

$$f(x) : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \longmapsto f(x) = x^n$$

$$f(x) = x^n$$

n intero naturale

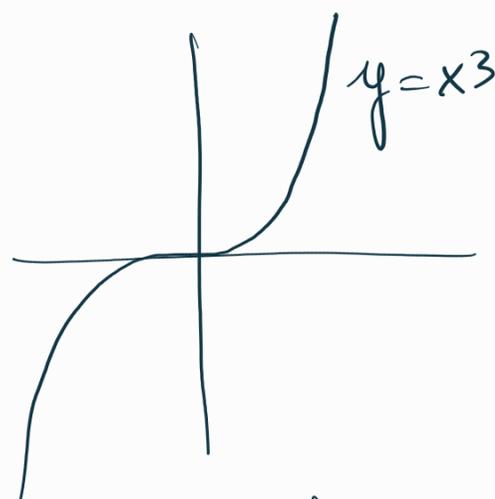
→ dispari

x, x^3, x^5, \dots

è biettiva (iniettiva + suriettiva)

iniettiva perché strett. crescente.

suriettiva (assume tutti i valori compresi tra $-\infty$ e $+\infty$)



\exists la funzione inversa f^{-1}

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

$$y \longmapsto f^{-1}(y) = \text{l'unico } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } f(x) = y$$

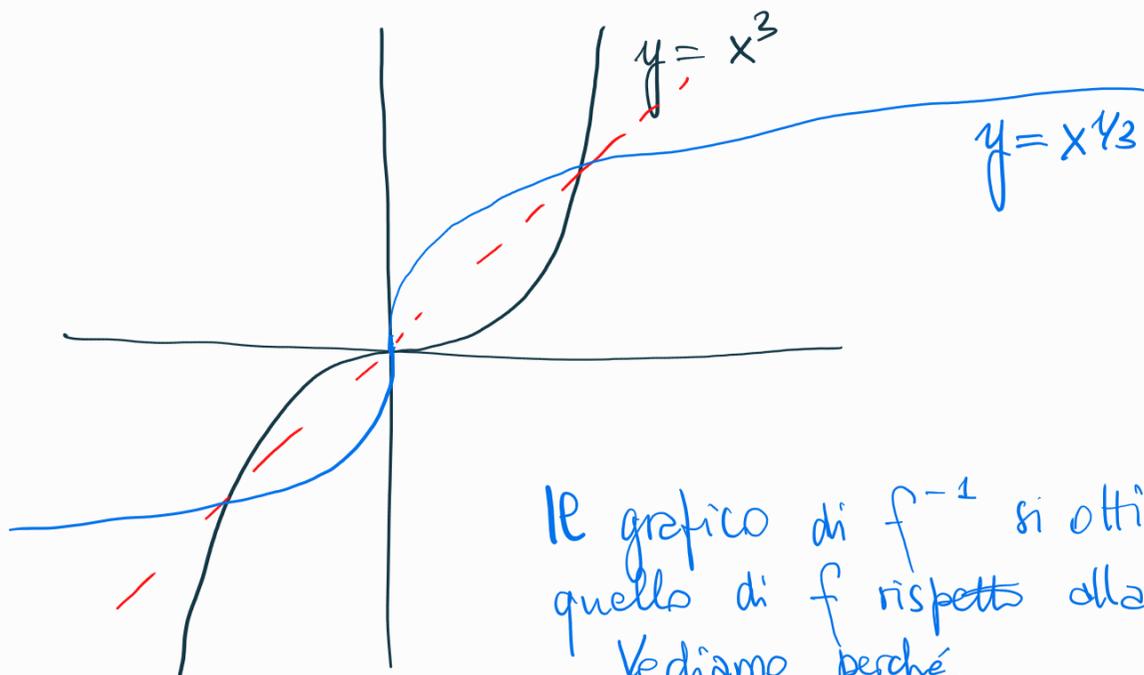
radice n -esima di $y = y^{1/n}$

$$x^n = y$$

$$\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-27} = -3$$

Grafico di $f(x) = x^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{x}$ $f(x) = x^{1/5}$



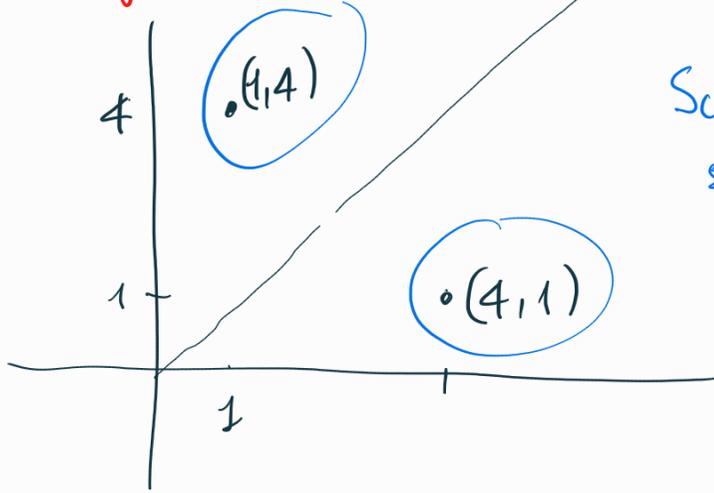
Il grafico di f^{-1} si ottiene riflettendo quello di f rispetto alla bisettrice. Vediamo perché.

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



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

$$(x, y) \in \text{graf } f$$



Scambiando (x, y) con (y, x) si prende il punto simmetrico rispetto alla bisettrice.

OSS Se f è strett. crescente, f^{-1} è strett. crescente.
decrease. decrease.

