

Matematica e statistica 20/11/18

Visto: $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$
esponentiale in base a

$$\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow (0, +\infty)$$

$$x \longmapsto a^x$$



oss: $\bar{e}$ una bipezione tra $\mathbb{R}$ e $(0, +\infty)$.

Def: chiamo logaritmo in base a

$$\log_a : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

che è l'inversa dell'esponentiale in base a :

Cioè: $\log_a(x) = y$ se $a^y = x$.

" $\log_a(x)$ è l'esponente a cui bisogna elevare a per trovare x ".

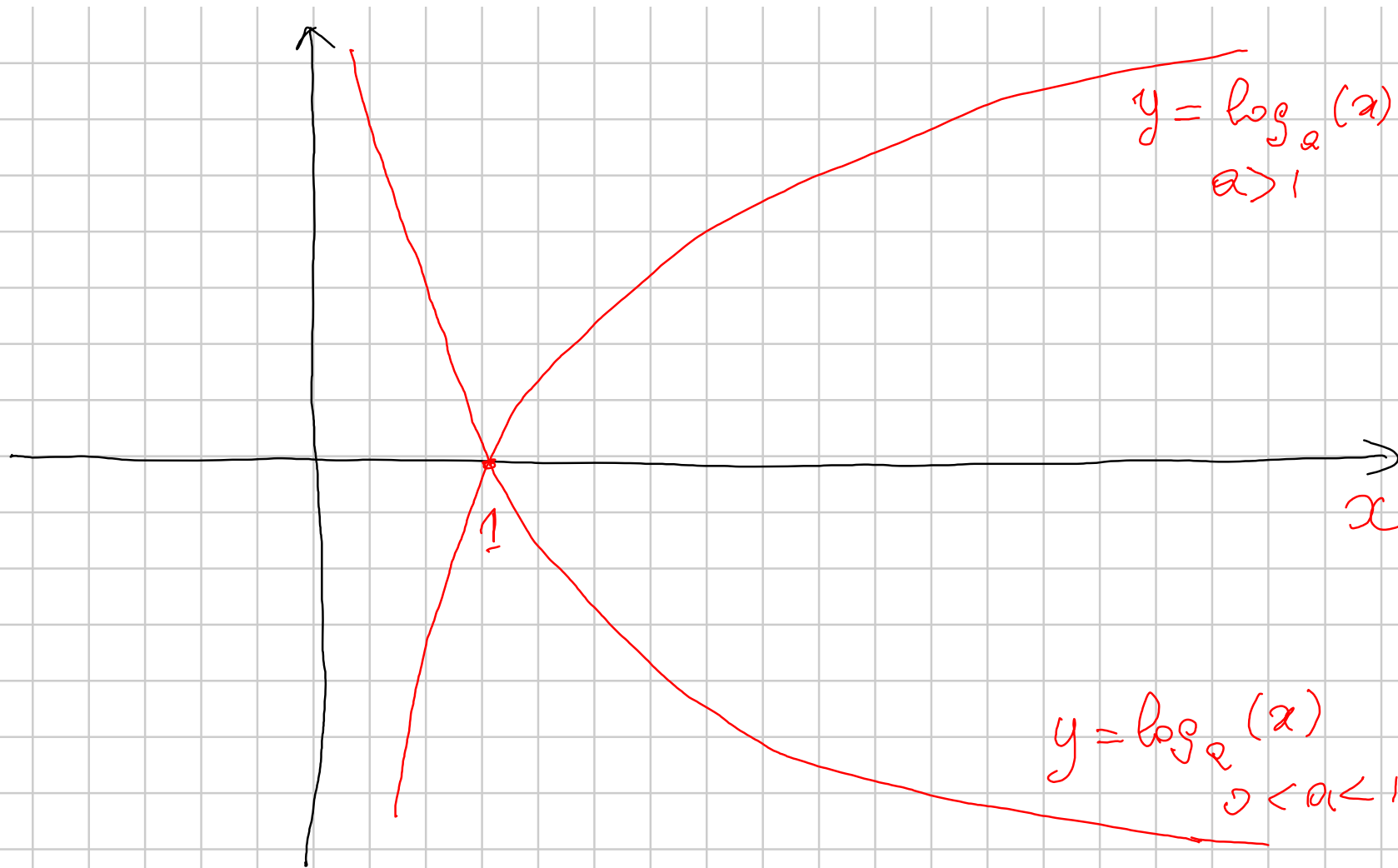
Es:

