

DEF: FUNZIONI REALI DI VARIABILE REALE

UNA FUNZIONE REALE A VARIABILE REALE È UNA CORRISPONDENZA CHE ASSOCIA AD OGNI ELEMENTO DI UN SOTTOINSIEME

$$D \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

UNO ED UNO SOLO ELEMENTO DELLA RETTA REALE

$f, g, h, \dots$

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

$$x \in D \rightarrow f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\uparrow$   
DOMINIO  
DELLA FUNZIONE  $f$ .  
 $\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$   
IMMAGINE DI  $x$  TRAMITE  $f$

$$f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow C \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$\uparrow$   
DOMINIO

$\uparrow$   
CO-DOMINIO

ESEMPIO: 1)  $f(x) = x$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{FUNZIONE IDENTITÀ}$$

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

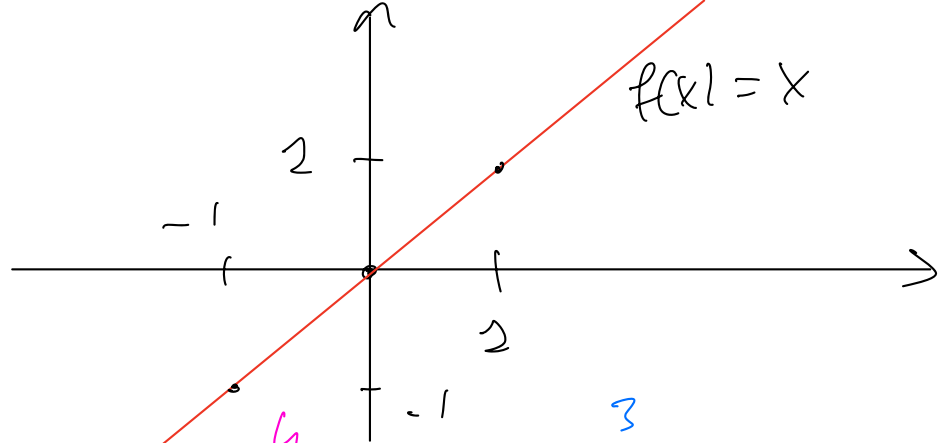
$$x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow x^2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

DEF: DATA UNA FUNZIONE  $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  SI CHIAMA  
GRAFICO DELLA FUNZIONE IL SOTTOINSIEME  $G_f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$

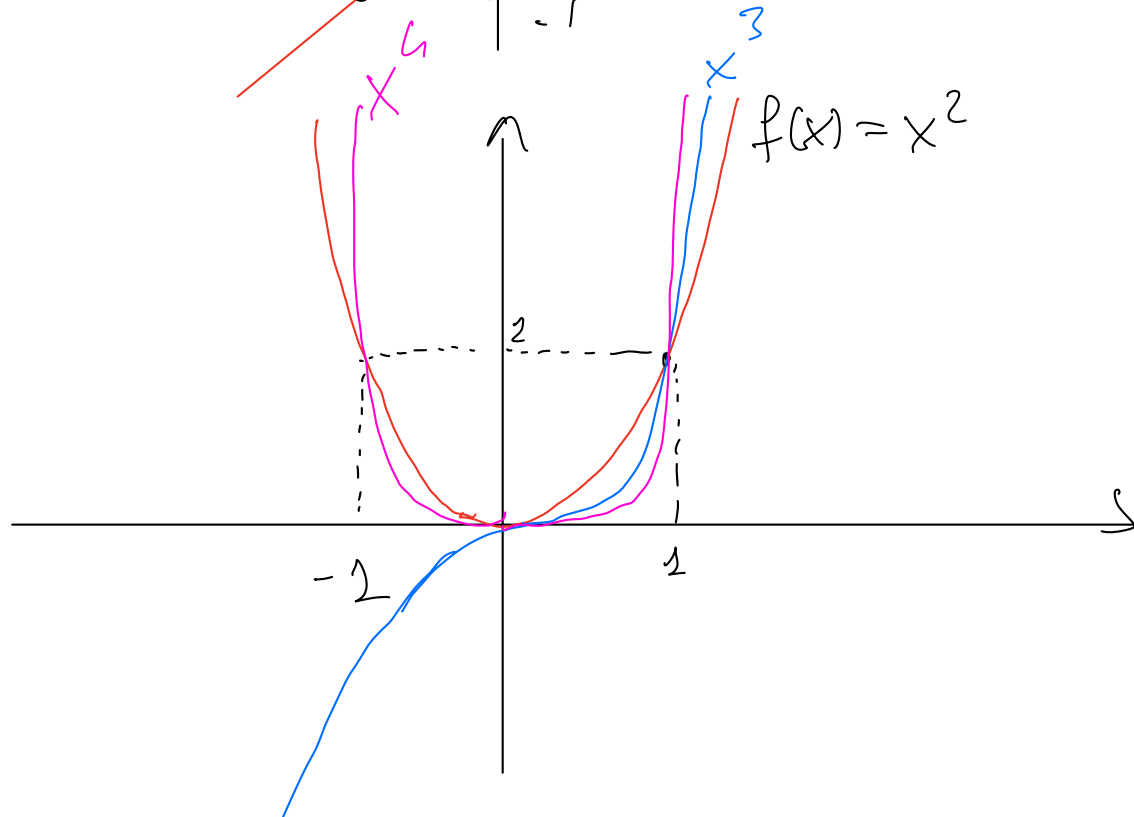
DEFINITO COSÌ:

$$G_f = \left\{ \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ x}}{(x, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ f(x)}}{f(x)}}} \mid \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ x}}{x} \in \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ D}}{D} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

x	f(x) = x
-1	-1
0	0
1	1



x	f(x) = x <sup>2</sup>
-3	9
-2	4
-1	1
0	0
1	1
2	4
3	9



DEF: UNA FUNZIONE SI DICE PARI SE

$$f(x) = f(-x) \quad \forall x \in D$$

SI DICE DISPARI SE

$$f(x) = -f(-x) \quad \forall x \in D$$

$$f(x) = x^2 = (-x)^2 \quad \text{PARI}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 = -(-x)^3 \quad \text{DISPARI}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + x^3 \quad \text{NE} \quad \text{PARI} \quad \text{NE} \quad \text{DISPARI}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad \text{PARI}$$

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

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

TROVARE IL DOMINIO DI:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \quad \left| \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 1\} = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

DEF: SIA  $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . SIA  $I \subseteq D$ .

SI DICE CHE  $f$  È

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

STRETTAMENTE CRESCENTE IN  $I$  SE

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

CRESCENTE IN  $I$  SE

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in I, x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$$

STRETTAMENTE DECRESCENTE IN  $I$  SE

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in I, x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

DECRESCENTE IN  $I$

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in I, x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$$

ESEMPIO:  $f(x) = x^2 \quad x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

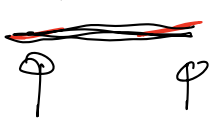
$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = x_2^2 - x_1^2 = (x_2 + x_1)(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - \cancel{ab} + \cancel{ab} - b^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(x_2) - f(x_1) = (x_1 + x_2)(x_2 - x_1) \leftarrow$$

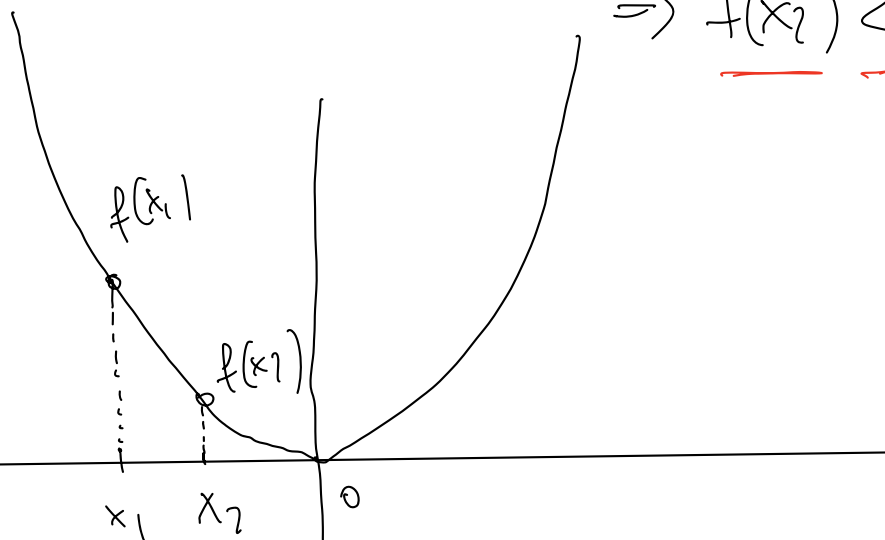
$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = (x_1 + x_2)(x_2 - x_1) = x_2^2 - x_1^2$$