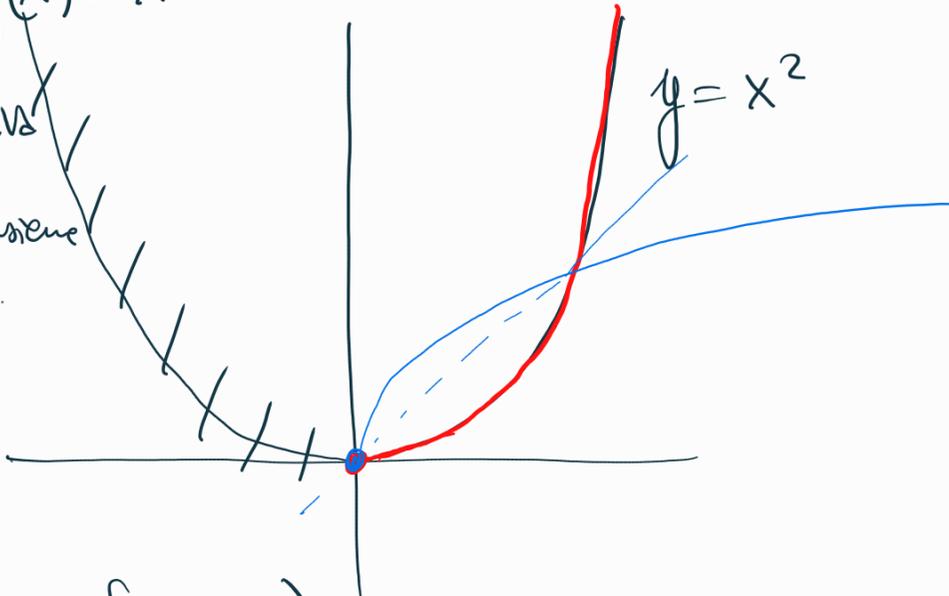
$$f(x): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto f(x) = x^n$$

n intero naturale pari
 $n = 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots$

né iniettiva né suriettiva

Restringo dominio e insieme di arrivo.



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

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

f è iniettiva (perché strett. crescente)
 f è suriettiva (continua nell'intervallo $[0, +\infty)$)

biiettiva

\Rightarrow assume tutti i valori compresi tra
 $\inf f = 0$, $\sup f = +\infty$

$$f^{-1}(y) : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$
$$y \mapsto f^{-1}(y) = y^{1/2} = \sqrt{y} =$$
$$= \text{l'unico } x \in [0, +\infty) \text{ t.c.}$$
$$x^2 = y.$$

Vediamo ora le potenze con
esponente razionale.

$$x^q \quad q = \frac{m}{n} ; m, n \in \mathbb{N}$$
$$n \neq 0.$$

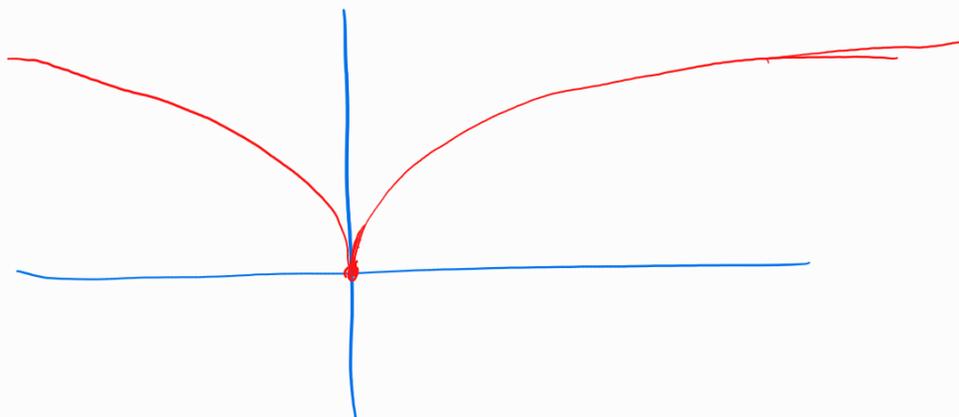
$$x^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

supponiamo di aver già semplificato $\frac{m}{n}$
(primi tra loro.)

