

Le Leone L

parte b

$$|x+1| - x^2 + 3 = 0$$

Algebraic

1° part

$$\cdot x+1 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -1$$

consider only
submodular
Auf ≥ 0 *

$$x+1 - x^2 + 3 = 0$$

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

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 16}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \approx 2.6 \text{ acc. } *$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{2} \approx -1.6 \text{ no. acc. } *$$

2. punkt



Ang. neg $x+1 < 0 \quad x < -1$ (F)

$\hookrightarrow -x-1 - x^2+3 = 0$

$-x-1 - x^2+3 = 0$

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

$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2}$$

$x_1 = 1$ mom. sc. (F)

$x_2 = -2$ acc. (A)

Solvandomi sono $x = \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$ e $x = -2$

Risoluzione grafica

isola ||

$$|x+1| = x^2 - 3 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = |x+1| \\ y = x^2 - 3 \end{cases}$$

2 funzioni

$$y = |x+1|$$

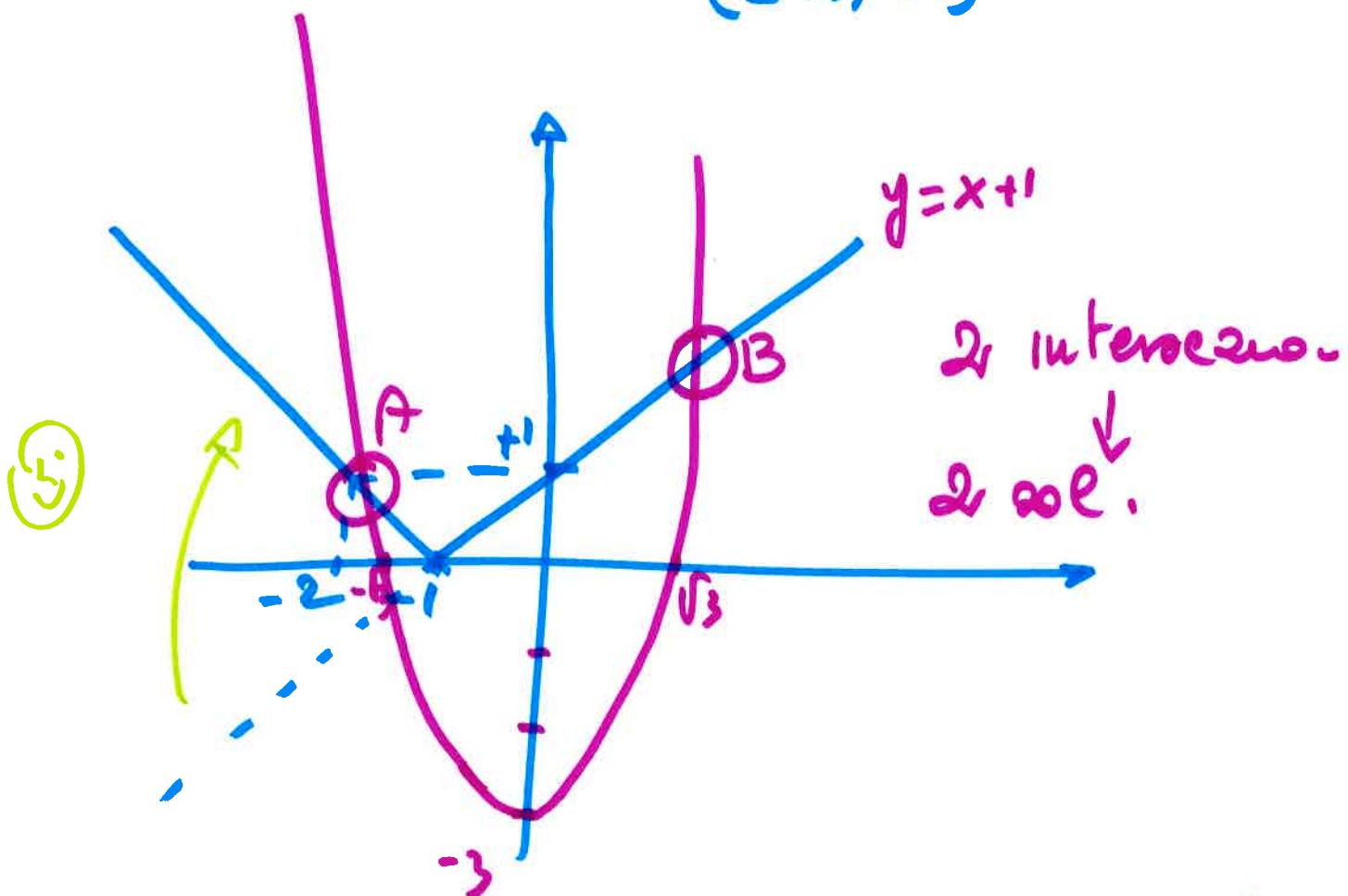
2 posizioni di rette
 $y = x+1$

$$y = x^2 - 3$$

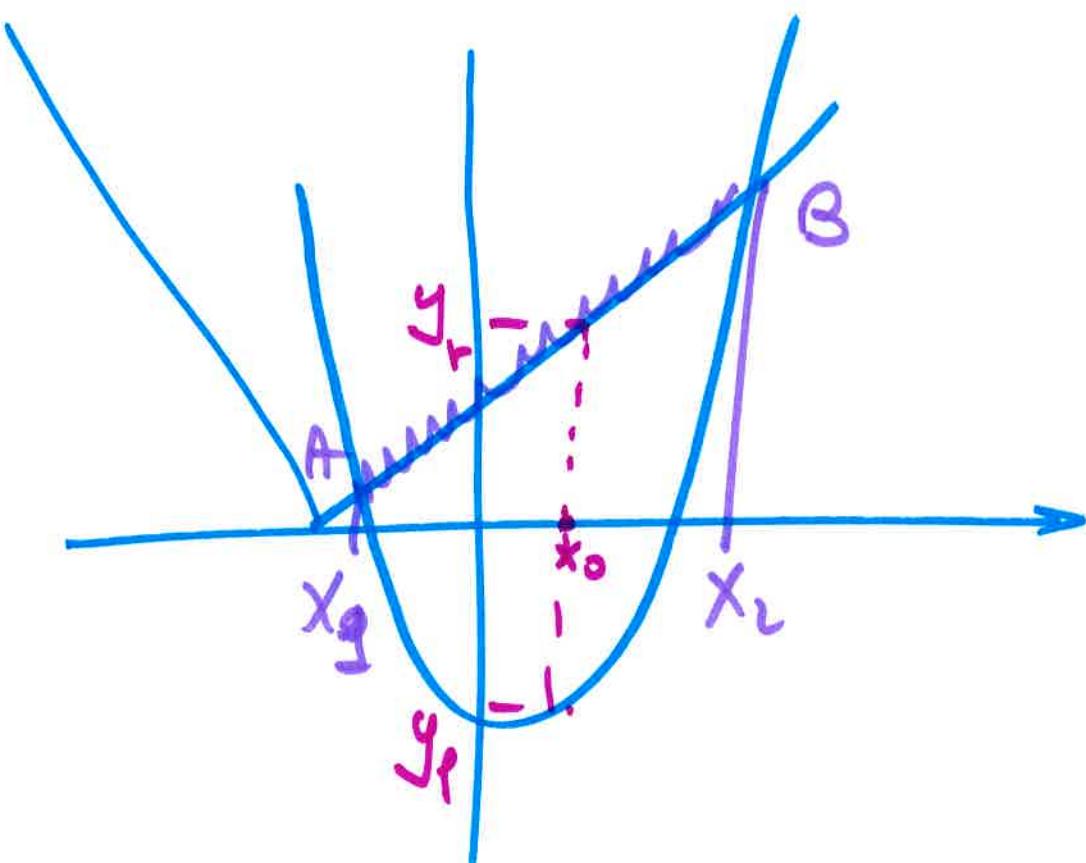
parabola

$$V(0, -3) \left[-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a} \right]$$

$$(\pm \sqrt{3}, 0)$$



$$|x+1| - x^2 + 3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x_1 \leq x \leq x_2$$



