

# Lezione n.ro 2 Analisi 1 3 ottobre 2012

Titolo nota

29/09/2012

MOLTO IMPORTANTE

NON E' POSSIBILE

STUDIARE TUTTI i RISULTATI

DI ANALISI 1 NELL'INTERVALLO

TEMPORALE data scritta - data ora b

Ne segue che

DOVETE INIZIARE A STUDIARE

ORA !!!!

## • COMPOSIZIONE di funzioni

(e inverse) di funzioni elementari

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = 4 - x^2$$

$$g: [0, +\infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad g(y) = \sqrt{y}$$

$$x \xrightarrow{f} 4 - x^2 \xrightarrow{} \sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}$$

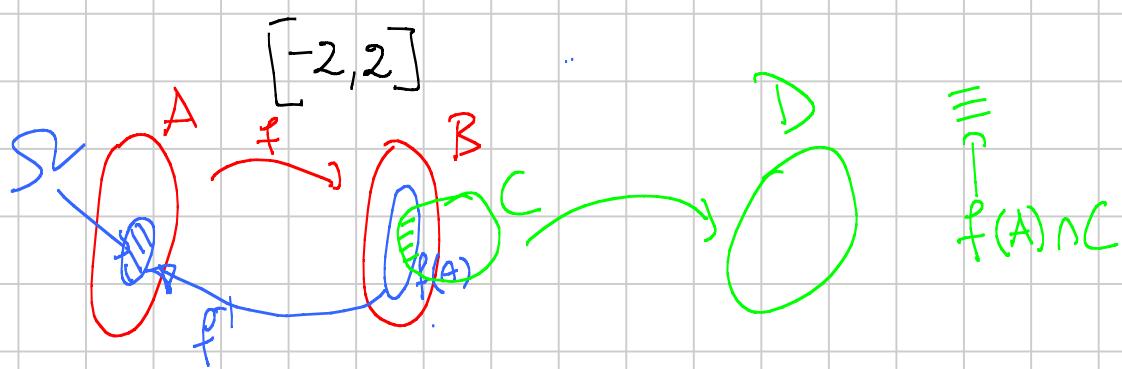
$$x = 2 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{0} = 0$$

$$x = 3 \rightarrow -5 \cancel{\rightarrow}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{f} f(\mathbb{R}) = [-\infty, 4] \quad g: [0, +\infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Omega = f^{-1}([- \infty, 4] \cap [0, +\infty]) = f^{-1}([0, 4]) = [-2, 2]$$

Dominio (f<sub>lex</sub>) di  $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$  è quindi



Def  $f: A \rightarrow B$   $g: C \rightarrow D$

se  $f^{-1}(f(A) \cap C) = \Omega \neq \emptyset$  ha

possiamo considerare la funzione composta

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

$$(g \circ f): \Omega \rightarrow D$$

Ora in genere  $\Omega \not\subseteq A$ !

$f(x) = \log x$  è strettamente crescente  $J_0^+ \ni t \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Ora se  $f$  è monotone strettamente

crescente

allora "  $\forall x, y \quad x < y \Rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$ "

Ora  $f: A \rightarrow B$

$f$  strettamente crescente se "  $\forall x, y \in A \quad x < y \Rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$ "

Def  $f: A \rightarrow B$  una funzione, e più

$S \subseteq A$ . La funzione  $g(x) = f|_S^{(x)}$

viene detta "restrizione di  $f$  a  $S$ "

$g = f|_S: S \rightarrow B \quad f|_S(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in S$

Ora  $f(x) = \log x$  è strettamente crescente

**Esercizio 5.** Sia  $S$  l'insieme delle soluzioni della disequazione  $\log(x+1) + \log(x-2) \leq \log 10$ . Allora

- (A)  $[2, 4] \subset S$ .  
 (B)  $[-3, -1] \subset S$ .

$$S = [2, 4]$$

- (C)  $[-1, 2] \subset S$ .  
 (D)  $S$  non è limitato superiormente.

$$f(x) = \log(x+1) + \log(x-2) \leq \log 10$$

Per quali  $x$  "ha senso"  $f(x)$  sono cercati i/

dominio (insieme) dove  $f(x)$  è definita D

$$x \in D \quad \text{se} \quad \begin{cases} x+1 > 0 \\ x-2 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{se} \quad \begin{cases} x > -1 \\ x > 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{se} \quad x \in [2, +\infty[$$

||  
D

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in D \\ \log(x+1) + \log(x-2) \leq \log 10 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{se} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in D \\ \log(x+1)(x-2) \leq \log 10 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{se} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in D \\ (x+1)(x-2) \leq 10 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{se} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in D \\ x^2 - x - 12 \leq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2}$$