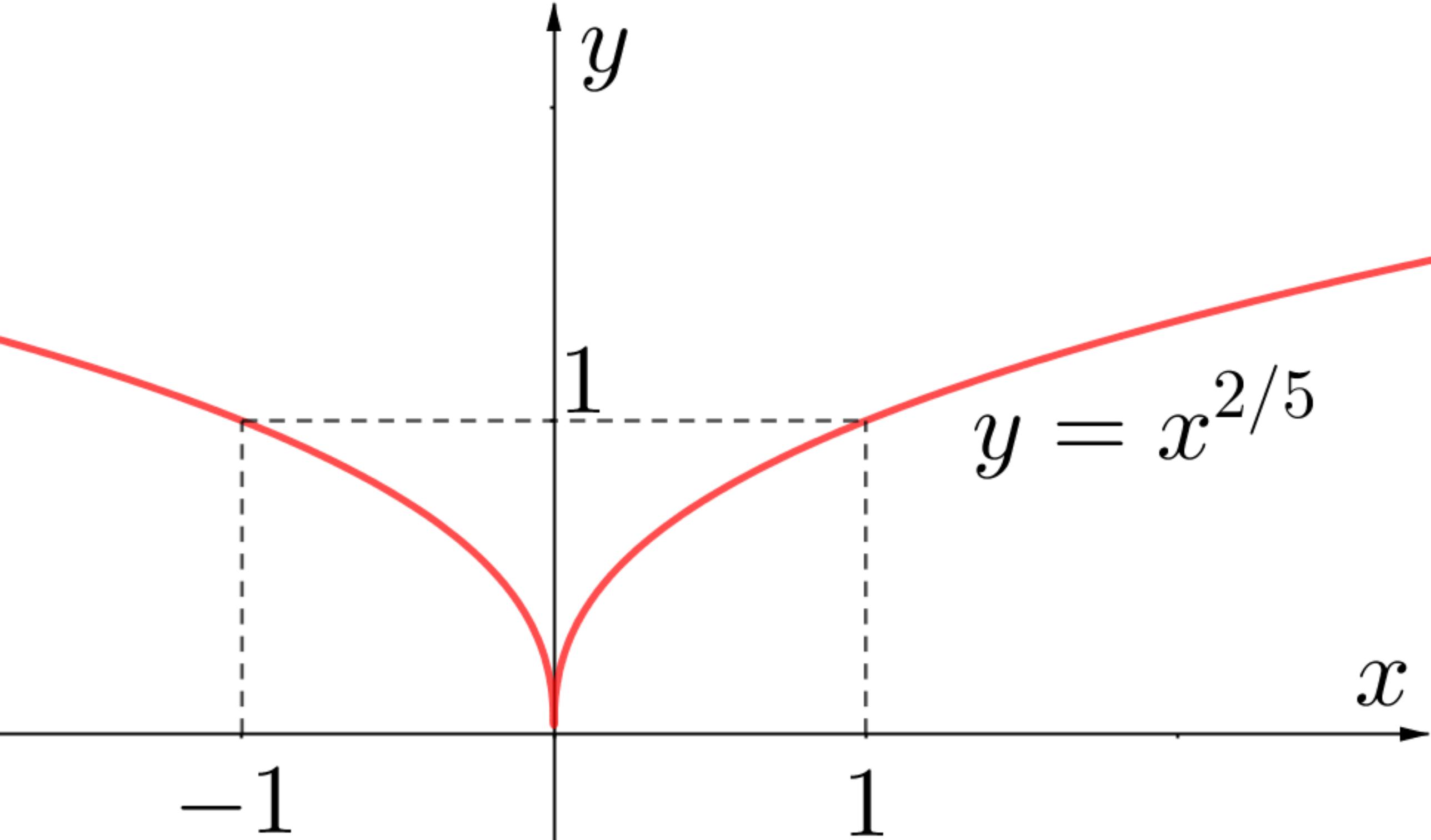
$$x^q = x^{\frac{m}{n}} = (x^m)^{\frac{1}{n}} = (x^{\frac{1}{n}})^m$$

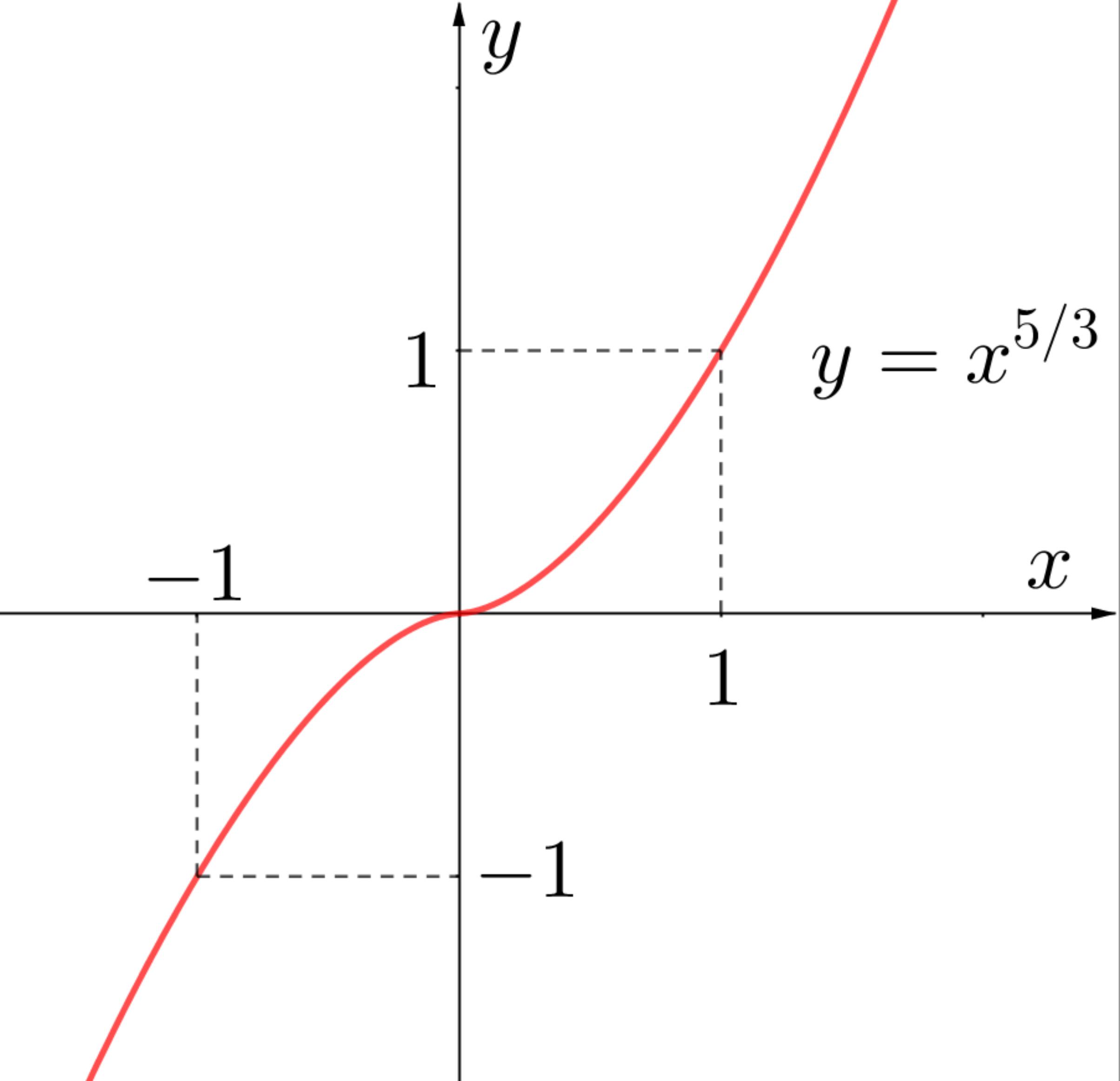
$$x^{2/5} = (x^2)^{1/5} = \sqrt[5]{x^2} \quad \text{dominio } \mathbb{R}.$$

