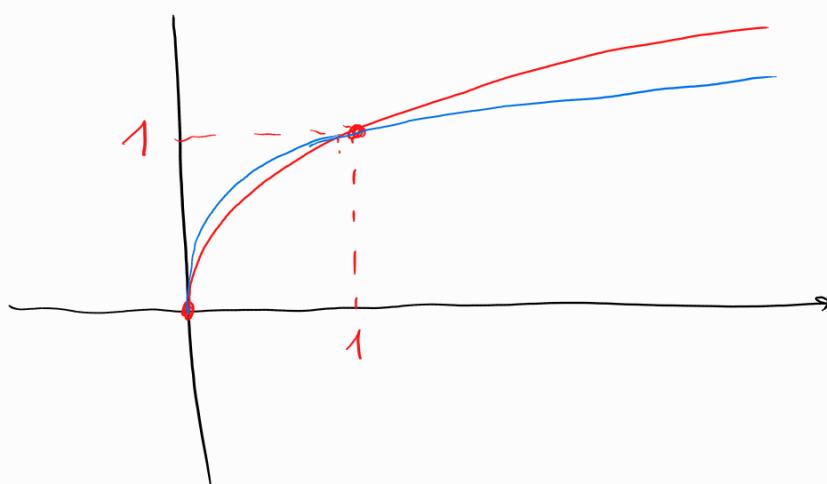


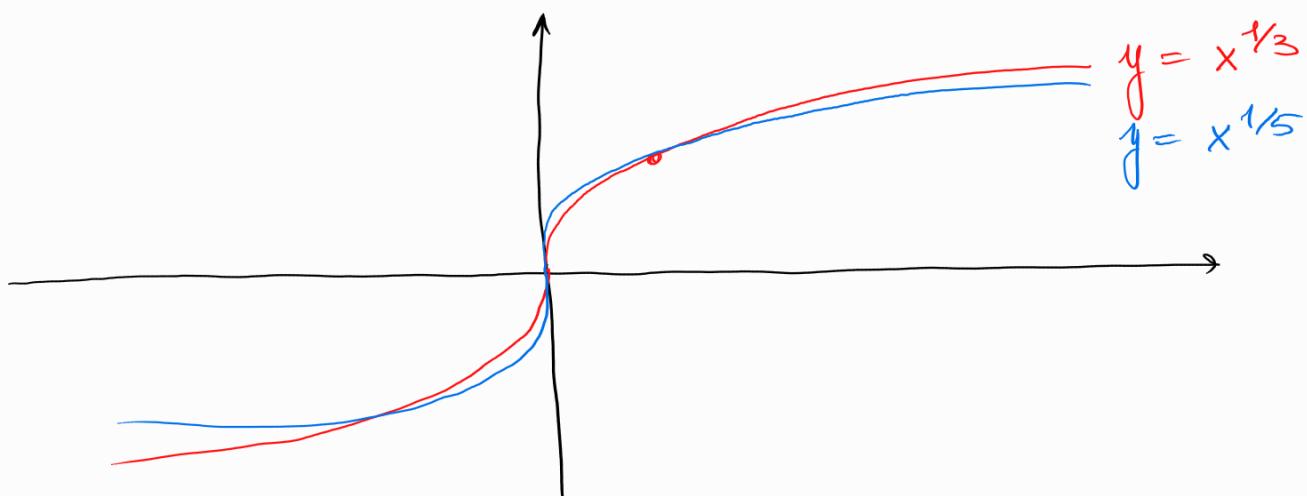
$x^{\frac{1}{n}}$   $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ,  $n$  pari.



$$y = x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = x^{1/4} = \sqrt[4]{x}$$

$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{x}$   $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ,  $n$  dispari.



Sia ora  $q = \frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Q}$   $q > 0$ . OSS semplifico sempre la frazione in modo che  $m, n$  siano primi tra loro.