SE  $x_1 < x_2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 < 0 \Rightarrow f(x_2) - f(x_1) < 0$



$$x_2 - x_1 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{f(x_2)} < \underline{f(x_1)}$$



DEF.: SIA  $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . SI DICE CHE  $f$  È

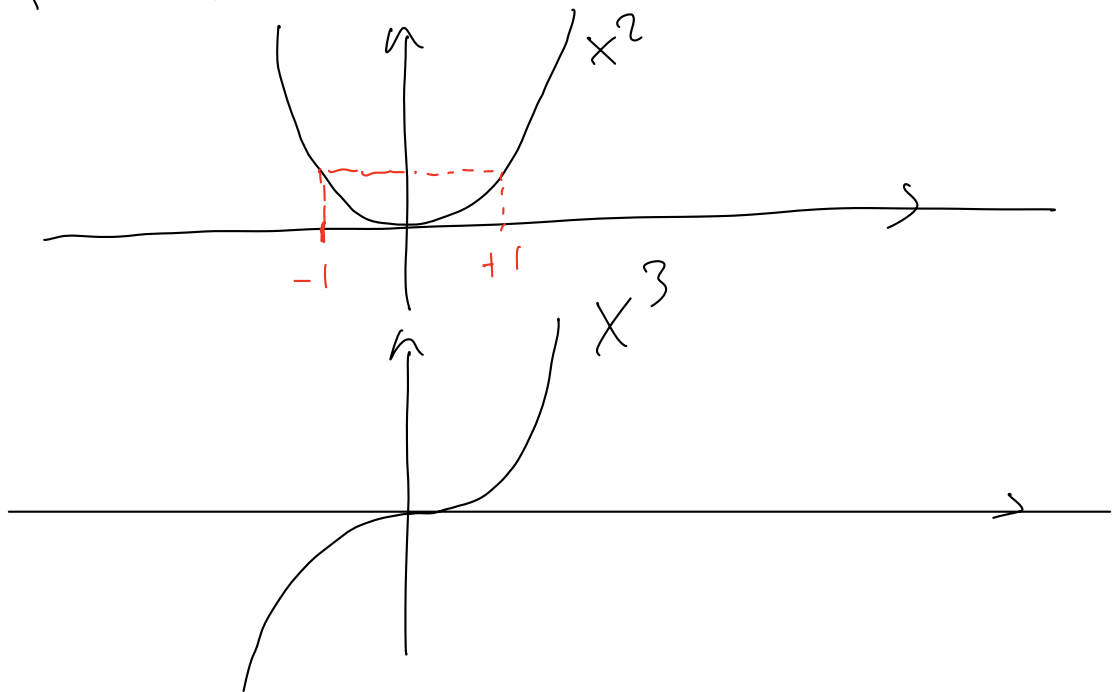
INIETTIVA

$$\text{SE } \forall x_1, x_2 \in D : x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$$

$$\text{SE } \forall x_1, x_2 \in D : f(x_2) = f(x_1) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

ESEMPIO:  $f(x) = x^2$   $f(-2) = f(2) = 4$

$f(x) = x^3$  È INIETTIVA.

