

LEZIONE 19 OTTOBRE

$$a > 0 \quad a \neq 1 \quad \log_a : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\log_a y = x \quad x \text{ e solo } x \quad e^x = y$$

Esempio

$$\log_2 32 = 5$$

$$32 = 2^5$$

$$\log_{10} 100 = 2$$

$$100 = 10^2$$

$$\log_3 0, \bar{3} = -1$$

$$0, \bar{3} = \frac{1}{3} = 3^{-1}$$

$$\log_{137} 1 = 0$$

$$1 = 137^0$$

- $\log_e 1 = 0$

- $\log_e e^x = x$

IL GRAFICO DELLA FUNZIONE INVERSA
E DEL LOGARITMO

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bigettiva e $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $g = f^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ l'inversa

$$f(x) = y \quad x \text{ e solo } x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \overline{g(y) = x} \\ y = a \quad x = b \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Grafico } f = \{ (x, f(x)) : x \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

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

$$\text{Grafico } g = \{ (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \underline{b = g(a)} \}$$

$$= \{ (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \underline{a = f(b)} \}$$

$$= \left\{ (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (b, a) \in \text{Grafico di } f \right\}$$

$(a, b) \in \text{Grafico di } g$

x e x_0 e x

$(b, a) \in \text{Grafico di } f$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$y = g(x)$$