$m, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$

$$x^q = x^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{x^m} = \left(\sqrt[m]{x}\right)^m$$

OSS sono uguali, infatti elevando alla  $n$  ottengo lo stesso risultato  $x^m$ .

$$x^{2/3} = \sqrt[3]{x^2} = \left(\sqrt[3]{x}\right)^2, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

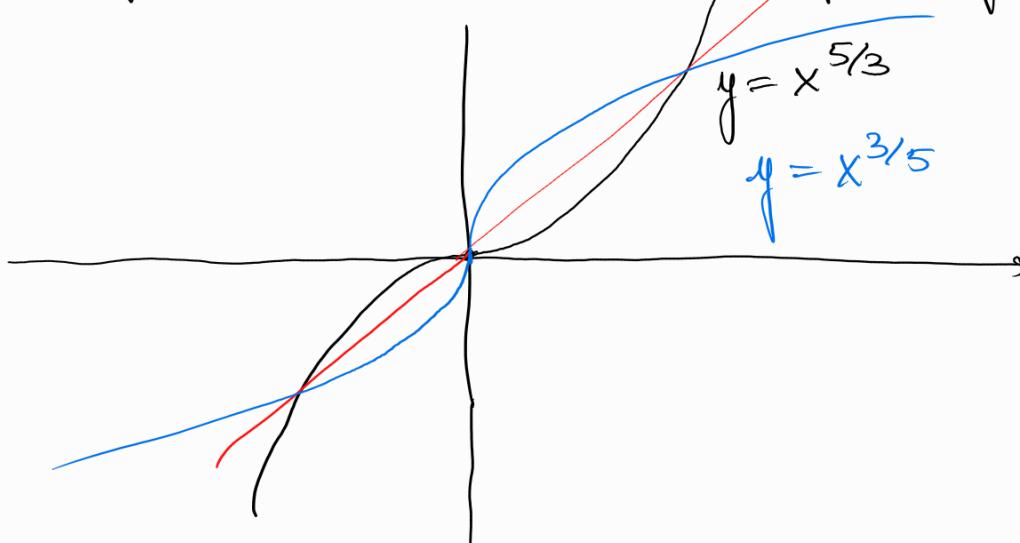
Se  $q \in \mathbb{Q}$ ,  $q < 0$        $q = -\frac{m}{n}$        $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $m \neq 0$   
 $n, m$  primi tra loro

$$x^q = x^{-\frac{m}{n}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{m}{n}}}$$

$$f(x) = x^{5/3} = \sqrt[3]{x^5}$$

dominio:  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= (-x)^{\frac{5}{3}} = \\ &= -\left(x^{\frac{5}{3}}\right) = \\ &= -f(x) \end{aligned}$$

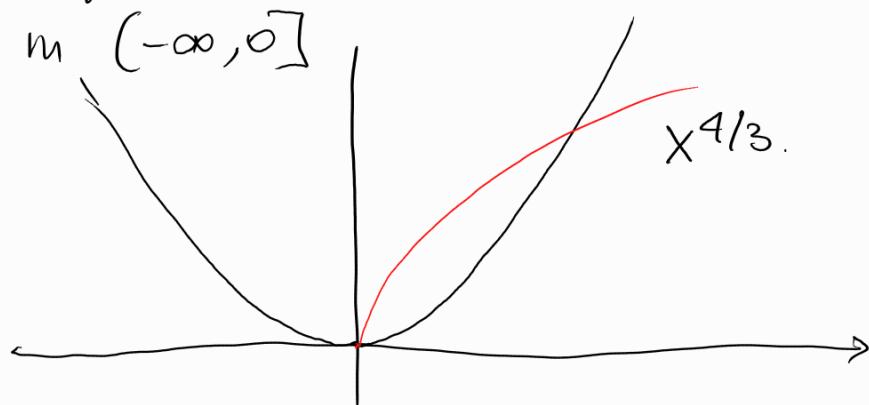


$f(x) = x^{3/5}$  dom  $\mathbb{R}$ , dispari, strett. crescente, è l'inversa  
della precedente

$$f(x) = x^{4/3} = \sqrt[3]{x^4} \quad \text{dom } \mathbb{R}, \text{ pari} \quad f(-x) = f(x)$$

