

8 Ottobre 2013

Radici n-esime e potenze

$$x^n = y \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \sqrt[n]{y} := y^{1/n} = x$$

$y > 0$

Teo. $\forall y > 0 \quad \exists ! x > 0$: $x^n = y$

$x =: \sqrt[n]{y}$

n dispari e $y < 0$ $\sqrt[n]{y} := -\sqrt[n]{-y}$

• potenze a esponente razionale
 y^z , $z = \frac{m}{n}$

$$y^z := (y^m)^{1/n}$$

$y > 0$

ma per $y < 0$ e n dispari
si può estendere come sopra

• base e esponente reale

$$b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$b = b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots$$

$$y^b, \quad y > 0$$

$$\sup \left\{ y^{b_0, b_1}, y^{b_0, b_1, b_2}, y^{b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3}, \dots \right\} =: y^b$$

procedimento di approssimazione

Logaritmi

Teorema Sia $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$, $y > 0$.

$$\exists ! x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } a^x = y$$

per
def.

$$x =: \log_a y$$

$$x =: \log_a y \Leftrightarrow a^x = y$$

$$a > 0$$

$$a \neq 1$$

$$y > 0$$

$$a^x = a^{\log_a y} = y$$

proprietà delle potenze e dei logaritmi
sul libro (p. 27).

NO numeri
complessi.

FUNZIONI

(Cap 2)

t tempo

$f(t)$

Definizione A, B insiemi. f è una funzione
(e si scrive $f: A \rightarrow B$) o f è una legge
che ad ogni elemento di A associa uno e uno solo
elemento di B .

(" f è definita da A a B ")

$$x \in A \quad f: x \longrightarrow f(x) \in B$$

x = variabile indipendente

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$A = \text{dominio di } f$

$B = \text{codominio di } f$

es. $f(x) = x^4$

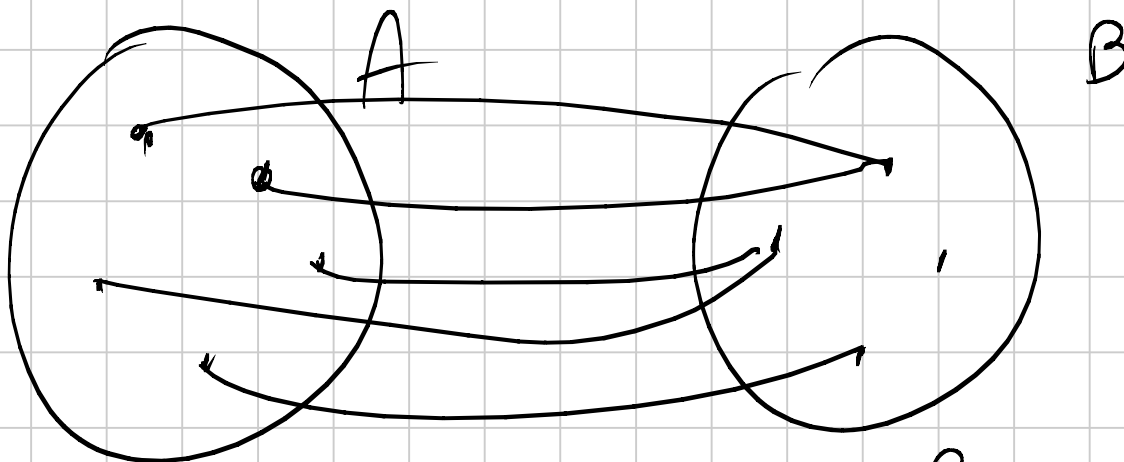
$$\begin{array}{ccc} f & : & \mathbb{R} \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & A \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R} \\ B \end{array}$$

$$x \in A \xrightarrow{f} y \in B$$

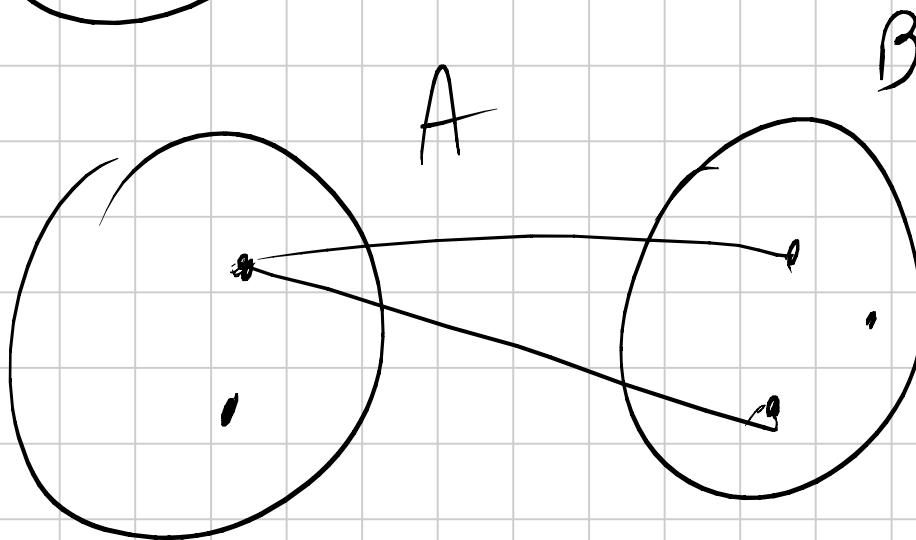
$$y = f(x)$$

→ i valori
che assume
 f

ex. 1



ex.



