

Proprietà assiomatiche dei numeri reali:

[http://www.mat.uniroma3.it/users/chierchia/AM110\\_21\\_22/Assiom-addizione.pdf](http://www.mat.uniroma3.it/users/chierchia/AM110_21_22/Assiom-addizione.pdf)  
[http://www.mat.uniroma3.it/users/chierchia/AM110\\_21\\_22/Assiom%20prodotto.pdf](http://www.mat.uniroma3.it/users/chierchia/AM110_21_22/Assiom%20prodotto.pdf)  
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[http://www.mat.uniroma3.it/users/chierchia/AM110\\_21\\_22/Assiom%20d%20completezza.pdf](http://www.mat.uniroma3.it/users/chierchia/AM110_21_22/Assiom%20d%20completezza.pdf)

[http://www.mat.uniroma3.it/users/chierchia/AM110\\_21\\_22/Assiom%20completi.pdf](http://www.mat.uniroma3.it/users/chierchia/AM110_21_22/Assiom%20completi.pdf)

$$A = \{x \geq 0 \mid x^2 < 2\}$$

tali che

$$x < y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \begin{cases} x \leq y \\ x \neq y \end{cases}$$

$$B = \{x \geq 0 \mid x^2 > 2\}$$

$$x \in A, y \in B, \quad x^2 < 2 < y^2$$

$\Downarrow$  siccome so che  $x, y \geq 0$

$$x < y \Rightarrow x \leq y$$

$$\left( \text{In generale se } x \in \mathbb{R} \right. \\ \left. \sqrt{x^2} = |x| \text{ non } x \right.$$

$$\sqrt{(-3)^2} = 3 = |-3|$$

Per l'assioma (I)  $\exists s$  che separa  $A$  e  $B$

$$\text{ossia} \quad x \leq s \leq y \quad \forall x \in A, \forall y \in B$$

$$s = \sqrt{2}$$

Da esercizi preliminari del sito di Tom Vergata dove  
il testo è scrivere gli insiemi dati come  
unione di intervalli

Def di Intervalli.

$$(a, b) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a < x < b\}$$

$$[a, b) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a \leq x < b\}$$

$$(a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a < x \leq b\}$$

$$[a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a \leq x \leq b\}$$

$$\{a\} = [a, a]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \\ 2. \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad (a < b) \\ a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad (a \leq b) \end{array}$$

↑  
INTERVAL LIMITASI.

INTERVAL LIMITASI:

$$[a, +\infty) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq a\} \quad \cdots \rightarrow a \rightarrow$$

$$(a, +\infty) := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > a\}$$

$$(-\infty, b] = \{x \leq b\}$$

$$(-\infty, b) = \{x < b\}$$

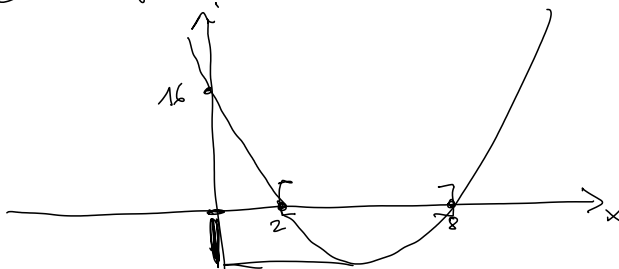
$$(-\infty, +\infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

ES (1) (Prawani Terkecil)

$$A = \{x \mid x^2 - 10x + 16 \leq 0\}$$

$$(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1x_2$$

$$x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = 8 \quad y = x^2 - 10x + 16$$



$$A = [2, 8]$$

Es (8) (Preliminari T.V.)

$$A = \{x \mid \sqrt{x^2 - 1} > x + 3\}$$

**RADICI ENNESIME**  
 $a \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N} \exists! b \geq 0$   
 $b^n = a$   
 tale  $b$  è denota con  
 $\sqrt[n]{a} := a^{\frac{1}{n}}$   
 radice  $n$ -ma di  $a$ .  
 $n \geq 2$

**"DEF"**  $\forall a \geq 0, a \in \mathbb{R} \exists! b \geq 0 \mid b^2 = a$   
 (n=2) (Teorema)  
 ESISTE UNICO  
 e tale numero reale  $b$   
 è denota  $\sqrt{a}$   
 ( $\sqrt{a} = b$ )

$\sqrt{2}$  è l'unico numero strettamente positivo t.c.  $(\sqrt{2})^2 = 2$

Innanzitutto dobbiamo avere

$$x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2} \geq 1$$

**Proposizione 1**  
 Siano  $a, b \geq 0$ . Allora  
 $a \geq b \Leftrightarrow a^2 \geq b^2$   
 $a > b \Leftrightarrow a^2 > b^2$   
 $a > b \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a} > \sqrt{b}$

IMPLICA

$\Rightarrow$  Implicazione logica:

$P \Rightarrow Q$  (se  $P$ , allora  $Q$ )  
 (se  $P$ , allora  $Q$ )  
 (def  $\Rightarrow$ ) se  $P$  è vera, allora è vera  $Q$   
 ( $P, Q$  proposizioni)

$P \Leftrightarrow Q$  (def  $\Leftrightarrow$ )  
 $P$  è vera se e solo se  $Q$  è vera  
 se e solo se

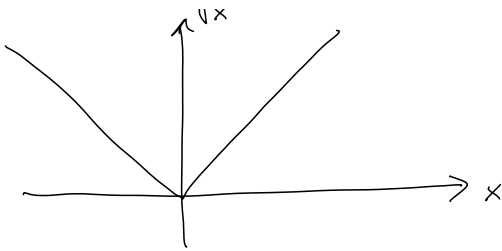
Nota: in generale non è vero che  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$a > b \Rightarrow a^2 > b^2 \text{ infatti } a = 2, b = -3$$

$$2 > -3 \text{ ma } 2^2 = 4 < (-3)^2 = 9$$

**DEF DI MODULO o VALORE ASSOLUTO DI  $x$**

$$|x| := \sqrt{x^2} = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (-x > 0)$$



$$\{x \mid |x| \geq 1\} \supseteq A$$

$$|x| \geq 1$$

$$(*) \sqrt{x^2 - 1} > \underline{x+3}$$

Due casi (i)  $x+3 < 0$ , (ii)  $x+3 \geq 0$

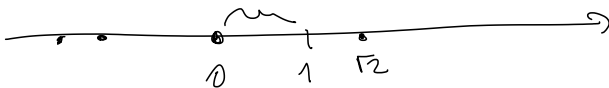
Caso (i)  $x+3 < 0$  allora  $x < -3$ , (\*) è verificata (e  $|x| \geq 1$ )

$$x < -3, \text{ ok } (-\infty, -3) \subseteq A$$

Caso (ii)  $x+3 \geq 0$  Per la Proposizione 1

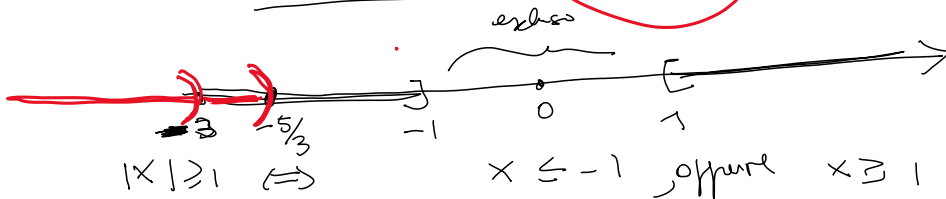
$$\cancel{x} - 1 > (\cancel{x} + 3)^2 = \cancel{x} + 6x + 9$$

$$6x + 10 < 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (x > y \text{ e } a > 0 \Rightarrow \\ ax > ay \end{array} \right. \quad \checkmark$$



$$3x + 5 < 0$$

$$x < -\frac{5}{3}$$



$$A = (-\infty, -\frac{5}{3}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < -\frac{5}{3}\}$$

ES 11 (Pr. T.V.)

$$A = \{y = |x-1| + 2|x| \mid x \in [-4, 2]\}$$

$$f: \underbrace{x \in [-4, 2]}_{\text{dominio di } f} \mapsto f(x) = |x-1| + 2|x|$$



dominio di  $f$

$$A = f([-4, 2]) := \text{immagine di } f = \text{im}(f)$$

**DEF.**

In generale

$$f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

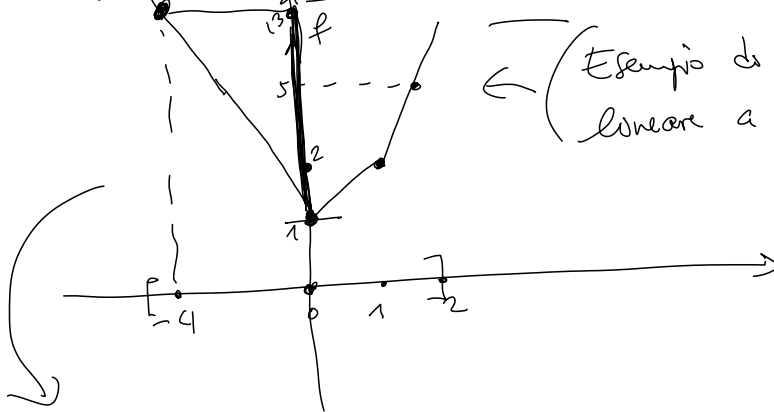
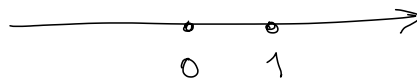
↑  
DOMINIO DI  $f$

↑  
CODOMINIO

$$\begin{aligned} \text{im}(f) &= \{y \mid \exists x \in E \text{ con } y = f(x)\} \\ &= \{f(x) \mid x \in E\} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = |x-1| + \frac{2|x|}{1}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -(x-1) - 2x = 1-3x, & x \leq 0 \\ 1-x + 2x = 1+x, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ x-1 + 2x = 3x-1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$



← (Esempio di funzione continua  
lineare a tratti)

$$A = f([-4, 2]) = \underline{[1, 13]}$$

ES. (15) (Prd. T.V.)

$$A = \left\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 3^x > \frac{1}{27}\right\}$$

Funzioni esponenziali

Sia

$$a > 0, a \neq 1$$

BASE DELL'ESPOENZIALE

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \underline{a^x > 0}$$

Proprietà

(i)  $a^0 = 1$

(ii)  $\underbrace{a^{x+y}}_u = \underbrace{a^x}_u \underbrace{a^y}_v \quad (\underline{*}) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(iii) (a^x)^0 = a^{x \cdot 0} = a^0$$

$$(iv) a > 1, x > 0 \Rightarrow a^x > 1$$

$$a > 1, x \rightarrow a^x \text{ è strett. crescente}$$

$$(i), (ii) \Rightarrow a^{-x} = (a^x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{a^x}$$

$$a^x \cdot (a^{-x}) \stackrel{(ii)}{=} a^{x+(-x)} = a^0 \stackrel{(i)}{=} 1$$

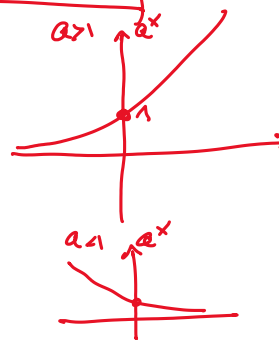
$$\Rightarrow (a^{-x}) = \frac{1}{a^x}$$

$$(a^x \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{:=} \lim_{r \rightarrow x} a^r, r \in \mathbb{Q})$$

$$a^r := (a^{\frac{1}{q}})^p$$

$$r = \frac{p}{q}, q \in \mathbb{N}, p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{def. di } r \in \mathbb{Q} \quad \frac{p}{q} := p \cdot q^{-1}$$



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

$$\frac{27}{1} \cdot 3^x > \frac{1}{1}$$

$$3 \cdot 3^x > 1$$

$$3^{(3+x)} > 1$$



$$3+x > 0$$

$$\text{only } x > -3$$

$$A = \{x \mid x > -3\} = (-3, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3^x > \frac{1}{26} \\ 26 \cdot 3^x > 1 \\ 3^{\log_{26} 26} \cdot 3^x \end{pmatrix}$$

## LOGARITMI

$a > 0, a \neq 1$  a base del logaritmo

$\log_a y$  è la funzione inversa di  $y = a^x$

Ter. Data  $y > 0 \exists! x > 0 \mid a^x = y$

$$\text{tali } x := \log_a y$$

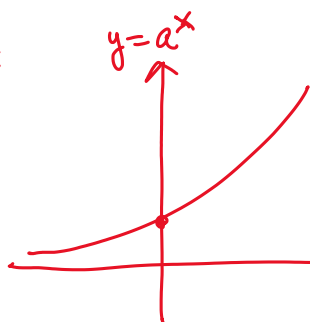
la funzione inversa.

$$a^{\log_a y} = y$$

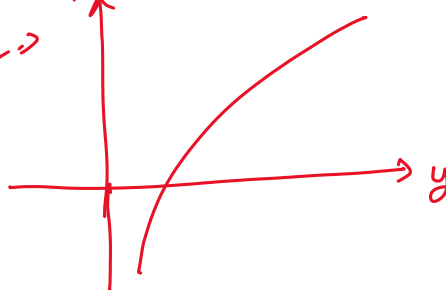
$$f \circ f^{-1} = \text{id}$$

$$f(x) = a^x$$

$a > 1$



$$x = \log_a y$$



Proprietà fondamentali:

(i)  $\log_a 1 = 0$  ( $a^0 = 1$ )

(ii)  $\log_a(xy) = \log_a x + \log_a y$   $x, y > 0$

(iii)  $\log_a x^y = y \log_a x$   $x, y > 0$

(iv)  $a > 1$   $\log_a x$  è strett. crescente  
 (v)  $\log_a x = \log_a b \cdot \log_b x$  ( $\forall a, b > 0, a, b \neq 1$ )

La (iv) segue dalle proprietà (ii) degli esponenti.

