

Lezione 2 giovedì 14 ottobre 2010 h 10,30-12,30

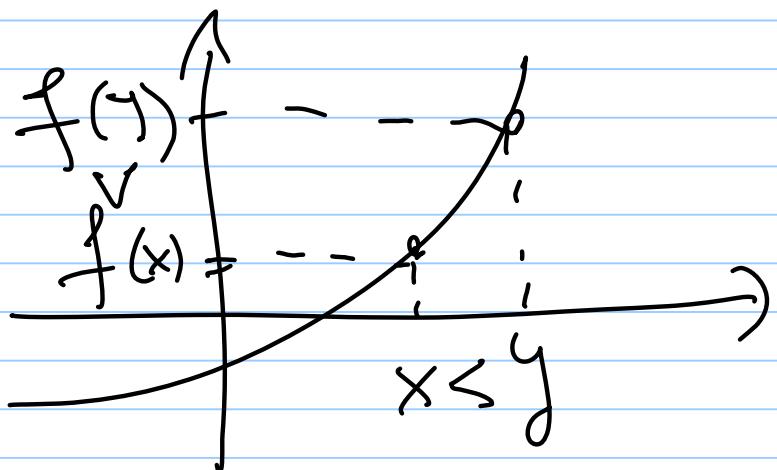
Titolo nota

13/10/2010

Disequazioni logaritmiche ed esponenziali

Def $f: A \rightarrow B$ si dice che

f è crescente $\Leftrightarrow (\forall x, y \in A) x < y \Downarrow f(x) < f(y)$

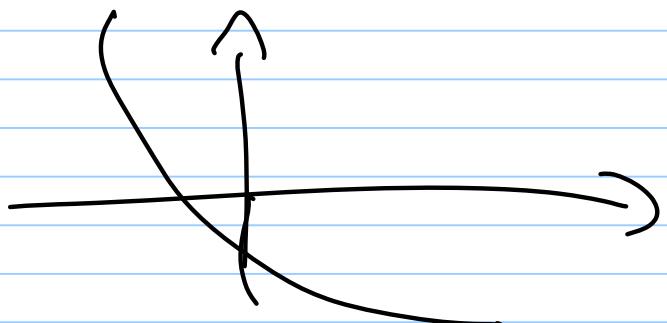


Ora Se $x < y$ in A ed f crescente allora $f(x) < f(y)$

ovvero f mantiene (conserva)
l'ordine

Def $f: A \rightarrow B$ è de crescente

Ds $\forall x, y \in A \quad x < y \Rightarrow f(x) > f(y)$



Ora in questi casi
l'ordine è invertito

On Étudie la fonction e^x et $\log x$
croissant;

$$\left[e = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 2,7\dots \right]$$

Si on a que
 $e^{f(x)} > e^{g(x)}$ me $f(x) > g(x)$

Si e^x est croissante alors $[f(x) < g(x) \Rightarrow e^{f(x)} < e^{g(x)}]$

Se \log_e^x è crescente allora

$$e^{f(x)} < e^{g(x)} \Rightarrow \log_e^{f(x)} = f(x) < \log_e^{g(x)} = g(x)$$

Conclusioni Per studiare une
diseguaglianze esponenziale (logaritmica)
ci si riduce a studiare une
diseguaglianze razionale (algebrica)

Esercizio Risolvere le seguenti diseguaglianze

a) $(25)^{\frac{2x^2-4}{10-2x^2-12x}} > 5$

b) $2 \log(3x-2) < 2 \log x + \log 4$

dim

a) $(25)^{\frac{2x^2-4}{10-2x^2-12x}} > 5$

\Downarrow

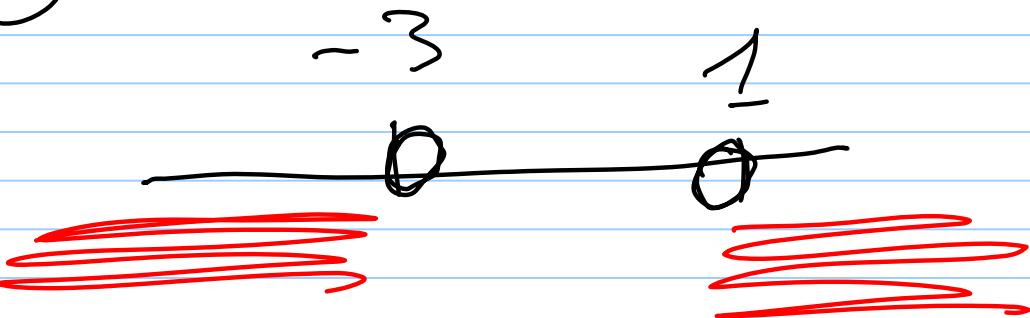
$(25)^{5-x^2-6x}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2^{x^2-4} > 5-x^2-6x$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 6x - 9 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+3)(x-1) > 0$$



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

$$b) 2 \log(3x-2) < 2 \log x + \log 4$$

$$\text{C.E. } \begin{cases} 3x-2 > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

A diagram illustrating the steps in the inequality. On the left, there is a large bracket under the term $2 \log(3x-2)$. An arrow points from this bracket to a crossed-out term $\cancel{2 \log(3x-2)}$. Another arrow points from this crossed-out term to the term $\log(3x-2)^2$, which is then distributed into two terms: $\log(3x-2)^2$ and $\cancel{\log(3x-2)^2}$. On the right side of the inequality, there is a large bracket under the terms $2 \log x + \log 4$. An arrow points from this bracket to a crossed-out term $\cancel{2 \log x + \log 4}$. Another arrow points from this crossed-out term to the term $\log x^2 + \log 4$, which is then distributed into two terms: $\log x^2$ and $\log 4$.

