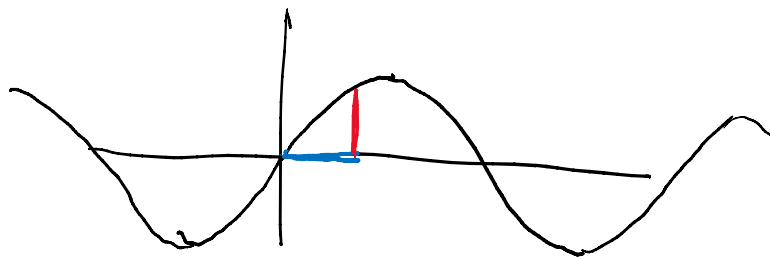
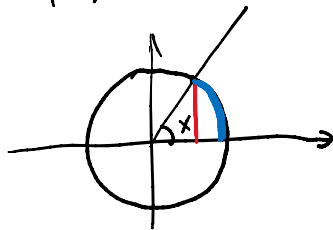


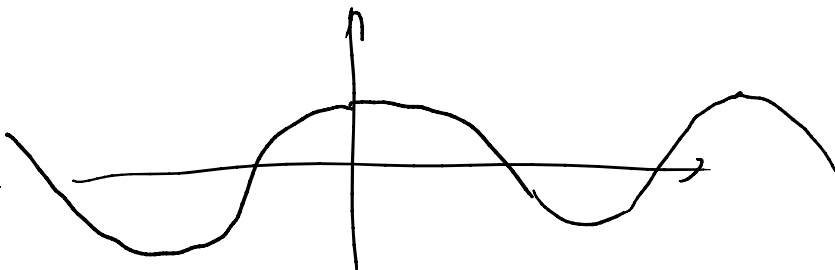
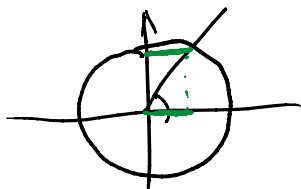
MATEMATICA LEZIONE 7

mercoledì 20 ottobre 2021 08:58

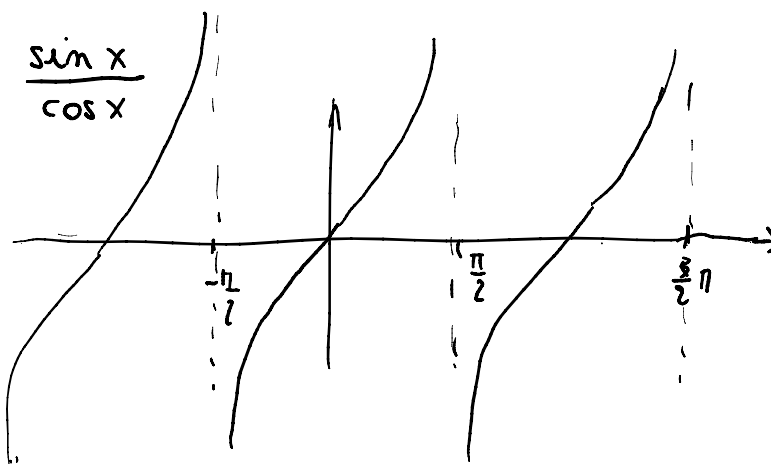
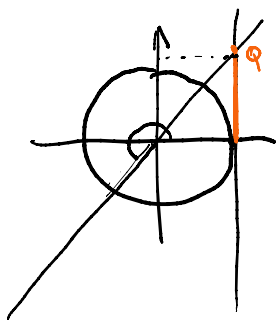
- $f(x) = \sin x$



- $f(x) = \cos x$



- $f(x) = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$



$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

f è periodica di periodo π

f è dispari:

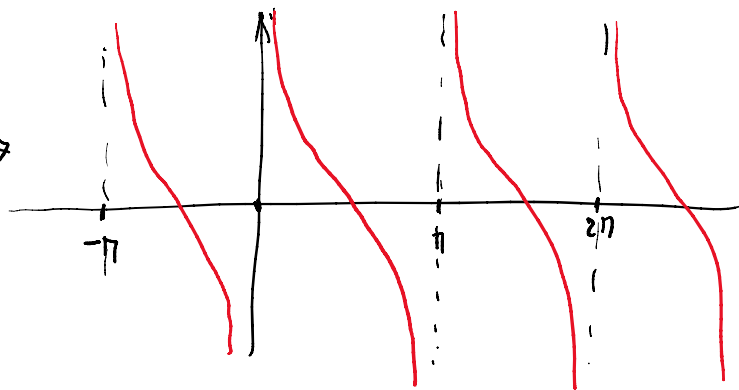
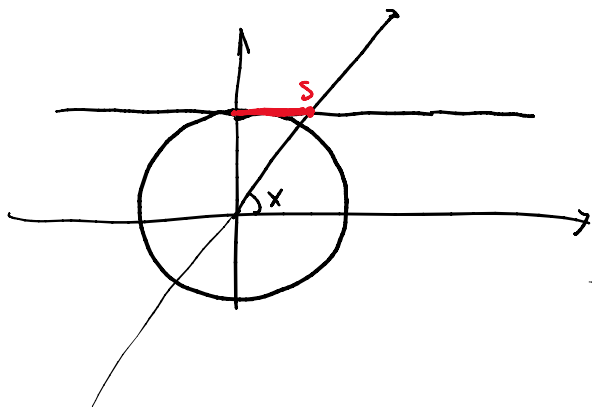
$$\tan(-x) = \frac{\sin(-x)}{\cos(-x)} = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\tan x$$

- $f(x) = \cotg x$
 $:= \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$

($\cot x$, $\cotang x$)

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{ k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

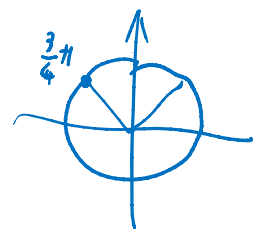
$$\text{Im}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$



- f è una funzione periodica di periodo π
- f è dispari

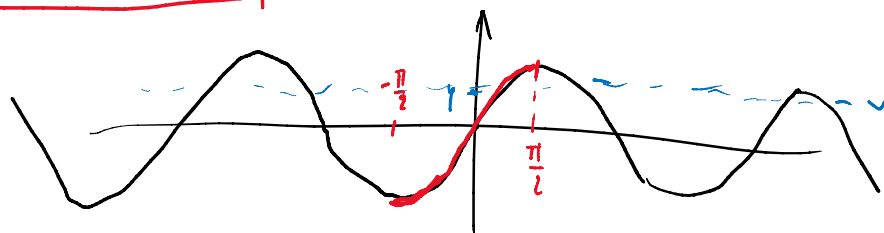
oss

- $x=0 \Rightarrow \tan 0 = 0$
- $x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \tan x = 1$
- $x = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \tan x = \frac{1}{2} / \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
- $x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \tan x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} / \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{3}$
- $x = \frac{3}{4}\pi \Rightarrow \tan \frac{3}{4}\pi = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -1$



Funzioni inverse delle funzioni trigonometriche:

• $f(x) = \sin x$



$$f: \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$$

$x \quad \longmapsto \quad \sin x$

è biettiva

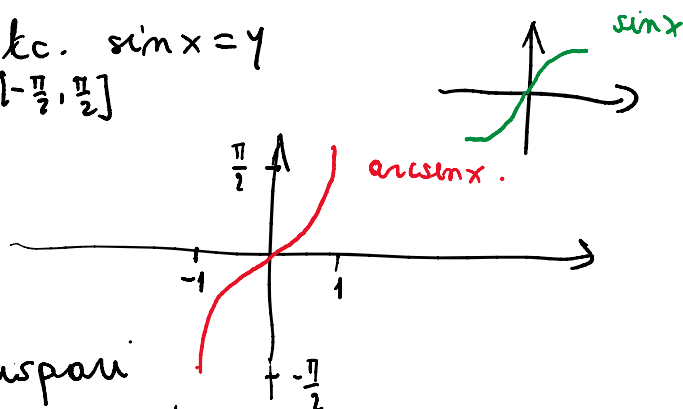
la sua funzione inversa è detta funzione **ARCOSENO** ($\arcsin x$).

$$f^{-1}: [-1, 1] \longrightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$y \longmapsto \text{l'unico } x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ t.c. } \sin x = y$

$$\text{Dom}(f^{-1}) = [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{Im}(f^{-1}) = \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$



- $\arcsin x$ è una funzione dispari
- $\arcsin x$ è strettamente crescente
- $\arcsin x$ è l'unico angolo in $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ il cui seno è x

$$\sin(\arcsin x) = x \quad \forall x \in [-1, 1]$$

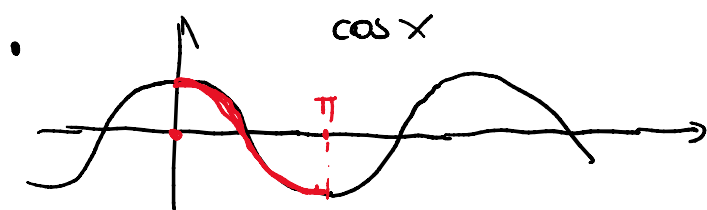
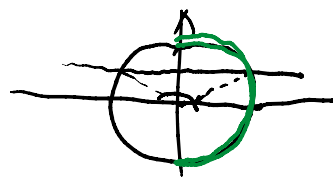
$$\arcsin(\sin x) = x \quad \forall x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\text{però } \arcsin(\sin x) \neq x \quad \text{se } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