4  
-3

$$\text{se} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in [2, +\infty[ \\ -3 \leq x \leq 4 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{se} \quad x \in [2, 4]$$

Scrittura usuale  $[a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x < b\}$

$$[a, +\infty[ = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x\} \quad ]a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x \leq b\}$$

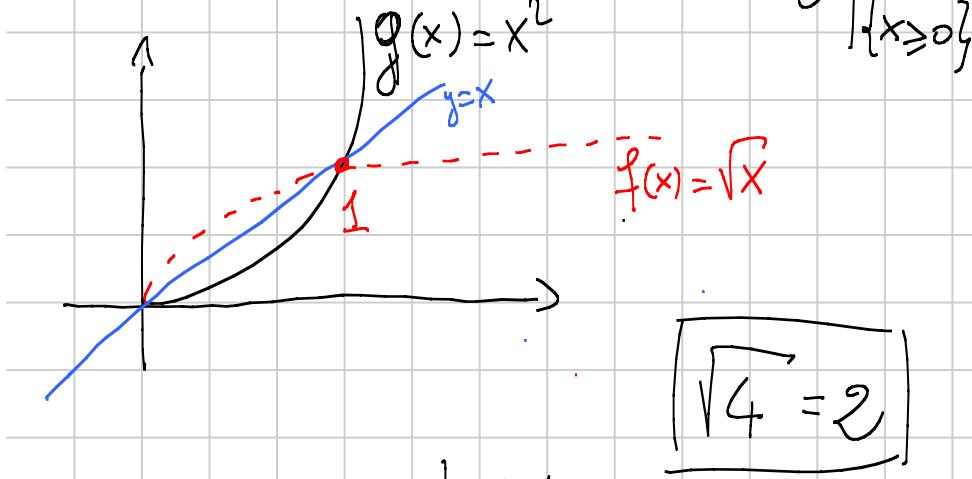
# Disegnazioni Irrazionali

$$(i) \sqrt{f(x)} < g(x) \quad (\leq)$$

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

$$(iii) \sqrt{f(x)} < \sqrt{g(x)} \quad (\leq, \geq, \gg)$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  è la funzione inversa di  $g(x) = x^2$



$$\boxed{\sqrt{4} = 2}$$

$\sqrt{4} = 2$   $\neq$   $x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2$

$x = \sqrt{4} \Leftrightarrow x = 2$

# Observazione importante:

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$   $f(x) = x^2$  NON è iniettiva

(infatti,  $f(x) = f(y) \Leftrightarrow x^2 = y^2 \Leftrightarrow x = y \text{ o } x = -y$ )

mentre

$f: [0, +\infty] \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$   $f(x) = x^2$  è iniettiva

(Inoltre,  
 $f(x) = f(y)$   $\underline{\text{se}}$   $x^2 = y^2$   $\underline{\text{se}}$   $x = y$ )

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

↑

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{f(x)} < g(x) \end{array} \right. \quad (\Leftarrow) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{f(x)} < g(x) \end{array} \right.$$

↑

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

Esercizio: Per quali valori di  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

è soddisfatto  $\sqrt{7-x} < x-1$

dim

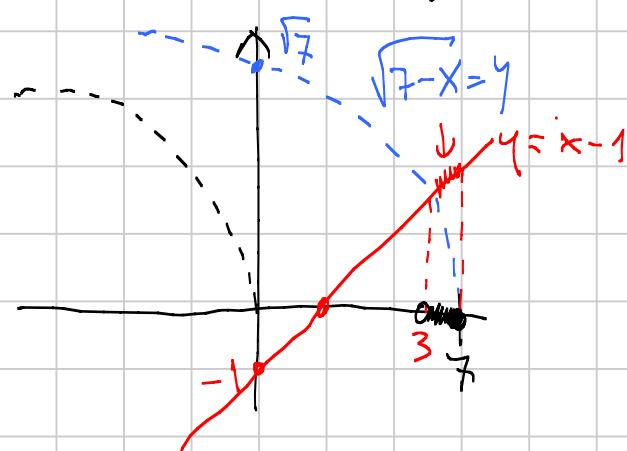
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7-x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{7-x} < (x-1) \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{me}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7-x \geq 0 \\ x-1 \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{7-x} < x-1 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{me}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7-x \geq 0 \\ x-1 \geq 0 \\ 7-x < (x-1)^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 7 \\ 1 \leq x \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 + x - 7 > 0 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{me}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in [1, 7] \\ x^2 - x - 6 > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{me}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in [1, 7] \\ (x-3)(x+2) > 0 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{me}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in [1, 7] \\ x \in ]-\infty, -2] \cup ]3, +\infty[ \end{array} \right.$$