$$\log_2(8) = 3$$

$$\log_3\left(\frac{1}{81}\right) = -4$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{3}}(27) = 6$$

Graphic:



Oss: $\log_a(x)$ existe sob pra $x > 0$

$\log_a$ é crescente pra $a > 1$, decrescente pra $0 < a < 1$.

Propriedades:

• $a^{\log_a(x)} = x$

(pra $x > 0$)

• $\log_a(a^x) = x$

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

- $\log_a(1) = 0$

- $\log_a(a) = 1$

- $\log_a(x \cdot y) = \log_a(x) + \log_a(y)$

Infatti: $a^{(\log_a(x) + \log_a(y))}$

$$= a^{\log_a(x)} \cdot a^{\log_a(y)} = x \cdot y \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet \log_a \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = -\log_a(x)$$

$$\bullet \log_a \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \log_a(x) - \log_a(y)$$

$$\bullet \log_a(x^y) = y \cdot \log_a(x)$$

infactr $a^{y \cdot \log_a(x)} = \left(a^{\log_a(x)} \right)^y = x^y \checkmark$

$$\bullet \log_b(x) = \frac{\log_a(x)}{\log_a(b)}$$

infatti $\log_a(x) = \log_a(b^{\log_b(x)})$
 $= \log_b(x) \cdot \log_a(b) \Rightarrow \dots \checkmark$

• $\log_b(a) = \frac{1}{\log_a(b)}$

• $\log_{(a^y)}(x) = \frac{1}{y} \log_a(x)$

infatti

$$\begin{aligned} (a^y)^{\frac{1}{y} \cdot \log_a(x)} &= (a^{y \cdot \frac{1}{y}})^{\log_a(x)} \\ &= a^{\log_a(x)} = x \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

logaritmo naturale : $\ln$ in base $e = 2.71...$
numero di Nepero

logaritmo in base 10 : Log -

Exe 4 (iws/funz)

Define $\approx$ & $\bar{\approx}$ injective & surjective.

$$(g) \quad f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad f(n) = (-1)^n n^3$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad f(1) = -1 \quad f(2) = 8 \quad f(3) = -27$$

injective

$k=2 \notin \text{Im}(f)$ non surjective.

$$(h) \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = 7x - 4$$

injective? $\exists x_1 - 4 = \exists x_2 - 4 \nRightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \text{No}$

surjective? $\exists$ 'ves do $\forall y \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists x \text{ t.c.}$

$$y = \exists x - 4 \quad ? \quad \text{Si: } x = \frac{1}{7}(y+4).$$

$\Rightarrow$ surjective

(x é unico: anche injective).

Invertibile con inversa $f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{7}(y+4).$

(j) $f: \mathbb{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x) = x^2 + 5x + 10$

