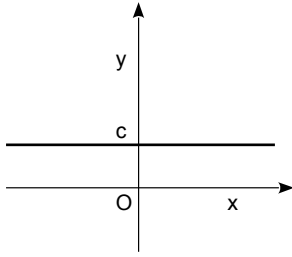
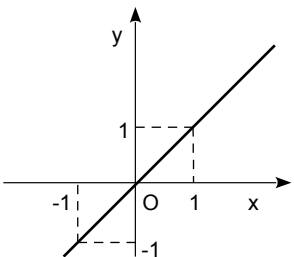
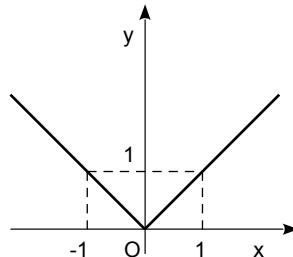
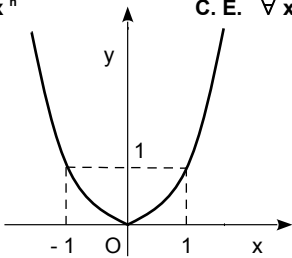
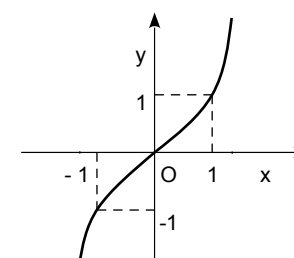
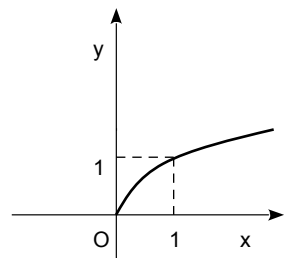
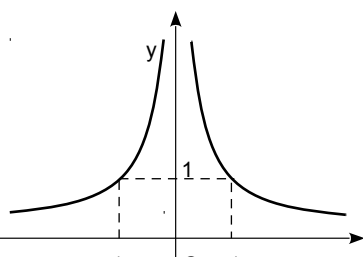
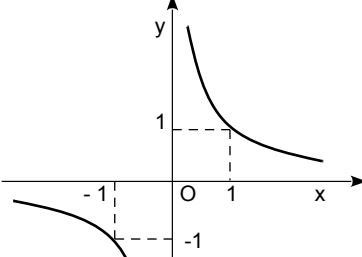
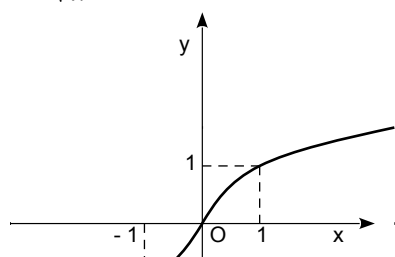
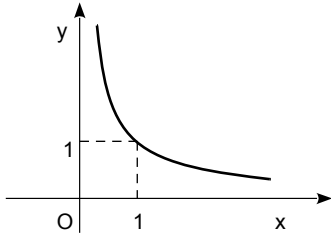
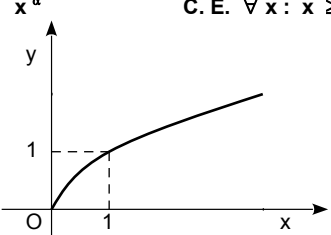
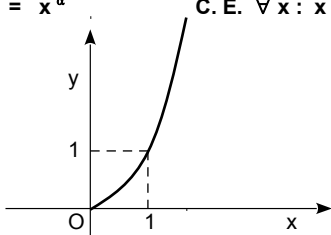
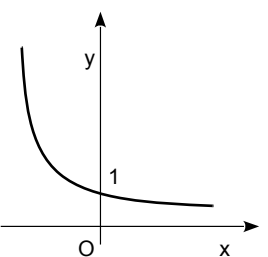
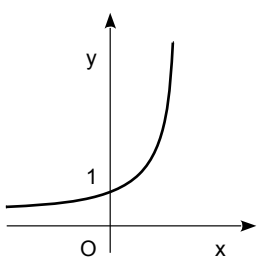
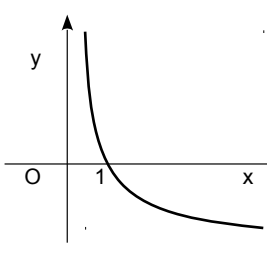
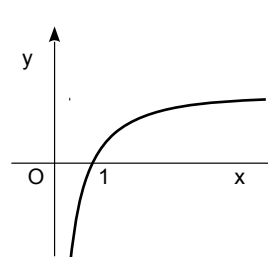
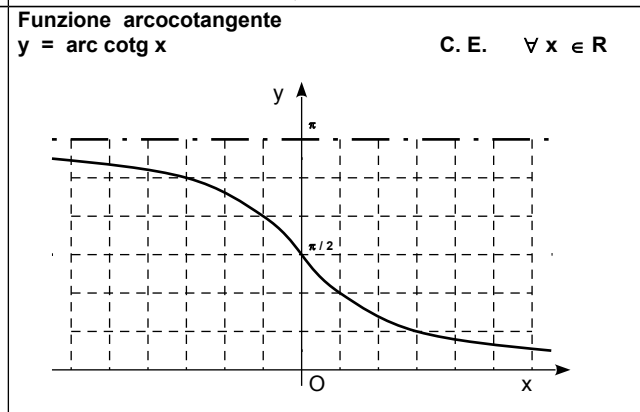
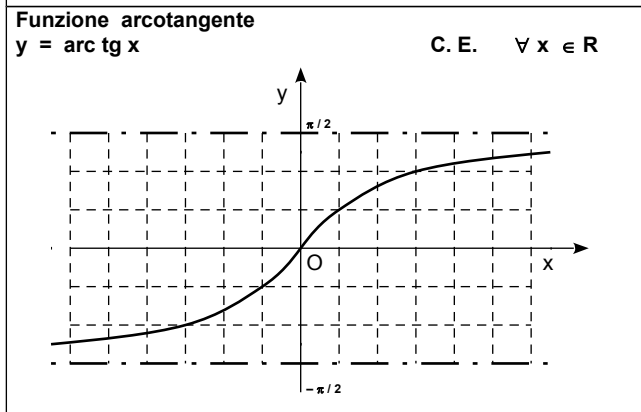
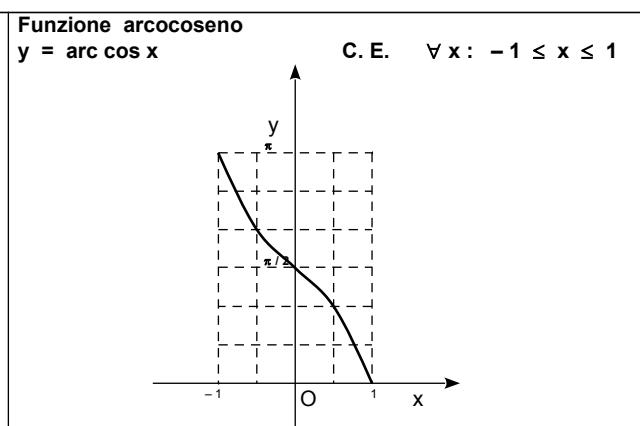
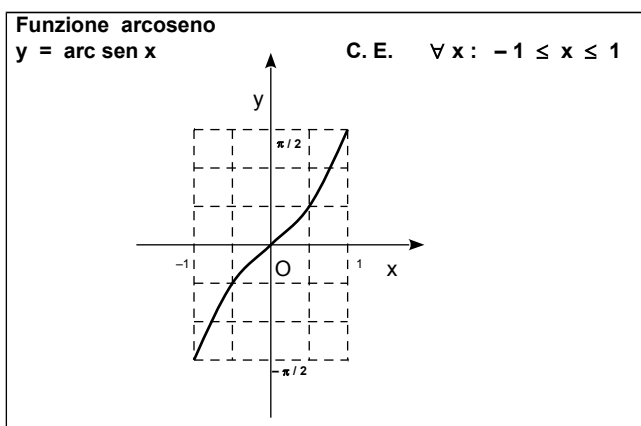
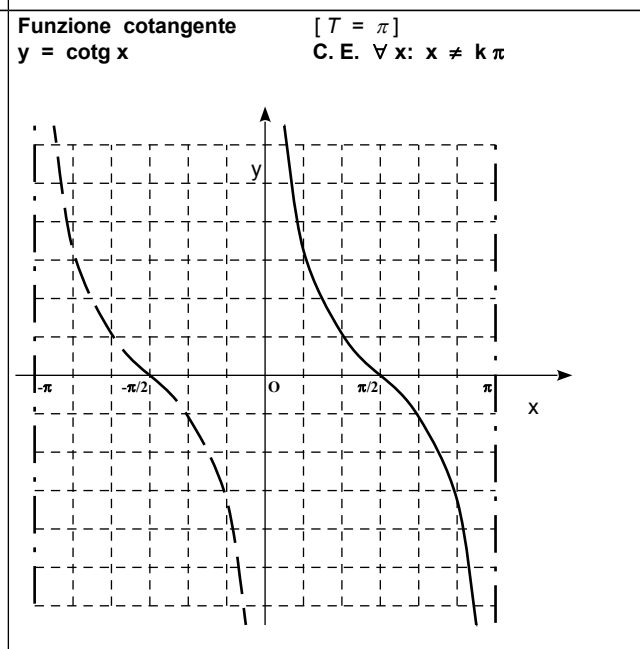
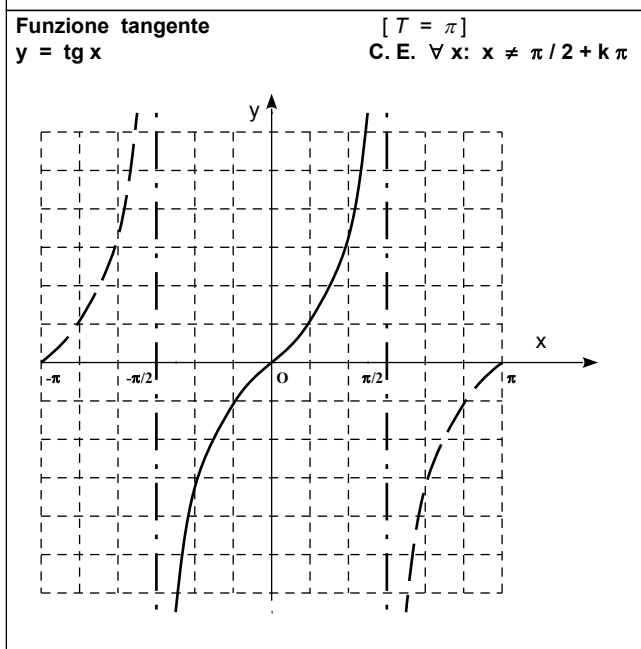
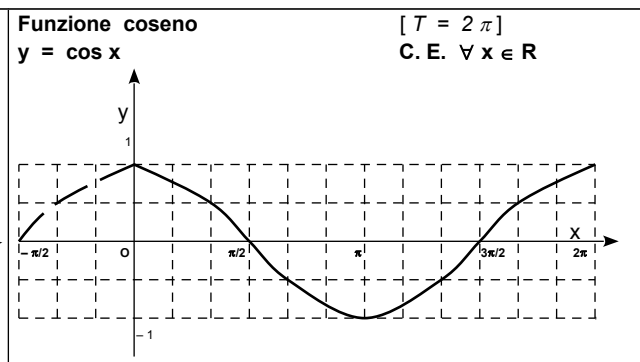