me  $x \in ]3, 7]$

$$\sqrt{7-x} < x-1 \quad \sqrt{7-4} < 4-1 \quad \sqrt{7-7} < 7-1$$

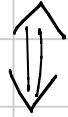


$$x-1 = y$$

$$\sqrt{3} < 3 \checkmark$$

✓

$$(ii) \quad \sqrt{f(x)} > g(x)$$



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

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



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

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

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



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

Esercizio: determinare per quali  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

è soddisfatta la disequazione

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

dim

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-x \geq 0 \\ 1-3x \leq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\cup \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-x > 0 \\ 1-3x > 0 \\ \sqrt{1-x} > 1-3x \end{array} \right.$$

me

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 1 \\ x > \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\cup \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 1 \\ x < \frac{1}{3} \\ (1-x) > (1-3x)^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{axe } \frac{1}{3} < x \leq 1 \cup \begin{cases} x < \frac{1}{3} \\ 9x^2 - 6x + 1 + x - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{axe } \frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq 1 \cup \begin{cases} x < \frac{1}{3} \\ 9x^2 - 5x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{axe } \frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq 1 \cup \begin{cases} x < \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 < x < \frac{5}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{axe } \frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq 1 \cup 0 < x < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{axe } x \in [0, 1]$$

$$(iii) \sqrt{f(x)} < \sqrt{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{f(x)} < \sqrt{g(x)} \end{cases}$$

se

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ g(x) \geq 0 \\ f(x) < g(x) \end{cases}$$

Esercizio Determinare per quali  $x$

è soddisfatta la diseq.  $\sqrt{3-x} < \sqrt{x+1}$

se

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

se

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

se

$$\begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 2x > 2 \end{cases}$$

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

se  $x \in ]1, 3]$

Introduciamo la funzione  $|\cdot| : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ , ovvero il "valore assoluto (o modulo) di  $x$ ". Questa funzione si definisce come segue:

$$|x| = \max\{x, -x\}.$$

Vediamone le proprietà

1 •  $|x| = x$  se  $x \geq 0$ , mentre  $|x| = -x$  se  $x < 0$ .

2 •  $|x| = 0$  se e soltanto  $x = 0$

3 •  $|x| = |-x|$

4 •  $-|x| \leq x \leq |x|$

Inoltre, comunque si prendano  $x$  e  $y$  in  $\mathbb{R}$

5 •  $|x| \leq y$  se e soltanto se  $-x \leq y \leq x$ ;

6 •  $|x| \geq y$  se e soltanto se  $[(x \geq y) \text{ o } (-x \geq y)]$ ;

Infine ci sono le due disuguaglianze triangolari

7 •  $|x+y| \leq |x| + |y|$  (infatti  $-|x| \leq x \leq |x|$  e  $-|y| \leq y \leq |y|$ ...);

$$8 \quad |x-y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad |x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow \text{quello che \(\sqrt{x}\) provava}$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow -x < 0 < x \Rightarrow |x| = \max\{x, -x\} = x$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow -x = x = 0 \Rightarrow |0| = \max\{0, -0\} = 0$$

$$x < 0 \Rightarrow x < 0 < -x \Rightarrow |x| = \max\{x, -x\} = -x$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad |x|=0 \quad \underline{\text{se}} \quad x=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow |0| = \max\{0, -0\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{se}} \quad x>0 \Rightarrow |x| = \max\{x, -x\} = x > 0 \quad \text{ovvero}$$

$$\underline{\text{se}} \quad x<0 \Rightarrow |x| = \max\{x, -x\} = -x > 0 \quad \text{ovvero}$$