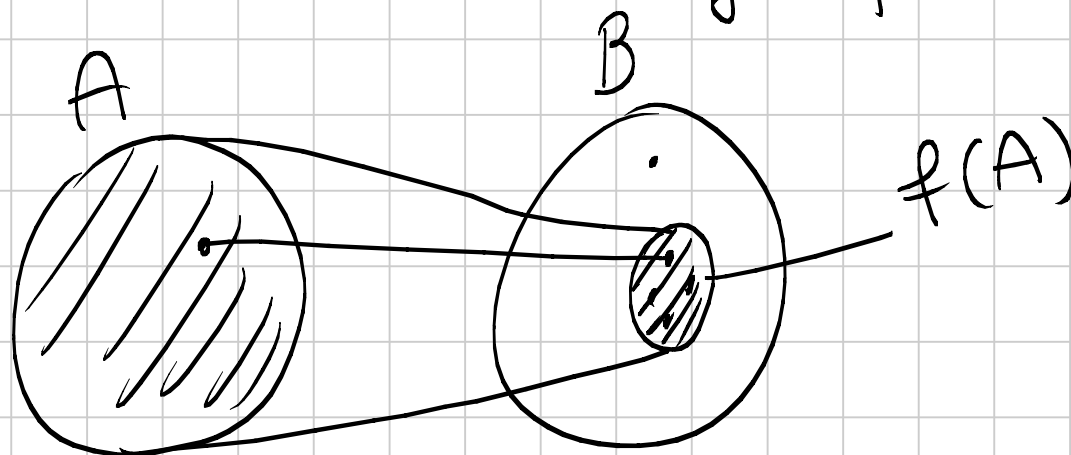
non è una
funzione

Immagine di A attraverso f

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$f(A) = \text{Im } f = \left\{ y \in B \text{ t.c. } \exists x \in A : y = f(x) \right\}$$

$$f(A) \subseteq B$$



es. $f(x) = x^4$

$$f: \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R} \\ \Downarrow \\ A \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R} \\ \Downarrow \\ B \end{array}$$

$$\text{Im } f = f(\mathbb{R}) = [0, +\infty) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq 0\}$$

$$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Im } f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$A = \mathbb{R}, \quad B = \mathbb{R}$$

$$1) \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow y = f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

funzioni di
variabile reale
(x)

a valori
reali

$$2) \quad f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow f(x, y) = z \in \mathbb{R}$$

es.

$$f(x, y) = x + y$$

$$3) \quad f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (f_1(x), f_2(x))$$

funzioni di
variabili reali
a valori vettoriali

es.

$$f(x) = (\sin x, e^x)$$

D'ora in poi

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

o in generale

$$f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

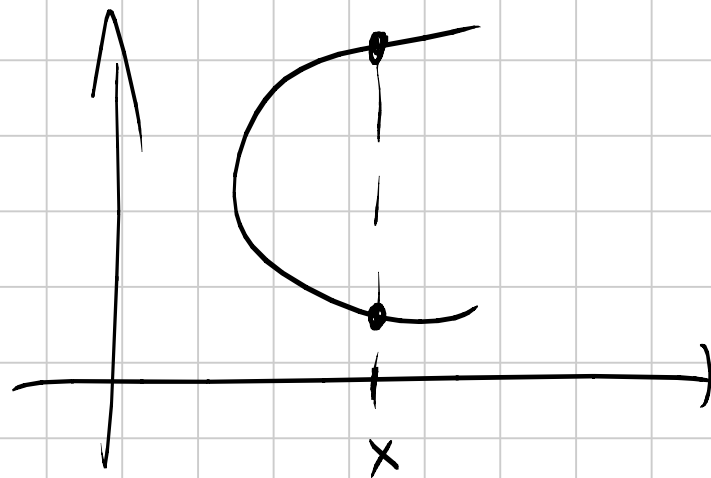
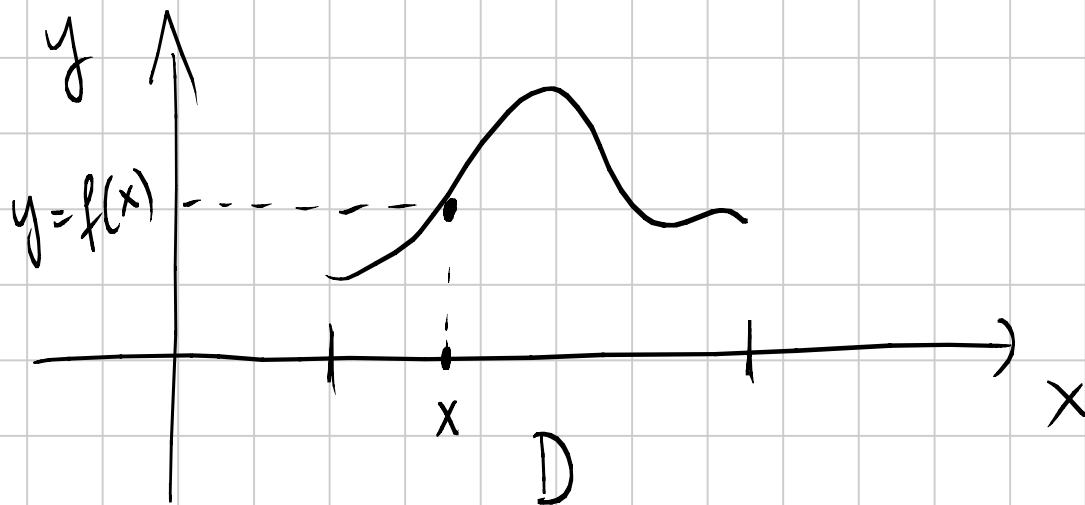
D dominio

