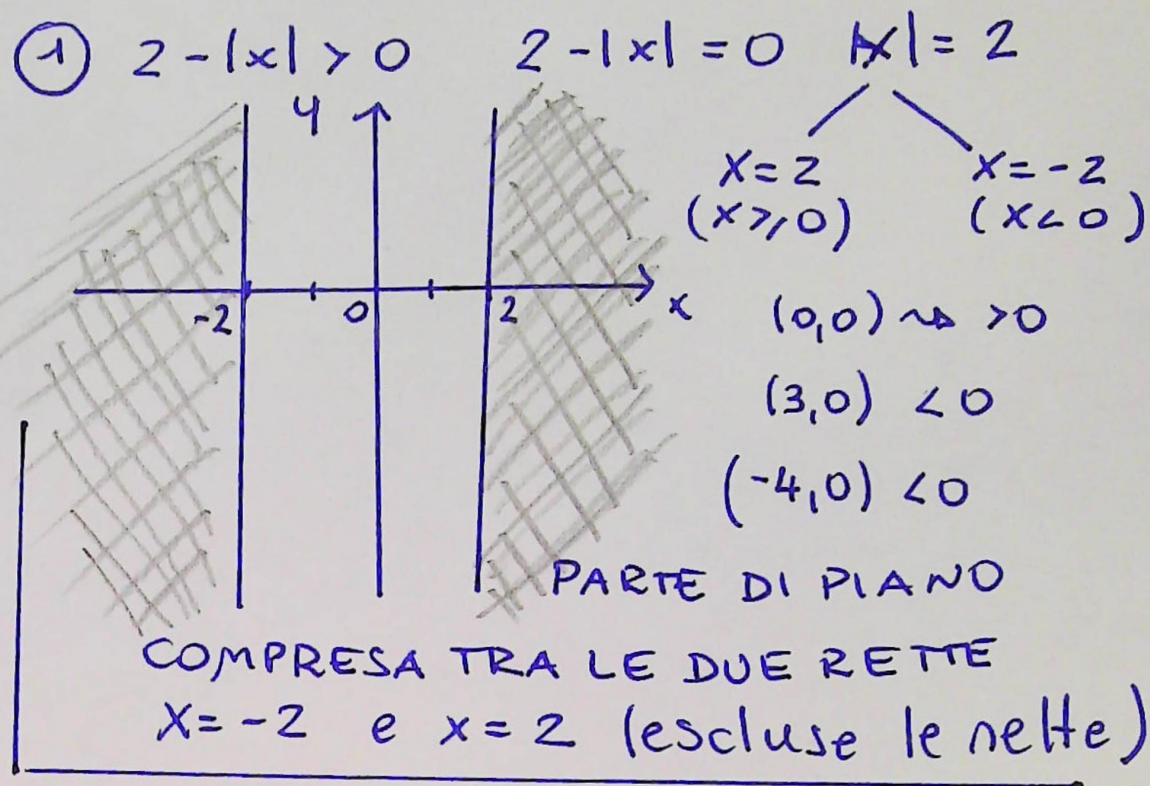


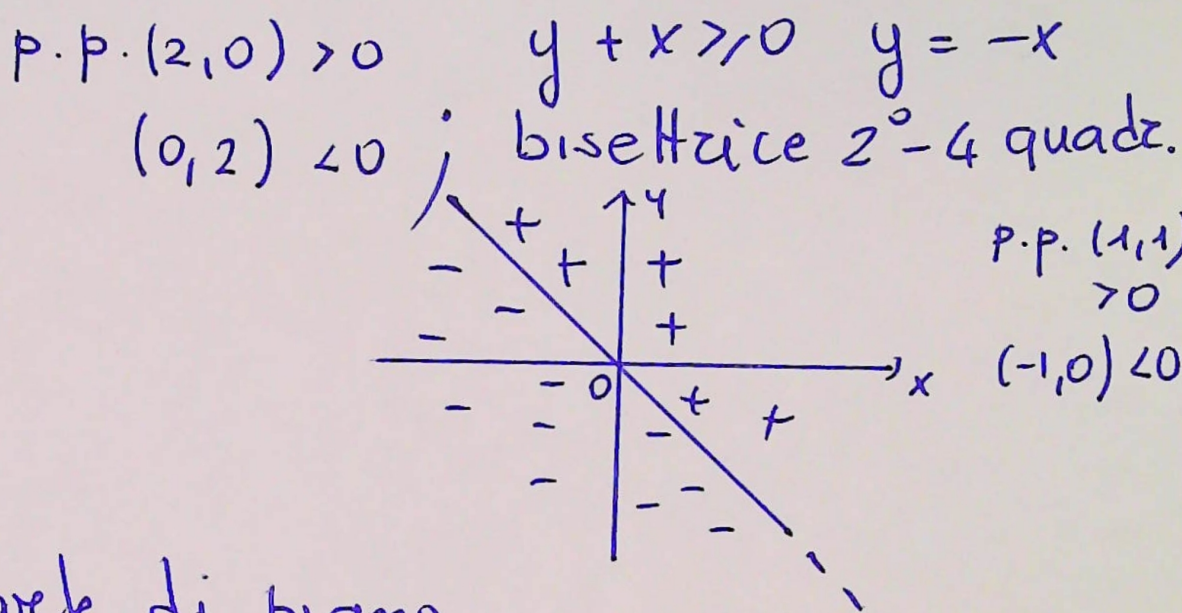