$$f(3) = 3$$

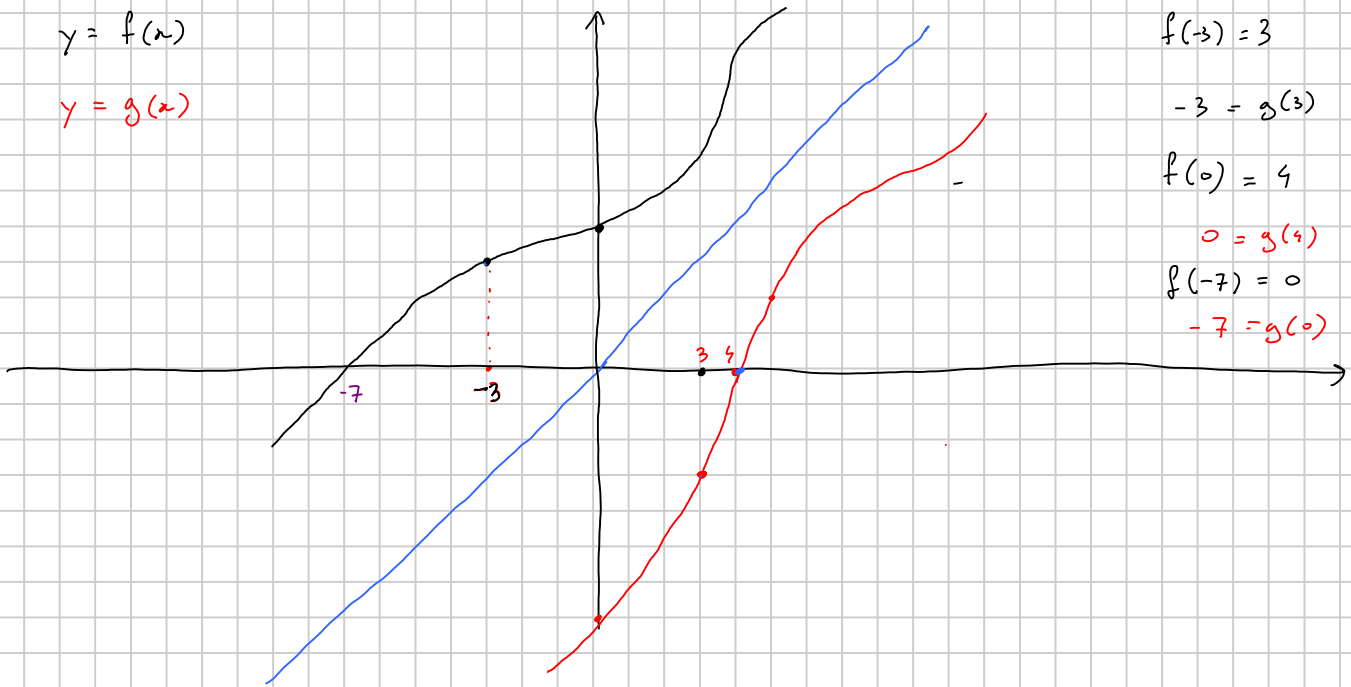
$$-3 = g(3)$$

$$f(0) = 4$$

$$0 = g(4)$$

$$f(-7) = 0$$

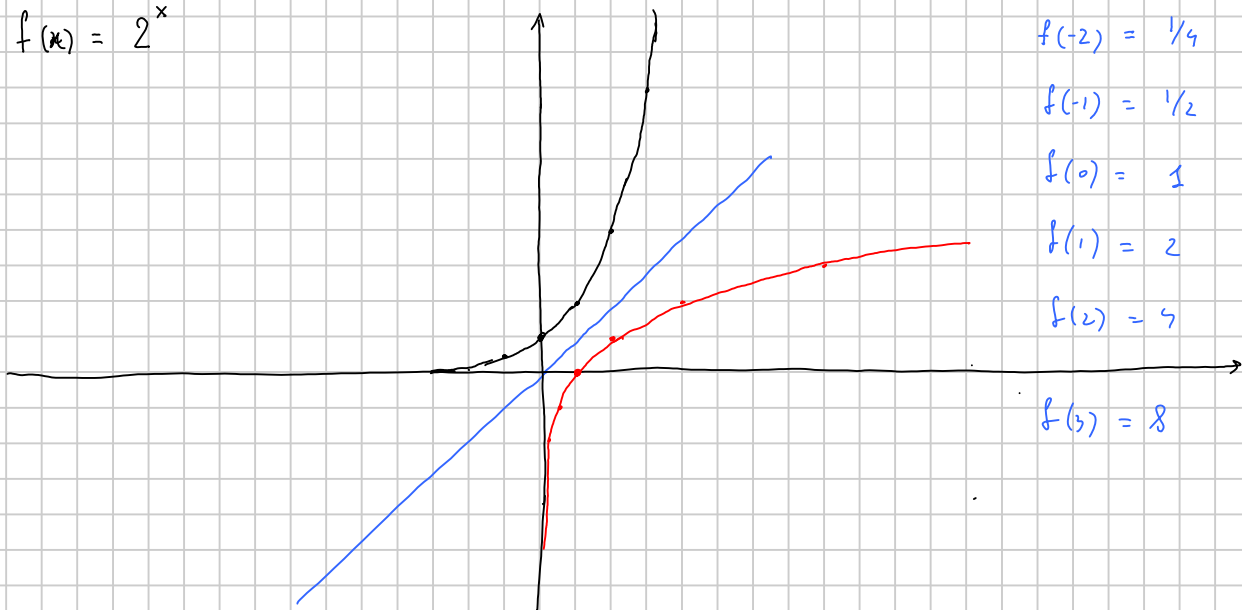
$$-7 = g(0)$$



IL GRAFICO DI g È SIMMETRICO AL GRAFICO RISPETTO ALLA BISETTRICE DEL 1° E 3° QUADRANTE

IL CASO DEL LOGARITMO

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



$$f(-2) = 1/4 \quad \log_2(1/4) = -2$$

$$f(-1) = 1/2 \quad \log_2(1/2) = -1$$

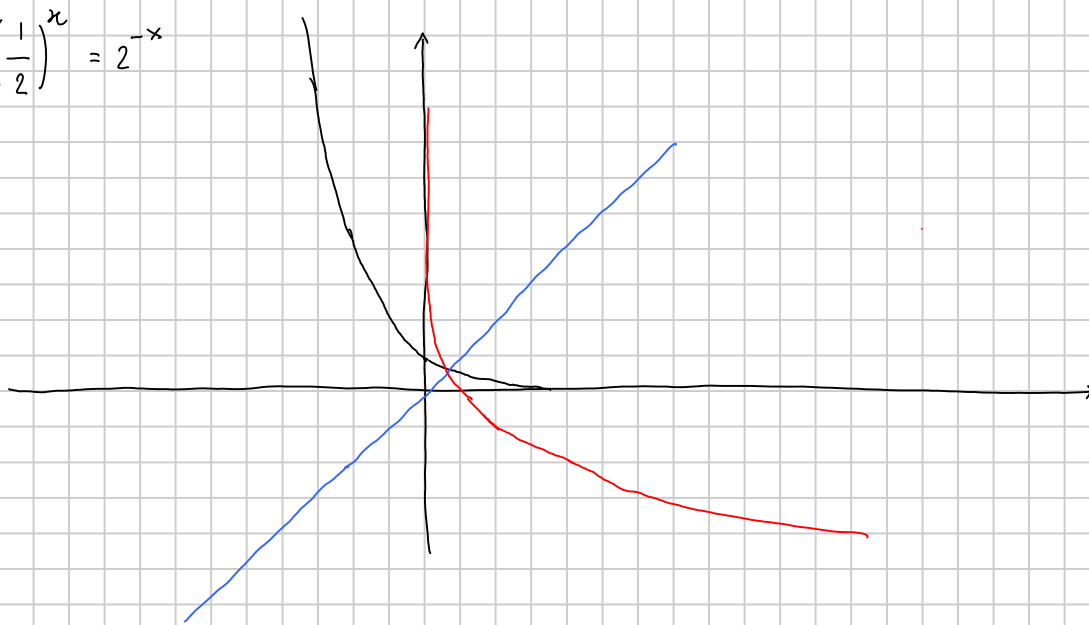
$$f(0) = 1 \quad \log_2(1) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 2 \quad \log_2(2) = 1$$

$$f(2) = 4 \quad \log_2(4) = 2$$

$$f(3) = 8$$

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



• SE $e > 1$ e^x È CRESCENTE E QUINDI $\log_e x$ È CRESCENTE

