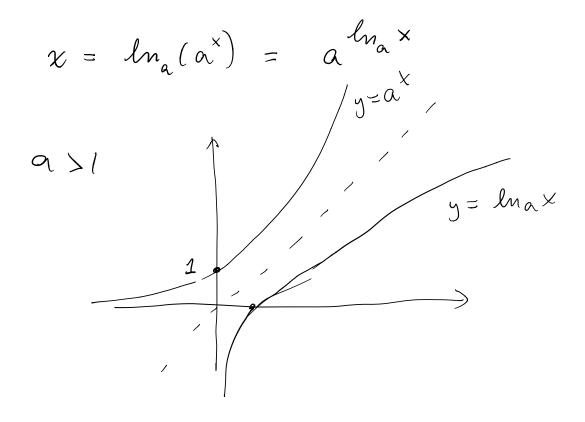
A questo punto è stato definito il significato di a^b, con a numero reale positivo e b numero razionale. Utilizzando l'assioma di completezza è possibile estendere la definizione di a^b anche se l'esponente b è un numero reale

(9.5)
$$a^b \cdot a^c = a^{b+c}$$
; $(a^b)^c = a^{b\cdot c}$.

$$x_{1} > \chi_{2}$$
 $c > 0$
 $x_{1}^{c} > \chi_{2}^{c}$
 $c < 0$
 $\chi_{1}^{c} < \chi_{2}^{c}$
 $\chi_{2}^{c} < \chi_{2}^{c}$
 $\chi_{3}^{c} < \chi_{2}^{c}$
 $\chi_{4}^{c} < \chi_{2}^{c}$
 $\chi_{1}^{c} > \chi_{2}^{c}$
 $\chi_{2}^{c} < \chi_{3}^{c} < \chi_{2}^{c}$
 $\chi_{3}^{c} < \chi_{2}^{c} < \chi_{3}^{c}$
 $\chi_{1}^{c} > \chi_{2}^{c}$
 $\chi_{1}^{c} < \chi_{2}^{c}$
 $\chi_{2}^{c} < \chi_{3}^{c} < \chi_{2}^{c}$
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Se a 21 e b >0 a 21 (m fett eller 2 >1 e = 1 >1 (=) (=) quendi (stesso ragionamento) $e \times_1 \times_2$ $\alpha^{\times_1} < \alpha^{\times_2}$ Se o c) exy re ac) $/\alpha^{\times}$ $\alpha > 1$ $N_{i}\beta = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)^{\times} = \alpha^{\times}$ $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^{+}$ Se $a \neq 1$ $x \longrightarrow a^{\times} \overline{e}$ insettive e surrettive $x \rightarrow a^{x}$ l'inverse é la cy =

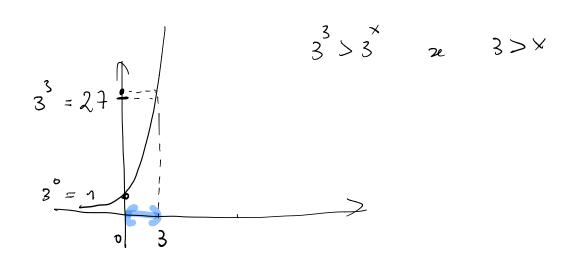


a*
$$\bar{\iota}$$
 crescente $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^{1/203}$
 $l_{n} \times \bar{\iota}$ crescente $\mathbb{R}^{1/203} \to \mathbb{R}$

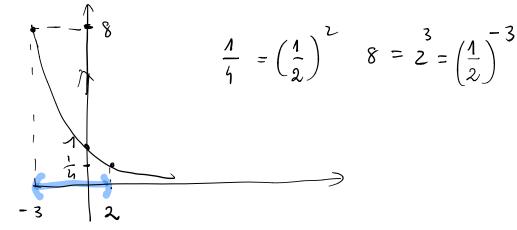
$$\begin{cases} x \mid 1 < 3^{\times} < 27 \end{cases}$$

$$1 = 3^{\circ} \quad 27 = 3^{3} \quad \text{defor the}$$

$$3^{\times} \quad \bar{e} \quad \text{cuscente} \quad =) \quad 3^{\circ} < 3^{\times} \quad \text{se} \quad 0 < x$$



Simil mente
$$\frac{1}{4} < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x} < 8$$



$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\times}$$
 è decrescente pundi

$$\frac{1}{h} < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\times} < 8 \iff -3 < \infty < 2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\times} < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3}$$

$$2 \times 1T \implies T = 2$$

$$2 \times 1T \implies x \times m_{2}(T)$$

$$prop. de' loganton$$

$$1 loganton
$$2 loganton$$

$$3 loganton$$

$$4 loganton$$

$$4 loganton$$

$$5 loganton$$

$$6 loganton$$

$$6 loganton$$

$$1 loganton$$

$$2 loganton$$

$$2 loganton$$

$$3 loganton$$

$$4 loganto$$$$

$$x = a^{\ln a \times} = b^{\ln b \times} \quad (\forall a, b)$$

id also can to $b = a^{\ln a b}$
 $q \text{ un } b$: $a^{\ln a \times} = (a^{\ln a b})^{\ln b \times} = a^{\ln b \cdot \ln b \times}$
 $ma \quad q \text{ un } d$: $\ln a \times = \ln a b \cdot \ln a \times$
 $ln_4 \times = ln_4 \times ln_2 \times = \frac{1}{2} ln_2 \times ln_3 \times ln_4 \times ln_5 \times$