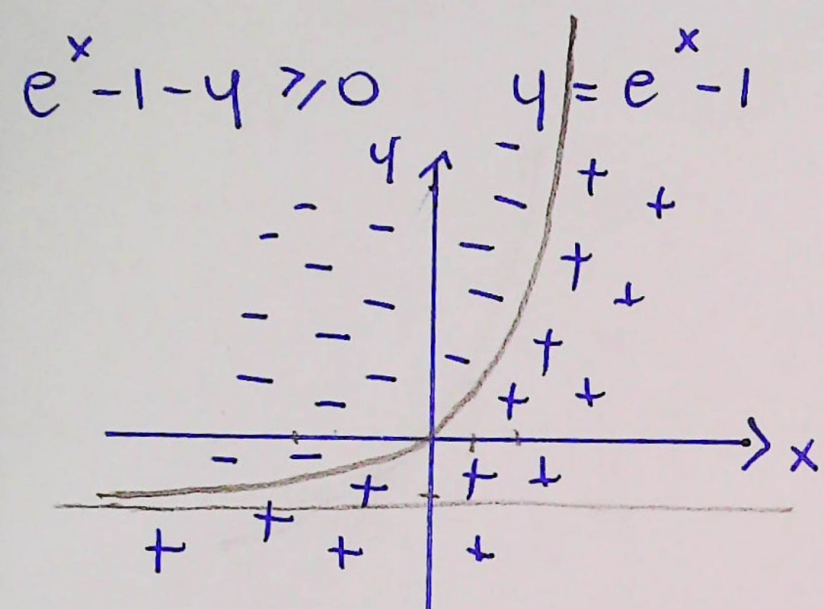
$$z = \ln(2-|x|) + \sqrt{(e^x-1-y)(y+x)}$$

DOMINIO di z .