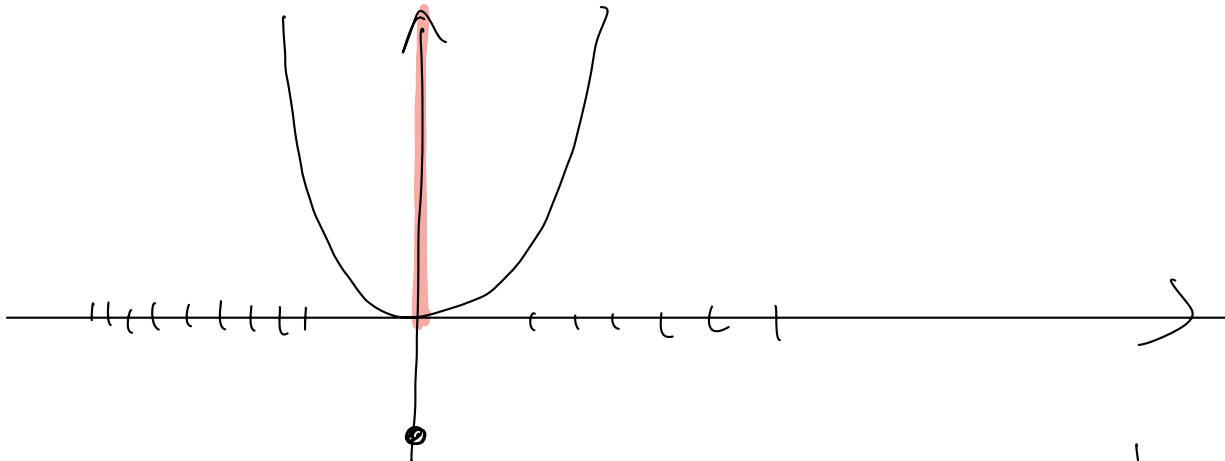


DEF.: DATA  $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow C \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  SI DICE  
CHE  $f$  È

SURGETTIVA

→ SE  $\forall y \in C \exists x \in D : f(x) = y$

esempio:  $f(x) = x^2$   $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



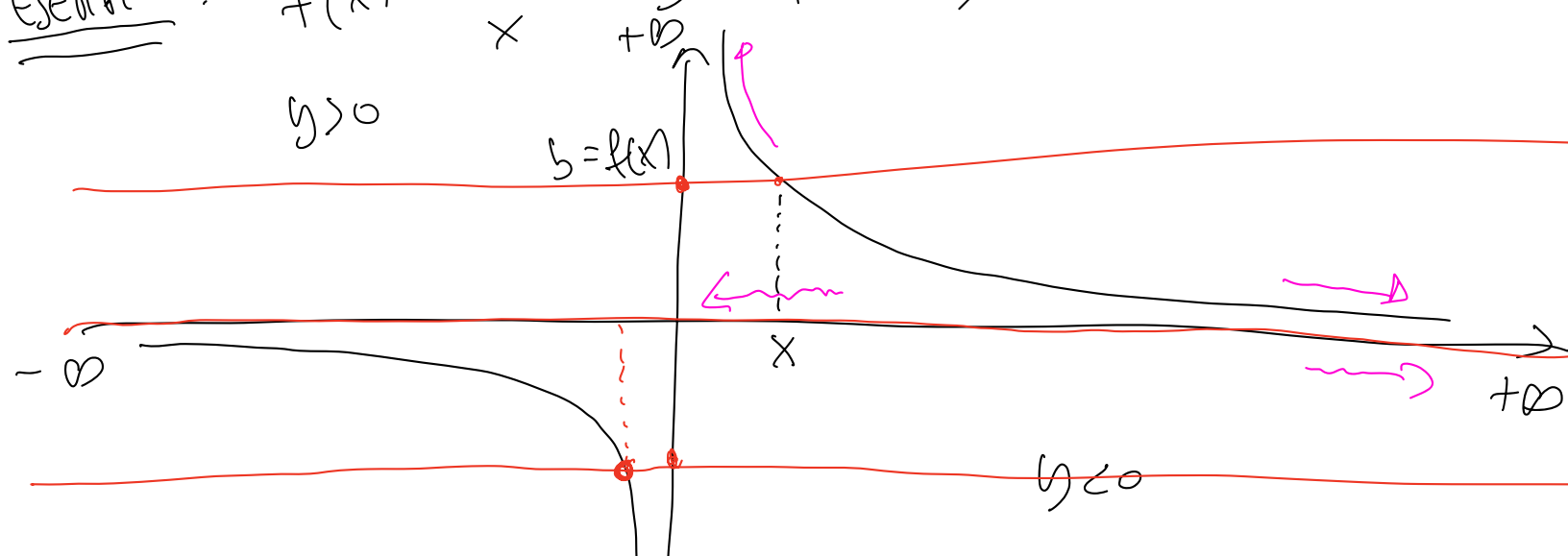
$$f(x) = x^2 : f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}^+$$