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

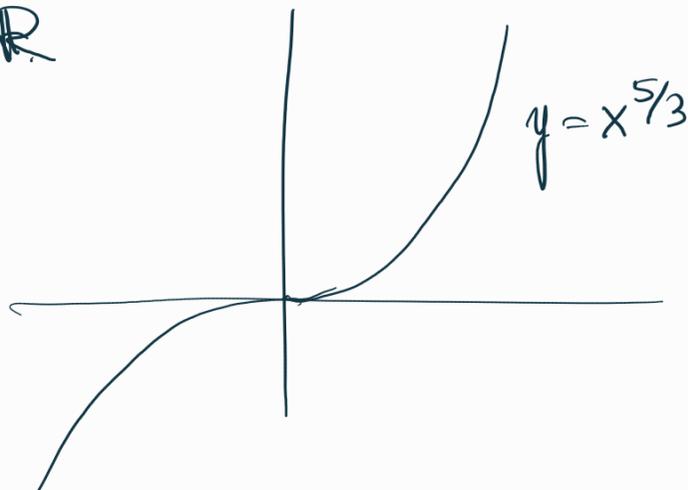


$$f(x) = x^{5/3} = \sqrt[3]{x^5} \quad \text{dominio } \mathbb{R}.$$

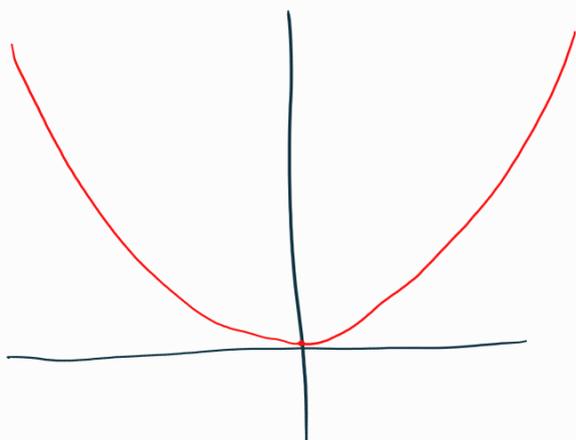




f dispari, strett. crescente in \mathbb{R}



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