retta > parabola ; sta al di sopra
 $|x+1| \geq x^2 - 3$

Rette > parabole

per quali valori di a la retta "è al di sopra" della parabola

$$e^x - x^2 + 3 \geq 0$$

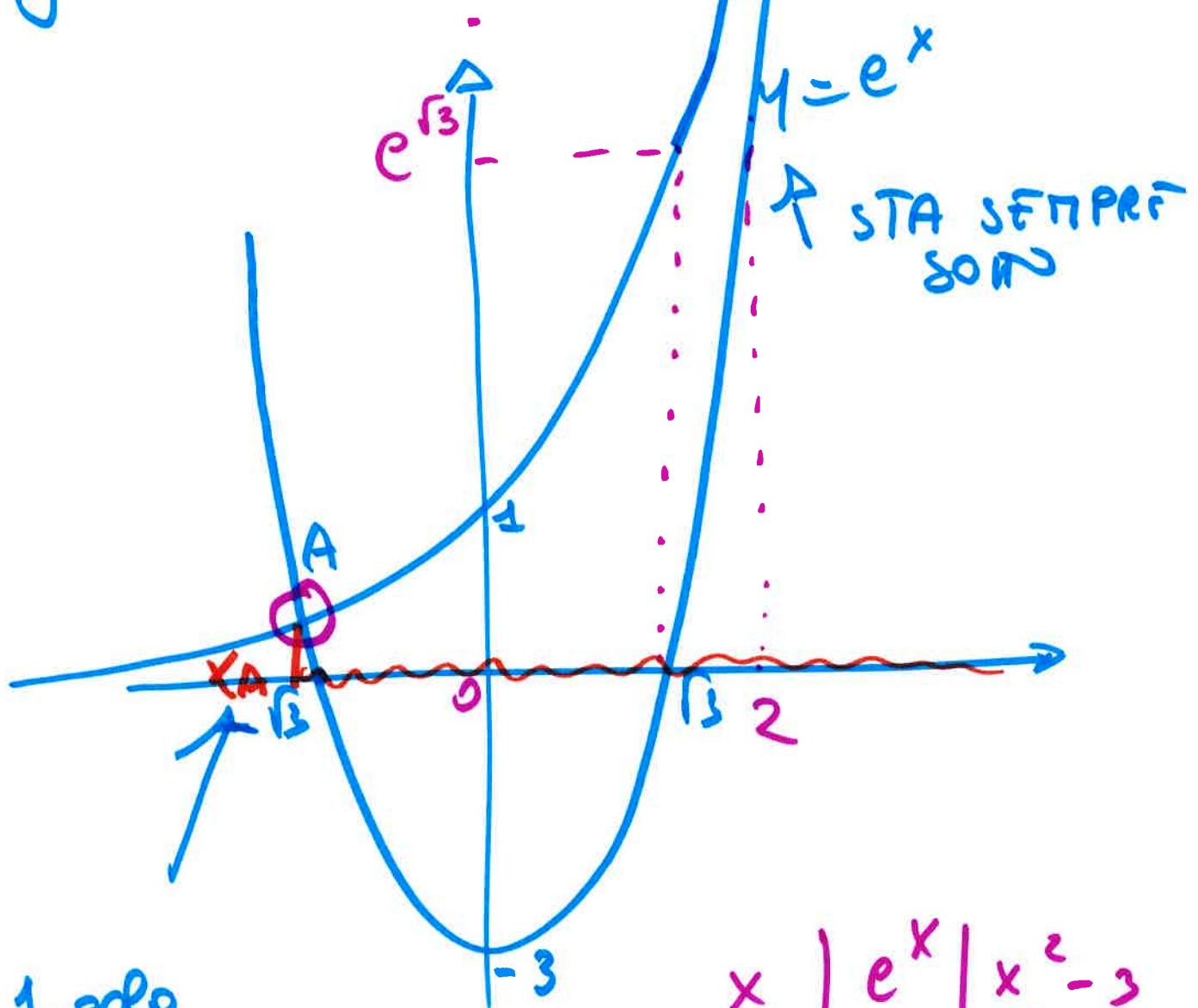
$$e^x \geq x^2 - 3$$

$$y = e^x$$

esponentiale

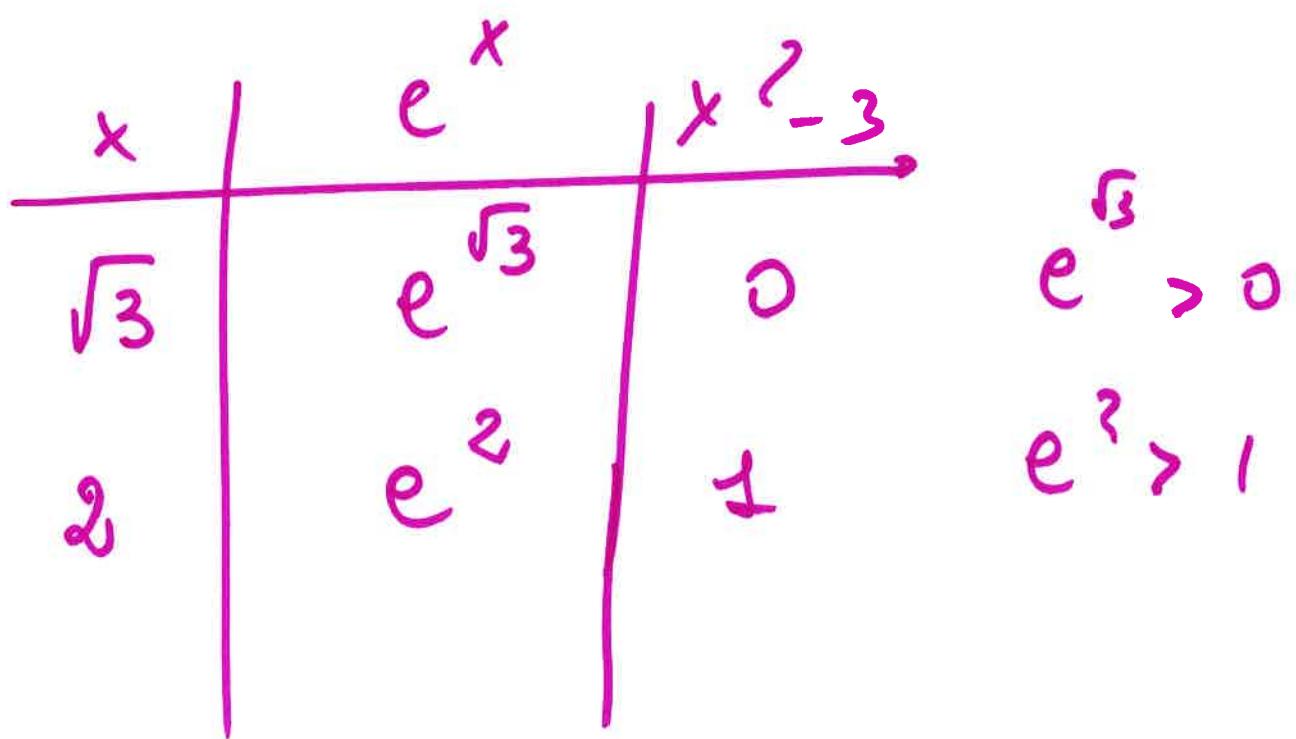
$$y = x^2 - 3$$

parabolica



1 sola
intersezione

x	e^x	$x^2 - 3$
r_3	e^{r_3}	0
2	e^2	1



1) sono funzioni monotone
crescenti

2) l'esponentiale cresce
"più velocemente" di un
polinomio (pare bene)

$$e^x = x^2 - 3$$

→ 1 sola sol. (A)

$$x_A < \sqrt{3}$$

$$e^x \geq x^2 - 3$$

quando l'espone esiste

"sopre" alle parabole?

$$x \geq x_A$$

$$e^x \geq x^2 - 3$$

base > 1 means it's
increasing i.e. x

$$\ln e^x \geq \ln(x^2 - 3)$$

$$x \cancel{\ln e} \geq \ln(x^2 - 3)$$

$$x \geq \ln(x^2 - 3)$$

Transcendental

FUNZIONI IPERBOLICHE

$$y = \cosh x = \operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

coseno iperbolico di x

↓

Somma degli
esponenti simmetrici e^x e e^{-x}

$$= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^x + \frac{1}{e^x}}{2} = \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{2e^x}$$

