

LOGICA — PREDICATI "è un numero primo" caratteristica
attribuita

PROPOSIZIONE — COMPOSTE scomponibili: "oggi è lunedì" e "è appena passato Natale";
P \wedge Q ELEMENTARI non scomponibili \downarrow \wedge connettivo
 \downarrow uniscono proposizioni

A e B	A	B
V	V	V
F	V	F
F	F	V
F	F	F

$x+y=7$ infinite coppie xy
 $x-y=2$ " "

\rightarrow condizioni che devono essere tutte verificate

A o B	A	B
V	V	V
V	V	F
V	F	V
F	F	F

"e" "o" \rightarrow connettivi binari

La negazione è un connettivo unario perché agisce su una sola

A	\bar{A} non A
V	F
F	V

A	B	$A \Rightarrow B$ se A allora B
V	V	V
V	F	F
F	V	V
F	F	V

da una verità non può uscire una falsità

A	B	$A \Leftrightarrow B$ se e solo se A allora B
V	V	V
V	F	F
F	V	F
F	F	V

Due tipi di frasi: quelle che alla fine risultano vere sia che le proposizioni che le compongono siano vere o false.

A	A o $(\text{non } A)$
V	V V F
F	F V V

Queste proposizioni si chiamano TAUTOLOGIE o LEGGI LOGICHE

(1)

Se il risultato è sempre falso, una proposizione si chiama CONTRADDIZIONE.

A	$A \text{ e } (\text{non } A)$	A	B	$(A \text{ e } B) \rightarrow (\text{non } A)$
V	V F	V	V	F
V	V F	V	F	V
F	F V	F	V	V
F	F V	F	F	V

A	B	C	$[(A \rightarrow B) \text{ e } (B \rightarrow C)] \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)$
V	V	V	V
V	V	F	V
V	F	V	V
V	F	F	V
F	V	V	V
F	V	F	V
F	F	V	V
F	F	F	V

valore di verità
tautologia

A	B	$[(\text{non } A) \text{ o } B] \Leftrightarrow (A \Rightarrow B)$
V	V	V
V	F	F
F	V	V
F	F	V

LEGGI DI DE MORGAN

A, B	$\text{non}(A \text{ o } B) \Leftrightarrow (\text{non } A) \text{ e } (\text{non } B)$	A, B	$\text{non}(A \text{ e } B) \Leftrightarrow (\text{non } A) \text{ o } (\text{non } B)$
VV	F	VV	F
VF	V	VF	V
FV	V	FV	V
FF	V	FF	V

PROPRIETA' DISTRIBUTIVA DEL PRODOTTO RISPETTO ALLA SOMMA

$$8 \cdot (a + b) = 8 \cdot a + 8 \cdot b$$

DISTRIBUTIVA DELLA POTENZA RISPETTO AL PRODOTTO

$$(a \cdot b)^2 = a^2 \cdot b^2$$

$A \text{ e } (B \text{ o } C) \Leftrightarrow (A \text{ e } B) \text{ o } (A \text{ e } C)$	A	B	C
	V	V	V
	V	V	F

A	B	C	$A \in (B \circ C) \Leftrightarrow (A \in B) \circ (A \in C)$		
V	V	V	V	V	V
V	V	F	V	V	F
V	F	V	V	F	F
V	F	F	V	F	F
F	V	V	F	V	F
F	V	F	F	V	F
F	F	V	F	F	F
F	F	F	F	F	F

PREDICATI

x è un numero primo, \rightarrow non è una proposizione che non sia vera o falsa.
predicato e

forma proposizionale

Per farlo diventare una proposizione si sceglie un insieme di valori di x .

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 7, 8\}$ $P(x) = "x \text{ è un n° primo}"$ poi si specificano quanti elementi ci si riferisce (tutte, almeno uno, uno e uno solo)

"per tutte le $x \in A$, vale $P(x)$ " è falsa perché 8 non è un n° primo

"c'è almeno un $x \in A$: vale $P(x)$ " è vero (almeno qui non sottinteso)

"c'è uno e un solo $x \in A$: vale $P(x)$ " è falsa perché ce ne sono 4.

Questi trasformano un predicato in proposizione. I simboli sono:

" $\forall x \in A, P(x)$ "; " $\exists x \in A; P(x)$ "; " $\exists! x \in A; P(x)$ "

\forall, \exists e $\exists!$ sono QUANTIFICATORI

universale esistenziale

$P(x)$: l'alunno x del corso 3 sarà promosso $\forall x, P(x)$ se non è vero

$\text{non} (\forall x, P(x)) \Leftrightarrow \exists x: \text{non} (P(x))$

$\exists!$ diventa $(\exists x: P(x)) \text{ e } (x \text{ è unico})$ per negare $\text{non} [(\exists x: P(x)) \text{ e } (x \text{ è unico})] \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{non} [\exists x: P(x)] \} \text{ o } [x \text{ non unico}] \Leftrightarrow (\forall x, \text{non} (P(x))) \text{ o } (x \text{ non è unico})$

$$A = \{x: \text{capoluoghi di provincia di F.R.}\}$$

$$B = \{y: y \text{ è un giorno della scorsa settimana}\}$$

$P(x,y) =$ "il giorno y pioveva a x " due variabili \rightarrow quantifico sia la x che la y

$\forall x, \exists y: P(x,y) \rightarrow$ in tutti i capoluoghi c'è stato almeno un giorno in cui ha piovuto

$\forall x, \forall y, P(x,y) \rightarrow$ in tutti i capoluoghi ha sempre piovuto

$\exists y: \forall x, P(x,y) \rightarrow$ c'è almeno un giorno della settimana in cui ha piovuto ovunque

$\forall y, \forall x, P(x,y) \rightarrow$ in ogni giorno ha piovuto ovunque

Se i quantificatori sono uguali, l'ordine non è importante.

$$\exists x > 2: \forall y \geq 1, y^2 - y + 3 \geq x \text{ trasformabile in modo esteso}$$

$$\exists x: \{(x > 2 \text{ e } y \geq 1) \Rightarrow y^2 - y + 3 \geq x\}$$

$$A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: x^2 < 1-y\}$$

\downarrow
 primo
 cartesiano

- ① $\forall x, \exists y: (x,y) \in A$ sono vere?
 ② $\exists y: \forall x, (x,y) \in A$

$$x^2 < 1-y \quad y < -x^2 + 1 \quad y = -x^2 + 1$$

$\mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ interi positivi $-x^2 + 1 = 0$
 $x = \pm 1$

$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow$ interi relativi

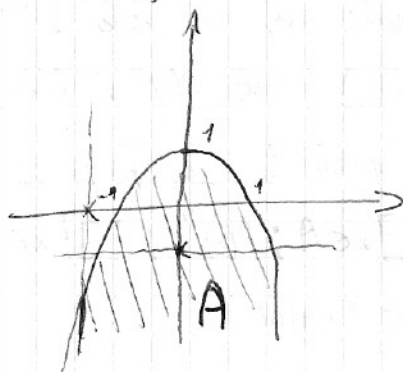
$\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow$ numeri razionali, scrivibili sotto forma di frazione

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ razionali e irrazionali

$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow$ complessi

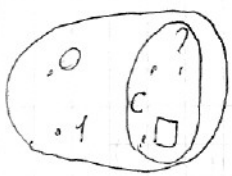
① è vera perché preso un x a caso, esiste una y tale che $y < -x^2 + 1$, dato che la parabola esiste in tutto \mathbb{R} .

② è falsa perché fissando una y , trova al massimo due valori di x che verificano una condizione.



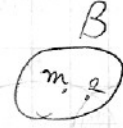
INSIEMI

Rappresentati da diagrammi di Eulero-Venn. $A = \{0, 1, \square, ?\}$



L'ordine non è importante. Ogni elemento lo scrivo una volta sola.

$B = \{\text{"lettere che compaiono in 'mamma'}\} = \{m, e\}$



$1 \in A \rightarrow 1$ appartiene ad A

$2 \notin A \rightarrow 2$ non appartiene ad A

$C = \{\square, ?\}$ $C \subset A$
contenuto

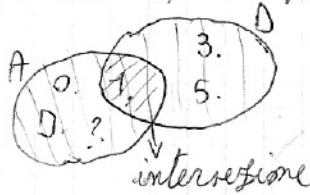
C è formato dagli elementi contenuti anche in A (anche non tutti)

$C = \{x: x \in A\}$ $C = \{x: x \in C \Rightarrow x \in A\}$ C è sottoinsieme di A

$C \subset A \rightarrow C$ è contenuto propriamente in A

$C \subseteq A \rightarrow C$ è contenuto in A , ma può anche essere uguale ad A

$D = \{1, 3, 5\}$



$A \cap D = \{x: x \in A \text{ e } x \in D\} = \{1\}$

$A \cup D = \{x: x \in A \text{ o } x \in D\} = \{0, 1, \square, ?, 3, 5\}$
UNIONE

A e B ha la stessa tabella di verità di B e A

$A \circ B$ ha la stessa tabella di verità di $B \circ A$

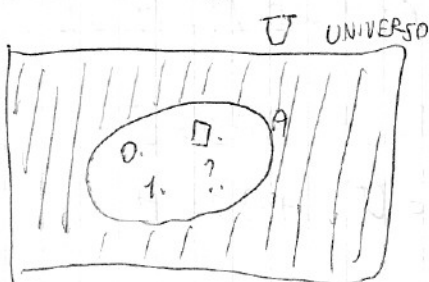
= significa che gli insiemi hanno gli stessi elementi $A \cup B = B \cup A$ $A \cap B = B \cap A$

$X = Y \Rightarrow X \subset Y$ e $Y \subset X$

Il complementare di un insieme è ciò che sta fuori dall'insieme. $(A \bar{A} A^c)$

Si considera un insieme di riferimento.

$A^c = \{x: x \in U \text{ e } x \notin A\}$



PROPRIETA' DISTRIBUTIVA DELL'AND RISPETTO ALL'UNIONE

$\bar{A} \cap (B \cup C) \Leftrightarrow (\bar{A} \cap B) \cup (\bar{A} \cap C)$

$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

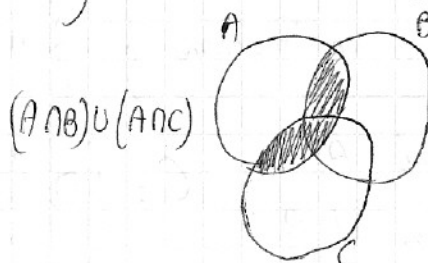
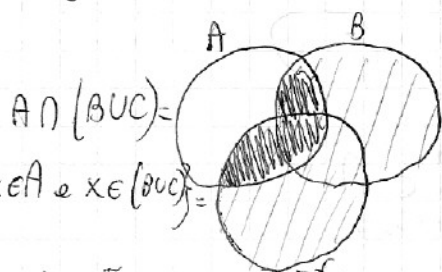
(3)

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{N}; 3 \leq x < 10\} \quad B = \{x \in \mathbb{N}; x \leq 6\} \quad C = \{x \in \mathbb{N}; 5 \leq x \leq 12\}$$

$$A = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\} \quad B = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \quad C = \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$$

$$B \cup C = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 12\} \quad A \cap (B \cup C) = A \quad \text{perché } A \subset (B \cup C)$$

$$A \cap B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\} \quad A \cap C = \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9\} \quad (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) = \{3, 4, \dots, 9\} = A$$



$$= \{x: x \in A \text{ e } x \in (B \cup C)\} =$$

$$= \{x: x \in A \text{ e } [x \in B \text{ o } x \in C]\}^c =$$

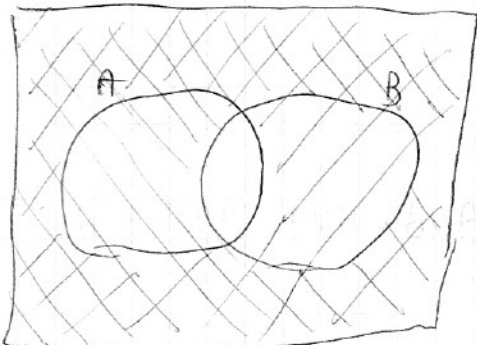
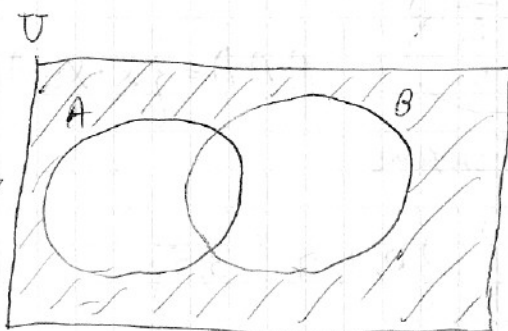
$$= \{x: (x \in A \text{ e } x \in B) \text{ o } (x \in A \text{ e } x \in C)\} = \{x: [x \in (A \cap B)] \text{ o } [x \in (A \cap C)]\} =$$

$$= \{x \in (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)\}$$

DE MORGAN

$$(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$$

$$A^c \cap B^c = \#$$



$$(A \cup B)^c = \{x: \text{non } [x \in (A \cup B)]\} = \{x: \text{non } [x \in A \text{ o } x \in B]\} =$$

$$= \{x: (\text{non } x \in A) \text{ e } (\text{non } x \in B)\} = \{x: x \notin A \text{ e } x \notin B\} =$$

$$= \{x: x \in A^c \text{ e } x \in B^c\} = \{x: x \in (A^c \cap B^c)\} = A^c \cap B^c$$

$$(A \cap B)^c = \{x: \text{non } [x \in (A \cap B)]\} = \{x: \text{non } [x \in A \text{ e } x \in B]\} = \{x: (\text{non } x \in A) \text{ o } (\text{non } x \in B)\} =$$

$$= \{x: x \notin A \text{ o } x \notin B\} = \{x: x \in A^c \text{ o } x \in B^c\} = \{x: x \in (A^c \cup B^c)\} = A^c \cup B^c$$

Se $A = \{1\}$ e $B = \{2\}$, $A \cap B = \text{vuoto } \emptyset$

$$A \cup \emptyset = A \quad A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$$

$$A \cup U = U \quad A \cap U = A$$

L'insieme vuoto è sottoinsieme di ogni insieme.

$$A = \{1, 2, x\} \quad A_1 = \{1\} \quad A_2 = \{2\} \quad A_3 = \{x\} \quad A_4 = \{1, 2\} \quad A_5 = \{1, x\} \quad A_6 = \{2, x\}$$

$$A_7 = \{1, 2, x\} \quad A_8 = \emptyset \quad A_7 \text{ e } A_8 \text{ sono sottoinsiemi IMPROPRI}$$

$\{x\} \rightarrow 2$ sottoinsiemi $= 2^1$ Con 5 elementi, posso fare $2^5 = 32$ sottoinsiemi.

$\{x, y\} \rightarrow 4$ sottoinsiemi $= 2^2$

L'insieme di tutti i possibili sottoinsiemi di A si chiama INSIEME DELLE PARTI DI A $\mathcal{P}(A)$

INTERVALLI \rightarrow sottoinsiemi di \mathbb{R} scritti nelle forme $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b\}$

PRODOTTO CARTESIANO

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > a\} \quad \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq b\}$$

$$A \times B \rightarrow A \text{ cartesiano } B =$$

= forma un insieme i cui elementi sono coppie ordinate

$$(a, b) \neq (b, a)$$

$$\{a, b\} = \{b, a\}$$

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) : \forall a \in A, \forall b \in B\}$$

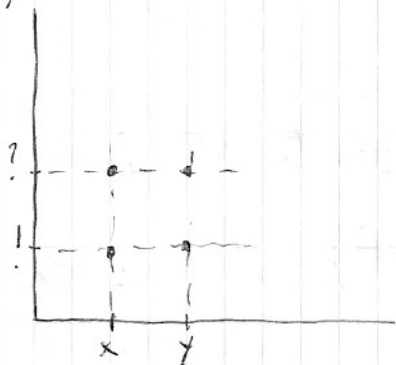
$$A = \{x, y\} \quad B = \{!, ?\} \quad A \times B = \{(x, !); (x, ?); (y, !); (y, ?)\}$$

$$B \times A = \{(!, x); (!, y); (?, x); (?, y)\}$$

Si può rappresentare con due semirette

$A \times B$

Non esiste un orientamento



$$A \times A = \{(x, x); (x, y); (y, x); (y, y)\} = A^2$$

$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^2$ il piano cartesiano è l'insieme di tutti i punti formati dalle coppie (x, y) con $x \in \mathbb{R}$ e $y \in \mathbb{R}$. Per questo usiamo due rette, non semirette.

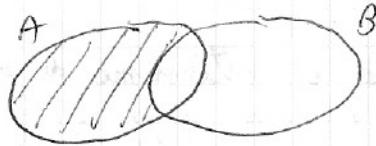
PROPRIETÀ ASSOCIATIVA: permette di mantenere l'ordine dei numeri ma di spostare le parentesi e cambiare la precedenza.

$$(A \text{ e } B) \text{ e } C \Leftrightarrow A \text{ e } (B \text{ e } C)$$

$$(A \cup B) \cup C \Leftrightarrow A \cup (B \cup C)$$

④

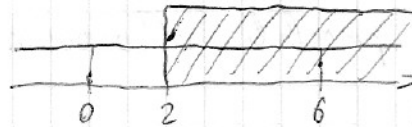
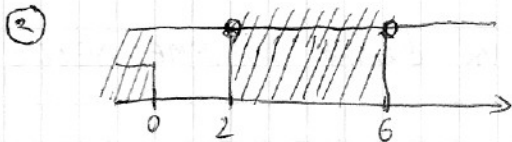
$$A \setminus B = A \cap B^c = \{x: x \in A \text{ e } x \notin B\}$$



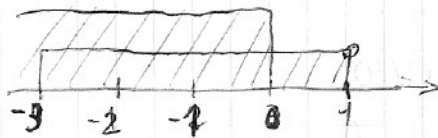
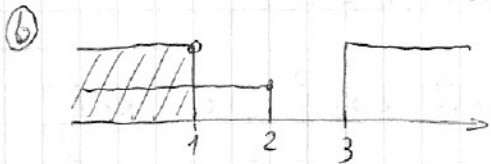
DOMINIO DI $y = \frac{3}{x+1}$ E $x \neq -1$, oppure
 $D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$

a) $\{x \in \mathbb{R}: (x > 2 \text{ e } x < 6) \text{ o } (x < 0)\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}: (x > 2) \text{ e } [(x < 6) \text{ o } (x > 0)]\}$

b) $\{x \in \mathbb{R}: (x < 1 \text{ o } x > 3) \text{ e } (x \leq 2)\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}: (x < 0) \text{ o } [(x < 1) \text{ e } (x > -3)]\}$



FALSO



VERO

2^a LEZIONE

ESERCIZI:

A	B	$A \Rightarrow B$	$\text{non } A \Rightarrow \text{non } B$	$\text{non } B \Rightarrow \text{non } A$
V	V	V	F	F
V	F	F	F	F
F	V	V	V	V
F	F	V	V	V

La negazione dell'implicazione comporta il capovolgimento delle frecce

A	B	$A \Leftrightarrow B$	$(A \Rightarrow B) \text{ e } (B \Rightarrow A)$	Il se e solo se si può dividere in $A \Rightarrow B$ e $B \Rightarrow A$
V	V	V	V	
V	F	F	F	
F	V	F	F	
F	F	V	V	

A	non (non A)
V	F
F	V

A	B	$A \Rightarrow B$	$(\text{non } A) \sigma B$	\equiv
V	V	V	F	V
V	F	F	F	F
F	V	V	V	V
F	F	V	V	F

$\neg (A \Rightarrow B)$ è equivalente $A \wedge (\text{non } B)$

$\text{non} [\text{non} (A \Rightarrow B)]$ è equivalente $\text{non} [A \wedge (\text{non } B)]$

$A \Rightarrow B$ è equivalente $\text{non } A \vee B$

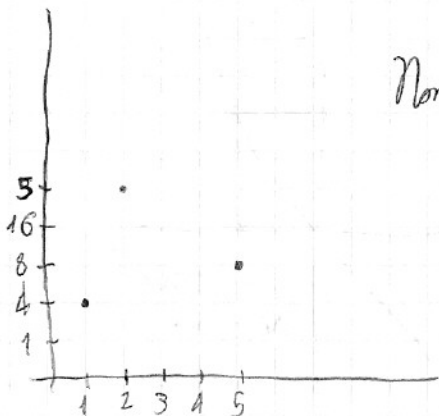
FUNZIONI

Terza ordinata composta da due insiemi e una legge (A, B, f)

$\forall x \in A, \exists! y \in B : f(x) = y$

Il grafico di una funzione $G \subset A \times B; G = \{(x, y); x \in A, y \in B; y = f(x)\}$

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ $B = \{1, 4, 8, 16, 5\}$ $y = x + 3$



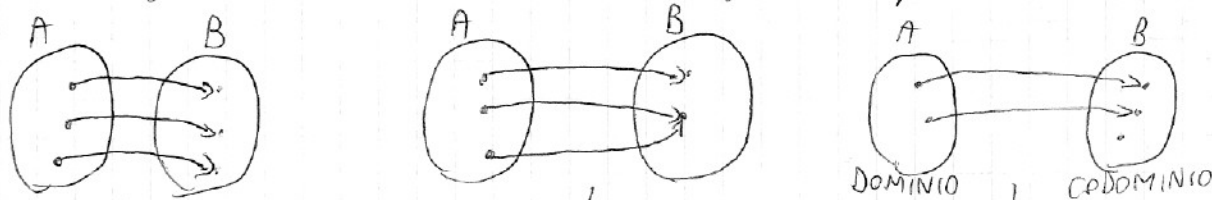
Non è una funzione, quindi considero $A' = \{1, 2, 5\}$

$G \subset A' \times B$

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

Si può anche scrivere $f(x) = x + 3$ $f: x \mapsto x + 3$

y è immagine di x ; x è controimmagine di y



CORRISPOND. BIUNIVOCA

FUNZIONI SURIETTIVE

FUNZIONI INIETTIVE

Se f è suriettiva, $\forall y \in B, \exists x \in A: y = f(x)$ tutti gli elementi di B ~~hanno~~ ^{hanno} immagine in A

Se f è iniettiva, $x_1 \neq x_2 \implies f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \forall x_1, x_2 \in A$ ovvero
 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies x_1 = x_2$

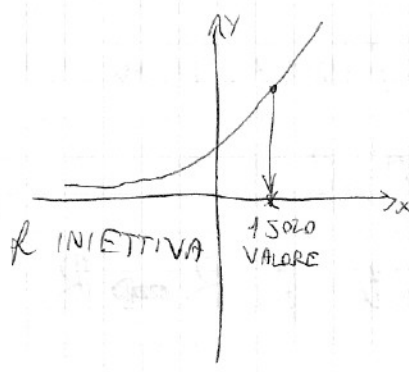
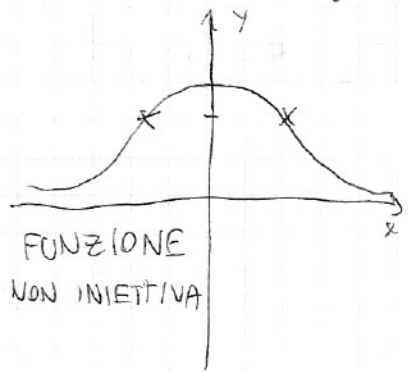
Negare la definizione di f suriettiva: non $[\forall y \in B, \exists x \in A: y = f(x)]$ se scambiamo i quantificatori

$\exists y \in B: \forall x \in A, y \neq f(x)$ se una funzione non è suriettiva, esiste almeno un elemento di B che non è immagine di nessun elemento di A .

Se una funzione è biiettiva, la sua inversa è una funzione, cioè quella ottenuta considerando come dominio B e come codominio A .

La funzione $y = x^2$ non è iniettiva o suriettiva se non considero $f: \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$, quindi non si potrebbe invertire.

$\forall x \in A \subset \mathbb{R}, \exists! y \in \mathbb{R}: f(x) = y$



$$f(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{2x+1}$$

$$f(3) = \frac{10}{7}$$

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

$f^{-1}(1) \neq \frac{1}{f(1)}$ devo trovare la controimmagine di 1
 $f^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2}) = \emptyset$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{2x+1} = 1 \quad x^2+1 = 2x+1 \quad x(x-2) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x=0 \\ x=2 \end{matrix}$$

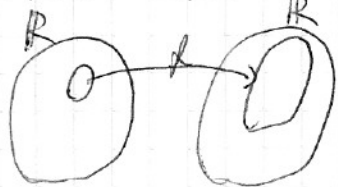
$$\frac{x^2+1}{2x+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad x^2+1 = \frac{-2x-1}{2} \quad 2x^2+2 = -2x-1 \quad 2x^2+2x+3=0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-6}}{2} = \emptyset$$

- $f(x) = x^2+1$
- 1) verificare che è una funzione: x^2 e 1 sono funzioni, quindi è una funzione
 - 2) trovare $f([1,2])$ intervallo $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 - 3) trovare $f^{-1}([2,5])$

② $1 \leq x \leq 2 \rightarrow f(x)$? elevo al quadrato
 $1 \leq x^2 \leq 4$ aggiungo 1

$1+1 \leq x^2+1 \leq 4+1 \quad 2 \leq f(x) \leq 5$ immagine, ma non so se coprono tutto l'insieme



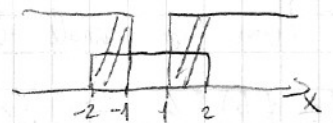
$b = f(x) \quad 2 \leq b \leq 5 \quad \forall b \in [2, 5], \exists x \in [1, 2]: f(x) = b$

QUADRATO $9 < 25 \quad 1 < 2$
 $\underline{\underline{a < b^+ \quad e^2 ? b^2}}$

Se sì, l'intervallo è aperto completamente $2 \leq 1+x^2 \leq 5 \quad 2-1 \leq x^2 \leq 5-1 \quad 1 \leq x^2 \leq 4$

L'immagine $f([1,2])$ è $[2,5]$

$x^2 \geq 1 \quad e \quad x^2 \leq 4$
 $\frac{4}{-1} \quad \frac{1}{-2}$



③ TROVA X VIA ANALITICA

$2 \leq f(x) \leq 5$ risolgo alla x

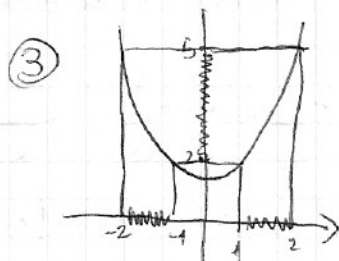
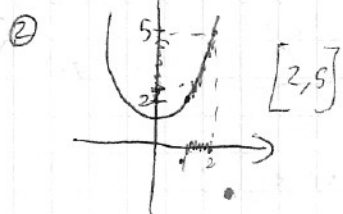
$2-1 \leq x^2+1-1 \leq 5-1$ se le immagini stanno tra 2 e 5, le x

$1 \leq x^2 \leq 4 \quad [-2, -1] \cup [1, 2]$ stanno

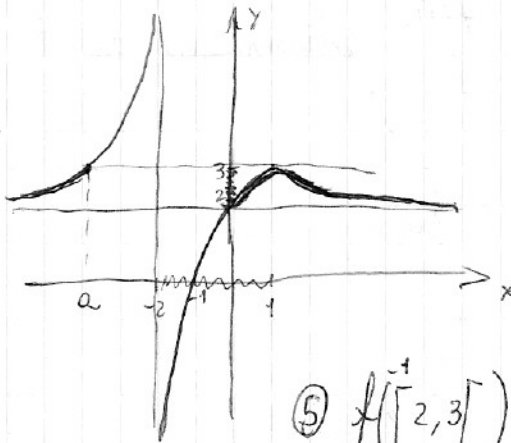
non ci interessa

$[-2, -1] \cup [1, 2]$ C.V.D.

