

Funzione esponenziale

Sia $a > 0, a \neq 1$ BASE

$$\exp_a : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto a^x$$

ove a^x è definito nel seguente modo

• h'è $\boxed{x > 0}$, $x = p, d_1 d_2 \dots d_n \dots$

Se $a > 1$

$$a^x = \sup \{ a^{p, d_1, \dots, d_n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1 \}$$

ovv $p, d_1, \dots, d_n \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\forall 0 < a < 1$$

$$a^x = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^x}$$

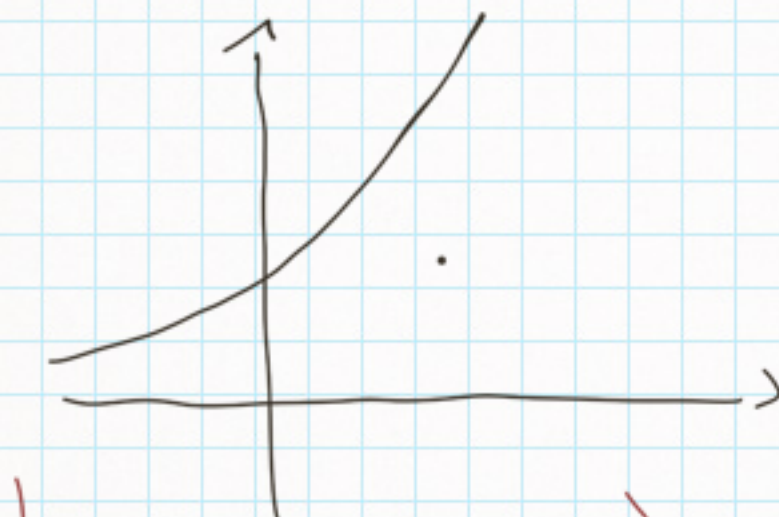
$$\boxed{\forall x < 0}$$

$$a^x = \frac{1}{a^{-x}}$$

($-x > 0$ et si possible
utiliser la définition
pour a^x)

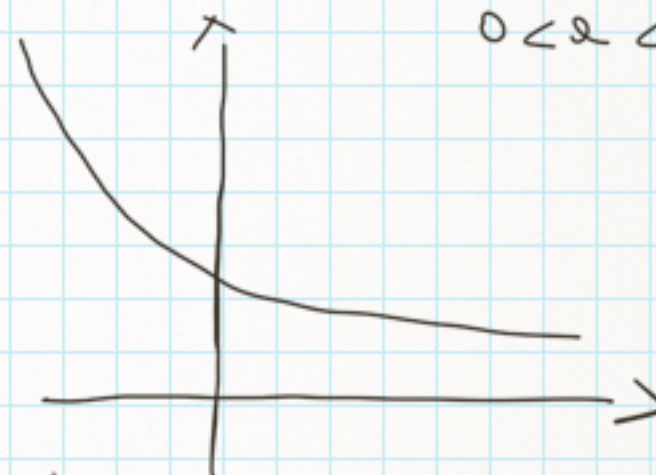
$$\forall x = 0 \quad a^x = 1 \quad \forall a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$\forall a > 1$$



STRICTEMENT CROISSANT.

$$0 < a < 1$$



STRICTEMENT DÉCROISSANT.

Proprietà dell'esponenziale

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

$$(1) \quad a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$(2) \quad (a^x)^y = a^{x \cdot y}$$

$$(3) \quad \text{se } x < y, \text{ allora } \begin{cases} a^x < a^y & \text{se } a > 1 \\ a^x > a^y & \text{se } 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

Esercizi

$$\boxed{2^3 = 8}$$

$$2^3 \cdot 2^{-2} = 2^3 \cdot (2^3)^{-2} = 2^3 \cdot 2^{-6} = 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(1)

$$\bullet \quad \frac{5^3 \cdot 5^{-2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3}{5^4 \cdot 5^{-6}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = 5^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{5^3 \cdot 5^{-2} \cdot 5^{-3}}{5^{-2}} = \frac{5^{3-2-3}}{5^{-2}} = \frac{5^{-2}}{5^{-2}} = 1$$

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Funzioni logaritmiche

È la funzione inversa delle funzioni esponenziali.