$$xy = a^{\log_a xy} = a^{(\log_a x + \log_a y)} \stackrel{\text{exp}}{=} a^{\log_a x} \cdot a^{\log_a y} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \cdot y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\log xy}{\log a} = \frac{\log_a x + \log_a y}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a^{\log_a x} \\ &= a^{\log_a b \cdot \log_b x} \\ &= (a^{\log_a b})^{\log_b x} \\ &= b^{\log_b x} = x \end{aligned}$$

Base  $a > 0, a \neq 1$  ( $\log x := \log_e x$   
 $\uparrow$   
 base e numero di Eulero)

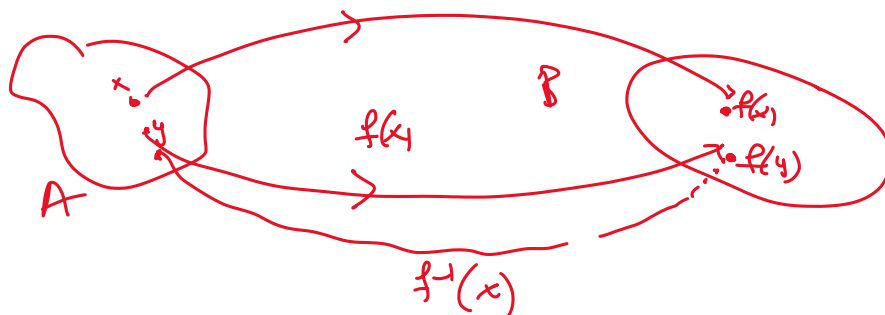
$$\boxed{a^{\log_a x} = x}$$

Teor. Dato  $x > 0 \exists! y \in \mathbb{R} \mid a^y = x, y := \log_a x$

Ossia  $x \mapsto \log_a x$  è la funzione INVERSA

di  $y \mapsto a^y$

$f: A \rightarrow B$  iniettiva ( $x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y)$ )  
 o 1-1



$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$$

$$\boxed{f^{-1} \circ f = \text{id}}$$

$\text{id}(x) = x$  funzione  
 identità

Def  $f$  è strettamente crescente se

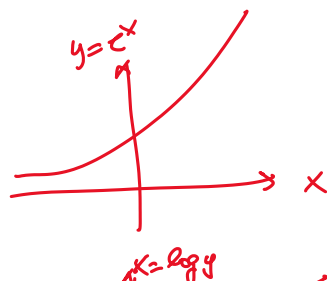
$$\forall x > y \Rightarrow f(x) > f(y)$$

nel dominio  
 di  $f$

(in altri termini  $f$  strettam. crescente conserva l'ordine)

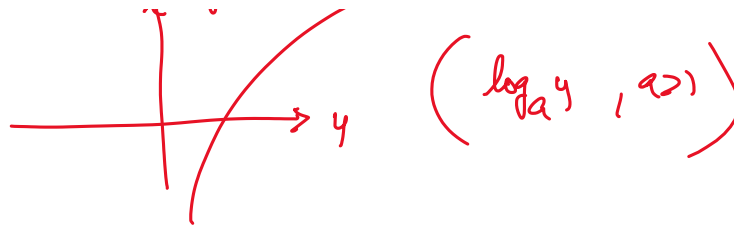
Esempio

1.  $x \mapsto e^x$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

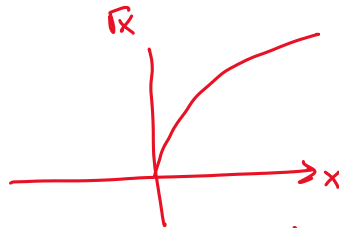


$$(a^x, \underline{a > 1})$$

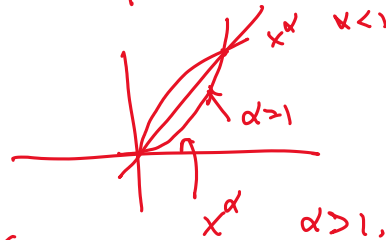
2.  $y \rightarrow \log y$   
 $\xrightarrow{y>0} \log_e y$



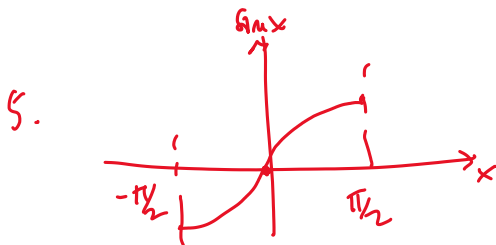
3.  $\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 $x \geq 0$



4.  $x^\alpha$   
 $x \geq 0$   
 $\alpha > 0$



potenze (generalizzate)



$\sin: [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

è strett. crescente

derivata è  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$



Torniamo ai logaritmi:

(1)  $\log_a(xy) = \log_a x + \log_a y$

(2)  $\log_a x^y = y \log_a x$   $x > 0, y \in \mathbb{R}$

Cambio di base  $\left[ \log_a b \log_b x = \log_a x \right], (a, b > 0, a, b \neq 1)$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

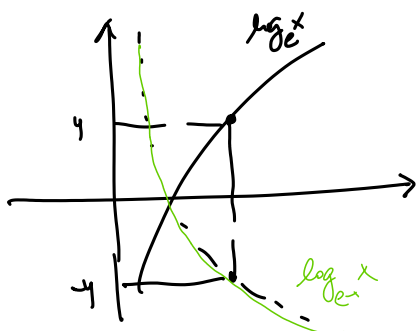
(Verifica  $x = a^{\log_a x} \stackrel{?}{=} a^{\log_a b \log_b x} = (a^{\log_a b})^{\log_b x} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} b^{\log_b x} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} x$  OK!  
 $\uparrow$  "def."  $\uparrow$  proprietà degli esponenti di  $\log_b x$

(  $(a^x)^y = a^{xy}$  )

$$(*) \quad \log_a x = - \log_{a^{-1}} x$$

segue da (1) con  $b = a^{-1}$

$$\log_a b = \log_a a^{-1} = -1 \log_a a = -1$$



Es. IV Es 1 - (25)

$$A = \{ y = 2^x \mid \log_{11}(x+5) + \log_{11}(x-2) < \log_{11}(3x-1) \}$$

$$B = \{ x^{\frac{8}{x}} \mid \text{vale} \}$$

1. Dominio di def. delle funzioni coinvolte

Devo avere

$$\begin{cases} x+5 > 0 \\ x-2 > 0 \\ 3x-1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -5 \\ x > 2 \\ x > \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$x > y \Rightarrow 0 > y - x$$

$$-x < -y \quad \Downarrow$$

$$\Leftarrow -y > -x$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} ax > ay \text{ se } x > y \\ a > 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Quindi

$$x > 2$$

$$\log_{11}(x+5)(x-2) < \log_{11}(3x-1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+5)(x-2) < 3x-1$$

$\uparrow$   
 $y \log_a y$  è strictly crescente ( $f(x) > f(y) \Leftrightarrow x > y$ )

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3x - 10 < 3x - 1$$

$$\boxed{\dots}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 < 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x| < 3$$

$$|x| < 3 \Leftrightarrow -3 < x < 3$$

$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x > 0 \\ -x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \begin{cases} |x+y| \leq |x| + |y| \\ |xy| = |x||y| \end{cases}$$

$$(-3, 3) = \{x \mid |x| < 3\}$$

Def

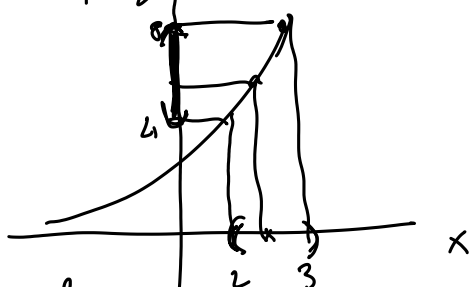
$$\{x \mid -3 < x < 3\}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} | \\ -3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ | \end{array} \right)$$

$$|x-y| \geq ||x| - |y||$$

$$B = (-3, 3) \cap (2, +\infty) = (2, 3) = \{x \mid 2 < x < 3\}$$

$$A = \{y = 2^x \mid x \in B\} = (4, 8)$$



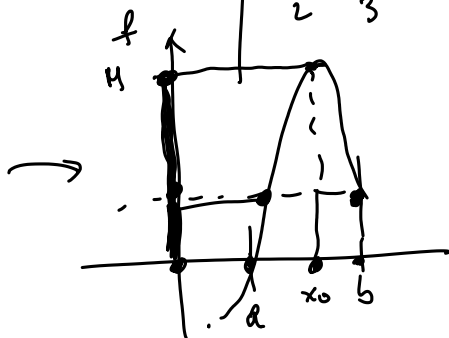
Ho usato 2 cose

$x \rightarrow 2^x$  è strettamente

e continua

=====

f



$$f\left(\underset{=}{(a, b)}\right) = \{f(x) \mid x \in \underset{a < x =}{(a, b)}\} = (0, 1]$$

MEDITARE SU QUESTO ESEMPIO

[GE] (Giust. Esercizi e problemi)

Cap 2 Es. 24.

$$2^{(1+x^2)} \log_{10}(1+x^2) < 2^{10}$$

calcolo di variabili !!

$$y := 1+x^2$$

$$\rightarrow 2^y \log_{10} y < 2^{10}$$

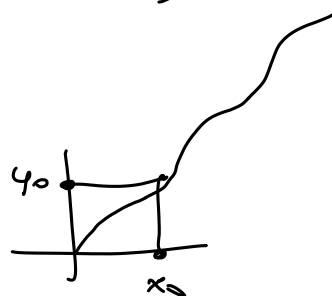
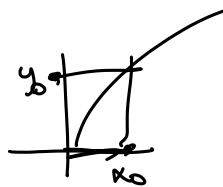
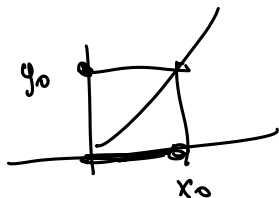
$$2^{y_0} \log_{10} y_0 = 2^{10} \Leftrightarrow y_0 = 10$$

$$y \rightarrow 2^y \log_{10} y \text{ è strett. crescente}$$

$$y > 0$$

(ossia il prodotto di  
due funzioni <sup>strett.</sup> crescenti)

Data  $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  strett. crescente



$$f(x) < y_0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < x < x_0$$

$$y \in (0, 10)$$

$$y = 1+x^2$$

$$0 < 1+x^2 < 10$$

$$! \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 < 9 \\ |x| < 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Risposta

$$x = (-3, 3)$$



$$x \mapsto x^a \quad a \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0$$

$$\text{se } a \in \mathbb{N}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

potenze generalizzate

$$x \mapsto a^x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

 $a > 0$   
 $a \neq 1$   
 $\uparrow$   
 base  
 $\uparrow$ 

funzioni esponenziali

$$\log_a x, x > 0$$

funzione inversa di  $a^x$ 

$$\log_a a^x = x, a^{\log_a x} = x$$

Oss il prodotto di due funzioni crescenti e positive è crescente

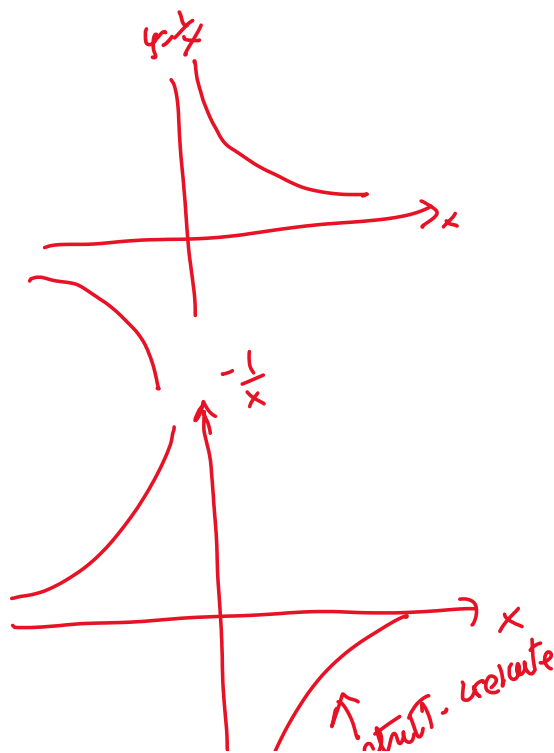
$$\frac{f(x)g(x)}{x < y} < f(x)g(y) < \frac{f(y)g(y)}{}$$

L'ipotesi di positività è, in generale, necessaria

Esempio.

$$f(x) = x^2, g(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$x^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = -x$$

 $\uparrow$   
 strictly decreasing


## ES 8 Cap 2 [GE]

Dimostrare che  $\forall x, y \geq 0$  risulta

$$(*) \quad |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}| \leq \sqrt{|x-y|}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow " & & \rightarrow " \\ |\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{x}| & = & \sqrt{|y-x|} \end{matrix}$$

$$\boxed{|x| = |-x|}$$



Posso assumere che  $x \geq y \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \geq \sqrt{y}$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} \stackrel{?}{\leq} \sqrt{x-y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{x} + y - 2\sqrt{xy} \leq \cancel{x} - y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \leq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 \leq xy$$

se  $y > 0$  la disug. è vera ✓

$$\begin{matrix} y > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \end{matrix} \quad y \leq x \quad \checkmark$$

fatto!

RICEVIMENTO (prof. L.C.)

