

$$|x| \geq 0$$

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

$$|x| = 0 \text{ if and only if } x = 0$$

$$|ax| = |a| \cdot |x|$$

$$|az| = |(a_1 + i a_2)(z_1 + i z_2)| = |(a_1 z_1 - a_2 z_2) + i(a_2 z_1 + a_1 z_2)|$$

$$= \sqrt{\underbrace{a_1^2 z_1^2 - 2 a_1 z_1 a_2 z_2 + a_2^2 z_2^2}_{\dots\dots\dots} + \underbrace{a_2^2 z_1^2 + 2 a_1 z_1 a_2 z_2 + a_1^2 z_2^2}_{\dots\dots\dots}}$$

$$= \sqrt{z_1^2 (a_1^2 + a_2^2) + z_2^2 (a_1^2 + a_2^2)}$$

$$= \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} \cdot \sqrt{z_1^2 + z_2^2} = |a| \cdot |z|$$

$$\left[\underbrace{|x_1 + x_2|}_w \leq \overbrace{|x_1| + |x_2|}^{\wedge} \right]$$

$$\underbrace{|w| < \pi} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underbrace{-\pi < w < \pi} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\pi < w \\ \wedge \\ w < \pi \end{array} \right.$$

$$-(|x_1| + |x_2|) \leq x_1 + x_2 \leq |x_1| + |x_2| \quad (\text{Da provare})$$

dalla definizione di $|x|$ si ha

$$\underbrace{-|x_1| \leq x_1 \leq |x_1|}$$

$$-|x_2| \leq x_2 \leq |x_2|$$

$$\underbrace{-|x_1| - |x_2| \leq x_1 + x_2 \leq |x_1| + |x_2|}$$

$$E_0 \quad \subset \quad |z - 2i| < 2|z|$$

$$z = x + iy \quad |x + iy - 2i| < 2|x + iy|$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + (y-2)^2} < 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

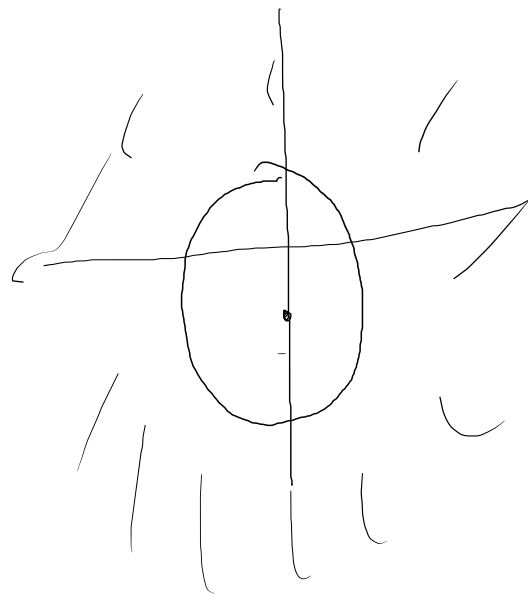
$$x^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4 < 4x^2 + 4y^2$$

$$3y^2 + 4y - 4 + 3x^2 > 0$$

$$y^2 + \frac{4}{3}y + x^2 > \frac{4}{3}$$

$$y^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{4}{9} - \frac{4}{9} + x^2 > \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\left(y + \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + x^2 > \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2$$



$$\left(y + \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + x^2 > \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$\underbrace{|3x-1| - 2x} < x$$

$$|3x-1| = \begin{cases} -(3x-1) & \text{si } 3x-1 < 0 & x < \frac{1}{3} \\ 3x-1 & \text{si } 3x-1 \geq 0 & x \geq \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

1^{er} cas $\boxed{x < \frac{1}{3}}$ $| -3x+1-2x | < x \rightsquigarrow |1-5x| < x$

$$|1-5x| = \begin{cases} -(1-5x) & \text{si } 1-5x < 0 & x > \frac{1}{5} \\ 1-5x & \text{si } 1-5x \geq 0 & x \leq \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

solutions I $\boxed{\frac{1}{5} < x < \frac{1}{3}}$ $-1+5x < x$

$$4x < 1 \quad \boxed{x < \frac{1}{4}} \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{5} < x < \frac{1}{4}} \text{ OK}$$

solutions II $x \leq \frac{1}{5}$ et $x < \frac{1}{3}$ prendi $\boxed{x \leq \frac{1}{5}}$

$$1-5x < x \rightsquigarrow 6x > 1 \quad \boxed{x > \frac{1}{6}} \rightsquigarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{6} < x \leq \frac{1}{5}}$$