Sia $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$

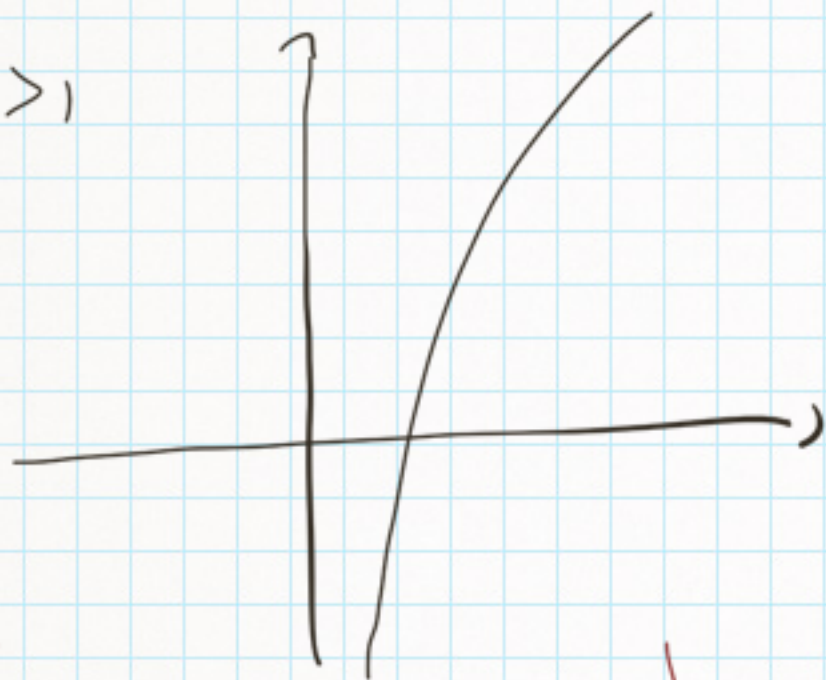
$$\log_e :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto \log_e x$$

Pos' $\bar{x}$ $\log_e x$? $\bar{x}$ l'unico $y \in \mathbb{R}$

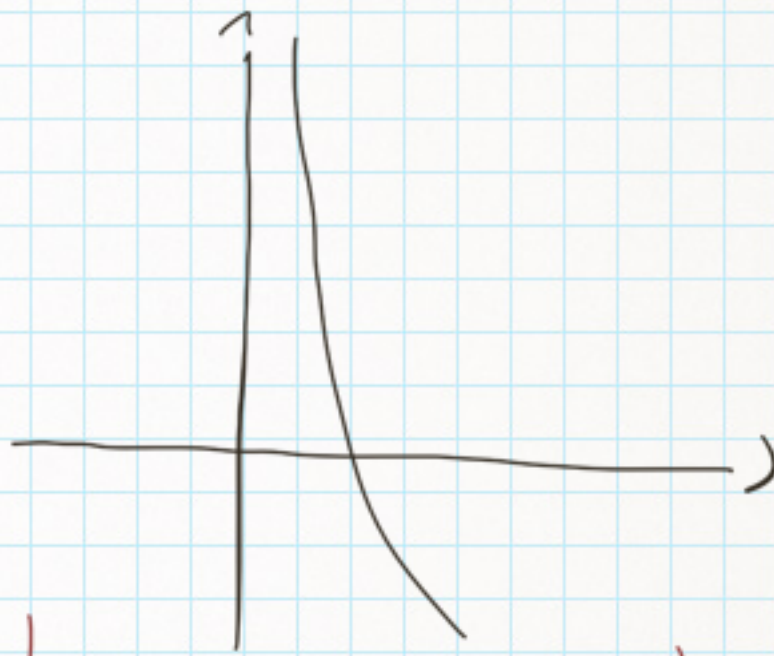
$$\text{t.c.} \quad e^y = x$$

$$e > 1$$



STRETTA CRESCENTE

$$0 < e < 1$$



STRETTA DECRESCENTE

Proprietä:

für $a > 0, a \neq 1, x, y > 0$. Allora

$$(1) \log_a a = 1$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

$$(2) a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a (a^x) = x$$

$$(3) \log_a (x \cdot y) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$(4) \log_a \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$(5) \log_a x^\alpha = \alpha \log_a x \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(6) \log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$(7) \text{ Se } x < y, \text{ allora } \begin{cases} \log_a x < \log_a y & a > 1 \\ \log_a x > \log_a y & 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