17-19 Mercoledì (mio studio)

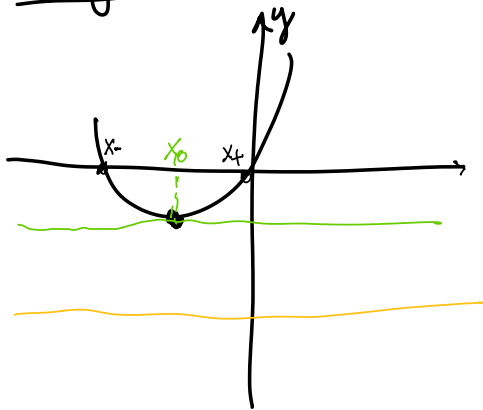
T.V ES 1, (12)

$$A = \left\{ \underbrace{x^2 - 5x + 6}_{\uparrow \text{ tale che }} : x^2 - 5x + 4 < 0 \right\}$$

$$, \quad , \quad , \quad | \quad , \quad \text{...} \quad x^2 - 5x + 4 < 0 \}$$

$$= \{ y = x^2 - 5x + 6 \mid x \text{ variabile} \}$$

Svolgimento. Sia  $E = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 - 5x + 4 < 0 \}$



$$y < 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_- < x < x_+ \\ \emptyset \\ \emptyset \end{cases}$$

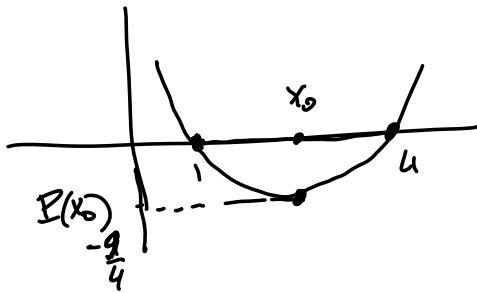
$$= (x-1)(x-4)$$

$$x_- = 1 \quad x_+ = 4$$

$$1 < x < 4$$

$$E = (1, 4)$$

$$y = P(x) + 2 \quad P(x) = x^2 - 5x + 4$$



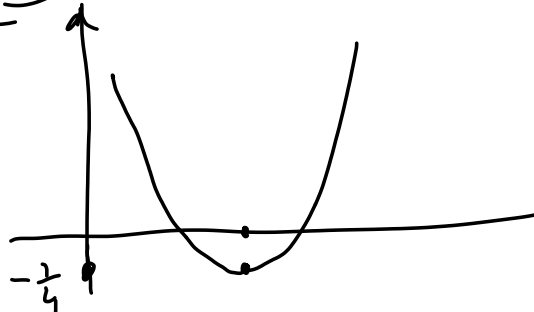
$$x_0 = \frac{4+1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

posto di mezzo tra  $x_-$  e  $x_+$

$$P(x_0) = \frac{25}{4} - \frac{25}{2} + 4$$

$$= -\frac{25}{4} + 4 = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$P(x) + 2$$



$$2 - \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$A = \left[ -\frac{1}{4}, 2 \right)$$

$$Q(x) = x^2 - 5x + 4 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)x + 4 =$$

COMPLETAMENTO DEL QUADRATO:

$$= \left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 4 - \frac{25}{4}$$

Quindi

$$P(x) = \underbrace{\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2}_{\uparrow} - \underbrace{\frac{9}{4}}_{\uparrow}$$

$\Rightarrow$  il valore minimo di  $P(x)$

$$\bar{x} \quad P\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = -\frac{9}{4}$$

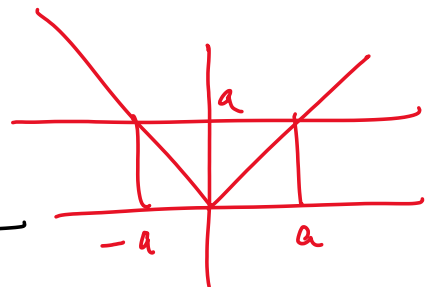
Radici  $P(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left|x - \frac{5}{2}\right| = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} - x = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left|x\right| = a \quad a > 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = a \\ \text{oppure} \\ x = -a \end{cases}$$



CASO GENERALE

$$P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \quad \underline{a \neq 0}$$

$$= a \left( x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right)$$

$$= a \left( x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right)$$

$$= a \left( \underbrace{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2}_{\text{ho aggiunto e tolto } \frac{b^2}{4a^2}} + \frac{c}{a} - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} \right)$$

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

ho aggiunto e tolto  $\frac{b^2}{4a^2}$

$$= a \left( \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} \right)$$

$$:= a \left( \underbrace{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2}_{\text{discriminante della parabola}} - \frac{\Delta}{4a^2} \right)$$

con  $\Delta := b^2 - 4ac$   
= discriminante della parabola

Proposizione 1  $\underline{P(x) = 0} \Leftrightarrow \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{\Delta}{4a^2}$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Nessuna soluzione} & \Delta < 0 \\ x = -\frac{b}{2a} & \Delta = 0 \\ x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} & \Delta > 0 \quad (\sqrt{\Delta} > 0) \\ & = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \end{cases}$$

Se  $a > 0$ ,  $P$  ha un minimo assoluto in  $x_0 = -\frac{b}{2a}$

$$e \quad P\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) = -\frac{\Delta}{4a}$$

Se  $a < 0$ ,  $P$  ha un massimo assoluto in  $\dots$

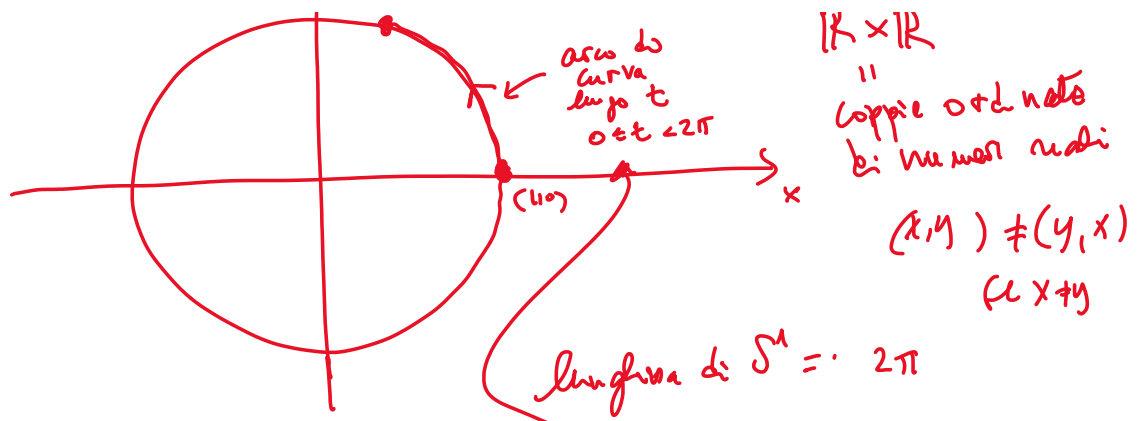
Vertice della parabola  $(x_0, y_0) = \left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right)$

## FUNZIONI TRIGONOMETRICHE

"Def"

$y$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $(x, y)$

$$S^1 := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

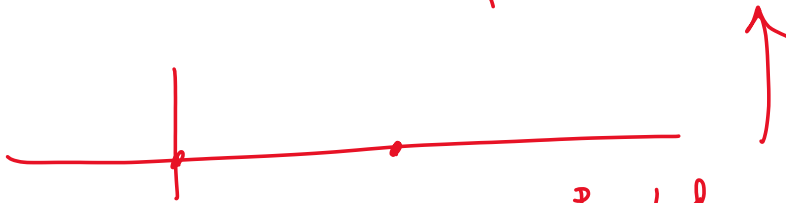


$(x(t), y(t)) =$  coordinate del punto  $(x, y)$

Def  $\begin{cases} \cos t := x(t) \\ \sin t := y(t) \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t < 2\pi$

estendendo per periodicità  $\forall t$

$$\cos(t + 2\pi) = \cos t, \quad \sin(t + 2\pi) = \sin t \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$



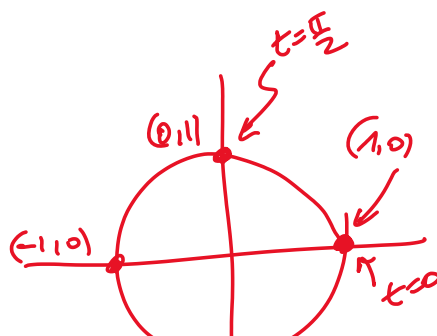
(1) Per def  $\sin t$  e  $\cos t$  sono funzioni definite  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$

e periodiche di periodo  $2\pi$ .

Proprietà

(2) Per def.  $\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$   
 $(\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2 = 1$

(3) Valori Speciali



$$t=0, \cos 0 = 1, \sin 0 = 0$$

$$t=\frac{\pi}{2}, \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0, \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

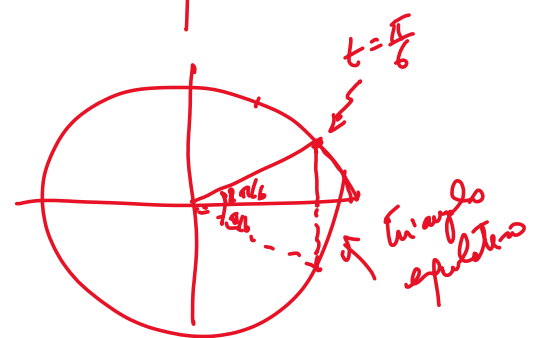
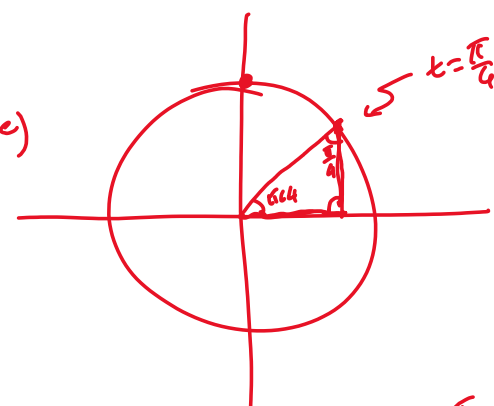
$$t=\pi, \cos \pi = -1, \sin \pi = 0$$

$$t=\frac{3}{2}\pi, \cos \frac{3}{2}\pi = 0, \sin \frac{3}{2}\pi = -1$$

$$t=\frac{\pi}{4}, \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\text{from unit circle})$$

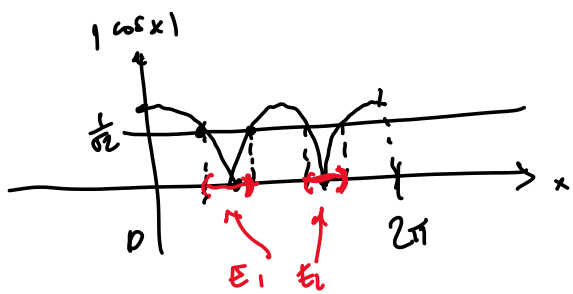
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



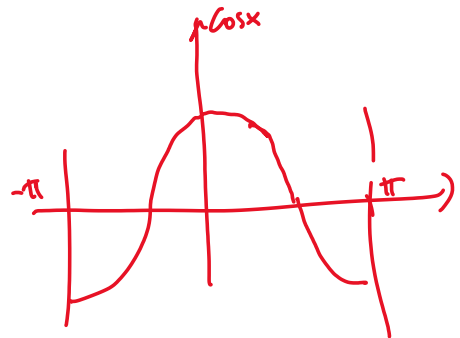
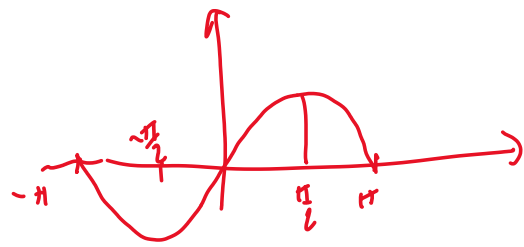
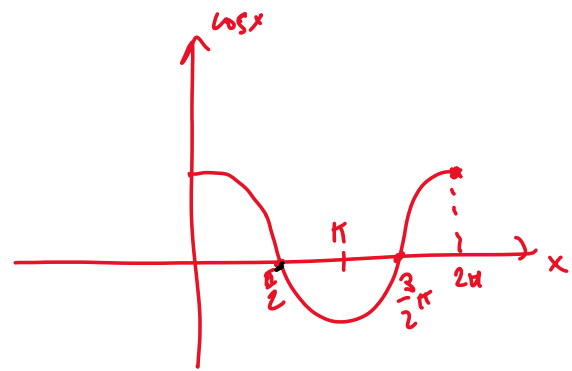
[GE] Ex. 21 Chap 2.

$$A = \{x \mid |\cos x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\}$$



$$E \rightarrow E_1 \cup E_2$$

$$A = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (E + 2k\pi)$$



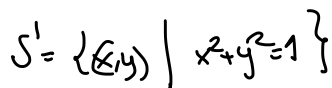
$$\begin{cases} \cos(t+s) = \cos t \cos s - \sin t \sin s \\ \sin(t+s) = \sin t \cos s + \cos t \sin s \end{cases}$$

FORMULE D'ADDITION

$$\left[ e^{it} = \cos t + i \sin t \right]$$

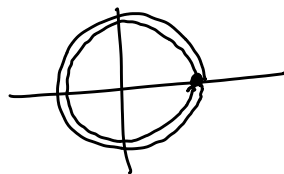
$$e^{i\pi} = -1$$





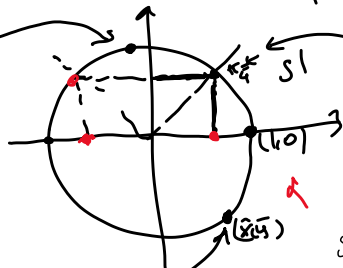
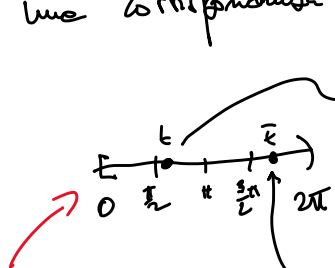
orientamento positivo de S'  $\bar{z}$  autorizações  
" negativo " " obras

$t =$  lunghezza in segno di un arco



$t = 4\pi$  2g in der  
außen.

