$$|x+2| = \begin{cases} x+2, & x = -2 \\ -(x+2), & x < -2 \end{cases}$$

Distingirem tres cases.

$$(=)$$
  $-2\times -6$  66  $(=)$   $2\times 7, -12$   $(=)$   $\times 7, -6$ 

(es ii): -4 < x < -2

( x = -2

b) 1x-111x-21<2

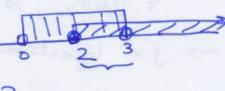
$$|x-1|=\left\{\begin{array}{c} x-1, & x\geqslant 1\\ 1-x, & x < 1 \end{array}\right.$$

$$|x-2| = \begin{cases} x-2, & x \ge 2 \\ 2-x, & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

Com abours, distinguem tres casos.

(s): x <1: 1x-111x-21 < 2 (=) (1-x)(2-x) < 2 (=) (=)  $2 - x - 2x + x^2 < 2$  (=)  $x^2 - 3x < 0$  (e) x(x - 3) < 0-3x (=) x ∈ (0,3) (es ii) 1 < x < 2: 1x-111x-21 <2 (=) (x-1)(2-x)<2 (=) (=) 2x -x<sup>2</sup> -2 + x < 2 (=) x<sup>2</sup> -3x +4 >0 X2-3x+4=0 (=) x= 3± \9-4.1.4 } = de persole es positive oregative Notem que la parabola es sempre sempre. prontina (x=0 + 02-3.0+4= 400 inote zus). => x2-3x+4>0 4xER. 5>x21: (ii) too (= 1x-111x-21<2 (=) (x-1)(x-2)<2 (=)  $(=) x^2 - 2x - x + 2 42 (=) x^2 - 3x 40$ (=) × ∈ (0,3)

## (siii) x > 2:



Sd b): (0,1) v [2,3)

2 
$$f(x) = 2-3x$$
 $g(x) = \frac{2+x}{2-x}$ 
 $h(x) = \frac{1}{1-|x|}$ 

a) Dominis de 1, g, h.

3 of matinami  $\Rightarrow$  D(1) = R.

3 of quotient de polinamis  $\Rightarrow$  D(9) = R\ 1 zeros del denomino der f

= R\ 1x = 2\forall = R\ 12\forall t

\[
\text{ in protect de funcions and domini } \text{ RR} \\
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\t

→ g es exhaustiva? Hem de reure si ty ∈ R ∃ x ∈ R 132 t E.q. g(x) = y.

g no es exhaustiva, per exemple si considera.  $y = -1 \in \mathbb{R}$ , aleshores  $\not\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 32 \nmid t \in 1$ , g(x) = -1. En efecte, g(x) = -1 (=)  $\frac{2+x}{2-x} = -1$  (=) 2+x = -(2-x) (=) 2+x = x-2 (=) 2=-2 !!! No pot sen.

-> g no es bijectiva ja que no es exhaustiva.

h: RY=14 -> R.

→ h injectiva?  $h(x) = h(y) \implies x = y$ ?  $h(x) = h(y) \iff \frac{1}{1-|x|} = \frac{1}{1-|y|} \iff |1-|y| = |1-|x|$   $(=) |y| = |x| \implies x = y \text{ ja que } |x| = |-x|$ .

Per example, x = 2 i  $y = -2 \implies h(x) = h(y)$  ja que |2| = |1-2| però  $2 \neq -2 \implies$   $\Rightarrow h \text{ no } \iff \text{ injectiva}$ .

→ h exhaustiva?

Obs: h(x) ≠ O. Pentant, h no pot ser

exhaustiva ja que ∃x∈ IR \3±14 E.q. h(x)=0.

H no es bijectiva ja que no es exhaustiva.

- (c) Recorreguts i inverses de les funcions
  - · f(x)= 2-3x , D(g)=R.

$$f(x) = y = 2 - 3x \iff y - 2 = -3x \iff \frac{2 - y}{3} = \beta^{-1}(y)$$
(=)  $3x = 2 - y \iff 2 = x = \frac{2 - y}{3} = \beta^{-1}(y)$ 

Aixi, recorregut d'f = R.

$$g(x) = \frac{2+x}{2-x} = \frac{4}{2-x} - 1$$
. Domini  $(g) = \mathbb{R}^{1/2}$ 

$$g(x) = y = \frac{4}{2-x} - 1 = y = \frac{4}{2-x} = y+1$$

$$(=) \quad 4 = (y+1)(2-x) = 2y-xy+2-x = 2y+2-x(y+1)$$

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

Pertent,  $\sqrt{g^{-1}(y)} = \frac{2(y-1)}{y+1}$  definide a R14-14

Aixi, recorregut g = 1R14-16.

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