

1) i) $A = \{x \in [-3, 2] : -1 < f(x) \leq 0\} = [0, 2] \setminus \{1\}$.

A non è un intervallo. □

ii) $\min_A f$ ~~non esiste~~

$\max_A f = 0$. $x \in \{0, 2\}$ sono i pt. di massimo. □

iii) Oss. che $f(1) = -1 \in \text{dom } f$ e quindi è ben definito $(f \circ f)(1) = f(f(1)) = f(-1) = 1$.

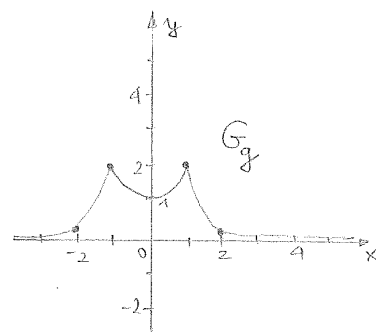
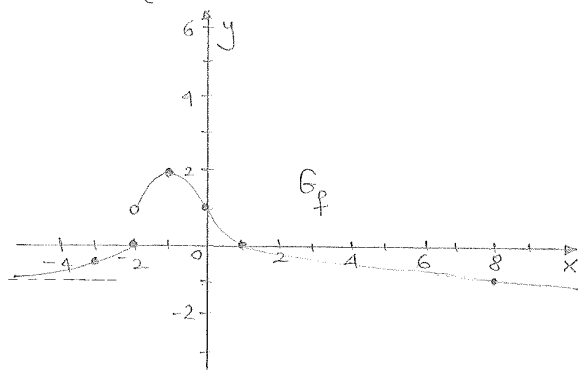
Oss. che $f(-3) = 1 \in \text{dom } f$ e quindi è ben definito $(f \circ f)(-3) = f(f(-3)) = f(1) = -1$. □

iv) $(f \circ f)(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) \in \{0, 2\}$. Ora $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ o $x = 2$,
 mentre $f(x) = 2$ mai. Quindi gli unici $x \in [-3, 2]$ t.c. $(f \circ f)(x) = 0$
 sono $x \in \{0, 2\}$. ■

2) i) $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x+1} - 1 & \text{se } x \leq -2 \\ -(x+1)^2 + 2 & \text{se } -2 < x \leq 0 \\ 1 - \sqrt[3]{x} & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^4} & \text{se } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus]-1, 1[\\ x^2 + 1 & \text{se } x \in [-1, 1]. \end{cases}$$



iii) f è limitata superiormente, ma non limitata inferiormente; quindi f non è limitata;

g è limitata.

$\min_{[-1, 2]} f = f(2) = 1 - \sqrt[3]{2}$

$x = 2$ pt. di minimo di f su $[-1, 2]$

$\max_{[-1, 2]} f = f(-1) = 2$

$x = -1$ pt. di massimo di f su $[-1, 2]$;

$$\min_{[-1,2]} g = g(2) = \frac{2^4}{168} = \frac{1}{8} \quad x=2 \text{ pt. di min di } g \text{ su } [-1,2],$$

$$\max_{[-1,2]} g = g(-1) = g(1) = 2 \quad x \in \{-1, 1\} \text{ pt. di max di } g \text{ su } [-1,2]. \quad \square$$

$$iv) (f+g)(0) \doteq f(0)+g(0) = 1+1 = \underline{2};$$

$$(fg)(1) \doteq f(1)g(1) = 0 \cdot 2 = \underline{0};$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(1) \doteq \frac{f(1)}{g(1)} = \frac{0}{1} = \underline{0}$$

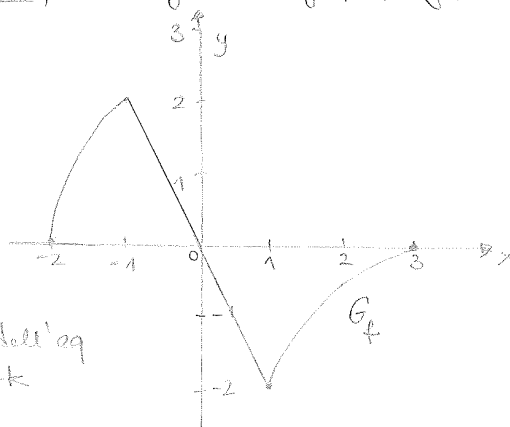
$$\left(\frac{g}{f}\right)(1) \text{ } \not\text{definito} \text{ poiché } f(1)=0.$$

$$(f \circ g)(1) \doteq f(g(1)) = f(2) = \underline{1-\sqrt{2}};$$

$$(g \circ f)(0) \doteq g(f(0)) = g(1) = \underline{2}. \quad \blacksquare$$

$$3) i) f: [-2, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{x+2} & \text{se } -2 \leq x < -1 \\ -2x & \text{se } -1 \leq x < 1 \\ -\frac{3}{x} + 1 & \text{se } 1 \leq x \leq 3. \end{cases}$$