Mendo a zero por  $t \in [0, 2\pi)$  e in tutti con  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 una corrispondenza biunivoca tra  $t$  e i punti di  $S^1$



$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + y^2 &= 1 \\2x^2 &= 1 \\x^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \\x &= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$(x, y) = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(-t) &= -\sin t \\ \cos(-t) &= \cos t\end{aligned}$$

↓ Sub time fusion 23 APR to  
Cost " " PARL 1st

$$\sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos \pi \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) - \sin \pi \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= -1 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

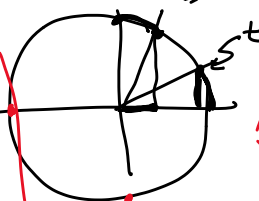
$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
uso la geometria euclidea)

$$f(-t) = -f(t)$$

$$f(-t) = f(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(t+s) &= \cos t \cos s - \sin t \sin s \\ \sin(t+s) &= \sin t \cos s + \cos t \sin s\end{aligned}$$

$$g_n(t+s) = \sin t \cos s + \sin s \cos t$$



$$\downarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) = \cancel{\cos\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(-t) - \cancel{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(-t)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) = \cos t$$

OR  
FERULE  
ADDITION

Biggie safe

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \forall k$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \neq k$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

e "multi"

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \frac{\pi}{3} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{6} &= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\pi}{4} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(\*)  $\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow (\cos t, \sin t) \in S^1)$

Es. Ricavare la formula (\*) dalle formule di addizione

Sol.  $s = -t$

$$1 = \cos 0 = \cos t \cos(-t) - \sin t \sin(-t) = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t.$$

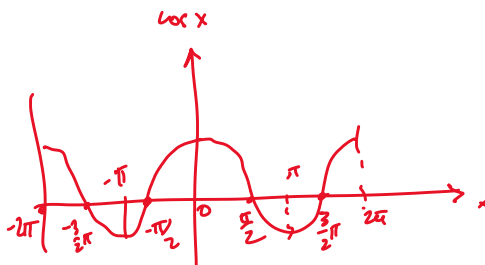
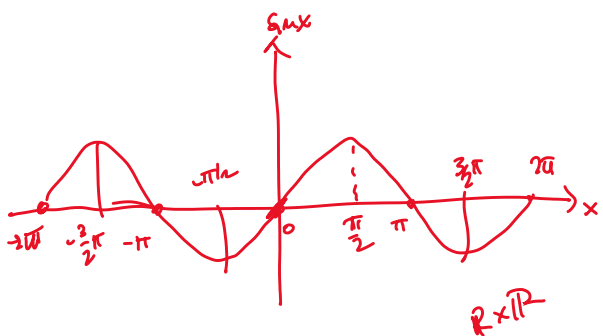
$$\uparrow \\ t+s = t+(-t) = 0$$

Es. Dedurre le formule di duplicazione dalle formule di addizione

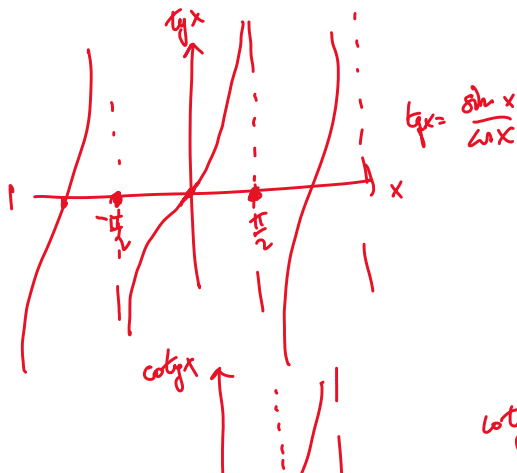
!  $\left[ \begin{aligned} \cos 2t &= \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t \\ \sin 2t &= 2 \sin t \cos t \end{aligned} \right] \leftarrow$

Def.  $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$



$\cos(t+2\pi) = \cos t \quad \text{e} \quad \sin(2\pi+t) = \sin t \quad (\text{segue dalle formule di addizione})$



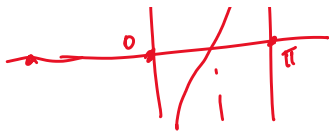
P.B.  $\tan(x+\pi) = \tan x$

Es.  $\uparrow$  dimostrare questa formula usando le formule di addizione

Domio della  $\tan$   $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

Domio della  $\cot$   $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$



Es. Sei  $t := \tan \frac{x}{2}$  *Wieder*  $\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$  &  $\frac{2t}{1+t^2}$

Substituent  $1+t^2 = 1 + \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}$

$$1-t^2 = 1 - \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

!

|                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = \cos x$ | $\frac{2t}{1+t^2} = \sin x$ |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|

$$2t = 2 \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \quad \frac{2t}{1+t^2} = 2 \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = \sin x$$

T.V. Es 1, (33)

$$A = \left\{ x \in [-\pi, 4\pi] \mid \sin^2 x + 3 \cos^2 x + \sin x - 2 = 0 \right\}$$

1. Idee  $\rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 x + 3 \cos^2 x + \sin x - 2 &= 0 \\ \sin^2 x + 3(1 - \sin^2 x) + \sin x - 2 &= 0 \\ -2 \sin^2 x + \sin x + 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. Idee  $\rightarrow$

$$2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0 \quad y = \sin x$$

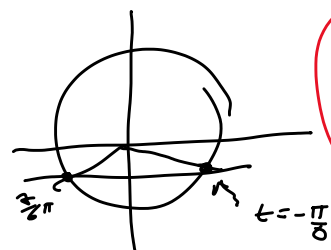
$$2y^2 - y - 1 = 0$$

$$y_{\pm} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$\sin x = 1$  oppure  $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\uparrow$   
 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

$\uparrow$   
 $x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$   
 $= \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$



DEF

$x \in [a, b)$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $a \leq x < b$

$[-\pi, 4\pi]$

DEF

$x \in [a, b]$   
 $\Leftrightarrow a \leq x \leq b$

$$[-\pi, 4\pi] \Rightarrow \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi = \frac{\pi + 4k\pi}{2} \right) \quad \frac{\pi}{2} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\pi &\leq \frac{\pi + 4k\pi}{2} \leq 4\pi \\ -2\pi &\leq \pi + 4k\pi \leq 8\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$[-2\pi, 8\pi] \Rightarrow \pi + 4k\pi$$

$$\text{ok. } k=0, 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\pi &\leq -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \leq 4\pi \quad \Leftrightarrow -6\pi \leq -\pi + 12k\pi \leq 24\pi \\ &\Leftrightarrow -6 \leq 12k - 1 \leq 24 \quad | \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ok. } 0, 1, 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}, \frac{23\pi}{6}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{6} + 2 &= \frac{11}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{6} + 4 &= \frac{23}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$-\pi \leq \frac{7\pi + 2k\pi}{6} \leq 4\pi$$

$$-6 \leq 7 + 12k \leq 24$$

$$\begin{aligned} k=0 &\quad \checkmark \\ k=-1 & \\ k=1 & \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{7+12k}{6} \pi \quad , \quad \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{6}\pi}}, \frac{19}{6}\pi, -\frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$\text{tutku le } A = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\pi, -\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{11}{6}\pi, \frac{23}{6}\pi, \frac{7}{6}\pi, \frac{19}{6}\pi, -\frac{5}{6}\pi \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ -\frac{5}{6}\pi, -\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{7}{6}\pi, \frac{11}{6}\pi, \frac{5}{2}\pi, \frac{19}{6}\pi, \frac{23}{6}\pi \right\}$$

## SUCCESIONI

Def. una successione (a valori in  $\mathbb{R}$ ) è una funzione da  $\mathbb{N}$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

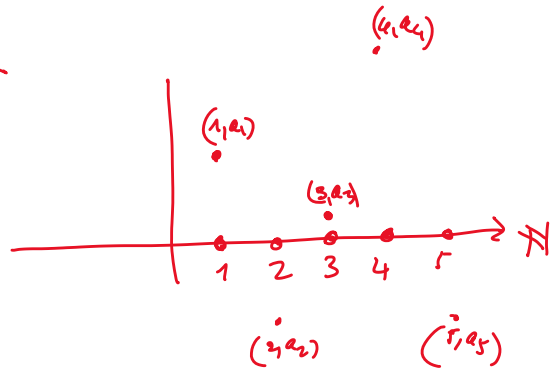
$$f: n \in \mathbb{N} \mapsto f(n) \in \mathbb{R}$$

Notazione standard una successione si denota  $\{a_n\}$

N.B. non confondere  $\{a_n\}$  con l'insieme dei suoi valori  
 ossia  $\{a_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} = \text{im}(\{a_n\})$   
 immagine della funzione  $\{a_n\}$

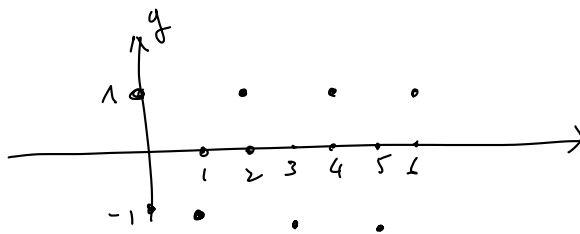
N.B.  $\{a_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$$\{a_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R}$$



### Esempi

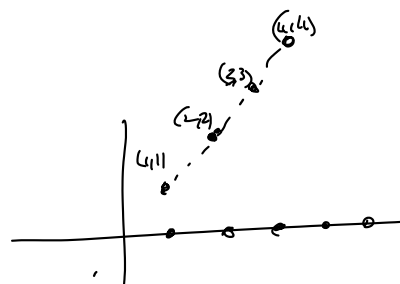
1  $a_n = (-1)^n$ ,  $\text{im}(\{a_n\}) = \{1, -1\}$



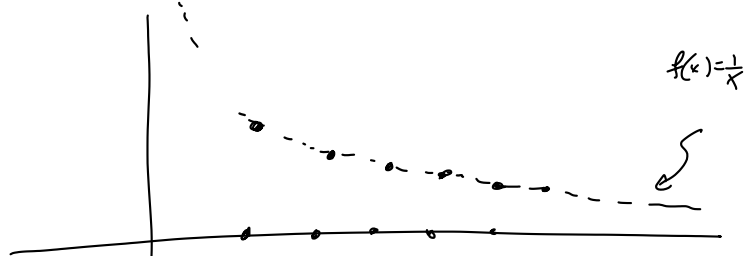
$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } n \text{ è pari} \\ -1 & \text{se } n \text{ è dispari.} \end{cases}$$

2  $a_n = n$

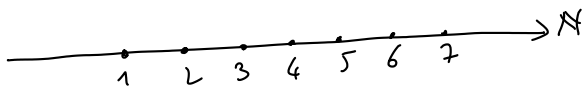
$$\text{im}(\{a_n\}) = \mathbb{N}$$



3,  $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$



4  $\sin n$



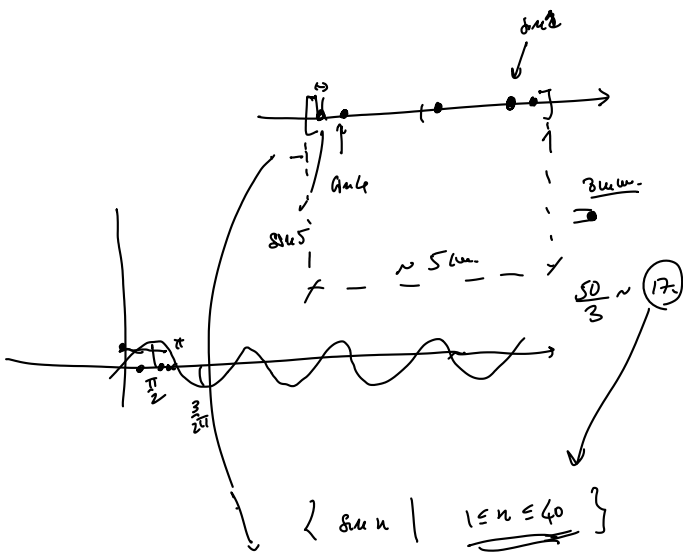
$$\text{im}(\{\sin n\}) \subseteq [-1, 1] \\ \subseteq (-1, 1)$$

ES.  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$

Al fine  $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi = n$  per qualche  $n$ ,

$$\Leftrightarrow \pi = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{2} + 2k} = \frac{2n}{1 + 4k} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

ma qualcuno ci ha detto che  $\pi \notin \mathbb{Q}$ .



**Teorema**  $\forall \alpha \in [-1, 1] \exists$  una successione  $\{n_k\} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  t.c.

per  $k \rightarrow +\infty$   $\sin n_k = \alpha$   $\leftarrow$   $\begin{aligned} &\text{e fino } \varepsilon = 10^{-2}, \exists K \mid \\ &|\sin n_k - \alpha| < 10^{-2} \quad \forall k \geq K \end{aligned}$

intuitivamente "sin n\_k si avvicina sempre di più ad  $\alpha$ ."

$\uparrow$   
per k che cresce

## DEF di limite di una successione (!)

1. Dato  $L \in \mathbb{R}$  e  $\{a_n\}$  successione, si dice che  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  "L è il limite per n che tende a  $+\infty$  di  $a_n$ " o più semplicemente "L è il limite di  $\{a_n\}$ ", e si scrive anche  $\lim a_n = L$ .



