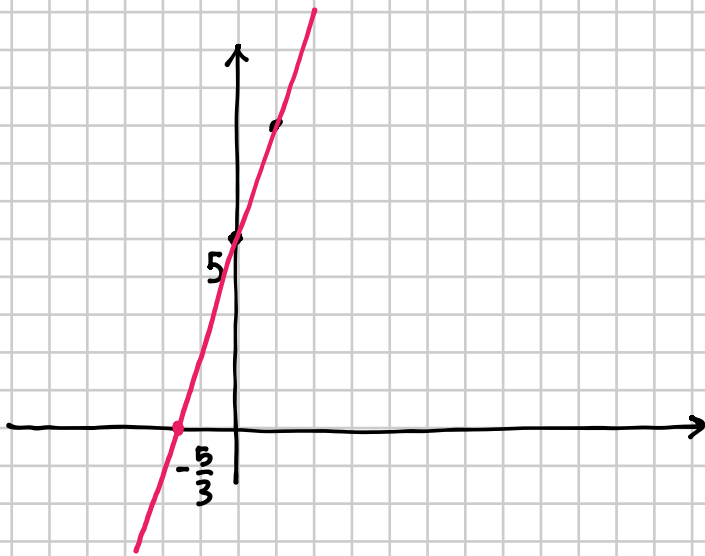


381

$$y = |3x + 5|;$$

DISEGNARE IL GRAFICO

$$f(x) = 3x + 5$$



$$|f(x)| = |3x + 5|$$



390

$$y = x^2 - 3|x| + 2;$$

DISEGNARE

$$y = |x|^2 - 3|x| + 2$$

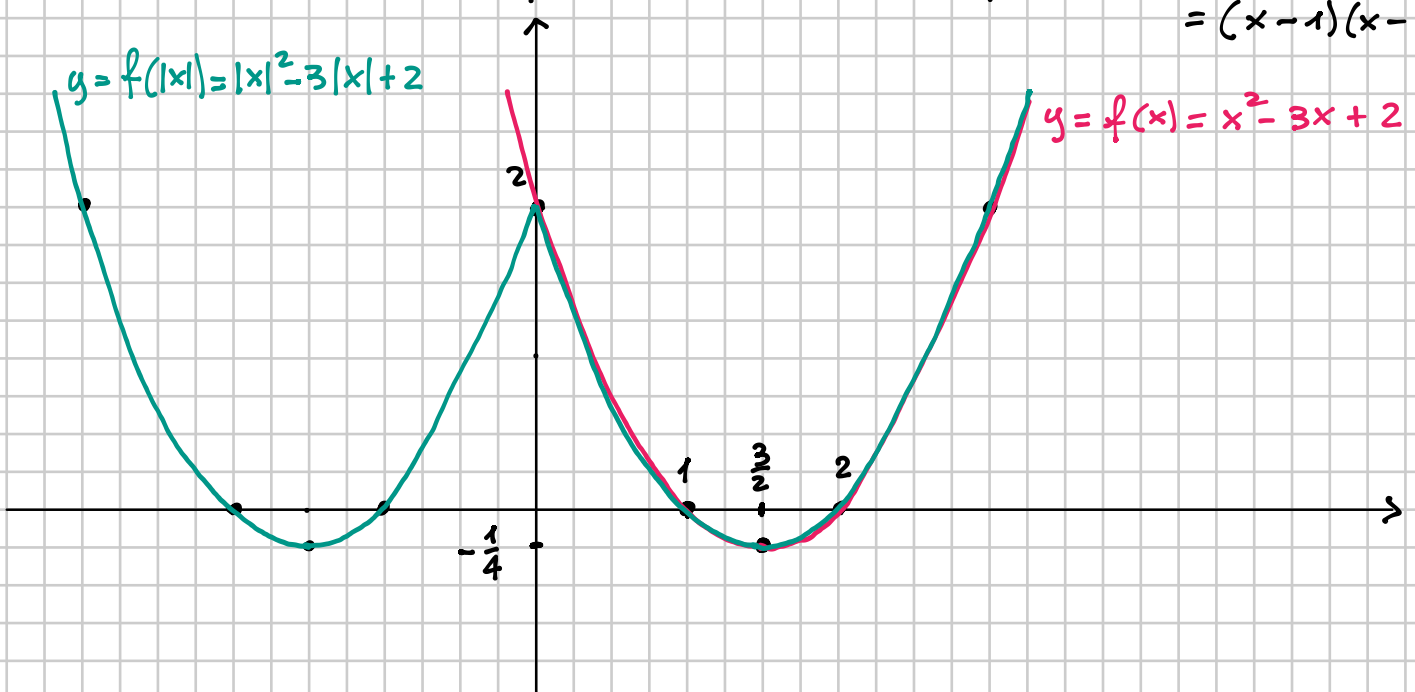
$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$$

