

$$f(x) = x^n \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \text{ pari}$$

$$f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

$x \xrightarrow{f} x^n = f(x)$ biiettiva.

Cioè: $\forall y \in [0, +\infty) \exists! x \in [0, +\infty) \text{ t.c. } f(x) = x^n = y$

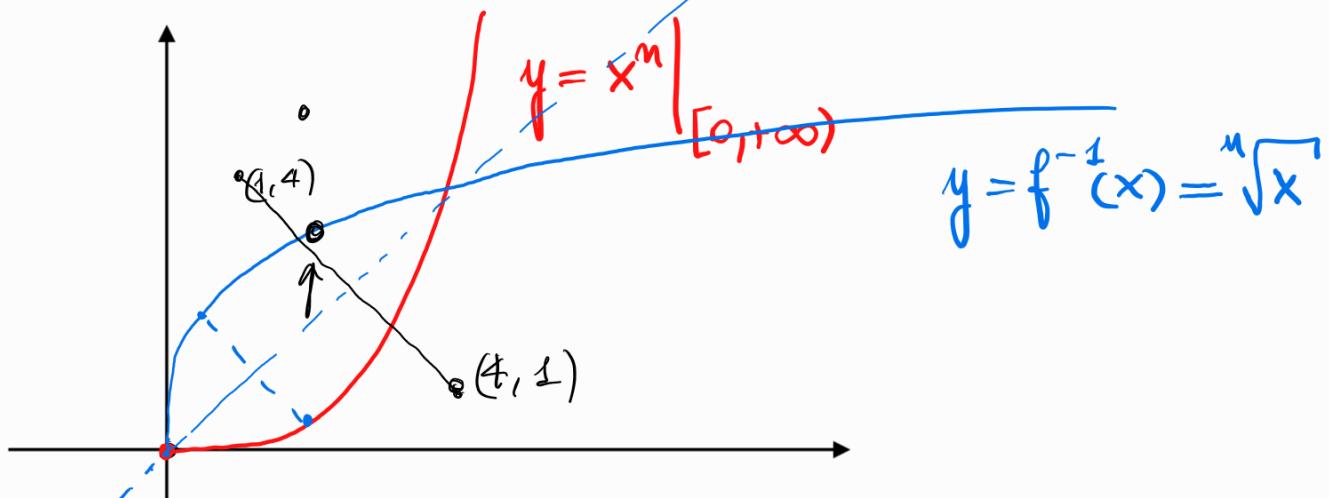
Resta determinata così una funzione che a y associa x .

$$f^{-1}: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

$y \mapsto f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt[n]{y} = \text{l'unico } x \in [0, +\infty) \text{ t.c. } f(x) = y, \text{ cioè } x^n = y.$

Se f è biiettiva

$$x = f^{-1}(y) \iff y = f(x)$$

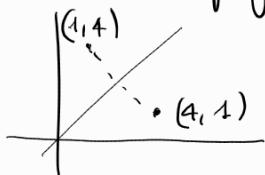


Perché il grafico di f^{-1} è simmetrico del grafico di f rispetto alla retta di eq^{ue} $y=x$?

$$(x, y) \in \text{graf } f^{-1} \iff y = f^{-1}(x) \iff x = f(y) \iff (y, x) \in \text{graf } f$$

$(1, 4)$

$(4, 1)$



$$\sqrt[n]{x} : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

$\underbrace{}_n$

$$x^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, non pari

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

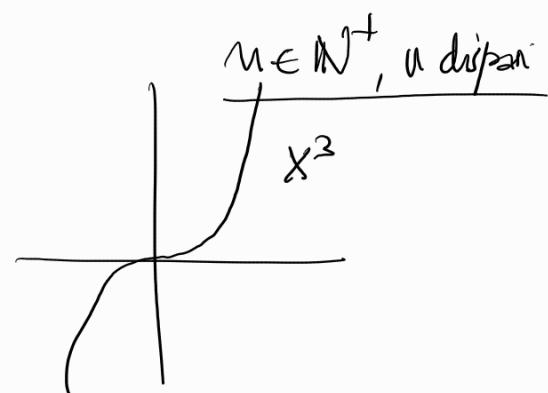
biietiva.

iniettiva perché strettamente crescente

suriettiva perché (teorema di Analisi)

continua in $\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ assume tutti i valori

tra $\inf f = -\infty$ e $\sup f = +\infty$.