Prova

$$N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$$

3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{n+1} = 2$

Fissato  $\varepsilon > 0$ .  $|a_n - L| = \left| \frac{2n-1}{n+1} - 2 \right| = \frac{|2n-1-2n-2|}{n+1}$   
 $= \frac{|-3|}{n+1} = \frac{3}{n+1}$

Voglio mostrare  $\frac{3}{n+1} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{\varepsilon} < n+1$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{\varepsilon} - 1 < n$ ,  $N := \max \left\{ 1, \frac{3}{\varepsilon} - 1 \right\}$

Se  $n > N \Rightarrow |a_n - L| < \varepsilon$

4.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n - \sqrt{n^2-1}) = 0$  ✓  $(\sqrt{n^2-1} < n)$

$$|n - \sqrt{n^2-1} - 0| = n - \sqrt{n^2-1}$$

Dato  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists N$  tale che  $n - \sqrt{n^2-1} < \varepsilon$  se  $n > N$

$n - \sqrt{n^2-1} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow n - \varepsilon < \sqrt{n^2-1}$

$n - \varepsilon > 0$

NB posso assumere che  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$  perché se qualcuno mi dà un'opportunit   $\bar{\varepsilon} > 0$  ma io ho bisogno  $|a_n - L| < \varepsilon \wedge n > N \Rightarrow |a_n - L| < \varepsilon \leq \bar{\varepsilon}$

ma io ho bisogno  $|a_n - L| < \varepsilon \wedge n > N \Rightarrow |a_n - L| < \varepsilon \leq \bar{\varepsilon}$

$\Leftrightarrow (n - \varepsilon)^2 < n^2 - 1$

$n^2 - 2\varepsilon n + \varepsilon^2 < n^2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon^2 + 1 < 2\varepsilon n \Leftrightarrow$

$\frac{\varepsilon^2 + 1}{2\varepsilon} < n$   $N = \frac{1 + \varepsilon^2}{2\varepsilon}$

Altro metodo (pi  bello)

$a_n = n - \sqrt{n^2-1}$

razionalizziamo

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

Dato  $\varepsilon > 0$  voglio risolvere  $\frac{1}{n + \sqrt{n^2-1}} < \varepsilon$  ome

$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} < n + \sqrt{n^2-1}$



osservo che  $n + \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \geq n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

$N_2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

$\left( \frac{1+\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon} < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)$   $\left( \frac{1}{N_1} < \frac{1}{N_2} \right)$   $\varepsilon < 1$

5.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{n} - n) = -\infty$

Da  $M < 0$  voglio trovare  $N$  |  $\sqrt{n} - n < M \quad \forall n \geq N$

non trovo l' $M$  ottimale

$\rightarrow n - \sqrt{n} > -M$   $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{positivo.} \\ -M > 0 \end{array} \right)$

$\left( \frac{1}{N} \right) = -M > 0$

$n - \sqrt{n} = n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$

$\geq \frac{n}{2} > M$

$n > 2M$

$\Rightarrow N \geq 2$

$N = \max \{ 2, -2M \}$

$2M, M = -M$

$1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} > 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad n \geq 2$

oppure  $n \geq 4$

$\rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$\left( \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{n} \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow n \geq 4 \right)$

6.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} = 0$

$\varepsilon > 0 \quad \left| \frac{\sin n}{n} \right| < \varepsilon \quad \text{ovvero} \quad \frac{|\sin n|}{n} < \varepsilon$

Osservo che  $|\sin n| \leq 1$

$\leq \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \quad n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \quad N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

7.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^n = +\infty$

Dato  $M > 0$  voglio trovare  $N$  tale che  $2^n > M \quad \forall n > N$

$\Leftrightarrow \log_2 2^n > \log_2 M$

usando  $\log_2$  strett. crescente

$n > \left( \log_2 M = N \right)$

8<sup>a</sup> Dim  $\frac{2^N}{N^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$   $\rightarrow +\infty$  ??

oppure è grande

Fissato  $\alpha > 1$  dato  $\varepsilon > 0$  trovare  $N$  |  $\frac{2^N}{N^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} < \varepsilon$

probabilità volutamente fatta escludere nel 2° semestrale

Ricordiamo,  $\{a_n\}$  successione e dato  $L \in \mathbb{R}$  si dice

lim  $a_n = L$   $\stackrel{\text{DEF}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N > 0 \mid |a_n - L| < \varepsilon, \forall n > N$

minimo fissato  $\varepsilon > 0$   
(una approssimazione arbitraria)

$$- \varepsilon < a_n - L < \varepsilon$$

$$L - \varepsilon < a_n < L + \varepsilon$$

$a_n \rightarrow +\infty \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0 \exists N > 0 \mid a_n > M, \forall n > N$$

$$a_n \rightarrow -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M < 0, \exists N > 0 \mid a_n < M, \forall n > N$$

[GE] Cap 3 ES 8

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{3n+2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a_n - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6n-3-6n-4}{(3n+2)^3} = -\frac{7}{3} \frac{1}{3n+2}$$

Fisso  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $|a_n - \frac{2}{3}| = \frac{7}{3} \frac{1}{3n+2} < \varepsilon, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{7}{3\varepsilon} < 3n+2$$

$$\left( 3n+2 > 2 > \frac{7}{3\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{7}{3\varepsilon} < 3n \Leftrightarrow \frac{7}{9\varepsilon} < n$$

$$\frac{7}{9\varepsilon} < n$$

Si  $N = \frac{7}{9\varepsilon}$ , allora se  $n > N \Leftrightarrow |a_n - L| < \varepsilon$

Se fosse stato

$$\frac{7}{3} \frac{1}{3n-10} < \varepsilon$$

avrei avuto che

$$N > 4 \Rightarrow n > N$$

$$3n-10 > 0 \checkmark$$

[GE] Cap 3 ES 5

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 - n \sin n = +\infty$$

$$\forall M > 0 \quad n^2 - n \sin n = n^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sin n \right) > \frac{n^2}{2}$$



$$1 - \frac{1}{n} \sin n > \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} > \frac{\sin n}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{|\sin n|}{n} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{n}$$

$$n > 2$$

Se  $x > 2$  è vero che  $1 - \frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{2}$ , se  $\underline{u > N}$

Se  $\underline{u > \frac{N}{2} > 2}$  allora  $u^2 - u > \frac{u^2}{2} > M$

Se  $n > \sqrt{2M}$ ,  $N = \max\{2, \sqrt{2M}\}$

Cap 3, Es 6  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n - n}{n} = +\infty$  ( $2^n \rightarrow +\infty, n \rightarrow +\infty$ )

$2^n > M$   $n > \frac{2^n}{2}$

Dimostrare che  $2^n \geq 2n$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  ( $M > 1$ )

per induzione

base induttiva (1)  $n=1$   $2 = 2^1 \geq 2 \cdot 1 = 2$  ✓ ok.

(ii) Assumiamo che sia vero che  $2^n \geq 2n$  per un qualche  $n \geq 1$

"PRINCIPIO DI INDUZIONE" (è un teorema)

Siano  $P_n$  delle affermazioni dipendenti da  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

(esempio  $P_n: 2^n \geq 2n$ )

Se è vero che:

(i)  $P_1$  è vera

(ii) dato  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $P_n \Rightarrow P_{n+1}$

Allora  $P_n$  è vera  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$\underline{2^{n+1}} = 2 \cdot \underline{2^n} \geq 2 \cdot \underline{2n} = 4n \geq \underline{2(n+1)}$

ip. induttiva  $P_n$

infatti:  $4n \geq 2(n+1) \Leftrightarrow 4n \geq 2n+2 \Leftrightarrow 2n \geq 2$  ✓

Dato  $M > 0$ ,  $2^n - n \geq 2n - n = n > M$ ,  $N = M$

Es Dimostrare che  $\underline{2^n - \frac{3}{2}n} \rightarrow +\infty$

" 2. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Sufficiente dimostrare che  $2^n \geq n^2$ ,  $\forall n \geq 4$ .

(i) base induttiva è  $n=4$  ✓

(ii) Per  $n \geq 4$  e  $2^n \geq n^2 \Rightarrow 2^{n+1} \geq (n+1)^2$

Passiamo al calcolo dei limiti

### Algebra dei limiti

Teorema 1 Siano  $\{a_n\}$  e  $\{b_n\}$  due successioni t.c.

$$a_n \rightarrow \alpha, \quad b_n \rightarrow \beta, \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

(i)  $a_n + b_n \rightarrow \alpha + \beta$

(ii)  $a_n b_n \rightarrow \alpha \beta$

(iii) se  $\alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad (\Rightarrow \frac{b_n}{a_n} \rightarrow \frac{\beta}{\alpha})$

(iv) se  $a_n \leq b_n$  per  $n \geq N \Rightarrow \alpha \leq \beta$

(v) se  $\{c_n\}$  è t.c. per  $n \geq N$ ,  $a_n \leq c_n \leq b_n$ ,  $\alpha = \beta$   
 $\Rightarrow c_n \rightarrow \alpha$

Teorema 2  $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$

(i)  $a_n \rightarrow +\infty, b_n \geq \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \geq N \Rightarrow a_n + b_n \rightarrow +\infty$

(ii)  $a_n \rightarrow -\infty, b_n \leq \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \geq N \Rightarrow a_n + b_n \rightarrow -\infty$

(iii)  $a_n \rightarrow 0, |b_n| \leq M, \forall n \Rightarrow a_n b_n \rightarrow 0$

(iv)  $a_n \rightarrow +\infty, b_n \geq \beta > 0, \forall n \geq N \Rightarrow a_n b_n \rightarrow +\infty$

( $a_n \rightarrow -\infty$ ) -----

Teorema 3. (Alcuni limiti notevoli)

1. Se  $A > 0$ ,  $\lim \sqrt[n]{A} = 1$

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^a}{A^n} = 0$

2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^a}{A^n} = 0$   $A > 1$

3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log n}{n^a} = 0$   $a > 0$

4.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$

5.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e = 2.71828 \dots$  numero di Eulero o Napiero

6.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = e^x$

$\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = \left(\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{x}}\right)^x = \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{x}}\right)^{\frac{n}{x}}\right)^x \rightarrow e^x$

[GE] Cap 3 ES 26  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!}$

DEF.  $n! = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ n \cdot (n-1)!, & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$  (definizione ricorsiva).

$0! = 1, 1! = 1, 2! = 2$

$3! = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$

$4! = 4 \cdot 3! = 24$

$5! = 5 \cdot 24 = 120$

:

$(n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \dots 1)$

$n! \geq n(n-1)(n-2) \dots$   $\forall n \geq 3$

Per  $n \geq 3$

$\frac{n^2}{n!} \leq \frac{n^2}{n(n-1)(n-2)}$

Uso  $a_n \rightarrow +\infty \Leftrightarrow a_n \leq b_n, \forall n \geq N, b_n \rightarrow +\infty$

$\frac{n^2}{n(n-1)(n-2)} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)} \xrightarrow{A \cdot L} 0$

ES 32

$\frac{(n+1)^6 - (n-1)^6}{(n+1)^5 + (n-1)^5} \rightarrow 6$

$a^n - b^n = (a-b) \left( a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1} \right)$   
 $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}$   
 n termini  
 tutti monomi  
 $a^k b^l$  con  $k+l = n-1$

$$(n+1)^6 - (n-1)^6 = ((n+1) - (n-1)) \left( \underline{(n+1)^5} + \underline{(n+1)^4(n-1)} + \dots + \underline{(n-1)^5} \right) \text{ ossia } a^k b^{n-1-k}$$

$$2 \left( n^5 + \dots \right) = 12n^5 + \dots \text{ grado } \leq 4.$$

$$\frac{P_n}{Q_n} = \frac{12n^5 + a_4 n^4 + \dots}{2n^5 + b_4 n^4 + \dots} = \frac{12 + \frac{a_4}{n} + \dots \rightarrow 0}{2 + \underbrace{\frac{b_4}{n} + \dots}_{\rightarrow 0}} \rightarrow \frac{12}{2} = 6.$$

[GE] Cap 3validare il limite di un giusto secondo i paraggi

Es 24

$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{2n^5 + 1}$$

$$a_n = (2n^5 + 1)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= (2n^5)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^5}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

per le proprietà delle potenze

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(n^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^5 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^5}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$2^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{per limite naturale}$$

$$n^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\left(n^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^5 = \underbrace{n^{\frac{1}{n}} \dots n^{\frac{1}{n}}}_5 \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{per el Alg. d. limite}$$

$$1 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^5}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq 2^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$1 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1$$

 $\Rightarrow$  per Teorema del confronto

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^5}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1$$

Per A.d.L.  $a_n \rightarrow 1$ 

Es. 31  $a_n = \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n}$

includi variabile

$$2^n + 3^n \sim 3^n \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 3$$

$$= 3 \left(1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{prop potenze} \quad \left(\text{con prima}\right) 1 < \left(1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} < 2^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \text{e per confronto}$$

$$\left(1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1$$

Per A.d.L.  $\lim a_n = 3$ 

Es 38  $a_n = \frac{n^2}{n+1} - \frac{n^2+1}{n}$

$$a_n = \frac{n^3 - (n^2+1)(n+1)}{n(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{-n^2 + \dots}{n(n+1)} \quad \leftarrow \text{termini di grado } < 2$$

Se  $P(x)$  è un polinomio  
il suo grado  $m =$   
 $= \deg(P)$  è l'esponente  
del monomio di grado  
massimo

$$P(x) := a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$



$$k^2 + n$$

→ -1 per algebra dei limiti  
In generale se  $P(x) \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$  sono polinomi a grado  
rispettivamente  $k$  e  $h$ .

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} a_m \neq 0 \quad m = \deg(P) \\ a_k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{dove} \quad \text{variabile} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{P(n)}{Q(n)} = \frac{a_k n^k + t.g.}{b_h n^h + t.g.}$$

$$= \frac{a_k n^k}{b_h n^h} \frac{1 + c \frac{1}{n} + \dots}{1 + d \frac{1}{n} + \dots}$$

$$= \frac{a_k}{b_h} n^{k-h} \alpha(n) \quad \text{con } \alpha(n) \rightarrow 1 \text{ per } n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 & k < h \\ \frac{a_k}{b_k} & k = h \\ +\infty, \text{ se } a_k b_h > 0 \\ -\infty, \text{ se } a_k b_h < 0 \end{cases} \quad k > h$$

Es 51  $a_n = n \left( \sqrt[3]{8 + \sin 2^{\frac{1}{n}}} - 2 \right)$

radicals  $\Rightarrow$  con  $a = \sqrt[3]{8 + \sin 2^{\frac{1}{n}}}$  e  $b = 2$

$$a_n = n \frac{\sqrt[3]{8 + \sin 2^{\frac{1}{n}}} - 2}{\left( \sqrt[3]{8 + \sin 2^{\frac{1}{n}}} \right)^2 + \left( \sqrt[3]{8 + \sin 2^{\frac{1}{n}}} \right) \cdot 2 + 4}$$

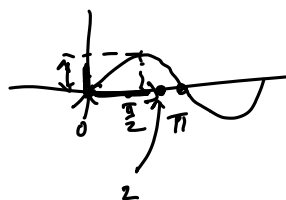
$$\geq \frac{n \sin 2^{\frac{1}{n}}}{4} > \frac{n \cdot \sin 1}{4}, \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\sin 2^{\frac{1}{n}} > 0 \quad 1 < 2^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq 2$$

$$n \geq 2, \quad 1 < 2^{\frac{1}{n}} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

e  $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \sin x$  è strettamente crescente

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2^{\frac{1}{n}} > \sin 1 > 0, \quad \forall n \geq 2$$



Quindi  $a_n > c n \quad c > 0 \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow +\infty$  per confronto.