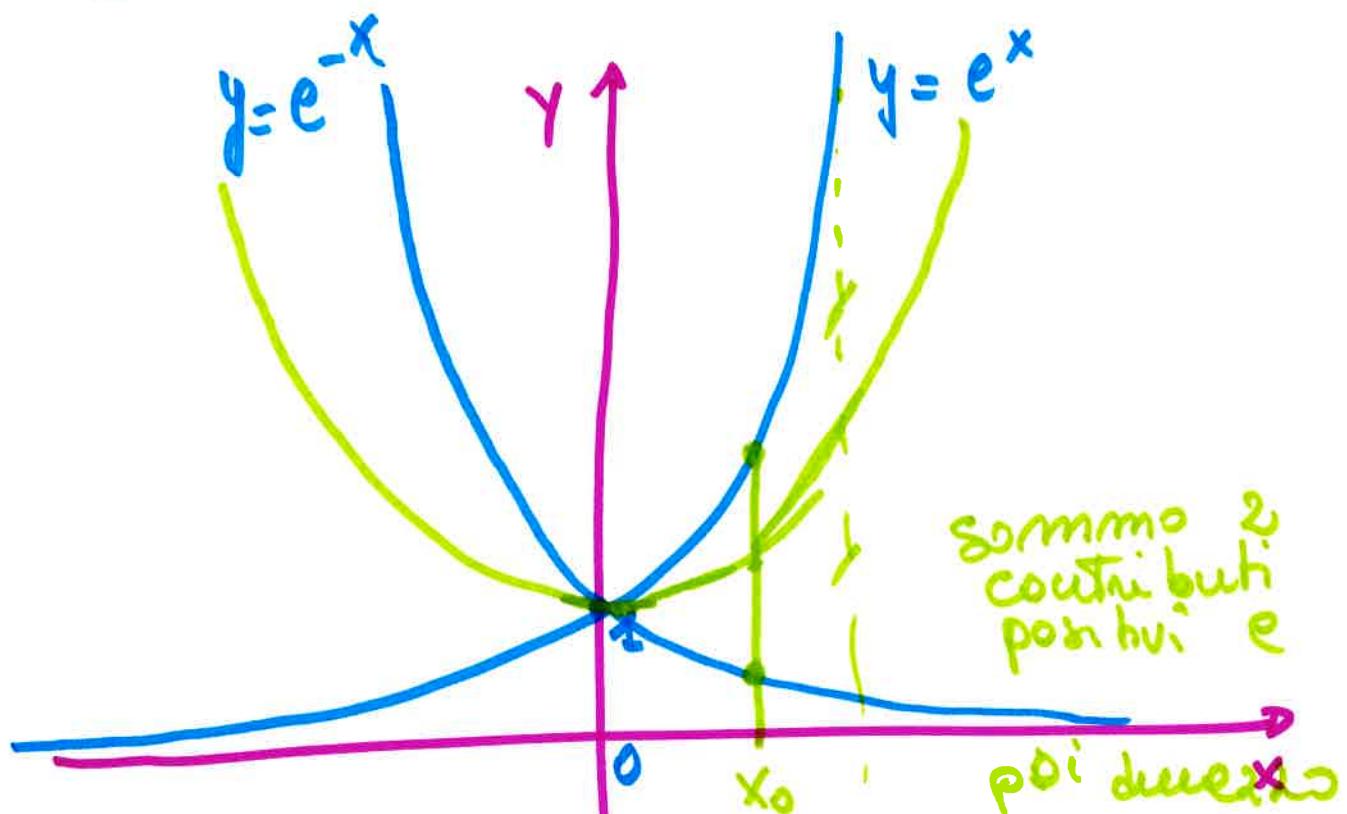
$$\frac{e^{2x} + 1}{2e^x} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Dominio di $y = \cosh x$: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

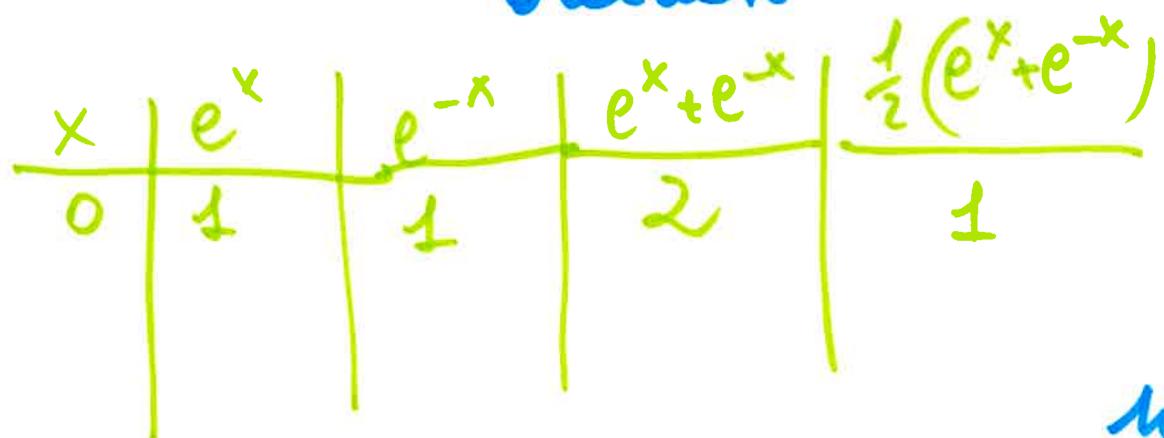
$$\cosh x > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = e^x \rightarrow e^x + e^{-x} \rightarrow (e^x + e^{-x}) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = e^{-x}$$