$$f^{-1} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

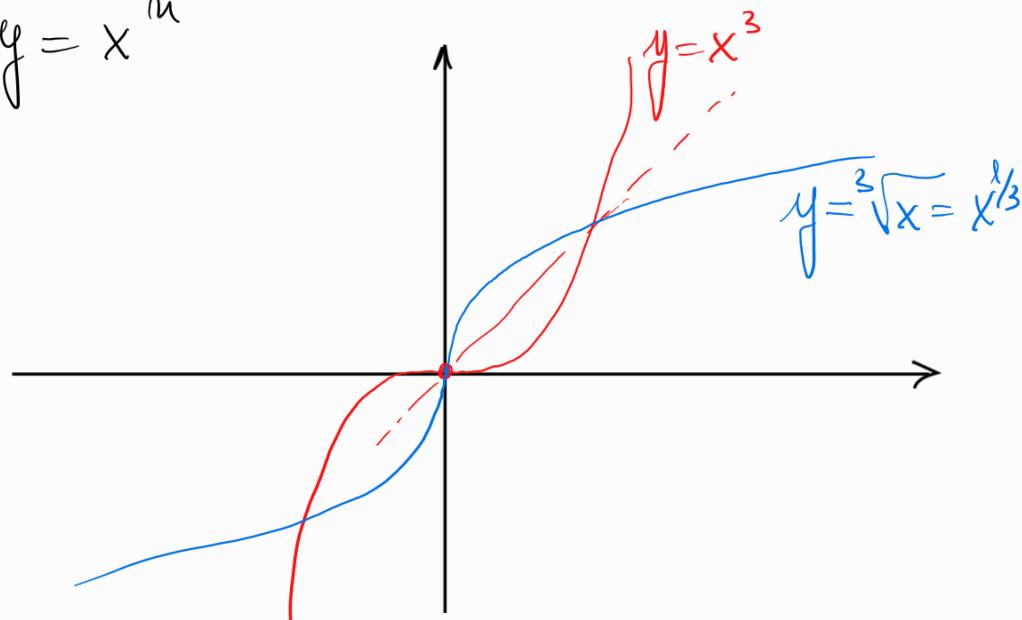
$y \mapsto$ l'unico $x \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c. $f(x) = x^n = y$

$$\text{Poniamo } f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt[n]{y} = y^{\frac{1}{n}} = x$$

$$x = \sqrt[n]{y} \Leftrightarrow y = x^n$$

$$y = x^{1/3}$$

$$y = x^{1/5}$$



Voglio definire $f(x) = x^q$ con $q \in \mathbb{Q}$.

$$q = \frac{m}{n} \quad \text{dove } \underbrace{n \in \mathbb{N}^+}_{\text{pari}}, m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

richiedo che m, n siano primi fra loro.

(ho semplificato la frazione)

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

Dove sono definite? Dipende da m, n .

Cosa vuol dire una potenza a esponente reale (non razionale)?

$$2^\pi \quad 2^{\sqrt{2}}, \quad 3^e$$

Come si definisce 2^π . $\pi = 3,1415926\dots$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$2^{3,1} = 2^{\frac{31}{10}} = \sqrt[10]{2^{31}}$$

$$2^{3,14} = 2^{\frac{314}{100}}$$

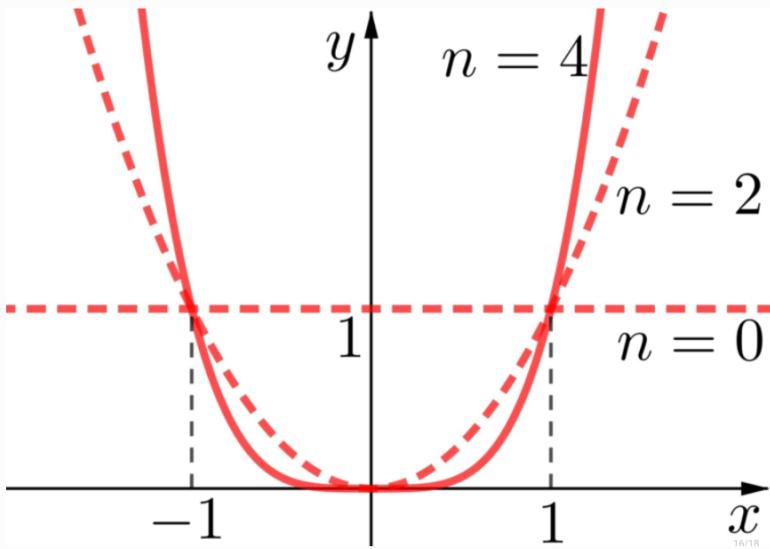
$$\underbrace{2}_{\approx 2}^{3,141}$$

2^π si definisce come il limite della sequenza (o il suo sup)

