

DEFINIZIONE

f:A->B BIETTIVA

Si chiama FUNZIONE INVERSA DI f la

fursione $f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$

kromite of

che assais ad agni y EB l'unico contrainmagine di y, che oppartiene od A.

In pretice

fa)∈B XEA $x \mapsto f(x)$ $f(x) \stackrel{f^{-1}}{\longmapsto} x$

Si pur onche scrivere

f(x)=y size $x=f^{-1}(y)$

(ma funcione à INVERTIBILE se à BIE77) VA

Tutonia, re une funcione è sols INIETTIVA, à possibile considerame l'invers se prendiant come dominis di quest'ultime il codominis delle funcione deta.

$$f: \mathbb{R}_{o}^{+} \to \mathbb{R}_{o}^{+} \quad f(x) = x^{2} \quad \bar{a} \quad \text{BIETTIVA, olumpue invertibile}$$

$$f^{-1}: \mathbb{R}_{o}^{+} \to \mathbb{R}_{o}^{+} \quad f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$3 \quad \stackrel{+}{\longmapsto} \quad 3^{2} = 9 \quad \stackrel{f^{-1}}{\longmapsto} \quad \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$
 $f(x) = x^2$ NON INTETTIVA

$$3 \stackrel{\cancel{+}}{\longmapsto} 9$$

$$-3 \stackrel{\cancel{+}}{\longmapsto} 9$$

$$2 \stackrel{\cancel{+}}{\longmapsto} 1$$

$$2 \stackrel{\cancel{+}}{\longmapsto} 1$$

$$3 \stackrel{\cancel{+}}{\longmapsto} 9$$

FACCIAMO UN AGGIUSTAMENZO

$$f: \mathbb{R}_{0}^{+} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_{0}^{+} \quad f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad e \quad \text{pour a forts} \quad :)$$

Codominio DI f

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$$f(x) = \frac{4x-5}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{4x-5}{3}$$

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$$y = 4x-5$$

$$y = \frac{3y+5}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3y+5}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{3x+5}{4}$$

$$f^{-1}(3) = \frac{9+5}{4} = \frac{7}{2}$$

Dimostra che la funzione $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + 1$ è biunivoca. Trova la funzione inversa $f^{-1}(x)$ e traccia i grafici di f(x) e $f^{-1}(x)$.

Considera la funzione $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$, dimostra che è invertibile e poi risolvi l'equazione $f^{-1}(x) = f(8)$.

233)
$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$
 $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} + 1$

1) DIMOSTRO L'INIETTIVITÀ

$$f(x_A) = f(x_2) \Longrightarrow x_A = x_2 \qquad \forall x_{A_1} x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{x_A}{2} + 1 = \frac{x_2}{2} + 1$$

$$\frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_$$

2) DIMOSTO LA SULIETTIUM

Prends un qualque y, vierts a traval la ma contrainmagine? $y = \frac{x}{2} + 1$ DA RIGUARE

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

$$x = 2y - 2 \quad \text{ok}!$$

3) ESPRESSIONE DELL'INVERSA

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$2:[-1,+\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

E NIEITIVA?

$$\sqrt{\times_{1}+1} = \sqrt{\times_{2}+1}$$

$$\sqrt{\times_{1}+1} = \times_{2}+1$$

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$$\alpha = b$$

$$\lambda$$

$$\alpha = b^{2}$$

$$\alpha = b^{2}$$

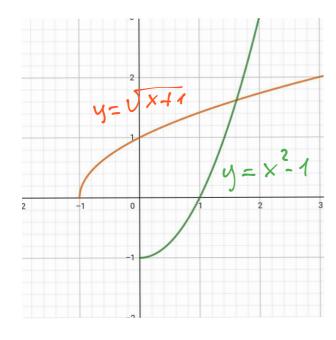
$$\lambda$$

$$\alpha = \pm b$$

CODOMINIO = { y = R | y 70} = Ro

DOMINIO =
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1, +\infty \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = y^2 - 1 \longrightarrow y = x^2 - 1$$
 INVERSA

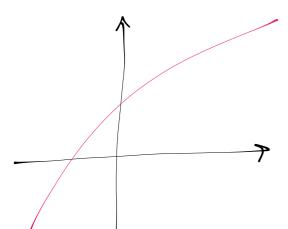


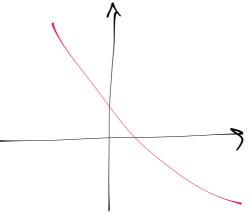
$$f^{-1}(x) = x^{2} - 1$$

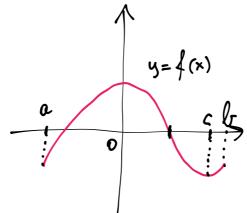
$$f^{-1}: \mathbb{R}_{0}^{+} \rightarrow [-1, +\infty)$$

FUNZ. CRESCENTE (IN SENSO STRETTO)

FUNZ. DECRESCENTE (IN SENSO STUFTTO)







 $f:[a,h] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f \in CRESCENTE IN [a,o] E IN [c,h]$ $f \in DECRESCENTE IN [o,c]$

$$f: [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$a \times a \qquad b$$

$$f(x_1)$$

$$f(x_2)$$

$$f(x_3)$$

Si dia le f é CRESCENTE (IN SENSO 572F770) IN [a, l-]

$$\times_{1} < \times_{2} \implies f(x_{1}) < f(x_{2}) \qquad \forall x_{1}, x_{2} \in [a, b]$$

Si die che f à DECRESCEME (IN SENSO STRETO) in [a, L]

$$\times_{4} < \times_{2} =$$
 $\Rightarrow f(\times_{4}) \Rightarrow f(\times_{2})$

