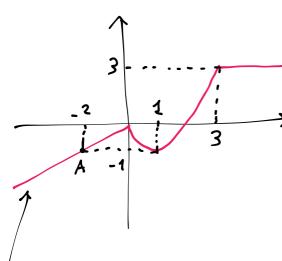
## CoRREZIONE VERIFICA



$$y = m \times A(-2,-1)$$
  
-1 = m(-2)

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

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

$$\frac{x-7}{x^2-1} \stackrel{?}{\nearrow} 0$$

$$D] \times^{2} -1 > 0 \Rightarrow \times < -1 \lor \times > 1$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \times & \text{if } x < 0 \\ (x-1)^{2} \cdot & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 2 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ (x-1)^{2} \cdot & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(3) = 3$$
  $f(375) = 3$ 

$$y = \frac{x-5}{4-1x^2+21}$$

$$4-|x^2+2|\neq 0$$

momentone amente

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

$$-1 \times^{2} + 21 = -4$$

$$|x^2 + 2| = 4$$

$$x^2+2=4 \rightarrow x^2=2$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

DOMINIO X # ± 52

$$(-\omega, -\sqrt{2}) \cup (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}, +\omega)$$

4) 
$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \qquad f(x) = x^2 - 3x$$

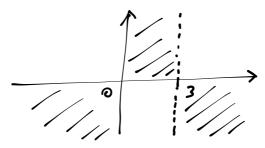
$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x$$

e) 
$$f(-\frac{1}{3}) = (-\frac{1}{3})^2 - 3(-\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$= \frac{3\pm 06}{2}$$
-C) INT. ASSE X
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 3x \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 3$$

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

d) STUDIO SEGMO
$$x^{2}-3\times > 0 \longrightarrow \times < 0 \quad \vee \times > 3$$



 $X_1^2 - 3 \times_4 = X_2^2 - 3 \times_2$ 

pendie ed esempió

0 e 3 hamo la

f Nov é mieltina

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

ologebria che mi potino a X1 = X2

de qui non viers a fore forsagei

6 perché ed escris -10

$$f:A \rightarrow$$

$$f:A \rightarrow B$$
  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ 

a) 
$$A = \mathbb{R}_{o}^{+}$$
  $B = \mathbb{R}$   
iniettina e non suriettina

b) 
$$A = \mathbb{R}$$
  $B = [1, +\infty)$  mieltine non inveltine

ol) 
$$A = \mathbb{R}_o^+$$
  $B = [1,+\infty)$ 

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-1 & 2e & x \le 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 2\\ \sqrt{x-1} + 1 & 2e & x \ge 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1 \end{cases} \neq$$

por é une funcione perché 1 avrelle due imagini

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 1 & \text{if } x < 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 2 \\ \sqrt{2x - 1} + 1 & \text{if } x < 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 2 \end{cases} = 5i \text{ if } m = \text{fursione}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \begin{cases}
x^{2} + 1 \\
x^{2} + 1
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^{2} + 1}{x + 1} \ge 0 \implies x + 1 > 0 \implies x > 1$$

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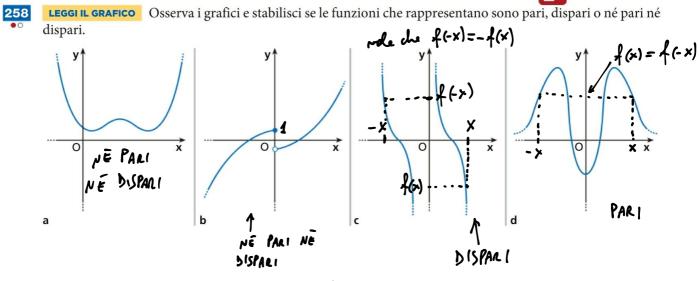
$$\frac{x^{2} + 1}{x + 1} \ge 0 \implies x + 1 > 0 \implies x > 1$$

$$\forall x_{1},x_{2} \in A$$
  $x_{1}=x_{2} \Longrightarrow f(x_{1}) = f(x_{2})$ 

vou die che f è INIETTIVA!

$$f \text{ INIE 7TIVA} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} \forall x_1, x_2 \in A \\ \forall x_1, x_2 \in A \end{cases} \times_1 \neq x_2 \Longrightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$$

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in A \qquad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Longrightarrow x_1 = x_2$$



Per essere disfai dere essere  $\forall x \in DOMINIO \quad f(-x) = -f(x)$ me  $x \times = 0 \quad f(-0)$  ma é nepule e - f(0)

$$x(-0) = x(0) = 1$$
  $5 \neq -x(0) = -1$ 

Une funzione disposi o non è definita in 0, ma se la é in 0 dere volve 0

260) 
$$y = -3x^2 + |x|$$
 Par l ferche

$$f(-x) = -3(-x)^2 + |-x| = -3x^2 + |x| = f(x)$$

$$261 \qquad y = \frac{\times^4 + 2 \times^2}{|\times|} \quad PARI$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^4 + 2(-x)^2}{|-x|} = \frac{x^4 + 2x^2}{|x|} = f(x)$$

266 
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$
 DOMINIO  $\begin{cases} 1-x^2 > 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} 1-x^2 > 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} 1-x^2 > 0$ 

$$f(-x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-(-x)^2}}{-x} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = -f(x)$$
 QUINDI SISPARI

$$y = -x^2 - 9 \quad PARI$$

$$268 \int y = \frac{1 \times -51}{x^3} N = PARI N = DISPARI$$

$$y = \frac{1x - 51}{x^3}$$
NE PARI NE DISPARI

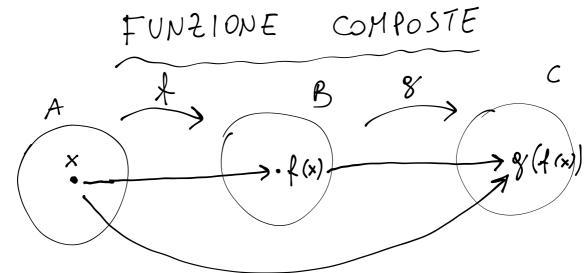
quindi mène il

$$f(-x) = \frac{1 - x - 51}{-x^3} = \frac{|x + 5|}{x^3}$$

$$y = \frac{1 + 51}{x^3}$$

$$y = \frac{|x + 5|}{x^3}$$

$$x=1$$
  $f(1)=\frac{|1-5|}{13}=4$   $f(-1)=\frac{|-1-5|}{(-1)^3}=-6$  Che nom é né 4



$$(% \circ f)(x) = % (f(x))$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$A=B=C=\mathbb{R}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x+1) = (x+1)^2$$

$$(q \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^2) = x^2 + 1$$

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