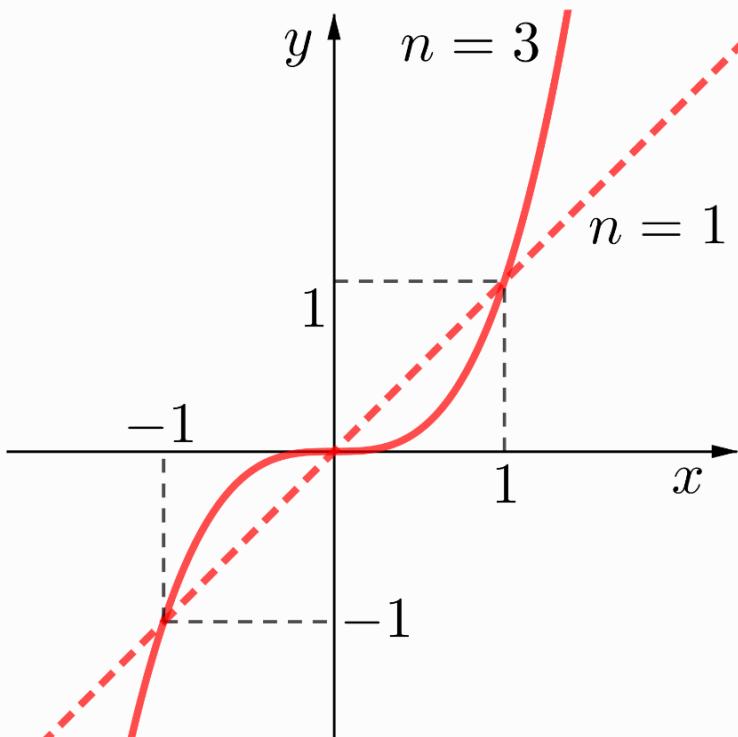
Si definisce a^r con $a > 0$, $r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$
oppure anche $a = 0$ se $r > 0$

Seguono alcuni grafici relativi a quanto visto:

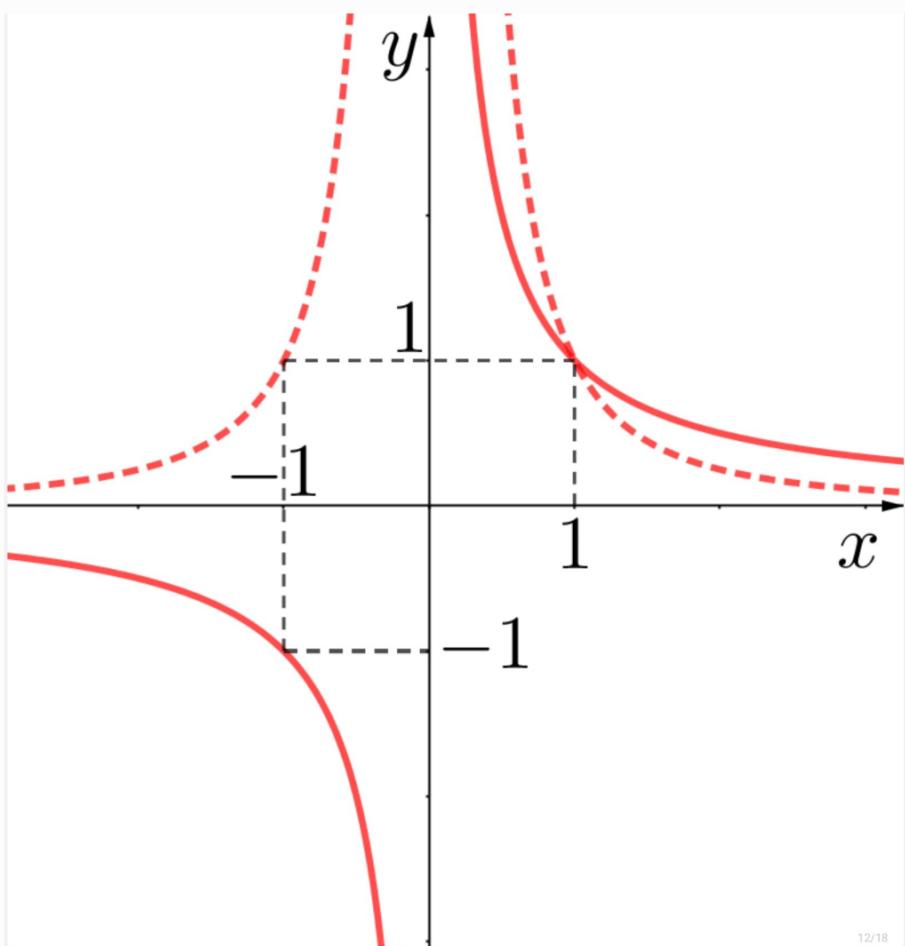
Grafici di x^m , con $m \in \mathbb{N}$
pari