2^o cas $x \geq \frac{1}{3}$

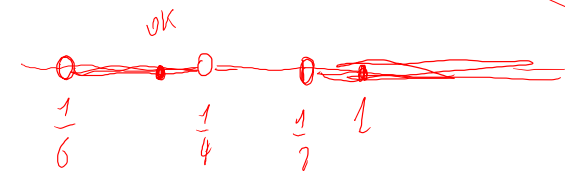
$$|3x-1-2x| < x \rightsquigarrow |x-1| < x \rightsquigarrow \text{solutions I } \boxed{x \leq 1} \quad 1-x < x \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1}$$

$$\left] \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{4} \right[\cup \left] \frac{1}{2}, +\infty \right[$$

solutions II $\boxed{x > 1}$

$$x-1 < x \rightsquigarrow \boxed{-1 < 0}$$

remarque vérifié



Funzioni reali di variabile reale

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

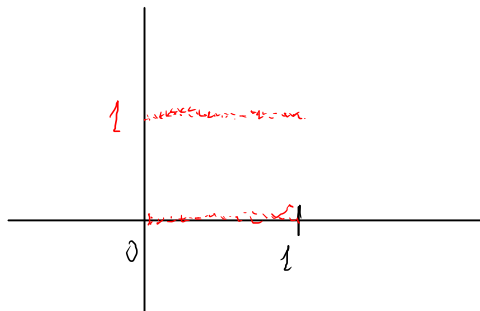
$$\Gamma_f = \{ (x, f(x)) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \in E \}$$

$$f(x) = \chi_{\mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1]}(x)$$

chi

funzione di Dirichlet

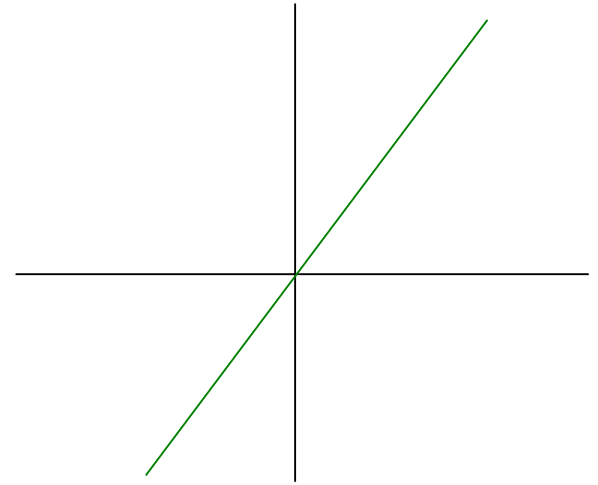
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1] \\ 0 & \text{se } x \in [0,1] \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$



$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = x$ funzione identica

funzioni costanti

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = c$ $c \in \mathbb{R}$



Algebra delle funzioni $f, g: E \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f + g: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

$$f \cdot g: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$[f(x)]^n \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad [f(x)]^1 = f(x) \quad [f(x)]^{n+1} = [f(x)]^n \cdot f(x)$$

funzioni polinomiali

$$p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$f, g: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$\frac{f}{g}: \{x \in E : g(x) \neq 0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

funzioni razionali

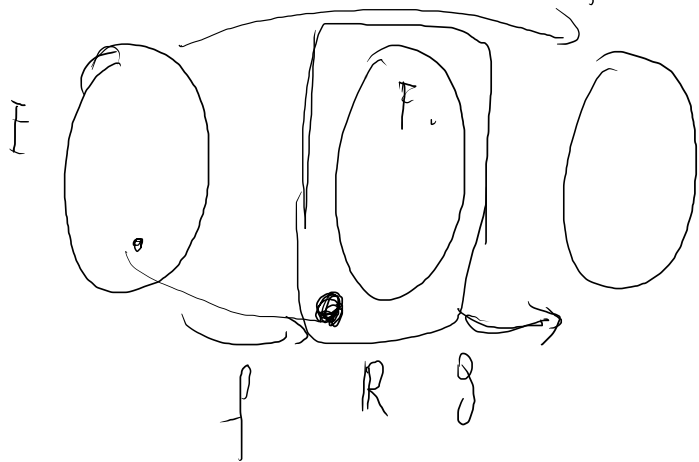
$$\frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \quad \text{con } p(x) \text{ e } q(x) \text{ polinomi}$$

— o —

funzioni composte

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

$$g: F \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



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

$$f(E) \subseteq F$$

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

$$g(x) = \log x$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = \log(-x^2) \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{non si può fare} \end{matrix}$$

$$f(\mathbb{R}) =]-\infty, 0]$$

$$F = \text{dom } g =]0, +\infty[$$

$$f(\mathbb{R}) \not\subseteq F !!$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = |x| \quad g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^2 - 3x) = |x^2 - 3x|$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(|x|) = |x|^2 - 3|x|$$