# SURGETIVA

DEF: SIA  $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  SI CHAMA  
IMMAGINE DELLA FUNZIONE

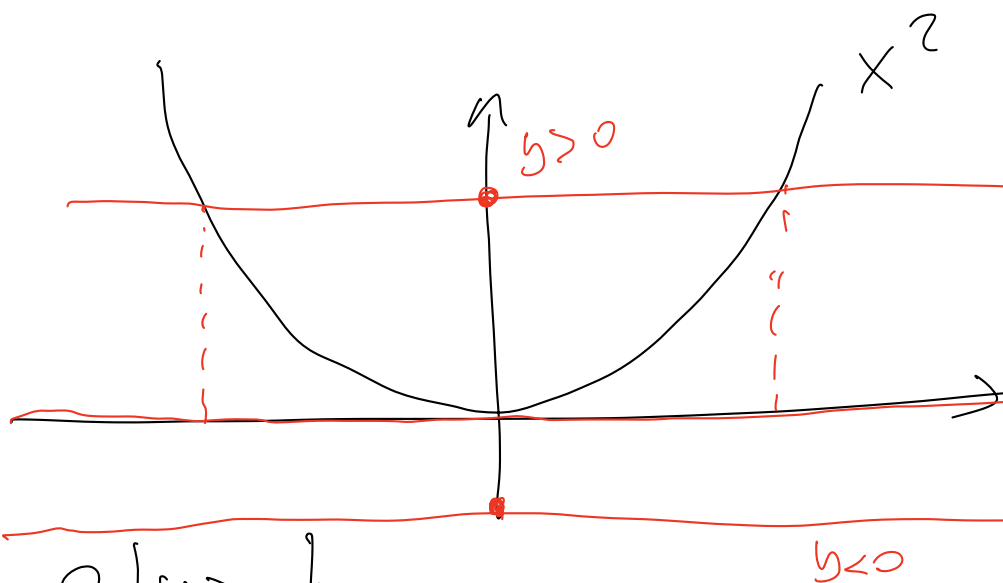
$$I_f = \{ \underline{y \in \mathbb{R}} \mid \exists \underline{x \in \mathbb{D}} : \underline{y = f(x)} \}$$

ESEMPLO:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$   $D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$