$$\left[\text{Se } x_1 < x_2 \text{ allora } y_1 = e^{x_1} < y_2 = e^{x_2} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 < x_2 \\ x_i = \log_e y_i \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y_1 < y_2 \\ y_i = e^{x_i} \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_1 = \log_e y_1 < x_2 = \log_e y_2 \text{ quando } y_1 < y_2$$

VOGLIAMO FAR VEDERE CHE SE $y_1 < y_2$ ALLORA

$$x_1 = \log_e y_1 < x_2 = \log_e y_2$$

INFATTI

DEVO SCARTARE QUESTE DUE

$$x_1 < x_2$$

e viceversa

$$x_1 = x_2$$

OVVERO $x_1 \geq x_2$

$$x_1 > x_2$$

INFATTI SE FOSSE $x_1 \geq x_2$

AVREMMO

$$\begin{array}{ccc} e^{x_1} & \geq & e^{x_2} \\ || & & || \\ y_1 & & y_2 \end{array}$$

($e > 1$)

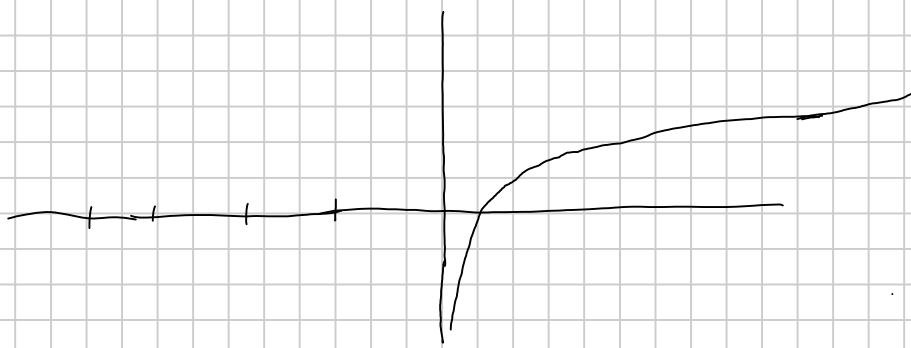
QUESTO NON PUÒ ESSERE.