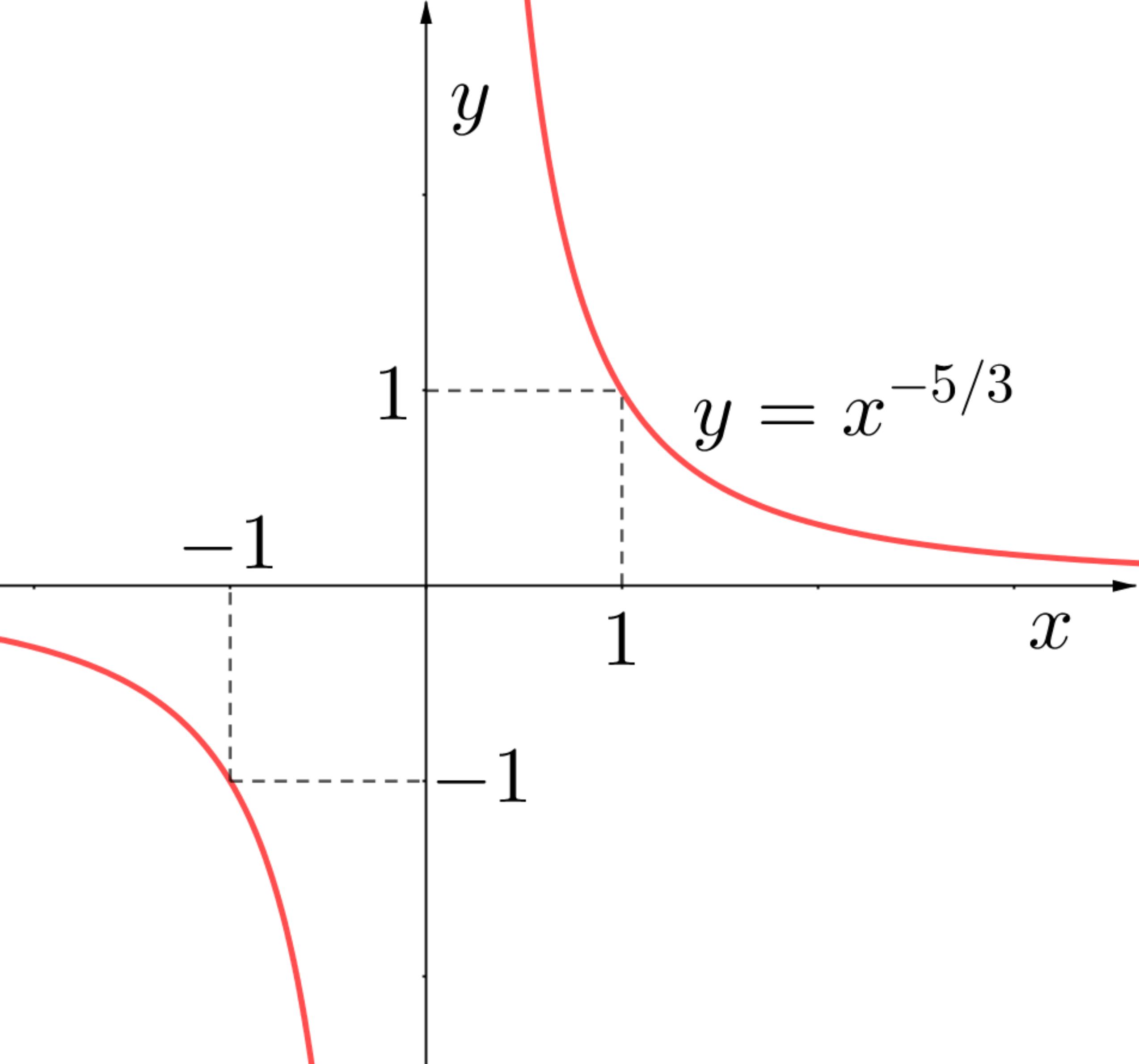


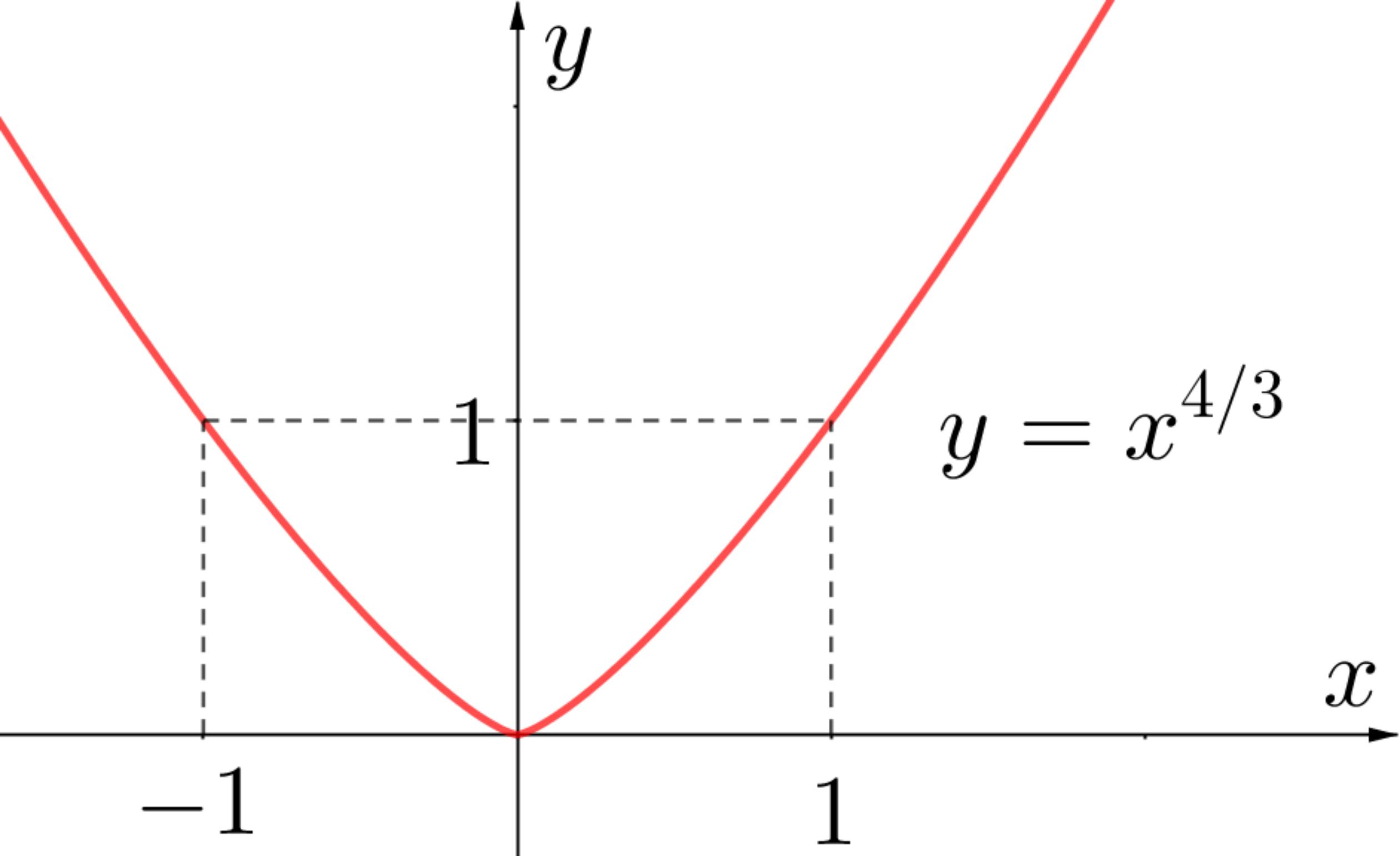
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} f(x) = x^{5/2} = \sqrt{x^5} \quad \text{Dominio: } [0, +\infty) \\ f(x) = x^{2/5} = \sqrt[5]{x^2} \quad \text{Dominio: } \mathbb{R} \\ \text{grò vista} \quad \text{pari.} \end{array} \right.$$