$$I_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

ESEMPLO:  $f(x) = x^2$

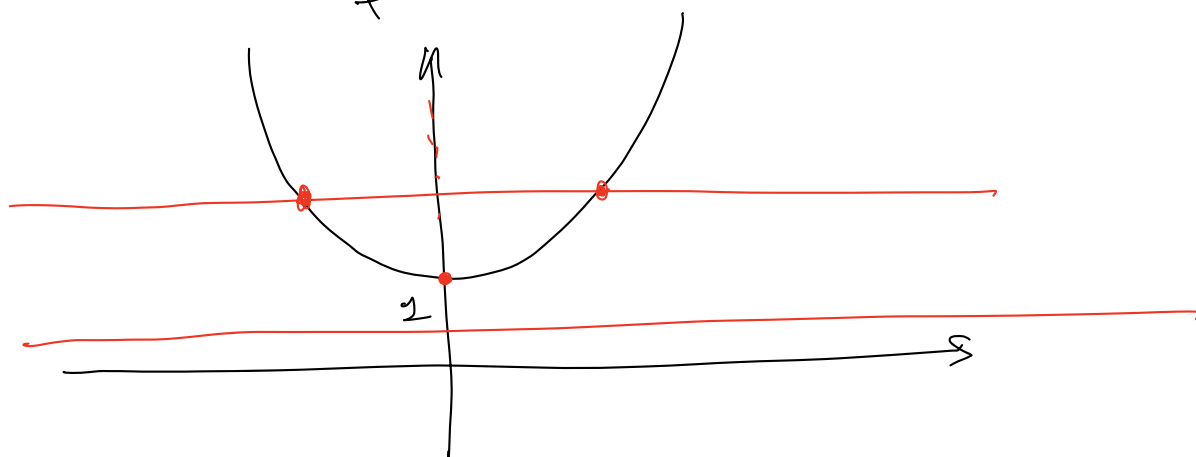


$$I_f = [0, +\infty) = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y \geq 0\}$$

$f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow I_f \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  SURJECTIVA

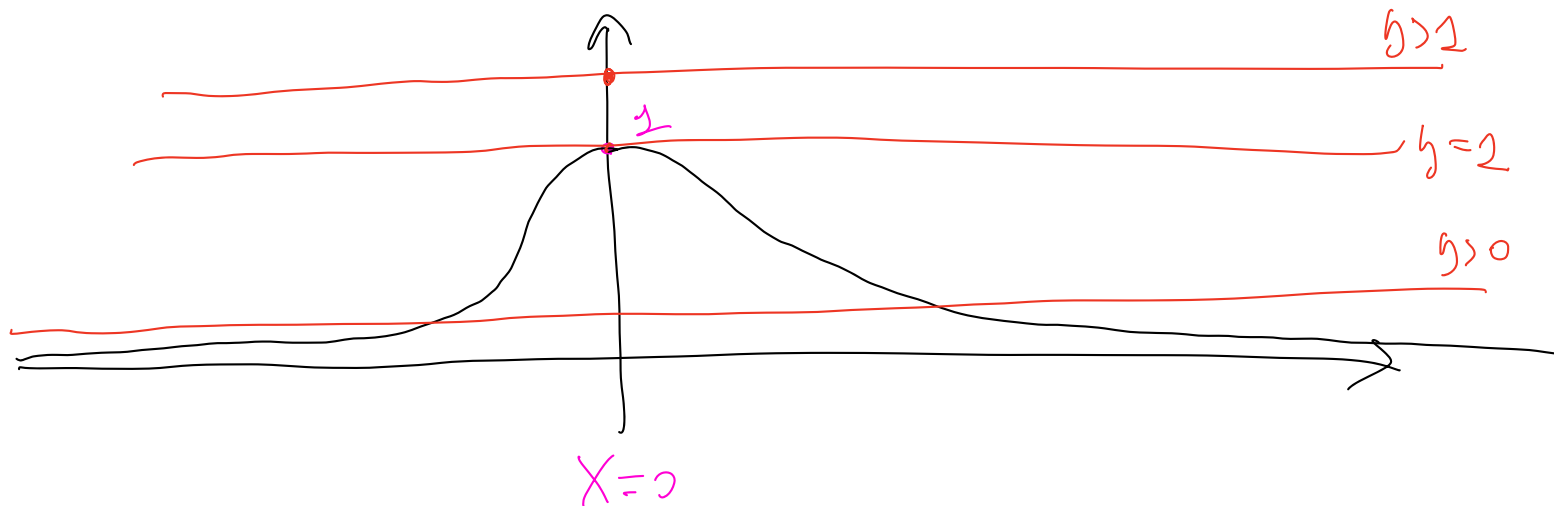
ESEMPLO:  $f(x) = 1 + x^2$

$$I_f = ? = [1, +\infty) = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y \geq 1\}$$



ESEMPLO:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$$I_f = (0, 1]$$



$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \underline{[0, 1]} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \quad \text{NO SURGETTIVA}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, 1] \subseteq \mathbb{R} \quad \text{SURGETTIVA}$$