Se non per via analitica



Se non so la funzione, ma ho il grafico...



① È iniettiva: no perché tra $[2, 3]$ ci sono 3 x

② È suriettiva: sì perché tutte le y sono coperte

③ Trovare $f^{-1}([-2, 1]) =]-\infty, 3]$

④ Trovare $f^{-1}([2, 3]) =]-\infty, 2] \cup [0, +\infty[$

⑤ $f^{-1}([2, 3]) =]-\infty, 2] \cup [0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$

⑥ $f^{-1}([3, +\infty[) = [2, +\infty[\cup \{1\}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ x & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

① Trovare dominio

② Trovare $f^{-1}([-1, 1])$

③ Trovare $f^{-1}([1, 4])$

$D: \mathbb{R}$

si controlla che tutta la funzione sia definita per tutto \mathbb{R} (≤ 0 e > 0)

se non eseguire i calcoli (se fosse $\frac{1}{x-3}$ se $x > 0$, per $x=3$ non so fare i calcoli).

② $[-1, 1] = [-1, 0] \cup]0, 1]$ $f^{-1}([-1, 1]) = f^{-1}([-1, 0]) \cup f^{-1}(]0, 1])$

$f^{-1}([-1, 0])$ $-1 \leq x \leq 0$ elevo al quadrato e cambio verso $1 \geq x^2 \geq 0$ $f(x) \in [0, 1]$

$0 \leq f(x) \leq 1$ $0 \leq x^2 \leq 1$

$[-1, 0] \cup [0, 1]$

$f^{-1}([-1, 1]) = [0, 1] \cup]0, 1] = [0, 1]$

③ Non so quale tratto scegliere

$1 \leq f(x) \leq 4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ 1 \leq x^2 \leq 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow [-2, -1] \cup [1, 2]$

faccio l'altro caso, dopo il viceversa $-2 \leq x \leq 1$ $4 \geq x^2 \geq 1$

$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 1 \leq x \leq 4 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x \geq 1} [1, 4]$

$f^{-1}([1, 4]) = [-2, -1] \cup [1, 4]$

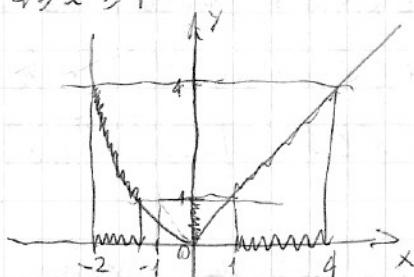
$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$ è iniettiva analiticamente

se $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

$$x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} = x_2 + \frac{1}{x_2} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1^2 + 1}{x_1} = \frac{x_2^2 + 1}{x_2}$$

$x_1 \neq x_2 \neq 0$

$x_1^2 x_2 + x_2 = x_1 x_2^2 + x_1$ $x_1^2 x_2 + x_2 - x_1 x_2^2 - x_1 = 0$ $x_1 x_2 (x_1 - x_2) - (x_1 - x_2) = 0$



$$(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 x_2 - 1) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 - x_2 = 0 & x_1 = x_2 \\ \text{or} & \\ x_1 x_2 - 1 = 0 & x_1 = \frac{1}{x_2} \end{matrix} \quad \text{non è iniettiva}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}: x \rightarrow x - \frac{1}{x} \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1} = x_2 - \frac{1}{x_2} \quad \text{NON IN.}$$

$$\frac{x_1^2 - 1}{x_1} = \frac{x_2^2 - 1}{x_2} \quad x_1^2 x_2 - x_2 = x_2^2 x_1 - x_1 \quad x_1^2 x_2 - x_2 - x_2^2 x_1 + x_1 = 0$$

$$x_1 x_2 (x_1 - x_2) + 1(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \quad (x_1 x_2 + 1)(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_1 x_2 = -1 \quad x_1 = -\frac{1}{x_2} \quad \text{NON IN.} \end{cases}$$

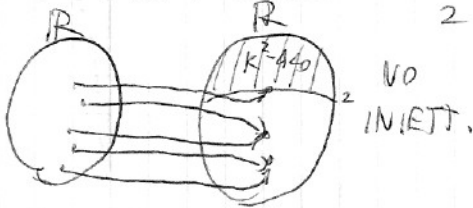
$$f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x \rightarrow x - \frac{1}{x} \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1} = x_2 - \frac{1}{x_2} \quad \frac{x_1^2 - 1}{x_1} = \frac{x_2^2 - 1}{x_2} \quad (x_1 x_2 + 1)(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_1 = -\frac{1}{x_2} \end{cases}$$

ALTRO MODO

IV?) $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$ l'eq. $f(x) = k$ può avere 0 sol. oppure 1 sol. o 2 sol.

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = k \quad x^2 - kx + 1 = 0 \quad x = \frac{k \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2} = \begin{cases} k^2 - 4 > 0 & 2 \text{ sol.} \\ k^2 - 4 = 0 & 1 \text{ sol. } x = \frac{k}{2} \\ k^2 - 4 < 0 & 0 \text{ sol.} \end{cases}$$



SUR?) $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x: f(x) = k$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^3 - 2$ ① iniettiva ② suriettiva ③ se biettiva, funzione inversa

$$k \in \mathbb{R} \quad \underline{f(x) = k} \quad x^3 - 2 = k \quad x^3 - k - 2 = 0 \quad x^3 = k + 2 \quad x = \sqrt[3]{k+2} \quad \forall k \exists 1 \text{ sol.} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{è suriettiva} \\ \text{è iniettiva} \\ \text{è biettiva} \end{matrix}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+2} \quad \text{funzione inversa}$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{11}{2} \right)^5, \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right)^{-3} \right]^{-2} : \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right)^{-1} : \left(-\frac{1}{7} \right)^2 : \left(7^{-3} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{7} \right)^4 \cdot \left[\left(-\frac{1}{7} \right)^2 + \frac{4}{7^2} \right] =$$

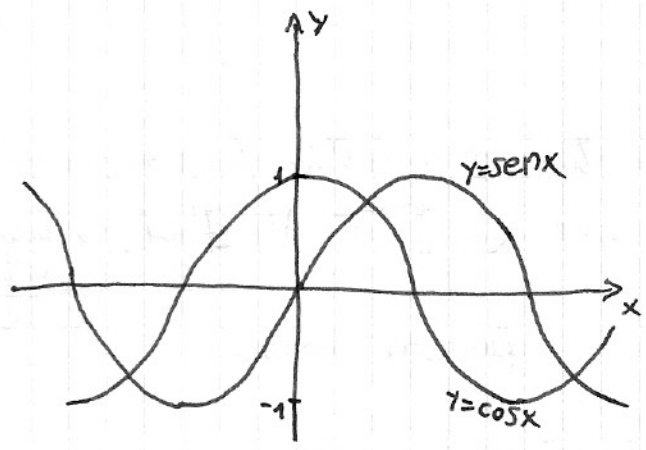
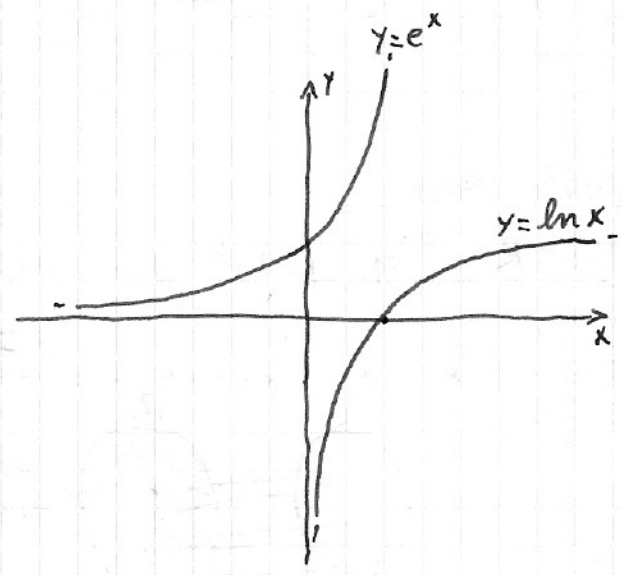
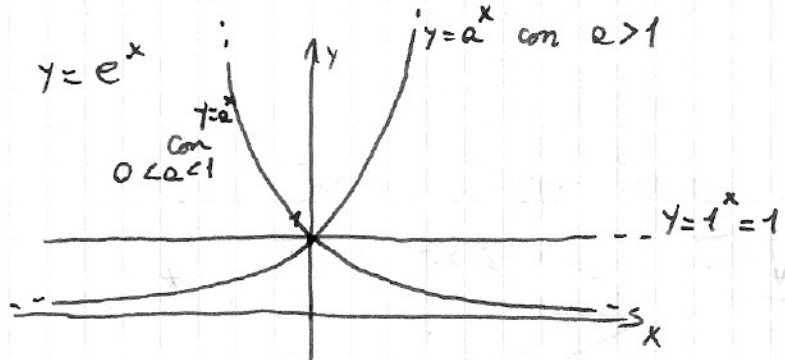
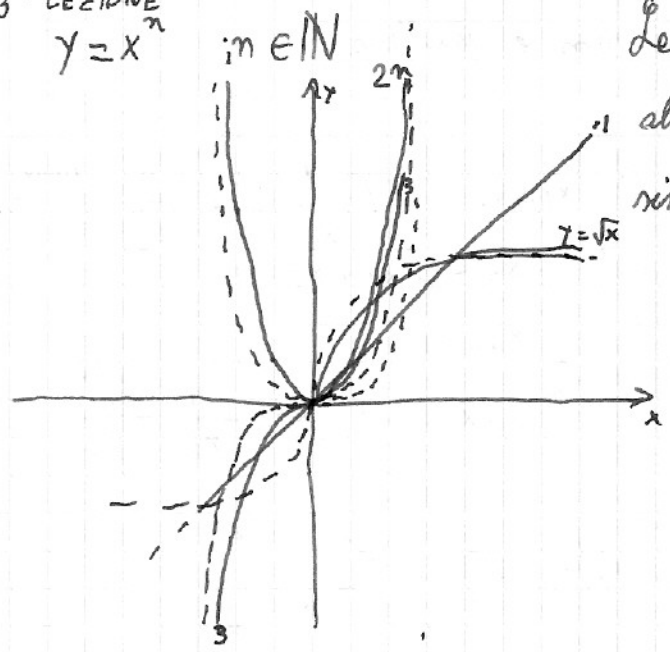
$$= \left[\left(-\frac{11}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{-2} \cdot \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{7^2} \right) : \left(\frac{1}{7^3} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{7} \right)^4 \cdot \left[\left(-\frac{1}{7} \right)^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{7^2} \right] =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right)^{-4} \cdot \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{7} \right)^3 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{7^2} + \frac{4}{7^2} \right] = \left(-\frac{11}{2} \right)^{-3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{7} \right)^3 \cdot \left[\frac{5}{7^2} \right] = \left(-\frac{2}{11} \right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{7} \right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{7^2} \right) =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{11} \right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{7^2} \right) \quad \text{RIS: } \left(\frac{11}{2} \right)^{-3} : \frac{5}{7} \quad ?$$

⑦

Le potenze pari sono simmetriche rispetto all'asse y , mentre quelle dispari sono simmetriche rispetto all'origine.

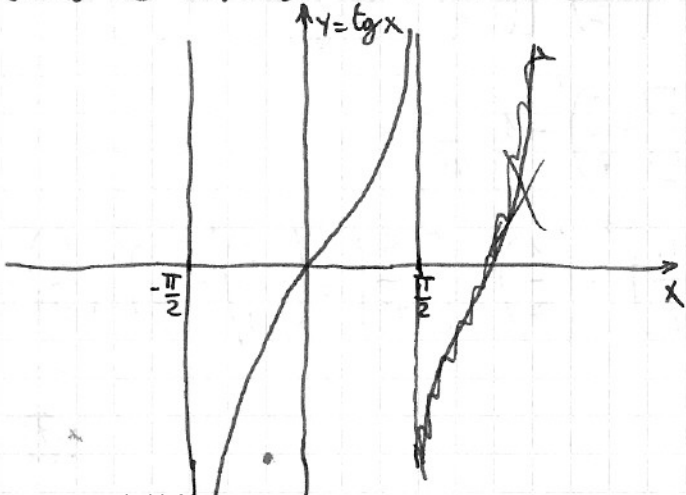


$y = \cos x$ è simmetrica rispetto all'asse y .
 $y = \sin x$ è simmetrica rispetto all'origine

FUNZIONE PARI → simmetrica rispetto all'asse y

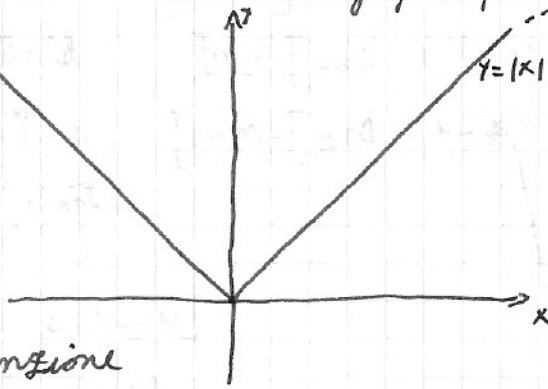
FUNZIONE DISPARI → simmetrica rispetto all'origine

Seno e coseno non sono invertibili

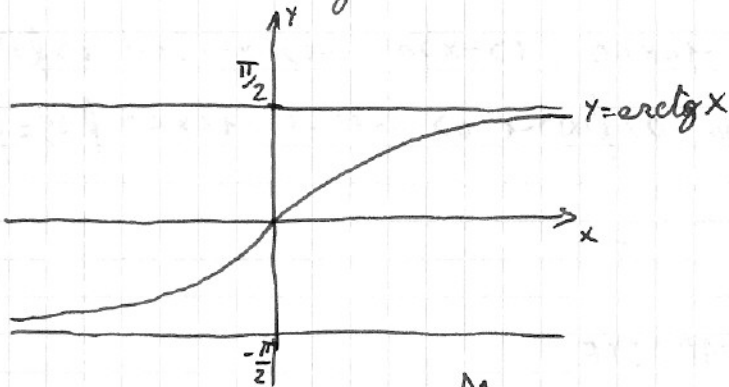


$y = |x|$ Calcolare il modulo di un numero significa farlo diventare positivo

$$y = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$



$y = \arctg x$ per fare la funzione inversa della tangente considero solo l'intervallo $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x > 0 \text{ } x \in]0, +\infty[\text{ } \textcircled{1} \text{ iniettiva?} \\ 2+2x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \text{ } x \in]-\infty, 0] \text{ } \textcircled{2} \text{ suriettiva?} \end{cases}$$

$\textcircled{2}$ $f(D_1) \cup f(D_2)$ deve dare \mathbb{R} $\textcircled{1}$ iniettività in ognuno dei due domini, ma non in entrambi; quindi $f(D_1) \cap f(D_2) = \emptyset$

D_1 $x > 0$ $x+1 > 0+1$ $x+1 > 1$ $f(x) > 1$

VICEVERSA $f(x) > 1$ $x+1 > 1 \rightarrow x > 0$ $f(D_1) =]1, +\infty[$

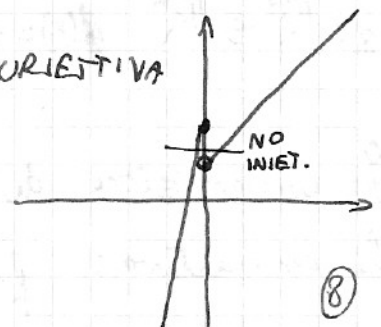
tutti i risultati di $f(x) > 1$ vengono dall'intervallo $]0, +\infty[$

D_2 $x \leq 0$ $2+2x \leq 0+2$ $f(x) \leq 2$ $f(x) \in]-\infty, 2]$

VICEVERSA $f(x) \leq 2$ $2+2x \leq 2$ $2x \leq 0$ $x \leq 0$ $f(D_2) =]-\infty, 2]$

$\textcircled{2}$ $]1, +\infty[\cup]-\infty, 2] = \mathbb{R}$ SÌ, SURIETTIVA

$\textcircled{1}$ $f(D_1) \cap f(D_2) =]1, 2] \neq \emptyset$ NON È INIETTIVA



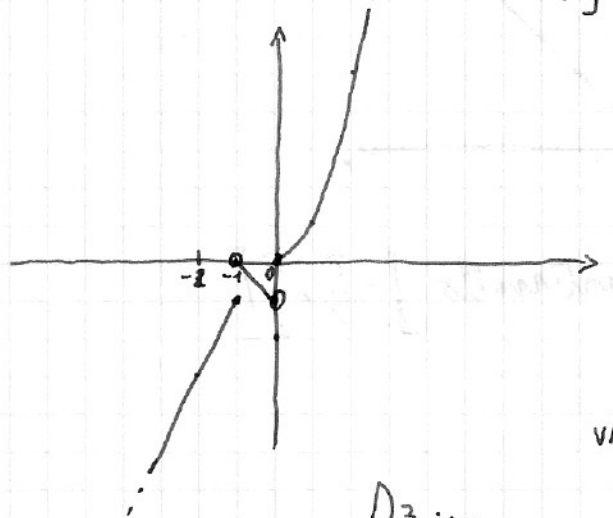
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x-1 & \text{se } -1 < x < 0 \\ 2x+1 & \text{se } x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$D_1 = [0, +\infty[$$

$$D_2 =]-1, 0[$$

$$D_3 =]-\infty, -1]$$

Se l'uguale fosse stato in due livelli diversi ($-1 < x < 0$ e $x \leq -1$), o il valore della funzione è lo stesso, altrimenti non è una funzione



$$D_1 \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \quad x^2 \geq 0 \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{VICEVERSA}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad x^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \quad f(D_1) = [0, +\infty[$$

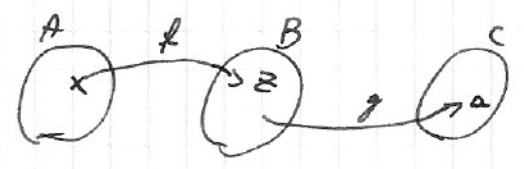
$$D_2 \quad -1 < x < 0 \quad 1) -x > 0 \quad 1-1) -x-1 > 0-1 \quad 0) f(x) > -1$$

$$\text{VICEVERSA} \quad 0) f(x) > -1 \quad 0) -x-1 > -1 \quad -1 < x < 0 \quad f(D_2) =]-1, 0[$$

D3 ...

Funzione iniettiva e suriettiva

FUNZIONI COMPOSITE

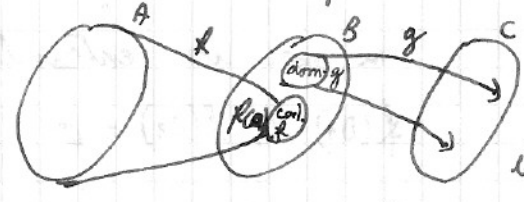


$$x \rightarrow f(x) = z \rightarrow g(z) = t \quad t = g(z) = g[f(x)] = g \circ f(x)$$

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$g: B \rightarrow C$$

non è detto sia possibile comporre le funzioni.



Per comporre le funzioni il codominio della prima deve avere qualcosa in comune con il dominio della seconda.

$(\text{COD } f) \cap (\text{DOM } g) \neq \emptyset$ Il dominio è ~~il tutto~~ più semplice da calcolare e se è tutto \mathbb{R} , il codominio ha sicuramente qualcosa in comune con $D(g)$.

$f \circ g = f[g(x)]$ non esiste, non vale il viceversa.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \quad f(x) = x+2$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \quad g(x) = x^2$$

$$f \circ g = f[g(x)] = g(x) + 2 = x^2 + 2$$

$$g \circ f = g[f(x)] = [f(x)]^2 = (x+2)^2 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

La composizione di funzioni non è commutativa, ma può valere

la associativa: $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$

$$f: x \rightarrow 2x$$

$$g: x \rightarrow 1-x^2$$

$h: x \rightarrow \sin x$ Si dimostra vedendo che le funzioni risultanti sono uguali.

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

$$g(x) = 4-3x$$

dominio e codominio? $f \circ g$? $g \circ f$?

Sono due rette, quindi

f^{-1} ? g^{-1} ? $f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$? $(g \circ f)^{-1}$?

iniettive e suriettive

$$f^{-1}(x) = x+2 \quad (x-2=k \quad x=k+2 \text{ a } k \text{ sostituisco } x)$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = \frac{4-x}{3} \quad (4-3x=k \quad -3x=k-4 \quad x=\frac{4-k}{3})$$

Domínio e codominio sono entrambi \mathbb{R}

$$f \circ g: f[g(x)] = g(x)-2 = 4-3x-2 = 2-3x$$

$$g \circ f: g[f(x)] = 4-3f(x) = 4-3(x-2) = 10-3x$$

$$f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}: f^{-1}[g^{-1}(x)] = g^{-1}(x)+2 = \frac{4-x}{3}+2 = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{10}{3}$$

$(g \circ f)^{-1}$ è calcolabile perché $g \circ f$ è una lineare

$$10-3x=k \quad -3x=k-10$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3}k + \frac{10}{3}$$

$$(g \circ f)^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{10}{3} \text{ che è uguale a } f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$$

$$g^{-1} \circ f^{-1}: g^{-1}[f^{-1}(x)] = \frac{4-f^{-1}(x)}{3} = \frac{4-x-2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}x$$

$$[f \circ g]^{-1} \rightarrow 2-3x=k \quad -3x=k-2 \quad x = -\frac{1}{3}k + \frac{2}{3} \quad [f \circ g]^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f^{-1} \circ g^{-1} = (g \circ f)^{-1}$$

$$g^{-1} \circ f^{-1} = (f \circ g)^{-1}$$

L'inverso di una funzione composta si ottiene componendo le due funzioni inverse.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2-2x+3} - 1$$

$$g(x) = \log x$$

$f \circ g$ e $g \circ f$

$$f(x): D: x^2-2x+3 \geq 0 \quad \Delta x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-3}}{1} = \text{IMP.}$$

$D: \mathbb{R}$ quindi $D(f) \cap C(g) \neq \emptyset$

$$g(x): D: \log x \Rightarrow x > 0 \quad D: \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$C: \mathbb{R}$$

quindi $D(g) \cap C(f) \neq \emptyset$ $C \rightarrow$ trova il valore minimo $f = x^2-2x+3$ $x_v = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad f_v = 2$ $f(x) \geq \sqrt{2}-1$ (9)

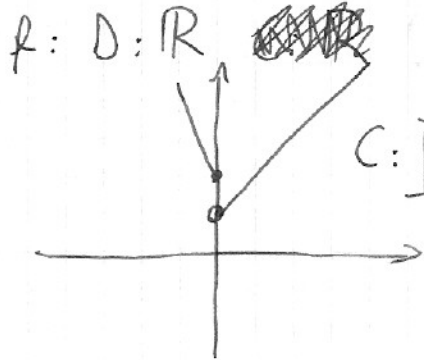
$$f \circ g = \sqrt{[g(x)]^2 - 2g(x) + 3} - 1 = \sqrt{\log^2 x - 2\log x + 3} - 1$$

$$\text{cod } f = [\sqrt{2}-1, +\infty[$$

$$g \circ f = g[f(x)] = \log f(x) = \log \left[\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3} - 1 \right] = \log \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3} - \log 1 = \log \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 2-2x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 \quad f \circ g \text{ e } g \circ f$$



$$g: D: \mathbb{R} \quad C: \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$$

$$C:]1, +\infty[\quad f \circ g = f[g(x)] \quad g \circ f = g[f(x)]$$

$$D(f) \cap C(g) \neq \emptyset \quad D(g) \cap C(f) \neq \emptyset$$

$$f \circ g = \begin{cases} g(x)+1 & \text{se } g(x) > 0 \\ 2-2g(x) & \text{se } g(x) \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x^2+1 & \text{se } x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x \neq 0 \\ 2-2x^2 & \text{se } x^2 \leq 0 \rightarrow x=0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x^2+1 & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 2-2x^2 & \text{se } x=0 \end{cases}$$

dato che $x=0$ è un solo valore, scrivere $f \circ g = \begin{cases} x^2+1 & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 2 & \text{se } x=0 \end{cases}$

$$g \circ f = f^2(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+2x+1 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 4+4x^2-8x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x^2+2x+1 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 4x^2-8x+4 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 2-2x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f \circ f = f[f(x)] = \begin{cases} f(x)+1 & \text{se } f(x) > 0 \\ 2-2f(x) & \text{se } f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} (x+1)+1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x+1 > 0 \rightarrow x > -1 \end{cases} \\ (2-2x)+1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ 2-2x > 0 \rightarrow -2x > -2 \rightarrow x < 1 \end{cases} \\ 2-2(x+1) & \text{se } \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x+1 \leq 0 \rightarrow x \leq -1 \end{cases} \\ 2-2(2-2x) & \text{se } \begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ 2-2x \leq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \end{cases} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+2 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 3-2x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ \phi & \text{se } \phi \\ \phi & \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+2 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 3-2x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