$y = e^x$ e $y = e^{-x}$ sono simmetriche rispetto all'asse delle ordinate



$$y = \cosh x$$

• esiste $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

• sempre positiva

• $(0, 1)$

• simmetrica rispetto

all'asse delle ordinate

$$f(-x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

pari

$$\xrightarrow{x \geq 0}$$

$$\downarrow \quad x < 0$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{e^{-x} + e^x}{2} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = f(x)$$

$$x \rightarrow (-x)$$

$$y = \sinh x = \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

(semidifferenz)

$$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^x - \frac{1}{e^x}}{2} = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2e^x}$$

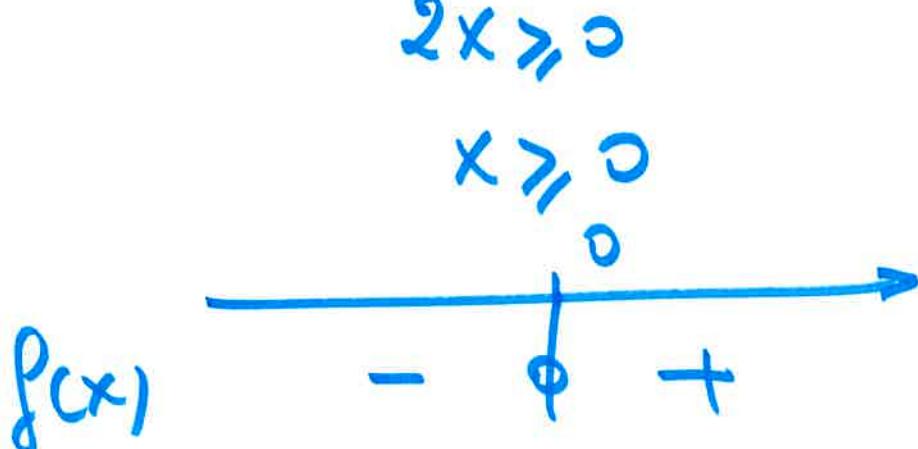
$$\frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2e^x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow e^{2x} - 1 \geq 0$$

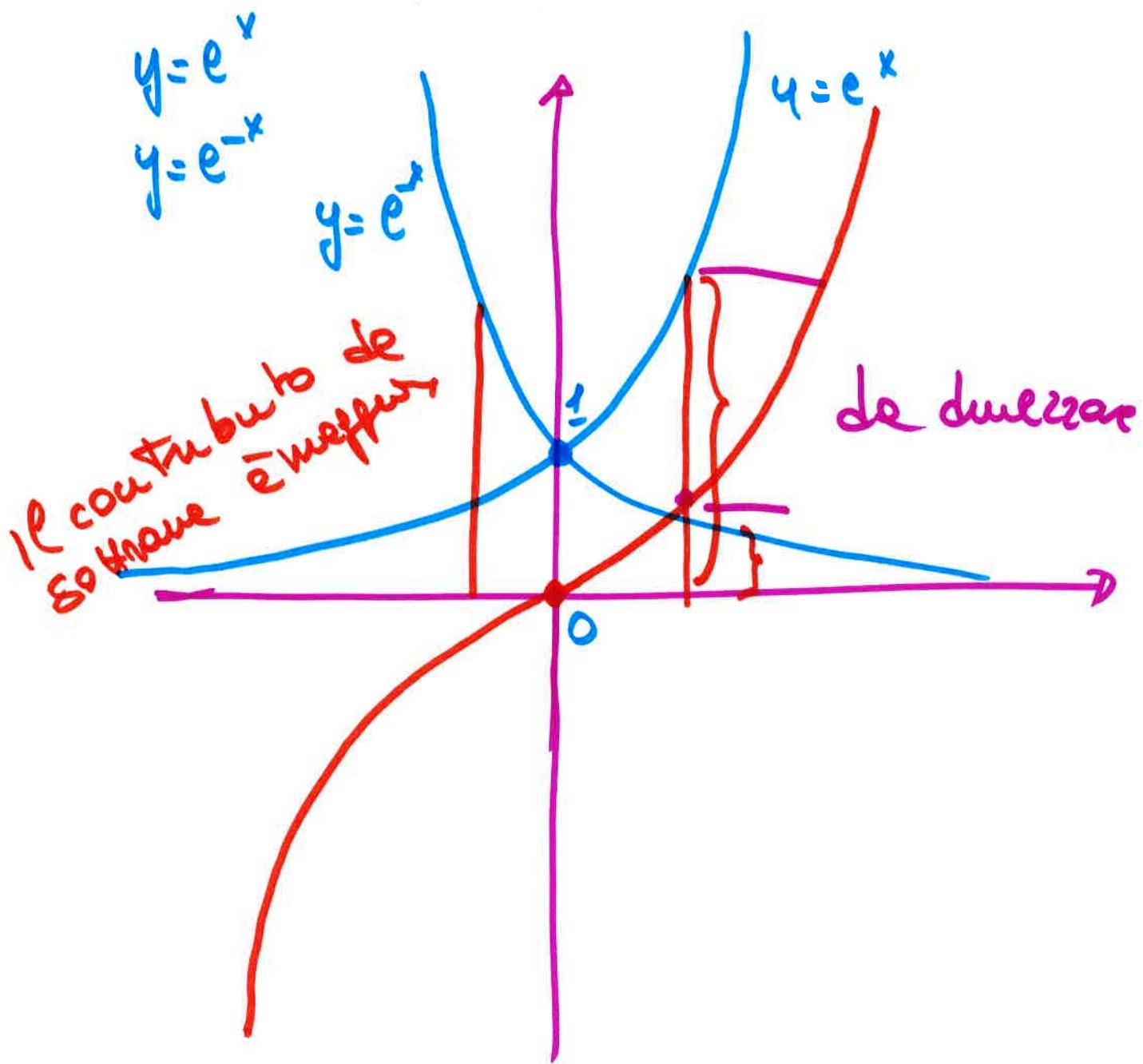
denn > 0 für $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$e^{2x} \geq 1 = e^0$$