$f(D)$ = immagine

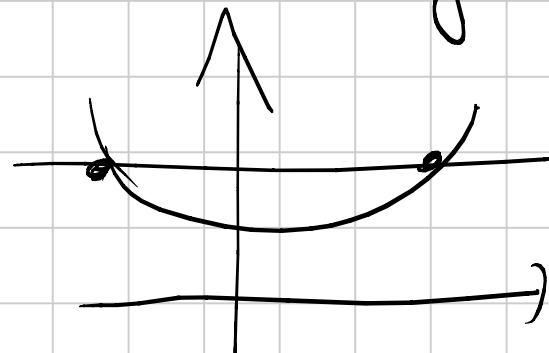


grafico di f

$$\text{graf } f = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = f(x), x \in D \}$$



non è il grafico
di una
funzione



questo
sì!

$$f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

D = dominio

intendo il "dominio
naturale"

cioè gli x per i quali ha senso scrivere $f(x)$.

es. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$$D = \{ x \geq 0 \}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$D = \{ x : x \neq 0 \}$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x-y}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$D = \{ (x, y) : y \neq x \}$$

oss. le funzioni si possono rappresentare anche con più formule

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$



↓ dominio $\bar{\mathbb{R}}$

$$\text{Im } f = \{0, 1\}$$

es. $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$n \longrightarrow f(n) =: f_n$$

$f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, \dots, f_n$

successione
di numeri

Funzioni limitate

$$f : D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

- f è limitata superiormente se $\exists M$ A.c.
 $f(x) \leq M, \forall x \in D$



- f è limitata inferiormente se $\exists m$ t.c.
 $f(x) \geq m, \forall x \in D$





• f è limitata se $\exists m, M \text{ A.c.}$

$$m \leq f(x) \leq M, \forall x \in D$$

Si può anche scrivere

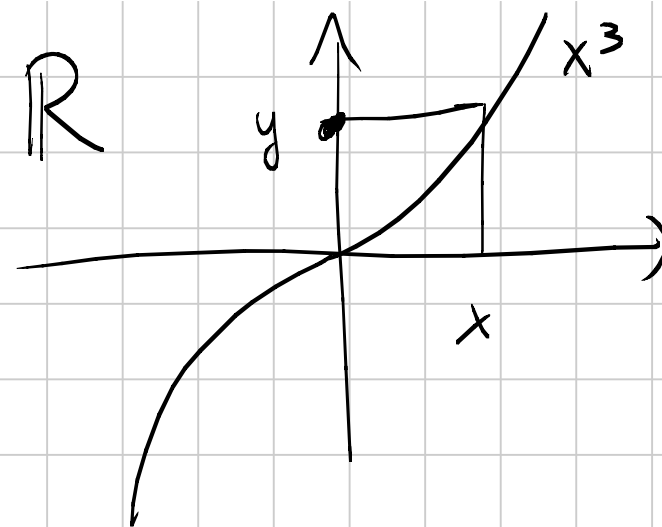
$$|f(x)| \leq K$$

$$-K \leq f(x) \leq K$$



es. $f_1(x) = x^3$

$D = \mathbb{R}$



$\text{Im } f = \mathbb{R}$

$(\forall y \in \mathbb{R} \exists x \in \mathbb{R} : y = x^3)$

non è limitata né sup. né inferiormente.

es. $f_2(x) = x^4$

$D = \mathbb{R}$



$\text{Im } f_2 = [0, +\infty)$

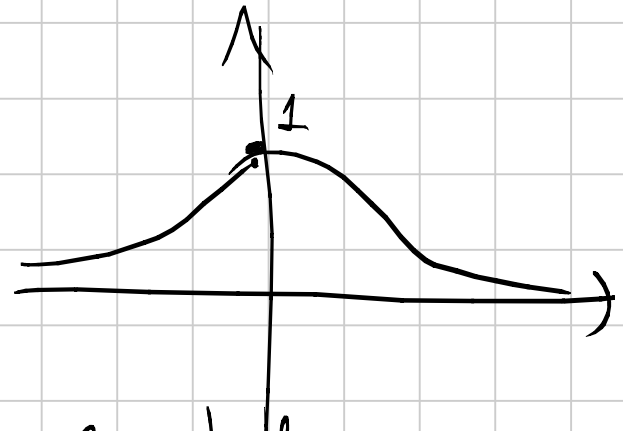
$\forall y \geq 0 \exists x : y = x^4$

f è limitata inferiormente ma non superiormente.

es. $f_3(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2} \leq 1$$



funzione limitata.

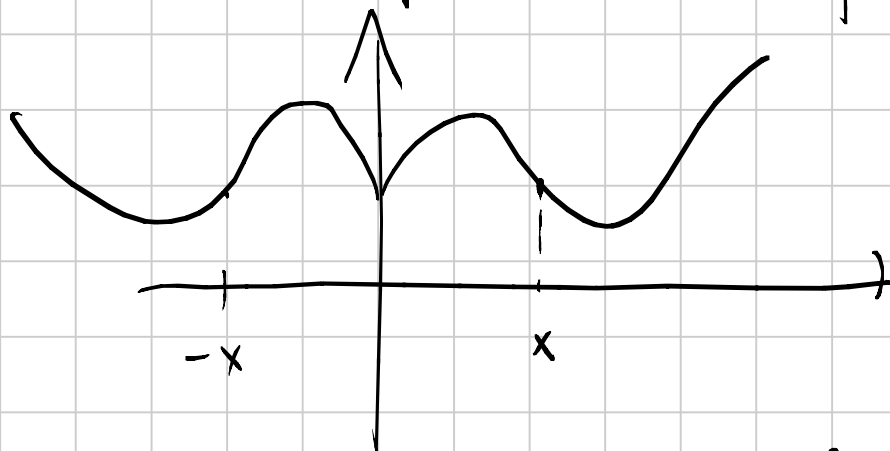
_____.

Funzioni simmetriche

D = dominio $\bar{e}$ simmetrico
rispetto a
 $x=0$.