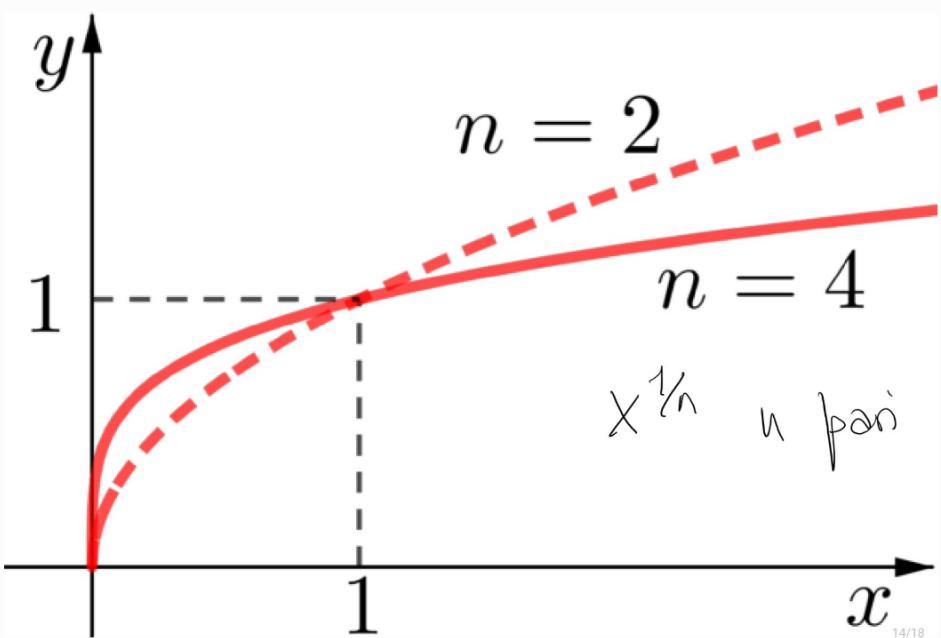
Grafici di x^n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$
dispari.



grafici di
 x^{-1} (linea continua)
 x^{-2} (linea tratteggiata)