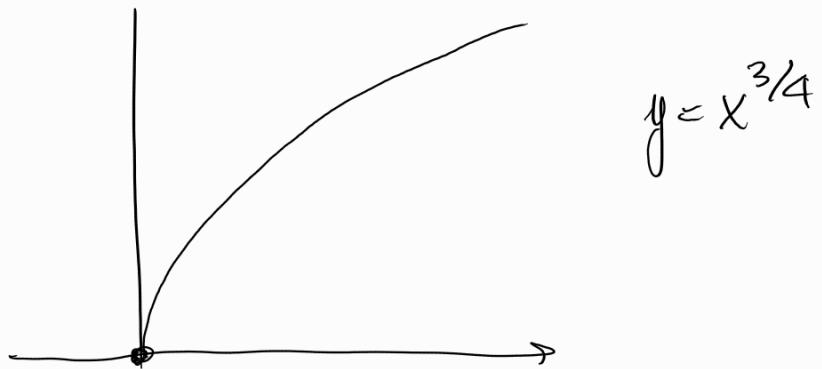
strett. crescente in  $[0, +\infty)$

strett. decessente in  $(-\infty, 0]$

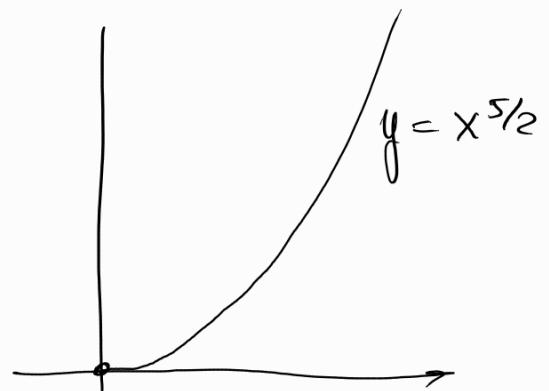


$f(x) = x^{3/4}$  dom.  $[0, +\infty)$  strett. crescente.

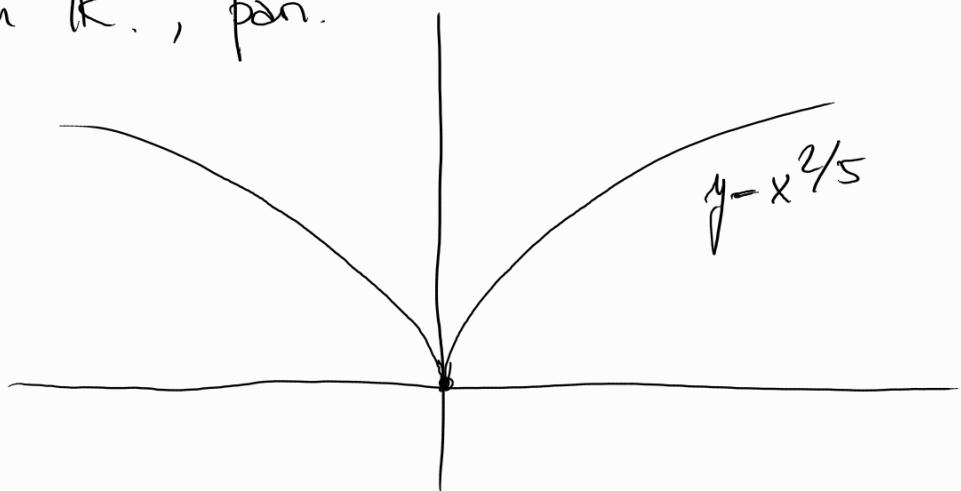
E' l'inversa di  $x^{4/3}$   
 $\left[0, +\infty\right)$  ( $x^{4/3}$  ristretto a  $[0, +\infty)$ )