Ad esempio $x = \frac{5}{6}\pi$

$$\sin\left(\frac{5}{6}\pi\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

ma $\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$

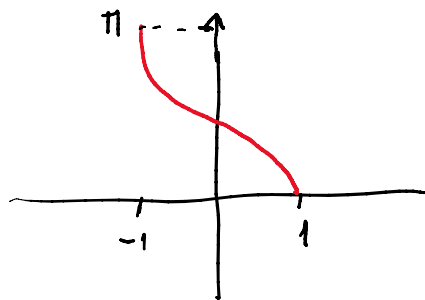


$\cos x$ è una funzione biettiva da $[0, \pi]$ in $[-1, 1]$. La sua funzione inversa è detta **ARCO COSENO** ($\arccos x$).

$$f(x) = \arccos x$$

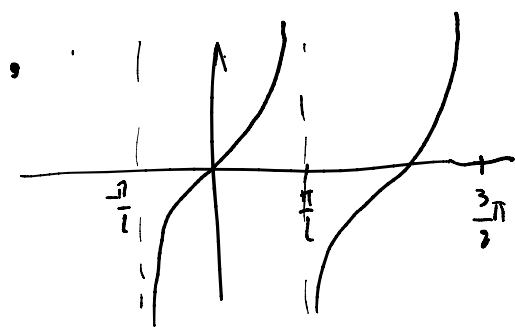
$$\text{Dom}(f) = [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = [0, \pi]$$



f è strettamente decrescente.

$\arccos x$ è l'unico angolo in $[0, \pi]$ il cui coseno è x .



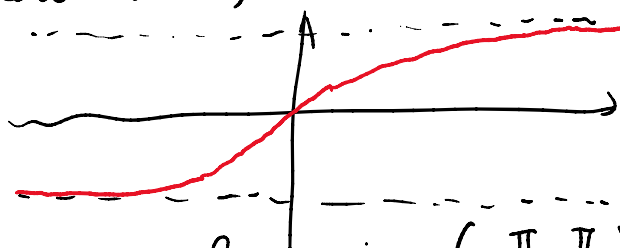
$\text{tg } x$ è una funzione biettiva da $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ in \mathbb{R} la sua inversa è detta

ARCOTANGENTE

Se $f(x) = \text{arctg } x$ (o $\text{arctan } x$)

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$



$\text{arctg } x$ è l'unico angolo in $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ la cui tangente è x .

$\text{arctg } x$ è una funzione disposta

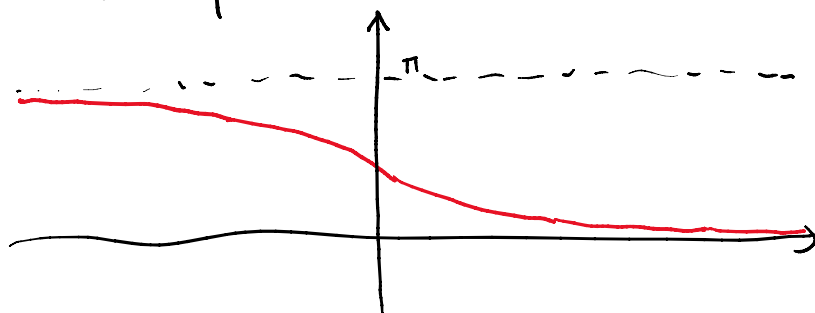
$\text{arctg } x$ è strettamente crescente

In modo simile si definisce l' **ARCO-COTANGENTE**

$$f(x) = \text{arccotg } x$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = (0, \pi)$$



oss (Alcuni valori di $\arctg x$)

• $\arctg 0 = 0$

• $\arctg 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

• $\arctg(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$

• $\arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$

• $\arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

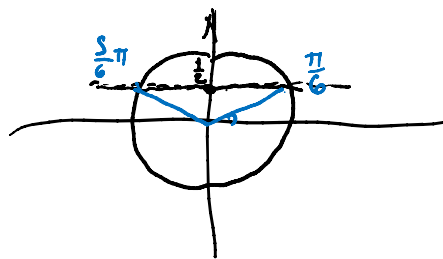
Esempi di equazioni e disequazioni trigonometriche