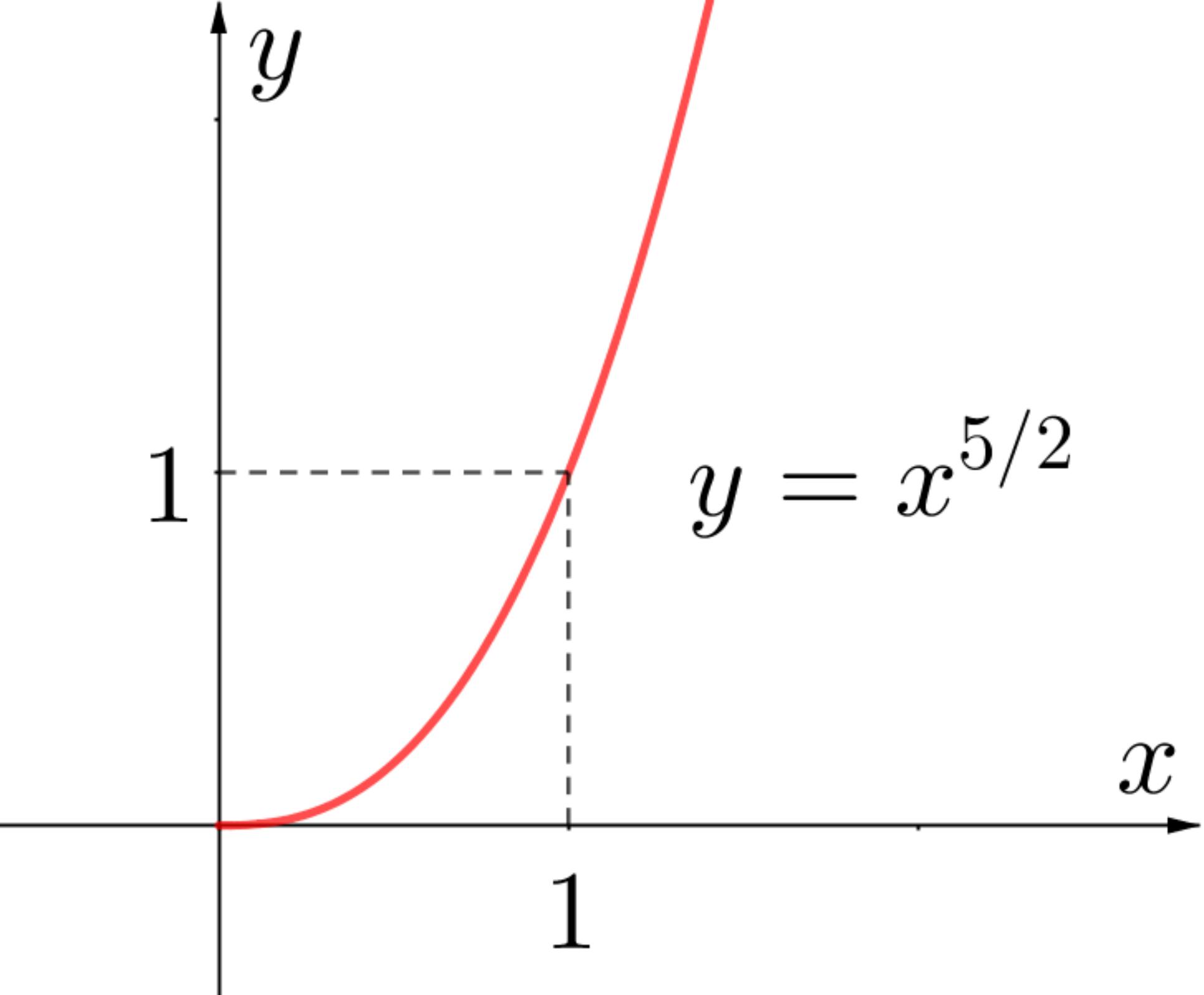
Attenzione: scriviamo $x^{1/2}$ e non $x^{2/4} = \sqrt[4]{x^2}$
perché se lo scriviamo $\text{dominio } [0, +\infty)$ $\text{dominio } \mathbb{R}$

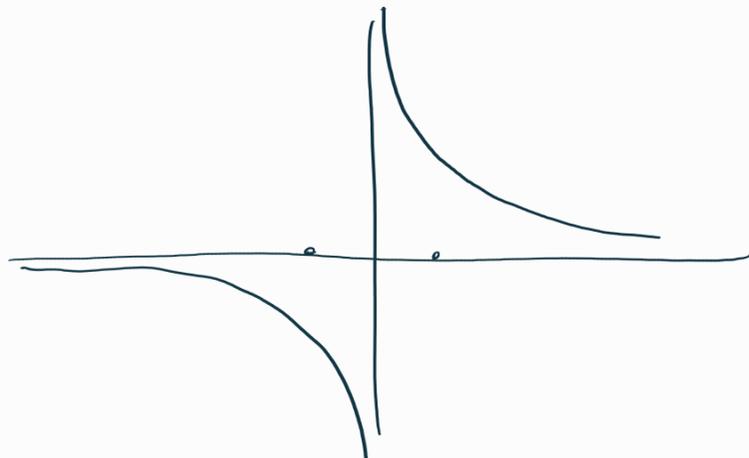
come $x^{1/5}$ oppure $x^{2/10}$ hanno domini diverse

$$x^{-5/3} = \frac{1}{x^{5/3}} \quad \text{dominio: } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \\ \text{dispari.}$$