ESERCIZIO

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 2x+1 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } x \geq -1 \\ -x-1 & \text{se } x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$g \circ f = g[f(x)] = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}f(x) - \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } f(x) \geq -1 \\ -f(x) - 1 & \text{se } f(x) < -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } \begin{cases} x+1 \geq -1 & x \geq -2 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \\ -\frac{1}{2}(2x+1) - \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } \begin{cases} 2x+1 \geq -1 & 2x \geq -2 & x \geq -1 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \\ -(x+1) - 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} x+1 < -1 & x < -2 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \\ -(2x+1) - 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} 2x+1 < -1 & x < -1 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - 1 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x - 1 & \text{se } -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \emptyset & \\ -2x - 2 & \text{se } x < -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - 1 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x - 1 & \text{se } -1 \leq x < 0 \\ -2x - 2 & \text{se } x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f \circ g = f[g(x)] = \begin{cases} g(x)+1 & \text{se } g(x) \geq 0 \\ 2g(x)+1 & \text{se } g(x) < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} + 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \geq 0 & -\frac{1}{2}x \geq \frac{1}{2} & x \leq -1 \\ x \geq -1 \end{cases} \\ -x - 1 + 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} -x - 1 \geq 0 & -x \geq 1 & x \leq -1 \\ x < -1 \end{cases} \\ 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} < 0 & x > -1 \\ x \geq -1 \end{cases} \\ 2(-x-1) + 1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} -x - 1 < 0 & -x < 1 & x > -1 \\ x < -1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

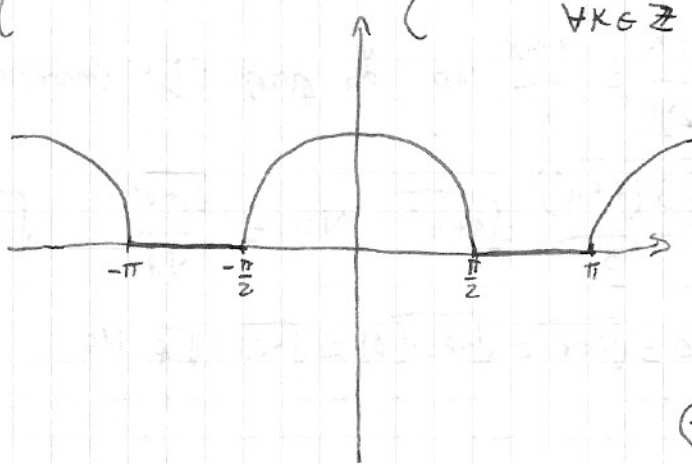
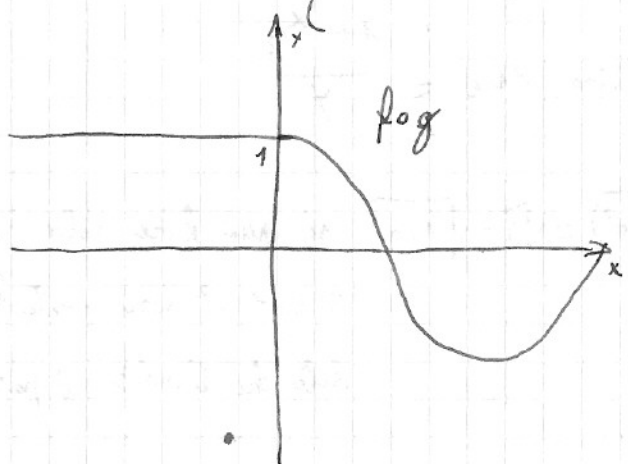
$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } x = -1 \\ -x & \text{se } x < -1 \\ -x & \text{se } x > -1 \\ \emptyset & \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -x \\ -x \end{cases}$$

$$f \circ g = -x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f(x) = \cos x$ $g(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$ Calcolare e rappresentare $f \circ g$ e $g \circ f$

$$f \circ g = f[g(x)] = \cos g(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ \cos 0 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \cos x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 1 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g \circ f = g[f(x)] = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{se } f(x) \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } f(x) < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \cos x & \text{se } \cos x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } \cos x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \cos x & \text{se } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \text{se } -\pi \leq x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ o } \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq \pi \end{cases} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$$



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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x & \text{se } x < 0 \\ 1-x^2 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+2x & \text{se } x < 0 \\ 2-3x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f \circ g = f[g(x)] = \begin{cases} 1-g(x) & \text{se } g(x) < 0 \\ 1-g(x)^2 & \text{se } g(x) \geq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1-(x^2+2x) & \text{se } \begin{cases} x^2+2x < 0 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \\ 1-(x^2+2x)^2 & \text{se } \begin{cases} x^2+2x \geq 0 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \\ 1-(2-3x) & \text{se } \begin{cases} 2-3x < 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \\ 1-(2-3x)^2 & \text{se } \begin{cases} 2-3x \geq 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1-x^2-2x & \text{se } -2 < x < 0 \\ 1-x^4-4x^3-4x^2 & \text{se } x \leq -2 \\ 3x-1 & \text{se } x > \frac{2}{3} \\ 1-4-9x^2+12x & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -x^2-2x+1 & \text{se } -2 < x < 0 \\ -x^4-4x^3-4x^2+1 & \text{se } x \leq -2 \\ 3x-1 & \text{se } x > \frac{2}{3} \\ -9x^2+12x-3 & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$g \circ f = g[f(x)] = \begin{cases} [f(x)]^2+2f(x) & \text{se } f(x) < 0 \\ 2-3f(x) & \text{se } f(x) \geq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (1-x)^2+2(1-x) & \text{se } \begin{cases} 1-x < 0 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \\ (1-x^2)^2+2(1-x^2) & \text{se } \begin{cases} 1-x^2 < 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \\ 2-3(1-x) & \text{se } \begin{cases} 1-x \geq 0 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \\ 2-3(1-x^2) & \text{se } \begin{cases} 1-x^2 \geq 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} (1-x^2)^2+2(1-x^2) & \text{se } x > 1 \\ 2-3(1-x) & \text{se } x < 0 \\ 2-3(1-x^2) & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

ALGEBRA

$$a^{x^y} = a^{(x^y)} \neq (a^x)^y$$

$$\frac{x}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2x}{3} \quad \text{No} \quad x: \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3x}{2}$$

$$\frac{2+x}{2} = \frac{1+x}{y} \quad \text{No} \quad \text{La proprietà invariantiva dice} = \frac{1+x^{1/2}}{y}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3(1+a^2)}}{3} = \sqrt{1+a^2} \quad \text{No} = \frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{3(1+a^2)} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{1+a^2} \quad \text{si può fare solo se}$$

3 e 1+a² sono positivi

$$10 = \sqrt{100} = \sqrt{-25 \cdot (-4)} = \sqrt{-25} \cdot \sqrt{-4} \quad \text{No}$$

dato che l'indice è pari (2)

Si può usare Ruffini solo se il divisore è di primo grado e il coefficiente della x è 1.

divisore: $x+2$ cambio segno $\rightarrow -2$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ \hline 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} Q: x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ R: -1 \end{array}$$

Le calcolassi $P(-2)$, troverai

il resto $P(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$

$$P(-2) = -8 + 6 + 1 = \boxed{-1} \rightarrow \text{resto}$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = (x+y)(x^2 - xy + y^2) \quad x^3 - y^3 = (x-y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$$

$$x^7 + y^7 = (x+y)(x^6 - x^5y + x^4y^2 - x^3y^3 + x^2y^4 - xy^5 + y^6) \text{ segni alternati, grado di } x$$

$$x^6 - y^6 = (x^3)^2 - (y^3)^2 = (x^3 + y^3)(x^3 - y^3) = \dots \text{ scompongo i cubi che decrese}$$

$$x^4 + 1 = x^4 + 1 + 2x^2 - 2x^2 = (x^2 + 1)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x)^2 = (x^2 + 1 + x\sqrt{2})(x^2 + 1 - x\sqrt{2})$$

$$\oplus \frac{5y^2 - xy}{y^2 - x^2} - \frac{3y}{x+y} + \frac{2y}{x-y} = \frac{xy - 5y^2 - 3xy + 3y^2 + 2xy + 2y^2}{(x+y)(x-y)} = \frac{xy - 2y^2}{(x+y)(x-y)} = \frac{y(x-2y)}{(x+y)(x-y)}$$

$$= 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b-c}}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b-c}} \cdot \left(2 + \frac{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}{bc} \right) + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} = \text{C.F.: } a \neq 0, b-c \neq 0, b+c \neq 0, c \neq 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b-c+a}{a(b-c)} \cdot \left(\frac{a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2bc}{bc} \right) + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b-c+a}{b-c-a} \cdot \frac{a^2 - (b-c)^2}{bc} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b-c+a}{b-c-a} \cdot \frac{(a+b-c)(a-b+c)}{bc} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-a-b+c}{a-b+c} \cdot \frac{(a+b-c)(a-b+c)}{bc} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} =$$

$$= \frac{-(a+b-c)^2}{2bc} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} = \frac{(a+b+a+b-c) \cdot (a+b-a-b+c)}{2bc} = \frac{(2a+2b-c) \cdot c}{2bc} = \frac{2a+2b-c}{2b}$$

$$(a+1)x - 7a = 2a - 3x \quad ax + x + 3x - 9a = 0 \quad x(a+4) = 9a \quad x = \frac{9a}{a+4} \quad a \neq -4$$

Se $a = -4$ l'equazione diventa $x \cdot 0 = -36 \quad 0 = -36$ soluzioni $= \emptyset$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \quad (x-3)(x+2) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x=3 \\ x=-2 \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 7 = 1 \quad x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \quad (x-2)(x-3) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x=2 \\ x=3 \end{matrix}$$

$$x^6 - 3x^3 + 2 = 0 \quad t = x^3 \quad t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0 \quad (t-1)(t-2) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} t=1 & x^3=1 & x=1 \\ t=2 & x^3=2 & x=\sqrt[3]{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$(x+2)(x-2) = 0 \quad \boxed{x=\pm 2} \quad S = \{\pm 2\}$$

$$(x+2)(x-2) = 4 \quad x^2 - 4 - 4 = 0 \quad x^2 = 8 \quad x = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \quad S = \{\pm 2\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$x(x^2+3) = x(5x-3) \quad x(x^2+3-5x+3) = 0 \quad x=0$$

$$(3x-1)^2 = 1 \quad (3x-1)^2 - 1 = 0 \quad (3x-1+1)(3x-1-1) = 0 \quad x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \quad (x-2)(x-3) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x=2 \\ x=3 \end{matrix} \quad S = \{0, 2, 3\}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 3x=0 & x=0 \\ 3x=2 & x=\frac{2}{3} \end{matrix} \quad S = \left\{0, \frac{2}{3}\right\} \quad \left(\frac{1}{3} + x\right)^2 = (2x+5)^2 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} + x = 2x+5 & x = \frac{1-15}{3} = -\frac{14}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} + x = -2x-5 & 3x = -\frac{16}{3} \quad x = -\frac{16}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(2x^2+4)^2}{x(x^2-1)(x^2-4)} = 0 \quad (2x^2+4)^2 = 0 \quad 2x^2+4=0 \quad x^2 = -2 \quad \text{MAI } S = \emptyset \text{ l'eq. e' impossibile}$$

se $x \neq 0, x \neq \pm 1, x \neq \pm 2$
(per quelli e' indetermin.)

$$\begin{cases} 2x+1=0 \\ x^2-2x+1=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{1}{4} + 1 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{MAI } S = \emptyset \text{ impossibile}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x^2+4x-5) \cdot (x^2-3ax+2a^2) = 0 \\ x^2-2ax = x-2a \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 - x(2a+1) + 2a = 0 \\ x^2+4x-5 = 0 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{2a+1 \pm \sqrt{4a^2+4+4a-8a}}{2} = \frac{2a+1 \pm (2a-1)}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2-3ax+2a^2=0 & (x+5)(x-1) = 0 & \begin{matrix} x=-5 \\ x=1 \end{matrix} \\ x = \frac{3a \pm \sqrt{9a^2-8a^2}}{2} = \frac{3a \pm a}{2} = \begin{cases} 2a \\ a \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$S_1 = \{2a, 1\} \quad S_2 = \{1, -5, a, 2a\}$$

$$S = S_1 \cap S_2 = \{1, 2a\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2-3x+2=0 \\ x^2-5x+6=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (x-1)(x-2)=0 \\ (x-2)(x-3)=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} S_1 = \{1, 2\} \\ S_2 = \{2, 3\} \end{matrix} \quad S = \{2\}$$

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$$\begin{cases} x^4 - 3x^2 + 2 = 0 & x^2 = t \\ x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0 \\ t^2 - 5t + 6 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} (t-1)(t-2) = 0 & t=1 \quad t=2 \\ (t-2)(t-3) = 0 & t=2 \quad t=3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x^2=1 & x=\pm 1 \\ x^2=2 & x=\pm\sqrt{2} \\ x^2=3 & x=\pm\sqrt{3} \end{cases} S = \{\pm\sqrt{2}\}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^2 b^4 c^3} = |a| b^2 c \sqrt[n]{c} \quad \begin{matrix} a^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \\ b^4 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \\ c^3 \geq 0 \quad c \geq 0 \end{matrix} \quad \sqrt[n]{a^2} = \sqrt[n]{a^2} \text{ positivo perché } a^2$$

$\rightarrow a$ deve essere positivo
 positivo perché

$$\sqrt[n]{a^{10}} = \sqrt[n]{a^5} \text{ positivo solo se } a \text{ è positivo} = \sqrt[n]{|a^5|} = |a| \sqrt[n]{a^2}$$

$a\sqrt{3} \neq \sqrt{3a^2}$ perché il segno della prima dipende da a , mentre il secondo è sempre ≥ 0

$$a\sqrt{3} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{3a^2} & \text{se } a \geq 0 \\ -\sqrt{3a^2} & \text{se } a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[6]{x} \quad \sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a^2 b} = \sqrt[4]{a^2 b}$$

\downarrow
 $a \geq 0$ perché
 \downarrow
 no perché

$$\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a+b} = \sqrt{a \cdot (a+b)} = \sqrt{a^2 + ab}$$

$$\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt[3]{a+b} = \sqrt[6]{a^3 \cdot (a+b)^2} \text{ se } a+b \geq 0 \quad \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{12} + \sqrt{48} = \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$= -\sqrt[6]{a^3 \cdot (a+b)^2} \text{ se } a+b < 0$$

RAZIONALIZZAZIONE

La radice del denominatore si deve sempre togliere razionalizzando il denominatore

$$\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{63}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \frac{x\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{x\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{6}} = \frac{x\sqrt{30}}{12}$$

$$\frac{x\sqrt{5}}{2+\sqrt{6}} = \frac{x\sqrt{5}}{2+\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{2-\sqrt{6}}{2-\sqrt{6}} = \frac{x\sqrt{5}(2-\sqrt{6})}{4-6} = \frac{-x\sqrt{5}(2-\sqrt{6})}{2} = \frac{x\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{6}-2)}{2}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^p} = a^{\frac{p}{n}} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^p \text{ se } n \text{ è dispari, } \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{(-2)^3} \neq \sqrt[4]{(-2)^3} \Rightarrow \text{se } n \text{ è pari, } a \geq 0$$

$$\left((1+a^2)^{2/3} \right)^{3/2} = \sqrt{1+a^2}$$

$$\left((1+a)^{2/3} \right)^{3/2} = \sqrt{1+a}$$

Le potenze con esponenti con denominatore pari esistono solo se il radicando è ≥ 0 , quindi:

① $1+a^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

② $1+a \geq 0 \quad a \geq -1$

$\frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{2}$ VERO

$-\frac{1}{5} < -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} > 1$ FALSO

$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{2}{4}$ VERO

$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}} \geq 1$
 $\frac{1}{\frac{5}{6}} > 1 \quad \frac{1}{x} \geq 1 \Rightarrow x < 1$

$a < 0 < b < c$

$ab < ac$ FALSO

$a \cdot b > a \cdot c$ VERO

$b < c$ se moltiplico per a , il verso cambia $ab > ac$

$ab \leq ac$ FALSO

$ab > 0$ FALSO

sono opposti

$a \leq b$ e $c \leq d$

$ac \leq b \cdot d$ dipende dal segno, non è sempre vera.

metodo di sostituzione

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 7y = 0 \\ 2x + y = 15 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{7}{3}y \\ \frac{14}{3}y + y = 15 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{45}{17} \\ x = \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{15}{17} = \frac{105}{17} \end{cases}$$

metodo di riduzione

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 7y = 0 \\ 2x + 7y = 15 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ 9 - 7y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = \frac{9}{7} \end{cases}$$

termini coeff. y

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -7 \\ 15 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{0 + 7 \cdot 15}{3 \cdot 1 - 2(-7)} = \frac{105}{17}$$

↑ ↑
coeff. x coeff. y

metodo di Kramer \Rightarrow le equazioni devono essere in forma normale

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 15 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{45 - 0}{17} = \frac{45}{17}$$

sono uguali... ho infinite soluzioni e lo stesso

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}y = 1 \\ 3x = 2(y+3) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3x - 2y}{6} = \frac{6}{6} \\ 3x - 2y - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 6 \\ 3x - 2y = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 + \frac{2}{3}y \\ y = y \end{cases}$$

oppure $\begin{cases} y = k \\ x = 2 + \frac{2}{3}k \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$ sistema indeterminato con ∞ soluzioni
 parametri arbitrari

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}y = 1 \\ 3x = 2(y+2) \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 6 \text{ qualunque coppia scalgo,} \\ 3x - 2y = 4 \text{ o verifico la prima o} \\ 0 = 2 \neq 1 \text{ verifico la seconda} \end{cases} S' = \emptyset \text{ mist. impossibile}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y + z = -1 \\ x + 2y - z = 8 \\ 3x - y + 2z = 3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = y - z - 1 \\ y - z - 1 + 2y - z = 8 \\ 3y - 3z - 3 - y + 2z = 3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = y - z - 1 \\ 3y - 2z = 9 \\ 2y - z = 6 \end{cases} \begin{cases} z = 2y - 6 \\ x = y - 2y + 6 - 1 \\ 3y - 4y + 12 = 9 \end{cases}$$

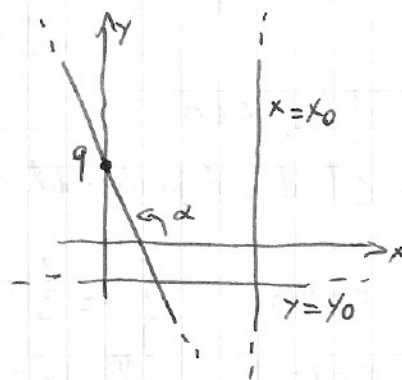
$$\begin{cases} z = 2y - 6 \\ x = -y + 5 \\ -y = -3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 3 \\ x = 2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

GEOMETRIA ANALITICA

RETTE

$y = mx + q$ RETTA IN FORMA ESPLICITA
non ci sono le rette verticali
 $m = \tan \alpha$

$ax + by + c = 0$ RETTA IN FORMA IMPLICITA



$y = x$ bisettrice 1° e 3° quadrante $y = -x$ bisettrice 2° e 4°

Le rette crescenti hanno $m > 0$, quelle decrescenti $m < 0$

Le rette parallele hanno stesso m : $m = m'$

Le rette perpendicolari hanno: $m \cdot m' = -1 \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{m'}$

Le rette passanti per $P(x_p, y_p)$ hanno equazione $y - y_p = m(x - x_p)$

Il coefficiente angolare di una retta passante per due punti: $m_{AB} = \frac{y_A - y_B}{x_A - x_B}$

Distanza tra due punti: $AB = \sqrt{(x_A - x_B)^2 + (y_A - y_B)^2}$

M punto medio (AB) $\rightarrow \left(\frac{x_A + x_B}{2}, \frac{y_A + y_B}{2} \right)$

Distanza punto $P(x_p, y_p)$ e retta $(ax + by + c = 0)$

$d_{p,r} = \frac{|ax_p + by_p + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$ vale solo se la retta è in forma implicita

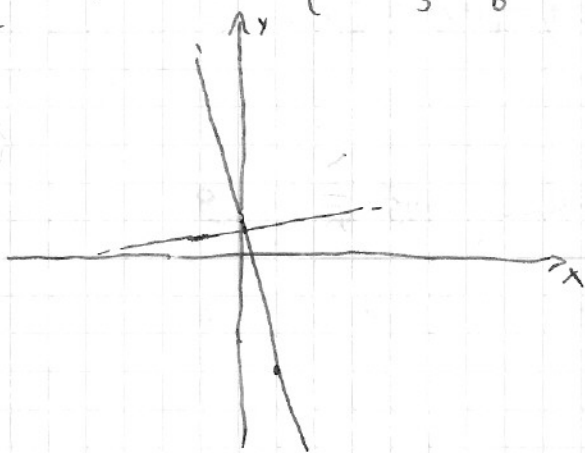
Dato la retta $r: 3x+y-1=0$ e $A(-1, \frac{1}{2})$, trovare la retta $s \perp r$ passante per A e l'intersezione fra r e s .

① $s \perp r$, $A \in s$ $y - y_A = m(x - x_A)$ $y - \frac{1}{2} = m(x + 1)$

$m_r = ?$ $r = -3x + 1$ $m_r = -3$ $m_s = -\frac{1}{-3} = \frac{1}{3}$ $y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}(x + 1)$ $y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6}$

② $s \cap r$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6} \\ 3x + y - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6} \\ 3x + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{10}{3}x = \frac{1}{6} \\ y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{20} \\ y = \frac{1}{60} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{51}{60} \end{cases} \quad \left(\frac{1}{20}, \frac{51}{60}\right)$$



Distanza tra i punti $(1, 2)$ e $(-2, 3)$ $d = \sqrt{(1+2)^2 + (2-3)^2} = \sqrt{10}$

Retta passante per $(2, -1)$ e $(-1, 0)$

$$\frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad \frac{y + 1}{0 + 1} = \frac{x - 2}{-1 - 2} \quad y + 1 = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \quad y = -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{oppure}$$

$$m = \frac{y_A - y_B}{x_A - x_B} = \frac{-1 - 0}{2 + 1} = -\frac{1}{3} \quad y + 1 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 2) \quad y = -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}$$

Retta passante per $(-2, 1)$ e $(-2, 3)$: $x = -2$

$A(-2, 1)$ $B(-2, 3)$ $C(1, -2)$

1) equazione dei 3 lati

2) equazione mediana uscente da B

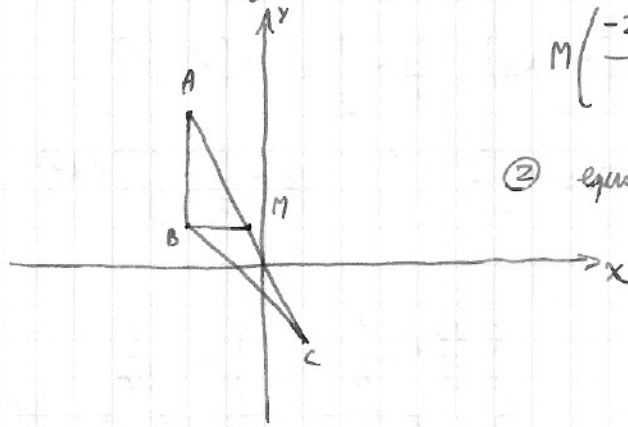
3) $2P \in \bar{A}$ di $\triangle ABC$

① eq. AB : $x = -2$

eq. AC : $\frac{y - 1}{-2 - 1} = \frac{x + 2}{1 + 2} \quad \frac{y - 1}{-6} = \frac{x + 2}{3} \quad y - 1 = -2x - 4 \quad y = -2x - 3$
 $y + 2x = 0$
 $+2x + y = 0$

14

eq. BC: $\frac{y-1}{-2-1} = \frac{x+2}{1+2} \quad \frac{y-1}{-3} = \frac{x+2}{3} \quad y-1 = -x-2 \quad y = -x-1$



$M\left(\frac{-2+1}{2}; \frac{4-2}{2}\right) \quad M\left(-\frac{1}{2}; 1\right)$

② equazione BM: $y = 1$

③

$\overline{AB} = 4 - 1 = 3$

$\overline{AC} = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (4-1)^2} = \sqrt{9+36} = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5}$ $\overline{BC} = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (1-2)^2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$

$2P(ABC) = 3 + \sqrt{45} + \sqrt{18} = 3(1 + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})$

$d_{B-C} = \frac{|-2 \cdot (-2) + 1 \cdot 1|}{\sqrt{4+1}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$

$A = \frac{AC \cdot d_{B-C}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$

Es. pag 65 n° 2.33 - 2.38

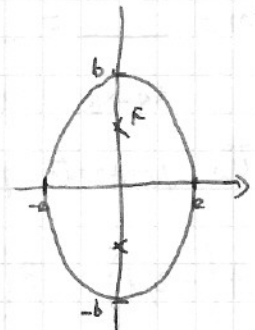
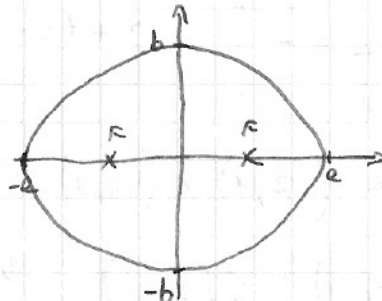
CIRCONFERENZA

$(x-x_c)^2 + (y-y_c)^2 = r^2$ FORMA ESPLICITA $C(x_c, y_c)$ $r \rightarrow$ raggio

$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$ FORMA IMPLICITA $\begin{cases} a = -2x_c \\ b = -2y_c \\ c = x_c^2 + y_c^2 - r^2 \end{cases} \quad C\left(-\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{b}{2}\right)$
 $r = \sqrt{x_c^2 + y_c^2 - c}$

ELLISSE

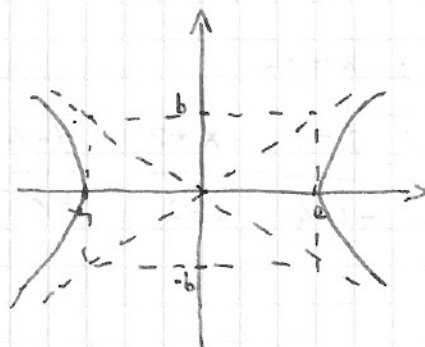
$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ FORMA CANONICA
 $a, b \rightarrow$ semiasse



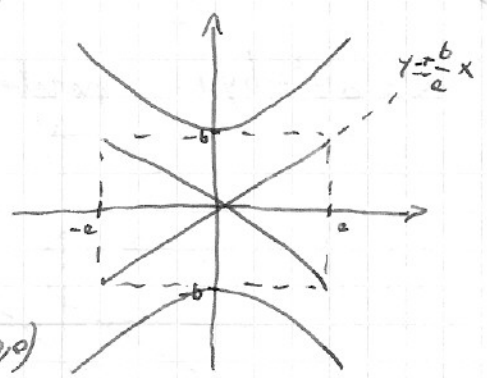
]- fuochi stanno sul semiasse maggiore

IPERBOLE

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ iperbole che taglia l'asse x
 $\pm a \rightarrow$ vertici

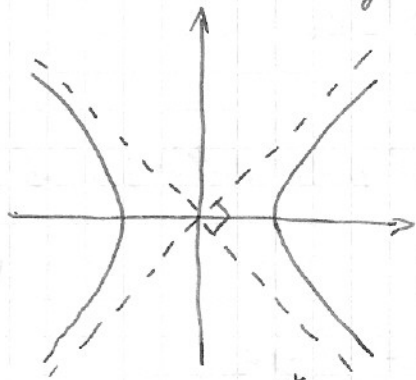


$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = -1 \quad \vee \quad \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1 \quad \text{taglia l'asse } y$$



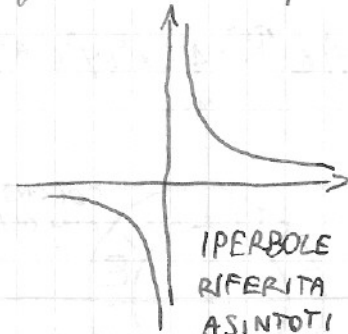
Nell'ellisse, se $a = b$ ottengo una circonferenza con $C(0,0)$

Nell'iperbole, se $a = b$ i due asintoti sono le bisettrici dei quadranti e l'iperbole è EQUILATERA. Gli asintoti sono perpendicolari.

