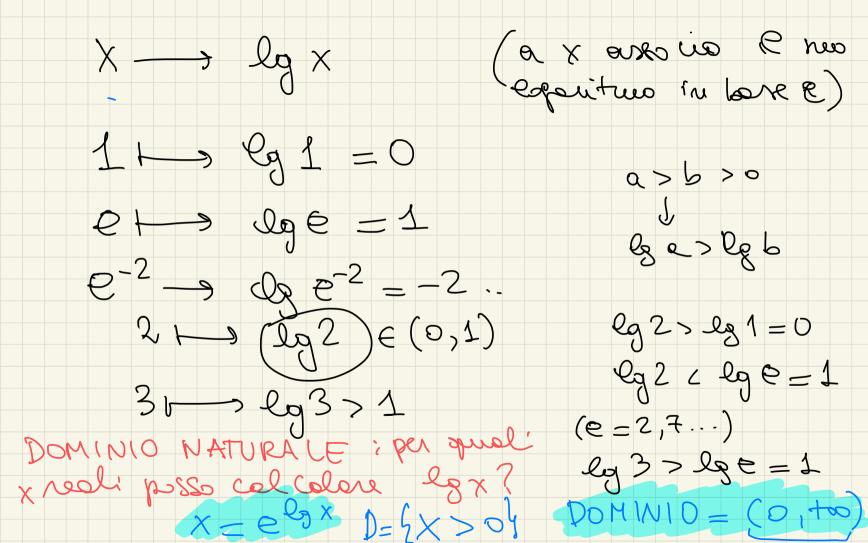
₽: D ⊆ 12 -> 1R (elarhae) air iverab = C Cinneur energie d'umeri real: h cui enalas las aus antolo le puison. Jumen, real; heli che x eDJ Jumpine d' f ralen che la Junzione essime lz X = quel nimero tole che ele X = X  $X \mapsto lg_e X$ 



(0,ta) -> (-a,ta) X -> leg X  $D = (0, +\infty) = h \times \in \mathbb{R}, \times >0$ Jumpjire =? enemente and ali le x O É un volore 0 € inmogine en 1 = 0 che 12 Cogsitues htt i' Alte ; rumer reget vi memori postriri (C= lge VCEIR)  $(CER) \longrightarrow (E) = X lq X = C$ Summerine = EIR = (-0, +0)

Nou chiedero ver de determinare ce immegine d'ues four'oue ues Verrè chiests di determinare il SEGNO di f. P: DC 12 ->12 Determinare il segno di l'esquifica trovare per quali xED (P(x) >0)

c= ly+ Nel caso del aun inegal la x ≥ la 1=0  $ext{lesson}$ (E(x) ≥ 0 V Z Y  $D = (0, +\infty)$ L<X 2 lg(x) >0 lg x = 0 > x =1 & OCXC1 lax co

Det Dicalus che we freezine E (l'unitata aprioneure d' l'unitata inferioreure) LIMITATA de la ma inecessione à livertata (0 livitata mosson reprisonen. 0 l'ul-infer.) f  $\bar{e}$  LIMITATA se escritorio  $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$   $C_2 \subseteq f(x) \subseteq C_1 \cup f(x) \subseteq C_1$ se esiste C1 (x)2C1 ∀x 12 esiste C2 (x)2C2 ∀xeD F & LIMITATA SUPERIORM " " INTERIORM

DMINIO NATURALE = 
$$IR = (-\infty, +\infty)$$
 $1-x^2 \le 1$  (perche  $-x^2 \le 0$ )

 $f(x) \le 1$   $\forall x \in IR = f$   $\exists superiorm$ .

LIMITATA

 $JC_2 \in IR$  folsoblie  $I-x^2 \ge C_2$   $\forall x \in IR$ ,

NON E' POSSIBILE  $IX \le 1-C_2$   $\forall x \in IR$ 

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

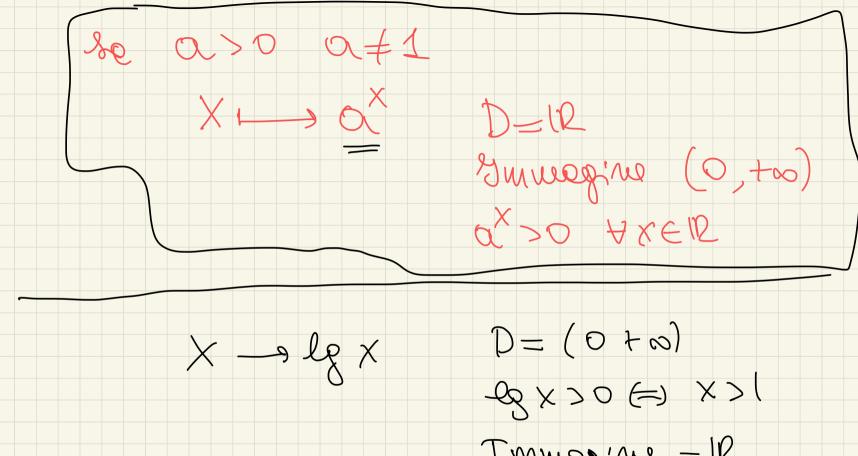
 $\chi \rightarrow \chi^2 \rightarrow -\chi^2 \rightarrow 1-\chi^2$ 