• $e > 1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \log_e n = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \log_e n = -\infty$$

$$\log_e : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



• PROPRIETÀ ALGEBRICA

$$\log_e(e^x) = x$$

$$\begin{matrix} e^{x_1} & e^{x_2} \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{matrix} = e^{x_1+x_2} = y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_e(y_1 y_2) &= \log_e y = x_1 + x_2 \\ &= \log_e y_1 + \log_e y_2 \end{aligned}$$

E SERCIZIO

• $\log_5 125 = 3$

$$125 = 5^3$$

• $\log_3 27 = 3$

$$27 = 3^3$$

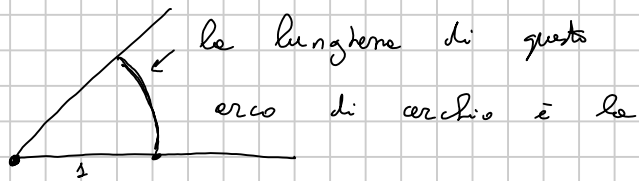
• $\log_{10} 0,01 = -2$

$$\frac{1}{100} = 0,01 = 10^{-2}$$

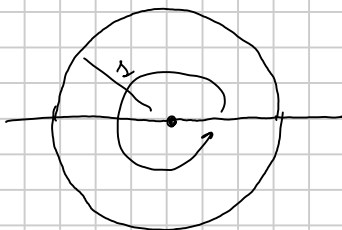
- Disegnate in modo accurato il grafico di $\log_3 x$
- Se f è bigettiva e decrescente allora f^{-1} è decrescente.

(sin cos tg)

1 RADIANTI SONO UNA MISURA DI ANGOLI



misura in radianti dell'angolo.



angolo piatto $180^\circ = \pi$ rad.

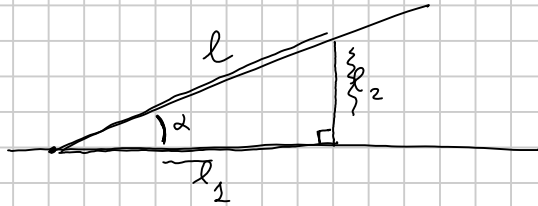
angolo giro $360^\circ = 2\pi$ rad.

$$1^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{360} \text{ rad}$$

$$\frac{360}{2\pi} \circ = 1 \text{ rad}$$

$$75^\circ = 75 \frac{2\pi}{360} \text{ rad.}$$

DATO UN ANGOLO α



$\cos \alpha$

$\sin \alpha$

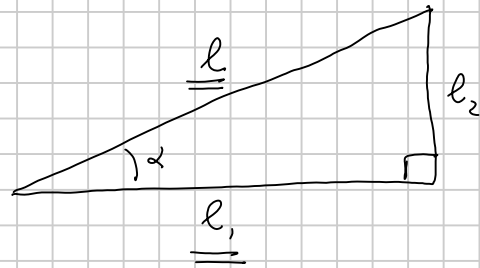
$\tan \alpha$

per definizione $\cos \alpha = \frac{l_1}{l}$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{l_2}{l}$ $\tan \alpha = \frac{l_2}{l_1}$

$$(\cos \alpha)^2 + (\sin \alpha)^2 =$$

$$= \left(\frac{l_1}{l}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l_2}{l}\right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{l_1^2}{l^2} + \frac{l_2^2}{l^2} = \frac{l_1^2 + l_2^2}{l^2} \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \frac{l^2}{l^2} = 1.$$



TEO. DI PIT.

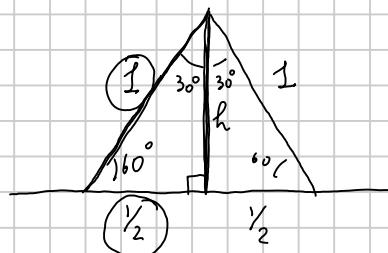
$$\bullet \cos(\alpha)^2 + \sin(\alpha)^2 = 1$$

$$\bullet \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\cos(\alpha)} = \frac{l_2 / \cancel{l}}{l_1 / \cancel{l}} = \frac{l_2}{l_1} = \tan(\alpha)$$

$$\sin 60^\circ$$

$$\cos 60^\circ$$

$$\tan 60^\circ$$



$$h = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1/2}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

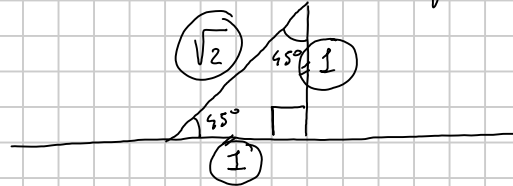
$$\tan 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1/2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos(45^\circ) = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin(45^\circ) = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

$$\tan(45^\circ) = 1/1 = 1$$



CONSIDERO ANGOLI ANCHE DI VALORE NEGATIVO

O PIÙ ANPI DI 360° OVVERO 2π RAD.