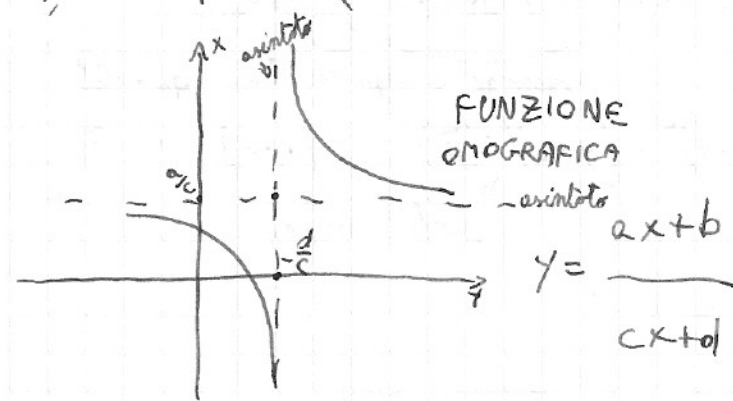


Se faccio ruotare il piano e centro l'iperbole rispetto agli asintoti, diventa

IPERBOLE EQUILATERA
RIFERITA AGLI ASSI.



$y = \frac{k}{x}$
IPERBOLE EQUILATERA
RIFERITA AI PROPRI
ASINTOTI



FUNZIONE
OMOGRAFICA

$$y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$$

D: $cx+d \neq 0 \quad x \neq -\frac{d}{c}$

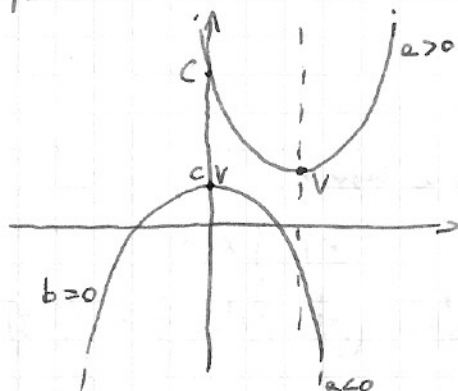
Il centro di simmetria è $(-\frac{d}{c}; \frac{a}{c})$

PARABOLA

$y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad a \neq 0$ altrimenti non è una parabola.

Ha asse di simmetria verticale, con equazione $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = x_v$ interseca l'asse y $c \rightarrow$ dove la parabola

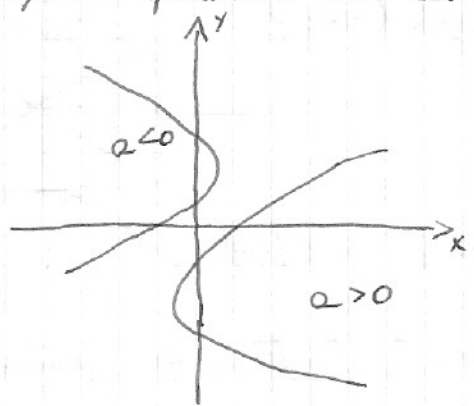
se $a > 0$, la parabola si rivolge verso l'alto; se $a < 0$, la parabola si rivolge verso il basso.



Se $b = 0$, l'asse di simmetria coincide con l'asse y

x_v è un punto della parabola e dell'asse di simmetria, cioè $-\frac{b}{2a}$. Per trovare y_v , sostituisco x_v nell'equazione della parabola

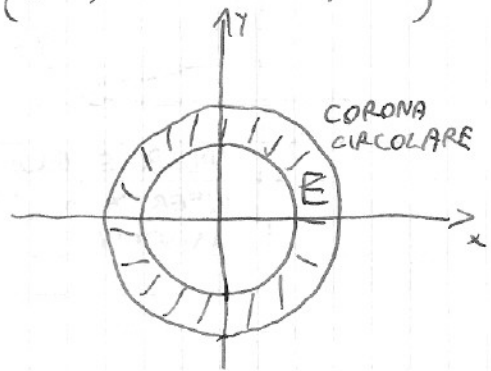
$x = ay^2 + by + c$ parabola con asse orizzontale $-\frac{b}{2a} = y_v = \text{asse della parabola}$



Circonferenza con $C(0,0)$ e $r=2$ $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

OSSERVAZIONE

$E = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 4 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$ $x^2 + y^2$ è la distanza del punto dall'origine al quadrato



$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y - 7 \leq 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 + 4y + 4 - 7 - 1 - 4 \leq 0$$

aggiungo e tolgo la stessa quantità

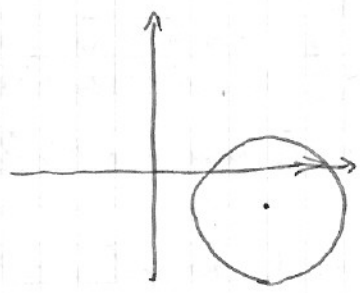
$$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 \leq (\sqrt{2})^2 \quad C(1, -2) \quad r = \sqrt{2}$$

parte interna

Scrivere l'eq. della cfr con $C(-1, 2)$ e $r=1$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 1 \quad x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 1 \quad x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y + 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 2y + 6 = 0 \quad C=? \quad r=? \quad x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 + 2y + 1 + 6 - 9 - 1 = 0$$



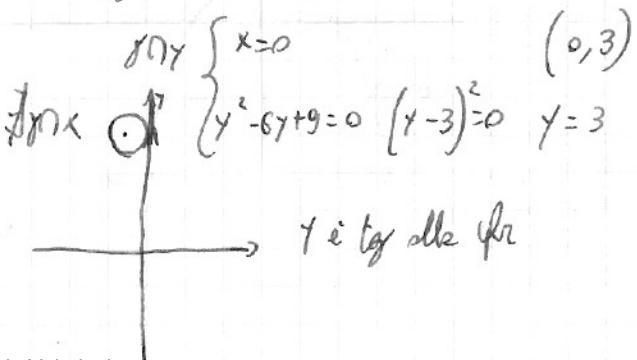
$$(x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 4 \quad C(3, -1) \quad r = 2$$

$$-\frac{a}{2} = -\frac{6}{2} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \hookrightarrow -\frac{b}{2} = -\frac{2}{2}$$

g) $x^2 + y^2 + x - 6y + 9 = 0$ ① $y \cap x$ e $y \cap y$ ② Centro e raggio

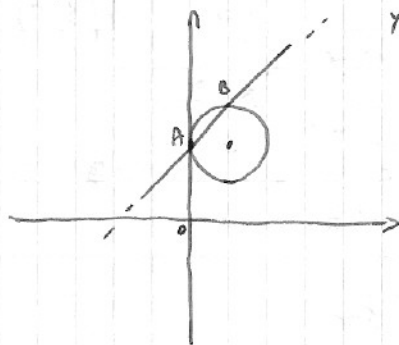
① $y \cap x$ $\begin{cases} y=0 \\ x^2 + x + 9 = 0 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-36}}{2} = \text{MAI}$

$C(-\frac{1}{2}, 3) \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 9 - 9} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$



Trovare i punti di intersezione tra la retta $x-y+2=0$ e la cfr con $C(1,2)$ e $r=1$

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



$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y - 4 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 4 = 0 \\ y = x + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x + 2 \\ x^2 + x^2 + 4x - 2x - 4x - 8 + 4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = x + 2 \\ 2x^2 - 2x = 0 \quad x(x-1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} x=0 \\ x=1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{cases} y=2 \\ y=3 \end{cases} \quad \cup \quad \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=3 \end{cases}$$

A(0, 2) B(1, 3)

Dimmi se la cfr interseca la retta $y = x - \frac{1}{10}$

① metto la retta in forma implicita: $10y - 10x + 1 = 0$

② calcolo la distanza del centro dalla retta: $d = \frac{|20 - 10 + 1|}{\sqrt{100 + 100}} = \frac{11}{10\sqrt{2}} < 1$, quindi si intersecano in 2 punti

Se fosse stato $d = r$, allora si intersecano in un punto, altrimenti, se $d > r$, non si intersecano.

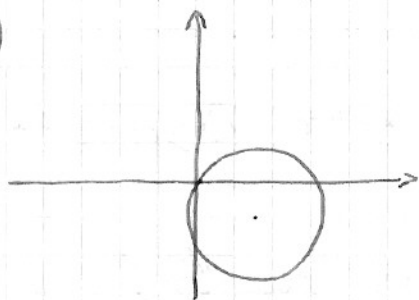
eq. cfr. $C(1,4)$ e C_2 $y = 5x + 1$ $r = d_{C-C_2} = \frac{|5 - 4 + 1|}{\sqrt{25 + 1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{26}}$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-4)^2 = \frac{4}{26} \quad \begin{matrix} 5x - y + 1 = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 8y - \frac{2}{13} + 17 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

CIRCONFERENZE DI POSIZIONE PARTICOLARE

$x^2 + y^2 - 3x + 2y = 0$ manca $c \Rightarrow$ circonferenza passante per l'origine

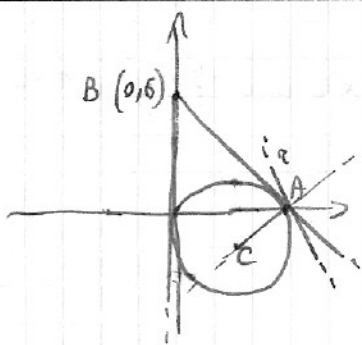
$$C\left(\frac{3}{2}, -1\right)$$



$$r = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$ manca $b \Rightarrow$ una coordinata del centro vale 0.

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 1 + 1 = 0 \quad (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 3 \quad C(2,0) \quad r = \sqrt{3}$$



trova A $\begin{cases} y=0 \\ x^2-3x=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=3 \end{cases} A(3,0)$

$$m_{AC} = \frac{-1-0}{\frac{3}{2}-3} = \frac{-1}{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \quad m_{ty} = -\frac{3}{2} \quad y-0 = -\frac{3}{2}(x-3)$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$$

$$y-6 = m(x-0) \quad y = mx+6 \quad mx - y + 6 = 0$$

$$d_{C-r} = r \quad \frac{|\frac{3}{2}m+1+6|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2} \quad \text{elevo al quadrato} \quad \frac{(\frac{3}{2}m+7)^2}{m^2+1} = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$4\left(\frac{9}{4}m^2 + 49 + 21m\right) = 13(m^2+1) \quad 9m^2 + 196 + 84m = 13m^2 + 13$$

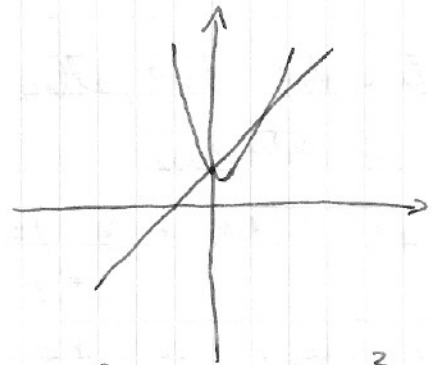
$$4m^2 - 84m - 183 = 0 \quad m = \frac{42 \pm \sqrt{42^2 + 4 \cdot 183}}{4} = \dots$$

$$= \frac{42 \pm \sqrt{2^2 \cdot 21^2 + 4 \cdot 183}}{4} = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{441 + 183}}{4} \dots = \begin{matrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \end{matrix} \quad y = m_1x + 6 \quad y = m_2x + 6$$

PARABOLA

$$y = 3x^2 - x + 1 \quad \text{disegnarla e trovare } \cap \text{ con } y = x + 1$$

$$V\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{6} + 1\right) \quad V\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{11}{12}\right)$$



$$\begin{cases} y = 3x^2 - x + 1 \\ y = x + 1 \end{cases} \quad 3x^2 - x + 1 = x + 1 \quad 3x^2 - 2x = 0 \quad x(3x-2) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{3} \\ y = \frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$$

g) $y = x^2 - 4x + k$ determinare k in modo che $y \cap y = -2x$ in due punti distinti.

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 4x + k \\ y = -2x \end{cases} \quad x^2 - 4x + k = -2x \quad x^2 - 2x + k = 0 \quad \frac{\Delta}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow 1 - k > 0 \quad k < 1$$

$y = 3x^2 - kx + k - 5$ det k in modo che y passi per $P(2, -1)$

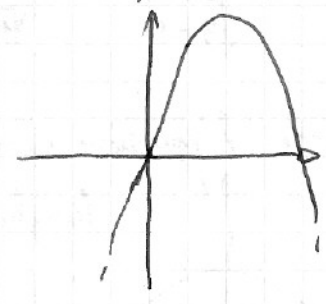
$$-1 = 12 - 2k + k - 5 \quad -k = -8 \quad k = 8$$

Trovare parabole con asse // asse y e passante per (0,0) (1,3) (4,0)

↳ c=0

y = ax^2 + bx + c

$$\begin{cases} c=0 \\ a+b=3 \\ a \cdot 16 + 4b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c=0 \\ a=3-b \\ 48 - 16b + 4b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c=0 \\ b=4 \\ a=-1 \end{cases} \quad y = -x^2 + 4x$$



Se l'asse // asse x

$$x = ay^2 + by + c \quad \begin{cases} c=0 \\ 1 = 9a + 3b \text{ IMPOSS.} \\ A=0 \end{cases}$$

Retta // all'asse tagliano la parabola in un punto.

Per quale valore reale di k la parabola y = -kx^2 + 2x + 2 è tg a 2x + y - 6 = 0 e quando ha il vertice sulla retta y = 2x - 1 e quando passa per (2, -2) k ∈ ℝ - {0} se k=0 non è una parabola

① $\begin{cases} y = -kx^2 + 2x + 2 \\ 2x + y - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$ + 1 sol. ad.

$$2x - kx^2 + 2x + 2 - 6 = 0 \quad -kx^2 + 4x - 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 4k = 0 \quad k = 1$$

y = -x^2 + 2x + 2

② $x_v = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-2k} = \frac{1}{k}$ $y_v = -k \cdot \frac{1}{k^2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{k} + 2 = \frac{-1 + 2 + 2k}{k} = \frac{2k + 1}{k}$

y = 2x - 1 $\frac{2k+1}{k} = \frac{2}{k} - 1$ $2k+1 = 2 - k$ $3k = +1$ $k = \frac{1}{3}$ $y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 2x - 2$

③ -2 = -4k + 4 + 2 $-4k = -8$ $k = 2$

Scrivere l'equazione della retta e passante per (-2, 2) e ⊥ a x - 3y + 1 = 0.

Trovare il raggio della cfr centrata in C(0,1) e tg a r.

y - 2 = m(x + 2) $y = mx + 2m + 2$ $3y = x + 1$ $y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$ $m = \frac{1}{3}$

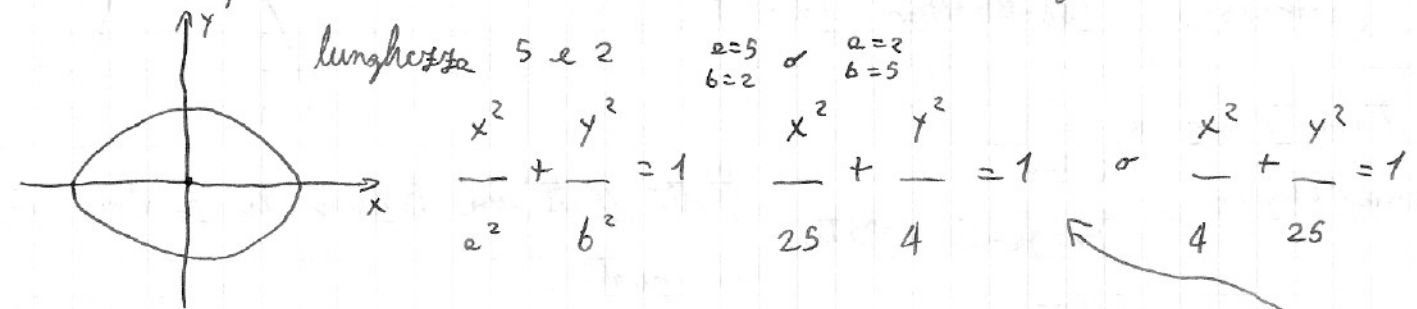
m_r = -3 $y = -3x - 6 + 2 = -3x - 4$

$(x-0)^2 + (y-1)^2 = r^2$ $x^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = r^2$ $3x + y + 4 = 0$

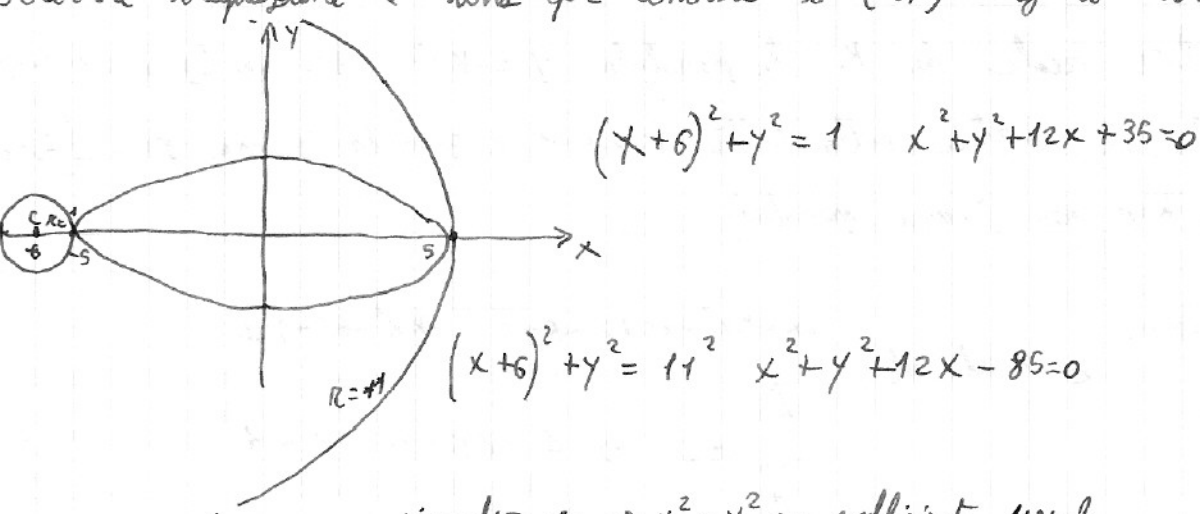
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$$d_{C-A} = \frac{|0+1+4|}{\sqrt{9+1}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{5\sqrt{10}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} = R$$

Scrivere l'equazione canonica di un'ellisse centrata nell'origine con i semiasse di



Scrivere l'equazione di una cir. centrata in (-6,0) tangente all'ellisse



circonferenza $\rightarrow x^2$ e y^2 con coefficiente uguale

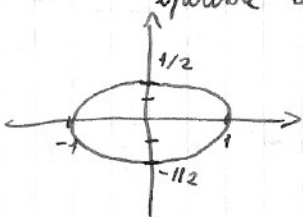
retta $\rightarrow x$ e y parabola $\rightarrow y$ e x^2 o y^2 e x

iperbole $\rightarrow x^2$ e $-y^2$ o $-x^2$ e y^2 ellisse $\rightarrow x^2$ e y^2

$$x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$$

ellisse

$$\frac{x^2}{1} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{1}{4}} = 1$$



$$x^2 + 4y^2 = 9$$

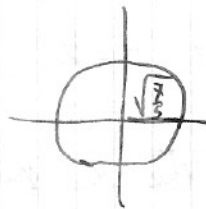
$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{4y^2}{9} = 1$$

$a = \pm 3$
 $b = \pm \frac{3}{2}$

$$5x^2 + 5y^2 = 7$$

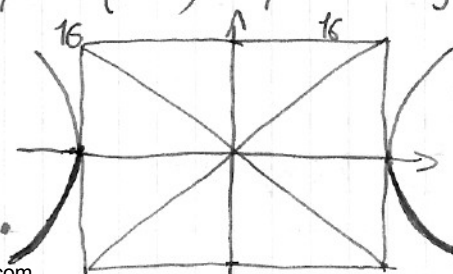
$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{7}{5}$$

circonferenza con $C(0,0)$ $R = \sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}$



$$y = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{x^2-16} \quad \begin{cases} y \leq 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{9}{16}(x^2-16) \quad y^2 = \frac{9}{16}x^2 - 9$$



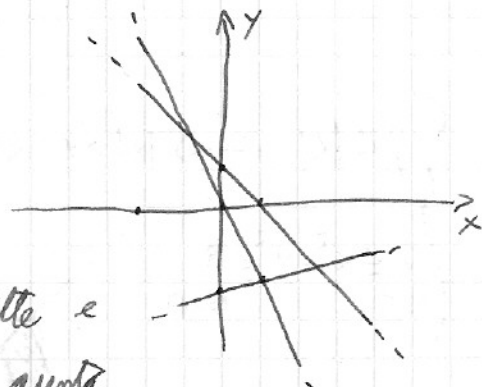
$$\frac{9}{16}x^2 - y^2 = 9 \quad \text{iperbole} \quad \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

Non sempre funzioni, solo se davanti al quadrato viene l'equazione di una figura che conosco.

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ 3x+2y=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=1-y \\ 3-3y+2y=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=1-y \\ y=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$

Due rette intersecanti $y=-x+1$ e $y=-\frac{3}{2}x+1$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+y=0 \\ x-3y=7 \\ x+y=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=-2x \\ x+6x=7 \\ x-2x=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=-2x \\ x=1 \\ -1=1 \end{cases} \quad S=\emptyset \quad \text{sistema impossibile}$$



$y=-2x$ $y=\frac{1}{3}x+\frac{7}{3}$ $y=-x+1$ Non si incontrano tutte e tre in uno stesso punto.

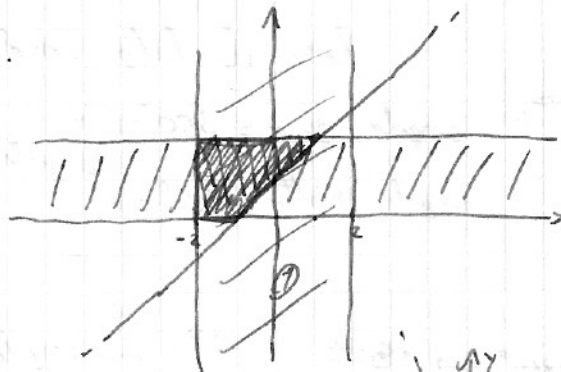
$$\begin{cases} ax+y=1 \\ 2x+ay=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=1-ax \\ 2x+a(1-ax)=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=1-ax \\ 2x+a-a^2x=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=1-ax \\ x(2-a^2)=2-a \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=1-ax \\ x=\frac{2-a}{2-a^2} \end{cases} \quad \text{se } 2-a^2 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=\frac{2-a}{2-a^2} \\ y=\frac{2-2a}{2-a^2} \end{cases} \quad \text{se } 2-a^2 \neq 0$$

$$\text{se } 2-a^2=0 \quad a=\pm\sqrt{2} \quad 0=\frac{2-(\pm\sqrt{2})}{\neq 0} \quad \text{sist. impossibile } S=\emptyset$$

Disegnare sul piano cartesiano l'insieme soluzione di ciascuna riga e trovare la soluzione del sistema.

$$\begin{cases} |x| \leq 2 & \textcircled{1} \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 & \textcircled{2} \\ y \geq x+1 & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$



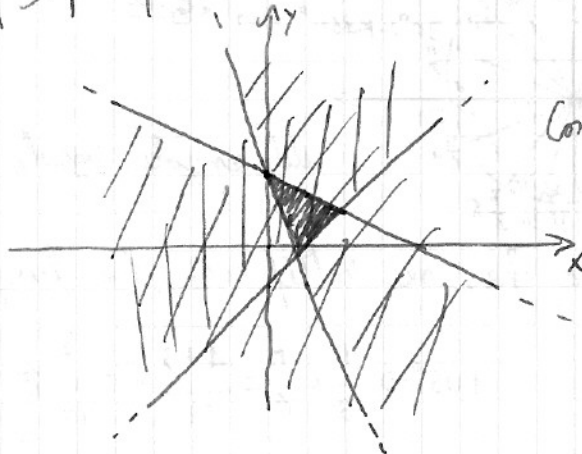
$$\textcircled{1} -2 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 \leq y \leq 2$$

$$\textcircled{3} y \geq x+1$$

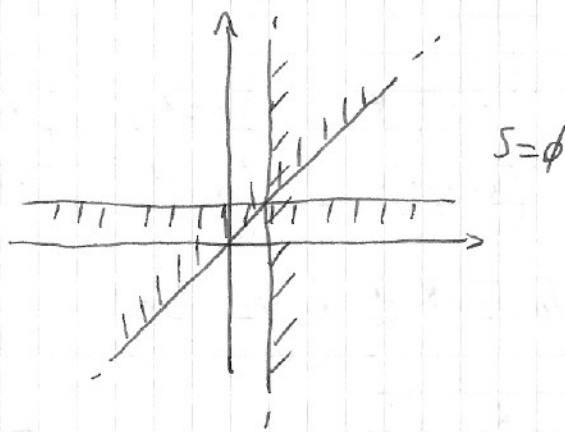
contorni compresi

$$\begin{cases} x+y \geq 2-2x \\ x \leq y+1 \\ x+2y-4 \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y \geq -3x+2 \\ y \geq x-1 \\ y \leq -\frac{1}{2}x+2 \end{cases}$$

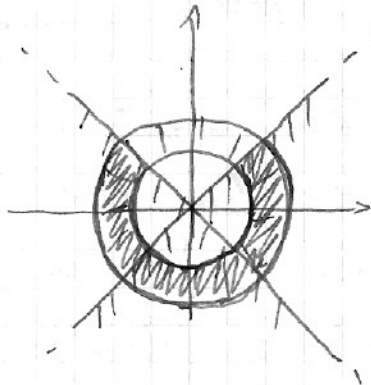


Contorni compresi

$$\begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x - y < 0 \\ y < 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ y > x \\ y < 1 \end{cases}$$

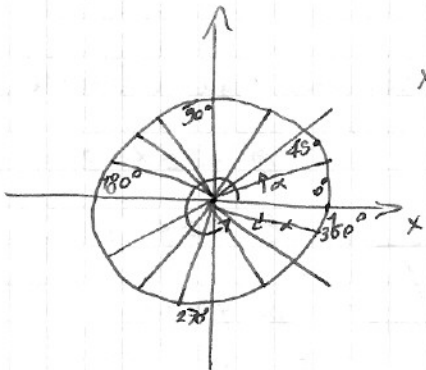


$$\begin{cases} y < |x| \Leftrightarrow |x| > y & x > y \vee x < -y \Leftrightarrow y < x \vee y < -x \\ 2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 8 \\ r = \sqrt{2} & r = 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$



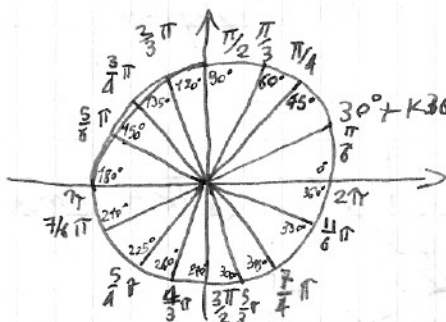
GONIOMETRIA

Costruisce funzioni che prendono misure di angoli e gli associano qualcosa.