$$\Rightarrow x=0$$

$$3) |X| = |-X|$$

$|X| := \max\{X, -X\}$  per definizione

$$|-X| = \max\{-X, -(-X)\} = \max\{-X, X\} = |X|$$

$$4) -|X| \leq X \leq |X|$$

$$|X| = \max\{X, -X\} \Rightarrow |X| \geq X \text{ e } |X| \geq -X$$

$$\Rightarrow |X| \geq X \text{ e } -|X| \leq X$$

$$\Rightarrow -|X| \leq X \leq |X|$$

$$5) |X| \leq y \quad \underline{\text{me}} \quad -y \leq X \leq y$$

$$|X| = \max\{X, -X\} \leq y \quad \underline{\text{me}} \quad X \leq y \text{ e } -X \leq y$$

$$\underline{\text{me}} \quad X \leq y \text{ e } X \geq -y$$

$$\underline{\text{me}} \quad -y \leq X \leq y$$

$$6) |X| > y \quad \underline{\text{me}} \quad (X > y) \circ (-X > y)$$

$$|X| = \max\{X, -X\} > y \quad \underline{\text{me}} \quad (X > y) \circ (-X > y)$$

$$\underline{\text{me}} \quad (X > y) \circ (X \leq -y)$$

$$7) |x+y| \leq |x| + |y| \quad \text{Disegualanza Triangolare}$$

(In un triangolo, la lunghezza di un qualsiasi lato è inferiore alla somma delle lunghezze degli altri due)

Ricordo che  $\begin{cases} -|x| \leq x \leq |x| \\ -|y| \leq y \leq |y| \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \text{per le q)} \right.$

$$-|x|-|y| \leq x+y \leq |x|+|y|$$



$$|x+y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

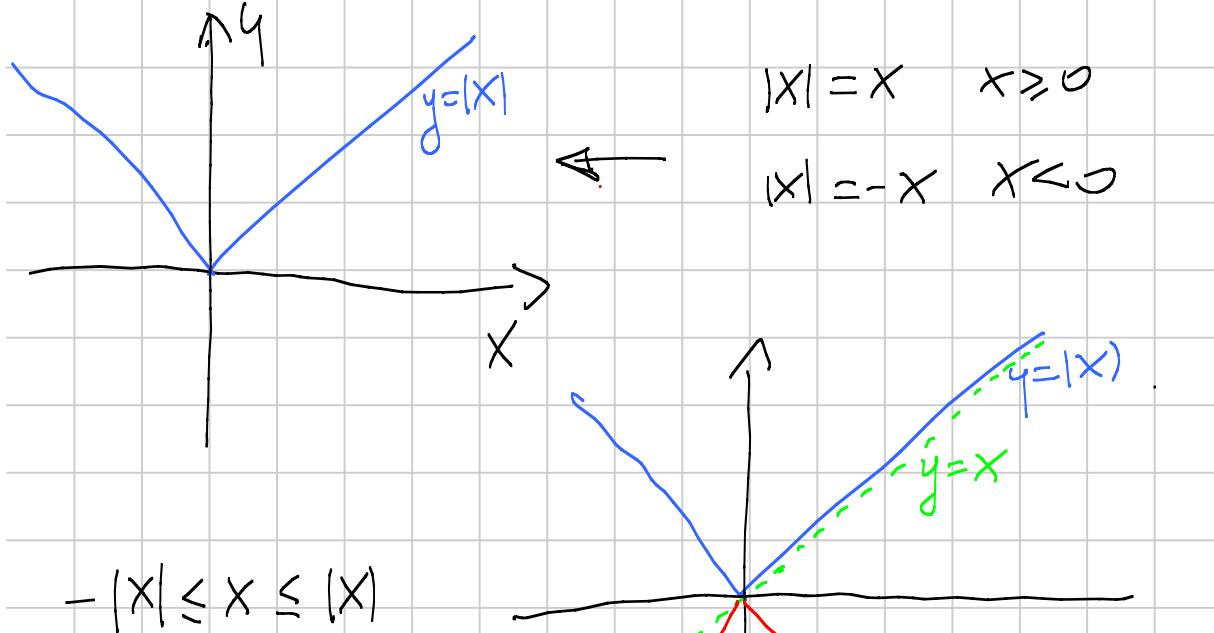
$$8) \quad \left| |x| - |y| \right| \leq |x-y| \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x| = |(x-y)+y| \leq |x-y| + |y| \quad \text{a)} \\ |y| = |(y-x)+x| \leq |x-y| + |x| \quad \text{b)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\underline{\text{ma}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |y| - |x| > -|x-y| \quad \text{a)} \\ |y| - |x| \leq |x-y| \quad \text{b)} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\underline{\text{ma}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |y| - |x| > -|x-y| \quad \text{a)} \\ |y| - |x| \leq |x-y| \quad \text{b)} \end{array} \right. \quad \downarrow \quad \text{q)}$$

