



Considera le funzioni
$$f(x) = 3x$$
 e $g(x) = \frac{x}{2} - 5$ e scrivi l'espressione analitica di f^{-1} , g^{-1} , $f \circ g$ e $(f \circ g)^{-1}$.

$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$
 $g: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ entrance inietine, quindi invertibili

4) $f(x) = 3x$ $y = 3x$ $x = y$ $y = x$

$$f(x) = 3x \qquad y = 3x \qquad x = \frac{y}{3} \qquad y = \frac{x}{3} \qquad x = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$R(avo x) \qquad Schreso \qquad x \in y$$

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

Per controllère clue g é iniettina

$$Q(\times_1) = Q(\times_2)$$

$$\frac{x_1}{2} - 5 = \frac{x_2}{2} - 5$$
) orgings 5

$$\frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{x_2}{2} \quad \text{moltiplie per 2}$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$f(x) = 3x$$
 $g(x) = \frac{x}{2} - 5$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\frac{x}{2} - 5) = 3(\frac{x}{2} - 5) =$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}x-45$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} \times -15$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}y + 10 \longrightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x + 10$$

$$(f \circ g)^{-1}(x) = \frac{2}{3}x + 10$$

Data la funzione $f(x) = 2x^3 - 1$, trova la sua inversa f^{-1} e dimostra che f e f^{-1} sono funzioni crescenti.

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 1$$
 $y = 2x^3 - 1$

$$x^3 = y + 1$$

$$2$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{9+1} \longrightarrow$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{y+1}{2}} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{x+1} \qquad x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{2}}$$

DIMOSTRO CHE LE STRETT. CRESCENTE

Do nedere
$$\bar{e}: \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad x_1 < x_2 \Longrightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

$$x_{1} < x_{2} \implies x_{1}^{3} < x_{2}^{3} \implies 2x_{1}^{3} < 2x_{2}^{3} \implies 2x_{1}^{3} - 1 < 2x_{2}^{3} - 1$$

$$x_{1} < x_{2} \implies x_{1} + 1 < x_{2} + 1 \implies \frac{x_{1} + 1}{2} < \frac{x_{2} + 1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{x_{1} + 1}{2} < \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \times \frac{x_{1} + 1}{2}$$

$$+1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x_1+1}{2}} < \sqrt{\frac{x_1}{2}}$$

DISEGNARE |X| = X se m e PARI $y = 2x^2 - 4|x| + 2.$ $y = 2|x|^2 - 4|x| + 2$ Diseans prima y=2x²-4x+2 (come parololo), poi posso o f(1x1) $y = 2\left(x - 2x + 1\right)$ y=2 (x-1)2 $Q = (x-1)^2$ $/y = \times^2$ $y = 2(x-1)^2$ f(1x1)y= 2 (1×1-1)2