$x^2 + y^2 = 1$ Non c'è limitazione e quanti giri può fare il lato mobile.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{angolo giro} &= 360^\circ = 2\pi \\ \text{angolo retto} &= 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \text{angolo piatto} &= 180^\circ = \pi \end{aligned}$$



$$1^\circ = \frac{1}{360} \text{ angolo giro}$$

Id. angoli uguali corrispondono archi uguali.

RADIANTE \rightarrow arco che, se rettificato, ha lunghezza uguale al raggio.

$$-45^\circ \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} \quad 105^\circ \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{4+3}{12} \pi = \frac{7}{12} \pi \quad \alpha^\circ : \beta^r = 360^\circ : 2\pi$$

$$105^\circ : \beta^r = 360^\circ : 2\pi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{12} \rightarrow ?^\circ \quad \alpha^\circ = \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = \frac{180^\circ}{12} = 15^\circ$$

$$\beta^r = \frac{105^\circ \cdot 2\pi}{360^\circ} = \frac{7}{12} \pi$$

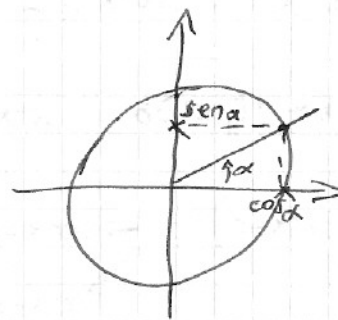
Ci sono 9 funzioni:

$$y = \operatorname{sen} x \quad y = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} = \operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$y = \operatorname{cos} x \quad y = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos} x} = \operatorname{sec} x$$

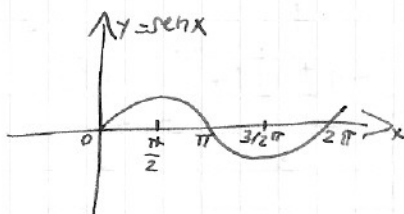
$$y = \operatorname{tg} x \quad y = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} = \operatorname{cotg} x$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$



Sen e coseno sono funzioni periodiche con $T = 2\pi$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = \operatorname{sen}(x + k2\pi) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



Trovare le formule per ottenere seno e coseno di $-x$, $x + \pi$, $\pi - x$, $\frac{\pi}{2} - x$

noti $\operatorname{sen} x$ e $\operatorname{cos} x$

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

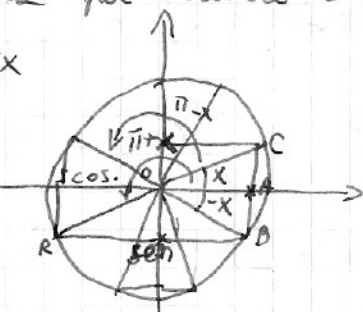
$$\operatorname{cos}(-x) = \operatorname{cos} x$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(x + \pi) = -\operatorname{sen} x$$

$$\operatorname{cos}(x + \pi) = -\operatorname{cos} x$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\pi - x) = \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$\operatorname{cos}(\pi - x) = -\operatorname{cos} x$$



$$\triangle COA \cong \triangle AOB \Rightarrow CA \cong AB \quad OA \cong OA$$

$$\triangle ROS \cong \triangle AOC \quad SR \cong AC \quad OR \cong OS$$

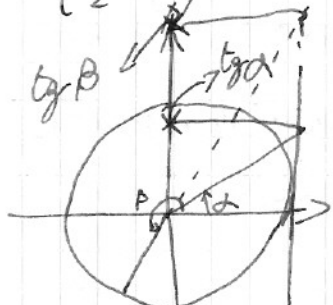
ARCHI ASSOCIATI

$$\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \operatorname{cos} x \quad \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = \operatorname{cos} x$$

$$\operatorname{cos}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \operatorname{sen} x \quad \operatorname{cos}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\operatorname{sen} x$$

$$\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi + \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{sen} \alpha \quad \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi - \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{sen} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{cos}\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi + \alpha\right) = \operatorname{cos} \alpha \quad \operatorname{cos}\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi - \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{cos} \alpha$$



$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\operatorname{cos} \alpha} \quad \text{se } \operatorname{cos} \alpha = 0, \operatorname{tg} \alpha \neq \text{definito, cioè se } \alpha = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$T = \pi$ per la tangente

Dato che $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ è l'equazione della circonferenza e che $x = \operatorname{cos} x$ e $y = \operatorname{sen} x$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x = 1}$$

$$\operatorname{cos}^2 x = 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{cos} x = \pm \sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}$$



Primo x : $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$ e $x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$

$\sin x - 2 \operatorname{tg} x = 0$ $\sin x - 2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 0$ c.e. $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ $\cos x \sin x - 2 \sin x = 0$

$\sin x (\cos x - 2) = 0 \rightarrow \sin x = 0 \quad x = k\pi$
 $\rightarrow \cos x = 2 \text{ MAI}$ } $x = k\pi$ che è \neq dalle c.e., quindi ACC.

$4 \sin^2 x - 1 = 0$ $4 \sin^2 x = 1$ $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$ $\sin x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ $x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi$

$2 \cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0$ $\cos x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} -1 & \cos x = -1 \quad x = \pi + 2k\pi \\ \frac{1}{2} & \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$

$\cos^2 x + 2 \sin x - 1 = 0$

$1 - \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x = 0$ $\sin^2 x - 2 \sin x = 0$ $\sin x (\sin x - 2) = 0$ $\sin x = 0 \quad x = k\pi$
 $\sin x = 2$ IMPOSS.

$\sin\left(\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$ o $\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$

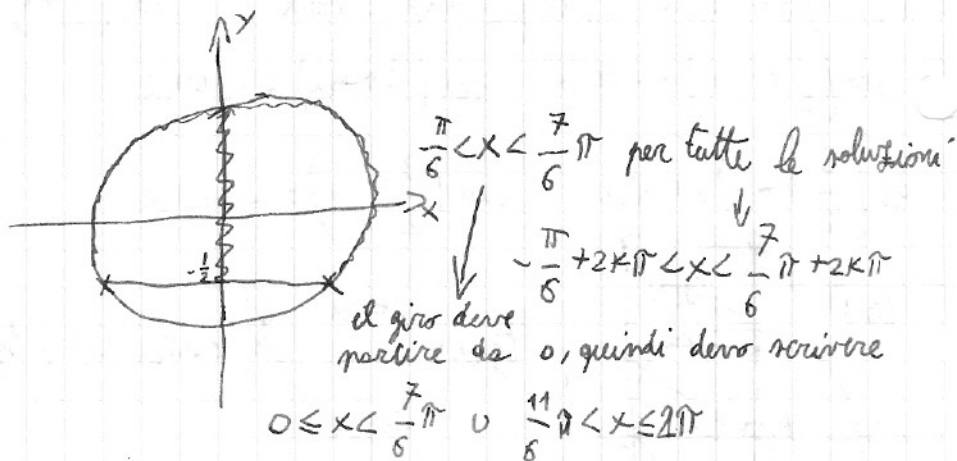
$x^2 = \frac{8}{3}k\pi$ $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}k\pi}$ per $k \geq 0$ $\frac{3}{4}x^2 = \frac{4^2}{6} + 2k\pi$ $x^2 = \frac{8}{9} + 2k\pi$ $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{9} + 2k\pi}$ $k \geq 0$

$\sin 2x - 2 \cos x = 0$ $2 \sin x \cos x - 2 \cos x = 0$ $\cos x (\sin x - 1) = 0$ $\cos x = 0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$

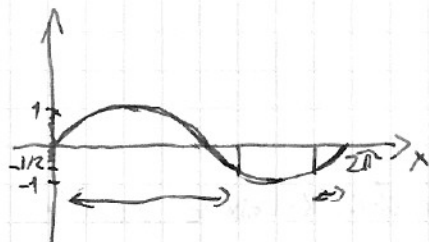
$\sin x = 1 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ \uparrow *continua*

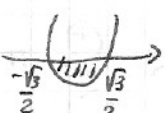
$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$ $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$

$\sin x > -\frac{1}{2}$ in $[0, 2\pi]$

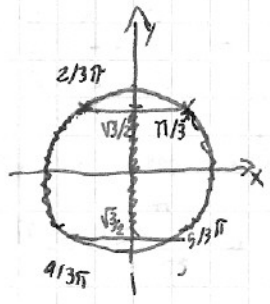


Altro modo



$4\sin^2 x - 3 < 0$ $\sin x = y$ $4y^2 - 3 < 0$ $y^2 = \frac{3}{4}$ $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < y < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

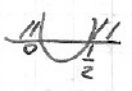
$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < \sin x < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

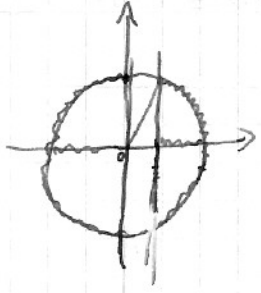


$0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{3} \cup \frac{2}{3}\pi < x < \frac{4}{3}\pi \cup \frac{5}{3}\pi < x \leq 2\pi$

$\left[0, \frac{\pi}{3} \cup \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi \cup \frac{5}{3}\pi, 2\pi\right]$

$2\cos^2 x - \cos x \geq 0$ $[-\pi, \pi]$ $\cos x(2\cos x - 1) \geq 0$

$\cos x = 0$ $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$  $\cos x \leq 0 \vee \cos x \geq \frac{1}{2}$



$[-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}] \cup [-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}] \cup [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$

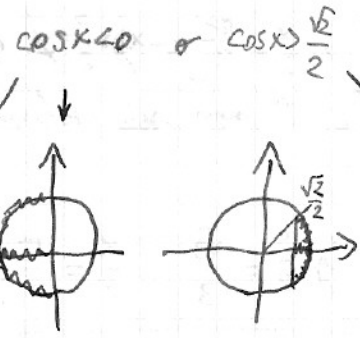
$\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x$ $\left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{2}}\right)^2 - \left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{2}}\right)^2 = \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x$

$\frac{1+\cos x}{2} - \frac{1-\cos x}{2} - \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x = 0$ $\cos x - \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x = 0$ $\cos x(1 - \sqrt{2} \cos x) = 0$

$\cos x = 0 \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$
 $\cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad x = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$

$\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} < \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x \dots \cos x - \sqrt{2} \cos^2 x < 0$ $\cos x(1 - \sqrt{2} \cos x) < 0$ $\cos x > 0$
 $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3}{2}\pi$



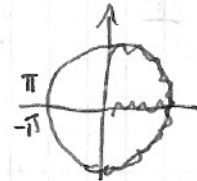
$-\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$

$-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi < x < \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2k\pi$

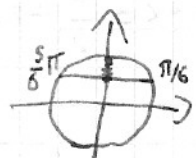
$\sin x > \cos \frac{x}{2}$ $\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$ $2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} > 0$ $\cos \frac{x}{2} (2\sin \frac{x}{2} - 1) > 0$

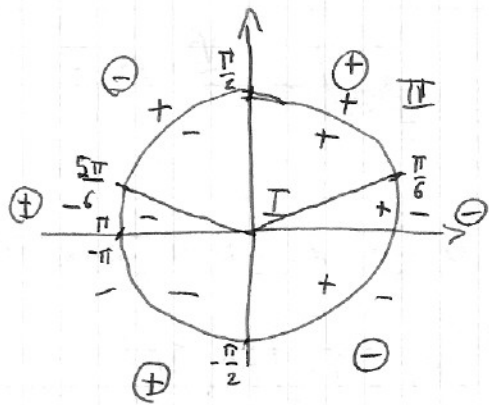
$-2\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi \Rightarrow -\pi \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq \pi$

$\cos \frac{x}{2} > 0$ $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$



$2\sin \frac{x}{2} - 1 > 0$ $\sin \frac{x}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{5}{6}\pi$





$$-\pi \leq \frac{x}{2} < -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{5\pi}{6} < \frac{x}{2} < \pi$$

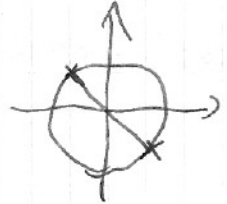
moltiplico per 2 per trovare x

$$-2\pi \leq x < -\pi \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \pi \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{5\pi}{3} < x < 2\pi$$

	$-\pi$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π
I°	-	+	+	-	-	-
II°	-	-	+	+	-	-
prodotto	+	-	+	-	+	-

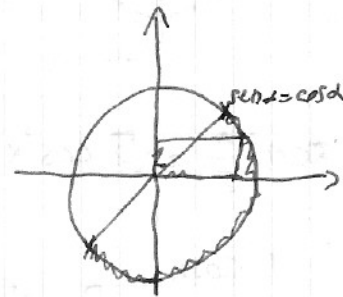
$$\sin x + \cos x = 0 \quad \sin x = -\cos x$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}\pi + k\pi$$



$$\sin x - \cos x \leq 0 \quad \sin x \leq \cos x \quad \text{ord.} \leq \text{arcsin}$$

$$-\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$



$$\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = 2 \quad \text{equazione lineare}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{3}A + B = 2 \\ A^2 + B^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

2° modo usando le parametriche

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} \quad \cos x = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} \quad t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = 2$$

$$2\sqrt{3}t + 1 - t^2 - 2 - 2t^2 = 0$$

$$3t^2 - 2\sqrt{3}t + 1 = 0 \quad (\sqrt{3}t - 1)^2 = 0 \quad t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

ma se $x = \pi$, $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ e $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2}$ quindi devo controllare che π non sia soluzione

3° modo METODO DELL'ANGOLO AGGIUNTO

$$\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x = 2 \quad \text{divido per 2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x = 1$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 1$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right) = 1 \quad \frac{\pi}{6} + x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

Determinare $\text{tg}x$ sapendo che x risolve questa equazione

$$\text{Sen}^2 x - 6 \cos^2 x - \text{sen}x \cos x = 0$$

EQUAZIONE OMOGENEA perché

tutti i termini sono di 2° grado

Dovrei dividere per $\cos^2 x$, ma

controlla che $x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ non sia sol. $\pm 1 - 6 \cdot 0 - 0 = 0 \pm 1 = 0$ NO

$$\text{tg}^2 x - 6 - \text{tg}x = 0 \quad \text{tg}^2 x - \text{tg}x - 6 = 0$$

$$\text{tg}x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -2 \end{cases} \quad \text{tg}x = 3$$

$$\text{tg}x = -2$$

$$\text{sen} \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$$

$$\cos \alpha = ?$$

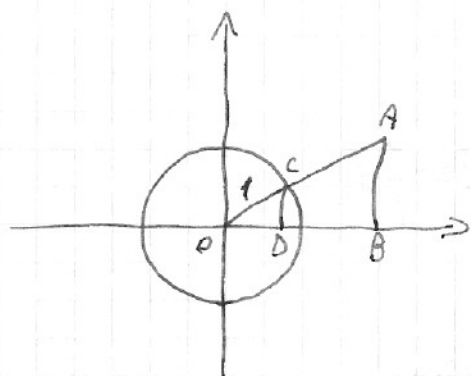
$$\text{sen}^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{9}{25} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \pm \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{tg} \alpha = \frac{\text{sen} \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

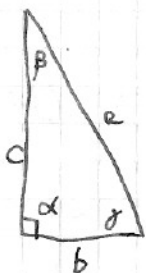
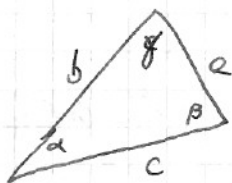
$$\text{sen} 2\alpha = 2 \text{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = -\frac{24}{25}$$



$$OA : OC = AB : CD$$

$$OA : 1 = AB : \text{sen} \alpha$$

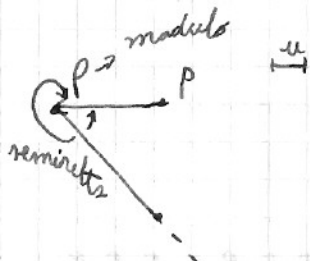
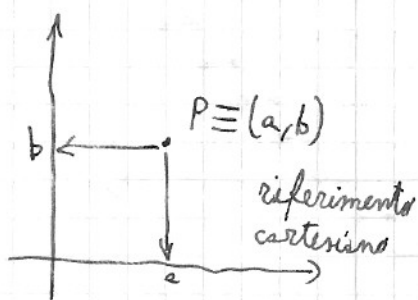
$$AB = OA \cdot \text{sen} \alpha \quad \text{e} \quad OB = OA \cdot \cos \alpha$$



$$b = a \cdot \text{sen} \beta \rightarrow \text{angolo opposto}$$

$$c = a \cdot \cos \beta \rightarrow \text{angolo tra c e a}$$

↓
ipotenusa

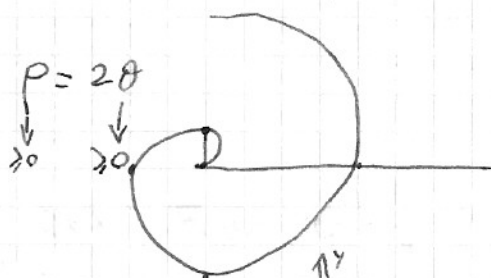


$p \geq 0$ modulo

θ argomento

$$(P, \theta) \Rightarrow \exists! P$$

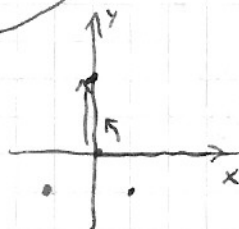
$$P(p, \theta + 2\pi \cdot k) \rightarrow \text{non in corrispondenza biunivoca}$$



$$\begin{matrix} \theta = 0 & \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} & \theta = \pi \\ p = 0 & p = \pi & \theta = 2\pi \end{matrix}$$

$$P(0, 2)$$

$$Q(1, -1)$$



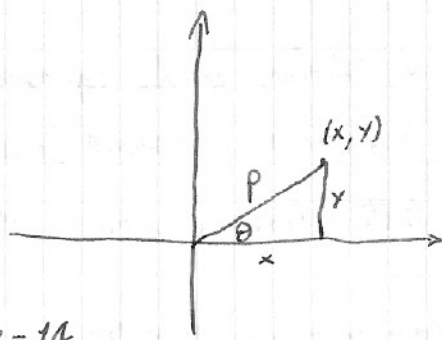
semiretta per coordinate polari

$$P\left(2, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$Q\left(\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$P(-7\sqrt{3}, 7)$$

$$\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2$$



$$\begin{aligned} x &= \rho \cdot \cos \theta \\ y &= \rho \cdot \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

ovunque sia il punto

$$\rho = \sqrt{49 \cdot 3 + 49} = \sqrt{49 \cdot 4} = 7 \cdot 2 = 14$$

$$-7\sqrt{3} = 14 \cdot \cos \theta \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{e} \quad 7 = 14 \cdot \sin \theta \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \quad P\left(14, \frac{5}{6}\pi\right)$$

$P(-7\sqrt{3}, 7)$ è nel 2° quadrante $x = \frac{5}{6}\pi$ o $x = \frac{7}{6}\pi$

$P\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{4}\pi\right)$ coord. cart. ?

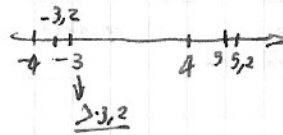
$$x = \rho \cdot \cos \theta \quad y = \rho \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{5}{4}\pi = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{5}{4}\pi = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}$$

GRAFICI E FUNZIONI

$f(x) = \lfloor x \rfloor$ parte intera di x $x=4 \quad \lfloor 4 \rfloor = 4 \quad \lfloor 5,2 \rfloor = 5$ parte intera
 $\lfloor -3,2 \rfloor = -4$ + grande intero $\leq x$



$$f(x) = x - \lfloor x \rfloor \text{ MANTISSA}$$

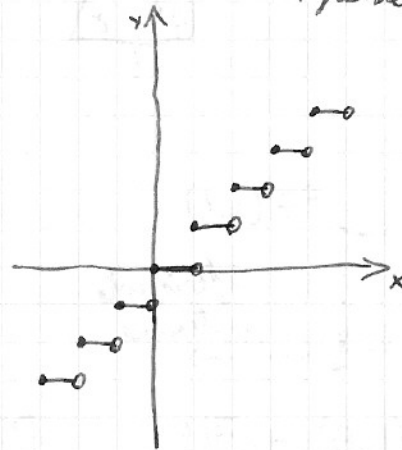
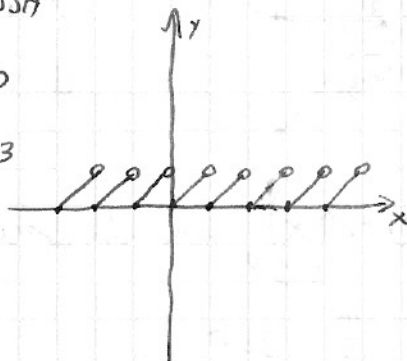
$$f(2) = 2 - \lfloor 2 \rfloor = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$f(2,3) = 2,3 - \lfloor 2,3 \rfloor = 0,3$$

$$f(-0,5) = -0,5 - \lfloor -0,5 \rfloor =$$

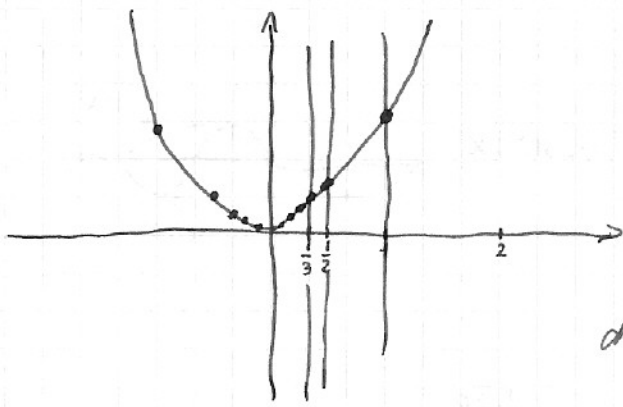
$$= -0,5 - (-1) = 0,5$$

$$f(-0,3) = -0,3 + 1 = 0,7$$



$$f(x) = x^2 + \sqrt{-|\sin \frac{\pi}{x}|} \quad -|\sin \frac{\pi}{x}| \geq 0 \quad |\sin \frac{\pi}{x}| \leq 0 \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{x} = 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{x} = k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\pi = k\pi x \quad x = \frac{1}{k} \quad k \neq 0 \quad D_f(x) = \left\{ x : x = \frac{1}{k}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} \right\}$$



Le radici è sempre 0, quindi

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

Il grafico è l'insieme di punti della parabola che possono essere calcolati come $\frac{1}{K}$

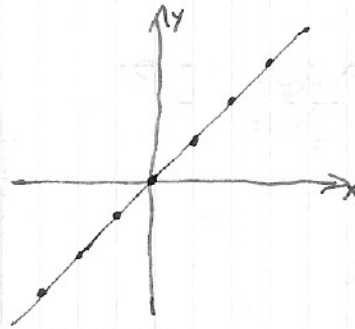
$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{-|\sin x \pi|}$$

$$-|\sin x \pi| \geq 0 \quad \sin x \pi = 0$$

$$x \pi = k \pi \quad x = k \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$D: \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(x) = x$$



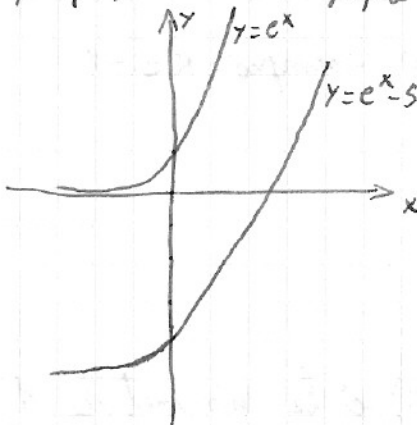
Il grafico è dato solo dai punti perché $x \in \mathbb{Z}$

OPERAZIONI CON I GRAFICI

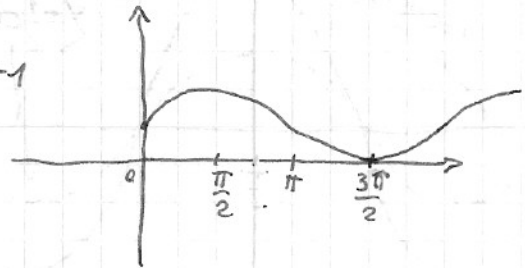
$$y = f(x)$$

$y = f(x) + k$ stesso grafico traslato di k

$$y = e^x - 5$$



$$y = \sin x + 1$$

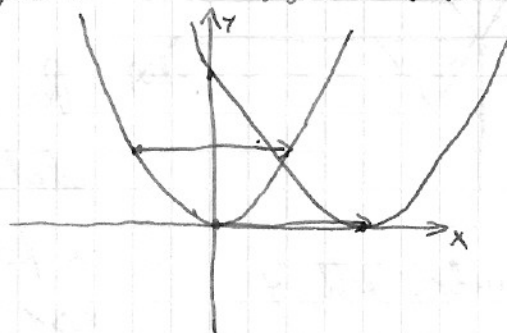


$y = f(x)$ e $y = f(x+k)$ \Rightarrow traslazione in orizzontale di estensione k

$$y = x^2$$

$$y = (x-2)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$xv = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \quad yv = 0$$



se $k > 0 \rightarrow$ verso dx

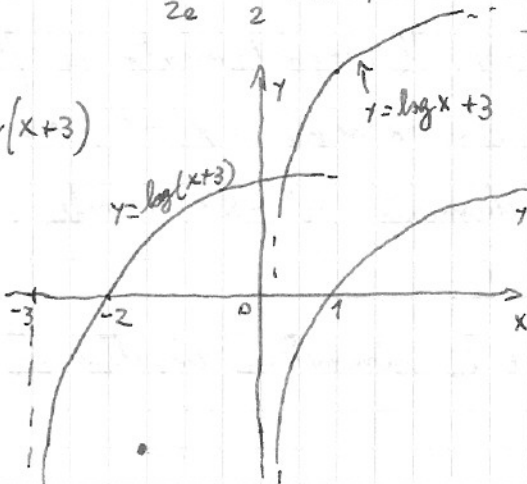
se $k < 0 \rightarrow$ verso sx

$$y = \log(x+3)$$

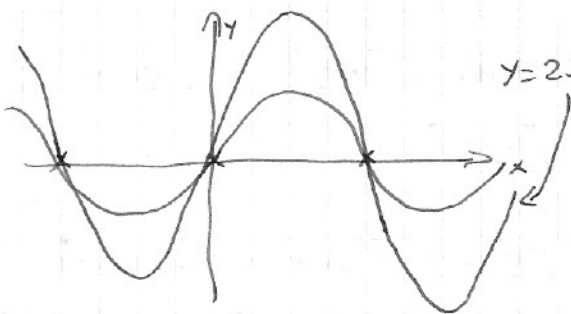
$$y = \log(x+3)$$

$$y = \log x + 3$$

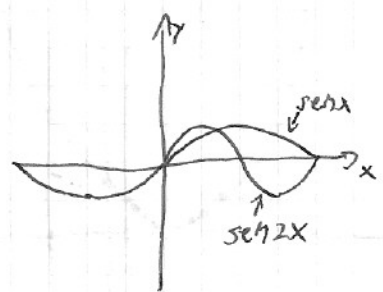
$$y = \log x$$



$$y = \text{sen } x$$



$$y = \text{sen } 2x$$

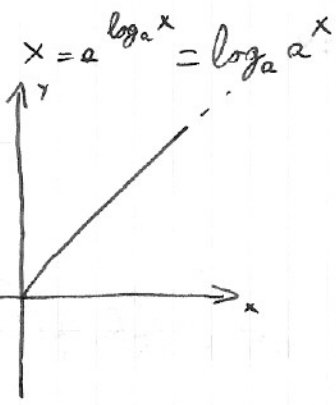


$y = k \cdot f(x)$ la funzione varia in verticale $k > 0$
 $y = f(kx)$ la funzione varia in orizzontale.