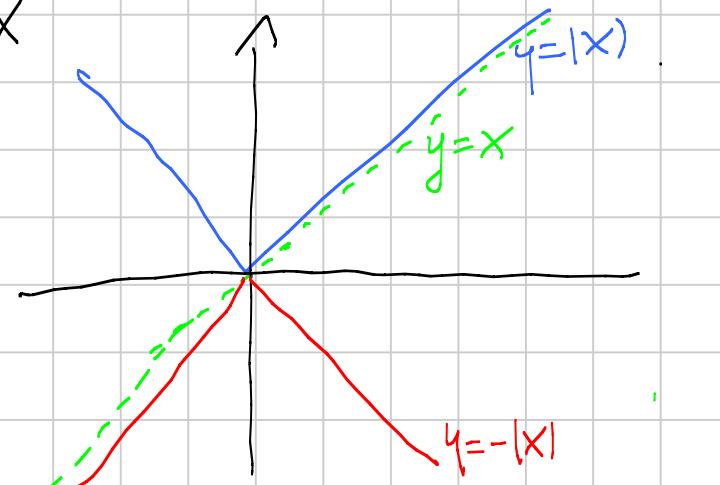
$$\underline{\text{ora}} \quad -|x-y| \leq |y| - |x| \leq |x-y| \quad \underline{\text{ma}} \quad (|y| - |x|) \leq |x-y|$$



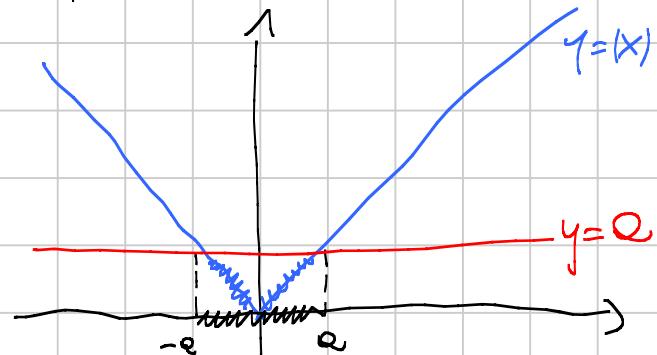
$$|x| = x \quad x \geq 0$$

$$|x| = -x \quad x < 0$$

$$-|x| \leq x \leq |x|$$

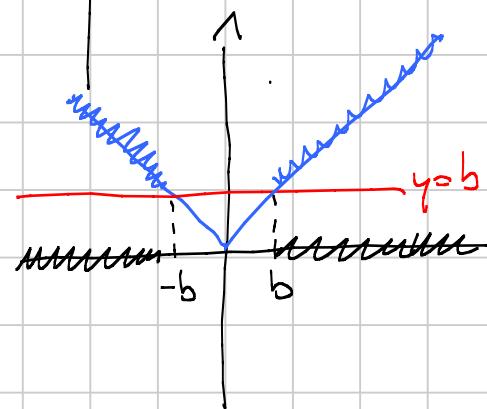


$$|x| \leq a \quad \text{or} \quad -a \leq x \leq a$$



$$|x| > b \quad \text{or} \quad x > b \quad \text{or} \quad -x > b$$

$$\text{or} \quad x > b \quad \text{or} \quad x \leq -b$$



Esercizio 1.1.1 Determinare le soluzioni di  $|x - 3| = |2x - 3| - 2$

Esercizio 1.1.2 Determinare le soluzioni di  $|x - 1| = |x + 2| - 1$

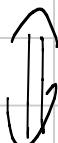
Esercizio 1.1.3 Determinare le soluzioni di  $|2x - |x^2 - 3|| < 1$

