

## Grafici di funzione - parte 1

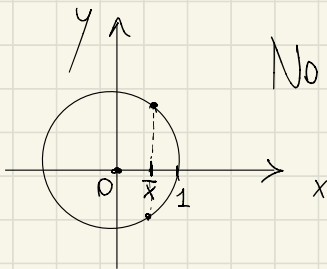
DEF. UNA RELAZIONE E' UNA LEGGE CHE PERMETTE DI ASSOCIARE AD ALCUNI (O A TUTTI) GLI ELEMENTI DI UN INSIEME DI PARTENZA A AD UNO O PIU' EL. DI UN INSIEME DI ARRIVO B.

DEF. UNA RELAZIONE TRA DUE INSIEMI  $A \subset B$  E' UNA FUNZIONE SE AD OGNI EL. DI A ASSOCIA UNO E UN SOLO EL. DI B, CIOE'

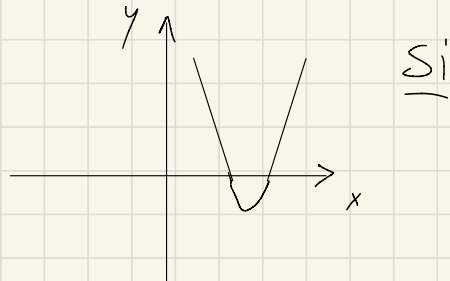
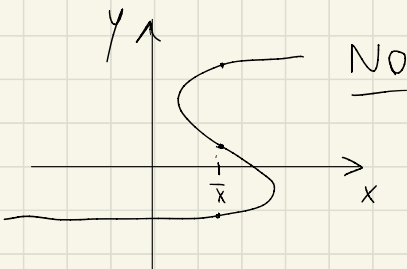
$$\forall x \in A \quad \exists! y \in B : f(x) = y.$$

Si scrive  $f : A \rightarrow B$   
 $x \mapsto y = f(x)$

Es.



NON E' UNA FUNZIONE !!



DEF. GRAFICO di  $f: A \rightarrow B$ :

$$G(f) = \{(x, f(x)) : x \in A\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

Es.  $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$  NON E'  
GRAFICO DI NESSUNA FUNZIONE, INFATTI

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{(x, y) : y = \sqrt{1-x^2}, x \in [-1, 1]\} \cup \\ &\quad \{(x, y) : y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}, x \in [-1, 1]\} = \\ &= \{(x, \sqrt{1-x^2}), x \in [-1, 1]\} \cup \\ &\quad \{(x, -\sqrt{1-x^2}), x \in [-1, 1]\} \end{aligned}$$

SE SCELGO  $\bar{x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \exists y_1 = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2}, y_2 = -\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{TC } x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

DEF. DOMINIO MASSIMALE (O CAMPO DI ESISTENZA)

DI UNA FUNZIONE REALE :  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) \in \mathbb{R}\}$ .

Oss.  $\downarrow$  E' L'INSIEME DOVE "HA SENSO"  $f(x)$ .

DEF.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  DEBOLMENTE CRESCENTE SE  
 $\forall x, y \in A \quad x < y \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y)$

$f: A \rightarrow B$  STRETTAMENTE CRESCENTE SE  
 $\forall x, y \in A \quad x < y \Rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$

$f: A \rightarrow B$  DEBOLMENTE DECRESCENTE SE  
 $\forall x, y \in A \quad x < y \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(y)$

$f: A \rightarrow B$  STRETT. DECRESCENTE SE  
 $\forall x, y \in A \quad x < y \Rightarrow f(x) > f(y)$

Es.  $f(x) = x^2$  STRETT. DECRESCENTE SU  
 $]-\infty, 0]$ , CIOE' CHE  $\forall x, y \quad x < y$

$$f(x) > f(y) \quad (f(y) - f(x) < 0)$$

Dim.  $f(y) - f(x) = y^2 - x^2 = \underbrace{(y-x)}_{>0} \cdot \underbrace{(y+x)}_{<0} < 0$

$$x < y, y \leq 0 \Rightarrow y - x > 0 \quad \text{E}$$

$$x + y < y + y = 2y \leq 0$$



Es.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$   $f(x)$  E' DEF. A TRATTI

E' DEBOLMENTE CRESCENTE  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Dim.  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x < y \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y)$ , cioè E'  
 $f(x) - f(y) \leq 0$ .