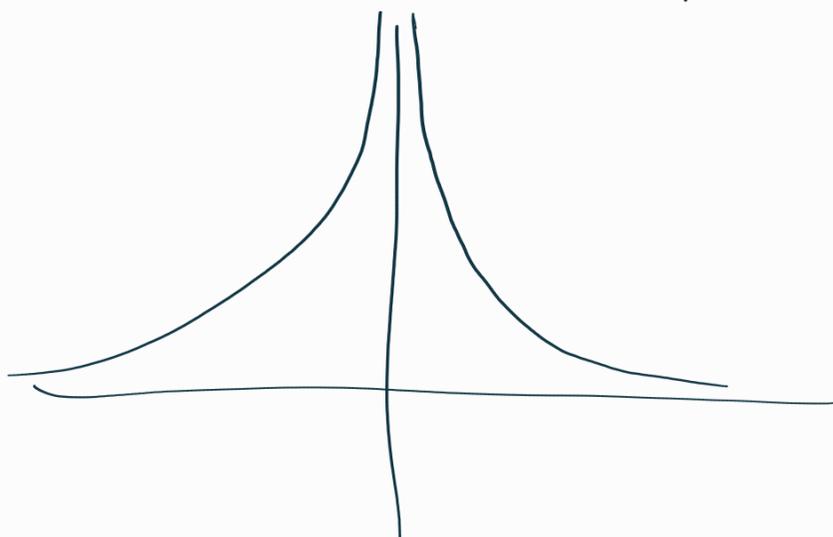




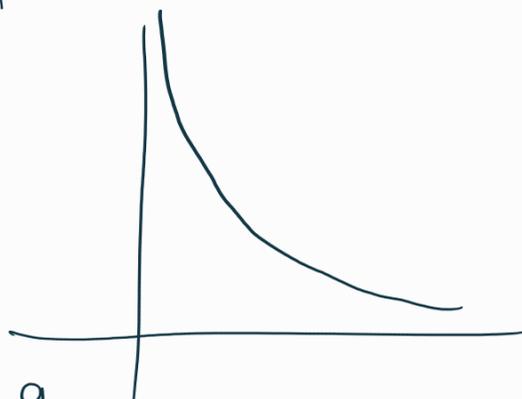
decrecente in $(0, +\infty)$
 e in $(-\infty, 0)$
 ma non nella loro
 unione

$$f(x) = x^{-4/5} = \frac{1}{x^{4/5}} \quad \text{dominio: } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

pari.



$$f(x) = x^{-5/4} = \frac{1}{x^{5/4}} \quad \text{dominio } (0, +\infty)$$



Abbiamo definito x^q con $q \in \mathbb{Q}$

Queste potenze così definite verificano le ben note proprietà delle potenze, elencate sotto in tabella

Proposizione 1.88: proprietà delle potenze

Per ogni $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+ = (0, +\infty)$ e $r, s \in \mathbb{Q}$ risulta:

1. $x^{r+s} = x^r \cdot x^s$;

4. $x^{-r} = \frac{1}{x^r}$;

2. $(xy)^r = x^r \cdot y^r$;

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

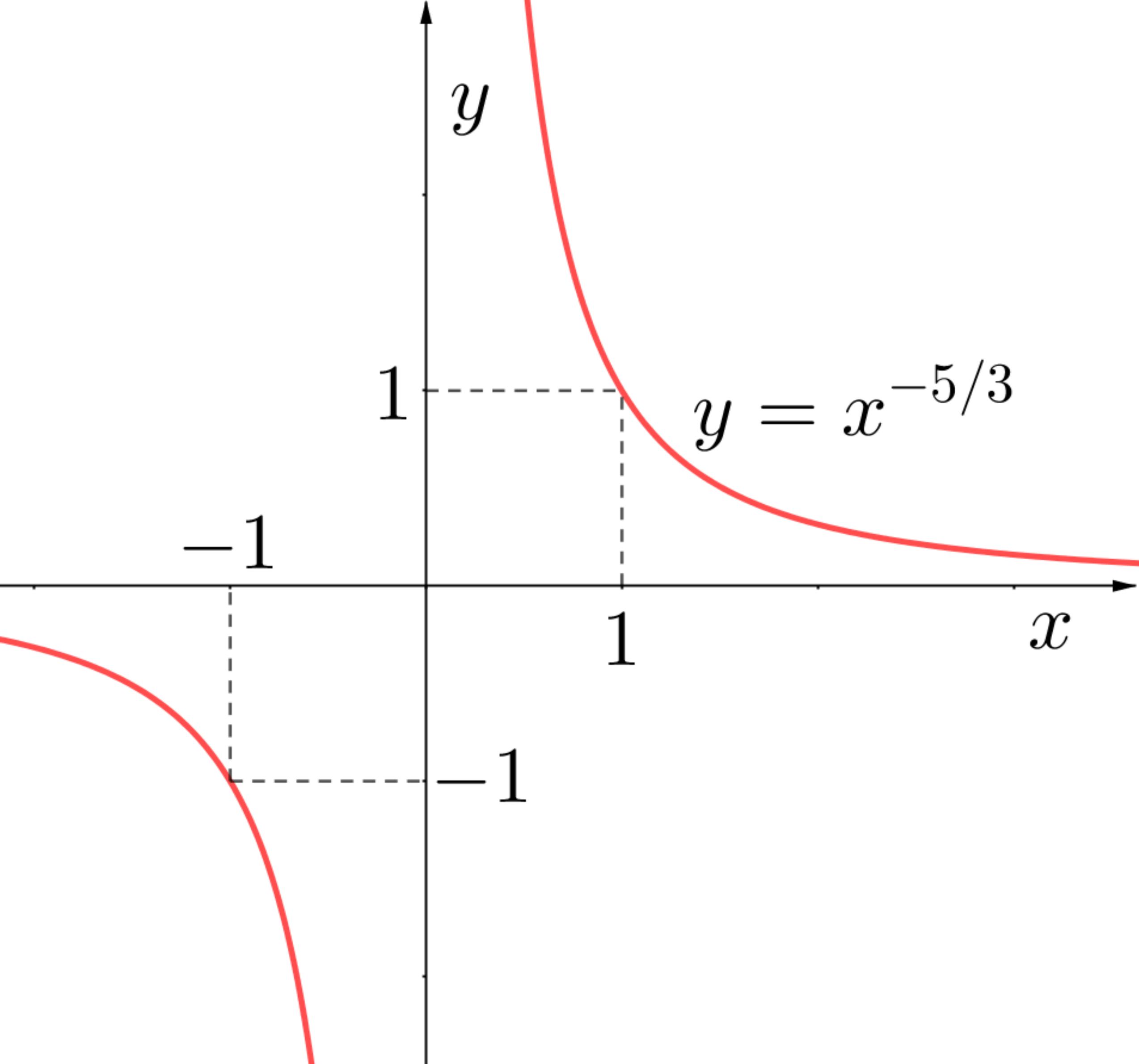
5. $x^r > 0$, $x^0 = 1$, $1^r = 1$;