Funzione pari:

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$



il grafico $\bar{e}$ simmetrico
rispetto all'asse
delle ordinate

Funzione dispari

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

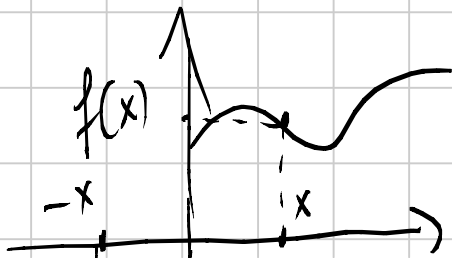
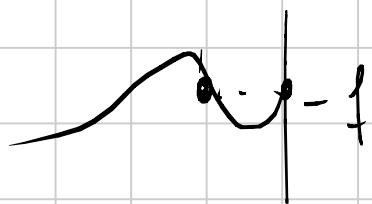


grafico simmetrico
rispetto all'origine



degli assi

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

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

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

dispari

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

$$f(x) = x^n$$

{

è pari

è dispari

se n

è pari

è dispari

es. $f(x) = x - x^3 - x^{17}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= -x - (-x)^3 - (-x)^{17} = -x + x^3 + x^{17} \\ &= -f(x) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

non è né pari
né dispari

Funzioni monotone

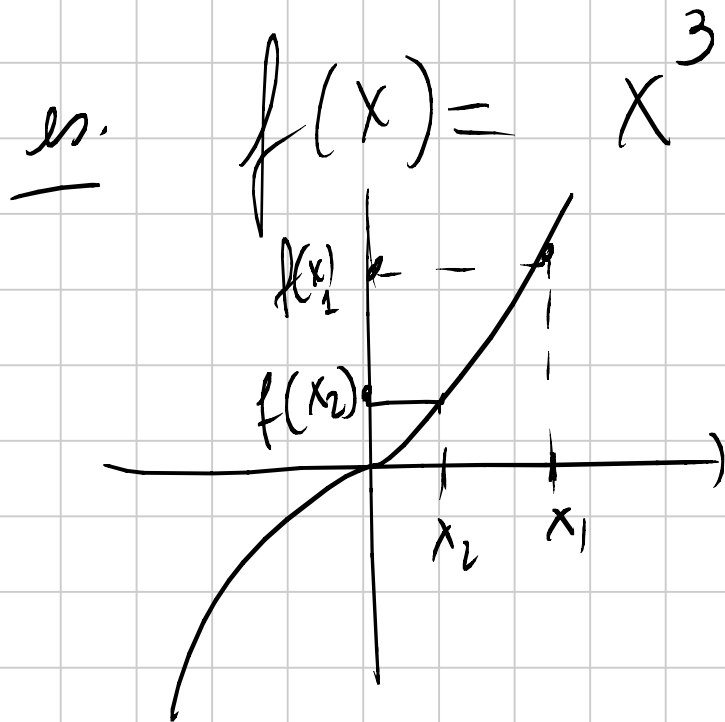
$$f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

f è monotona crescente
(non decrescente) se $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D \quad x_1 > x_2$
 $\Rightarrow f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$

se vale $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ f è strettamente
crescente

f è monotona decrescente
(non crescente) se $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D$
 $x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$

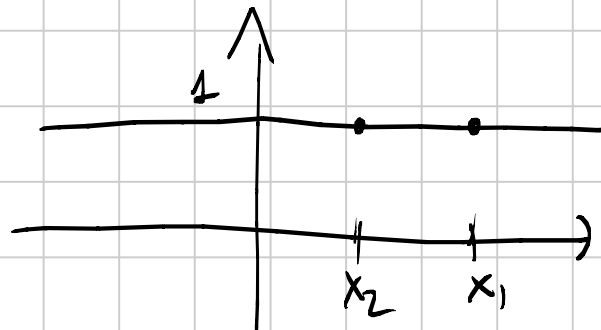
$\alpha \quad f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Rightarrow f \text{ \u00e9 str\u00fctt.}$
decreasing.