ANGOLO DI 360°

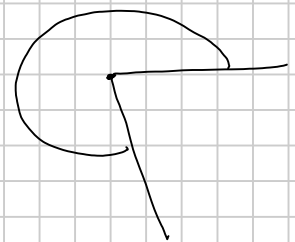
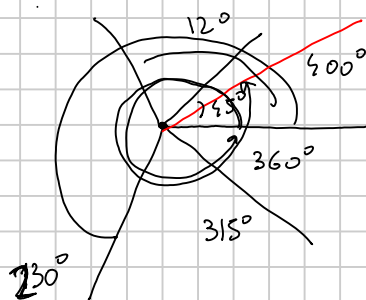
LO CONSIDERO COME

UN ANGOLO DI 0°

ANGOLO DI 2π RAD

LO CONSIDERO COME

UN ANGOLO DI 0 RAD



ANGOLO

$$\frac{1000^\circ}{360^\circ} = 640^\circ + 360^\circ = 640^\circ$$

$$= 640^\circ = 360^\circ + 280^\circ = \underline{280^\circ}$$

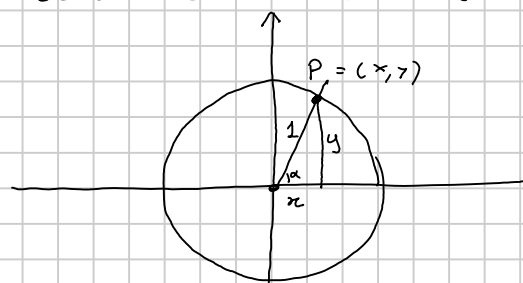
VOGLIO DEFINIRE SIN E COSENO DI UN ANGOLO QUALSIASI