Più semplicemente

$$a_n = n \left( \sqrt[3]{8 + \sin 2^{\frac{1}{n}}} - 2 \right)$$

$$\sin 2^{\frac{1}{n}} > \sin 1 \text{ per } n \geq 2.$$

con la stima integrale

$$a_n = n \left( \sqrt[3]{9 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - 2 \right) \underset{n \geq 2}{>} n \left( \sqrt[3]{8 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - 2 \right)$$

$$9 + \frac{1}{n^2} > 8 \Rightarrow a > 0 \Rightarrow n \cdot a \rightarrow +\infty$$

Es  $a_n = n \left( \sqrt[3]{8 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - 2 \right)$

noto che  $n \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{c} = c > 2$

$$\frac{1}{n} c \rightarrow 0$$

Es 47  $\frac{\log n!}{n \log n} = \frac{\log n!}{\log n^n}$

$$e \left( \frac{n}{e} \right)^n \leq n! \leq e \cdot n \left( \frac{n}{e} \right)^n$$

(da dimostrare per induzione)

Es.  $\frac{n!}{n^n} \rightarrow 0$  è vero

$$\frac{(n)(n-1)(n-2) \dots 1}{n^n} \quad , \quad n \geq 3$$

$$< \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$\uparrow$   
 $n \geq 3$

Intuitivamente, un'ottima approssimazione  $n! \approx \left( \frac{n}{e} \right)^n$

$$\frac{\log n!}{n \log n} \approx \frac{\log \left( \frac{n}{e} \right)^n}{n \log n} = \frac{n (\log n - 1)}{n \log n} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\log \left( e \left( \frac{n}{e} \right)^n \right) \leq \log n! \leq \log \left( e n \left( \frac{n}{e} \right)^n \right)$$

$$\frac{1 + n (\log n - 1)}{n \log n} \leq \frac{\log n!}{n \log n} \leq \frac{1 + \log n + n (\log n - 1)}{n \log n}$$

$\downarrow$   $\log 1 = 0$   $\downarrow$   $1$

dove  $n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left( \frac{n}{e} \right)^n$

$a_n, b_n > 0$   
 $a_n \sim b_n \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$

es 68

$$n^2 2^{-\sqrt{n}} = \frac{n^2}{2^{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$= e^{2 \log n} e^{-\sqrt{n} \log 2} = e^{(2 \log n - \sqrt{n} \log 2)}$$

$$n^2 = e^{2 \log n} = e^{-\sqrt{n} \log 2 \left(1 - \frac{2 \log n}{\log 2 \sqrt{n}}\right)}$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{n} \log 2}{\log 2} \left(1 - \frac{2 \log n}{\log 2 \sqrt{n}}\right) \rightarrow -\infty$$

per A.D.L. estesa

$\log 2 > 0$

$$1 - \frac{2 \log n}{\log 2 \sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 1$$

ho usato che se  $b_n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow e^{-b_n} \rightarrow 0$

$$e^{-b_n} = \frac{1}{e^{b_n}} \quad e^{b_n} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-b_n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$a_n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_n} \rightarrow 0$$

A.D.L. estesa

$$a_n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ e } b_n \rightarrow \alpha > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n b_n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$a_n \rightarrow -\infty \text{ e } b_n \rightarrow \alpha > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \cdot b_n \rightarrow -\infty$$

Attenzione: il viceversa non è vero

$$a_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{F} \quad \frac{1}{a_n} \rightarrow +\infty$$

NO

$$a_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ e } a_n > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_n} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$a_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ e } a_n < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_n} \rightarrow -\infty$$

67

$$\left(1 + \frac{7}{n}\right)^{2n}$$

$$\text{usando } \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e^x$$

$$\left( \left(1 + \frac{7}{n}\right)^n \right)^2 \rightarrow (e^7)^2 = e^{14}$$

A.D.L. e

$$a_n \rightarrow \alpha \quad a_n^p \rightarrow \alpha^p \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}$$

es 72

$$a_n = \binom{2n}{n}$$

COEFFICIENTE BINOMIALE

$n \geq m \geq 0$  numeri interi

$$\binom{n}{m} := \frac{n!}{m! (n-m)!} \in \mathbb{N}$$

"m sopra n"

$$\binom{n}{m} = \binom{n}{n-m} \quad \text{ovvia}$$

$$\binom{n-m}{m} \quad \binom{m}{m}$$

$$\binom{n}{m} + \binom{n}{m-1} = \binom{n+1}{m}, \quad m \geq 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{(2n)!}{n! n!} = \frac{2n \cdot (2n-1) \cdot (2n-2) \cdots (n+1) \cancel{n!}}{n! \cancel{n!}}$$

$$(n=4 \quad 8! = 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4!) \quad \checkmark \quad 2n-n$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{2n}{1}\right)}_{k=0} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{2n-1}{n-1}\right)}_{k=1} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{2n-2}{n-2}\right)}_{k=2} \cdots \frac{n+1}{1} > 2^n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

$$\frac{2n-k}{n-k} \geq 2 \quad 2n-k \geq 2n-2k, \quad 2k \geq k \quad k \geq 1$$

Es  $\lim \left(\frac{2n}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

(sappiamo dall'esercizio precedente che  
 $\lim \left(\frac{2n}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \geq 2$ )

$$\left(\frac{2n}{n}\right) = \frac{(2n)!}{n! n!}$$

Teorema  $a_n > 0$  e  $\lim \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \alpha$  con  
 $\alpha \geq 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \lim \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \alpha$   
 o  $\alpha = +\infty$

$$a_n = \binom{2n}{n}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\binom{2(n+1)}{n+1}}{\binom{2n}{n}} = \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1) \cancel{(2n)!}}{(n+1)! (n+1)!} \frac{\cancel{n!} \cancel{n!}}{\cancel{(2n)!}}$$

$$\rightarrow 4. \quad \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 4$$

Sia  $f: x \in A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \mapsto f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\uparrow$   
 dominio di  $f$

Def [ci]  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  è un punto limite di  $A$  o punto di accumulazione e  $\forall \delta > 0 \exists x \in A, x \neq x_0$   
 $|x - x_0| < \delta$  [ossia  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \cap (A \setminus \{x_0\}) \neq \emptyset$ ]

Es.  $A = (0, 1)$   $x_0 = 1, x_0 \notin A$   
 $(1 - \delta, 1) \subseteq A$

Es.  $\mathbb{N}$   
 $(3 - \delta, 3 + \delta) \setminus \{3\} \cap \mathbb{N} = \emptyset$

$\nexists x_0 \in \mathbb{N}, x_0$  punto limite di  $\mathbb{N}$

Es.  $\mathbb{Q}$   $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  per la densità dei reali  
 $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \forall \delta > 0 (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  contiene oo numeri in  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

(1)  $x_0$  pto di accumulazione per  $A, L \in \mathbb{R}$

si dice che  $L$  è il limite per  $x$  che tende a  $x_0$  di  $f(x)$ ,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta \mid |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$  e  $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$   
 esclusa  $x_0$

Esempio (1)  $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  per  $x^2 = x_0^2$  ( $A = \mathbb{R}$ )  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x^2 = x_0^2$

Prendiamo  $\varepsilon > 0$ , e  $|x - x_0| < \delta \leq 1$ ,  $\delta$  da determinare in funzione di  $\varepsilon$

$$|f(x) - L| = |x^2 - x_0^2| = (x - x_0) |x + x_0| < \delta |x + x_0| = \delta |x - x_0 + 2x_0|$$

$$\leq \delta (|x - x_0| + 2|x_0|) < \delta (\delta + 2|x_0|) \leq \delta (1 + 2|x_0|) \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\text{se } \delta = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{1 + 2|x_0|} \right\}.$$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$f(x) = x \sin \frac{1}{x}, A = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$   
 $0$  è pto di acc. per  $A$ .

Prendiamo  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $|x \sin \frac{1}{x}| = |x| |\sin \frac{1}{x}| \leq |x| < \varepsilon$  e

$$0 < |x| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \delta$$



Def.  $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $x_0$  pto di acc di A e  $x_0 \in A$   
 $f$  è cont. in  $x_0$  se  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

&  $x_0$  è un pto di A ma non di accumulazione di A

$(\Leftrightarrow \exists \delta \mid (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \cap A = \{x_0\} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} x_0 \text{ è un pto (SOLATO di A)}$   
 $n \in \mathbb{N}$  è pto. isolato di  $\mathbb{N}$ )

$f$  è sempre continua in  $x_0$  pto isolato di A

OS.  $f$  è cont. in  $x_0 \in A \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta \mid$

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall \quad |x - x_0| < \delta$$

Esempi

$$\left( |x| - |y| \leq |x + y| \leq |x| + |y| \right. \\ \left. \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right)$$

①  $|x|$  è continua su tutto  $\mathbb{R}$

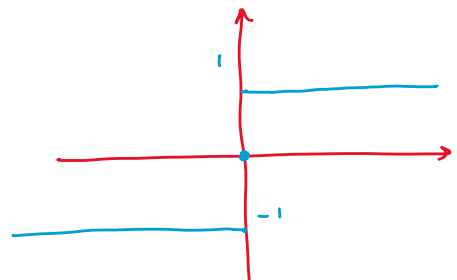
Preso  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad |x| - |x_0| \leq |x - x_0| < \varepsilon$

$$|x - x_0| < \delta = \varepsilon$$

Preso  $\varepsilon > 0$

②  $\text{sgn}(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

"signum(x)"



NON è continua in  $x_0 = 0$

$$|\text{sgn}(x) - \text{sgn}(0)| = |\text{sgn}(x)| = 1 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

o — o — o

5 Teoremi

... ..

Teo 1 (Algebra dei Limiti).  $x_0$  pto di accumulazione per  $\pi$

$$f, g: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \alpha, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \beta \quad (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(i) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) + g(x)) = \alpha + \beta$$

$$(ii) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \alpha \cdot \beta$$

$$(iii) \quad \alpha \neq 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

Teo 2 (funzioni Continue). Le seguenti funzioni sono continue sul loro dominio di definizione:

$$- x^m \quad (m \in \mathbb{N}_0; m \in \mathbb{Z}, \underline{A = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}})$$

$\swarrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $A = \mathbb{R} \quad \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$$- x^\alpha \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \alpha > 0, \quad A = [0, +\infty) \\ \alpha < 0, \quad A = (0, +\infty) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\bullet a^x \quad (a > 0; x \in \mathbb{R} = A), \quad \log_a x \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$a^x \quad a > 1$   
 $0 < a < 1$

$A = (0, +\infty)$

$$\bullet \sin x, \cos x \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\tan x \quad \left(x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right), \quad \cot x \quad (x \neq k\pi)$$

$$\arcsin x \quad (x \in [-1, 1])$$

$$\arccos x \quad (x \in [-1, 1])$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} x \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

o — o — o

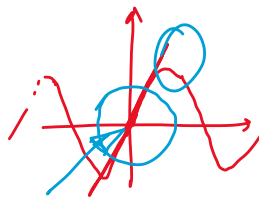
Teo 3 (Alcuni limiti notevoli)

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \alpha x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\alpha} \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$



$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$\left( \frac{x}{\operatorname{arctg} x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x}} \rightarrow 1 \right)$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = 1$$

Teo 4 (Confronto).  $f, g, h: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x_0$  pto accumulaz  
 $f \leq g \leq h$  in un intorno di  $x_0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x) = \alpha \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \alpha$$

Teo 5 ("cambio di variabili").  $g: A \rightarrow B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$   
 $f: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

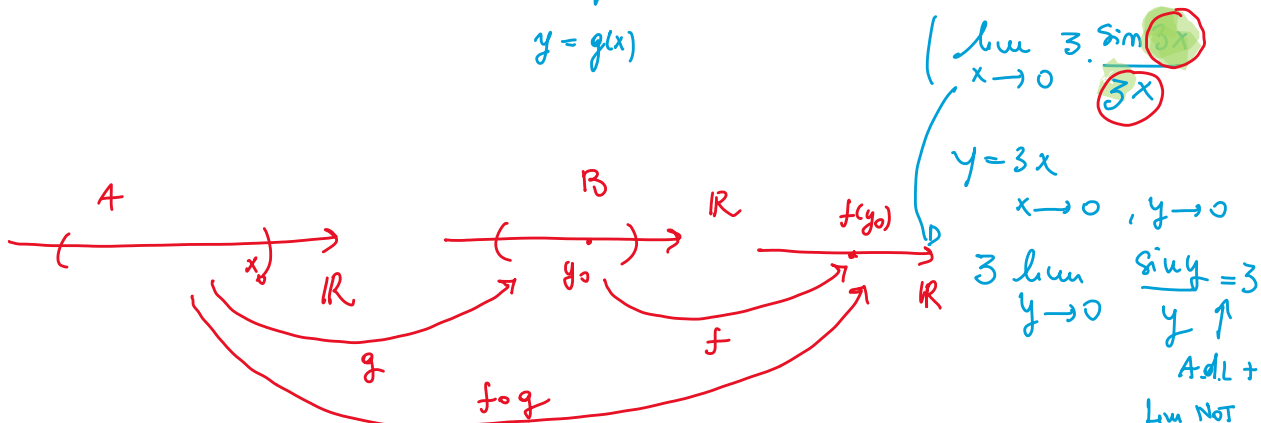
Se  $x_0$  pto limite per  $A$ ,  $y_0$  pto limite per  $B$ ;



$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = y_0$ ,  $f$  continua in  $y_0$ .