$$x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

$\bar{\alpha}$ str\u00fcttamente
increasing

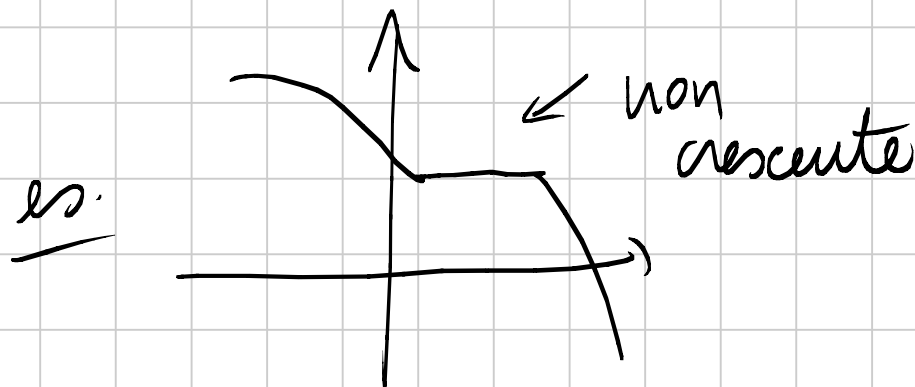
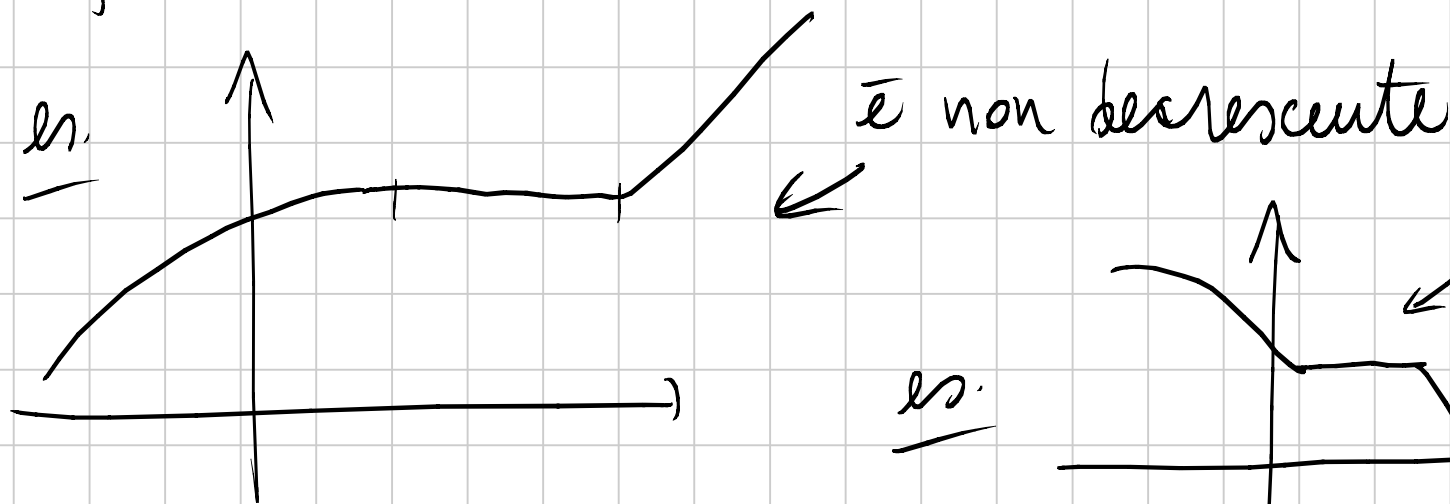
es. $f(x) = 1$



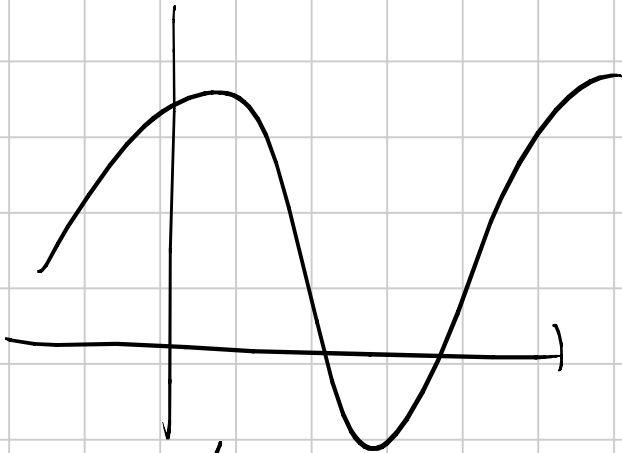
$$x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \geq f(x_2) \quad \text{si!}$$

$$x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \leq f(x_2) \quad \text{si!}$$

f è monotona ^ocrescente e decrescente.



es



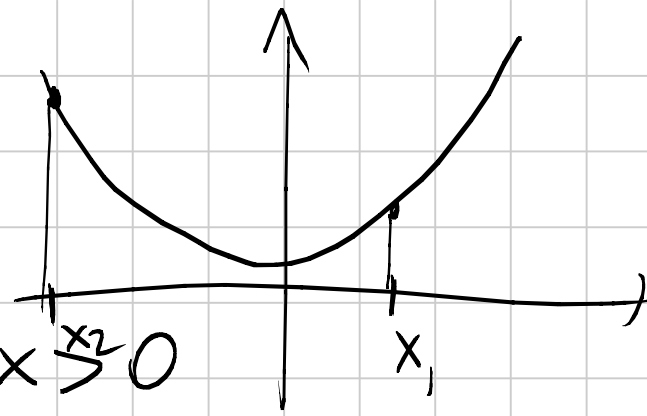
non $\bar{e}$ monotone

es.



non $\bar{e}$ monotone.

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



e strett. crescente per $x \geq 0$

e strett. decrescente per $x < 0$

$$x_1 \geq x_2 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (x_1)^2 \geq (x_2)^2$$

e vero se $x_1, x_2 > 0$

es. $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x_1} > \frac{x}{2} x_2$

1) $\frac{x}{2} < 0$

2) $\frac{x}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow$ elevo al quadrato

Funzioni periodiche $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
è periodica di periodo T , $T > 0$ se
 T è il più piccolo numero reale t.c.

$$f(x + T) = f(x), \quad \forall x \in D$$

es. $f(x) = \sin x, \cos x$ $T = 2\pi$

$$\sin(x + 4\pi) = \sin x$$

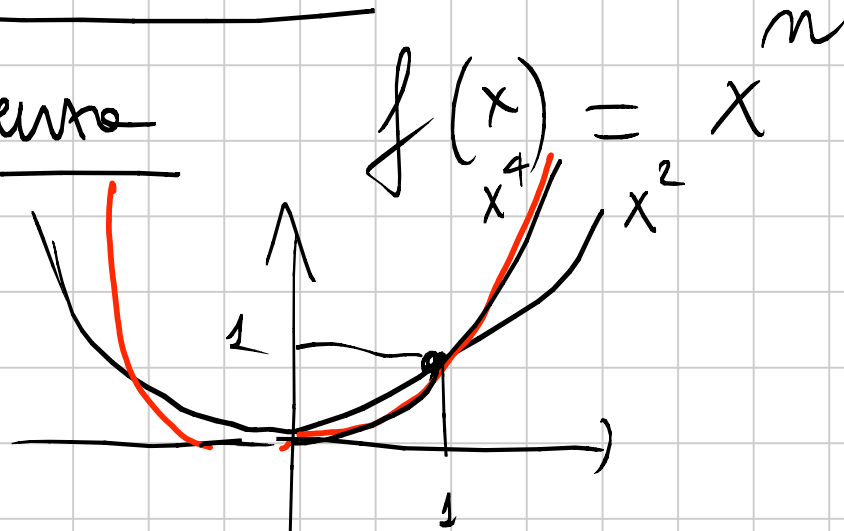
oss. Basta disegnare il grafico nell'intervallo
di ampiezza T per conoscere il grafico su
tutto il dominio