1) Risolvere $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$

$x = \frac{\pi}{6} \vee x = \frac{5}{6}\pi \quad (\text{mod } 2\pi)$

cioè:

$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{5}{6}\pi + 2k\pi \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$

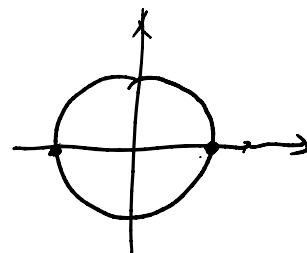


2) $2\sin^2 x + \sin x = 0$

$\sin x (2\sin x + 1) = 0$

$\sin x = 0$

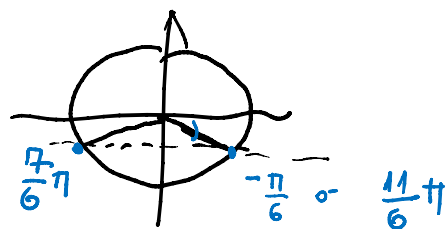
$\vee 2\sin x + 1 = 0$



$x = k\pi \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \vee \quad \sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$x = \frac{7}{6}\pi + 2k\pi \vee x = \frac{11}{6}\pi + 2k\pi$



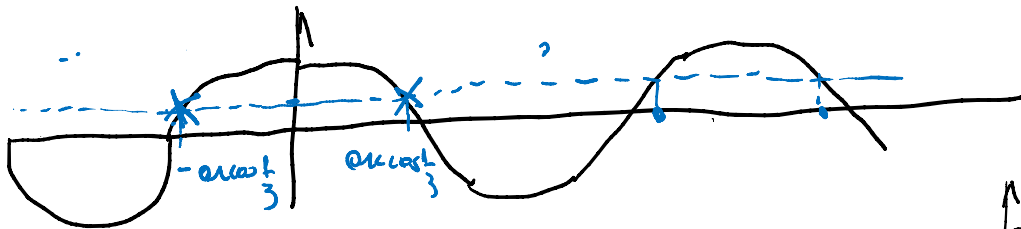
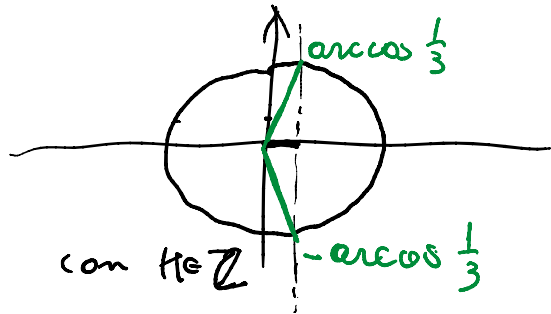
Le soluzioni dell'equazione sono

$$x = k\pi \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{7}{6}\pi + 2k\pi \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{11}{6}\pi + 2k\pi$$

$$3) \quad \cos x = \frac{1}{3}$$

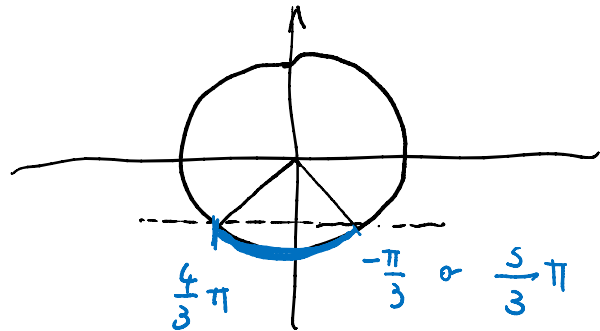
$$x = \arccos \frac{1}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$\vee x = -\arccos \frac{1}{3} + 2k\pi \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$4) \quad -2 \sin x \geq \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin x \leq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



soluzioni:

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi \leq x \leq \frac{5}{3}\pi \quad (\text{mod } 2\pi)$$

cioè

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi + 2k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{5}{3}\pi + 2k\pi$$

Formula utile:

Se $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \neq \pi + 2k\pi$ con $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ e se

$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, allora:

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \quad \vee \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

IDRA :

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x &= \sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1} \\&= \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}\right)} \\&= \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}} = 2t \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}.\end{aligned}$$