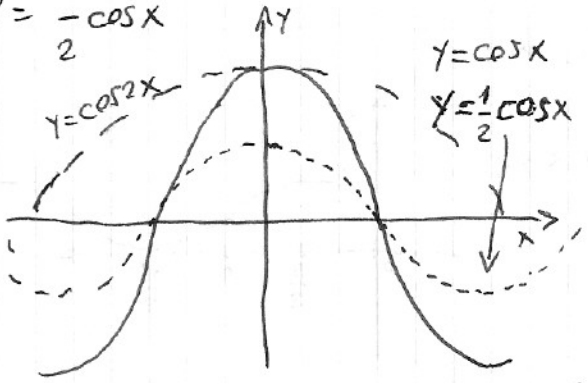
$$f(x) = \frac{10^{2 \log_{10} x}}{x}$$

$$= \frac{10^{\log_{10} x^2}}{x} = \frac{x^2}{x} = x$$

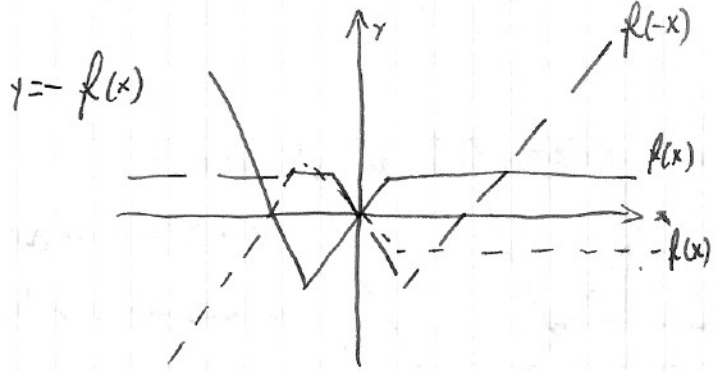
$D: \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$ $D: \mathbb{R}^+$



$$y = \frac{1}{2} \cos x$$



Se $k < 0$, esempio $k = -1$

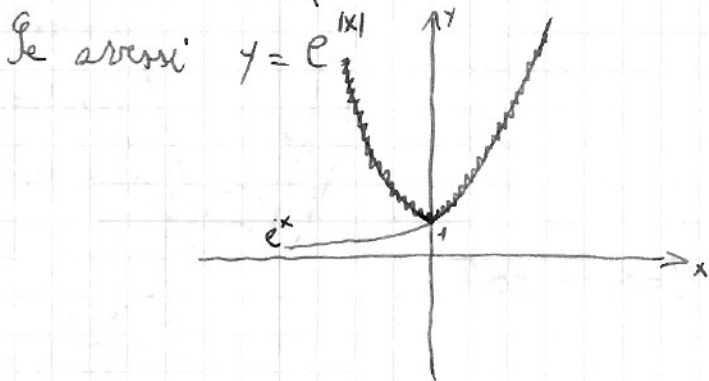
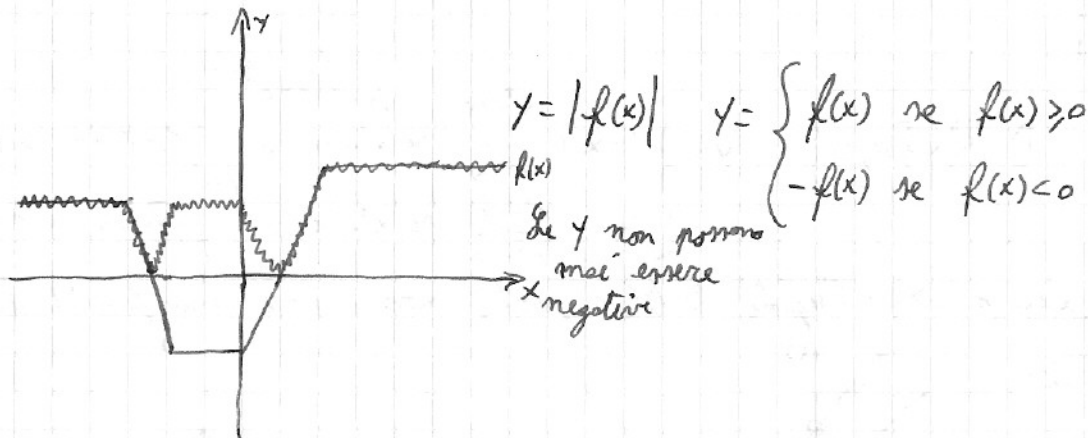
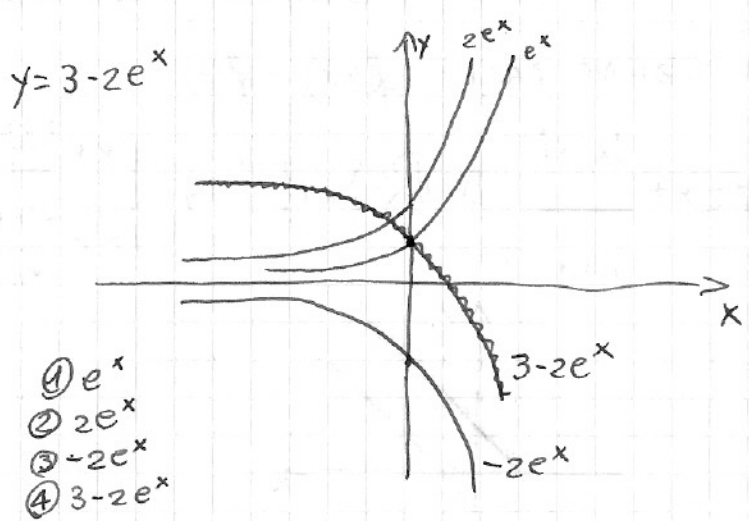
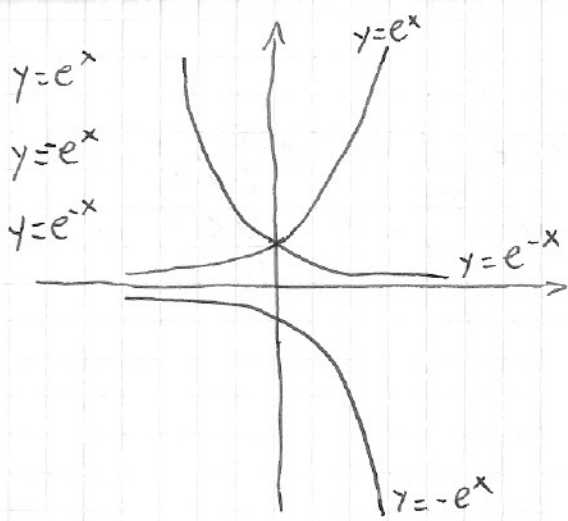


$-f(x)$ è la simmetria di $f(x)$ rispetto all'asse x .

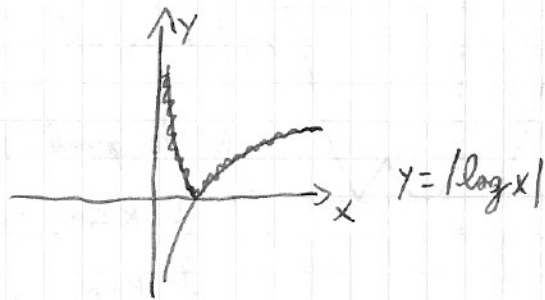
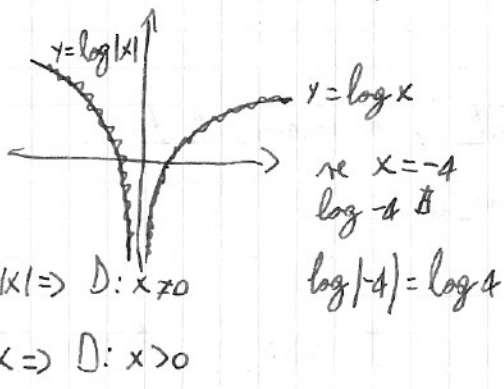
Per $f(-x)$, prendo un valore ($x=3$), calcolo $f(3)$ e il risultato lo attribuisco a $f(-3)$. Il comportamento di $f(x)$ se $x > 1$, cambia segno $-x < -1$, sarà il comportamento di $-x < -1$ nella funzione originale.

$f(-x)$ è la simmetria rispetto all'asse y .

$-f(x)$ scambia i valori delle y rispetto a $f(x)$
 $f(-x)$ scambia i valori delle x rispetto a $f(x)$



$f(|x|)$ è una funzione pari, cioè ha il grafico simmetrico rispetto all'asse x .



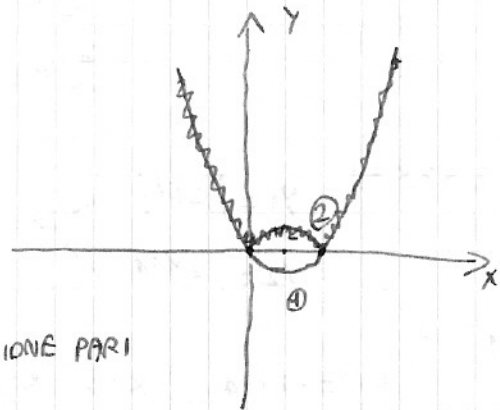
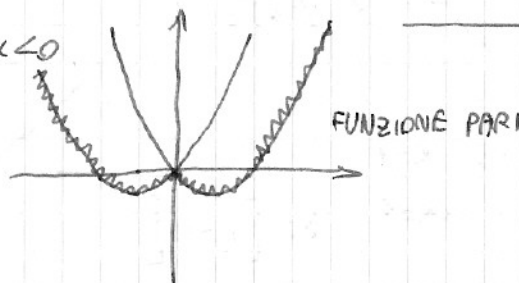
$y=|x^2-x|$ ① $\rightarrow y=x^2-x$ ② $y=|x^2-x|$

$y=x^2-|x| = \begin{cases} x^2-x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ x^2+x & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$

$x^2=|x|^2$

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

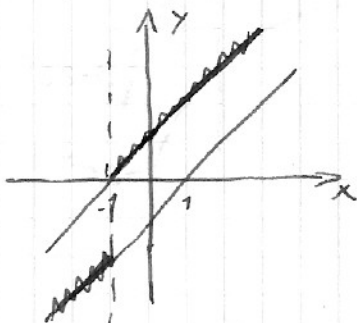
$f(x)=x^2-x$



FUNZIONE PARI: $f(-x) = f(x)$

$$y = x + \frac{|x+1|}{x+1} \quad D: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} x + \frac{x+1}{x+1} & \text{se } x+1 > 0 \\ x + \frac{-(x+1)}{x+1} & \text{se } x+1 < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} x > -1 \\ x \neq -1 \end{cases} \\ x-1 & \text{se } \begin{cases} x < -1 \\ x \neq -1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

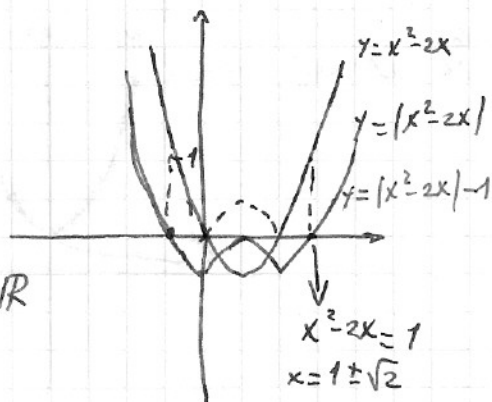
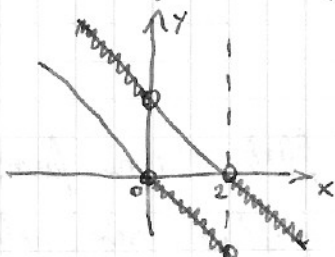


$$y = 1 - x + \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 2x} \quad D: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 2\}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} 1 - x + \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 2x} & \text{se } x^2 - 2x > 0 \\ 1 - x - \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 2x} & \text{se } x^2 - 2x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 - x + 1 & \text{se } x < 0 \text{ or } x > 2 \\ 1 - x - 1 & \text{se } 0 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

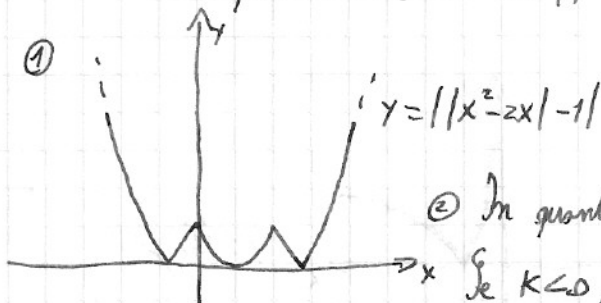
$$y = \begin{cases} -x + 2 & \text{se } x < 0 \text{ or } x > 2 \\ -x & \text{se } 0 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

l'uguale lo tolgo perché $x=0$ e $x=2$ sono fuori da D



$$y = ||x^2 - 2x| - 1| \quad \textcircled{1} \text{ grafico}$$

② quante soluzioni: ha $||x^2 - 2x| - 1| = k$ con $k \in \mathbb{R}$



③ In quanti punti una retta $y=k$ incontra la $f(x)$?

Se $k < 0$, non ha intersezioni

Se $k = 0$, 3 soluzioni

Se $0 < k < 1$, 6 soluzioni

Se $k > 1$, 2 soluzioni

Se $k = 1$, 4 soluzioni

$$|x+1| \geq -2x+4$$

$$y_1 = |x+1|$$

$$y_2 = -2x+4$$

$\rightarrow ? x: y_1 \geq y_2$

$$\begin{cases} y = x+1 \\ y = -2x+4 \end{cases}$$

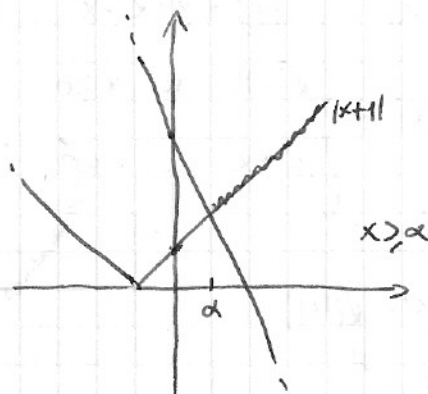
$$x+1 = -2x+4$$

$$3x = 3$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

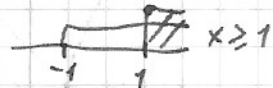
$$S: [1, +\infty[$$



$$|x+1| \geq -2x+4$$

$$x+1 \geq -2x+4 \quad \text{se } x+1 \geq 0$$

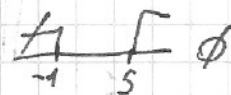
$$\begin{cases} 3x \geq 3 \\ x+1 \geq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ x \geq -1 \end{cases}$$



o

$$-(x+1) \geq -2x+4 \quad \text{se } x+1 < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -x-1 \geq -2x+4 \\ x < -1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \geq 5 \\ x < -1 \end{cases}$$



$$S: [1, +\infty[$$

$$|A| \geq k \quad A \geq k \quad \text{or} \quad A \leq -k$$

$$x+1 \geq -2x+4 \quad \text{or} \quad x+1 \leq 2x-4$$

$$3x \geq 3$$

$$-x \leq -5$$

$$x \geq 1$$

$$x \geq 5$$



$$|A| < k \Rightarrow -k < A < k$$

$$\begin{cases} A > -k \\ A < k \end{cases}$$

$$|x+1| < 3$$

$$\begin{cases} x+1 < 3 \\ x+1 > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < 2 \\ x > 2 \end{cases}$$

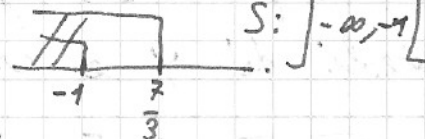
\emptyset IMP. perché $|x+1|$ è sempre ≥ 0

$$|x-4| < 3-2x$$

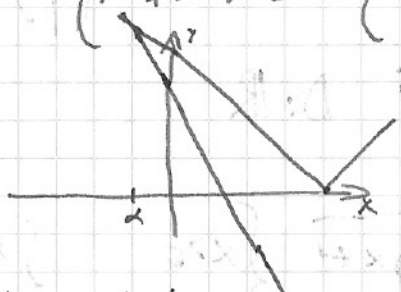
$$\begin{cases} x-4 < 3-2x \\ x-4 > 2x-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x < 7 \\ -x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < \frac{7}{3} \\ x < -1 \end{cases}$$

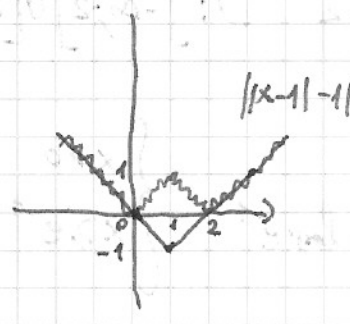
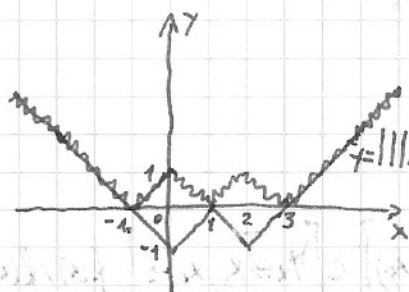


Per via grafica

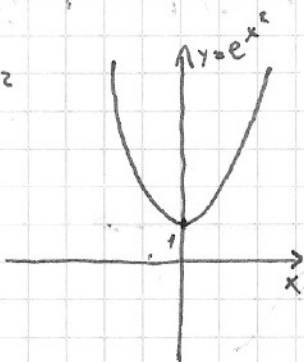
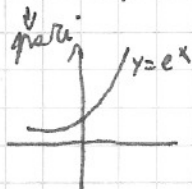


$$x < \alpha \quad \alpha \text{ è } \begin{cases} y = x-4 \\ y = 3-2x \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -x+4 = 3-2x \\ \downarrow \\ \text{ramo a sinistra, cioè } -x+4 \end{cases} \quad x = -1 = \alpha$$

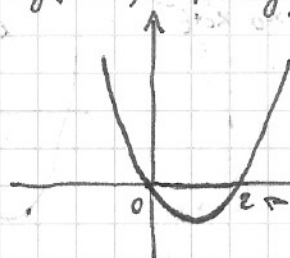
$$\text{Grafico di } y = ||x-1|-1|-1|$$



$$y = e^{x^2} \quad y = e^x \quad \text{or} \quad y = x^2$$

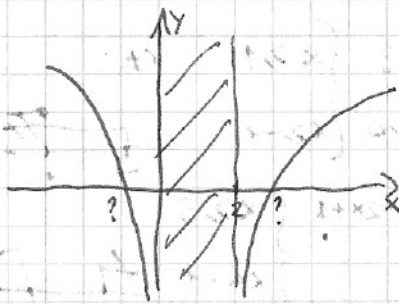


$$y = \log(x^2-2x) \quad y = \log x \quad \text{or} \quad y = x^2-2x$$



si parte
↑
argomento > 0
↑
parte negativa

(24)



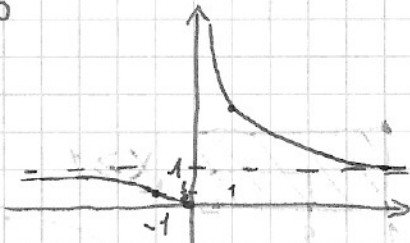
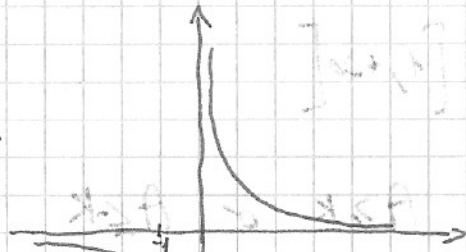
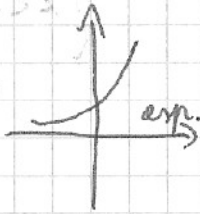
$$x^2 - 2x = 1 \quad x \neq 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$y = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$y = e^x$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \text{ exp.}$$

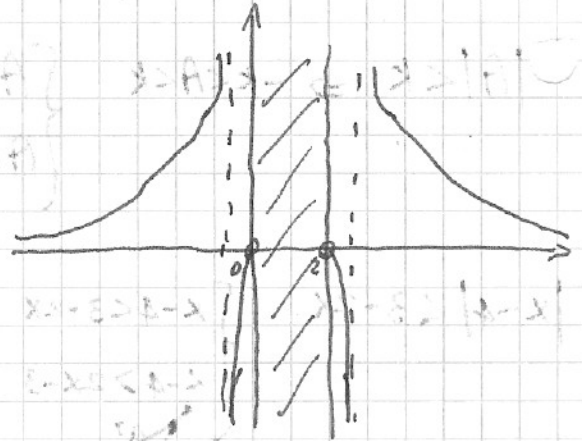
$$D: x \neq 0$$



Se l'esponente va vicino a 0, l'esponenziale tende a 1.

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

$$D: \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x \neq 1 \\ x^2 - 2x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1 \pm \sqrt{2}\} \cup [0, 2]$$



Il valori grandi del log, si hanno valori piccoli di y e viceversa

$$y = \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$D: [2, +\infty[$$

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

$$D: \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$D:]-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty[$$

$$y = \sqrt{\log x + 1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log x + 1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

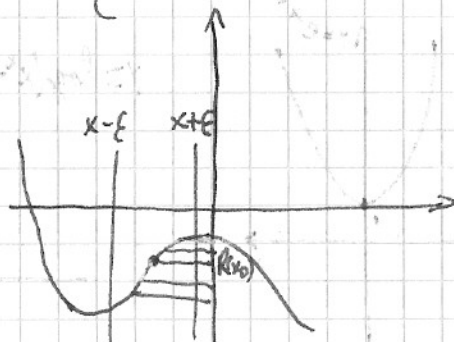
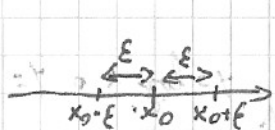
$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log x > -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log x \geq \log e^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \geq e^{-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D: \left[\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right[$$

MONOTONIA

$x_0 \in D$ $y = f(x)$ è crescente $\Rightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0 : \forall x \in [x_0 - \epsilon, x_0[$, $f(x) < f(x_0)$ e $\forall x \in]x_0, x_0 + \epsilon]$, $f(x) > f(x_0)$



$$x_0 \in D \quad y = f(x) \text{ è decrescente} \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 \left[\forall x \in [x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0], f(x) > f(x_0) \right] \text{ e } \left[\forall x \in [x_0, x_0 + \varepsilon], f(x) < f(x_0) \right]$$

Se avessi \geq e \leq , $f(x)$ sarebbe strettamente crescente o decrescente.