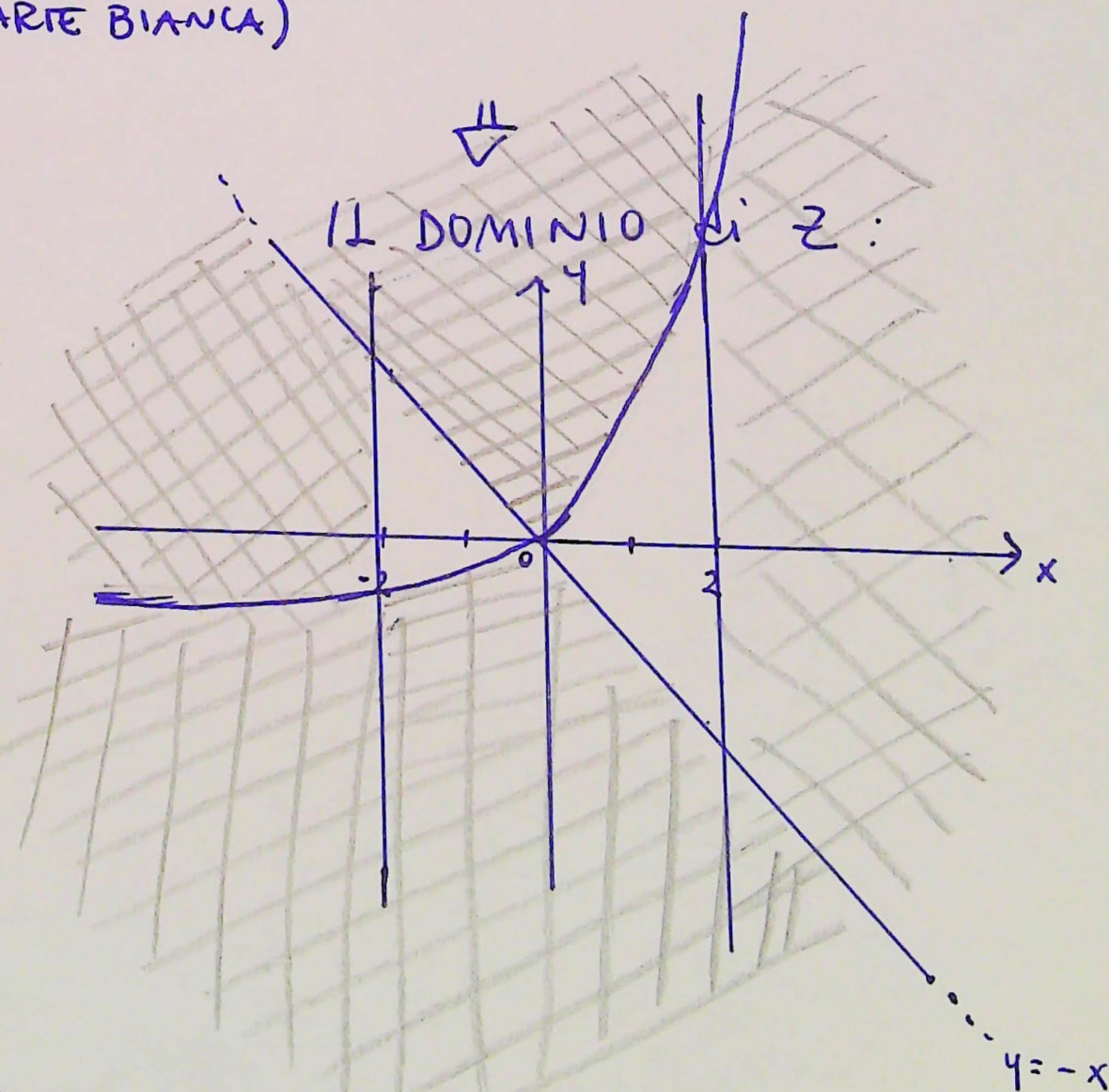
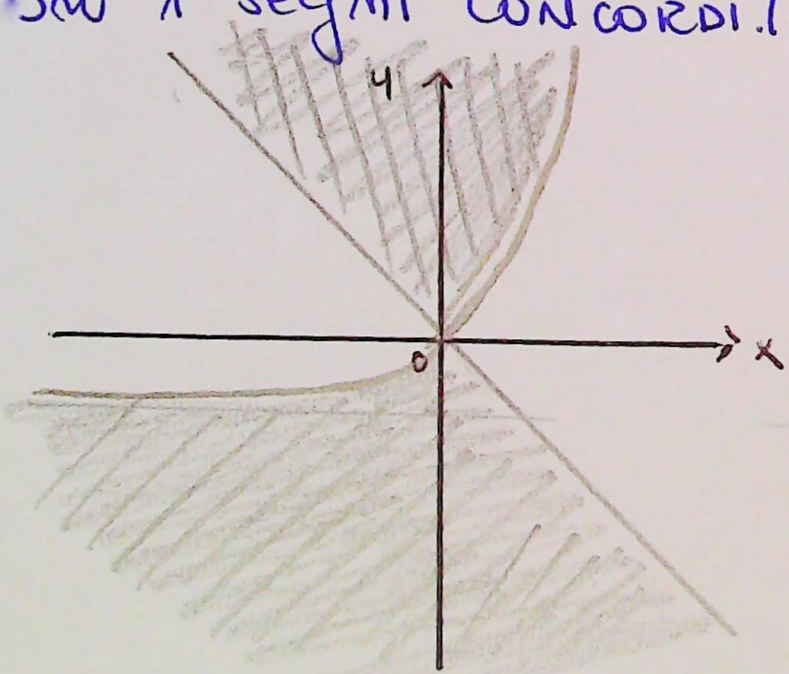
$$\begin{cases} 2-|x| > 0 & (1) \\ (e^x-1-y)(y+x) \geq 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$



(2) $(e^x-1-y)(y+x) \geq 0$
(SEGNI)



Il dominio della (2) è la parte di piano con i segni CONCORDI. (PARTE BIANCA)



IL DOMINIO DI z È LA PARTE BIANCA esclusi i punti sulle rette $x = \pm 2$ ma compresi i punti della curva e della bisettrice.