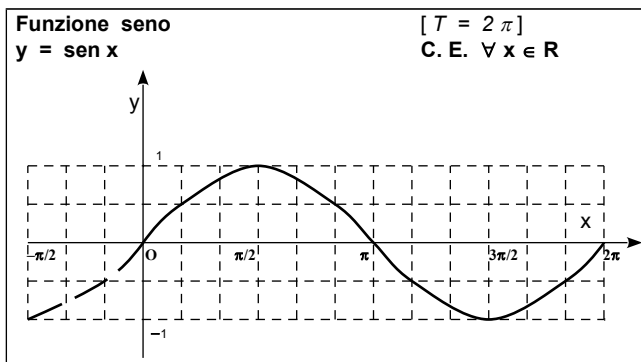
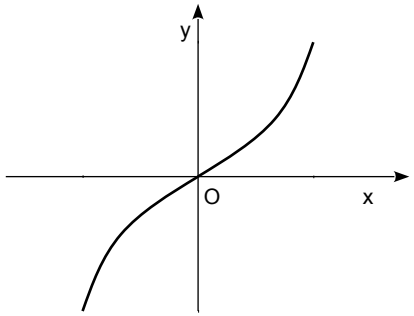
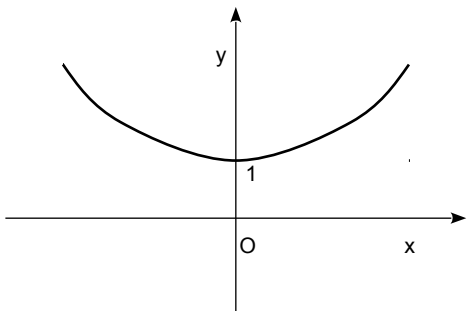
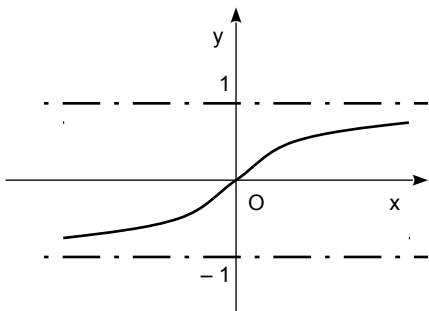
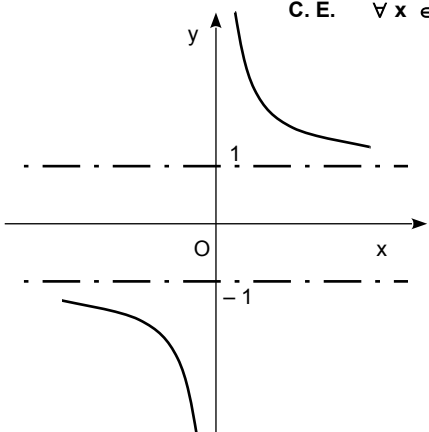
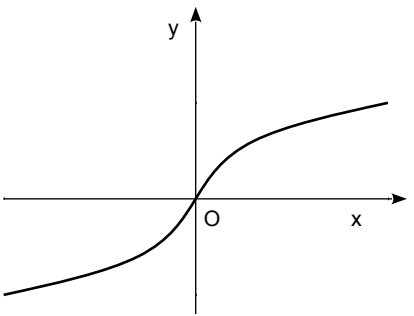
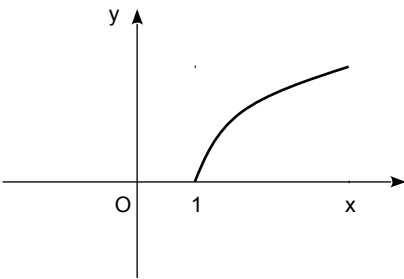
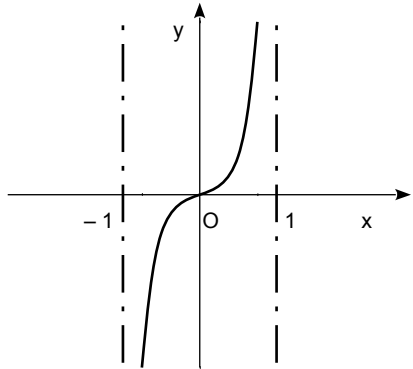


FUNZIONI ELEMENTARI

<p>Funzione costante: $y = c$ C. E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 	<p>Funzione identica: $y = x$ C. E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 	<p>Funzione valore assoluto: $y = x$ C. E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 	
<p>Funzione potenza ad esponente intero positivo pari [$n=2k, k \in \mathbb{N}$]: $y = x^n$ C. E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 	<p>Funzione potenza ad esponente intero positivo dispari [$n=2k+1, k \in \mathbb{N}$]: $y = x^n$ C. E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 	<p>Funzione radice ad indice pari [$n=2k, k \in \mathbb{N}$]: $y = \sqrt[n]{x}$ C. E. $\forall x: x \geq 0$</p> 	