ESEMPIO:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$

1) INIETTIVA? No  $f(1) = 1 = f(-1)$

2)  $I_f = ?$   $I_f = (0, +\infty)$

DEF: SIA  $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

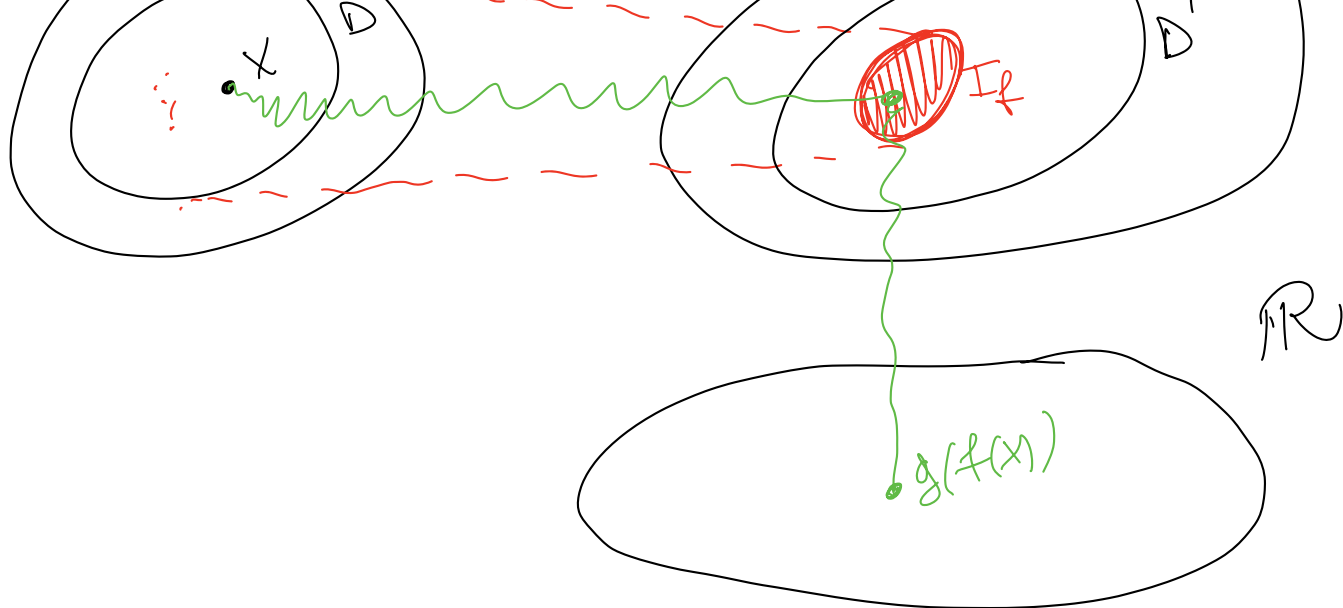
$g: D' \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  TALE CHE  $I_f \subseteq D'$

È BEN DEFINITA LA FUNZIONE COMPOSTA  $g \circ f$  NEZ  
SEGUENTE MODO:

$$\forall x \in D \quad (g \circ f)(x) = \underline{g(f(x))} \quad \mathbb{R}$$







$$f(x) = x + 1 \quad g(x) = x^2$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x+1) = (x+1)^2$$

$$x \xrightarrow{f} x+1 \xrightarrow{g} (x+1)^2$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = g(f(x)) = g(x^2) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = 1+x \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = \frac{1}{1+(1+x)^2}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

DEF: SIA  $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . SI DICE CHE  $f$   
 È INVERTIBILE SE ESISTE  $g$  FUNZIONE TALE  
 CHE

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

DIV  $x$  È LA FUNZIONE IDENTITÀ  $i(x) = x \quad \forall x$

TALE  $g$  SI CHIAMA FUNZIONE INVERSA E SI

DENOTA CON  $g = f^{-1}$

$$f(x) = x + 1 \quad g(x) = x - 1 \quad g = f^{-1}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x+1) = x+1-1 = x$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x-1) = x-1+1 = x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(\underline{f(x)}) = g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x$$