

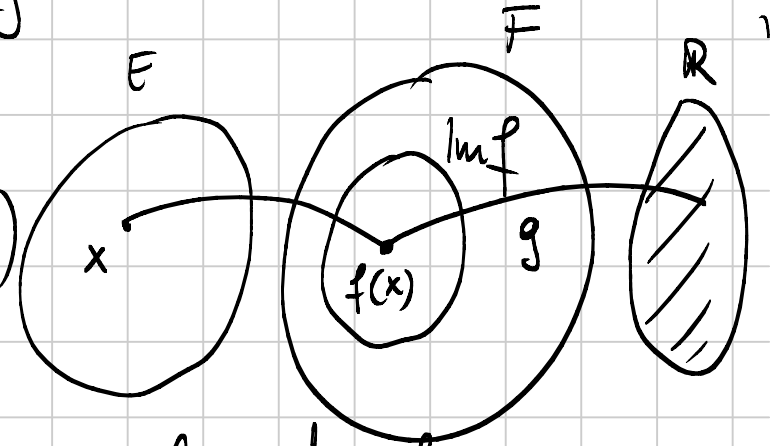
Lezione del 20 ottobre

Funzioni composte

$f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g: F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ t.c.

$$\text{Im } f \subseteq F$$

$$x \xrightarrow{f} f(x) = y \xrightarrow{g} g(f(x))$$



$h: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ composta di f e g

$h = g \circ f$ è condefinita

$$h(x) = g(f(x)) = (g \circ f)(x)$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} f: E &\rightarrow F \\ g: F &\rightarrow R \\ \text{Im } f &\subseteq F \end{aligned}$$

$$g \circ f: E \rightarrow R$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) \quad \text{Im } g \subseteq E$$

is.

$$f \circ g \neq g \circ f$$

oss

$$(f \circ g) \circ z = f \circ (g \circ z)$$

Es.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 + 1 \\ g(x) &= \sqrt{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Im } f \subseteq \text{Dom } g$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(1+x^2) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$\text{Im } f = [1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Dom } g = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Im } f \subseteq \text{Dom } g$$

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

es. $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 \leq 0$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad \text{dom } g = [0, +\infty)$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(-x^2) \text{ no!}$$

$$\text{Im } f \subseteq \text{dom } g$$

non è
definita

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ (-\infty, 0] \end{array} \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\sqrt[4]{x}) = -\sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{es. } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 0 \\ 3 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x > 1 \\ -x & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 1 \\ 3 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 1 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

P.c. fare $g \circ f(x)$

INTERRUZIONE

Funzioni invertibili e funzioni
inverse $f: D \rightarrow f(D)$

Def. f è invertibile in D se $\forall y \in f(D)$
 \exists uno e un solo $x \in D$ t.c. $f(x) = y$

Cioè se f è iniettiva:

- $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D \quad x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$
- $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$
- $\forall y \in f(D) \exists ! x : f(x) = y$

i 3 j. h sono equivalenti

es. $f(x) = x^2 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$ non è iniettiva
 $f(x) = x^3 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$ è iniettiva

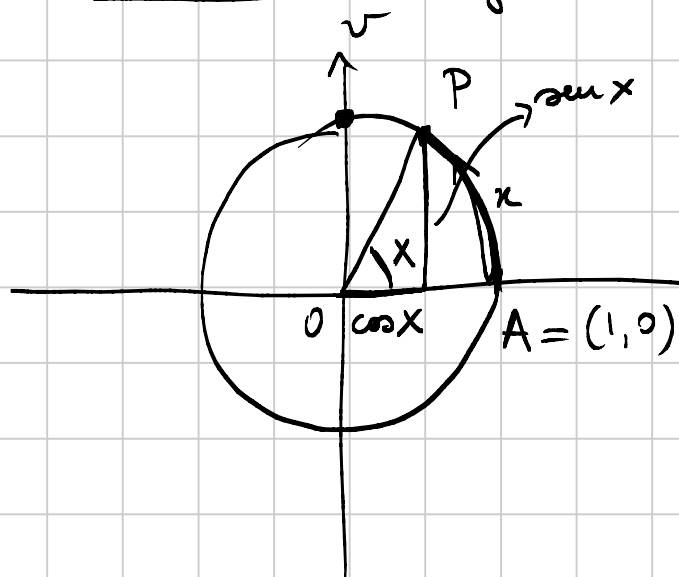
Teorema f strett. monotona in D
è invertibile in D e la sua inversa
è strett. monotona

Dim. alla lavagna.