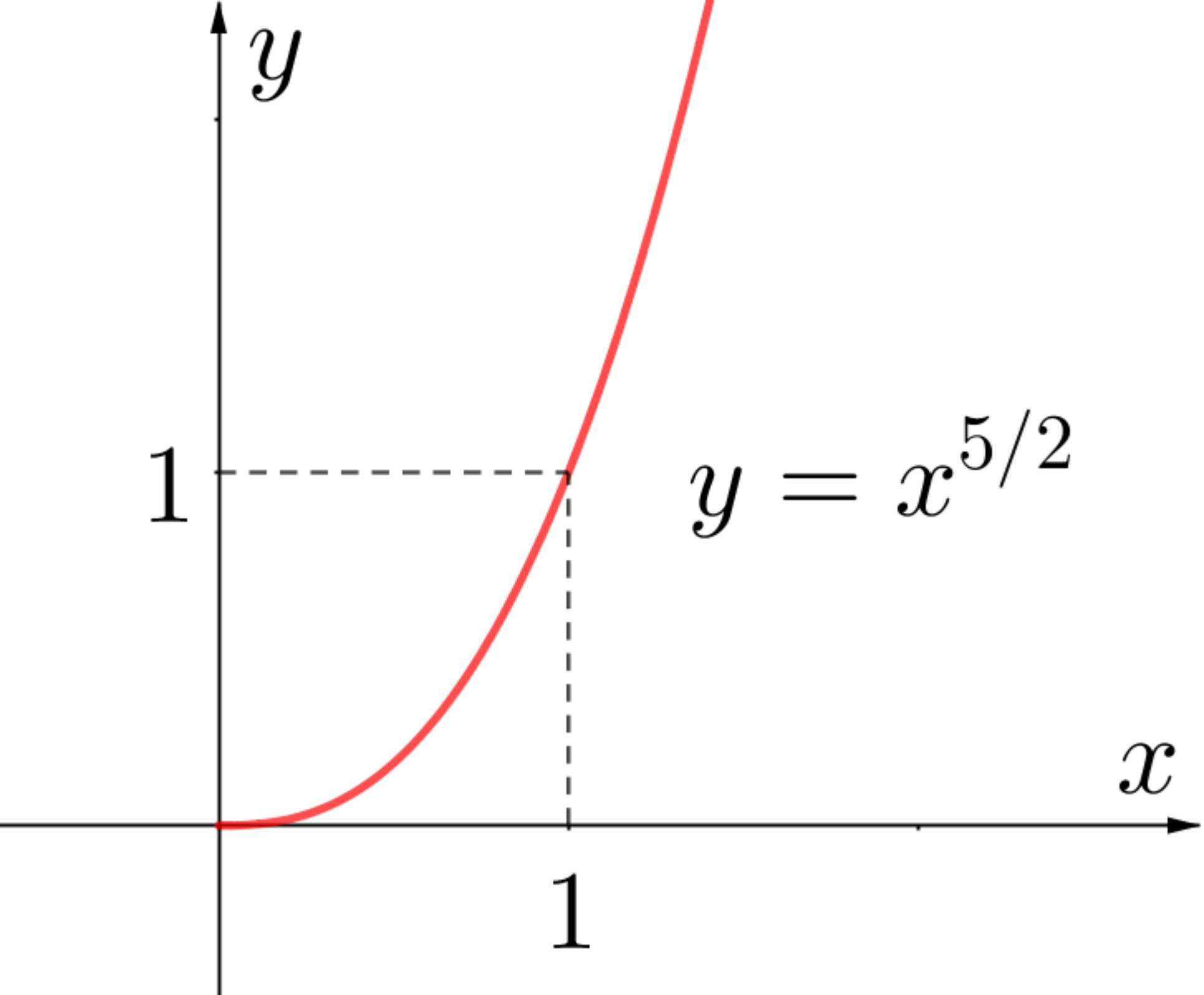
6.
$$\begin{cases} x^r > 1 & \text{se } x > 1 \text{ e } r > 0, \text{ oppure se } x < 1 \text{ e } r < 0 \\ x^r < 1 & \text{se } x < 1 \text{ e } r > 0, \text{ oppure se } x > 1 \text{ e } r < 0; \end{cases}$$

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

8. $0 < x < y \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^r < y^r & \text{se } r > 0 \\ x^r > y^r & \text{se } r < 0; \end{cases}$

9. se $x \neq 1$, $x^r = x^s \Rightarrow r = s$.





Obiettivo: estendere le potenze agli esponenti irrazionali:

2^π come si definisce?

$$\pi = 3,1415926 \dots$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

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

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

$$2^{3,141} = 2^{\frac{3141}{1000}}$$

successive crescenti
e limitate superiormente.



converge a un limite
finito, che chiamiamo
 2^π