3 CASI:

1)  $x < y \leq 0$       2)  $x \leq 0 < y$       3)  $0 < x < y$

1)  $f(x) - f(y) = 1 - x^2 - (1 - y^2) = \cancel{1} - x^2 - \cancel{1} + y^2 =$   
 $= y^2 - x^2 = \underbrace{(y-x)}_{>0} \underbrace{(y+x)}_{<0} < 0$

$x < y \Rightarrow y - x > 0$

$x < y \Rightarrow x + y < y + y = 2y \leq 0$

2)  $f(x) - f(y) = \cancel{1} - x^2 - \cancel{1} = -x^2 \leq 0$

3)  $f(x) - f(y) = 1 - 1 = 0 \leq 0$  □

DEF.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  FUNZIONE INIETTIVA SE OGNI ELEMENTO DI  $B$  E' IMMAGINE DI

AL PIU' UN EL. DI  $A$ , CIOE'

1 O NESSUNO



SE  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in A \quad x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ .

DEF.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  SURIETTIVA SE OGNI ELEMENTO DI  $B$  E' IMMAGINE DI ALMENO UN EL. DI  $A$ , CIOE' SE  $\underbrace{1 \text{ o PIU'}}$   
 $\forall y \in B \quad \exists x \in A : f(x) = y$ .

DEF.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  BIETTIVA SE E' INIETTIVA E SURIETTIVA.

TEOREMA  $f: A \rightarrow B$  STRETT. CRESCENTE (DECRESCENTE)  
 $\Rightarrow f$  E' INIETTIVA.

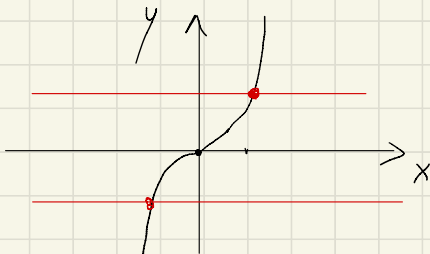
DIM.  $\forall x, y \in A \quad x < y \Rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$

DEVO DIM CHE, PRESI  $x, y$  DISTINTI,

ALLORA  $f(x) \neq f(y)$ .

• SE  $x < y \stackrel{IP}{\Rightarrow} f(x) < f(y)$   
• SE  $x > y \stackrel{IP}{\Rightarrow} f(x) > f(y)$  }  $\Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y)$ .

ES.

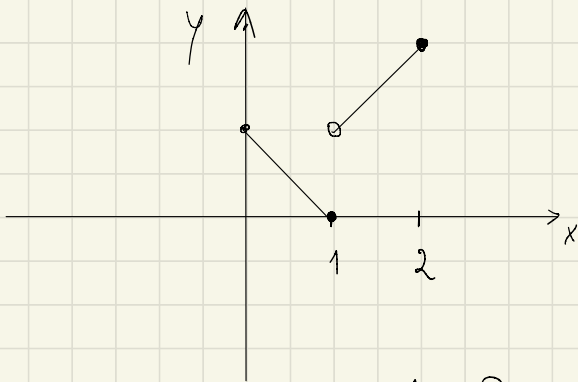


$$y = x^3$$

Oss. IL TEOREMA È UNA CONDIZIONE NECESSARIA MA NON SUFFICIENTE, CIOÈ VALE SOLO ( $\Rightarrow$ ).

INFATTI:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$



È INIETTIVA  
MA NON  
È NE' STRETT.  
CRESC. NE'  
STRETT. DECRESC.

DEF. DATO UN INSIEME  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , SI DEFINISCE

$$-A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -x \in A\}$$

ES.  $A = [1, 3[$        $-A = ]-3, -1]$

SE  $A = -A$ , ALLORA A SI DICE SIMMETRICO.