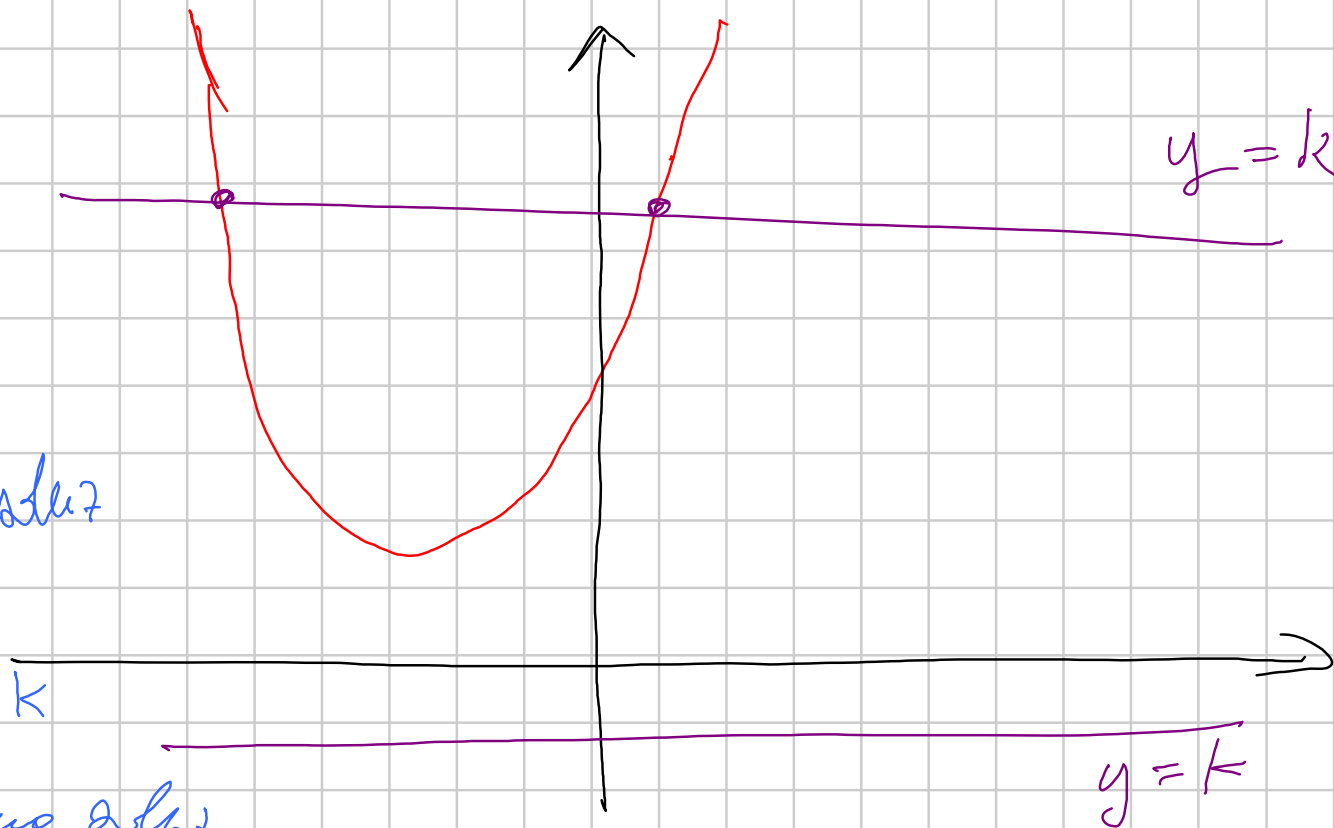
$\Delta = 25 - 40 < 0$

iniettivo: l'eq. $f(x) = k$

ha sempre al più una soluz.

suriettivo: l'eq. $f(x) = k$

ha sempre almeno una soluz.



$\Rightarrow$ ue' injektive ue' surjektive

$$(k) \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x^4+1}$$

injektiv?

$$\frac{x_1-3}{x_1^4+1} = \frac{x_2-3}{x_2^4+1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_1 = x_2$$

$$x_1 x_2^4 + x_1 - 3 x_2^4 - 3 = x_2 x_1^4 + x_2 - 3 x_1^4 - 3$$

$$x_1 - x_2 - x_1 x_2 (x_1^3 - x_2^3) + 3(x_1^4 - x_2^4) = 0$$

$$\cancel{(x_1 - x_2)} \left(1 - x_1 x_2 (x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_2^2) + 3(x_1^3 + x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_2^3) \right) = 0$$