ESERCIZI

$$\bullet \log_2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \log_2(2^{-2}) = -2 \log_2 2 = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \log_{25} 5 + \log_{25} 125 &= \log_{25} (5 \cdot 125) \\ &= \log_{25} (625) = \log_{25} (25^2) = 2 \log_{25} 25 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet \log_2 4 + \log_2 36 - \log_2 16 = \\
 & = \log_2 \left(\frac{4 \cdot 36}{16} \right) = \log_2 9 = \log_2 3^2 = \\
 & = 2 \log_2 3
 \end{aligned}$$

oss

Abbiamo visto che se $x > 0$ e $y > 0$, allora

$$\log_e (x \cdot y) = \log_e x + \log_e y$$

Per cose negative si rappresenta che $x \cdot y > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log_e (x \cdot y) &= \log_e (|x \cdot y|) = \log_e (|x| \cdot |y|) = \\
 &= \log_e (|x|) + \log_e (|y|)
 \end{aligned}$$

Equazioni e disequazioni esponenziali e
logaritmiche

$$2^x = \frac{1}{5}$$

Applichiamo la funzione
 $\log_2$ a ambo i membri

$$\underbrace{\log_2}_{\text{a tutti i membri}} 2^x = \log_2 \frac{1}{5}$$

$$x = \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) \\ = - \underbrace{\log_2 5}$$

$$\log_2 \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) < 0 \text{ perché} \\ 0 < \frac{1}{5} < 1$$

$$2^x < \frac{1}{5}$$

Applichiamo la funzione
 $\log_2$ ad entrambi i
 membri)

La base $a = 2 > 1$ quindi non bisogna
 cambiare verso alla disuguaglianza

$$\log_2 2^x < \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)$$

$$x < \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)$$

$$\bullet \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x = 9 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} \Rightarrow x = -2$$

oppose

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 9 = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 3^2 = 2 \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 3 =$$

$$= 2 \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} = -2$$

l'équation a une solution

$$x = -2$$

$$\left(0 < a = \frac{1}{3} < 1 \right)$$

$$\bullet \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x > 9$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x < -2 \Rightarrow x < -2$$

Determinare le soluzioni della disuguaglianza

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 2 > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2x} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 2 > 0$$

Si risolve per sostituzione $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$

La disuguaglianza diventa

$$y^2 + y - 2 > 0 \quad (*)$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \begin{matrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

(*) è verificata per $y < -2 \vee y > 1$

Risoluzione di $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$

o come risolvere

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x < -2 \quad \vee \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x > 1$$

↓
mai verificata
perché $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x > 0$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

↓
DA RISOLVERE

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x > 1 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x < \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x < 0}$$

$$4^x + 4^{-x+1} - 5 \leq 0$$

Le scriviamo come

$$4^x + 4 \cdot 4^{-x} - 5 \leq 0$$

e quindi

$$4^x + \frac{4}{4^x} - 5 \leq 0 \quad \text{Allora}$$

$$\frac{4^{x+x} + 4 - 5 \cdot 4^x}{4^x} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{4^{2x} - 5 \cdot 4^x + 4}{4^x} \leq 0 \quad (=\quad)$$

$$(4^x > 0)$$

$$4^{2x} - 5 \cdot 4^x + 4 \leq 0$$

Risolviamo con la sostituzione

$$\boxed{4^x = y}$$

La disuguaglianza diventa

$$y^2 - 5y + 4 \leq 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 1 \leq y \leq 4$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-16}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2} \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

Torniamo alle variabili x

$$1 \leq 4^x \leq 4$$

$$0 = \log_4 1 \leq x \leq \log_4 4 = 1$$

$$\boxed{0 \leq x \leq 1}$$

Applichiamo $\log_4$

1 PRIMA NOTA

Lo si fa verso

• $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = 3$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$

$$x = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$$

Applichiamo la
funzione $\frac{1}{2}^x$

(considera il
dominio della
funzione $\log_2 (x > 0)$)

• $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x > 3$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < \frac{1}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x} < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \end{cases}$$

$$0 < \frac{1}{2} < 1, \text{ cambia}$$

il verso

L'insieme delle soluzioni è

$$\left] 0, \frac{1}{8} \right[$$

$$\log_3 x \geq 12$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 3^{\log_3 x} \geq 3^{12} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \geq 3^{12} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq 3^{12}$$