ES.  $A = (-3, 3)$

DEF.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  CON  $A: A = -A$ , SI DICE  
PARI SE  $f(x) = f(-x) \quad \forall x \in A$ .

ES.  $f(x) = x^2$        $f: (-a, a) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$



$$f(x) = f(x+T) \quad \forall x \quad ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+T) &= \sin(3(x+T)) = \sin(3x+3T) = \\ &= \sin(3x) \cos(3T) + \sin(3T) \cos(3x) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = f(x+T) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(3x) = \sin(3x) \cos(3T) + \sin(3T) \cos(3x)$$

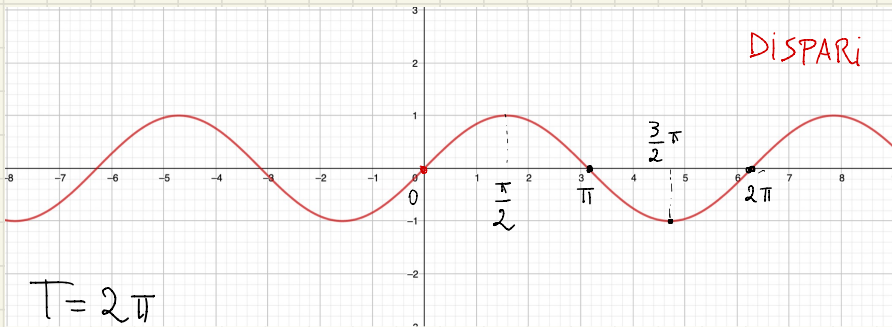
$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(3x) (\underbrace{\cos(3T) - 1}_{}) + \underbrace{\sin(3T)}_{\cdot} \cos(3x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(3T) - 1 = 0 \\ \sin(3T) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(3T) = 1 \\ \sin(3T) = 0 \end{cases}$$

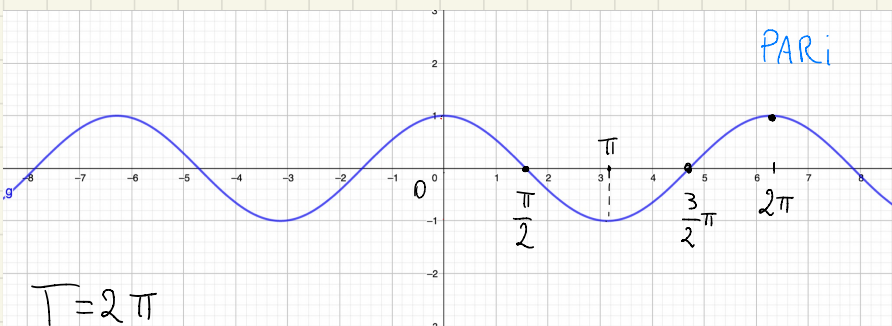
$$\Leftrightarrow 3T = 2K\pi, \quad K \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T = \frac{2}{3}\pi K, \quad K \in \mathbb{Z}$$