Funzioni elementari

Funzioni generatrici

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$



$$f(x) = x^n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

n pri

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$|m|_f = [0, +\infty)$$

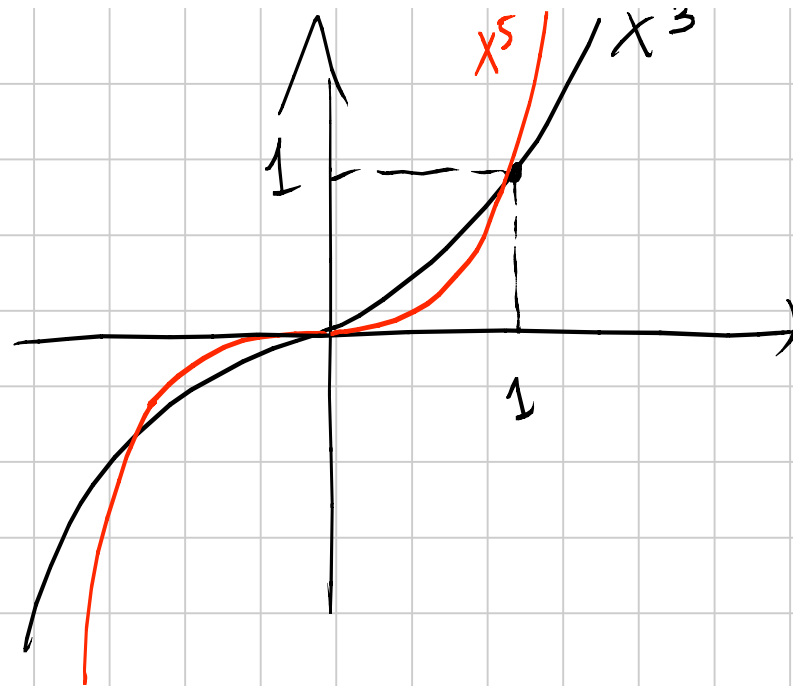
1 jari

$$f(x) = x^n$$

strett.
crescente

$$\text{Im } f = \mathbb{R}$$

f disperi



n disperi

• $f(x) = x^r$, $r \in \mathbb{Z}$, $r < 0$

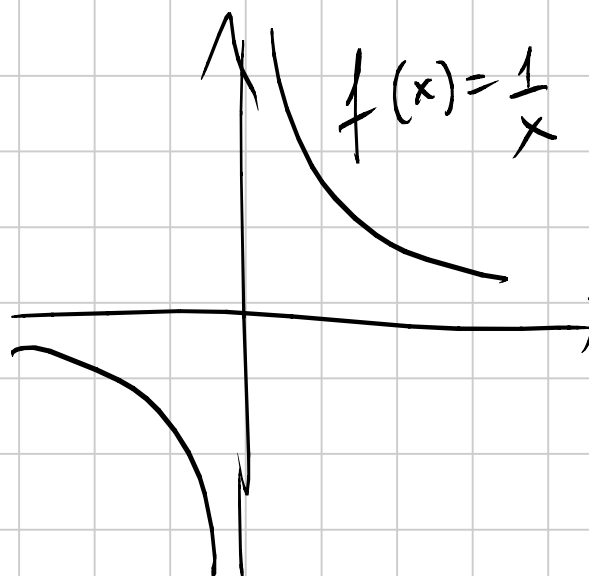
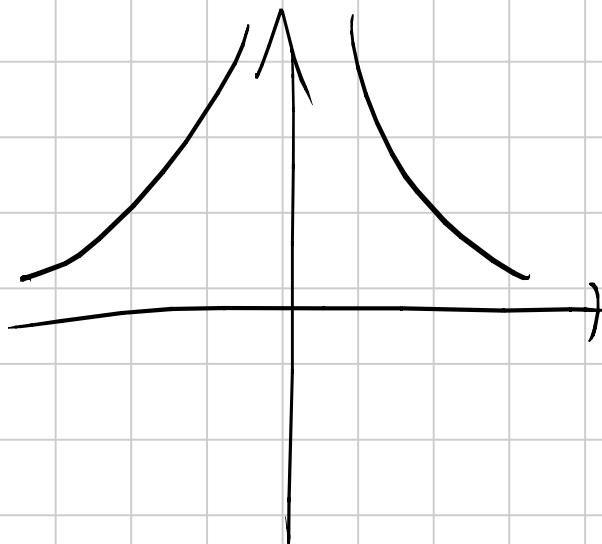
$$r = -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$r = -2 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

non sono
monotone.



