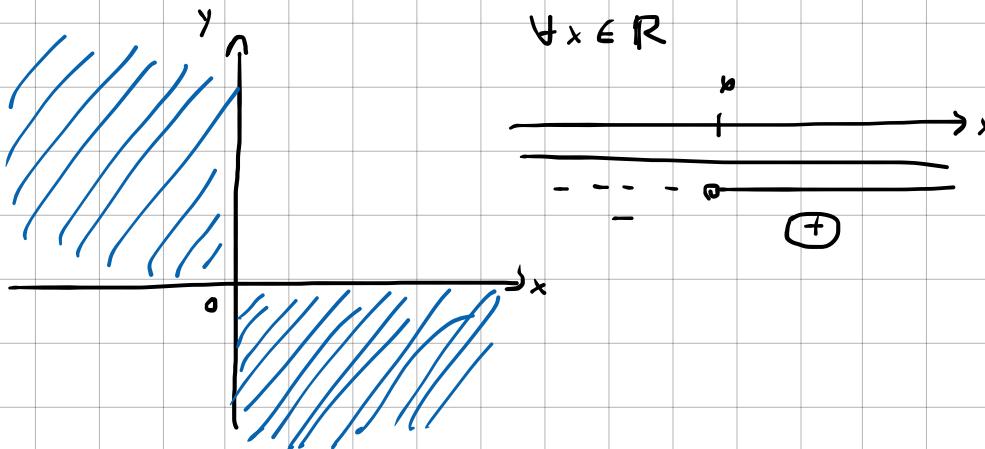
$$N > 0$$

$$3x^2 - x + 2 > 0$$

$$D > 0$$

$$x > 0$$

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



### Esercizio

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 5x - 1$$

$$a > 0$$

$$V\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right)$$

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$y = 3 \cdot \frac{25}{36} - \frac{25}{6} - 1 = -\frac{37}{12}$$

Ejercicio

$$f(x) = |x| + 5$$

$$f(x) = f(-x)$$

e<sup>c</sup> par

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sen}|x|$$

e<sup>c</sup> par

$$f(x) = \frac{3x}{x^2+2}$$

$$x = -1$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{-3}{1+2} = -\frac{3}{3} = -1$$

e<sup>c</sup> dispmi

$$f(x) = -f(-x)$$