Si possono poi definire

$$\bullet f^+ = \frac{|f| + f}{2}, \text{ la "parte positiva di } f\text{"}$$

$$\bullet f^- = \frac{|f| - f}{2}, \text{ la "parte negativa di } f\text{"}$$

$$|x - 3| = |2x - 3| - 2$$

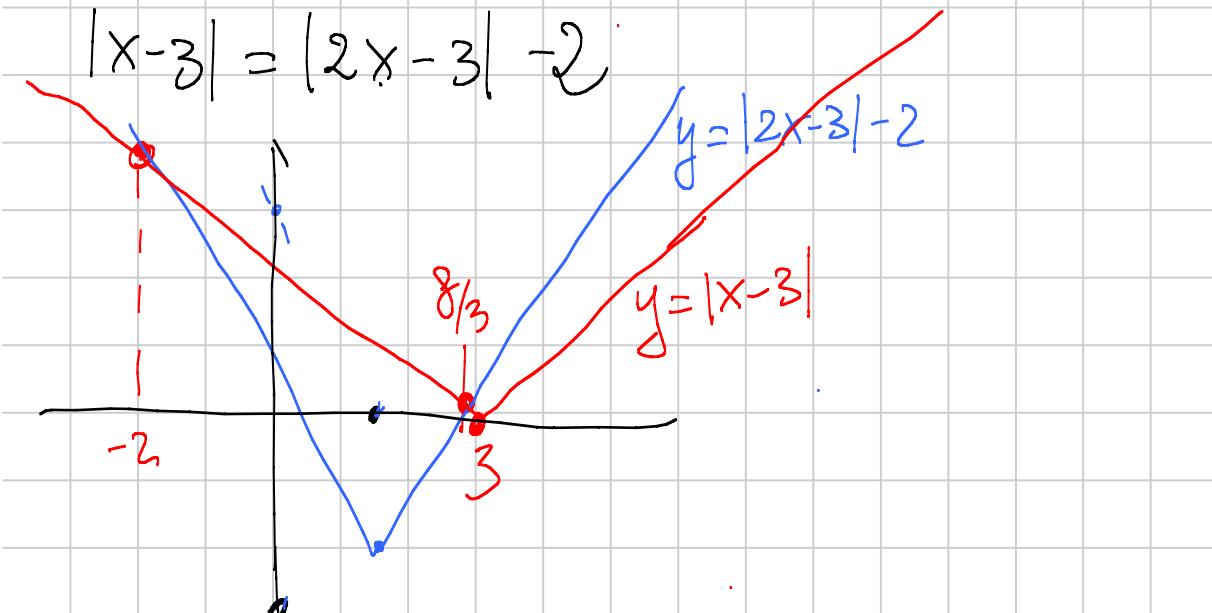


Determinare le  
soluzioni

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 3 > 0 \\ 2x - 3 > 0 \\ x - 3 = 2x - 3 - 2 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 3 \leq 0 \\ 2x - 3 > 0 \\ 3 - x = 2x - 5 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 3 > 0 \\ 2x - 3 \leq 0 \\ x - 3 = 3 - 2x - 2 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - 3 \leq 0 \\ 2x - 3 \leq 0 \\ 3 - x = 1 - 2x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 3 \\ x \geq \frac{3}{2} \\ x = 2 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 3 \\ x > \frac{3}{2} \\ 3x = 8 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 3 \\ x \leq \frac{3}{2} \\ \cancel{x \in \frac{3}{2}} \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 3 \\ x \leq \frac{3}{2} \\ x = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 3 \\ x = 2 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq 3 \\ x = \frac{8}{3} \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq \frac{3}{2} \\ x = -2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$|2x - |x^2 - 3|| < 1$$



$$-1 < 2x - |x^2 - 3| < 1$$



$$-1 - 2x < -|x^2 - 3| < 1 - 2x$$

me

$$2x - 1 < |x^2 - 3| < 2x + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 1 < |x^2 - 3| \\ |x^2 - 3| < 2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

me

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 1 < |x^2 - 3| \\ -2x - 1 < x^2 - 3 < 2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

me

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 3 > 2x - 1 \\ -2x - 1 < x^2 - 3 < 2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -x^2 + 3 > 2x - 1 \\ -2x - 1 < x^2 - 3 < 2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{o } \underline{\text{se}} \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x - 2 > 0 \\ x^2 + 2x - 2 > 0 \\ x^2 - 2x - 4 < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{o } \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x - 4 < 0 \\ x^2 + 2x - 2 > 0 \\ x^2 - 2x - 4 < 0 \end{cases}$$

Sono state utilizzate le seguenti proprietà 1.1

$$|A| > B \quad \underline{\text{e}} \quad A \geq B \quad \text{o} \quad -A > B$$

$$(C \leq D \quad \underline{\text{e}} \quad -D \leq C \leq D)$$