 $f(x) \leq 1$  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ Seguo \$(x)≥0 1-x<sup>2</sup>>0  $\left( \frac{2}{2} \right)$  $-1+x^{2}\leq0$ -1 < × < 1 8 -12 x 21 6(x) >0 \$(x)=0 Se x=1, X=-1R X>1, XC-1. £(x) <0 (Sumagine  $(-\infty, 1)$ 

70=1  $2^{\times}$ 2x = seeme > 0 Axell MAI 0! (x) > 0 Axell VX => ( & E LIMITATA INFERIORMENTE) f(x) > 03C1? f(x) = C1 4x?]

JC, hole che [oz 2 x c C1) + x e 12 V 2 loc,  $2^{\times} \leq 2^{\circ} = 2^{\circ} \times \leq 2^{\circ}$ 2'NON E'CIM. SUPERIORM. NON ESISTE CI,

Municipe de 2x = (0, +0)



Immerine = IR

Escerção · feuzioni lineani

 $\begin{cases}
1 & \text{in } \text{in }$ 

D=IR

£ (

+x,x2Eir +(x,+x2) = +(x1)++(x2)

800guo -{(x) ≥0

1.-a (x1+x2) = ax1+ax2

aele

 $(ex \times i \rightarrow 3x)$ 

0 X 5 0 (=) (5.0) 620 X40

-X-> -2x

& X → 1X/ D=1R ~~ (x/≥0 4 x ∈ 1R Greenezine (0,+0) liveitetinferiorer. D-1R es x in x m n pari x<sup>n</sup>≥0 4 x ∈ 12 n disperi x²≥0 €) ×20

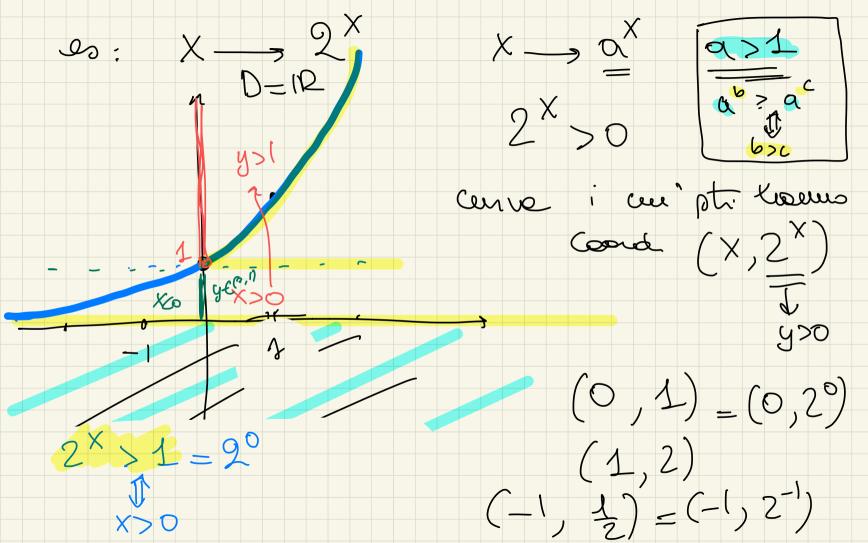
es 
$$x \longrightarrow x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n}$$
 new  $D = \frac{1}{x^n} = \frac{1}{(-\infty,0)} \cup (0,+\infty)$  m pari  $\frac{1}{x^n} > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$  undispari  $\frac{1}{x^n} > 0 \implies x > 0$ 