$$\cos(370^\circ) = \cos(10^\circ)$$



DEFINIZIONE DI SENO E COSENO E TANGENTE PER

α QUALSIASI



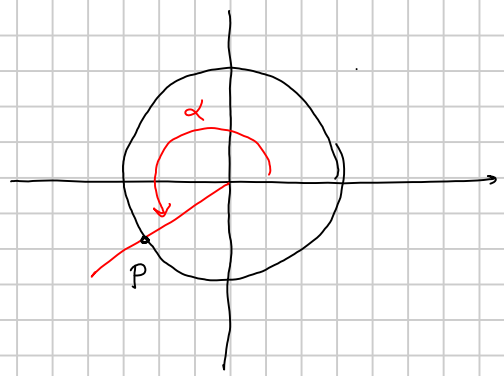
CENTRO ORIGINE

E RAGGIO 1

$$\cos \alpha = x$$

$$\sin \alpha = y$$

SE α È QUALSIASI
 TRACCIAMO LA SEMIRETTA ROSSA
 SIA P L'INTERSEZIONE
 TRA SEMIRETTA E CERCHIO



$$P = (x_p, y_p)$$

E DEFINISCO

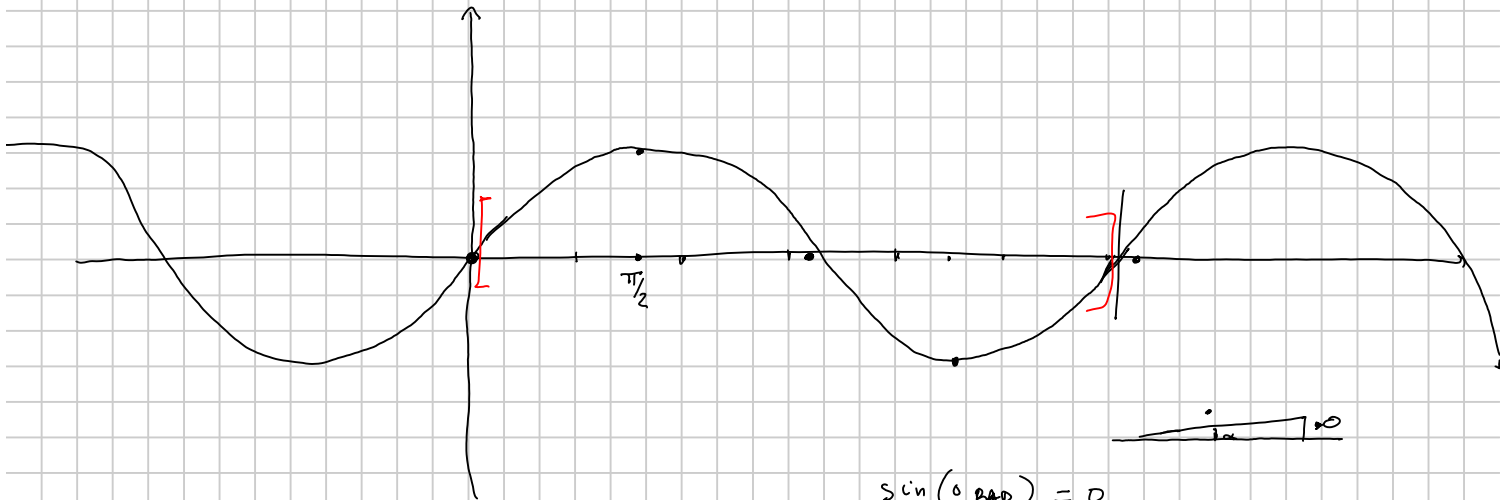
$$\cos \alpha = x_p$$

$$\sin \alpha = y_p$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{y_p}{x_p} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

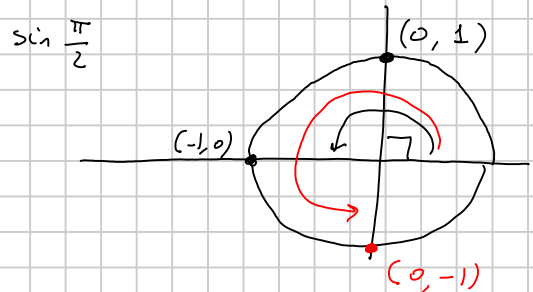
SE MISURIAMO L'ANGOLO IN RADIANI LE
 FUNZIONI CHE SI OTTEGGONO SONO LA FUNZIONE
 SENO, LA FUNZIONE COSENO E LA FUNZIONE TANGENTE.

