

ESERCIZIO 1 Disegnare le seguenti funzioni esponenziali e logaritmiche:

a) $y = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x$ $y = \log_{\frac{1}{5}} x$

b) $y = 3^x$ $y = \log_3 x$

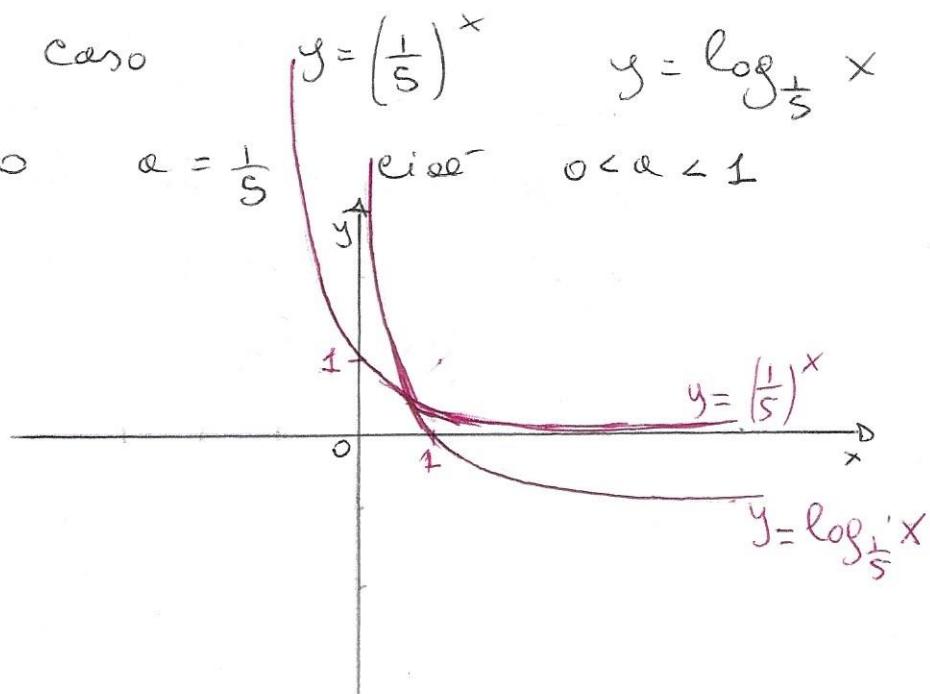
a) Ricordiamo che la funzione esponenziale di base a è una funzione del tipo $f(x) = a^x$, $a > 0$

- Sempre positiva
- Definita $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
- Strettamente convessa
- Strettamente crescente (decrecente) se $a > 1$ ($0 < a < 1$)

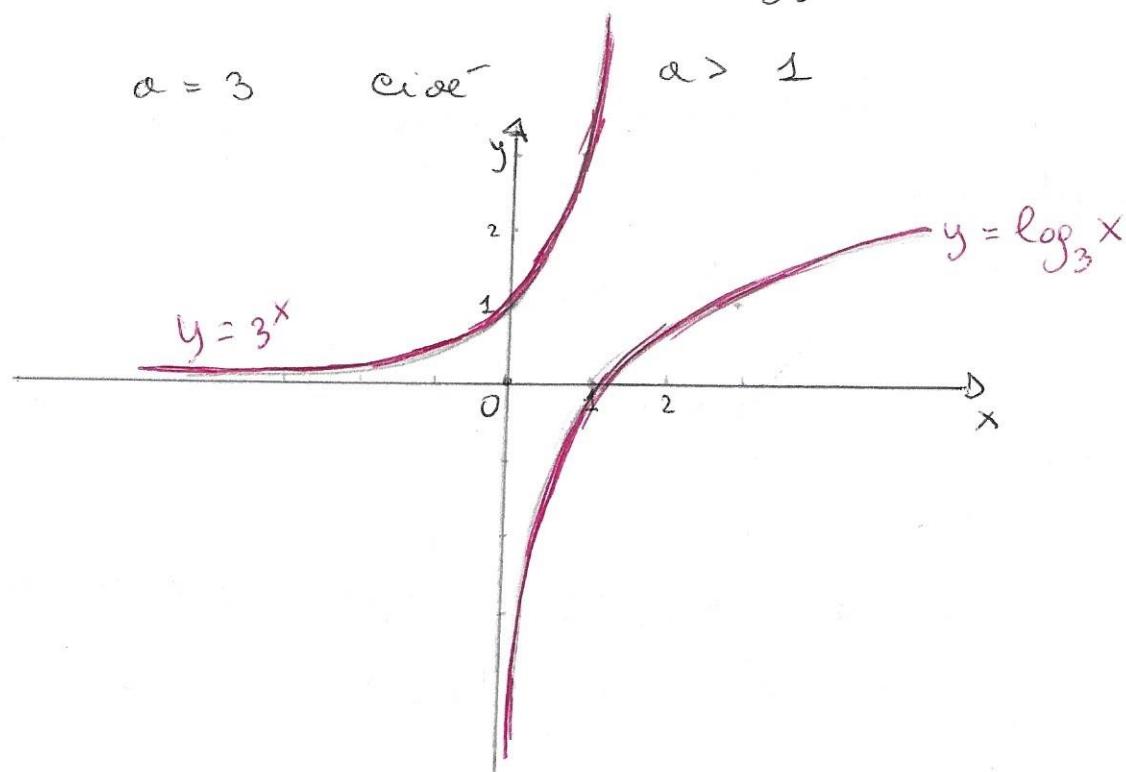
La funzione logaritmica è la funzione inversa di quella esponenziale $y = \log_a x \Leftrightarrow x = a^y$
come nel caso dell'esponenziale vanno distinti i casi $0 < a < 1$ e $a > 1$.