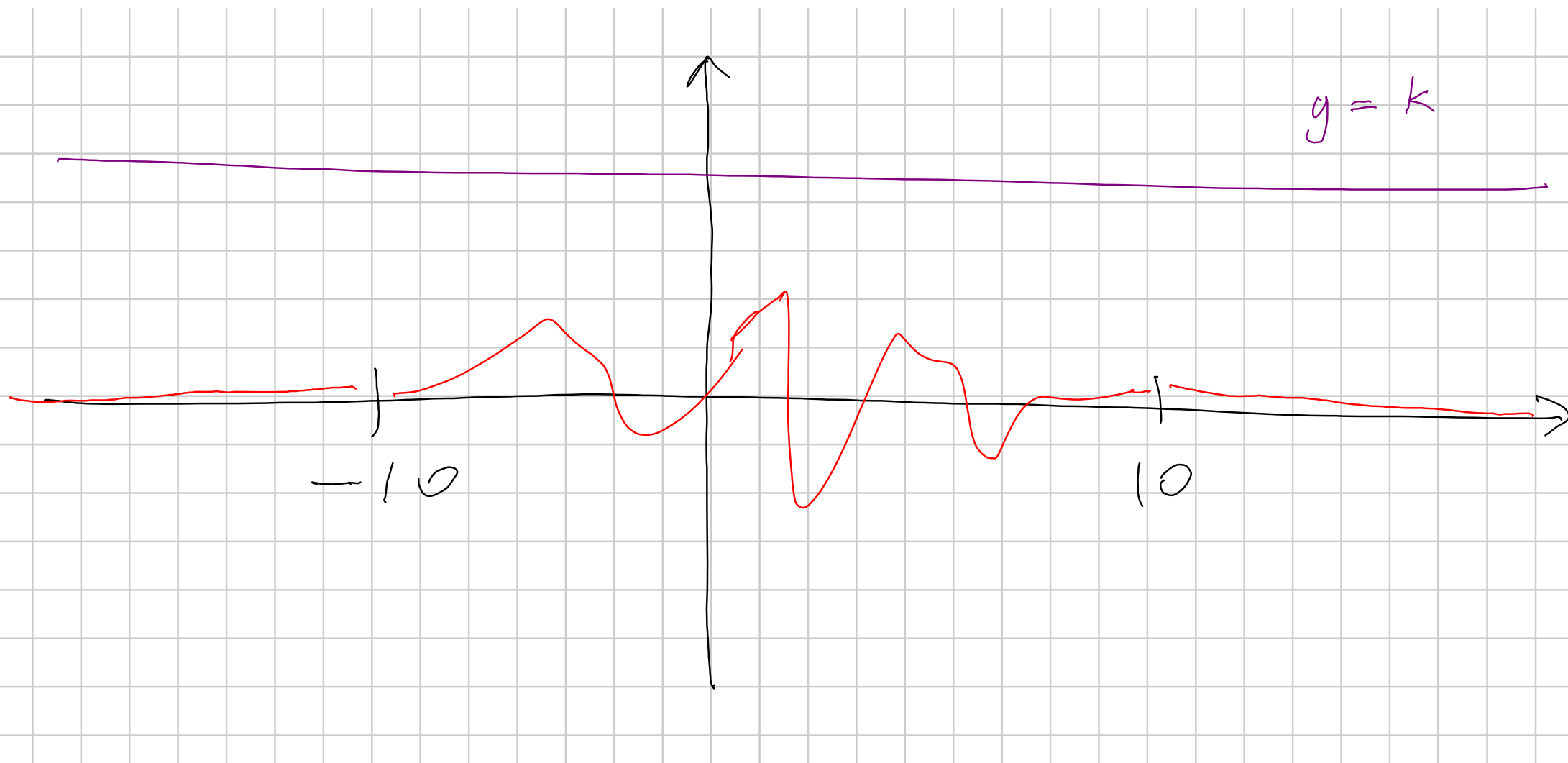
finire i calcoli ... ci torneremo.

$$f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x^4+1}$$

superfittiva?