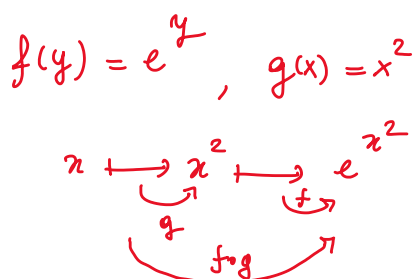
Allora,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f \circ g(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(y) = f(y_0)$

$y = g(x)$



Esempi

1)  $e^{x^2}$   
Gaussiana



2)  $\log(1 + \sin x) = f \circ g(x)$  con  $g(x) = 1 + \sin x$   
 $f(y) = \log(y)$   $A = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi\}$

Esercizi [GE] Cap 5

Es. 87

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x}{x^5 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{-x} = -4$$

Algebra dei limiti  
↑  
= -4

Es. 92

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi + 4x)}{x} =$$

formula addiz sin x

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi \cos 4x + \cos \pi \sin 4x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin 4x}{x} = -4$$

= 1

m

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1$$

↑  
cambio variabili

$$y = 3x$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad y = 3x \rightarrow 0$$

Es. 134

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{\sin x}} - 1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

Attenzione: il dominio di  $f(x) = \frac{e^{\sqrt{\sin x}} - 1}{\sqrt{x}}$  è

$$A = \{x \mid x > 0 \text{ e } \sin x > 0\}$$

(Espr.: scrivere A come union di intervalli)

ma nel calcolare il limite possiamo prendere come dominio l'intervallo  $(0, 1)$ . (Perché?)

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{e^{\sqrt{\sin x}} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \left( \frac{e^{\sqrt{\sin x}} - 1}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{x}} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{A.d.L.}}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \frac{e^{\sqrt{\sin x}} - 1}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \stackrel{y = \sqrt{\sin x}}{=} \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ y > 0}} \frac{e^y - 1}{y} \stackrel{\text{lim. notevole}}{=} 1$$

Es. 99

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Esercizi dal DEMIDOVIC

[D] 197

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - x^3}{h}$$

(... ..) 2,2

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 5xh + h^2) \xrightarrow{\text{A. d. L.}} 3x^2$$

[D] 204  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{x-8}{\sqrt[3]{x}-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x}-2)(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \sqrt[3]{x} \cdot 2 + 4)}{\sqrt[3]{x}-2}$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} (x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \sqrt[3]{x} \cdot 2 + 4) \xrightarrow{\text{continuità di } x^{\frac{2}{3}}, \sqrt[3]{x} \text{ e A. d. L.}} 12$$

[D] 230  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\pi - x} \xrightarrow[y = \pi - x]{} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{y}{2})}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{y}{2}}{y}$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{y}{2}}{(\frac{y}{2})^2} \cdot \frac{\frac{y}{2}}{\frac{y}{2}} \xrightarrow[\text{lim. not.}]{\text{A. d. L.}} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{4} = 0$$

Def  $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Sia  $A$  non limitato superiormente ( $\forall M \exists x \in A \mid x > M$ )

ha  $L \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M \mid |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon, \forall x \in A \text{ e } x > M$$

(cfr. la def. di  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n$ , dove  $A = \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x_n \mapsto f(x)$   
 $x(n)$ )

Es  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{2 + \sin x} = 0$  infatti  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$0 < \frac{e^{-x}}{2 + \sin x} \leq e^{-x} < \varepsilon \iff e^x > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \iff \log x > \underbrace{\log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}_M$$

$2 + \sin x \geq 1 \quad (-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1)$

$M = \max \{1, \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\}$

Come per le succ. vale el  $A$  d.l. (Algebra dei limiti)

Teor.  $A$  non limitato sup,  $f, g: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \alpha$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \beta$

Allora,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) + g(x) = \alpha + \beta$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)g(x) = \alpha \cdot \beta$ ;  $\alpha \neq 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$

• (teor. sandwich)  $f \leq h \leq g$   $\alpha = \beta \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = \alpha$

Analog. si definisce il limite per  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  per funzioni  
con dominio  $A$  non limitato inf. ( $\iff \forall M < 0 \exists x \in A \mid x < M$ )

Es. si verif. la def. di  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = L$ , con  $L \in \mathbb{R}$

Es  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \quad (x \neq 0)$

Dato  $\varepsilon > 0$   $\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| < \varepsilon$

$\frac{\sin x}{x}$  è una funzione per  
"  $\frac{\sin(x)}{(-x)}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin(-y)}{-y}$   
 $y = -x$

$$\text{Dato } \varepsilon > 0, \quad \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \leq \varepsilon \quad \left| \frac{\cos x}{x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|x|} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x| > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad (x \rightarrow -\infty) \quad \Leftrightarrow -x > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = M$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x > M, \quad \underline{\underline{x < -M}}$$

$$\forall x < -M \quad \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| < \varepsilon$$

limite notevoli

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^x}{x^b} = +\infty, \quad \underline{\underline{a > 1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log_a x}{x^b} = 0, \quad b > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{x}\right)^x = e^\alpha, \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

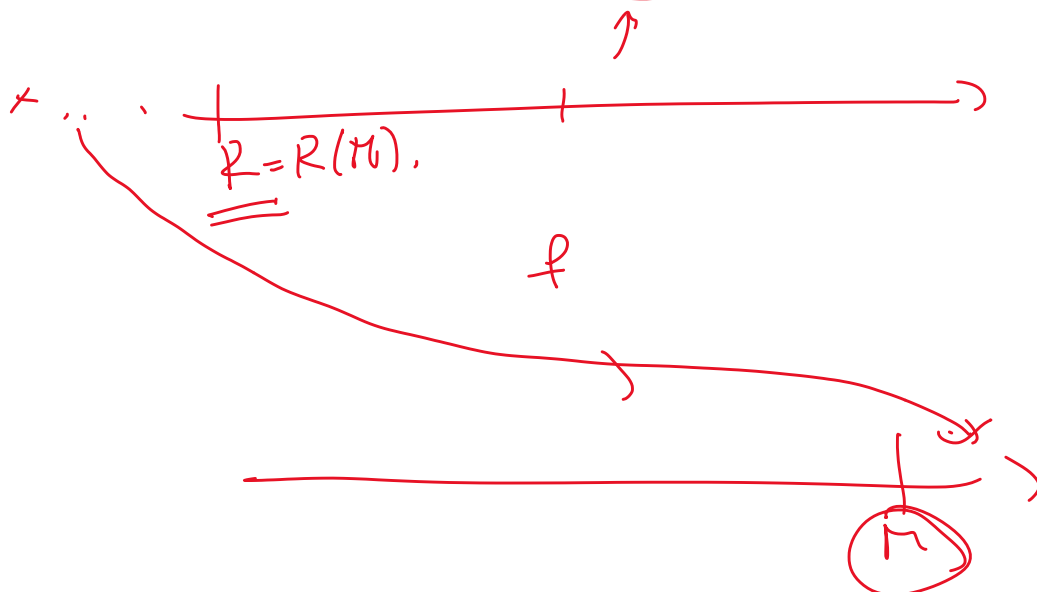
↑  
(mauro)

Altri sono usati anche per def. di  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \pm\infty$  (4 definizioni si scrivono le prime due e le altre due !!)

P.e.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Leftrightarrow f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \text{ con } A \text{ am. limitato inf.}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\forall M > 0 \exists R < 0 \mid \textcircled{f(x) > M}, \forall x \in A \text{ con } x < \underline{\underline{R}}}}}$$



ESERCIZI (DEMIDOVIC 215)

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ +\infty \end{array} \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ -\infty \end{array} \right) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x - \sqrt{x^3 - 1}}{x^3(1 - \frac{1}{x^3})} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( 1 - \sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{1}{x^3}} \right) = x(a-b) \quad \begin{array}{l} a=1 \\ b=\sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{1}{x^3}} \end{array}$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$\boxed{a-b} = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2}$$

DIFFERENZA DI CUBI

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x^3}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{1}{x^3}} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \rightarrow 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} a+b = a^3 + b^3 \\ = a^2 - ab + b^2 \\ b = \sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{1}{x^3}} \end{array}$$

PERCHÉ  $\frac{1}{x^3} \rightarrow 0$

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

DEMIDOVIC 248

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x}{x+1} \right)^x \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ALGEBRA DEI LIMITI} \\ \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x} = \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$1^x = 1 \quad \forall x$

DEMIDOVIC 245

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x^2 + 2}{2x^2 + 1} \right)^{x^2} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\left( \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2}{2x^2 + 1} = \frac{x^2(1 + \frac{2}{x^2})}{x^2(2 + \frac{1}{x^2})} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\infty} = 0$$

$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{4} \quad \exists M: x > M \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} < \frac{x^2 + 2}{2x^2 + 1} < \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon < 1$

$$\left(\frac{4}{2x^2+1}\right) < \left(\frac{4}{2x^2+1}\right) < \left(\frac{4}{2x^2+1}\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{2x^2+1}\right) = 0$$

METODO PER  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^{g(x)}$   $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  OPPURE  $+\infty$  OPPURE  $-\infty$

SE  $f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} a \in (0,1)$  ( $0 < a < 1$ )  $g(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} +\infty$

ALLORA  $f(x)^{g(x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} 0$

SE  $f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} a > 1$ ,  $g(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} +\infty$  ALLORA  $f(x)^{g(x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_0} +\infty$

GIUSTI ESERCIZI CAP. 5 N. 101

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(3+\sin x)}{x^3}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\log 2}{x^3} \leq \frac{\log(3+\sin x)}{x^3} \leq \frac{\log 4}{x^3} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

PERCHÉ  $\frac{1}{x^3} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$

TEO. DEL CONFRONTO  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(3+\sin x)}{x^3} = 0$

30  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x^4 - x^2}{x - x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{6x^2}\right)}{-x^3 \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} + 1\right)}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x^4}{-x^3} \cdot \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{6x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} \right) \rightarrow 1$$

$$-\infty \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x^4 - x^2}{x - x^3} = -\infty$$

95  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - (\sin x)^2 g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( 1 - \underbrace{\frac{\sin^2 x g(x)}{x}}_1 \right)$

$\downarrow$   
 $+\infty$

$$\left| \frac{\sin^2 x g(x)}{x} \right| \leq \frac{|g(x)|}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$|g(x)| \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \sin^2 x g(x)) = +\infty$$

$\downarrow$   
 $|g(x)| \leq |g(x)| \leq |g(x)|$   
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $0 \quad 0 \quad 0$   
 (confronto)



LIMITI LATERALI

$$\operatorname{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{sgn} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} \operatorname{sgn}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} \operatorname{sgn}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-1) = -1$$

$\operatorname{sgn}$  è disc. in 0 dove ha una discontinuità di salto

Def. Limite destro (o da destra)

$$f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

diciamo che  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  è un pto limite destro (o di accumulazione da destra)

$$\forall \delta > 0 \quad (x_0, x_0 + \delta) \cap A \neq \emptyset$$



Se  $x_0$  è un pto limite destro di  $A$  dom. di  $f$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \alpha \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta \mid \begin{array}{l} |f(x) - \alpha| < \varepsilon \\ \forall x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta) \cap A \end{array}$$

$\uparrow$   $\mathbb{R}$

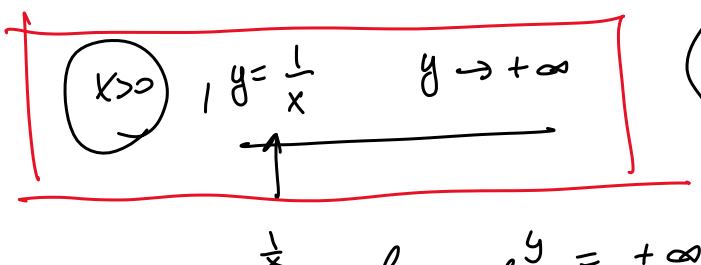
e analogo per  $\alpha = \pm \infty$ ,  $\forall \eta > 0$

Analog. per limite da sinistra

(Eserc risolvere per esteso tutte le definizioni)

Esercizio Calcolare i limiti laterali di  $f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ , per  $x \rightarrow 0$ .

$$A = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$



(NB. il cambio di variabile  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  è ben definito solo in  $(0, +\infty)$  o  $(-\infty, 0)$ )

$$x \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$y \rightarrow \infty$$

$$0 < x < \delta \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} > \left(\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall n > 0 \quad \frac{1}{x} > n \Leftrightarrow 0 < x < \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad \text{"}\varepsilon\text{"}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y = 0, \quad y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-y} = 0.$$

FUNZIONE PARTE INTERA E PARTE FRAZIONARIA

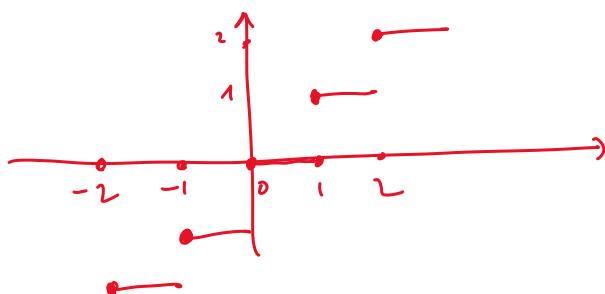
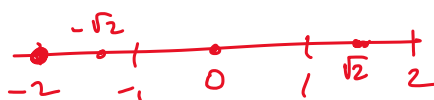
DEF. (parte intera)  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $[x] = \max \{ n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n \leq x \}$

$$[\sqrt{2}] = 1$$

$$[n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots] = ?$$

↑  
notaz. decimale

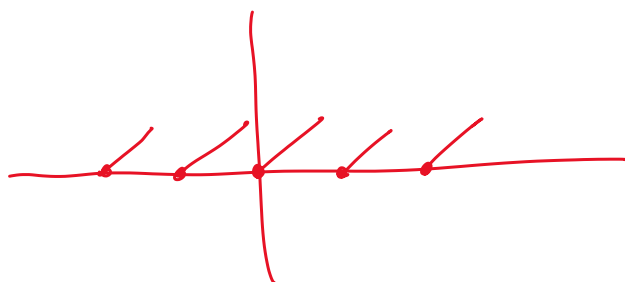
$$[-\sqrt{2}] = -2$$



$$[x] = n \Leftrightarrow n \leq x < n+1$$

Parte frazionaria di  $x$ ,  $\{x\} := x - [x]$

NB  $\{x+1\} = \{x\}$   
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$



Es. Calcolare  $\lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} [x]$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} \{x\}$  per  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

ESERCIZI SUPERIORI / INFERIORI

DEF. •  $M \in \mathbb{R}$  è un maggiorante per l'insieme  $A (\neq \emptyset)$

$$\forall M \geq x, \forall x \in A$$

(Analog. <sup>definito per</sup> minoranti di  $A$ )

•  $A$  è limitato superiormente se  $\exists$  un maggiorante di  $A$

ovvero se  $\overline{Ab}_A = \{M \mid M \text{ è maggiorante di } A\} \neq \emptyset$

Se  $A = \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\overline{Ab}_{\mathbb{N}} = \emptyset$ .