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



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

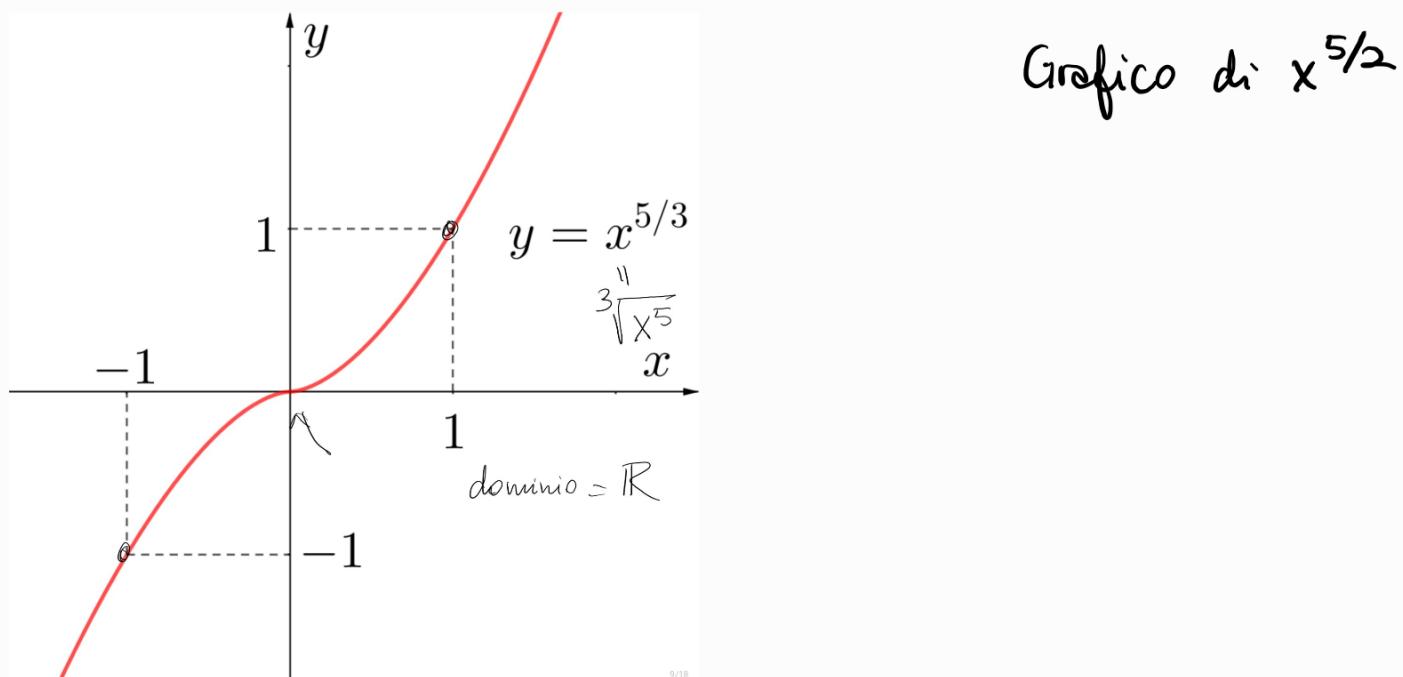
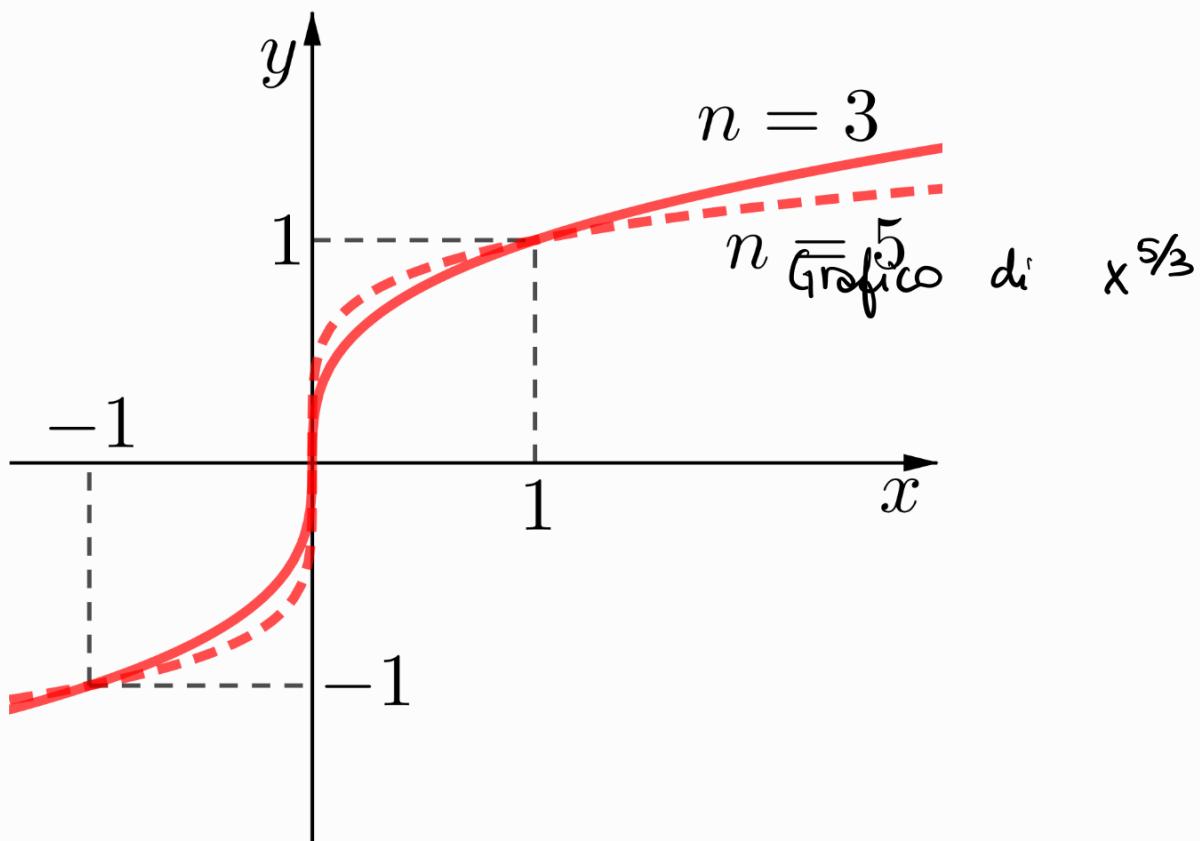