Nota che per $|x| \gg 0$ ho $|f(x)| \ll 1$

$\Rightarrow$ non è superfittiva:



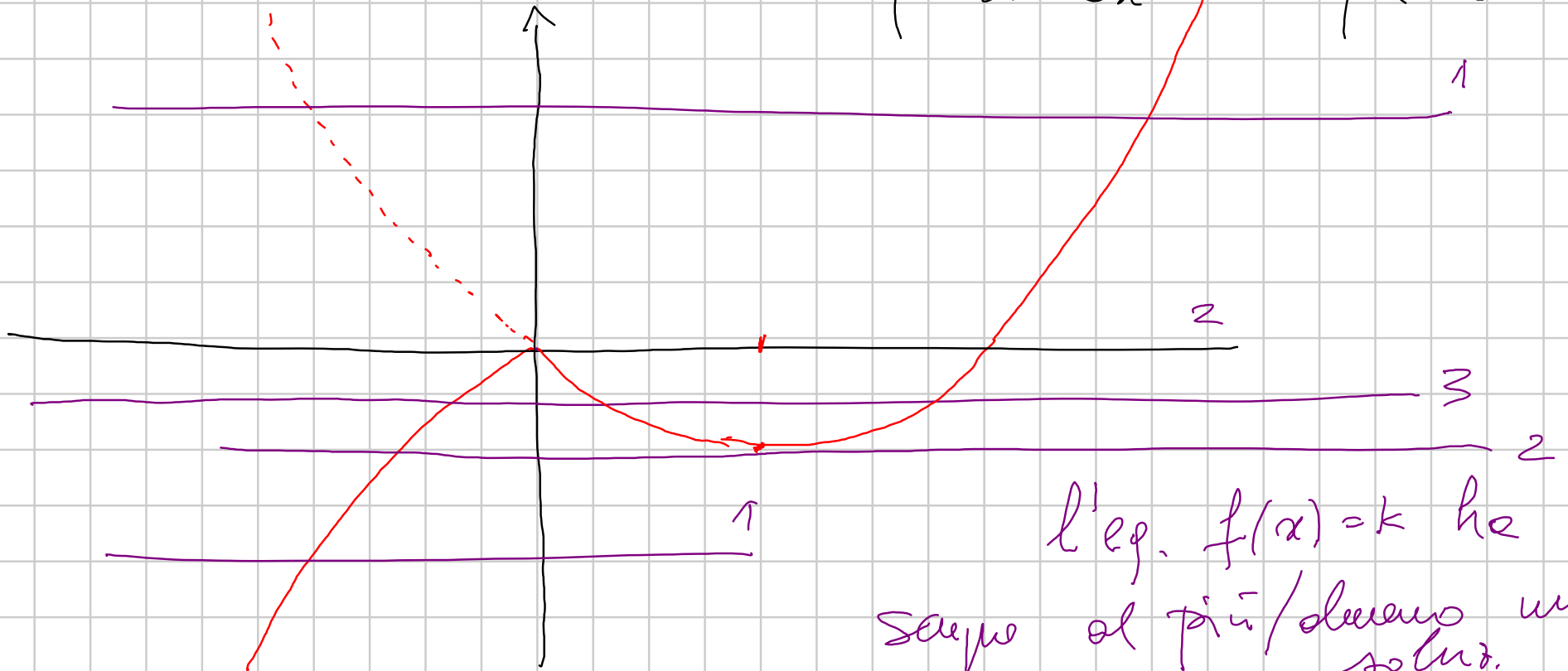
(m)

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^3 - x & \text{per } x \geq 0 \\ x - 2x^2 & \text{per } x < 0. \end{cases}$$

per $x \geq 0$

per $x < 0$.