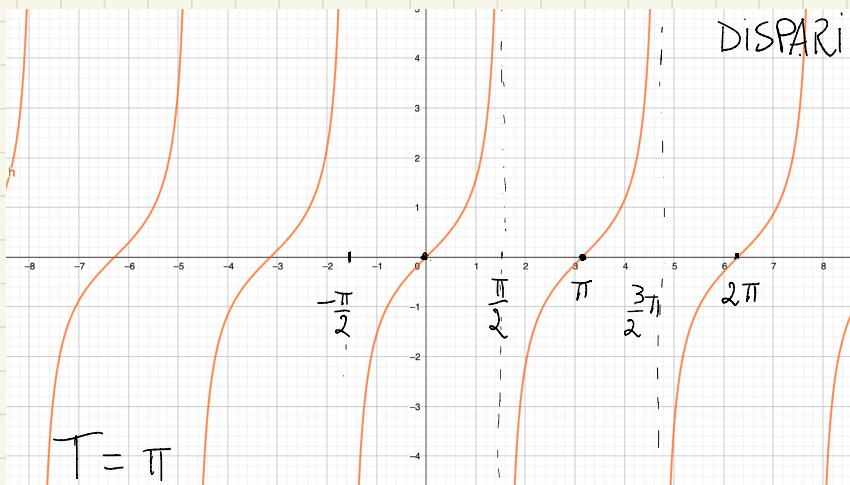
$$y = \sin x$$



$$y = \cos x$$

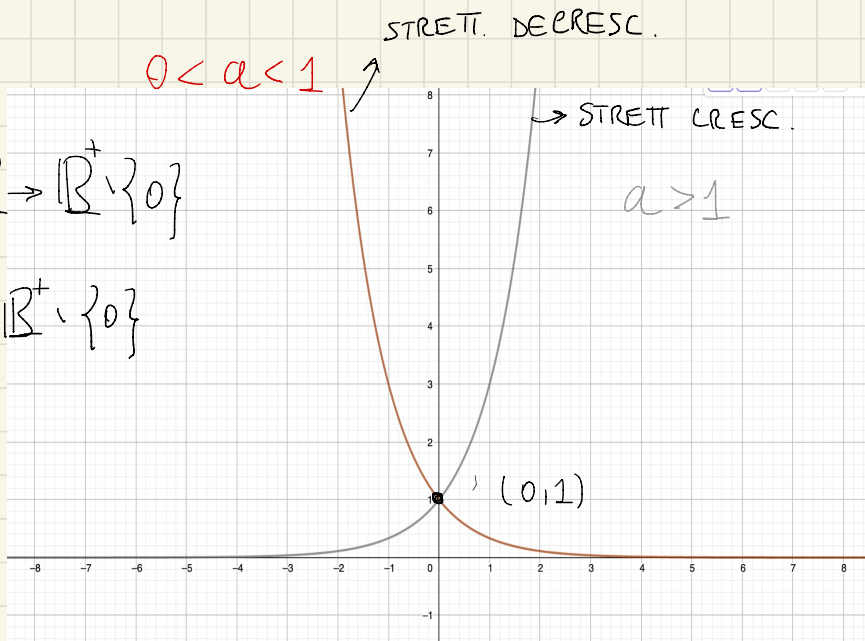


$$y = \tan x$$

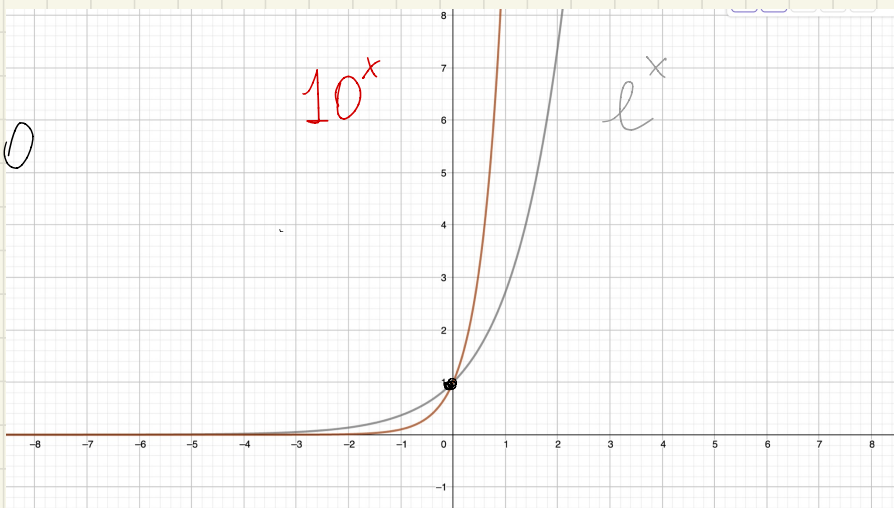