MONOTONA $\Rightarrow f(x)$ crescente o decrescente

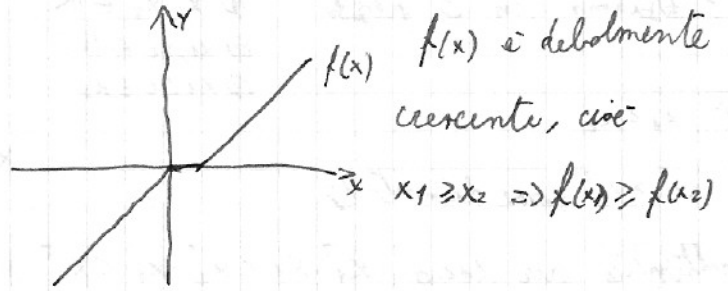
$$f(x) \text{ dec. in } I \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in I : x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

$$f(x) \text{ crescente in } I \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in I : x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

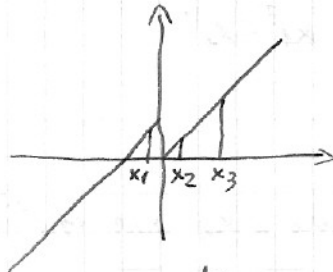
$$\downarrow \\ x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \quad f \text{ iniettiva}$$

Una funzione strettamente monotona è iniettiva.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \text{ str. crescente} \\ 0 & \text{se } 0 < x \leq 1 \text{ debolmente cresc.} \\ x-1 & \text{se } x > 1 \text{ str. crescente} \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ x & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$



non è monotona perché $x_1 < x_2$ ma $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$
e $x_2 < x_3$ ma $f(x_2) < f(x_3)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{se } x \geq -2 \\ -x & \text{se } x < -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{non monotona.}$$



① controllo che le funzioni parziali siano monotone

② controllo che i domini parziali non si intersechino o siano "ordinati"

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} f_1(x_1) & \text{se } x_1 \in D_1 \\ f_2(x_2) & \text{se } x_2 \in D_2 \end{cases}$$

① f_1 in $D_1 \rightarrow$ crescente (o decr) se si, passo 2

② f_2 in D_2 ? è crescente (o decr) se si, passo 3

③ $f_1(D_1) < f_2(D_2)$ tutte le immagini di D_2 devono essere maggiori di D_1 . se si è monotone

Verificare che $y = \frac{1}{x}$ è decr. in \mathbb{R}^+ , decr. in \mathbb{R}^- e non decr. in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

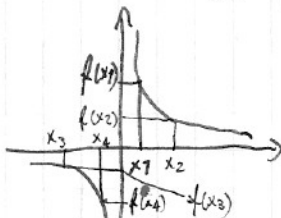
$$\mathbb{R}^+ \quad x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} < \frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1 > \frac{x_2}{x_1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x_2} > \frac{1}{x_1} \quad \uparrow \text{ verificato}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^- \quad x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} < \frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1 < \frac{x_2}{x_1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x_2} > \frac{1}{x_1} \quad \uparrow \text{ perché num. negativi}$$

\mathbb{R} : $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2) \rightarrow$ decr.
 $x_3 < x_4 \Rightarrow f(x_3) > f(x_4) \rightarrow$ decr.
 $x_3 < x_1 \Rightarrow f(x_3) < f(x_1) \rightarrow$ crescente } \rightarrow non monotona in \mathbb{R}



$f(x) = x^2$ crescente in \mathbb{R}^+
decrecente in \mathbb{R}^-

$\mathbb{R}^+ x_1 < x_2 \rightarrow x_1^2 < x_2^2$

$x_1 < x_2 \rightarrow (x_1 - x_2) < 0$ moltiplico per $(x_1 + x_2)$ che è positivo
 $(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) < 0 \quad x_1^2 - x_2^2 < 0 \quad x_1^2 < x_2^2$ VERIF.

$\mathbb{R}^- \quad x_1 < x_2 \rightarrow x_1^2 > x_2^2$

$x_1 - x_2 < 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2$ è minore di 0, quindi cambio verso $(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) > 0 \quad x_1^2 > x_2^2$ VERIF.

$f(x) = x^3$ dim. che è crescente su \mathbb{R} $\otimes x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$

Prendiamo in 3 pezzi $\textcircled{1} x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \textcircled{1} x_1 < x_2 \rightarrow x_1^3 > x_2^3$

$\textcircled{2} x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^-$
 $\textcircled{3} x_1 \leq 0 \leq x_2$

$\hookrightarrow x_1^2 < x_2^2$ come dimostrato in precedenza

$\textcircled{2} x_1 < x_2$

$x_1^2 > x_2^2$ come dimostrato

$x_1^3 = x_1^2 \cdot x_1 < x_1^2 \cdot x_2 < x_2^2 \cdot x_2 = x_2^3 \quad x_1^3 < x_2^3$

moltiplico per $x_1 < 0 \quad x_1^2 \cdot x_1 < x_2^2 \cdot x_1 < x_2^2 \cdot x_2 \quad x_1^3 < x_2^3$

$\textcircled{3}$ se $x_1 > 0$ e $x_2 > 0 \quad x_1^3 > 0 < x_2^3 > 0$

lo stesso per $x_1 < 0$ e $x_2 = 0 \quad x_1$ non può essere $= x_2$ per ipotesi \otimes

$f(x) = \text{sen}(x - \sqrt{1-2x}) \quad \text{D}: 1-2x \geq 0 \quad -2x \geq -1 \quad x \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{D}:]-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$

$y = \text{sen } x \xrightarrow{\text{inversa}} y = \text{arcsen } x$ per essere invertibile, considero l'intervallo

parte dell'arco e mi dà il seno \downarrow parte del seno e mi dà l'arco $x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, così la funzione è biunivoca.

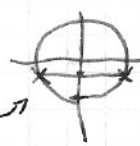
Potremmo anche scegliere $x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi]$, ma per convenzione si sceglie $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$y = \text{arcsen } x: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$3\text{sen}^2 x + \text{sen } x = 0 \quad \text{sen } x(3\text{sen } x + 1) = 0$

$\text{sen } x = 0 \quad x = k\pi$

$\text{sen } x = -\frac{1}{3}$



$x = \text{arcsen}(-\frac{1}{3}) + 2k\pi$

$x = \pi - \text{arcsen}(-\frac{1}{3}) + 2k\pi$
meno perché $\text{arcsen}(-\frac{1}{3})$ è negativo

$y = \text{cos } x \xrightarrow{\text{inversa}} y = \text{arccos } x: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$

$y = \text{tg } x \xrightarrow{\text{inversa}} y = \text{arctg } x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$

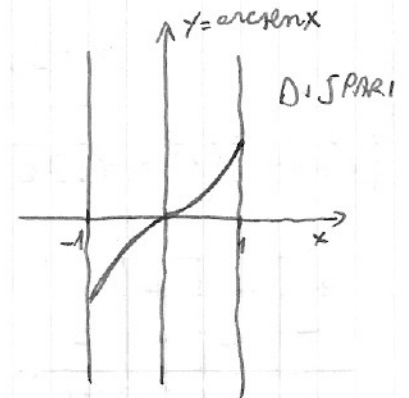
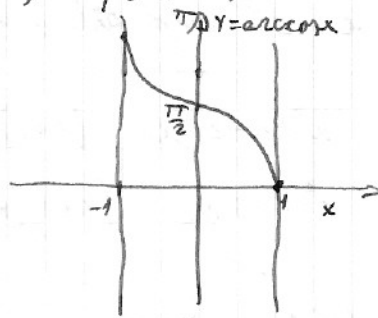
FUNZIONE PARI: $f(x)$ pari: $f(-x) = f(x)$ grafico simmetrico rispetto a y

FUNZIONE DISPARI: $f(x)$ dispari: $f(-x) = -f(x)$ grafico simmetrico rispetto all'origine

PARI: $y = x^{2n}$
 $y = \cos x$ infatti $\cos x = \cos(-x)$



$x_1 = y_1 = f(x_1)$ e $f(-x_1) = -f(x_1) = -y_1$



$f_1(x) = \frac{5}{3x}$ $f_2(x) = x^3 - 2x^5$ $f_3(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 + 2}$

① x pari $f(-x) = f(x)$ $f(-x) = \frac{5}{3(-x)} = -\frac{5}{3x} = -f(x)$ DISPARI

② $f(-x) = (-x)^3 - 2(-x)^5 = -x^3 + 2x^5 = -f(x)$ DISPARI

③ $f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^2 - 1}{(-x)^3 + 2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{-x^3 + 2}$ NE PARI NE DISPARI

Se sommo, moltiplico o divido tra loro due funzioni pari ottengo una funzione pari.

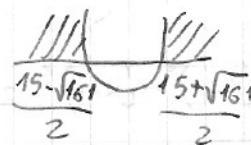
Se sommo funzioni dispari, ottengo una funzione dispari.

Se moltiplico o divido tra loro due funzioni dispari ottengo una funzione pari.

$P/D = P$ $D/P = P$ $y = k$ è pari

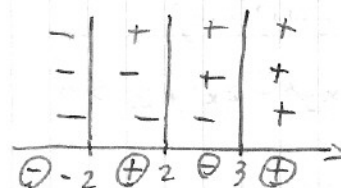
DISQUAZIONI

$x^2 - 15x + 16 > 0$
 $x^2 - 15x + 16 = 0$
 $x = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{225 - 64}}{2} = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{161}}{2}$



$x < \frac{15 - \sqrt{161}}{2}$ or $x > \frac{15 + \sqrt{161}}{2}$

$(x+2)(x-2)(x-3) < 0$
 $x+2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -2$
 $x-2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2$
 $x-3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 3$



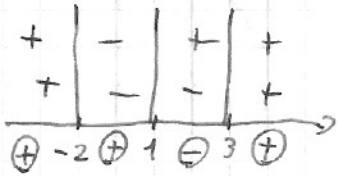
$x < -2$ or $2 < x < 3$

$$\frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x-3} < 0 \quad \text{stesse soluzioni di prima } x < -2 \text{ o } 2 < x < 3.$$

$x-3$ Le forme sono ≤ 0 , avremmo accettato anche $x = \pm 2$, ma non $x = 3$, come nel caso del prodotto.

$$(x^2+x-2)(x^2-x-6) \geq 0 \quad x^2+x-2 \geq 0 \quad (x+2)(x-1) \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x=1 \\ x=-2 \end{matrix} \quad \frac{||}{-2} \quad \frac{||}{1} \quad x \leq -2 \text{ o } x > 1$$

$$x^2-x-6 \geq 0 \quad (x+2)(x-3) \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x=-2 \\ x=3 \end{matrix} \quad \frac{||}{-2} \quad \frac{||}{3} \quad x \leq -2 \text{ o } x \geq 3$$



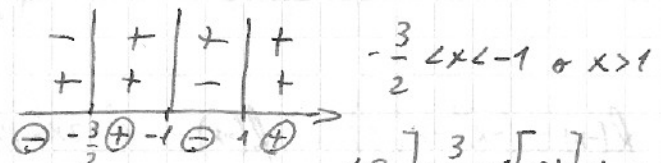
$$x \leq -2 \text{ o } x \geq 3$$

$$x \in]-\infty, -2] \cup [3, +\infty[$$

$$2x^3+3x^2-2x-3 > 0 \quad x^2(2x+3)-1(2x+3) > 0 \quad (2x+3)(x^2-1) > 0$$

$$2x+3 > 0 \quad x > -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$x^2-1 > 0 \quad x = \pm 1 \quad \frac{||}{-1} \quad \frac{||}{1} \quad x < -1 \text{ o } x > 1$$



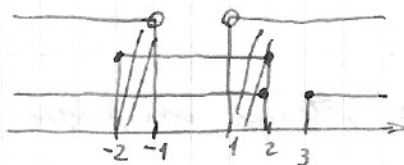
$$x \in]-\frac{3}{2}, -1[\cup]1, +\infty[$$

$$1 < x^2 \leq 4$$

$$x^2-5x+6 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 > 1 \\ x^2 \leq 4 \\ (x-2)(x-3) \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} x = \pm 1 \\ x = \pm 2 \\ x = 2 \\ x = 3 \end{matrix} \quad \frac{||}{-1} \quad \frac{||}{1} \quad \frac{||}{-2} \quad \frac{||}{2} \quad \frac{||}{2} \quad \frac{||}{3} \quad x < -1 \vee x > 1 \quad -2 \leq x \leq 2 \quad x \leq 2 \vee x \geq 3$$

$$\begin{cases} x < -1 \text{ o } x > 1 \\ -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x \leq 2 \text{ o } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$



$$-2 \leq x < -1 \text{ o } 1 < x \leq 2$$

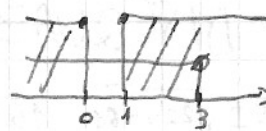
$$x \in [-2, -1[\cup]1, 2]$$

$$x^2 \geq x$$

$$x+3 < 9-x$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 0 \vee x \geq 1 \\ x < 3 \end{cases}$$



$$x \leq 0 \vee 1 \leq x < 3$$

$$x \in]-\infty, 0] \cup [1, 3[$$

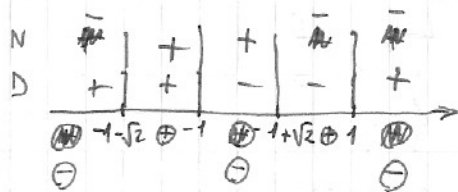
$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} < 2$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2 - 2(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} < 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{C.E.} \\ x \neq \pm 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$N > 0 \quad x^2-2x+1 - x^2-2x-1 - 2x^2+2 > 0 \quad 2x^2+4x-2 < 0 \quad x^2+2x-1 < 0 \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+1}}{1} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$D > 0 \quad (x+1)(x-1) > 0 \quad \frac{||}{-1} \quad \frac{||}{1} \quad x < -1 \vee x > 1$$

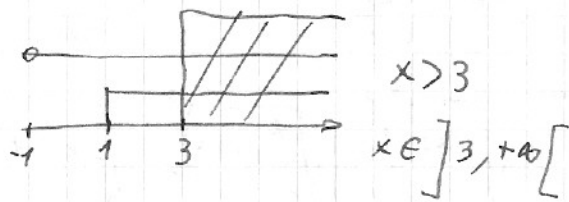
$$\frac{||}{-1-\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{||}{-1+\sqrt{2}} \quad -1-\sqrt{2} < x < -1+\sqrt{2}$$



$$x < -1 - \sqrt{2} \vee -1 < x < -1 + \sqrt{2} \vee x > 1$$

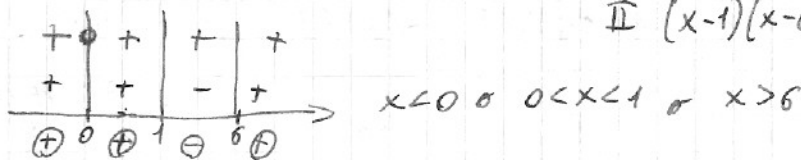
$$x \in]-\infty, -1 - \sqrt{2}[\cup]-1, -1 + \sqrt{2}[\cup]1, +\infty[$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{-5\pi}{3-x} \geq 0 \\ \frac{(x+1)^2}{3^{1/2}} > 0 \\ \frac{3-\pi}{x-1} < 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3-x \leq 0 \\ (x+1)^2 > 0 \\ x-1 > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x > 3 \\ x \neq -1 \\ x > 1 \end{cases}$$



$$x^4 - 7x^3 + 6x^2 > 0 \quad x^2(x^2 - 7x + 6) > 0 \quad \text{I } x^2 > 0 \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\text{II } (x-1)(x-6) > 0 \quad x < 1 \vee x > 6 \quad \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{1}{6}$$



Forse stata ≤ 0 , $1 \leq x \leq 6$ o $x=0$ → occhio e non perderla

EQUAZIONI IRRAZIONALI

$$a=b \iff a^3=b^3 \quad a=b \Rightarrow a^2=b^2 \text{ non vale il viceversa}$$

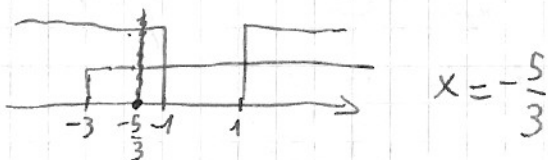
$$\sqrt[3]{x} = 7 \quad x = 7^3$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 7 \rightarrow (\sqrt{x})^2 = (7)^2$$

$x \geq 0$ membri concordi

$$\sqrt{x^2-1} = x+3 \quad \begin{cases} x^2-1 \geq 0 \\ x+3 > 0 \\ x^2-1 = (x+3)^2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1 \\ x \geq -3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1 \\ x \geq -3 \\ x = -\frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$$

↑ positivo ↑ deve essere positivo per

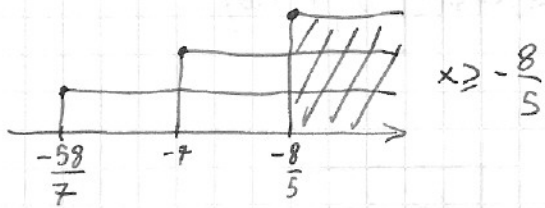


$$\sqrt{x^2-x+2} + 3x = 2(x+1) \quad \sqrt{x^2-x+2} = -x+2$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2-x+2 \geq 0 \\ -x+2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{C.E.} \quad x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-8}}{2} = \text{MAI} \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \leq 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x^2-x+2 &= x^2+4-4x \\ 3x &= 2 \quad x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ ACC.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}x+4} + \sqrt{x+7} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}x+29}$$



$$\text{C.E. } \begin{cases} \frac{5}{2}x+4 \geq 0 \\ x+7 \geq 0 \\ \frac{7}{2}x+29 \geq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{8}{5} \\ x > -7 \\ x > -\frac{58}{7} \end{cases}$$

CONC. SEGNI \rightarrow sempre non negativo

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}x+4} + \sqrt{x+7}\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}x+29}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{5}{2}x+4 + x+7 + 2\sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2}x+4\right)(x+7)} = \frac{7}{2}x+29$$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{35}{2}x + 4x + 28} = 18$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{43}{2}x + 28} = 9$$

$$\frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{43}{2}x + 28 = 81$$

radice sicuramente esistente e positiva

$$5x^2 + 43x - 106 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-43 \pm \sqrt{1849 + 2120}}{10} = \frac{-43 \pm \sqrt{3969}}{10} = \frac{-43 \pm 63}{10}$$

$\frac{-106}{10}$ NON ACC.
 $\frac{20}{10}$ ACC PERCHÉ $2 > -\frac{8}{5}$

DISEQUAZIONI IRRAZIONALI

$$a > b \Leftrightarrow a^3 > b^3$$

$$x^2: a, b > 0 \quad a > b \Leftrightarrow a^2 > b^2$$

$$\sqrt{a^3} > \sqrt{b^3}$$

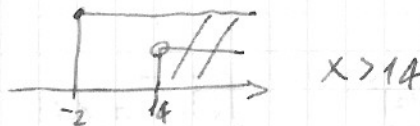
$(a, b < 0 \quad a > b \Leftrightarrow a^2 < b^2)$ posso cambiare i segni e cambiare il segno

$a < 0 < b$ non posso elevare a potenza

① $\sqrt{x+2} > 4$

segni concordi e positivi

$$\text{C.E. } \begin{cases} x+2 \geq 0 \\ x+2 > 16 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \geq -2 \\ x > 14 \end{cases}$$



② $\sqrt{x+2} > -4$

$$\text{C.E. } x+2 \geq 0 \quad x \geq -2$$

$+ > -$ sempre vera

④ $\sqrt{x+2} > x$

$$\text{C.E. } \begin{cases} x+2 \geq 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\sqrt{> \text{ pos.}}$ $\sqrt{> \text{ neg.}}$
 segni
 elevo ad q. $\begin{cases} x+2 > x^2 \\ > 0 \text{ perché } x^2 > 0 \end{cases}$

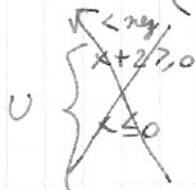
③ $\sqrt{x+2} < -4$ C.E. $x+2 \geq 0$

$+ < -$ mai vera impossibile

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x^2 - x - 2 < 0 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x > -2 \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \dots$$

⑤ $\sqrt{x+2} < x$

$$\begin{cases} x+2 \geq 0 \\ x \geq 0 \\ x+2 < x^2 \end{cases}$$



$$\sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 15} \geq x - 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 8x + 15 \geq 0 \\ x - 2 > 0 \\ x^2 - 8x + 15 > (x - 2)^2 \end{cases}$$

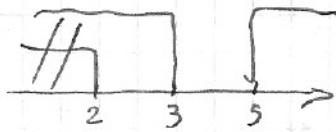
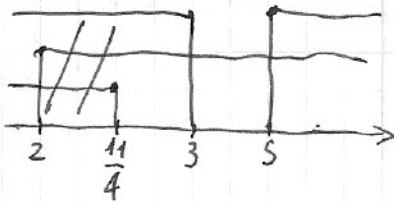
$$\cup \begin{cases} x^2 - 8x + 15 \geq 0 \\ x - 2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-3)(x-5) \geq 0 \\ x > 2 \\ x^2 - 8x + 15 - x^2 - 4 + 4x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=3 \\ x=5 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \cancel{4} \\ \cancel{5} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-3)(x-5) \geq 0 \\ x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq 3 \text{ or } x \geq 5 \\ x \geq 2 \\ -4x \geq -11 \quad x \leq \frac{11}{4} \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x \leq 3 \text{ or } x \geq 5 \\ x < 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\left[2, \frac{11}{4} \right] \cup]-\infty, 2[$$

$$S:]-\infty, \frac{11}{4}]$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 2} > x - 1 \quad x^3 + 2 > (x-1)^3 \quad x^3 + 2 > x^3 - 1 - 3x^2 + 3x \quad 3x^2 - 3x + 3 > 0$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 > 0 \quad x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \quad x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \emptyset \quad S = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{3-x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}-1} < 0 \quad N > 0 \quad 3-x > 0 \quad x < 3$$

$$D > 0 \quad \sqrt{x^2-1}-1 > 0 \quad \sqrt{x^2-1} > 1 \quad \begin{cases} x^2-1 > 0 \\ x^2-1 > 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x < -1 \text{ or } x > 1 \\ x < -\sqrt{2} \text{ or } x > \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

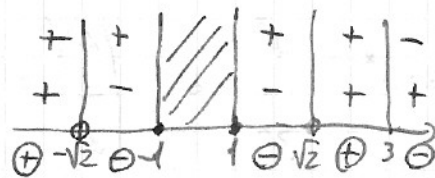
C.E.

$$\begin{cases} x^2-1 > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2-1}-1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x < -1 \text{ or } x > 1 \\ x^2-1 \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x < -1 \text{ or } x > 1 \\ x \neq \pm\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$



$$N > 0 \quad x < 3$$

$$D > 0 \quad x < -\sqrt{2} \text{ or } x > \sqrt{2}$$



$$S =]-\sqrt{2}, -1[\cup]1, \sqrt{2}[\cup]3, +\infty[$$

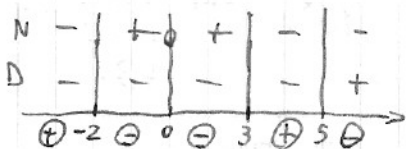
$$\frac{(x+2)(3-x)}{x^2(x-5)} \geq 0$$

C.E.

$$\begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x-5 \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$N > 0 \quad (x+2)(3-x) \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x=-2 \\ x=3 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \cancel{-2} \\ \cancel{3} \end{matrix} \quad -2 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$D > 0 \quad x^2(x-5) > 0 \quad x-5 > 0 \quad x > 5$$



$$S =]-\infty, -2] \cup [3, 5[$$

$$\frac{x^2(x-5)}{(x+2)(3-x)} \geq 0$$

$f > 0$
 $x+2 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -2$
 $3-x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 3$
 $x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0$
 $x-5 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 5$

-	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	-	-
+	+	+	+	+
-	-	-	-	+

$\oplus -2 \ominus 0 \ominus 3 \oplus 5 \ominus x$

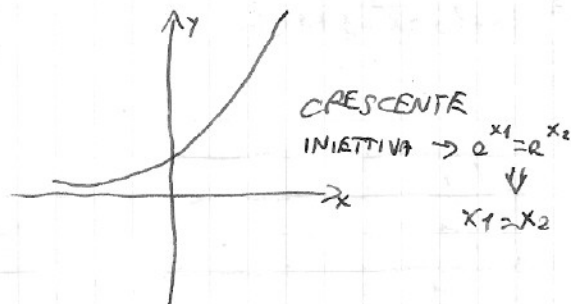
$f > 0 \quad x < -2 \quad \text{or} \quad 3 < x < 5$

$f = 0 \quad x^2 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x-5 = 0$
 $x = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 5$

$S:]-\infty, -2[\cup]3, 5] \cup \{0\}$

$y = e^x \quad y = a^x \quad a > 1$

$y = b^x \quad 0 < b < 1 \Leftrightarrow y = \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{-x} \quad \frac{1}{b} > 1$



$a^x > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$

$a^x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

$0 < a^x < 1 \Leftrightarrow x < 0$

$a^{x1} > a^{x2} \Leftrightarrow x1 > x2$

$5^{x+2} > 1 \Leftrightarrow x+2 > 0 \quad x > -2$

PROPRIETA' POTENZE

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a^{x+y} &= a^x \cdot a^y & a^{x-y} &= \frac{a^x}{a^y} \\ a^{x \cdot y} &= (a^x)^y & \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} & \end{aligned} \right\} a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m} = \left(\sqrt[n]{a}\right)^m \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$4^x : \sqrt{2} = 2^{x+1} \cdot \sqrt{8^x} \quad 2^{2x} : 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^x \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{3x}{2}} \quad 2^{2x - \frac{1}{2}} = 2^{x+1 + \frac{3x}{2}} \quad 2x - \frac{1}{2} = x+1 + \frac{3x}{2}$

$4x - 1 - 2x - 2 - 3x = 0 \quad -x = 3 \quad x = -3$

$10^x = 100 \quad x = 2 \quad 4^x = 2 \cdot 3^x \quad \frac{4^x}{3^x} = 2 \quad \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x = 2 \quad x = \log_{\frac{4}{3}} 2$

$9^x - 3^x - 5 = 0 \quad 3^{2x} - 3^x - 5 = 0 \quad 3^x = t \quad t^2 - t - 5 = 0 \quad t = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+20}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$

$3^x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \log_3 \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2}$

$3^x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{2} < 0$ IMPOS.