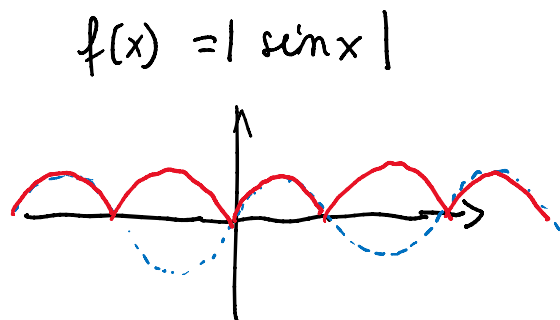
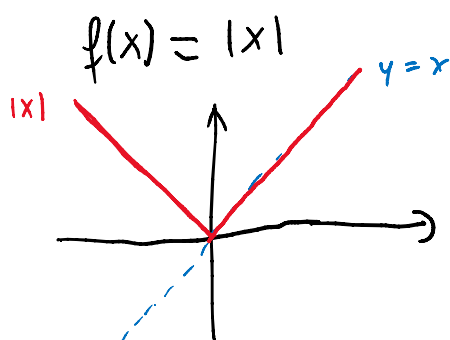
Trasformazioni elementari dei grafici

• Sia $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ una funzione:

• **VALORE ASSOLUTO** di $f(x)$

$$g(x) = |f(x)| = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{se } f(x) \geq 0 \\ -f(x) & \text{se } f(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

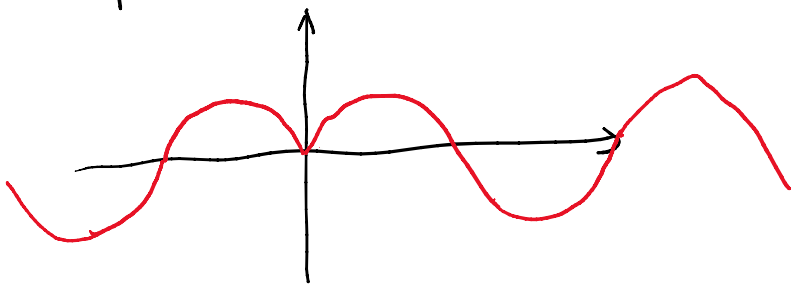
Il grafico di $|f(x)|$ si ottiene dal grafico di $f(x)$ ribaltando rispetto all'asse x le parti del grafico di f che corrispondono a valori negativi di f .



Non si deve confondere $|f(x)|$ con $f(|x|)$

Il grafico di $f(|x|)$ si ottiene disegnando il grafico di f solo per $x \geq 0$ e poi estendendo per simmetria rispetto all'asse y .

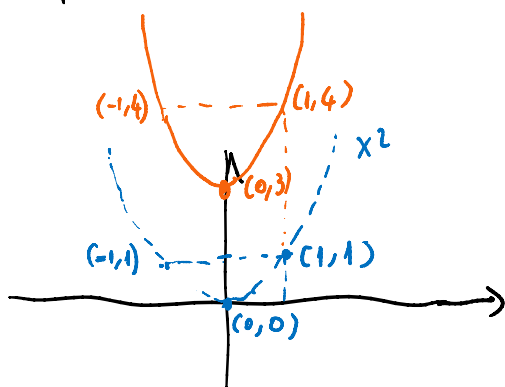
$$f(x) = \sin(|x|)$$



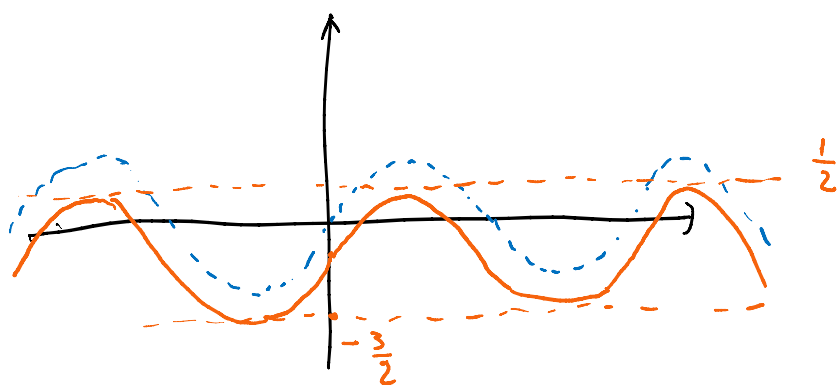
- Traslazioni verticali (traslazioni della variabile dipendente)

Dato $c \in \mathbb{R}$ il grafico di $f(x) + c$ si ottiene traslando verticalmente di c il grafico di f .