$$a^x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{0\}$$

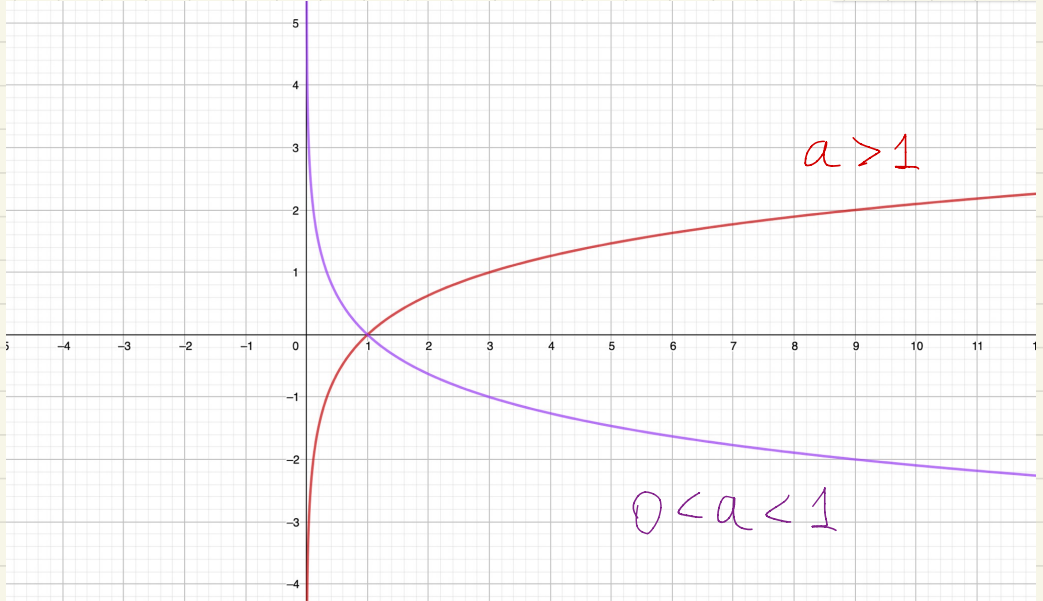
$$a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{0\}$$



