

Teorema $\forall x \geq 0 \exists! y \geq 0 . y^n = x$
 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Presupposto delle dimostrazione.

$$R = R_n := \{ t \geq 0 \mid t^n \leq x \}$$

$$y = \sup R_n .$$

Unità facile e deriva da una identità algebrica

$$a^n - b^n = (a-b) \left(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + b^{n-1} \right)$$

$$= (a-b) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k b^{n-1-k}$$

Corollario $a \neq b, a, b \geq 0, a^n > b^n \Leftrightarrow a > b$

Def. $y = \sup R_n =: \sqrt[n]{x} := x^{\frac{1}{n}}$

Lemma 2 (i) $x \cdot \{t \geq 0\} \rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{n}}$ è stretta crescente (\Leftarrow)
 (ii) $x \cdot \{t \geq 0\} \rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{n}}$ " " " (\Rightarrow)

Proprietà delle potenze

• $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall a, b > 0$

(i) $a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$

(ii) $(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}$

(iii) $a^n b^n = (ab)^n$

Def $n < 0, a > 0$ $a^n := (a^{-n})^{-1}$
 $a^0 := 1.$

$$a^0 = a^{2-2} = a^2 \cdot a^{-2} = a^2 \cdot (a^{-2})^{-1}$$

$$= a^2 \cdot (a^2)^{-1} = 1.$$

Def. a^r ($r \in \mathbb{Q}$, $a > 0$) $a^r := a^{\frac{p}{q}}$, dove $r = \frac{p}{q}$

Lemma $p \in \mathbb{Z}$, $q \in \mathbb{N}$, $a > 0$. Allora $(a^p)^{\frac{1}{q}} = (a^{\frac{1}{q}})^p$.

Def. $\frac{p}{q}$ a come nel Lemma
 $a^{\frac{p}{q}} = (a^{\frac{1}{q}})^p$

Es. Dim. che $(a^{\frac{1}{q}})^q = (a^1)^{\frac{1}{q}}$ ←

Dim. $a^{\frac{1}{q}} = a^{\frac{1 \cdot q}{q}}$ ☒

Prop. $a, b > 0$, $r, s \in \mathbb{Q}$. Allora

- (i) $a^r \cdot a^s = a^{r+s}$
- (ii) $(a^r)^s = a^{rs}$
- (iii) $a^r b^r = (ab)^r$

$x^2 \geq 0$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. $x^2 > 0$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$\nexists y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y^2 = x$, se $x < 0$.

... ..

$$x < 0 \quad n \text{ dispari } (n=5) \rightarrow y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y = x$$

Esempio: $x = -8 \quad \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y^3 = -8 \quad ? \quad \text{Si } y = -2$

Def. $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, n dispari ($\Leftrightarrow n = 2k+1, k \in \mathbb{Z}$)

e $x < 0$, $x^{\frac{1}{n}} := -(-x)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

Corollario $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$, n dispari $\exists ! y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y^n = x$

[Qual è il valore di $(-8)^{\frac{2}{6}}$?] $\stackrel{R.}{=} (-8)^{\frac{2}{6}} = -2 \leftarrow \left[\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \right] \leftarrow \leftarrow$

$-2 = (-8)^{\frac{2}{6}} \stackrel{!}{=} ((-8)^2)^{\frac{1}{6}} \stackrel{!}{=} 2$

$(-8)^{\frac{1}{6}} \stackrel{!}{=} \left((-8)^{\frac{1}{6}} \right)^6 = -8 \stackrel{!}{=} -8$

In $\mathbb{R} \nexists$ le radici pari di numeri negativi $x < 0 \quad n=2k, k \neq 0$
 $x^{\frac{1}{n}} \nexists$ in \mathbb{R} .

... n ... $n = 2k+1 \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Unità mK di radice sup...

$$\underline{x^{\frac{1}{n}} = y^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \& \quad x, y \geq 0 \Rightarrow x = y}$$

$$\& \quad x < 0 \Rightarrow y \quad x^{\frac{1}{n}} < 0 \quad \text{contradd}$$

$$x, y < 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^{\frac{1}{n}} := -(-x)^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ y^{\frac{1}{n}} = -(-y)^{\frac{1}{n}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (-x)^{\frac{1}{n}} = (-y)^{\frac{1}{n}} \Rightarrow x = -y$$
$$\Rightarrow x = y \quad \square$$

Mostrare x^r anche per $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ | $r = \frac{p}{q}$ con $(p, q) = 1$. e q dispari
↑
max comun divisore

$$r = \frac{2}{6} \rightarrow (1, 3)$$

ESERCIZI SU SUP E INF

Dall'Esponero del 13/11/2019.

Dimostrare che $A = \left\{ x = 7 - \frac{1}{n^2} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\sup A = 7}} \notin A$

1 1 2 ma 7 $\notin A$

$$x = r - \frac{1}{n^2} r$$

r è un maggiorante di A : $r \geq r - \frac{1}{n^2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} \geq 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \left(\text{opp. } r > r - \frac{1}{n^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow n > 0 \right)$$

r è il più piccolo dei maggioranti:

DUE MODI 1) Per assurdo: supponiamo $\exists x < r$, maggiorante di A

Se $x < r$ è maggiorante di $A \Rightarrow r > x \geq r - \frac{1}{n^2}$

$$r - x =: \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \Leftrightarrow n^2 \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

ma $n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow n^2 < \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ falso perché non è limitato

ovvero (per Archimede) $\exists N \in \mathbb{N} \mid N > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$.