Grafico di f^{-1} dal grafico di f
(ella lo sa)

3^a ora della lezione del 20/10

Funzioni trigonometriche



lunghezza dell'arco AP

$x =$ misura in radianti dell'angolo \widehat{AOP}
 $\hat{=}$ lunghezza dell'arco AP

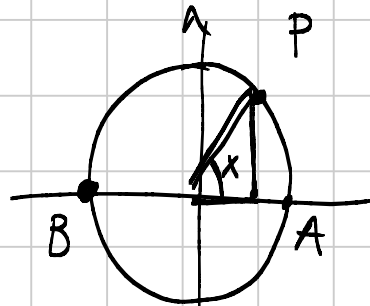
$$P = (-1, 0)$$

$$x = \pi$$

$$P = (0, 1)$$

$$x = \pi/2$$

$$x \in [0, 2\pi)$$



$\cos x :=$ ascissa di P (coseno di x)

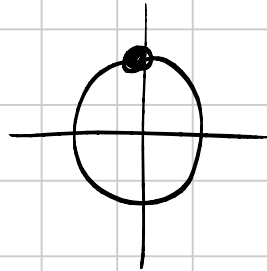
$\sin x :=$ ordinata di P (seno di x)

$$P = (\cos x, \sin x)$$

$$x = \pi \quad P \equiv B = (-1, 0)$$

$$\cos(\pi) = -1$$

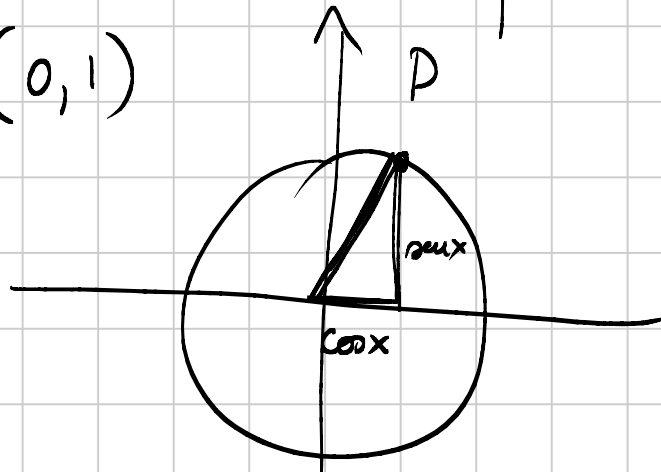
$$\sin(\pi) = 0$$



$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad P = (0, 1)$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

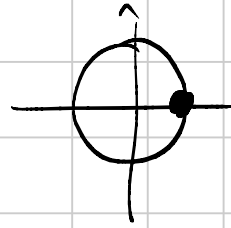
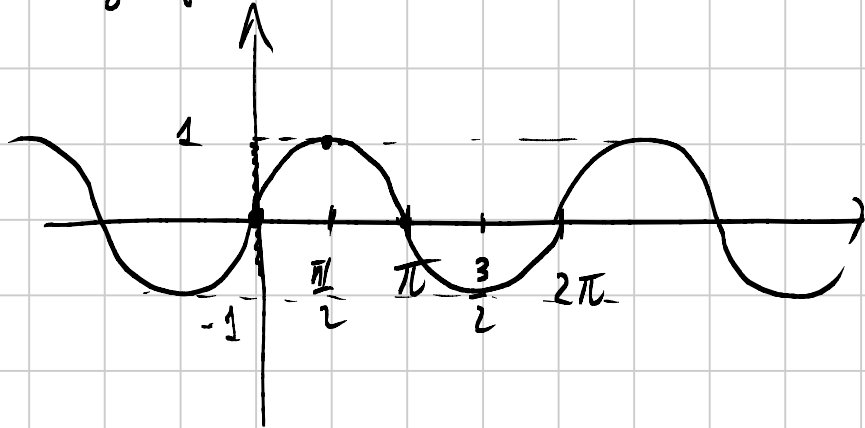
$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$



$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \sin x, \cos x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

grafico di $\sin x$



- periodo di periodo 2π

$$\sin(-x) = -\sin x \quad \Leftarrow$$

- funzione dispari

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Im}(\sin x) = [-1, 1]$$

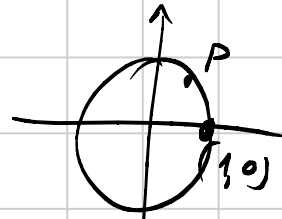
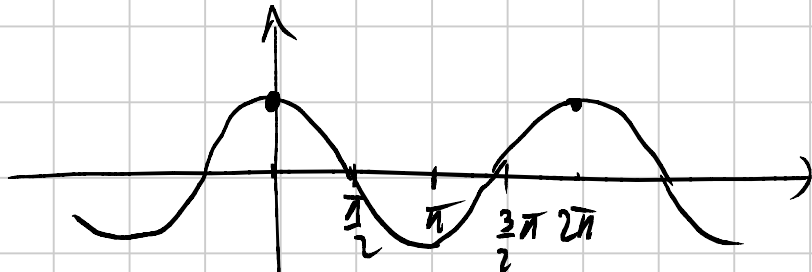
- funzione limitata

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$$

quindi

- non è invertibile su tutto \mathbb{R}

$y = \cos x \equiv$ ascissa del punto P



- periodo di 2π .
- è una funzione pari

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x \quad \leftarrow$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