$$2x \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 0$$





$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y = \frac{e^0 - e^0}{2} = \frac{1-1}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{2} = -\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = -f(x)$$

↑
reverso (-)

- dominio $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $f(x) \geq 0$ per $x \geq 0$
- ~~-~~ simmetria rispetto all'origine
 - dispari
 - $f(-x) = -f(x)$

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

Algebra delle funzioni iperboliche

Relazione fondamentale

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 1$$

si definiscono

$$y = \operatorname{Tgh} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}}{\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$y = \operatorname{ctgh} x = \operatorname{tgh}^{-1} x =$$
$$= \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

$$y = \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} .$$

$$y = \frac{e^{ex} + 1}{2e^x}$$

PROPRIETA'

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cdot \cosh(x \pm y) = \cosh x \cosh y \pm \sinh x \sinh y$$

$$\cdot \sinh(x \pm y) = \sinh x \cosh y \pm \cosh x \sinh y$$

$$\cdot \cosh(2x) = \begin{cases} \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x \\ 1 + 2 \sinh^2 x \\ 2 \cosh^2 x - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\cdot \sinh(2x) = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$$

Si calcolano anche le
funzioni inverse
(espressioni logaritmiche)

1. si esplicita le x rispetto le y

2. si applica le trasformate

$$y = x$$

3. il grafico è simmetrico

rispetto la bisettrice I / II.

quadrante

$$y = x$$

4. l' inversa si calcola nei

intervalli dove $y = f(x)$ è monotone



calcolo dell' inversione

$$y = \operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{2e^x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^x &\neq 0 \\ x &\in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$2e^x y = e^{2x} + 1$$

$$e^{2x} - 2ey e^x + 1 = 0$$

eq. esponenziale

2° grado

$$e_{1,2}^x = y \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{c.e. } y^2 - 1 \geq 0$$

$$e^x = y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1} \quad y \leq -1 \cup y \geq 1$$

$$e^x = y - \sqrt{y^2 - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \log_e \left[y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1} \right]$$

TRANSFORMATA $y = x$

$$y = \log_e \left[x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right]$$

$$\text{con } x^2 - 1 \geq 0$$

$$x \leq -1 \quad x \geq 1$$

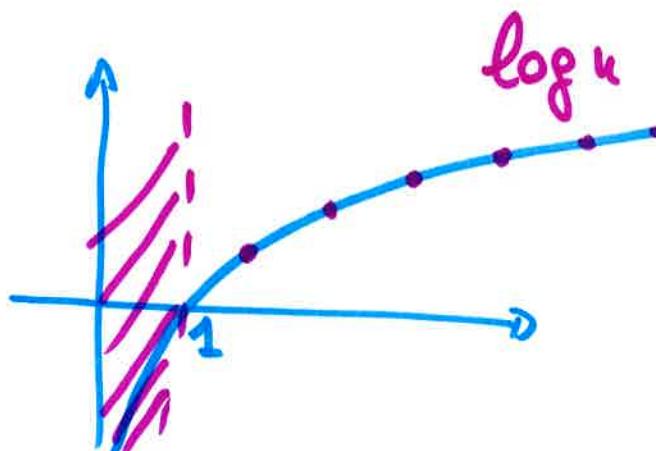
Funzione crescente \Rightarrow inversa

$$\bullet A_n = \left\{ x_n = (-1)^n + \log n, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