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

Si tratta di disegnare  $y = x^2 - 3x + 2$

$$y = x^2 - 3x + 2 = x^2 - 3x + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{4} + 2 = \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

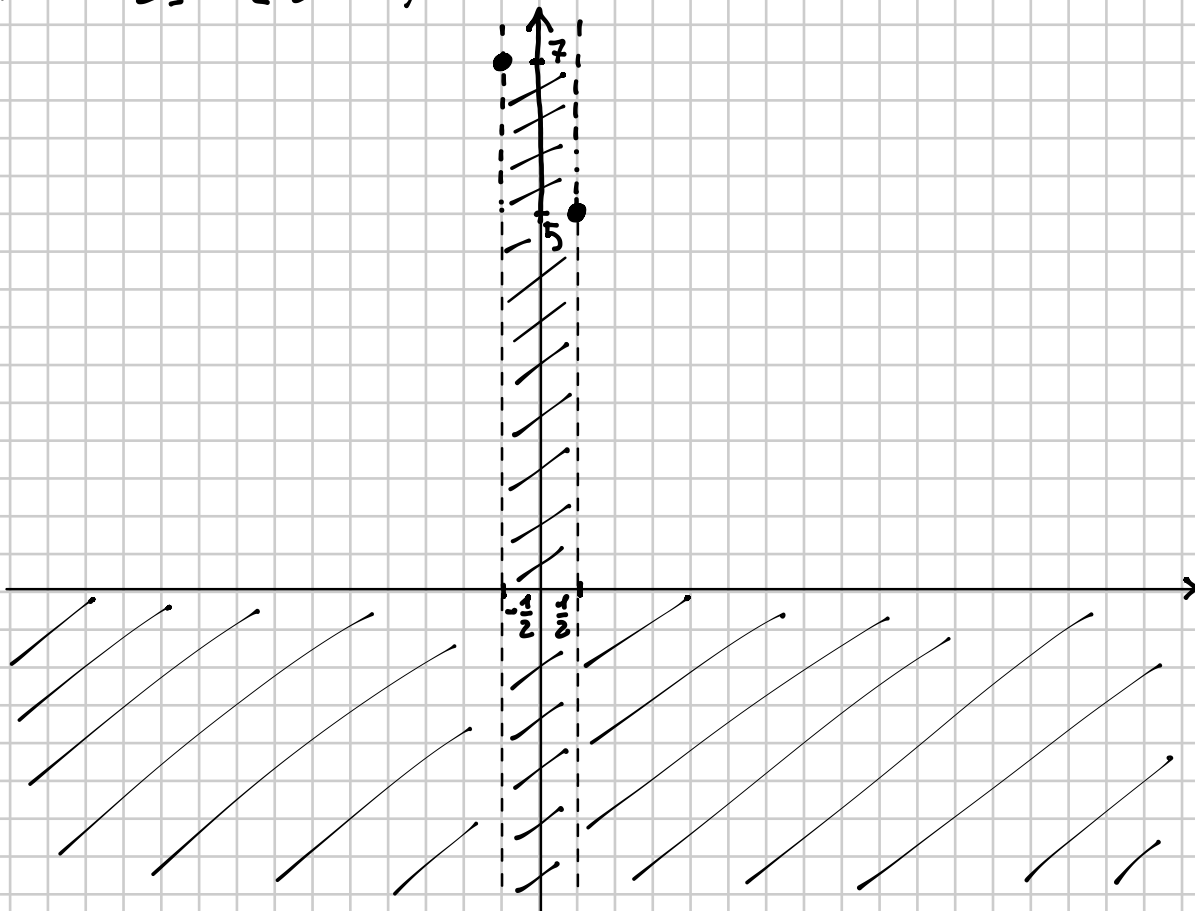
$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x - 1)(x - 2)$$