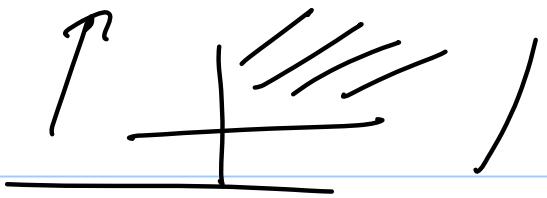
$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 2/3 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\text{C.E. } x > 2/3} \quad (*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log(3x-2) < \log x + \log 2 \quad (*)$$

$$\log \frac{x}{y} > 0$$

$$\log x - \log y > 0$$

C.E. $\frac{x}{y} > 0$



$$\Leftrightarrow \log(3x-2) < \log 2x \quad (*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x-2 < 2x \quad (*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-2 < 0 \quad (*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < 2 \quad (*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty, 2[\cap]\frac{2}{3}, +\infty[$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in]\frac{2}{3}, 2[$$

dom

$$f(x) > 0$$

oggi dice

in 1 variabile

va sempre studiato
(determinato il)

è di questo
tipo

C.E.(f)

Def $f: A \rightarrow B$ è debolmente

crescente se $\left[\forall x, y \in A \quad x < y \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y) \right]$

? conserva l'ordine?

NO, infatti, $f(x) = 0$ è debole

crescente ma non conserva nessun
ordine

Disequazioni irrazionali

Sono le disequazioni del tipo

a) $\sqrt{f(x)} < g(x)$ ($<$)

b) $\sqrt{f(x)} > g(x)$ (\geq)

c) $\sqrt{f(x)} \geq \sqrt{g(x)}$ (\geq o \leq)

a) $\sqrt{f(x)} < g(x)$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq 0 \wedge (f(x) < g^2(x)) \\ g(x) > 0 \end{array} \right.$

Esercizio: per quali valori di $x \in \mathbb{R}$
è soddisfatta la disequazione

$$(1) \sqrt{7-x} < x-1$$

dim

$$\text{C.E. } 7-x \geq 0$$

$$\text{C.E. }]-\infty, 7] \ni x$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in]-\infty, 7] \\ 7-x < (x-1)^2 \\ x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in]-\infty, 7] \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 + x - 7 > 0 \end{cases} + x > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in]-\infty, 7] \\ x^2 - x - 6 > 0 \end{cases} + x > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in]-\infty, 7] \\ (x-3)(x+2) > 0 \end{cases} + x > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in]-\infty, 7] \\ x \in]-\infty, -2[\cup]3, +\infty[\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in]-\infty, 7] \cap (]-\infty, -2[\cup]3, +\infty[)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, 7] \cap]-\infty, -2[\cup (-\infty, 7] \cap]3, +\infty[$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty, -2[\cup]3, 7] \quad +x > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in]3, 7]$$

$$b) \sqrt{f(x)} > g(x)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq 0 \quad (\subset \subseteq) \\ g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) > g^2(x) \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Esercizio: Per quali valori di $x \in \mathbb{R}$ è soddisfatta la diseguaglianza

$$\sqrt{1-x} > 1-3x$$

dim

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-x \geq 0 \\ 1-3x \geq 0 \\ \hline |1-x| > (1-3x)^2 \end{array} \right. \quad (*) \quad \cup \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-x \geq 0 \\ 1-3x < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in]-\infty, 1] \\ x \in]-\infty, \frac{1}{3}] \\ x \in]0, \frac{5}{9}[\end{array} \right\} \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in]-\infty, 1] \\ x \in]\frac{1}{3}, +\infty[\end{array} \right\}$$

$$]-\infty, \frac{1}{3}] \cup]\frac{1}{3}, 1]$$

$$x \in]0, 1]$$

$$(*) \quad 1-x - (1+9x^2-6x) > 0$$

$$-9x^2 + 5x > 0$$

$$-x(9x-5) > 0$$



$$x \in]0, \frac{5}{9}[$$

2

$$c) \sqrt{f(x)} > \sqrt{g(x)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) > g(x) \end{array} \right.$$

Esercizio: determinare per quali

valori di $x \in \mathbb{R}$ è soddisfatta la seguente
diseguazione

$$\sqrt[3]{7-x} > \sqrt[3]{x-3} \quad M.$$

dim

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7-x \geq 0 \\ x-3 \geq 0 \\ 7-x > x-3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \geq x \geq 3 \\ 10 > 2x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3 \leq x \leq 7 \\ x < 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \in [3, 5]$$

$$|X| := \sqrt{X^2} \quad \left(d(P, Q) = \sqrt{(x_p - x_q)^2 + (y_p - y_q)^2} \right)$$

$$(d(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2})$$

If fine della 2^e lezione (14 ottobre 2010)