Nel nostro caso $y = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x$ $y = \log_{\frac{1}{5}} x$

abbiamo $a = \frac{1}{5}$



b) Nel caso $y = 3^x$ $y = \log_3 x$



ESEMPIO 2 Risolvere le seguenti equazioni esponenziali:

a) $3^{3x} = \frac{1}{27}$

b) $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x+1} = 9$

c) $3^{x+1} = 2x - 1$

a) $3^{3x} = \frac{1}{27}$ equazione esponenziale elementare cioè riconducibile alla forma $a^{f(x)} = b$
con $a > 0$ e $a \neq 1$
poiché $b > 0$ l'equazione è determinata
e per ricavare la soluzione è sufficiente applicare il logaritmo ad entrambi i membri

$$f(x) = \log_a b$$

$$3^{3x} = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$3^{3x} = 27^{-1}$$

$$3^{3x} = 3^{-3}$$

$$\log_3 3^{3x} = \log_3 3^{-3}$$

$$\log_3 3^{3x} = -3 \log_3 3$$

$$3x = -3 ; \quad x = -1$$

b) $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x+1} = 9$ equazione esponentiale elementare con
 $a > 0$ e $a \neq 1$ e $b > 0$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x+1} = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 9$$

$$x+1 = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 9$$

$$x = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} (3^2) - 1$$

$$x = 2 \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 3 - 1$$

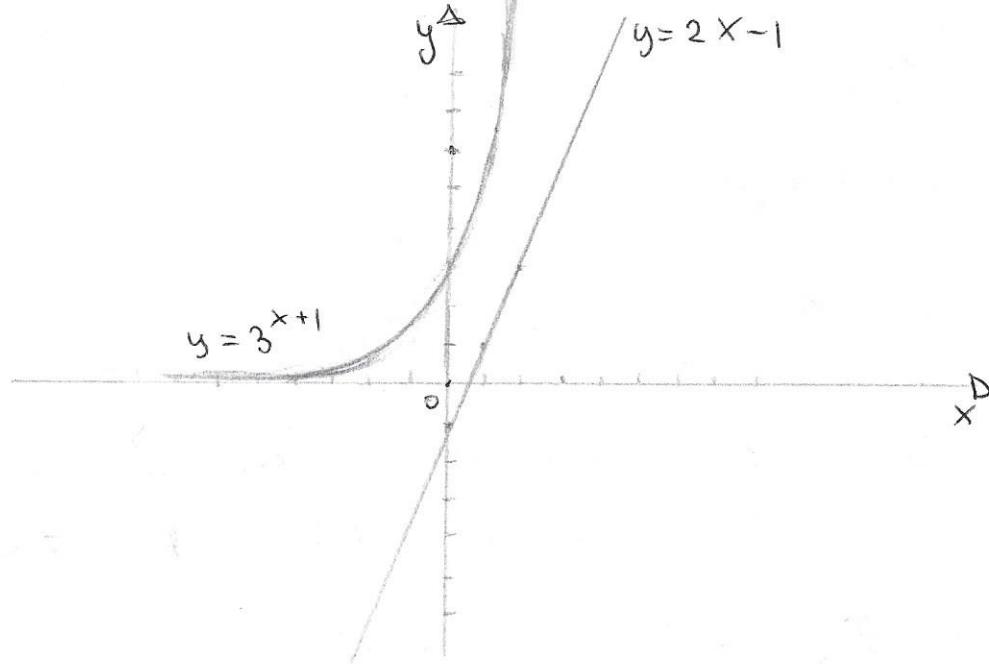
c) $3^{x+1} = 2x - 1$ equazione esponentiale della forma
 $a^{f(x)} = g(x)$
in cui l'ineguaglianza non compare solo
nell'esponente -