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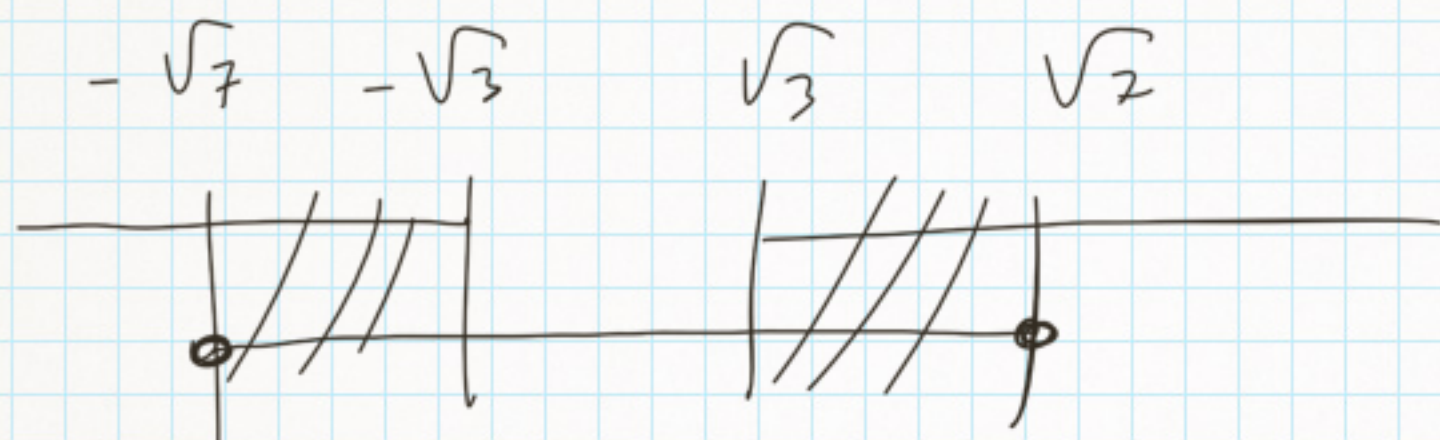
$$\log_2 (x^2 - 3) \leq 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 3 > 0 \\ x^2 - 3 \leq 2^2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 3 > 0 \\ x^2 - 4 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Applico l'esponenzial
ol. ben $2 > 1$

$$\begin{cases} x < -\sqrt{3} \vee x > \sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{4} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4} \end{cases}$$



$$-\sqrt{7} \leq x < -\sqrt{3} \quad \vee \quad \sqrt{3} < x \leq \sqrt{7}$$

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$$\log_{\frac{1}{4}} (x^2 - x) > 0$$

$$0 < \frac{1}{4} < 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x > 0 \\ x^2 - x < \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x > 0 \\ x^2 - x - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