2) Usare la caratterizzazione del sup

$$\alpha = \sup A \iff \begin{cases} \alpha \text{ è un maggiorante di } A \\ \forall t < \alpha \exists a \in A \mid a > t \end{cases}$$

negoz $\forall a \in A \ a \leq t \iff t \text{ è maggiorante di } A$

Da $t < 7$

vorremo trovare $n \mid 7 - \frac{1}{n^2} > t$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies \varepsilon := 7 - t > \frac{1}{n^2} &\iff n^2 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \text{Sic } N > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \implies \\ \varepsilon > 0 & N^2 \geq N > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Es. si dimostra che $\forall n \geq 1 \quad \sum_{k=n}^{2n} \frac{1}{k} \geq \frac{1}{2}$

Prove $n=1 \quad \sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{1}{k} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} > \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$

$$\sum_{k=2}^4 \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6+4+3}{12} = \frac{13}{12} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=3}^6 \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{20 + 15 + 12 + 10}{60} = \frac{57}{60} > \frac{1}{2}$$

Problema pe inducție

$n=1$, ver.

Asumăm

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \stackrel{?}{\leq} \sum_{k=1}^{2(n+1)} \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n}$$

ip. induct.

ip. induct.

$$\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{1}{2}$$

o. v. k

$$\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{(2n+2)n + (2n+1)n - (2n+1)(2n+2)}{(2n+1)(2n+2)n}$$

$$= \frac{2n^2 + 2n + 2n^2 + n - 4n^2 - 6n - 2}{(2n+1)(2n+2)n} = \frac{-3n-2}{()} < 0$$

how he finished!

$$\sum_{k=n}^{2n} \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \geq \frac{1}{2n} \cdot (n+1) > \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

n+1 termini

$\frac{1}{n} > \frac{1}{2n}$ $\frac{1}{n+k} \geq \frac{1}{2n}, \forall 0 \leq k \leq n$

Soluzione.

$$\sum_{k=n}^{2n} \frac{1}{k} \geq \sum_{k=n}^{2n} \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=n}^{2n} 1 = \frac{n+1}{2n} > \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{1}{k} \geq \frac{1}{2n} \quad \forall n \leq k \leq 2n$

ES 7. Trovare sup e inf di \exists e specificare se max/min di

$$A = \left\{ x > -\frac{1}{1+|x|} \mid |x| \leq \sqrt{x^2+10} \right\}$$

$$B = \left\{ x > -\frac{1}{1+|x|} \right\}$$

$$x(1+|x|) > -1$$

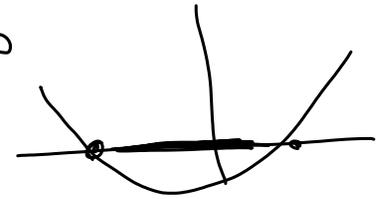
$$x > -\frac{1}{1+|x|}$$

verificare e $x \geq 0$

per $x < 0$, $x(1-x) > -1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 1 < 0$

(anche $|x| = -x$)

$$x_{\pm} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$



$$f(x) = x^2 + bx + c = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + c - \frac{b^2}{4} = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4c}{4}$$

completare il quadrato!

$$= \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{\Delta}{4} \quad \text{con } \Delta = b^2 - 4c$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\Delta}{4}$$

ha due soluzioni se $\Delta > 0$
 una soluzione se $\Delta = 0$
 nessuna " se $\Delta < 0$

$$\left|x + \frac{b}{2}\right| = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{4}}, \quad \text{se } \Delta \geq 0$$

... $x = \dots$

$$|y| = c, \text{ con } c > 0$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{c}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{4}}$$

$$x = -\frac{b}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\min_{\mathbb{R}} f = f\left(-\frac{b}{2}\right) = -\frac{\Delta}{4}$$

$$B = \left\{ \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < x \right\}$$

$$A = \left\{ x \in B \mid x |x| \leq \sqrt{x^2 + 10} \right\} = \left\{ x \mid \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < x \leq \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{41}}{2}} \right\}$$

Guardians $\underbrace{x > 0}$ ($x \leq 0, x \in A$)
 $x \in B$

$$x^2 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + 10} \iff$$

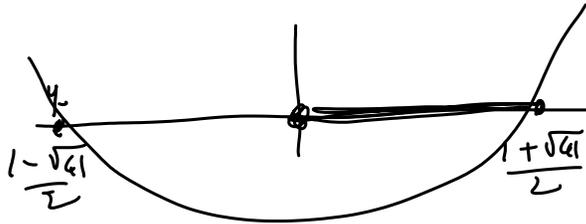
$$x^4 \leq x^2 + 10 \iff$$

$$x^4 - x^2 - 10 \leq 0$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$y^2 - y - 10 \leq 0$$

$$y_{\pm} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+40}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2}$$



$$x^2 \leq \frac{1 + \sqrt{41}}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{0 < x \leq \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{41}}{2}}}}$$

$A = \left\{ a < x \leq b \right\}$
 $\max A = b$, $\inf A = a$ unde min

\uparrow
 \uparrow
 \uparrow
 \uparrow

$\frac{1 - \sqrt{41}}{2}$
 $\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{41}}{2}}$
varietate pe exercitiu facil!!