$\neq !$

$$f^n(x)$$

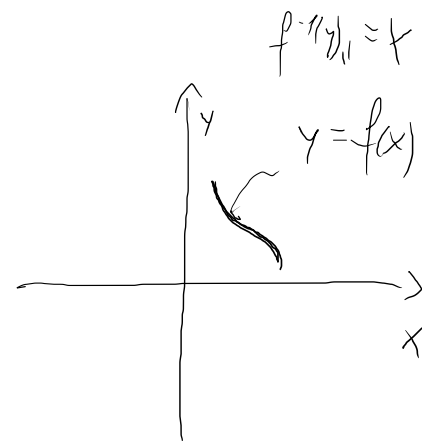
écriture ambiguë

$$\left[f(x) \right]^n$$

$$\underbrace{(f \circ f \circ \dots \circ f)}_{n \text{ fois}}(x)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x$$

$$(f \circ f)(x) = f(x^2 - 3x) = (x^2 - 3x)^2 - 3(x^2 - 3x)$$



fonction inverse

$$f: \underline{\underline{E}} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{F}} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

f bijective

$$f^{-1}: \underline{\underline{F}} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{E}}$$

$$f^{-1}(b) = a \text{ si } f(a) = b$$

$$\Gamma_{f^{-1}} = \left\{ (y, f^{-1}(y)) : y \in \underline{\underline{F}} \right\}$$

$$\Gamma_f = \left\{ (x, f(x)) : x \in \underline{\underline{E}} \right\}$$

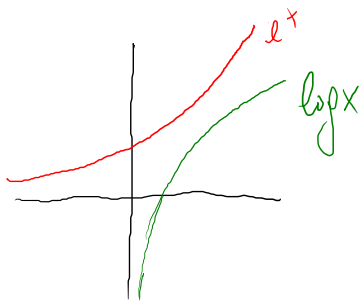
OSS

$$f: E \rightarrow F \quad f^{-1}: F \rightarrow E$$

⚠️ dominio e codominio vengono scambiati tra loro

il grafico di f^{-1} è uguale al grafico di f ma "visto" dalla parte opposta ("girando il foglio"),

se vogliamo tracciare il grafico di f^{-1} sullo stesso diagramma su cui abbiamo tracciato il grafico di f , osserviamo che i due grafici sono l'uno il simmetrico dell'altro rispetto alla bisettrice del I e III quadrante



Es: si determini la funzione inversa di $f: \underline{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$

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

$$f^{-1}(b) = a \text{ se e solo se } b = f(a)$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$y = \frac{3x-1}{x-1}$$

$$y(x-1) = 3x-1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\quad} xy - y = 3x - 1 \quad \xleftarrow{\quad} -y = 3x - x - 1 \end{array}$$

$$x(3-y) = 1-y$$

$$x = \frac{1-y}{3-y} = \frac{y-1}{y-3}$$

$$\textcircled{y \neq 3}$$

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



Proprietà delle funzioni reali di variabile reale $f: E \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Sia P una proprietà insiemistica su $\mathbb{R}$ $\left[A \text{ è limitato, esiste } \max A, \right.$
 $\left. \text{oppure ogni elemento di } A \text{ è } > 0 \dots \right]$

Si usa dire che " f soddisfa P " se l'insieme immagine $f(E)$ soddisfa P

f è limitato significa che $f(E)$ è un insieme limitato

esiste $\max f$

"

esiste $\max f(E)$

$f > 0$

"

$f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in E$

$z = \max f$ significa che esiste $x_0 \in E$ tale che $f(x_0) = z$ e $\forall x \in E \quad f(x) \leq f(x_0) = z$.

significa che esistono $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ tali che $\forall x \in E \quad \alpha \leq f(x) \leq \beta$.

equivale a dire che

esiste $K \in \mathbb{R}$ tale che $|f(x)| \leq K \quad \forall x \in E$.

OSS

$$| |x| - |y| | \leq \overbrace{|x-y|}^{\wedge} \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\underbrace{-|x-y|}_{\text{green}} \leq \overbrace{|x| - |y|}^{\text{green}} \leq \underbrace{|x-y|}_{\text{red}}$$

$$\underbrace{|x|}_{\text{green}} = |(x-y) + y| \leq \underbrace{|x-y| + |y|}_{\text{red}}$$

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

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

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

$$\underbrace{-|y-x|}_{\text{"-|x-y|"}} \leq |x| - |y|$$

$$|z| < M \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad -M < z < M$$

$$|-w| = |w|$$