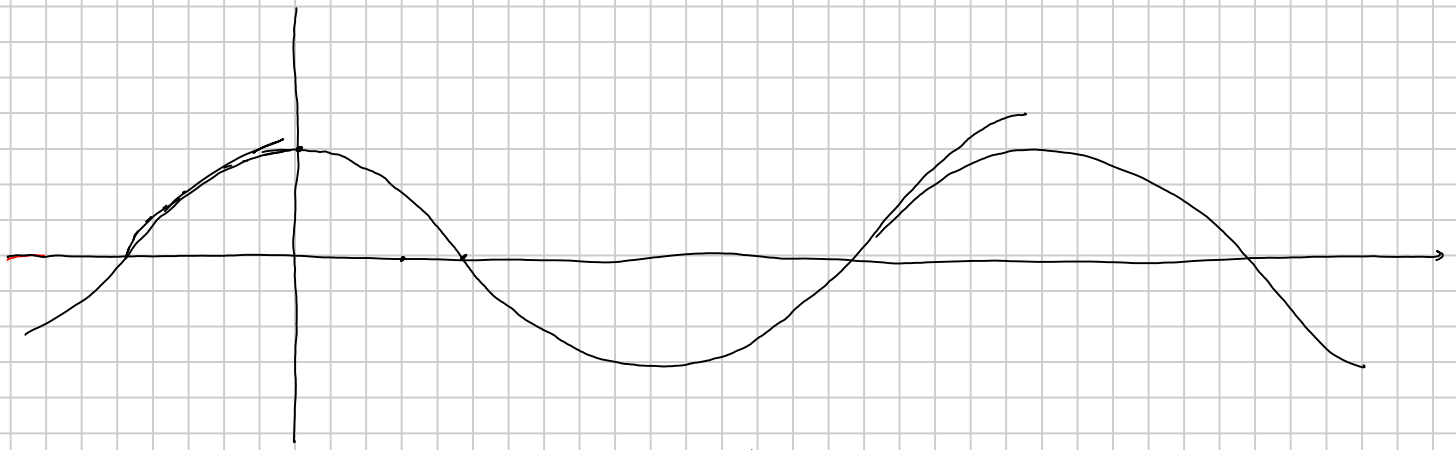
GRAFICO DELLA FUNZIONE SENO



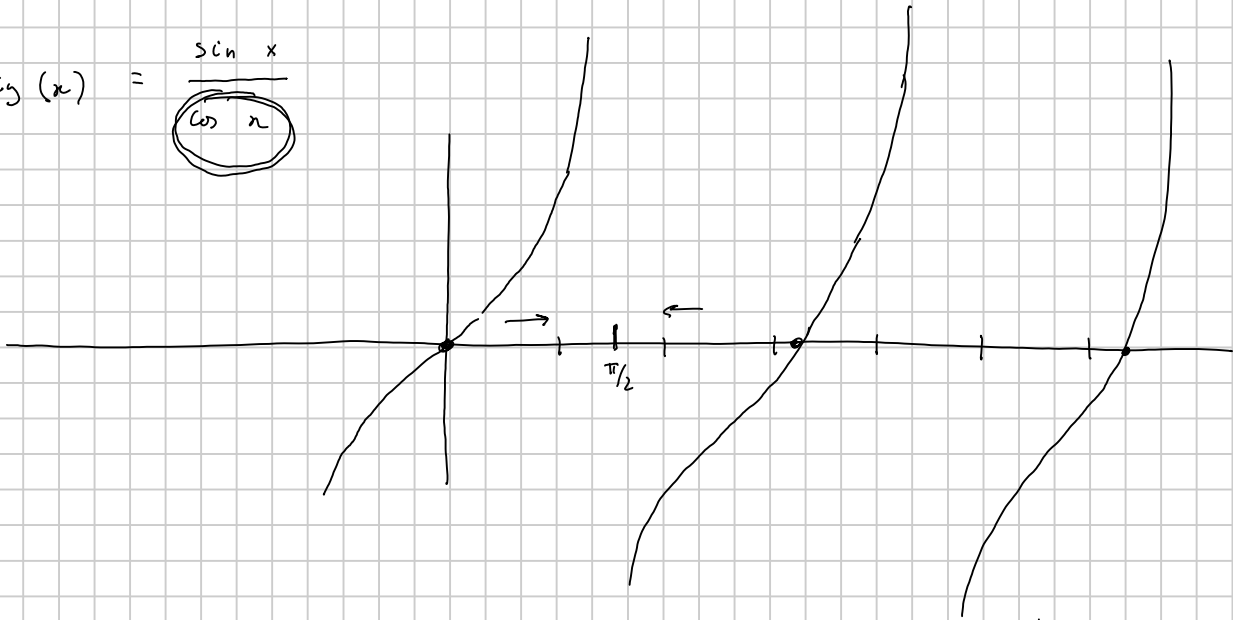
$$\sin(0 \text{ RAD}) = 0$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$$





$$t_g(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3e^{3x} + e^x + 1}{e^{2x} + 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3(e^x)^3 + e^x + 1}{(e^x)^2 + 2}$$



$$x \longrightarrow e^x = y \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{3y^3 + y + 1}{y^2 + 2}$$

SE LA DEVO CALCOLARE IN 5

$$e^5 = \underline{148} = y$$

$$\frac{3(148)^3 + 148 + 1}{(148)^2 + 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3e^{3x} + e^x + 1}{(e^x)^2 + 2}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^3} \quad \frac{1}{e^{100}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{\gamma} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \gamma = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{3y^3 + \gamma + 1}{\gamma^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\gamma}{e^x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3(e^x)^3 + e^x + 1}{(e^x)^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[3(e^x)(e^x)(e^x) + e^x + 1 \right] = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (e^x)^2 + 2 = 2$$