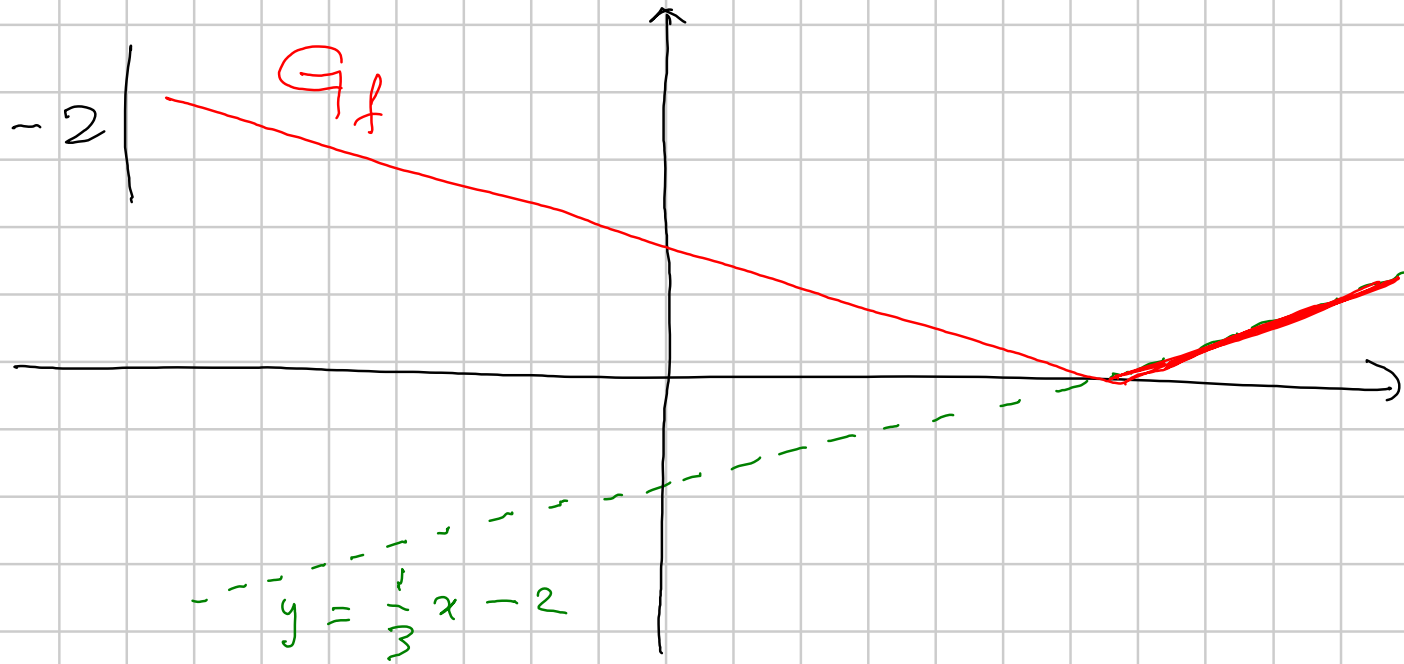
l'eq. $f(x) = k$ ha
sempre al più/due una
soluz.

Suppeltive me non inettive.

Ese 5

Disegnare grafico di $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$:

(b) $f(x) = \left| \frac{1}{3}x - 2 \right|$



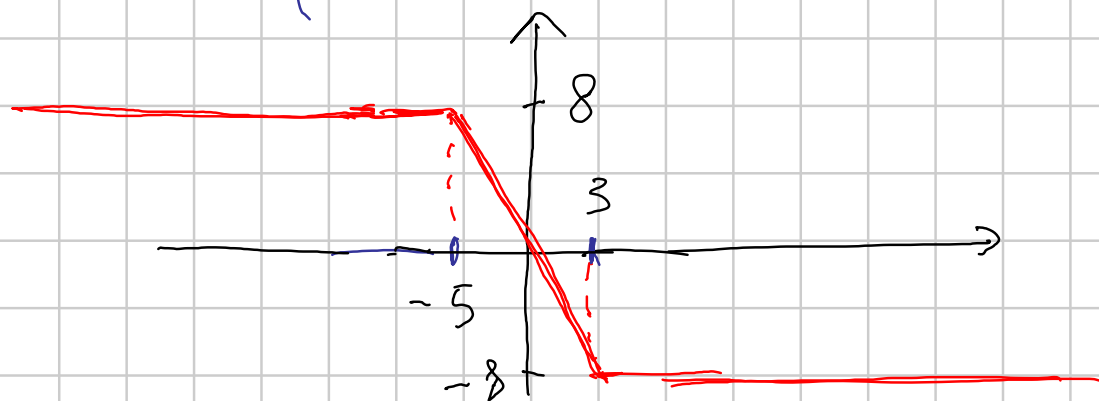
$$(c) \quad f(x) = |x-3| - |x+5|$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -(x-3) + (x+5) = 8 \\ -(x+3) - (x+5) = -2x-8 \\ x-3 - (x+5) = -8 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{pu } x < -5$$

$$\text{pu } -5 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$\text{pu } x > 3$$



Toplio "Polinomi"

1 Risolvere:

(c) $4x > -9$

$$x > -\frac{9}{4}$$

(d) $-3x \geq 7$

$$x \leq -\frac{7}{3}$$

(h) $x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+12}}{1} = -2 \pm 4 = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -6 \end{cases}$$

$$(f) \quad 3x^2 + (\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{6})x - 3\sqrt{2} = 0.$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{6} \pm \sqrt{(3 - 18\sqrt{2} + 54) + 36\sqrt{2}}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{6} \pm (\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{6})}{6} \quad \begin{cases} \sqrt{6} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad (x+3)(2x-1) = 4(3x-2) - x^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 + 6x - 3 \\ + x^2 - x + 8 \\ \hline 3x^2 - 12x + 5 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$3x^2 - 7x + 5 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 60}}{6}$$

Impossible

[5] Risolvere $(1-k^2)x^2 + 4kx + k^2 = 1$ al variare di $k \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$k = 1 \quad : \quad 4x + 1 = 1 \quad x = 0$$

$$k = -1 \quad : \quad -4x + 1 = 1 \quad x = 0$$

$$k \neq \pm 1 \quad (1-k^2)x^2 + 4kx + k^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta/4 = 4k^2 + (k^4 - 2k^2 + 1) = (k^2 + 1)^2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2k \pm (k^2+1)}{1-k^2}$$

2 solutions.

$$\boxed{7} \quad (x+1)^3 - x(x^3+3) = x(x^2+x) + 2$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$$

$$- x^4$$

$$- 3x$$

$$- x^3$$

$$- x^2$$

$$- 2$$

$$= 0$$

$$- x^4 + 2x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^4 - 2x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1.$$

$$[8] \quad x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x + 12 = 0$$

Se x é uma sol. rat. é $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 12$

$$x = 1 \quad 1 - 4 - 2 + 12 \neq 0 \quad \text{No}$$

$$x = -1 \quad -1 - 4 + 2 + 12 \neq 0 \quad \text{No}$$

$$x = 2 \quad 8 - 16 - 4 + 12 = 0 \quad \text{Yes}$$

	1	-4	-2	12
2		2	-4	-12
	1	-2	-6	

$$x^2 - 2x - 6$$

$$x_1 = 2 \quad x_{2,3} = 1 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

9 $2x^4 - 9x^3 + 2x^2 + 9x - 4 = 0$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -1$$

	2	-9	2	-4	-4
1		2	-7	-5	4
	2	-7	-5	4	✓
-1		-2	9	-4	
	2	-9	4		✓

$$2x^2 - 9x + 4$$

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 32}}{2} = \frac{9 \pm 7}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow$ le soluz. sono $x = 1$ con mult. 2
 $x = -1$ " " 1
 $x = 8$ " " 1.