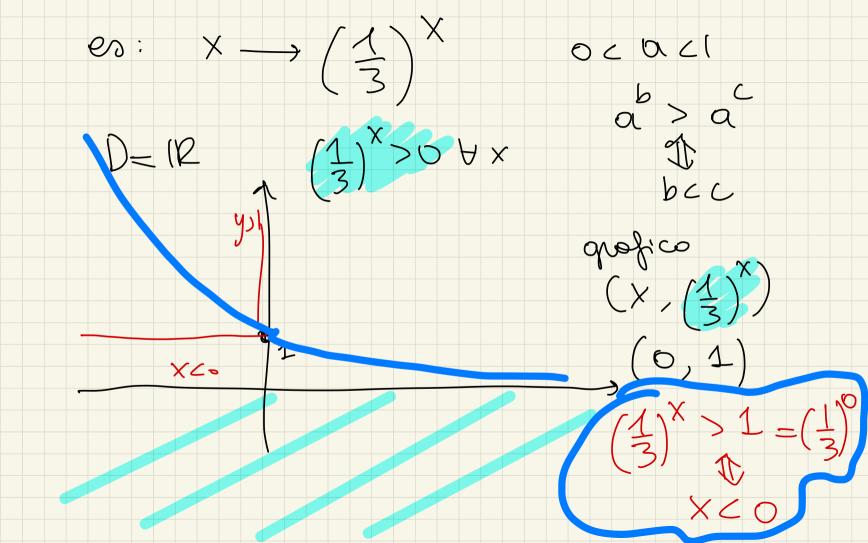
 $20 \times \longrightarrow \sqrt[n]{\times}$ n pari  $D = j \times 20 y = [0, +\infty)$ Wx 20 . Yx 20. U dispari NX ≥0 (=) X≥0

GRATICO di vere frazione P; DCIR -> IR Grofico = 1 (x,y) E 122 ball che X ED 4  $y = \xi(x) J$ = cen ve rul provo Conterious di Equatione y = f(x) XED  $x \in D - f(x) = y$ 

(x, &(x)) Non Po5 essere grafico di resume (Luz, cue cure del pious PUT ESSENE GRATICO L Cues Prenzione se (x,f(x)) intersezione con ogni retto verticolo è a la 2 ph della censa verde che Processo De sterre cond'unlor x e 2 d'vers coordinate y we y = f(x)y & UNICA

D=(0, ta) es. grefico è le conse di hottor i ptor di Cordinate ((x, lgx)) x>0 (1,0) E großeco X=0 1/0 (e,1)  $(e^{-1},4-1)$   $(g(e^{-1})$ 





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

$$(0 \times 1) \times \neq 0$$

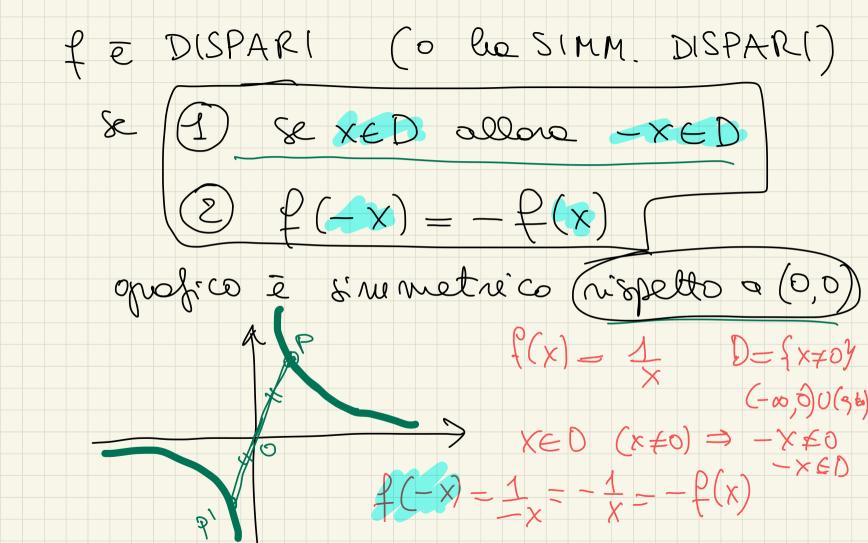
$$(1,1) \in \text{qrefico}$$

$$(-1,-1) \in \text{qrefico}$$

(parlianer di sommetria del grafico) SIMMETRIE de maggion poute delle funzioni SIMMETRIE. AH NOU Dico che PE(PARI) (la SIMMETRIAPARI) (dominio = simmetrico rispetto a D) (2)  $\forall x \in D$  f(x) = f(-x)

GRAFICO E SIMMETRICO RISPETTO all'asse

 $f(x) = x^4$ D=1R XED => ~-xED  $(-x)^4 = \xi(-x)$  $y = x^4$ (x,y)



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

$$D = 4x + 0g$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{1}{(-x)^2} = \frac{4}{x^2} = f(x)$$

9 8: dice (MONOTONA) CRESCENTE se ta, b eD acb 8° ha f(a) < f(b) (fueutiene le disequeglionere tre ptr. del pourinio) f & Die (MONOTONA) STRETTAM. CRESCENTE 0, b & D a 2 b => f(a) < f(b) es 02966 > lya2lqb corescente

$$f(x) = x^3$$
 = strett crescente  
 $a < b \Rightarrow a^3 < b^3$ 

$$f(x) = a \times 1 \quad \text{Excrescente}$$

$$b > c \implies a > a$$

$$0 < a < 1 \quad | f(x) = (\frac{1}{3})^{x}$$

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