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad f \text{ pari}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad f \text{ dispari}$$

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{m}{n}} \quad x > 0$$

mai n e disjuncti unde $x < 0$

$$\sqrt[n]{x} := -\sqrt[n]{-x}$$

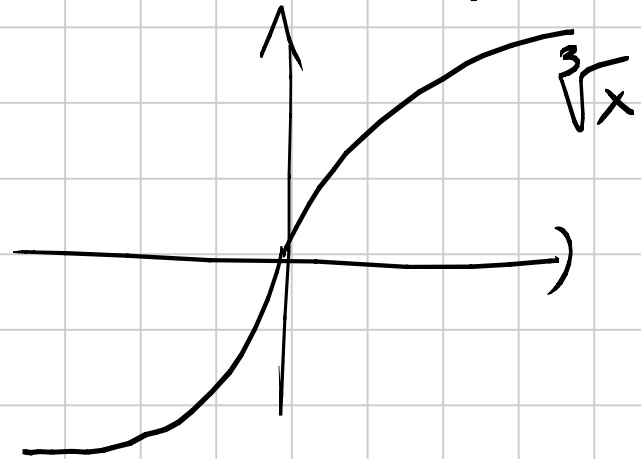
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -f(-x)$$

cic e disjuncti

$x < 0$

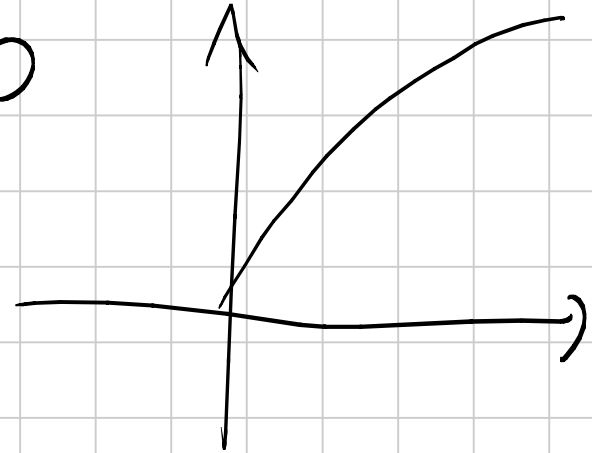
ex. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} = x^{1/3}$

$x=0 \quad f=0$



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

$$x \geq 0$$



$$= x^{1/2}$$

$$f(x) =$$

$$x^{2/3}$$

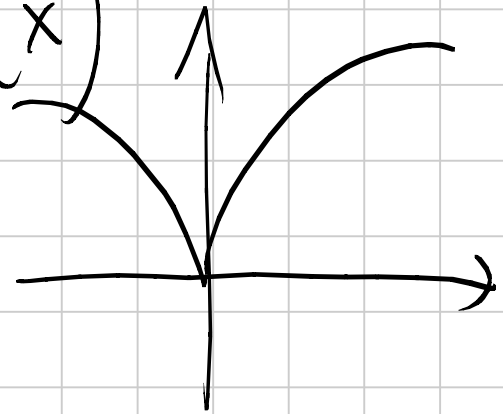
$$= \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

$$f(-x) = \sqrt{(-x)^2}$$

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

$$= f(x)$$

f pari



In generale

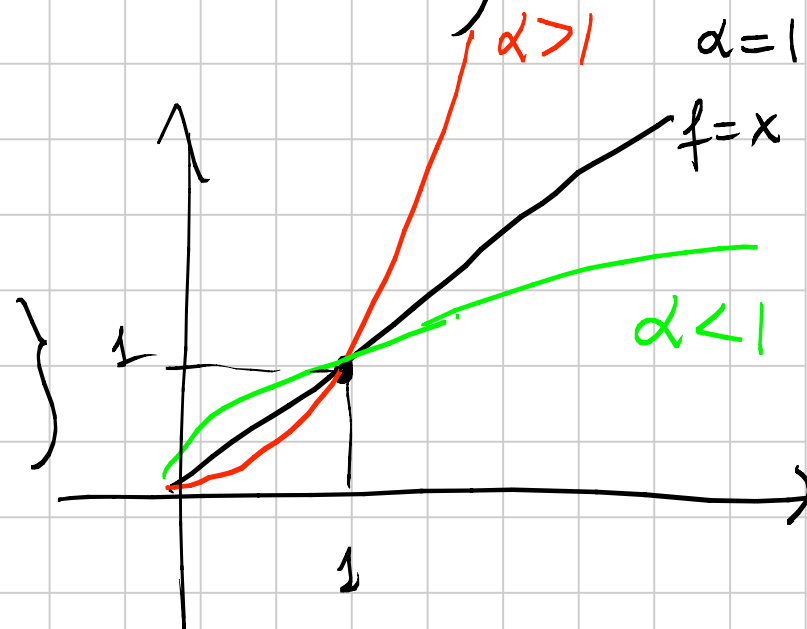
$$f(x) = x^\alpha, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{def per } x > 0$$

(se $\alpha \geq 0$ va bene anche $x = 0$)