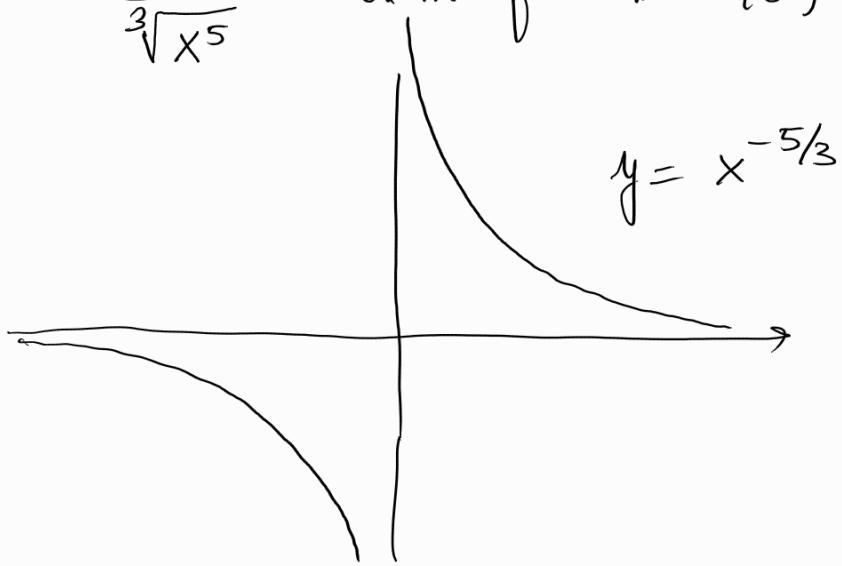
$$f(x) = x^{5/2} \quad \text{dom. } [0, +\infty)$$



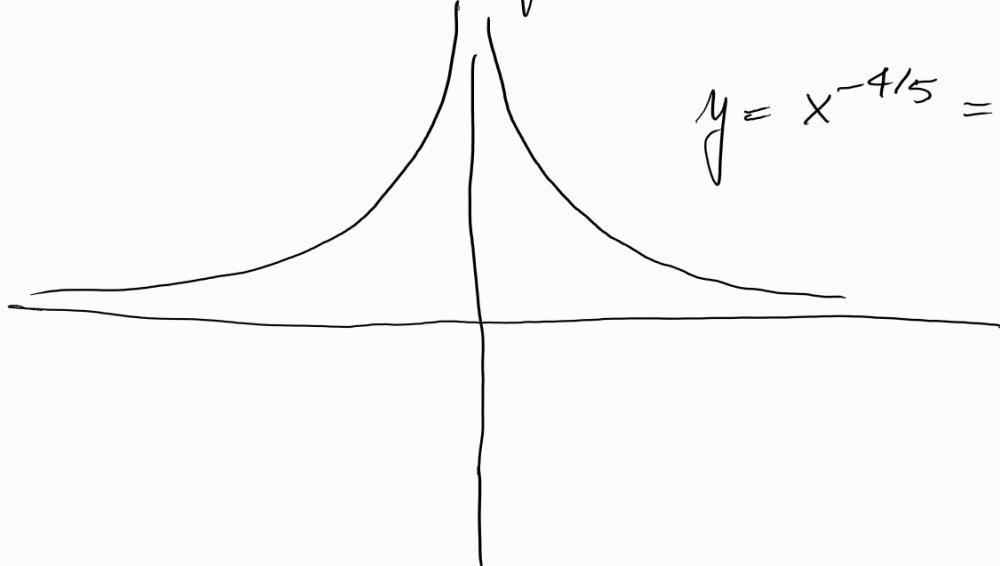
$$f(x) = x^{2/5} \quad \text{dom } \mathbb{R}, \text{ pari.}$$



$$f(x) = x^{-5/3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^5}} \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \text{ dispari}$$