L'unico metodo per avere un'idea della soluzione è il
metodo grafico -

Serviamo l'equazione come un sistema:

$$\begin{cases} y = 3^{x+1} \\ y = 2x - 1 \end{cases}$$

e tracciamo i grafici delle due curve: le ascisse dei
punti di intersezione delle due curve costituiscono
le soluzioni dell'equazione



Le due curve non hanno punti in comune quindi l'equazione non ha soluzioni.

ESERCIZIO 3 Risolvere le seguenti disequazioni esponenziali:

a) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \leq 7$

b) $2^{2+x} > 3^x$

c) $e^{x^2+7x+5} > \frac{1}{e^x}$

a) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \leq 7$ disequazione esponentiale elementare con

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{caso } a < 1$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \leq \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 7 \quad \text{e } b = 7 > 0$$

$$x \geq \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 7$$

b) $2^{2+x} > 3^x$ disequazione esponentiale con Termine noto esponentiale e con incognita riconducibile alla forma normale

$$a^{f(x)} \geq b^{g(x)} \quad \text{con } a > 0, a \neq 1 \\ b > 0, b \neq 1$$

$$3^x < 2^{2+x}$$

$$\log_3 3^x < \log_3 2^{2+x}$$

$$x < \frac{\log_2 2^{2+x}}{\log_2 3}$$

$$x < \frac{2+x}{\log_2 3}$$

$$x \log_2 3 - x < 2$$

$$x(\log_2 3 - 1) < 2$$

$$x < \frac{2}{\log_2 3 - 1}$$

$$\text{c)} \quad e^{x^2+7x+5} > \frac{1}{e^x}$$

disequazione esponenziale con termine noto esponenziale e con incognita

$$e = 2,718 > 1$$

$$e^{x^2+7x+5} > e^{-x}$$

$$\ln e^{x^2+7x+5} > \ln e^{-x}$$

$$x^2 + 7x + 5 > -x$$

$$x^2 + 7x + 5 + x > 0$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 5 > 0$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 5 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{44}}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{-8 + \sqrt{44}}{2} \\ \frac{-8 - \sqrt{44}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x < -4 - \frac{\sqrt{44}}{2}$$

$$x > -4 + \frac{\sqrt{44}}{2}$$

$$x < -4 - \sqrt{11}$$

$$x > -4 + \sqrt{11}$$

ESERCIZIO 4 Risolvere le seguenti equazioni

logaritmiche:

a) $\log_{\frac{1}{10}} x = -3$

b) $x \log_2 3 + \log_2 5^x = (2x-1) \log_2 5 - x \log_2 5$

a) $\log_{\frac{1}{10}} x = -3$ equazione logaritmica risolvibile
con il passaggio all'esponentiale

CC: $x > 0$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{10} > 0, \alpha = \frac{1}{10} \neq 1$

$$\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{\log_{\frac{1}{10}} x} = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{-3}$$

$$x = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{-3}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{10^{-3}}$$

$$x = 10^3 \quad \text{accettabile}$$

b) $x \log_2 3 + \log_2 5^x = (2x-1) \log_2 5 - x \log_2 5$
equazione logaritmica elementare

$$x \log_2 3 = (2x-1) \log_2 5 - x \log_2 5 - \log_2 5^x$$

$$x \log_2 3 = (2x-1-x) \log_2 5 - x \log_2 5$$

$$x \log_2 3 = (2x-1-x-x) \log_2 5$$

$$x \log_2 3 = -\log_2 5$$

$$x = -\frac{\log_2 5}{\log_2 3}$$

ESERCIZIO 5 Risolvere le seguenti disequazioni logaritmiche

a) $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} x > 2$

b) $\log_6 (x^2 - x) \leq 1$

c) $4 \log_2^2 x + 3 \log_2 x < 1$

a) $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} x > 2$ Disegnazione logaritrica riconducibile alla forma normale $\log_a f(x) \geq c$