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



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



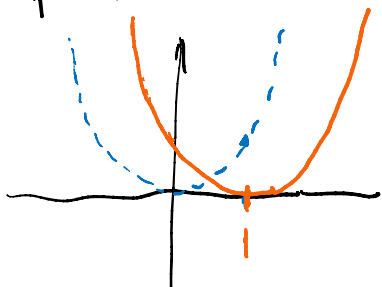
- Traslazioni orizzontali (traslazioni della variabile indipendente)

Dato $c \in \mathbb{R}$ il grafico di $f(x+c)$ si ottiene dal grafico di f traslando orizzontalmente

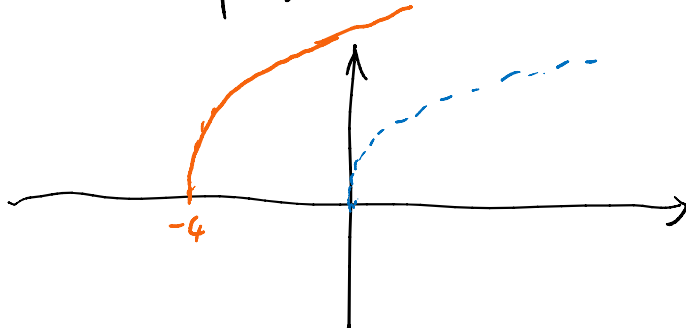
di $-c$

ES:

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



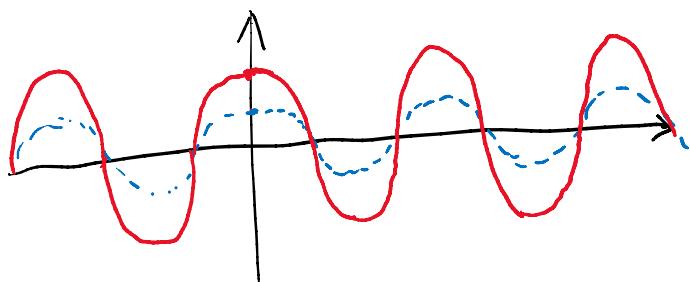
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+4}$$



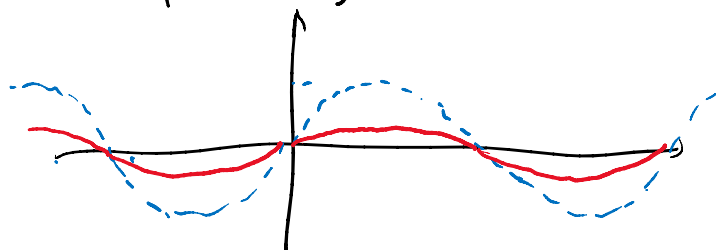
• **Riscolamenti verticali** (o della variabile dipendente)

Dato $A \in \mathbb{R}$, il grafico di $A f(x)$ si ottiene dal grafico di f riscolando di A verticalmente il grafico di f . (tutte le altezze vanno moltiplicate per A)

$$f(x) = 2 \cos x$$



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

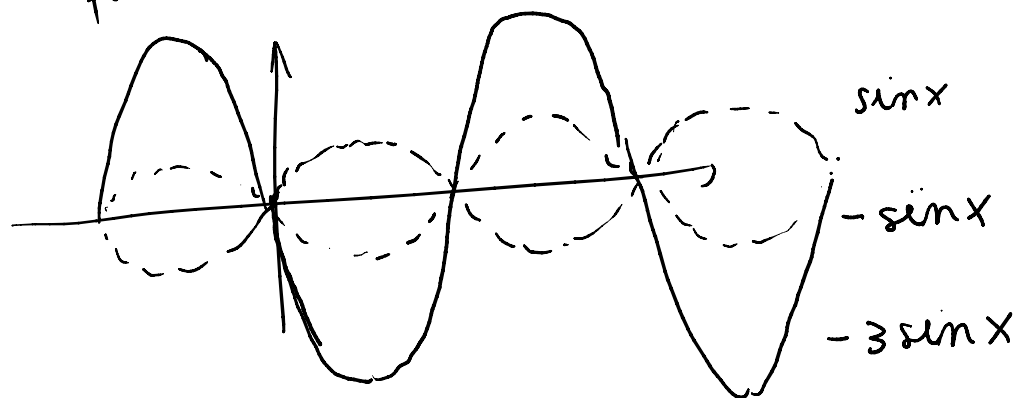


Se $A > 1$ è una dilatazione verticale

Se $0 < A < 1$ è una compressione verticale

Se $A < 0$ oltre a riscolare bisogna ribaltare rispetto all'asse orizzontale:

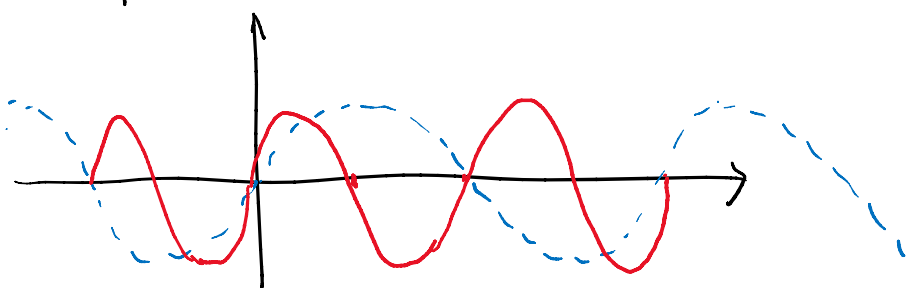
$$f(x) = -3 \sin x$$



• Riscalamenti orizzontali

Dato $A \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ il grafico di $f(Ax)$ si ottiene dal grafico di f riscalando orizzontalmente di $\frac{1}{A}$

$$f(x) = \sin 2x$$



- Se $A > 1$ il grafico viene compresso
- Se $0 < A < 1$ il grafico viene dilatato
- Se $A < 0$ il grafico viene riscalato e ribaltato rispetto all'asse y .

• È possibile comporre queste trasformazioni elementari dei grafici

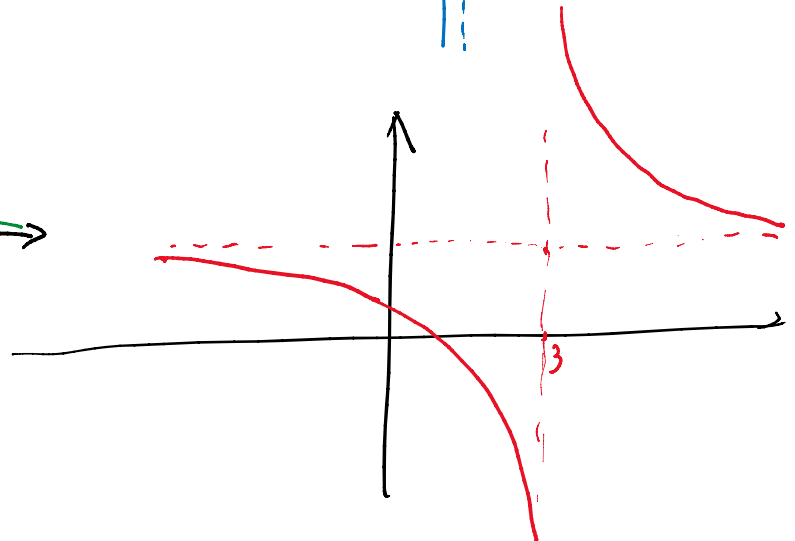
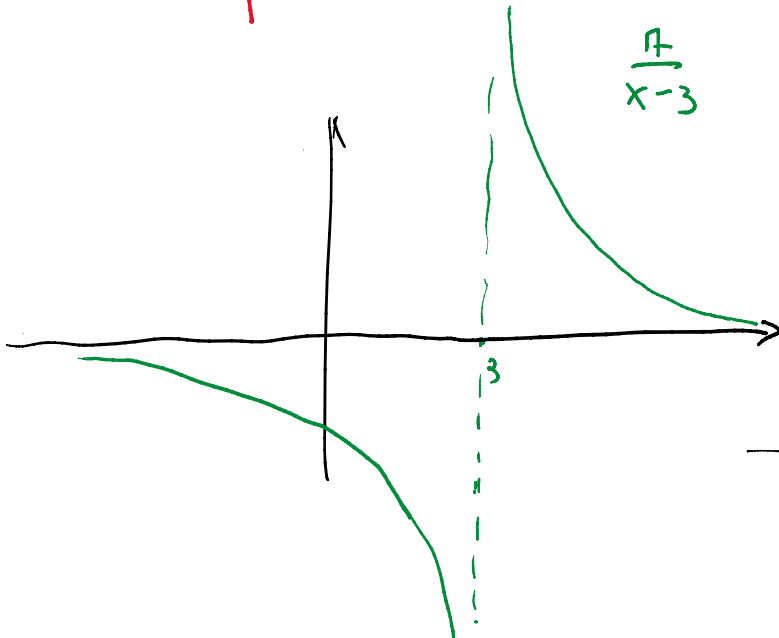
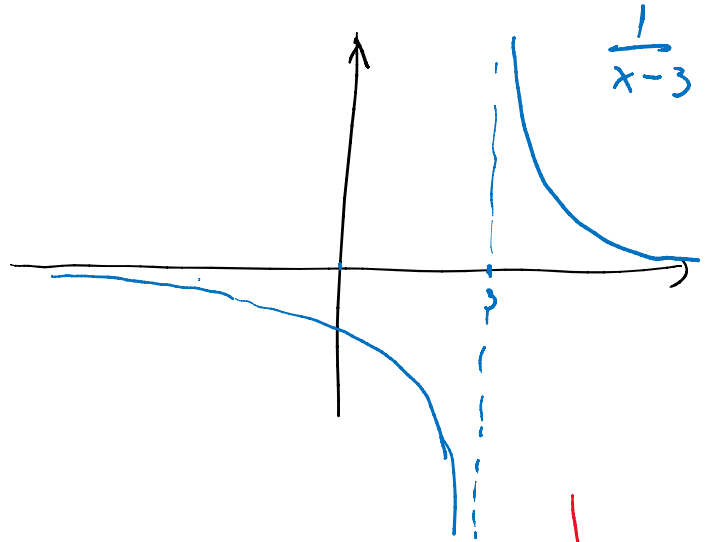
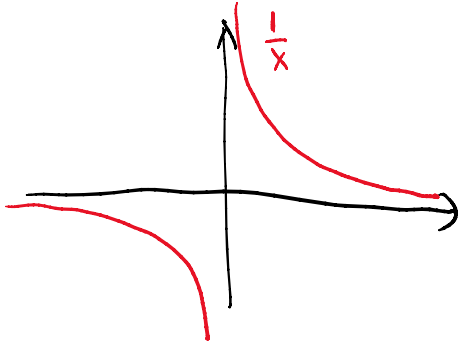
ESEMPIO