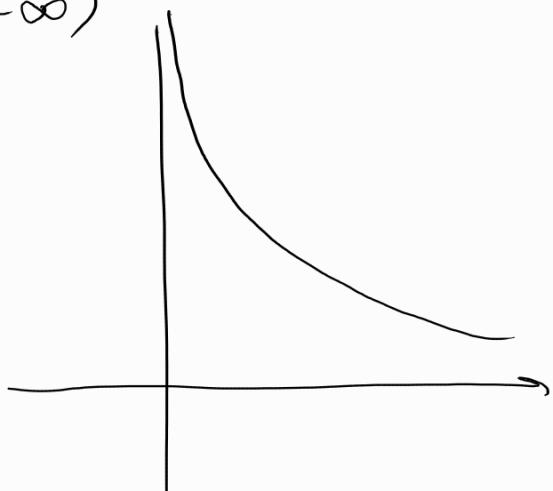


$$f(x) = x^{-4/5} \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$



$$y = x^{-4/5} = \frac{1}{x^{4/5}}$$

$$f(x) = x^{-5/4} \quad \text{dom } f = (0, +\infty)$$



Tutte queste funzioni  $x^q$  sono definite almeno in  $(0, +\infty)$

Si dimostra che  $x^q$  così definito per  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  e per  $q \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

Verifica le usuali proprietà delle potenze.

Potenze con esponente reale ma non razionale (irrazionale)

$$2^{\pi}$$

Considero la successione  $2^3, 2^{\frac{31}{10}}, 2^{\frac{314}{100}}, 2^{\frac{3141}{1000}}$

E' una succ<sup>ue</sup> crescente di numeri reali.

Ne prendo il limite, cioè il sup. Questo è  $2^\pi$ .

Proprietà delle potenze a esponente razionale  
quando la base è > 0:

Proprietà Per ogni  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+$  e  $r, s \in \mathbb{Q}$  risulta:

1)  $a^{r+s} = a^r \cdot a^s$ ; (0, +\infty)

2)  $(ab)^r = a^r \cdot b^r$ ;

3)  $(a^r)^s = a^{rs}$ ;

4)  $a^{-r} = \frac{1}{a^r}$ ;

5)  $a^r > 0$ ,  $a^0 = 1$ ,  $1^r = 1$ ;

6)  $\begin{cases} a^r > 1 & \text{se } a > 1 \text{ e } r > 0, \text{ oppure se } a < 1 \text{ e } r < 0 \\ a^r < 1 & \text{se } a < 1 \text{ e } r > 0, \text{ oppure se } a > 1 \text{ e } r < 0; \end{cases}$

7)  $r < s \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^r < a^s & \text{se } a > 1 \\ a^r > a^s & \text{se } a < 1; \end{cases}$

8)  $0 < a \leq b \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^r \leq b^r & \text{se } r > 0 \\ a^r \geq b^r & \text{se } r < 0 \end{cases}$

9)  $\forall a \neq 1: a^r = a^s \Rightarrow r = s$

(la 9) è una facile conseguenza della 7)).

1) Si definisce  $x^r$  in questo modo se  $x > 1, r > 0$

2)  $0 < x < 1, r > 0$  definisco  $x^r = \frac{1}{(1/x)^r}$  oss.  $\frac{1}{x} > 1$

3)  $x > 0, x \neq 1, r < 0$  definisco oss.  $-r > 0$

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

4)  $1^r = 1 \quad \forall r \in \mathbb{R}$ .      5)  $0^r = 0 \quad \forall r > 0$

Si dimostra che per le potenze ad esponente reale costi definite continuano a valere le proprietà visto prima

per es.  $2^{3+\pi} = (2^3)^\pi$        $2^{3+\pi} = 2^3 \cdot 2^\pi$