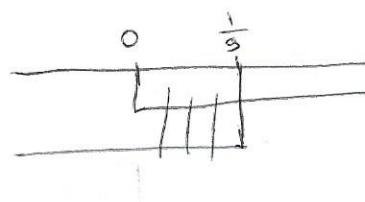
Poniamo la disequazione e le condizioni di esistenza

a sistema, considerando che $a = \frac{1}{3}$, $0 < \frac{1}{3} < 1$ si ha:

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < (\frac{1}{3})^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < \frac{1}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{1}{9}$$



b) $\log_6 (x^2 - x) \leq 1$ Disegnazione logaritrica riconducibile alla forma normale $\log_a f(x) \geq c$

Poniamo la disequazione e le condizioni di esistenza a sistema, considerando che $a = 6$, $6 > 1$

Si ha:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x > 0 \\ x^2 - x \leq 6^1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x > 0 \\ x^2 - x - 6 \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{cases} x(x-1) > 0 \\ x^2 - x - 6 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x(x-1) > 0$$

I $x > 0$
II $x-1 > 0 \quad x > 1$

$\begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 1 \\ \hline - - + - - - + \end{array}$

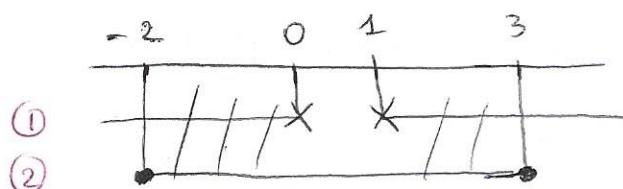
$x < 0 \quad \vee \quad x > 1$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^2 - x - 6 \leq 0$$

$$x = \frac{+1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1-5}{2} = -\frac{4}{2} = -2 \\ \frac{1+5}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq 3$$

Grafico del sistema



$$-2 \leq x < 0 \quad \vee \quad 1 < x \leq 3$$

$$S: [-2, 0) \cup (1, 3]$$

$$\textcircled{c}) \quad 4 \log_2 x + 3 \log_2 x < 1$$

$$4 \log_2 x + 3 \log_2 x - 1 < 0$$

Disequazione esponenziale risolubile per sostituzione

poniamo $\log_2 x = t$

$$4t^2 + 3t - 1 < 0$$

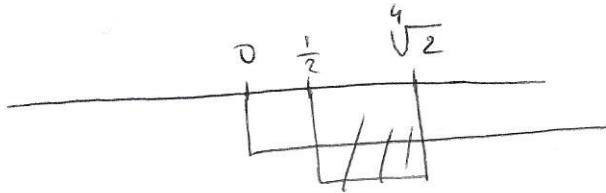
$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{25}}{8} = \begin{cases} \frac{-3-5}{8} = -1 \\ \frac{-3+5}{8} = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$-1 < t < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-1 < \log_2 x < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ 2^{-1} < \log_2 x < 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} < x < \sqrt[4]{2} \end{array} \right.$$