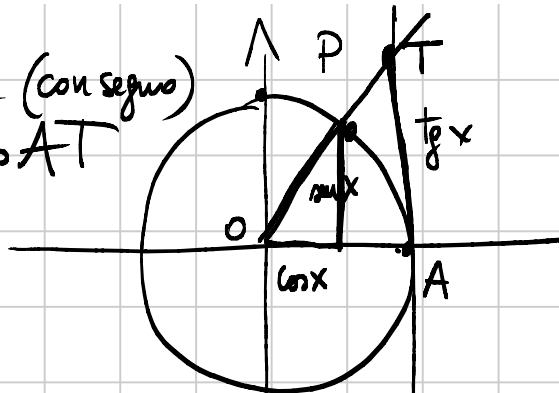
$$\text{Im}(\cos x) = [-1, 1]$$

$$\sin x = \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad |\sin x| \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad |\cos x| \leq 1$$

$\operatorname{tg} x :=$ lunghezza (con segno)
del segmento AT



$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ non è
definito $\operatorname{tg} x$

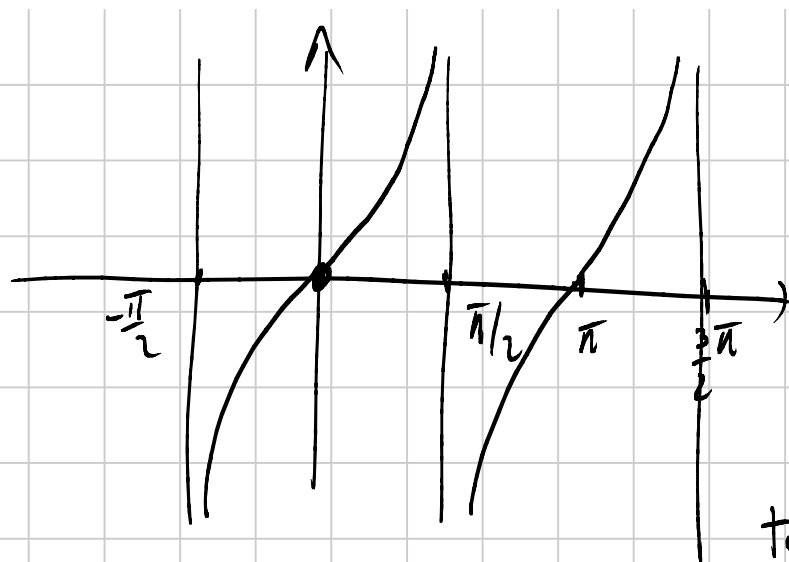
$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} \quad (\text{dai triangoli simili})$$

se $\cos x = 0$ $\operatorname{tg} x$ non è definito

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$



$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 0 = 0$$

- f periodica di periodo π

- f dispari

$$\operatorname{tg}(-x) = -\operatorname{tg} x$$

- $D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\}$ $\operatorname{Im}(\operatorname{tg} x) = \mathbb{R}$

- f è illimitata (sia sup. che inf.)

Def.

$$\operatorname{cotg} x := \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{\operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{sen} x}$$

cotangente di x .

Esercizio

$$\sin x + \cos x \geq 1$$

$$\sin x \geq 1 - \cos x$$

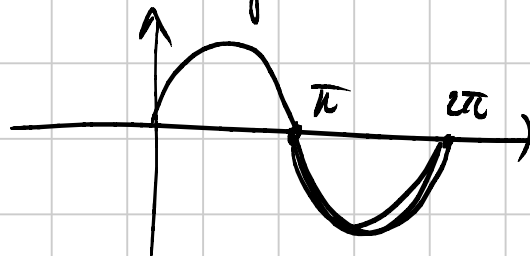
$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{< 0}$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{\geq 0}$$

$$x \in [0, 2\pi)$$

1) se $\sin x < 0$ non è mai verificata
se $x \in (\pi, 2\pi)$ ↗



2) se $\sin x \geq 0$

$$\sin x \geq 1 - \cos x$$

$$\left(\quad \right)^2 \geq \left(\quad \right)^2$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

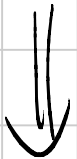
$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$\sin^2 x \geq 1 + \cos^2 x - 2 \cos x$$

$$\cancel{1 - \cos^2 x} \geq \cancel{1} + \cos^2 x - 2 \cos x$$

$$2\cos^2 x - 2\cos x \leq 0$$

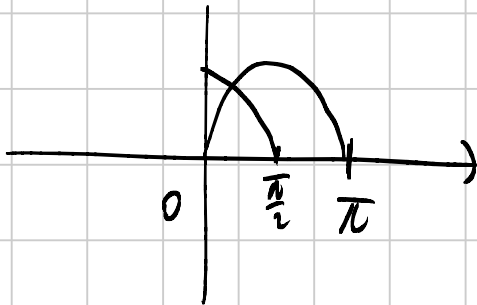
$$2\cos x \cdot (\cos x - 1) \leq 0$$



$$\begin{cases} \cos x \geq 0 \\ \sin x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad \text{jin}$$

$$\cos x \leq 1$$



$$x \in [2K\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2K\pi], \quad K \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Domani

Trovare dominio, segno, eventuale
periodicità e simmetria

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)}$$