$7^x = 1 \quad x = 0$

$4^x = 3 \quad x = \log_4 3$

$10^x = 3^{x+1} \quad \left(\frac{10}{3}\right)^x = 3$
 $x = \log_{\frac{10}{3}} 3$

$$3^{x+1} + 3^{x+2} = 108 \quad 3 \cdot 3^x + 9 \cdot 3^x = 108 \quad 3^x + 3 \cdot 3^x = 36 \quad 4 \cdot 3^x = 36 \quad 3^x = 9 \quad x = 2$$

$$3^x > 9^{x+1} \quad 3^x > 3^{2x+2} \quad x > 2x+2 \quad -x > 2 \quad x < -2$$

$$4 \cdot 2^x + 9 \cdot 2^{-x} > 12 \quad 4 \cdot 2^x + \frac{9}{2^x} > 12 \quad 2^x = y \quad 4y + \frac{9}{y} > 12 \quad 4y^2 - 12y + 9 > 0$$

$$(2y-3)^2 > 0 \quad 2y-3 \neq 0 \quad y \neq \frac{3}{2} \quad 2^x \neq \frac{3}{2} \quad x \neq \log_2 \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{2^x(3 \cdot 2^x - 5) + 2}{1-3^x} > 0$$

$$N > 0 \quad 3 \cdot 2^{2x} - 5 \cdot 2^x + 2 > 0 \quad 2^x = t \quad 3t^2 - 5t + 2 > 0 \quad t = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad t < \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } t > 1$$

$$1-3^x$$

$$2^x < \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } 2^x > 1$$

$$\text{C.E. } 1-3^x \neq 0 \quad x \neq 0$$

$$x < \log_2 \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x > 0$$

0 NON ESISTE

$$D > 0 \quad 1-3^x > 0 \quad -3^x > -1 \quad 3^x < 1 \quad x < 0$$

N	+	-	+
D	+	+	-
	$\oplus \log_2 \frac{2}{3}$	$\ominus 0$	\ominus

$$S =]-\infty, \log_2 \frac{2}{3}[$$

$$e^{3x^2-5x+2} > 1 \quad 3x^2-5x+2 > 0 \quad x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } \frac{2}{3}$$

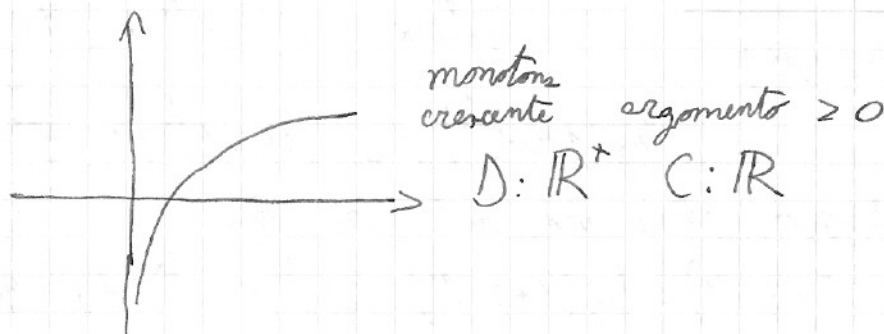
$$x < \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x > 1$$

$$y = \log_a x \quad a > 1$$

$$\log_a x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$$\log_a x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 1$$

$$\log_a x < 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < x < 1$$



PROPRIETA' LOGARITMI

$$\log(a \cdot b) = \log a + \log b$$

$$\log \sqrt[m]{a^p} = \log a^{\frac{p}{m}} = \frac{p}{m} \cdot \log a$$

$$\log(a : b) = \log a - \log b$$

AMMESSO CHE ESISTANO

$$\log a^n = n \cdot \log a$$

$$\text{TUTTI I LOGARITMI!} \quad \log(6) = \log[(-2)(-3)] = \log(-2) + \log(-3)$$

$$\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}$$

$$\log_a b = \frac{\log_b b}{\log_b a} = \frac{1}{\log_b a}$$

NO

$$4^x = 2 \cdot 3^x \quad \log_e 4^x = \log_e 2 \cdot 3^x \quad x \cdot \log_e 4 = \log_e 2 + \log_e 3^x \quad x \ln 4 = \ln 2 + x \ln 3$$

$$x = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 4 - \ln 3}$$

$$h = e^{\log_e h} = \log_e e^h$$

$$\log_3 x = 3 \quad x = 3^3 = 27$$

$$\log_3 x = \log_3 2 - \log_3 (x+1)$$

$$x = \frac{2}{x+1} \quad x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$S = \{1\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x+1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 0$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{NON ACC.} \\ -2 & \text{ACC.} \end{cases}$$

$$\log_2 x + \log_4 x = 3 \quad \text{C.E. } x > 0$$

$$\log_2 x + \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 4} = 3 \quad 2 \log_2 x + \log_2 x = 6 \quad \log_2 x = 2 \quad x = 2^2 = 4 \quad \text{ACCETTABILE}$$

$$(\log_2 x) \cdot (\log_3 x) = 1 \quad \log_2 x \cdot \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 3} = 1 \quad \log_2^2 x = \log_2 3$$

$$\log_2 x = \pm \sqrt{\log_2 3} \quad x = 2^{\pm \sqrt{\log_2 3}}$$

$$\frac{\log(2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}})}{\log(1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}})} = 1$$

argomenti sempre positivi $2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\log(1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}}) \neq 0 \quad 1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}} \neq 1 \quad 9^{\frac{1}{4x}} \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Se la frazione viene uno, vuol dire che

$$\log(2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}}) = \log(1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}}) \quad 2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} = 1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}} \quad \text{C.E. } x \neq 0$$

$$2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} = 1 + 2 \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{4x}} \quad 3^{\frac{1}{2x}} = y \quad 2y^2 + 3y = 1 + 2y^2 \quad 2y^2 + y - 1 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

NON ACC.

$$3^{\frac{1}{2x}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} = \log_3 \frac{1}{2} = \log_3 2^{-1} = -\log_3 2$$

$$2x = -\frac{1}{\log_3 2} \quad \text{cambio base e argomenti} = -\log_2 3 \quad x = \frac{\log_2 3}{2} = \log_2 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\log(3x^2 - 5x + 2) < \log(x-1)$$

$$\text{C.E. } \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 5x + 2 > 0 \\ x - 1 > 0 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < \frac{2}{3} \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \text{ C.E. } x > 1$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 < x - 1 \quad 3x^2 - 6x + 3 < 0 \quad x^2 - 2x + 1 < 0 \quad (x-1)^2 < 0 \quad \text{MAI!} \quad S = \emptyset$$

Forse stata \leq sarebbe $(x-1)^2 \leq 0 \quad x-1=0 \quad x=1$ NON ACC. x C.E. $S = \emptyset$

$$\log(x^2 - 4) < \log(3x^2 - 5x + 2) - \log(x-1) \quad \text{C.E.} \begin{cases} x^2 - 4 > 0 \\ 3x^2 - 5x + 2 > 0 \\ x - 1 > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x < -2 \vee x > 2 \\ x < \frac{2}{3} \vee x > 1 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{C.E.} \quad \boxed{x > 2}$$

$$x^2 - 4 < \frac{3x^2 - 5x + 2}{x - 1} \quad x - 1 > 0 \text{ per C.E.}$$

$$(x^2 - 4)(x - 1) < (3x^2 - 5x + 2)(x - 1) \quad x^2 - 4 < 3x^2 - 5x + 2 \quad x^2 - 3x - 2 < 0 \quad x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 8}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

perché positivo posso togliere ~~perché~~

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{2} < x < \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \\ x > 2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 2 < x < \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

SCOMPOSIZIONE

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a \left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right) =$$

se ho due soluzioni x_1 e x_2

$$= a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

Nel caso di base minore di 1 diventa

$$0 < a < 1$$

$$a^{x_1} > a^{x_2} \Rightarrow x_1 < x_2$$

$$\log_a x_1 > \log_a x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 < x_2$$

$$\log x + \log_x e^{-2} = 0 \quad \text{C.E.} \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log x + \frac{1}{\log x} - 2 = 0$$

$$\log^2 x - 2\log x + 1 = 0 \quad (\log x - 1)^2 = 0 \quad \log x = 1 \quad x = e \quad \text{ACC.}$$

MAI 0
log x ≠ 0 x ≠ 1

$$\log_3 \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(1+3x) > 0 \quad \begin{cases} 1+3x > 0 \\ \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(1+3x) > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1+3x < 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{3} \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \quad -\frac{1}{3} < x < 0$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(1+3x) > 1 \quad \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(1+3x) > \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{3} \quad 1+3x < \frac{1}{3} \quad 3x < -\frac{2}{3} \quad x < -\frac{2}{9}$$

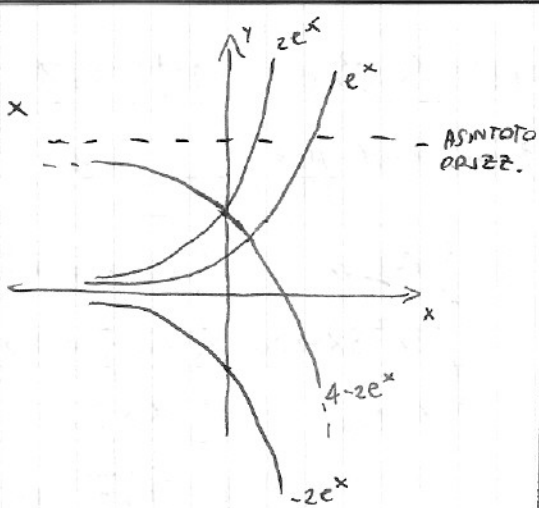
→ comprende già argomenti > 0 → C.E.: $x > \frac{1}{3}$ → $\begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{3} \\ x < -\frac{2}{9} \end{cases} \quad -\frac{1}{3} < x < -\frac{2}{9} \leftarrow \text{SOLUZIONE}$

DOMINIO

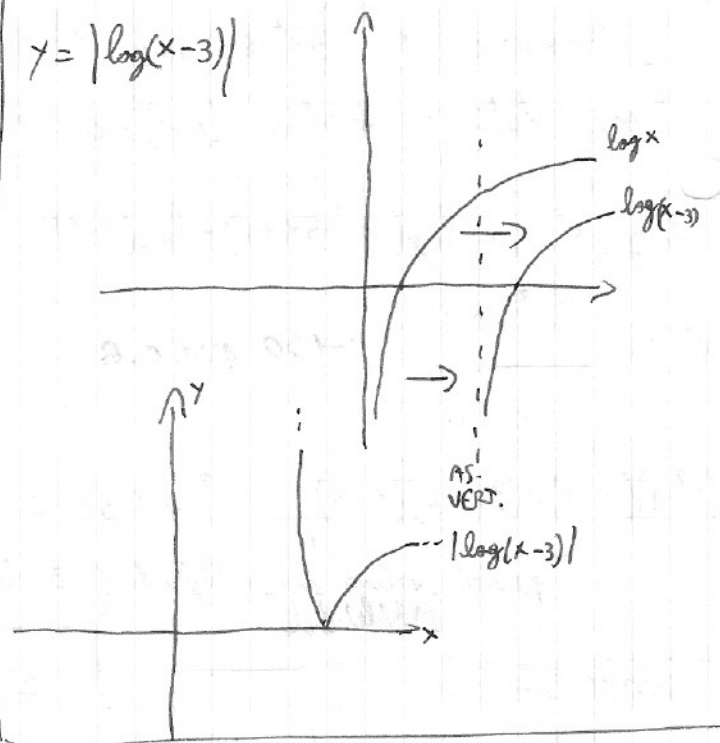
$$y = \arcsin \sqrt{3-x} \quad \begin{cases} 3-x \geq 0 \\ -1 \leq \sqrt{3-x} \leq 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \leq 3 \\ \sqrt{3-x} \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{3-x} \geq -1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \leq 3 \\ \text{SEMPRE} \\ 3-x \leq 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \leq 3 \\ x \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad 2 \leq x \leq 3$$

GRAFICO

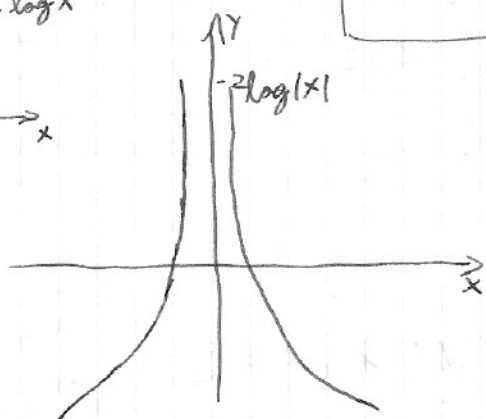
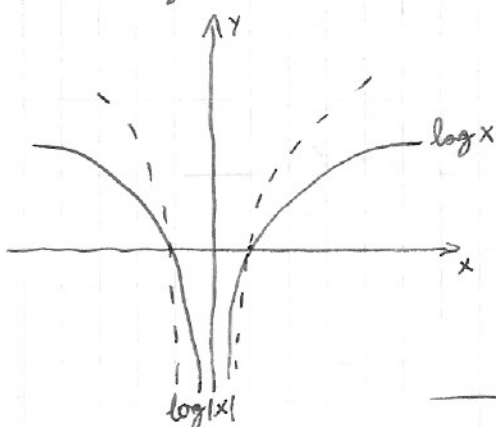
$$y = 4 - 2e^x$$



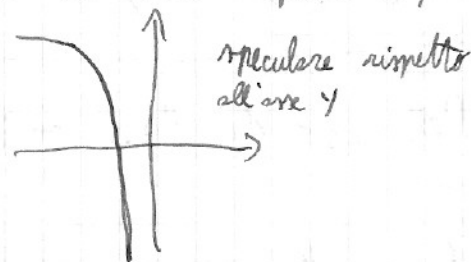
$$y = |\log(x-3)|$$



$$y = -2 \log|x|$$



$y = \log(-x)$ prende $\log(x)$ e il grafico viene ribaltato rispetto a y



$$3^{x+1} - 3^{x-2} + 3^x \geq 35 \quad 3^x(3 - 3^{-2} + 1) \geq 35 \quad 3^x\left(\frac{27 - 1 + 9}{9}\right) \geq 35 \quad 3^x\left(\frac{35}{9}\right) \geq 35$$

$$3^x \geq 35 \cdot \frac{9}{35} \quad 3^x \geq 3^2 \quad x \geq 2$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x+1} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x-1} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > \frac{19}{6} \quad \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{2} + 1\right) > \frac{19}{6} \quad \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{4+9+6}{6}\right) > \frac{19}{6}$$

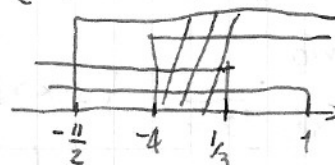
$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > 1 \quad x < 0$
 BASE < 1
 CAMBIA IL VERSO DELLA DISUGUAGLIANZA

$$\log(2x+11) - \log(x+4) - \log 2 > \log(1-3x) - \log(1-x)$$

$$\log \frac{2x+11}{x+4} - \log 2 > \log \frac{1-3x}{1-x}$$

$$\log \frac{2x+11}{2x+8} > \log \frac{1-3x}{1-x} \quad \frac{2x+11}{2x+8} > \frac{1-3x}{1-x}$$

C.E. $\begin{cases} 2x+11 > 0 & x > -\frac{11}{2} \\ x+4 > 0 & x > -4 \\ 1-3x > 0 & x < \frac{1}{3} \\ 1-x > 0 & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad -4 < x < \frac{1}{3}$



$$\frac{2x+11-2x^2-11x-2x-8+6x^2+24x}{(2x+8)(1-x)} > 0$$

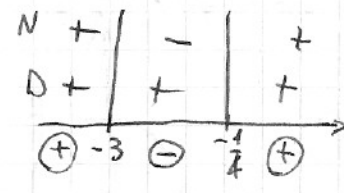
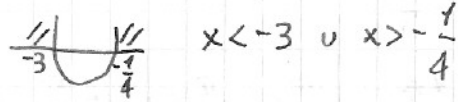
$$\frac{4x^2+13x+3}{(2x+8)(1-x)} > 0$$

$$N > 0 \quad 4x^2+13x+3 > 0$$

$$x = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{169-48}}{8} = \frac{-13 \pm 11}{8} = \begin{cases} -3 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$D > 0 \quad (2x+8)(1-x) > 0 \quad x = -4$$

SEMPRE POSITIVO PER C.E. $x = 1$



$$\begin{cases} x < -3 \cup x > -\frac{1}{4} \\ -4 < x < \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$S =]-4, -3[\cup]-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}[$$

$$\log_{\frac{4}{3}}(4x-3x^2) < 0 \quad 4x-3x^2 < 1 \quad +3x^2-4x+1 > 0 \quad x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-3}}{3} = \frac{2 \pm 1}{3} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

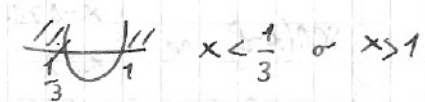
C.E.

$$4x-3x^2 > 0$$

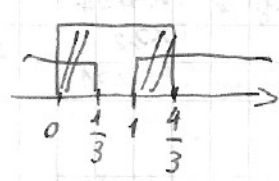
$$x(3x-4) < 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{4}{3}$$



$$\begin{cases} 0 < x < \frac{4}{3} \\ x < \frac{1}{3} \cup x > 1 \end{cases}$$

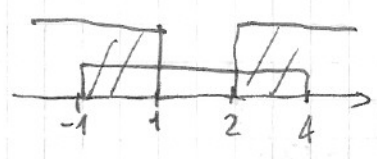


$$S =]0, \frac{1}{3}[\cup]1, \frac{4}{3}[$$

$$\log_6(x^2-3x+2) < 1 \quad \begin{cases} x^2-3x+2 > 0 & x=1 \quad x=2 \\ x^2-3x+2 < 6 & x^2-3x-4=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_6(x^2-3x+2) < \log_6 6 \quad x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < -1 \cup x > 2 \\ -1 < x < 4 \end{cases}$$

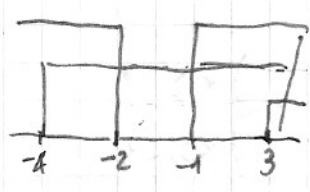


$$S =]-1, 1[\cup]2, 4[$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x^2+3x+2) - \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x+4) \leq \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x-3)$$

C.E. $\begin{cases} x^2+3x+2 > 0 & x=-1 \quad x=-2 \\ x+4 > 0 \\ x-3 > 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x < -2 \cup x > -1 \\ x > -4 \\ x > 3 \end{cases}$$

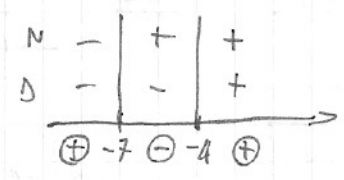


$$\log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{x+4} \leq \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x-3)$$

$$\frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{x+4} \geq x-3 \quad \frac{x^2+3x+2 - x^2-4x+3x+12}{x+4} \geq 0$$

$$N > 0 \quad 2x+14 > 0 \quad x > -7$$

$$D > 0 \quad x+4 > 0 \quad x > -4$$



$$\begin{cases} x > 3 \\ x < -7 \cup x > -4 \end{cases} \quad S =]3, +\infty[$$

$$x \in [0, 2\pi] \quad \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) > \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta - \cos\alpha \sin\beta$$

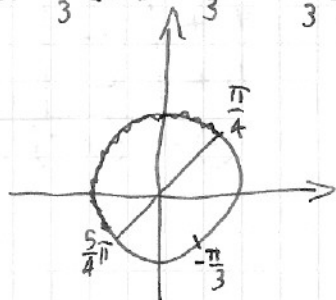
$$\alpha = x - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\alpha \sin\beta$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha \tan\beta}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi \quad 0 - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \quad -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$\sin\alpha > \cos\alpha$$



$$\frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{5\pi}{4} \quad \frac{\pi}{4} < x - \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

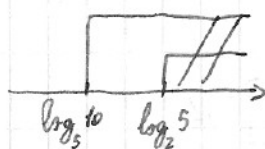
$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{7\pi}{12} < x < \frac{19\pi}{12}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-4 & \text{re } x \geq 2 \\ 4-3x & \text{re } x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & \text{re } x > 4 \\ \cos 2x & \text{re } x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$g(f(x)) = g \circ f = \begin{cases} \sin(x-4) & \text{re } \begin{cases} x-4 > 4 \\ x > 2 \end{cases} \\ \cos 2(x-4) & \text{re } \begin{cases} x-4 \leq 4 \\ x > 2 \end{cases} \\ \sin(4-3x) & \text{re } \begin{cases} 4-3x > 4 \\ x < 2 \end{cases} \\ \cos 2(4-3x) & \text{re } \begin{cases} 4-3x \leq 4 \\ x < 2 \end{cases} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \sin(x-4) & \text{re } x > 8 \\ \cos(2x-8) & \text{re } 2 \leq x \leq 8 \\ \sin(4-3x) & \text{re } x < 0 \\ \cos(8-6x) & \text{re } 0 \leq x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5^x > 10 \\ 2^x > 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > \log_5 10 \\ x > \log_2 5 \end{cases}$$

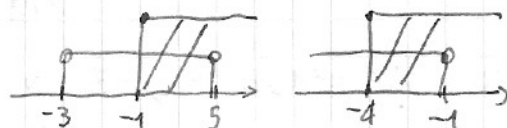


$$x > \log_2 5$$

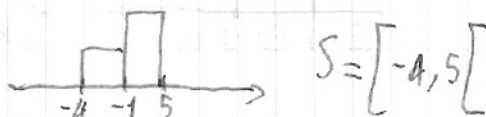
$$-2\sqrt{x+4} < -x-1 \quad \sqrt{x+4} > \frac{x+1}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x+4 \geq 0 \\ x+1 \geq 0 \\ x+4 > \frac{(x+1)^2}{4} \end{cases} \quad \sigma \quad \begin{cases} x+4 \geq 0 \\ x+1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -4 \\ x > -1 \end{cases} \quad \sigma \quad \begin{cases} x \geq -4 \\ x < -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq -1 \\ -3 < x < 5 \end{cases} \quad \cup \quad \begin{cases} x \geq -4 \\ x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$4x+16-x^2-2x-1 > 0 \quad x^2-2x-15 < 0 \quad x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+15}}{2} = 1 \pm 4 = \begin{cases} -3 \\ 5 \end{cases}$$



$$-1 \leq x < 5 \quad \sigma \quad -4 \leq x < -1$$



Determinare per quale valore reale di k la parabola $y = 2x^2 + x + k$ è tangente alla retta $x - y - 3 = 0$ e trovare le coordinate del punto di contatto.

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x^2 + x + k \\ y = x - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$2x^2 + x + k = x - 3 \quad 2x^2 + k + 3 = 0 \quad \Delta = 0 \quad 0 - 4(k+3) = 0$$

$$k + 3 = 0 \quad k = -3$$

retta e parabola passano per $(0, -3)$ dato il termine noto. In più, so che sono tangenti per cui hanno un solo punto in comune, cioè $(0, -3)$.

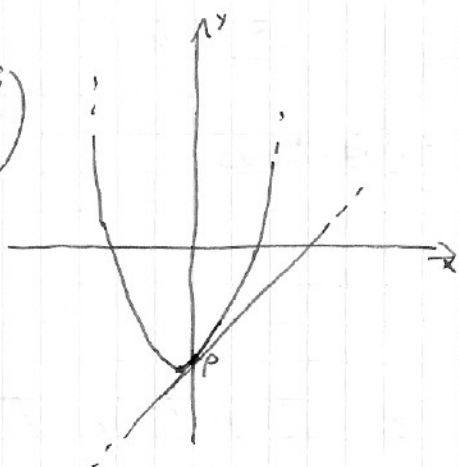
$$\begin{cases} y = 2x^2 + x - 3 \\ y = x - 3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$2x^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -3 \end{cases} \quad P(0, -3)$$

$$V\left(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{25}{8}\right)$$



Scrivere l'eq. della cfr passante per l'origine in ty e $2x + 3y = 0$ e avente il centro sulla retta $x + 2y - 2 = 0$

$$1) y = -\frac{2}{3}x \quad 2) y = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$m_1 = -\frac{2}{3}$$

trovo la \perp e 2 passante

$$m_2 = -\frac{1}{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

per $O(0,0)$

$$y - 0 = \frac{3}{2}(x - 0) \quad 3) y = \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$C \begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x \\ y = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x \end{cases}$$

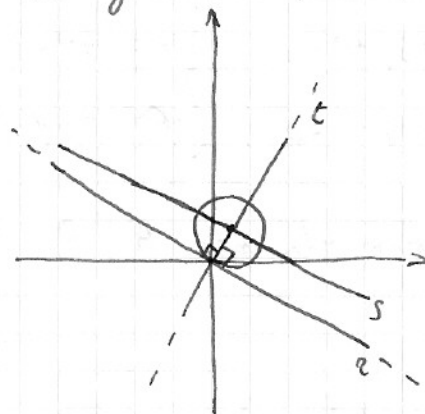
$$1 - \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{3}{2}x \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \quad C\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

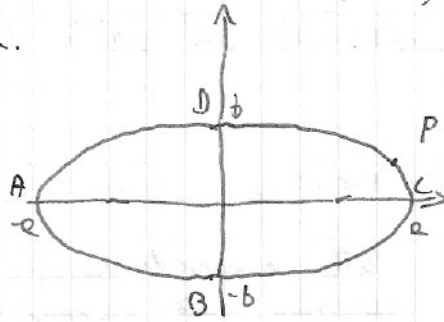
$$\overline{OC} = \sqrt{\left(0 - \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(0 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{4} = r$$

equazione cfr $(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = r^2$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{13}{16}$$



Equazione ellisse passante per $P(\frac{9}{2}, 1)$, con l'asse minore di 4 e con i fuochi sull'asse x.



$BD=4 \quad b=2 \quad -b=-2$

ellisse: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$

Trovo a imponendo il passaggio per $P(\frac{9}{2}, 1)$

$\frac{81}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$

$\frac{81}{4} = \frac{3}{4} a^2 \quad 81 = 3a^2 \quad a^2 = 27 \quad a = \pm\sqrt{27} = \pm 3\sqrt{3}$

equazione: $\frac{x^2}{27} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$

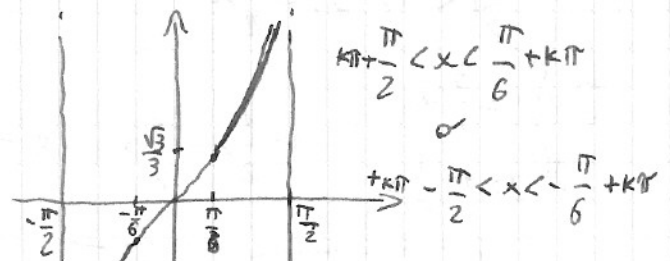
equazione retta passante per $A(1, 2)$ e per il punto di intersezione tra le rette $x+3y+1=0$ e $2x-y-5=0$

$\begin{cases} x+3y+1=0 \\ 2x-y-5=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-3y-1 \\ -6y-2-y-5=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-3y-1 \\ -7y=7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=-1 \\ x=2 \end{cases} \quad P(2, -1)$

retta passante per A e P $\frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} \Rightarrow \frac{y-2}{-1-2} = \frac{x-1}{2-1}$

$y-2 = -3(x-1) \quad y = -3x+5$

$|\operatorname{tg} x| > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \operatorname{tg} x > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad \operatorname{tg} x < -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$



$4\cos^2 x - 1 < 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$

$\cos x > \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \cos x < -\frac{1}{2}$

$D > 0 \quad \cos x > 0 \quad 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi \quad \cos x < 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$



$S =]\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}[\cup]\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}[$