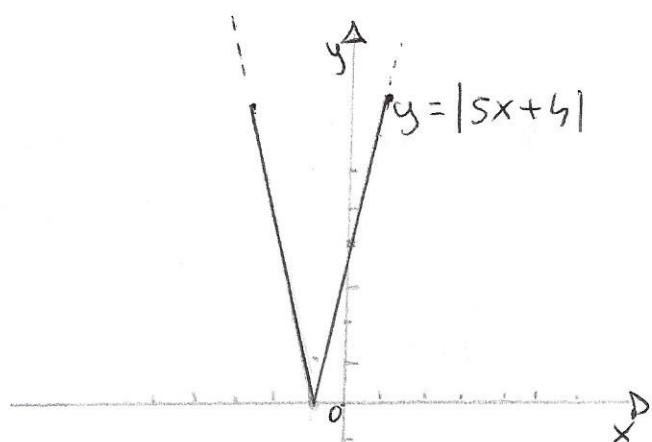
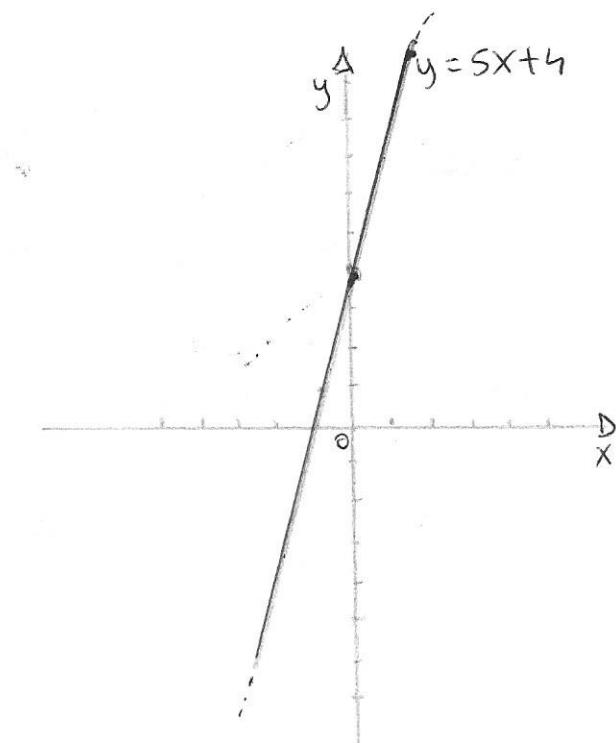


$$\frac{1}{2} < x < \sqrt[4]{2}$$

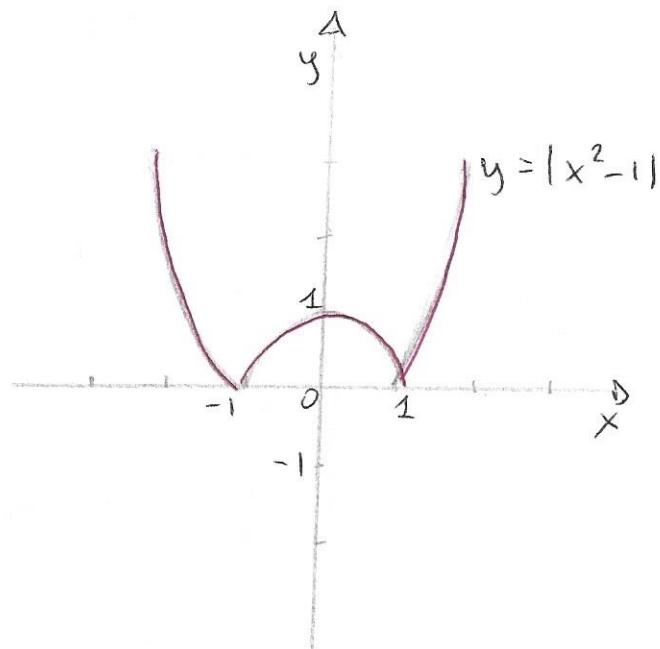
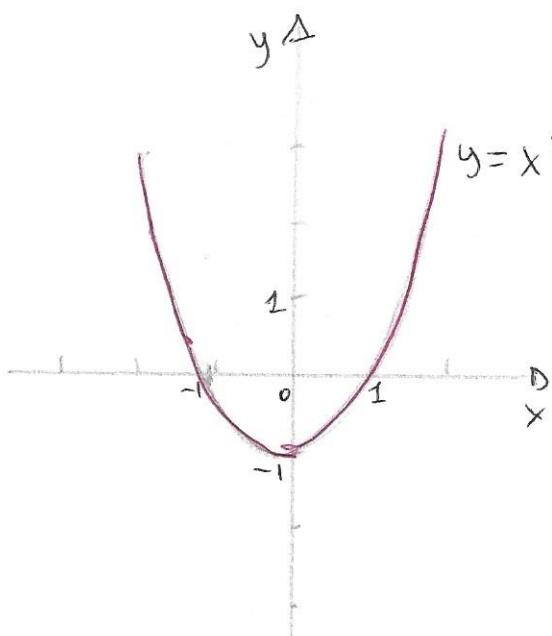
ESERCIZIO 6 Disegnare le seguenti funzioni valore assoluto

a) $f(x) = |5x+4|$

b) $f(x) = |x^2 - 1|$



b)