10 Dire per quali $k \in \mathbb{R}$ l'equazione

$$x^3 + (k-4)x - 2k = 0$$

ha una sola soluzione.

Osservo che ho sempre la soluz. $x=2$:

2		1	0	$k-4$		$-2k$
		2		4		$2k$
		1	2	k		/

$$x^2 + 2x + k = 0$$

Vogliamo che esse abbiano $\Delta < 0$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 1 - k.$$

Risposta: per $k > 1$.

(Osservo che se $\Delta = 0$, $k = 1$ ho soluzione $x = -1$:
non va bene)

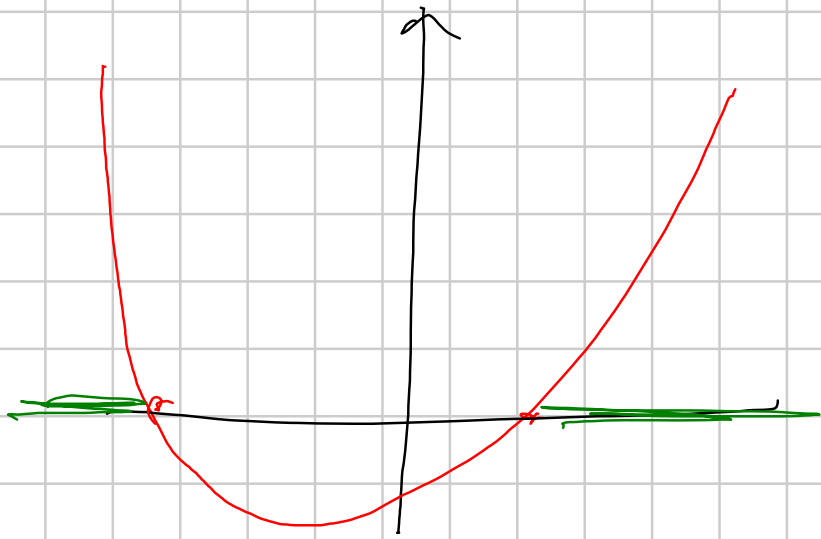
11

$$\frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x - 1 > \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - x) + 5$$

$$x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x - 6 > 0$$

$$2x^2 + 5x - 12 > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 96}}{4} = \frac{-5 \pm 11}{4} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -4 \end{cases}$$



Soluz: $x < -4$ o $x > \frac{3}{2}$

14

Risolvere $x^2 - x \leq k(k+1)$ al variare di k .

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4k^2 + 4k}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm (2k+1)}{2} \begin{matrix} \nearrow k+1 \\ \searrow -k \end{matrix}$$

Soluz disep: componere tra le soluz. dell'eqnaz.

Nota: $k+1 = -k$ per $k = -1/2$

$k+1 > -k$ per $k > -1/2$

$k+1 < -k$ per $k < -1/2$

Soluz:

per $k < -1/2$	$k+1 \leq x \leq -k$
per $k = -1/2$	$x = 1/2$
per $k > -1/2$	$-k < x < k+1$.

15 $2x^3 - 3x^2 - 11x + 6 > 0$.

Possibili soluz. ep. associate:

$\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

$$x = \pm 1 \quad \pm 2 - 3 \neq 11 + 6 \quad \text{No}$$

$$x = \pm 2 \quad \pm 16 - 12 \neq 22 + 6 \quad \text{No } x = -2$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 2 & -3 & -11 & 6 \\ -2 & & -4 & 14 & -6 \\ \hline & 2 & -7 & 3 & \end{array}$$

$$2x^2 - 7x + 3$$

$$\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 24}}{4} = \frac{7 \pm 5}{4} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow 3 \\ \searrow \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 11x + 6 =$$

$$= (x+2)(x-3)(2x-1)$$

-2		1/2		3
-	+	+	+	
-	-	-	+	
-	-	+	+	
-	+	-	+	

Soluz: $-2 < x < 1/2$ o $x > 3$.