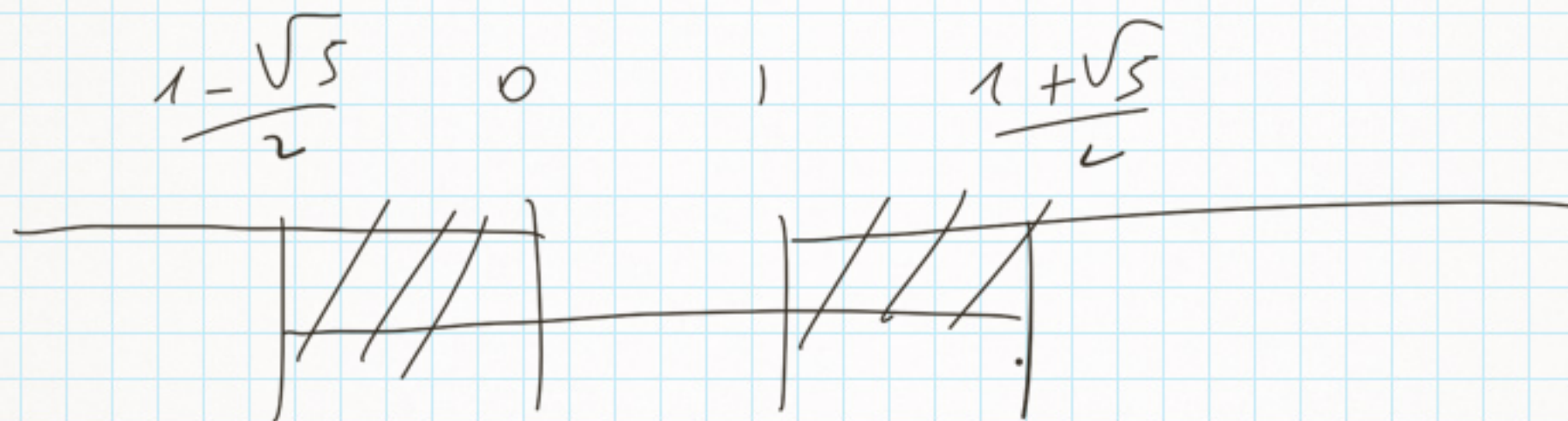
$$x^2 - x > 0$$

$$x(x-1) > 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x < 0 \vee x > 1$$

$$x(x-1) = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x = 0 \vee x = 1$$

$$x^2 - x - 1 < 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < x < \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$



$$\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < x < 0 \quad \vee \quad 1 < x < \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\bullet \log_3^2 x - 3 \log_3 x \geq 0$$

$$(\log^2 x = (\log x)^2 \neq \log(x^2))$$

Si risolve per sostituzione, $y = \log_3 x$

$$y^2 - 3y \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 3y = 0 \quad y(y-3) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ y=3 \end{cases}$$

Allora

$$y^2 - 3y \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow y \leq 0 \vee y \geq 3$$

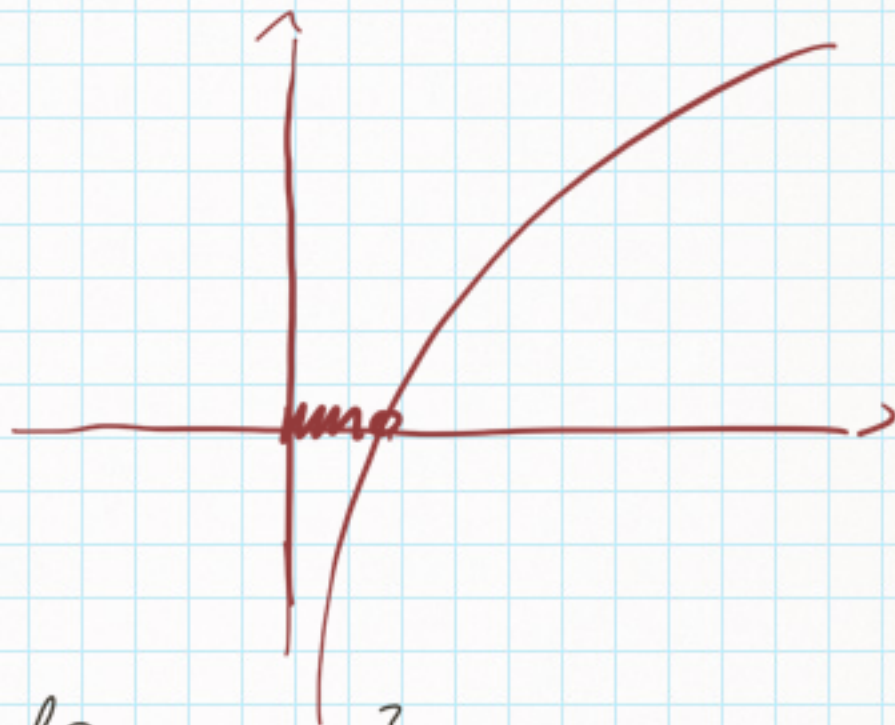
Ritorniamo alle variabili iniziali

$$\log_3 x \leq 0 \quad \vee \quad \log_3 x \geq 3$$

$$\log_3 x \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \leq 3^0 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{0 < x \leq 1}$$

! la base è $3 > 1$, quindi la disuguaglianza non cambia verso



$$\log_3 x \geq 3 \Rightarrow 3^{\log_3 x} \geq 3^3 \Rightarrow x \geq 27$$

($x > 0$ SUPERFLUO)

Le soluzioni sono

$$0 < x \leq 1 \quad \vee \quad x \geq 27$$

$$A \subset A \cap B$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 x - 5 \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x + 6 \leq 0$$