$$ii) \text{ se } k < -2 \text{ o } k > 2 \text{ } \not\text{sono soluz. dell'eq } f(x)=k$$

$$\text{se } k = -2 \text{ } \exists \text{ una soluzione dell'eq. } f(x)=k,$$

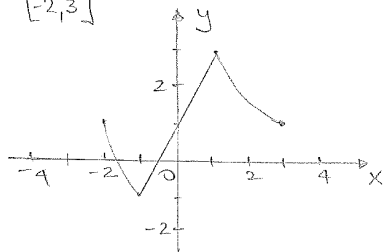
$$\text{se } -2 < k < 0 \text{ } \exists \text{ sono 2 soluzioni } "$$

$$\text{se } k = 0 \text{ } \exists \text{ sono 3 soluzioni } "$$

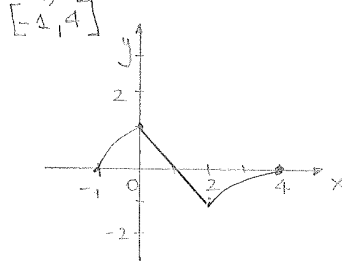
$$\text{se } 0 < k < 2 \text{ } \exists \text{ sono 2 soluzioni } "$$

$$\text{se } k = 2 \text{ } \exists \text{ una soluzione dell'eq. } f(x)=k. \quad \square$$

$$iii) \text{ } x \mapsto -f(x)+1$$



$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{2}f(x-1)$$



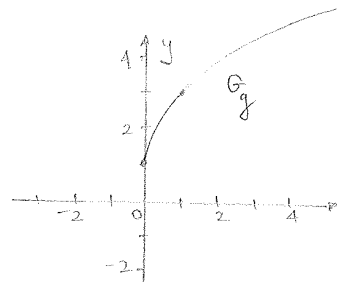
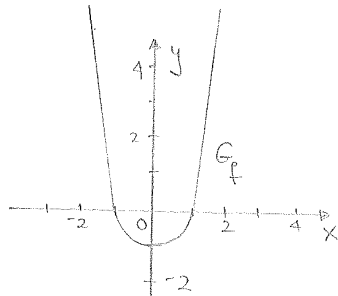
$$iv) A = \{x \in [-2, 3] : f(x) \geq 0\} = [-2, 0] \cup \{3\}.$$

$$\min A = \underline{-2}, \quad \max A = \underline{3} \quad \blacksquare$$

4) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = x^4 - 1$

$g(x) = [0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + 1$

i)



ii) $f(\mathbb{R}) = [-1, +\infty[$ quindi $g \circ f \nexists \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$; dobbiamo considerare la restrizione di f all'insieme $E = \{x \in \mathbb{R}; f(x) \geq 0\} =]-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty[$.

Abbiamo

$$(g \circ f)(x) \stackrel{\circ}{=} \underset{x \in E}{g(f(x))} = g(x^4 - 1) = \underline{2\sqrt{x^4 - 1} + 1}.$$

Abbiamo invece che $g([0, +\infty[) = [1, +\infty[\subset \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$, e quindi in questo caso $(f \circ g)(x)$ esiste per ogni $x \in \text{dom } g$. Abbiamo allora

$$(f \circ g)(x) \stackrel{\circ}{=} \underset{x \in [0, +\infty[}{f(g(x))} = f(2\sqrt{x} + 1) = \underline{(2\sqrt{x} + 1)^4 - 1}.$$

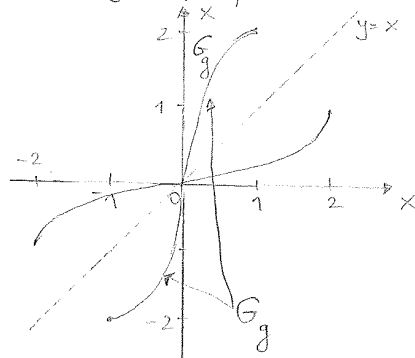
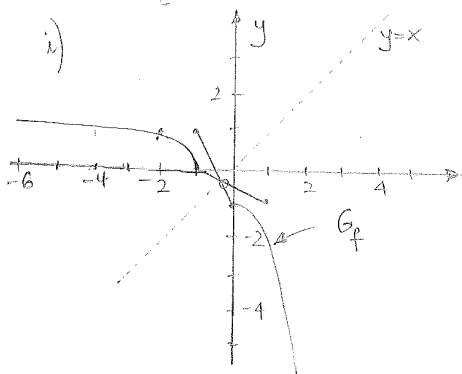


5) $f: [-1, +\infty[\rightarrow]-\infty, 1]$, $g: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-2, 2]$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x - 1 & \text{se } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ -x^3 - 1 & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 2\sqrt[3]{x} & \text{se } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ -2x(x-2) & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

i)



ii) $\min_{[-2, 2]} g^{-1} = -1$

$x = -2$ pt. di minimo di g^{-1} su $[-2, 2]$

$\max_{[-2, 2]} g^{-1} = 1$

$x = 2$ pt. di massimo di g^{-1} su $[-2, 2]$.