ESERCIZIO 7 Risolvere le seguenti equazioni con valore assoluto:

a) $|x - 3| = 2$

b) $|x - 1| = 4 - 2x$

c) $|x^2 - 5x + 6| = |x - 3|$

d) $|x^2 - 4| + |x - 2| = |x + 1|$

e) $|x - 3| = 2$ equazione con valore assoluto e termine noto costante e maggiore di zero

$$|f(x)| = k \quad \text{con } k > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = -k \vee f(x) = k$$

$$|x - 3| = 2 \quad 2 > 0 \Rightarrow x - 3 = -2 \vee x - 3 = 2$$

$$x = -2 + 3 \quad \vee \quad x = 2 + 3$$

$$x = 1 \quad \vee \quad x = 5$$

b) $|x-1| = 4-2x$ equazione con un modulo e
Termine noto variabile

$$\begin{cases} x-1 \geq 0 \\ x-1 = 4-2x \end{cases} \quad \cup \quad \begin{cases} x-1 < 0 \\ x-1 = -(4-2x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ x-1 - 4 + 2x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \cup \quad \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ x-1 + 4 - 2x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ 3x = 5 \end{cases} \quad \vdots \quad \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ -x = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ x = \frac{5}{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ x = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{NON HA SOLUZIONE}$$

UNICA SOLUZIONE

$$x = \frac{5}{3}$$

c) $|x^2 - 5x + 6| = |x-3|$ equazione con due valori assoluti

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = x - 3 \quad \checkmark \quad x^2 - 5x + 6 = -(x-3)$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 - x + 3 = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad x^2 - 5x + 6 + x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{4-2}{2} = 1 \\ \frac{4+2}{2} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = 3$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 3$$

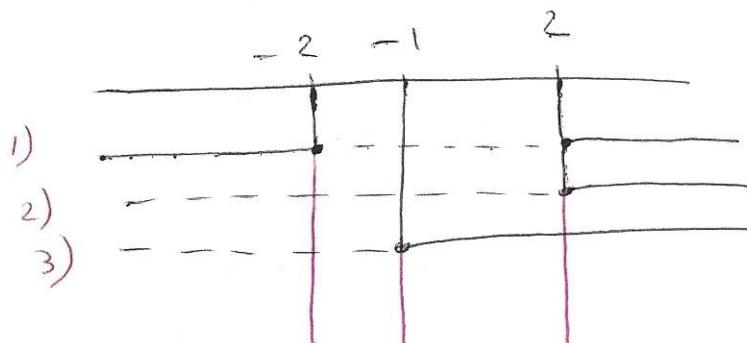
$$S: \quad x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 3$$

d) $|x^2 - 4| + |x - 2| = |x + 1|$ Equazione con più valori assoluti

1) $x^2 - 4 \geq 0 \quad x \leq -2 \quad \vee \quad x \geq 2$

2) $x - 2 \geq 0 \quad x \geq 2$

3) $x + 1 \geq 0 \quad x \geq -1$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ x \leq -2 \\ x^2 - 4 - (x - 2) = - (x + 1) \end{array} \right\} \cup \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \\ -2 < x < -1 \\ -(x^2 - 4) - (x - 2) = - (x + 1) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} \\ -1 \leq x < 2 \\ -(x^2 - 4) - (x - 2) = x + 1 \end{array} \right\} \cup \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{4} \\ x \geq 2 \\ x^2 - 4 + x - 2 = x + 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ x \leq -2 \\ x^2 - 4 - x + 2 = -x - 1 \end{array} \right\} \cup \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \\ -2 < x < -1 \\ -x^2 + 4 - x + 2 = -x - 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} \\ -1 \leq x < 2 \\ -x^2 + 4 - x + 2 = x + 1 \end{array} \right\} \cup \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{4} \\ x \geq 2 \\ x^2 - 4 + x - 2 - x - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq -2 \\ x^2 - 4 - x + 2 + x + 1 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2 < x < -1 \\ -x^2 + 4 - x + 2 + x + 1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1 \leq x < 2 \\ -x^2 + 4 - x + 2 - x - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{4} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 2 \\ x^2 - 7 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq -2 \\ x^2 - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2 < x < -1 \\ -x^2 + 7 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1 \leq x < 2 \\ -x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 2 \\ x = -\sqrt{7} \quad x = \sqrt{7} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq -2 \\ x = 1 \quad x = -1 \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2 < x < -1 \\ x^2 - 7 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1 \leq x < 2 \\ x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 2 \\ x = -\sqrt{7} \quad x = \sqrt{7} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{Nessuna soluzione} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2 < x < -1 \\ x = -\sqrt{7} \quad x = \sqrt{7} \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1 \leq x < 2 \\ x = -1 + \sqrt{6} \quad x = -1 - \sqrt{6} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad x = \sqrt{7}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \phi \cup \textcircled{2} \text{ Nessuna soluzione, } \textcircled{3} x = -1 + \sqrt{6} \cup \textcircled{4} x = \sqrt{7}$$