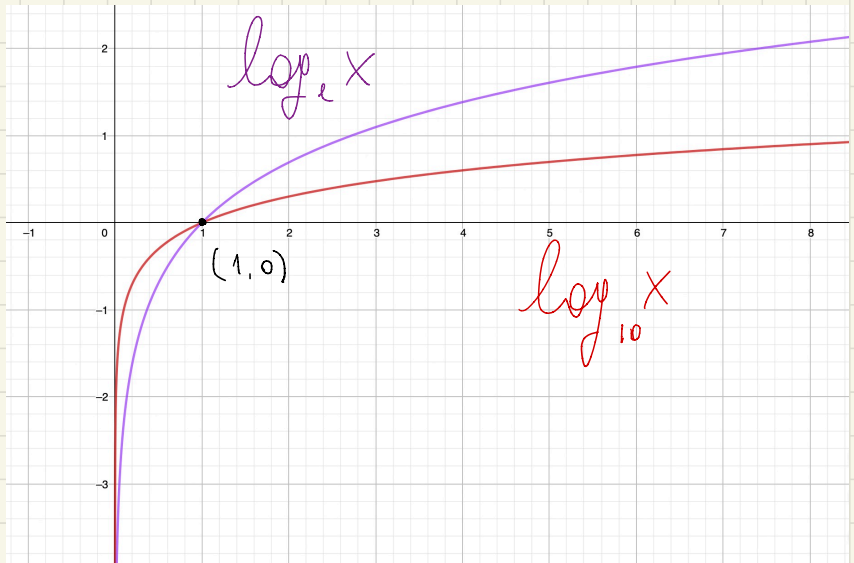
$$10 > e > 0$$



$$\log_a x : \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{0\}$$



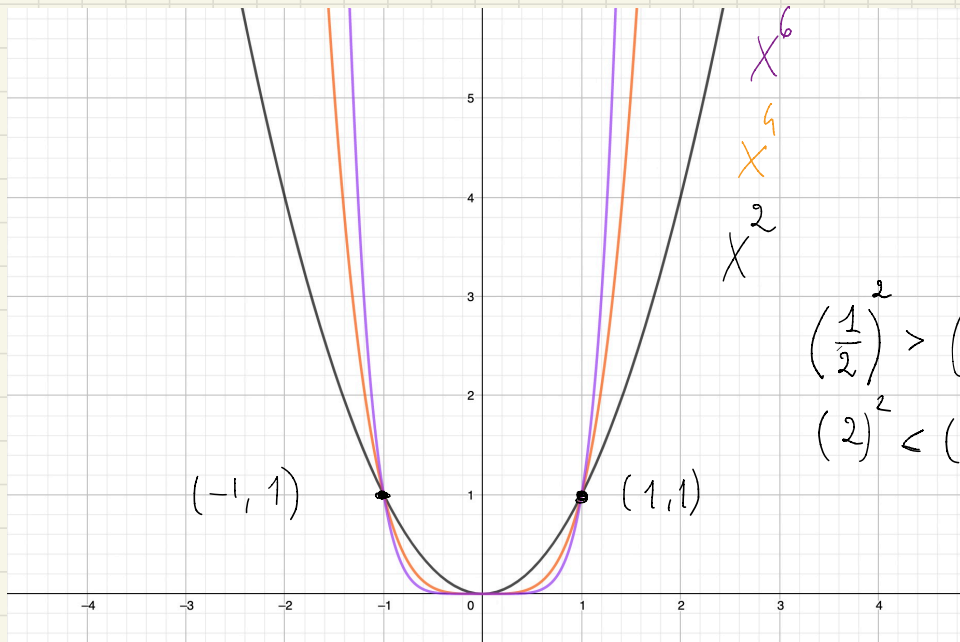
$$10 > e > 0$$



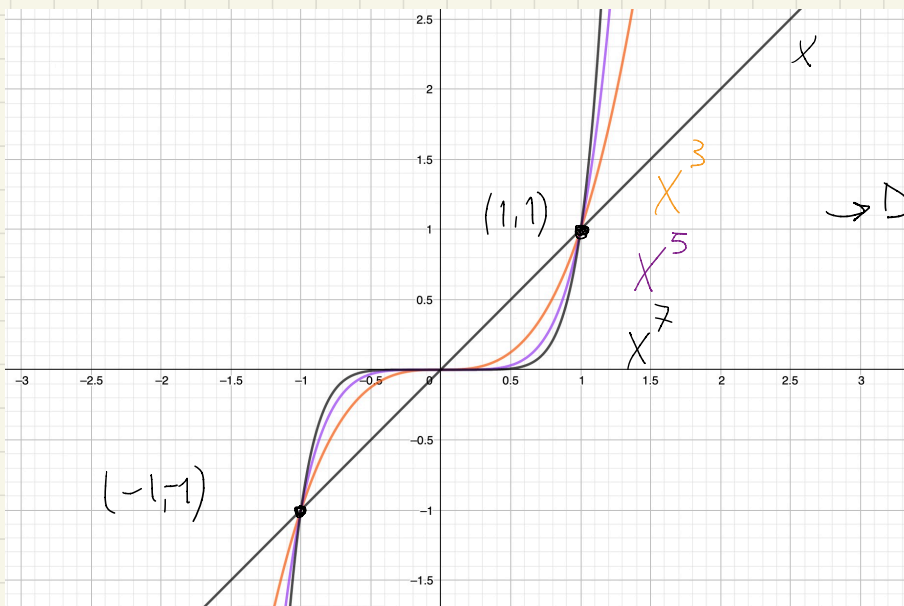
POLINOMI:  $1, x, x^2, x^3, x^4, \dots$

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

→ PARI



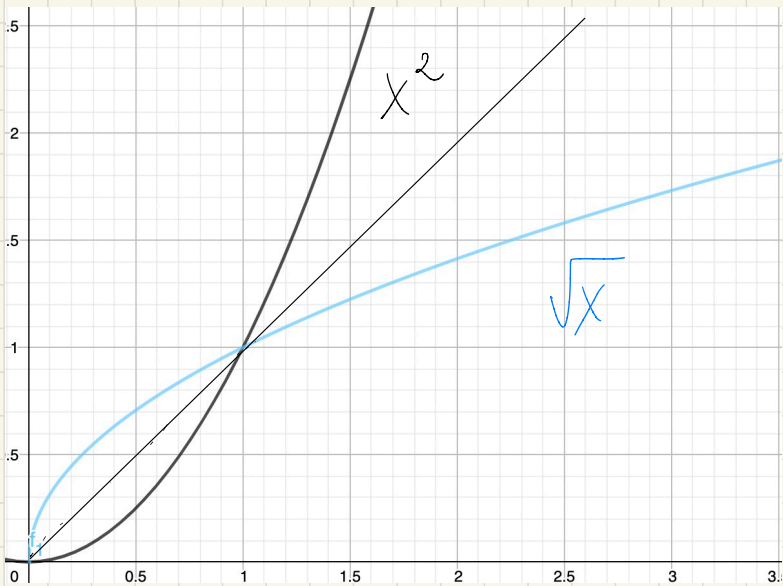
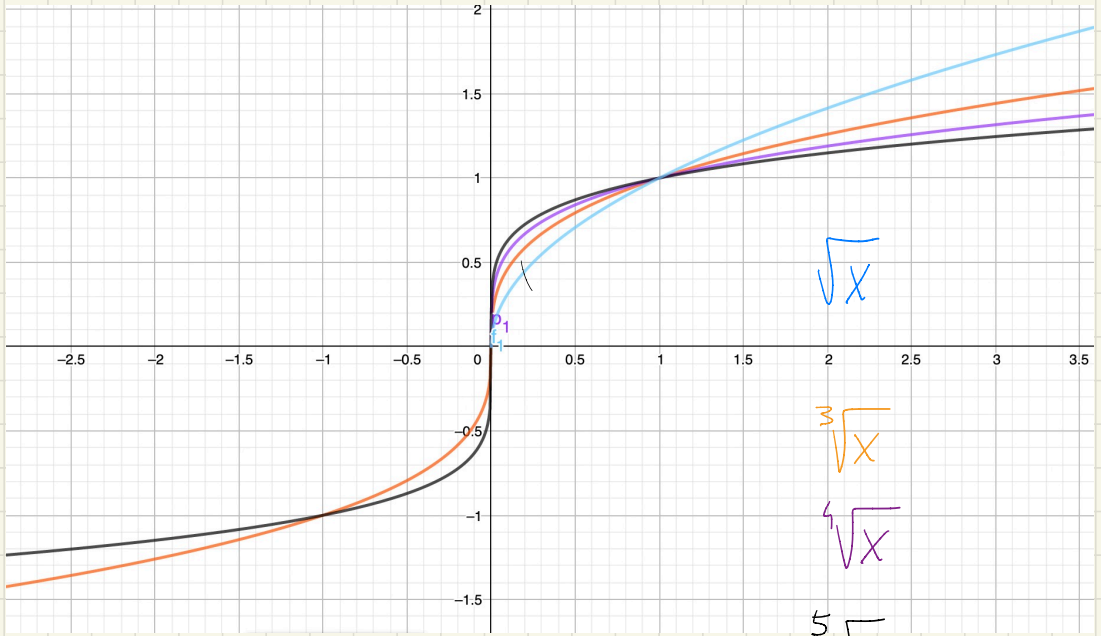
$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 > \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6$$
$$(2)^2 < (2)^6$$



→ DISPARI



$n$  pari :  $\sqrt[n]{x} : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$   
 $n$  disp :  $\sqrt[n]{x} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



VALORE ASSOLUTO  $|x|: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

ES.  $x=2 \Rightarrow |x|=2$   
 $x=-2 \Rightarrow |x|=2$