So $0 < x < 1$

$$\frac{1}{8} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\bullet \log_3 \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right) < 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x-1} > 0 \\ \frac{x+1}{x-1} < 3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x-1} > 0 \\ \frac{x+1}{x-1} - 3 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$3 > 1$
 il verso
 delle disuguaglianze
 si inverte
 e resta.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x-1} > 0 \\ \frac{x+1 - 3x + 3}{x-1} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x-1} > 0 \\ -\frac{2x+4}{x-1} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x-1} > 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{2x-4}{x-1} > 0 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

↓
moltiplico per -1 e CAMBIO VERSO ALLA
DI SINISTRA

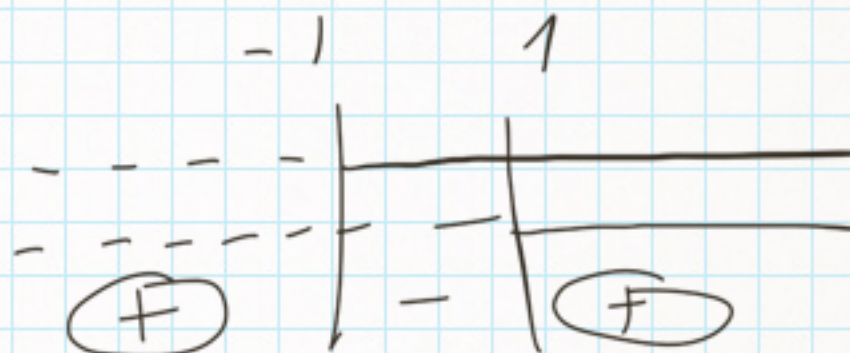
Risolvo le $\textcircled{1}$

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} > 0$$

$$x+1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -1$$

$$x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$$

$$x < -1 \vee x > 1$$

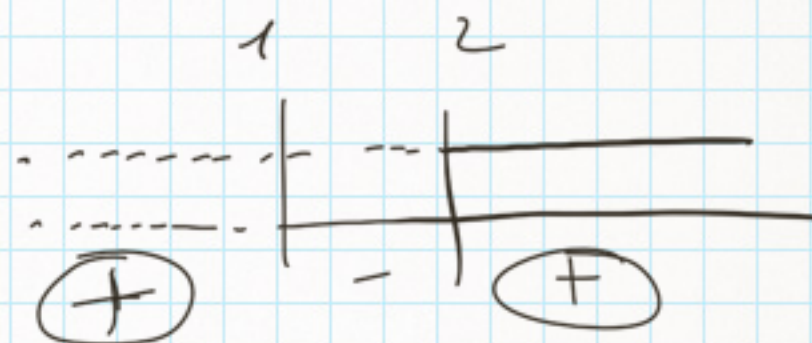


Risolviemo le (v)

$$\frac{2x-4}{x-1} > 0$$

$$2x-4 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2$$

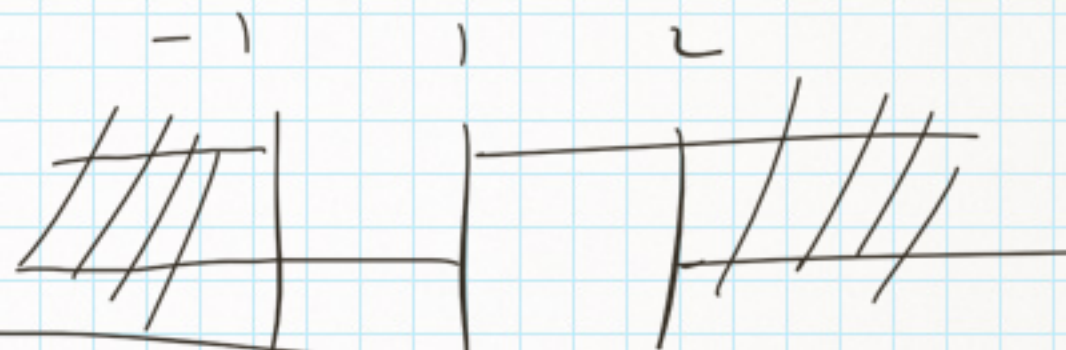
$$x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$$



Soluzioni: $x < 1 \vee x > 2$

Devo risolvere il sistema

$$\begin{cases} x < -1 \vee x > 1 \\ x < 1 \vee x > 2 \end{cases}$$



Soluzioni sistema:

$$x < -1 \vee x > 2$$

A casa

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^2 - 2x^3 \\ \hline 1 - 4x \end{array} > 0$$