$$\phi \cup \phi \cup x = -1 + \sqrt{6} \cup x = \sqrt{7}$$

$$S: x_1 = \sqrt{6} - 1 \quad x_2 = \sqrt{7}$$

ESERCIZIO 8 Risolvere le seguenti disequazioni con valore assoluto

$$\text{a) } |4x - 5| + 4 < 5$$

$$\text{b) } |1-x| < 2x - 3$$

$$\text{c) } 2x + |x+1| > 3|x+2|$$

$$\text{a) } |4x - 5| + 4 < 5$$

$$|4x - 5| < 5 - 4$$

$$|4x - 5| < 1$$

Disequazione con valore assoluto
e termine noto costante
($K = 1 > 0$)

del tipo $|f(x)| < K$

la disequazione equivale a

$$-1 < 4x - 5 < 1$$

$$4 < 4x < 6$$

$$1 < x < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$S: \left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

b) $|1-x| < 2x-3$ Diseguazione con valore assoluto
e termine noto variabile

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-x \geq 0 \\ 1-x < 2x-3 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-x < 0 \\ -(1-x) < 2x-3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x \geq -1 \\ 1-x-2x+3 < 0 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x < -1 \\ -1+x-2x+3 < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 1 \\ -3x < -4 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 1 \\ -x < -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 1 \\ 3x > 4 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 1 \\ x > 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 1 \\ x > \frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 1 \\ x > 2 \end{array} \right.$$

Nessuna soluzione \cup $x > 2$

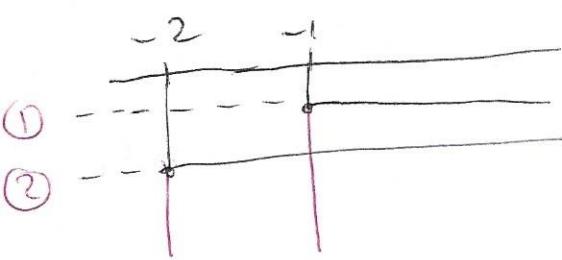
$$\emptyset \cup x > 2$$

$$S: (2, +\infty)$$

c) $2x + x|x+1| > 3|x+2|$ Diseguazione con più valori assoluti

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x+1 \geq 0 \quad x \geq -1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x+2 \geq 0 \quad x \geq -2$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & x \leq -2 \\ & 2x + x(-x-1) > 3(-x-2) \end{aligned} \quad \cup \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & -2 < x < -1 \\ & 2x + x(-x-1) > 3(x+2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & x \geq -1 \\ & 2x + x(x+1) > 3(x+2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & x \leq -2 \\ & 2x - x^2 - x > -3x - 6 \end{aligned} \quad \cup \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & -2 < x < -1 \\ & 2x - x^2 - x > 3x + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cup \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & x \geq -1 \\ & 2x + x^2 + x > 3x + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & x \leq -2 \\ & -x^2 + 4x + 6 > 0 \end{aligned} \quad \cup \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & -2 < x < -1 \\ & -x^2 - 2x - 6 > 0 \end{aligned} \quad \cup \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & x \geq -1 \\ & x^2 - 6 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & x \leq -2 \\ & x^2 - 4x - 6 < 0 \end{aligned} \quad \cup \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & -2 < x < -1 \\ & x^2 + 2x + 6 < 0 \end{aligned} \quad \cup \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} & x \geq -1 \\ & x < -\sqrt{6} \quad x > \sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq -2 \\ -2 - \sqrt{10} < x < -2 + \sqrt{10} \end{array} \right. \quad \cup \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2 < x < -1 \\ \text{nessuna soluzione} \end{array} \right. \quad \cup \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq -1 \\ x < -\sqrt{6} \quad x > \sqrt{6} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\phi \quad \cup \quad \phi \quad \cup \quad x > \sqrt{6}$$

$$x > \sqrt{6}$$

$$S: (\sqrt{6}, +\infty)$$