$$D = \{x > 0\}$$

$$\alpha > 0 \quad D = \{x \geq 0\}$$

$$\text{dom } f = [0, +\infty)$$



$$\text{Im } f = [0, +\infty)$$

Funzioni esponenziali e logaritmiche

$$a > 0, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = a^x$$

funz. esponenziale di base a

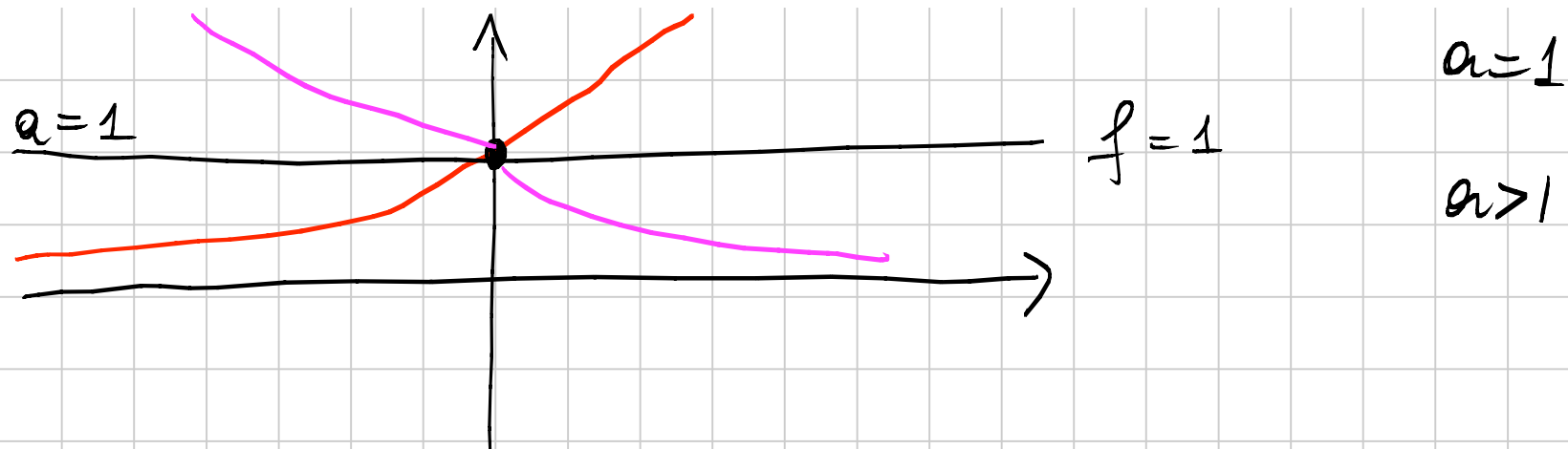
$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{im } f = (0, +\infty)$$

$$a < 1$$

$$a > 1$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad \forall a$$



$$f(x) = \log_a x, \quad x > 0$$

$$D = \{x > 0\}$$

$$y = \log_a x \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad a^y = x$$

$$\text{Im } f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$a \neq 1$$



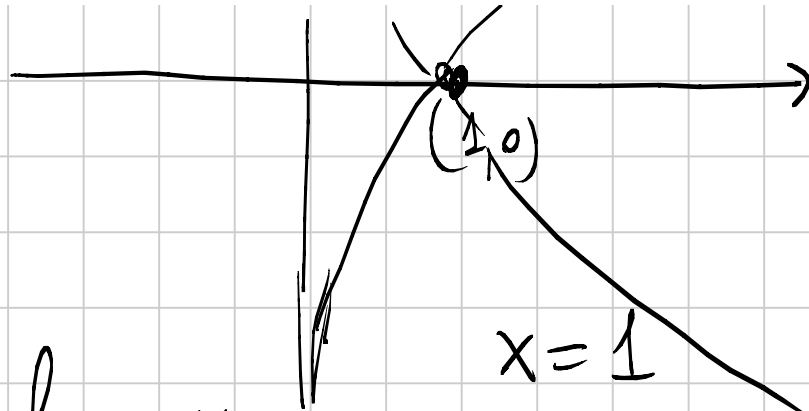
per $a=1$ il log non è
definito

$$a > 1$$

$$y = \log_a x$$

$$x=1$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0 \quad \forall a$$



Sfesso si prende come base $a = e$

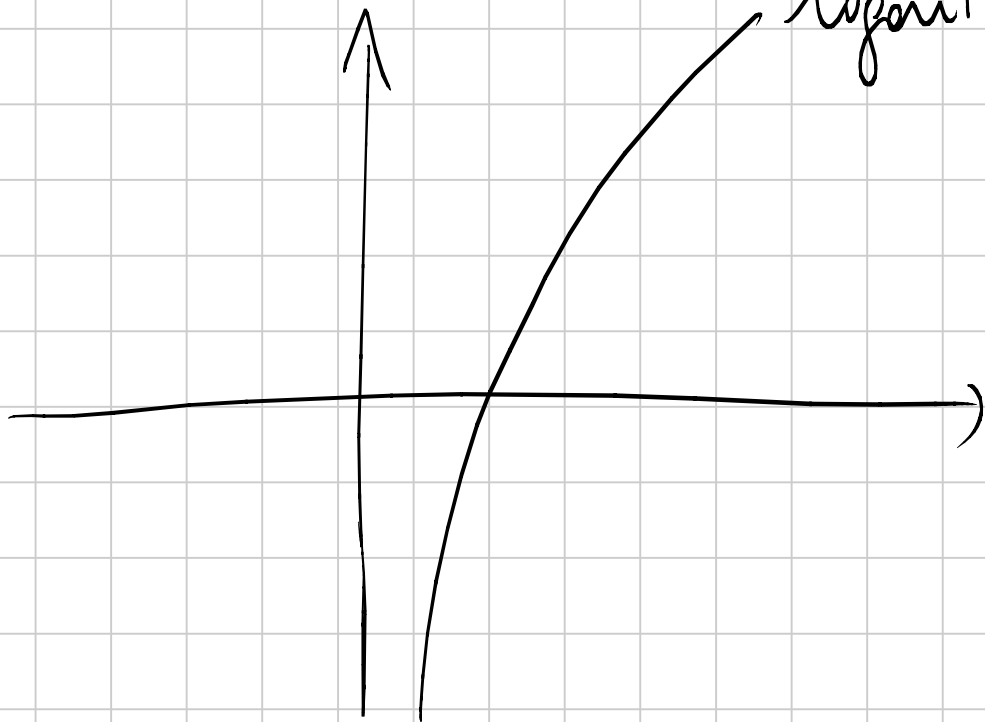
numero di
Nepero

$$e = 2, 71 \dots$$

$$\log_e x = \ln x = \log x$$

logaritmo naturale

$$x > 1$$



$$a = e^{\ln a}$$

$$a^x = e^{\ln(a^x)} = e^{x \ln a}$$

$$(y = e^{\log y})$$

$$\ln(a^n) = n \log a$$