<p>Funzione potenza ad esponente intero negativo pari [$n=2k, k \in \mathbb{N}$]: $y = x^{-n}$ C. E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$</p> 	<p>Funzione potenza ad esponente intero negativo dispari [$n=2k-1, k \in \mathbb{N}$]: $y = x^{-n}$ C. E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$</p> 	<p>Funzione radice ad indice dispari [$n=2k+1, k \in \mathbb{N}$]: $y = \sqrt[n]{x}$ C. E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 	
<p>Funzione potenza ad esponente non intero negativo [$\alpha \in (\mathbb{R}-\mathbb{Z}), \alpha < 0$]: $y = x^\alpha$ C. E. $\forall x: x > 0$</p> 	<p>Funzione potenza ad esponente non intero compreso tra 0 e 1 [$\alpha \in (\mathbb{R}-\mathbb{Z}), 0 < \alpha < 1$]: $y = x^\alpha$ C. E. $\forall x: x \geq 0$</p> 	<p>Funzione potenza ad esponente non intero maggiore di 1 [$\alpha \in (\mathbb{R}-\mathbb{Z}), \alpha > 1$]: $y = x^\alpha$ C. E. $\forall x: x \geq 0$</p> 	
<p>Funzione esponenziale con base compresa tra 0 e 1 [$0 < a < 1$]: $y = a^x$ C. E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 	<p>Funzione esponenziale con base maggiore di 1 [$a > 1$]: $y = a^x$ C. E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 	<p>Funzione logaritmo con base compresa tra 0 e 1 [$0 < a < 1$]: $y = \log_a x$ C. E. $\forall x: x > 0$</p> 	<p>Funzione logaritmo con base maggiore di 1 [$a > 1$]: $y = \log_a x$ C. E. $\forall x: x > 0$</p> 



<p>Funzione seno iperbolico $y = \sinh x = (e^x - e^{-x})/2$ C.E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 	<p>Funzione coseno iperbolico $y = \cosh x = (e^x + e^{-x})/2$ C.E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 
<p>Funzione tangente iperbolica $y = \operatorname{tgh} x = \sinh x / \cosh x = (e^x - e^{-x}) / (e^x + e^{-x})$ C.E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 	<p>Funzione cotangente iperbolica $y = \operatorname{cotgh} x = \cosh x / \sinh x = (e^x + e^{-x}) / (e^x - e^{-x})$ C.E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$</p> 
<p>Funzione settore seno iperbolico $y = \operatorname{seth} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ C.E. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> 	<p>Funzione settore coseno iperbolico $y = \operatorname{seth} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$ C.E. $\forall x: x \geq 1$</p> 
<p>Funzione settore tangente iperbolica $y = \operatorname{seth} x = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ C.E. $\forall x: -1 < x < 1$</p> 	<p>Funzione settore cotangente iperbolica $y = \operatorname{seth} x = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{x+1}{x-1}$ C.E. $\forall x: (x < -1) \vee (x > 1)$</p> 