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

$$1) \text{DOMINIO: } 4x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \quad x^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \quad x \leq -\frac{1}{2} \vee x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$$



2) ZERI E INTERSEZIONE CON ASSE Y

non c'è perché  $x=0$  non è nel dominio

$$\sqrt{4x^2 - 1} - 2x + 6 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{4x^2 - 1} = 2x - 6$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 6 \geq 0 \\ 4x^2 - 1 = (2x - 6)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$4x^2 - 1 = 4x^2 + 36 - 24x$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$24x = 37$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{37}{24}$$

IMPOSSIBILE



NON CI SONO  
ZERI, CIOÈ  
NON CI SONO  
INTERSEZIONI  
CON L'ASSE X

3) SE4NO

$$\sqrt{4x^2-1} - 2x + 6 > 0$$

$$\sqrt{4x^2-1} > 2x - 6$$

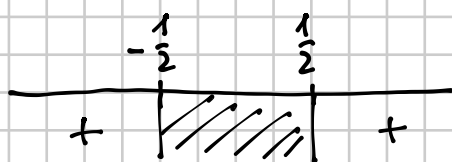
$$\begin{cases} 2x - 6 < 0 \\ 4x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} 2x - 6 \geq 0 \\ 4x^2 - 1 > (2x - 6)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < 3 \\ x \leq -\frac{1}{2} \vee x \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 3 \\ \cancel{4x^2 - 1} > \cancel{4x^2} + 36 - 24x \end{cases}$$

$$x \leq -\frac{1}{2} \vee \frac{1}{2} \leq x < 3 \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 3 \\ x > \frac{37}{24} \end{cases}$$

$$x \leq -\frac{1}{2} \vee \frac{1}{2} \leq x < 3 \quad \vee \quad x \geq 3$$

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



Significa che nel dominio  
la funzione è sempre  
strettamente positiva

Calcoliamo  $f(-\frac{1}{2})$  e  $f(\frac{1}{2})$

$$f(-\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{4(-\frac{1}{2})^2 - 1} - 2(-\frac{1}{2}) + 6 = 1 + 6 = 7$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{4(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 1} - 2(\frac{1}{2}) + 6 = -1 + 6 = 5$$