Grafico di $x^{4/3}$

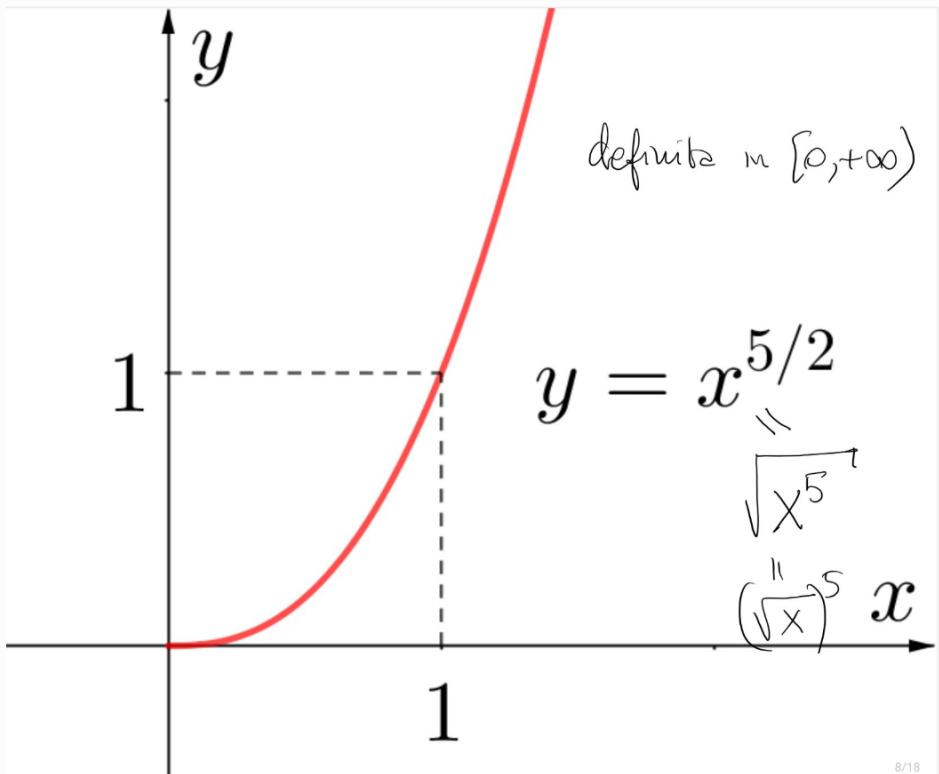


Grafico di $x^{3/4}$

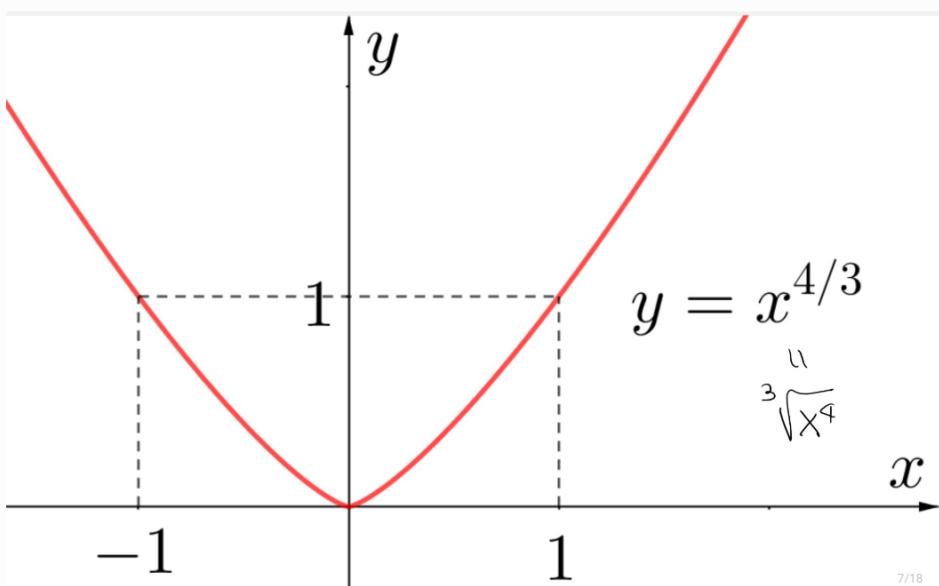
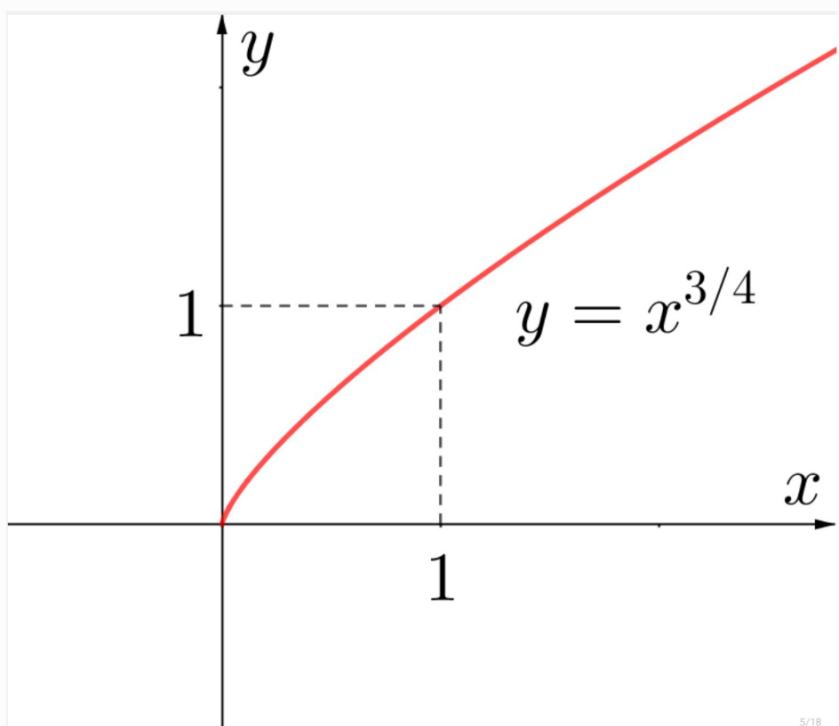


