5/12/2017

LA FUNZIONE ESPONENZIALE

Scelta une BASF a>0

aelP

 $x \mapsto a^x$ DOMINIO = P

 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

CODOMINIO = R = { 4 & 1 | 4 > 0 }

ciel ax é sempre >0

 $(\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha^* > 0)$

ESEMPIO

1)
$$x \mapsto 2^{x}$$
 $f(x) = 2^{x}$ $y = 2^{x}$

$$A(x) = 2^{x}$$

$$z) \times \mapsto 3^{\times}$$

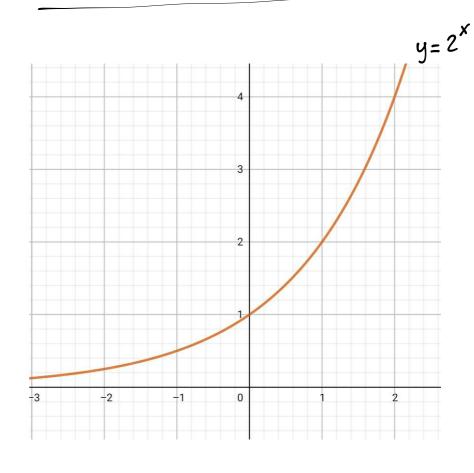
$$3) \times \longmapsto \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\times}$$

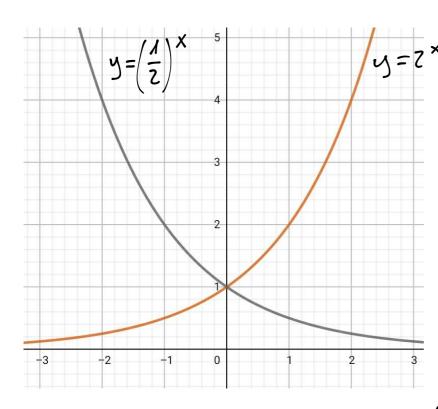
la base dere sempre enhe > 0

4 $\times \mapsto \pi^{\times}$

y=2×

$$-1 \left| 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \right|$$





Se
$$a > 1$$
 $y = a^{x}$
 \bar{e} CRESCENTE

Se
$$0 < \alpha < 1$$
 $y = \alpha^{\times}$
 \bar{e} DETURSCENTE

Se le bosi sons una il 3 recipies dell'altro, i grafici sons simmetria rispetts oll one y

IN OGNI CASO LA FUNZIONE Y= ax E INIETTIVA!

PA4. 433 N° 37

$$|f(x_A) = f(x_2)$$

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$$2^{\times} = 2^{4} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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$$2^{\times} = 2^{4 + \frac{1}{2}} \xrightarrow{\text{SICCOMF } \bar{\epsilon} \text{ INJETTIVA}}$$

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$$\times = 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\times = \frac{9}{2}$$

39)
$$3^{\times} = \frac{9.\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[4]{3}}$$

$$3^{\times} = \frac{3^2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3^{\frac{1}{4}}} \qquad 3^{\times} = 3^{2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$x = 2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{8 + 2 - 1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$
 $x = \frac{9}{4}$

$$8^{\times}$$
. $\sqrt{z} = 4^{\times}$

$$8 = 2^3$$
 $4 = 2^2$

$$z=2^2$$

$$\left(2^{3}\right)^{\times}\cdot2^{\frac{1}{2}}=\left(2^{2}\right)^{\times}$$

$$2^{3\times} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{2\times}$$

$$2^{3\times +\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{2\times} \longrightarrow 3\times +\frac{1}{2} = 2\times$$

$$3 \times + \frac{1}{2} = 2 \times$$

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

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

$$2^{\times} + 9 \cdot 2^{\times} = 40$$

$$2^{\times} = t$$

$$2^{\times} = 4$$

$$2^{\times} = 2^{2}$$