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-3} = \frac{2(x-3)+6+1}{x-3} = \frac{2(x-3)+7}{x-3}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{7}{x-3}$$

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

$$f(x) = 2 + 7g(x-3)$$



Parabole (polinomi di 2° grado)

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad , \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = a \left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right)$$

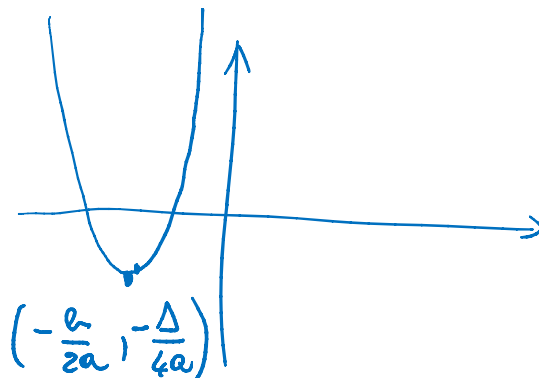
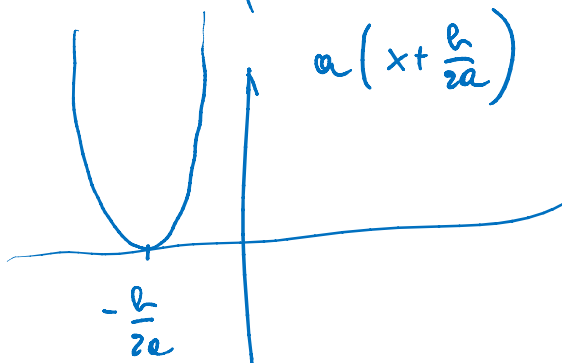
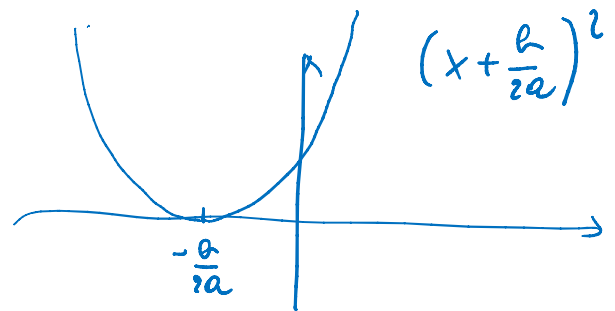
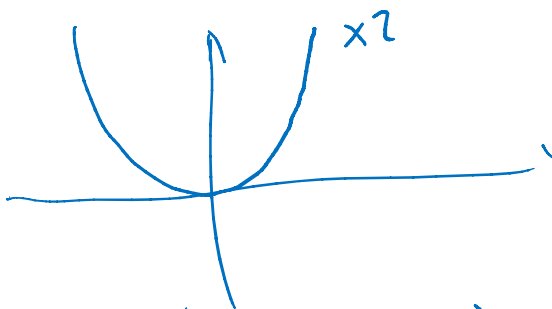
$$= a \left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + \frac{c}{a} \right)$$

$$= a \left(\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a} \right) \right)$$

$$= a \left(\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} \right)$$

$$= a \left(\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{\Delta}{4a^2} \right)$$

$$= a \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{\Delta}{4a}$$



Vertice della parabola: $V = \left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right)$