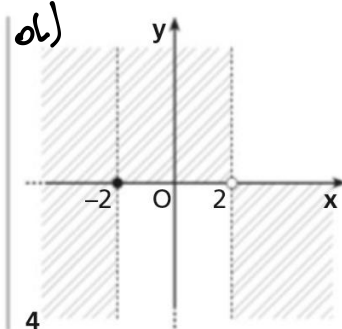
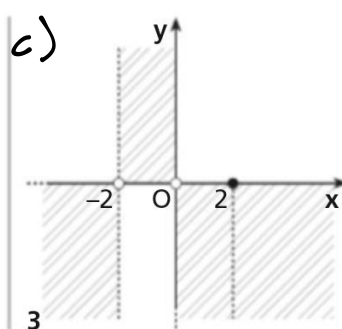
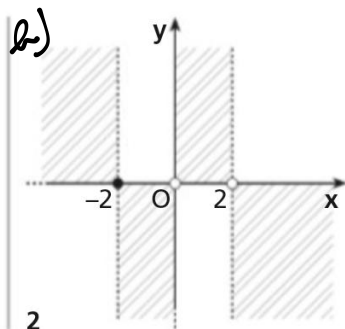
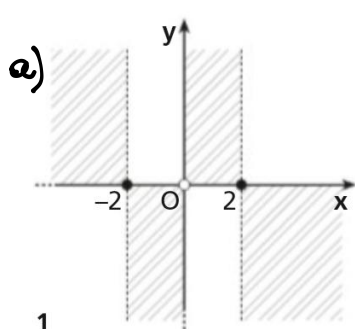
**209 ASSOCIA** a ogni funzione la figura che indica la zona in cui si trova il grafico.

a.  $y = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x}$

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

c.  $y = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 + 2x}$

d.  $y = \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{x-2}$

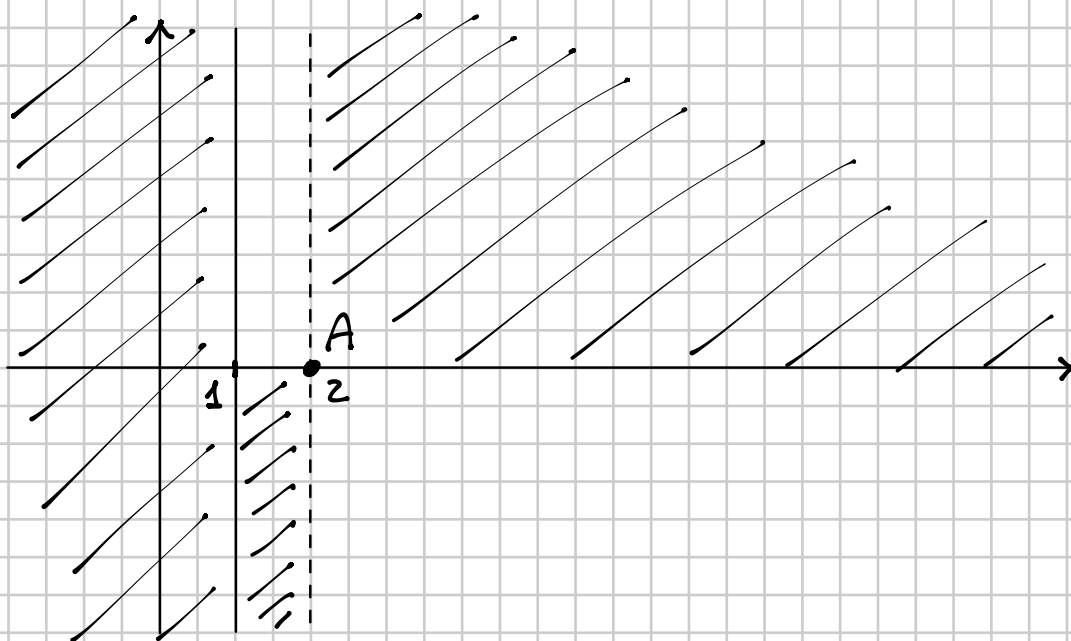


STUDIARE

**201**

$y = \frac{2 - |x|}{\sqrt{x-1}}$

1) DOMINIO  $x - 1 > 0 \quad x > 1 \quad D = (1, +\infty)$



2) ZERI (INT. ASSE y non ci sono)

$$\frac{2 - |x|}{\sqrt{x-1}} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 - |x| = 0 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |x| = 2 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 2 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 2$$

↑  
DOMINIO

$A(2, 0)$

3) SEGNO

$$\frac{2 - |x|}{\sqrt{x-1}} > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 - |x| > 0 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |x| < 2 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2 < x < 2 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 < x < 2$$