[$n > 0$]

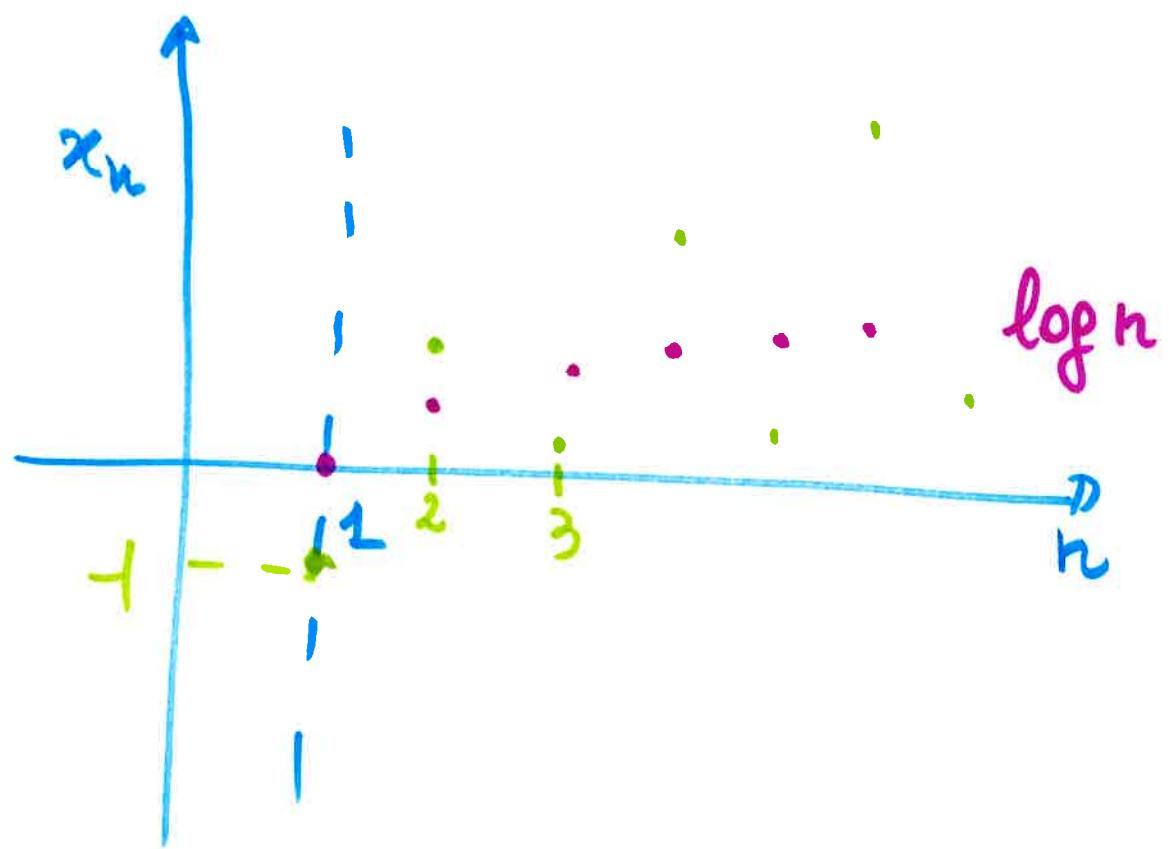
$$(-1)^n = \begin{cases} +1 & n = 2m \text{ pari} \\ -1 & n = 2m+1 \text{ dispari} \end{cases}$$

$$y = \log x$$



successione di punti
crescente

$$x_n = \begin{cases} 1 + \log n & n \text{ pari} \\ -1 + \log n & n \text{ dispari} \end{cases}$$



$$n=1 \quad x_1 = (-1)^1 + \log 1 = -1 + 0 = -1$$

$$n=2 \quad x_2 = (-1)^2 + \log 2 = 1 + \underline{\log 2}$$

$0 < \log 2 < 1$

$$n=3 \quad x_3 = (-1)^3 + \log 3 = -1 + \underline{\log 3} > 0$$

$\log 3 > 1$

Insieme con

- 1 Termine ne petus x_1
- Termini positivi $x_n \geq x_2$
- Andamenti alternanti,
me crescente
- superiormente illimitato
- minimo = x_1