Grafico di $x^{3/5}$



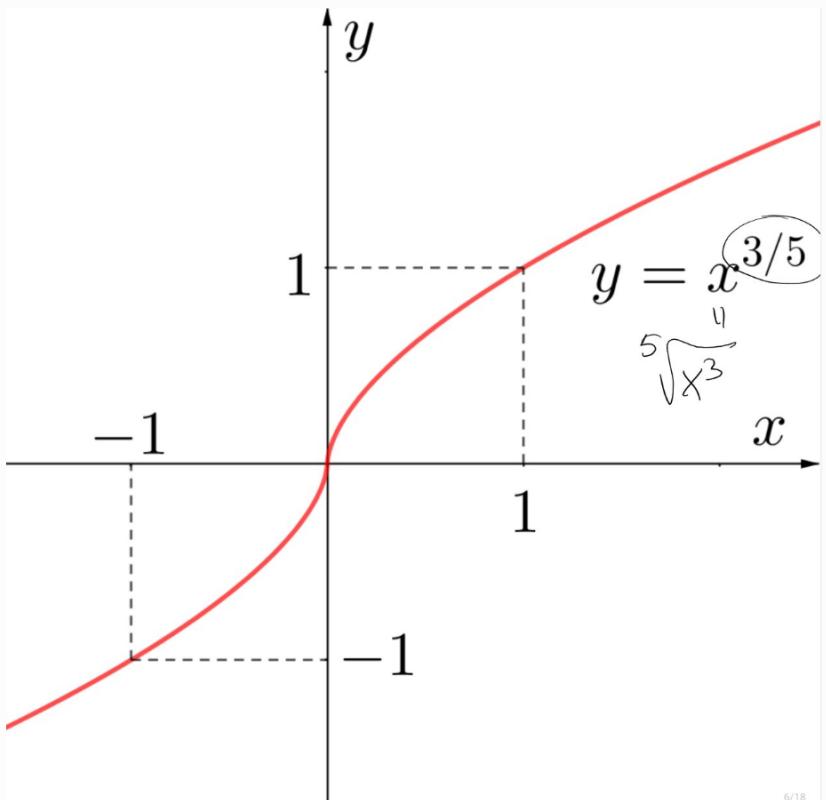


Grafico di $x^{-5/3}$

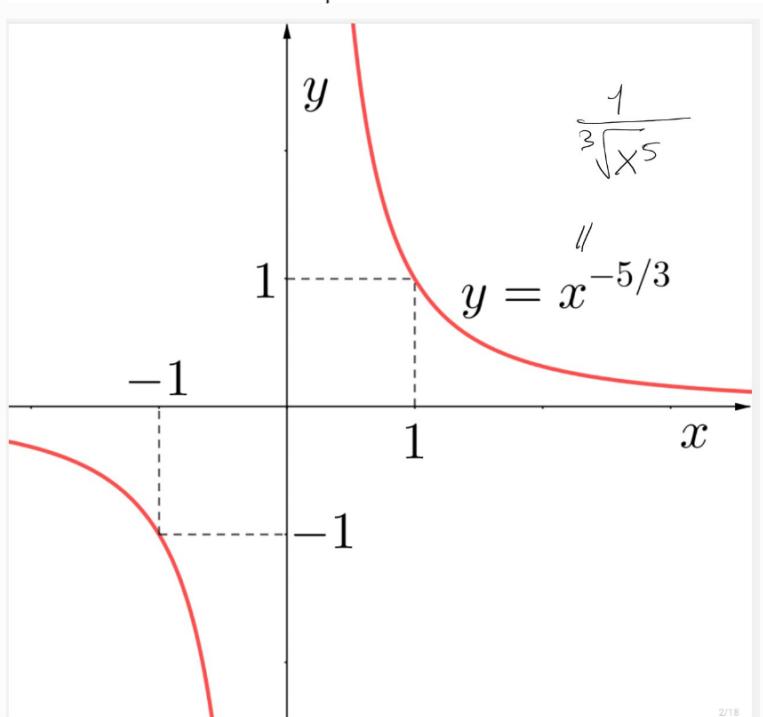


Grafico di $x^{-4/5}$

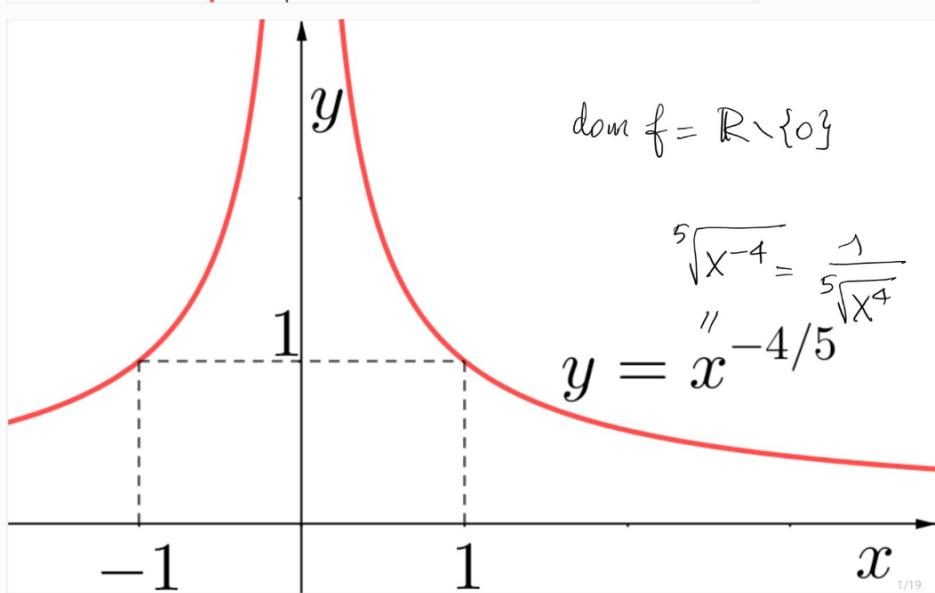
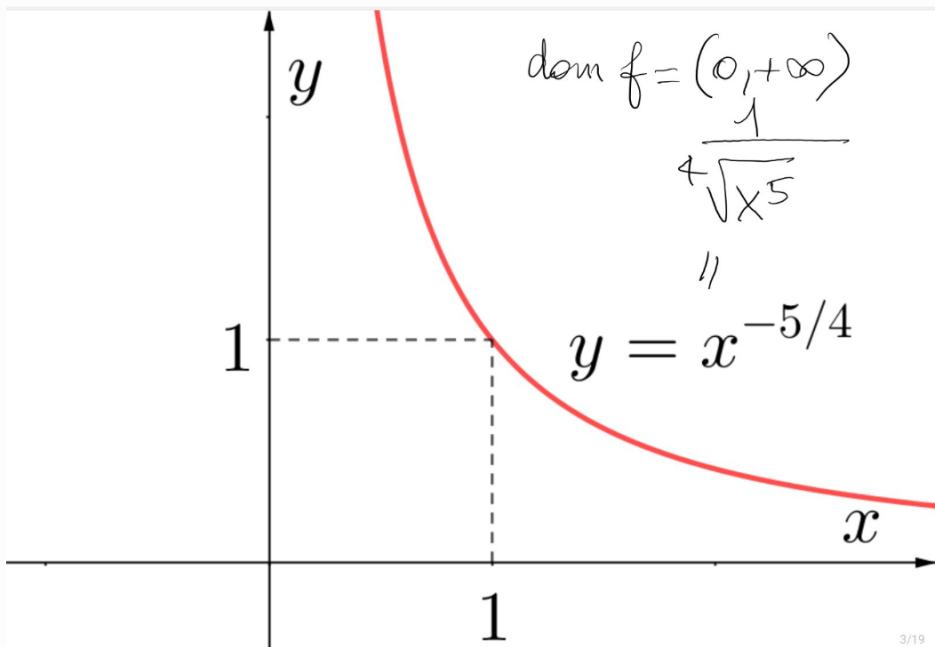


Grafico di $x^{-5/4}$



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

$$1) \ a^{r+s} = a^r \cdot a^s;$$

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

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

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

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

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

Queste proprietà vengono anche per esponenti $r, s \in \mathbb{R}$.

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

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

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

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