Teorema  $A$  limitato sup. Allora  $\overline{Ab}$  ha un minimo

(ovvero  $\exists \bar{s} \in \mathbb{R} \mid \bar{s} \in \overline{Ab} \Leftrightarrow \bar{s} \geq x, \forall x \in A$ )

e se  $M \in \overline{Ab} \Rightarrow \bar{s} \leq M$

Tale  $\bar{s}$  si chiama estremo superiore di  $A$  e si denota  
con  $\bar{s} = \sup A$

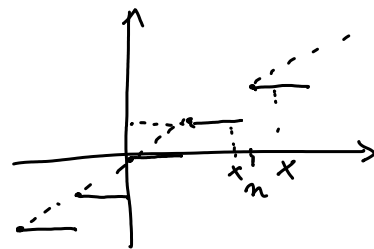
Tutto analogo per estremo inferiore : . . . . .

↑  
rispetto!

Esercizio  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

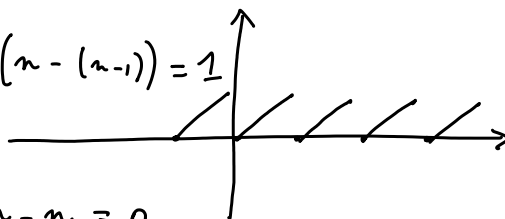
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} [x] = n-1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} [x] = n$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} \{x\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} (x - [x]) = (n - (n-1)) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} \{x\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} (x - [x]) = n - n = 0$$



[GE] Giusti esercizi

140  $f(x) = \frac{x \sin x}{|x|}$   $\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \sin x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x \sin x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x \sin x}{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-\sin x) = 0$$

$0 \in \mathbb{R}$  è punto di discontinuità eliminabile per  $f$

141  $f(x) = \frac{x \cos x}{|x|}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \cos x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cos x = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x \cos x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-\cos x) = -1$$

$0 \in \mathbb{R}$  è punto di discontinuità di salto per  $f$

145  $f(x) = \frac{2^{x+\frac{1}{x}}}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}}$   $\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2^{x+\frac{1}{x}}}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\overset{1=2^0}{\underbrace{2^x}_{\circ}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^y}{1+2^y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\underbrace{2^{-y}}_{\circ} + 1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2^{x+\frac{1}{x}}}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1+2^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\underbrace{2^y}_{\circ}}{1+\underbrace{2^y}_{\circ}} = 0$$

moltiplicando num. e den. per  $2^{-y}$

$0$  è punto di discontinuità di salto per  $f$

149  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \log_3 x + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -\log_3 y + y \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} y \left( -\frac{\log_3 y}{y} + 1 \right)$

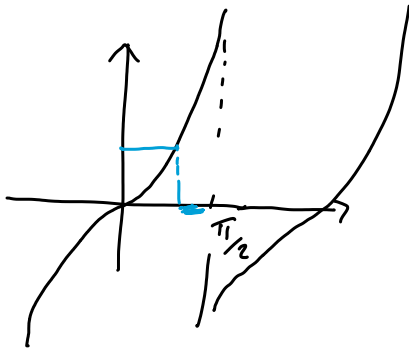
$$\text{Dom} = \{x > 0\}$$

0

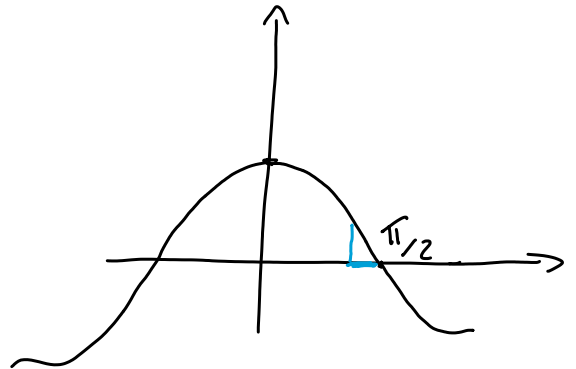
$$= +\infty$$

$$\underline{148} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\tan x)^{\sqrt{\cos x}}$$

$$y = \tan x$$



$$y = \cos x$$



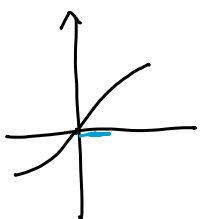
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\tan x)^{\sqrt{\cos x}} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - y \right) \right)^{\sqrt{\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - y \right)}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} (\cot y)^{\sqrt{\sin y}} \\ y &= \frac{\pi}{2} - x \\ x &= \frac{\pi}{2} - y \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - y \right) = \cancel{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}} \cos y + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin y = \sin y$$

$$\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - y \right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos y + \cancel{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin (-y) = \cos y$$

$$\tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - y \right) = \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} = \cot y$$

$$\rightarrow = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} (\cot y)^{\sqrt{\sin y}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\cos y)^{\sqrt{\sin y}}}{(\sin y)^{\sqrt{\sin y}}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{(\sin y)^{\sqrt{\sin y}}}$$



$$t = \sqrt{\sin y} \quad \rightarrow \quad = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{(t^2)^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t^{2t}}$$

- 0...

1

0...

1

- 1

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t^\alpha \log t = 0, \text{ infatti}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t^\alpha \log t = - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t^\alpha \log \frac{1}{t} \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ \frac{1}{t} = z}}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} z^{-\alpha} \log z = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log z}{z^\alpha} = 0$$

limite notevole

Discutere la continuità

171  $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$   $f$  è continua  $\forall x \neq 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ y = \frac{1}{x^2}}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{arctg} y = \frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

oss.  $f(x) = f(-x) \implies$  se  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ , allora  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$

0 è punto di discontinuità eliminabile

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

è continua su tutto  $\mathbb{R}$

172  $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x}$

$$f(-x) = \operatorname{arctg}\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} = -f(x)$$

$f$  è dispari

$$\text{se } \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x), \text{ allora } \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ y = \frac{1}{x}}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{arctg} y = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$f$  ha discontinuità di salto in 0

173  $f(x) = x[x]$

se  $x \in [n, n+1)$  con  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$[x] = n \quad f(x) = nx$$

$f$  è continua in ogni  $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$

Se  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} x[x] = n \cdot n = n^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} x[x] = n(n-1) = n^2 - n$$

$$n^2 \stackrel{?}{=} n^2 - n \iff n = 0$$

In 0  $f$  è continua, mentre per ogni  $n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$   $f$  ha in  $n$  una discontinuità di salto

## CLASSIFICAZIONE DELLE DISCONTINUITA'

Def.  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ,  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

(i) se  $x_0 \in A$  e  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\alpha \neq f(x_0)$

$x_0$  si dice PUNTO DI DISCONTINUITA' ELIMINABILE

(ii) se  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \alpha \neq \beta = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$ , con  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$x_0$  si dice PUNTO DI SALTO o DISCONTINUITA' DI SALTO per  $f$

(iii) se uno dei limiti laterali,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^\pm} f(x)$ , non esiste

o è  $+\infty$  o  $-\infty$ , si dice che  $x_0$  è una discontinuità ESSENZIALE

p.b. nei casi (ii) e (iii)  $x_0$  può anche non appartenere ad  $A$ .

Esempi (i)  $f(x) = \text{sgn}^2(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} x(r) = 1 - 10 = -9 \Rightarrow 0$  è una discontinuità  
eliminabile di  $f$ .

(ii)  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  è una discontinuità di salto per  $[x]$ .

(iii)  $0$  è una discontinuità essenziale per  $\frac{1}{x}$

o per  $\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

Es. dimostrazione che  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x}$  non esiste.



Es 48 Cap 3 [GE]

lim  
n → +∞

$$\sqrt[n]{n} \sqrt[n+1]{n+1} \dots \sqrt[n+k]{n+k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=0}^n (n+k)^{\frac{1}{n+k}}$$

n+1 termini

$$a_n = \prod_{k=0}^n (n+k)^{\frac{1}{n+k}}$$

far il prodotto di  $(n+k)^{\frac{1}{n+k}}$   
per  $0 \leq k \leq n$ , cioè.

$$n^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot (n+1)^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

∀  $0 \leq k \leq n$  sappiamo che  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+k)^{\frac{1}{n+k}} = 1$

Indici

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m^{\frac{1}{m}} = 1$$

caso di indice,  $m = n+k$   
 $k \rightarrow \infty, m \rightarrow \infty$

Suggerimento, dimostrare che il limite è  $+\infty$ .

$$a_n \geq n^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot n^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \cdot \dots \cdot n^{\frac{1}{2n}} = n^{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}} \geq n^{\frac{n+1}{2n}} \geq \sqrt{n} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\frac{a}{n} \leq \frac{b}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \geq \frac{(n+1)}{2n}$$

per confronto  $\lim a_n \geq \lim \sqrt{n} = +\infty$ .

Ripetendo.

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{n+k} \geq \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{2n}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=0}^n 1 = \frac{1}{2n} (n+1)$$

proprietà distributiva

$$(*) \quad \sum_{k=0}^n 1 = n+1$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\} \\ = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$$

Dim per induzione

$$(i) \text{ base induttiva } n=0 \quad \sum_{k=0}^0 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

(11) armano (p) e dimostrano per  $n+1$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} 1 = \sum_{k=0}^n 1 + 1 = (n+1) + 1 = n+2 \quad \checkmark$$

$\uparrow$  def. di somma  $\quad \uparrow$  ip. ind.

Def. ricorrenza del numero  $\sigma_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$  - somma per  $k$  da 1 a  $n$  di  $a_k$ .

date la successione  $\{a_k\}_{k \geq 1}$

$$\sigma_n = \begin{cases} a_1 & , n=1 \\ \sigma_{n-1} + a_n & , n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

[GE] cap 3 es J2

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( (\sqrt{n})^n - 3^n \right)$$

$$\sqrt{n} \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \sqrt{n} \geq \underline{4} \quad \underline{n \geq 16}$$

Assumo che  $n \geq 16$

$$(\sqrt{n})^n - 3^n \geq 4^n - 3^n = 4^n \left( 1 - \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \right) \rightarrow +\infty$$

per A.d.L. segue

$$\boxed{a_n \rightarrow +\infty, \quad b_n \rightarrow b > 0 \Rightarrow a_n b_n \rightarrow +\infty}$$

oppure  $\left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \rightarrow 0 \quad \exists N \mid \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n < \frac{1}{2}$

per  $n \geq N \quad 1 - \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n > 1 - \frac{1}{2}$

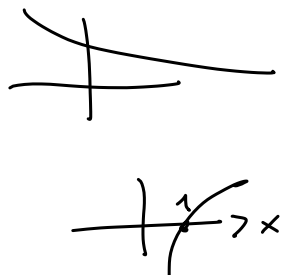
o  $n \geq 16$   
 $n \geq N \quad 4^n \left( 1 - \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n \right) \geq 4^n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow +\infty$

$\left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^n$  è in esp. con base  $< 1$

$$\left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^N < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$N \log \frac{3}{4} < \log \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-N \log \frac{4}{3} < -\log 2$$



[GE] Cap 5, 147

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{\sin x} - 1}{x}$$

U.B. il dominio di  $f(x) = \frac{x^{\sin x} - 1}{x}$  è  $(0, +\infty)$

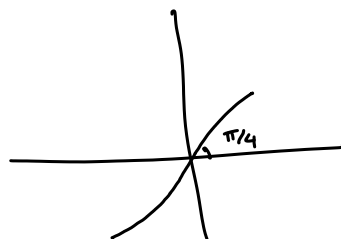
$x^\alpha$  con  $\alpha$  reale è definito per  $x > 0$

In ogni caso standard

$$\frac{x^{\sin x} - 1}{x} = \frac{\sin x \log x}{x}$$

$$\sin x \log x = \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \cdot x \log x$$

$$\frac{\sin x \sim x}{\text{per } x \rightarrow 0} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log x &= 0 \\ \parallel \\ \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} e^y y &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-t} (-t) = -\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t}{e^t} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$y = -t$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^p} = +\infty, \quad \forall p$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{\sin x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\sin x \log x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\sin x \log x} - 1}{\sin x \log x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x \log x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^y - 1}{y} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log x = -\infty$$

$y = \sin x \log x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow 1$

Per  $f(x) \rightarrow 1$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$$

... in un caso che

il lim  $g(x)$  non esista.  
 $x \rightarrow x_0$

[Gt]  $\text{Lop 3, Es 74}$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n!}\right)^{n^n}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{x}\right)^x = e^\alpha, \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

se  $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{a_n}\right)^{a_n} = e^\alpha$

$$e \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \leq n! \leq e n \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

$$1 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n!}\right)^{n^n}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n!}\right)^{n^n} = e^{[n^n \log(1 + \frac{1}{n!})]}$$

sufficiente standard

studio  $n^n \log(1 + \frac{1}{n!}) = n^n \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{\log(1 + \frac{1}{n!})}{\frac{1}{n!}}$

$\sim \frac{n^n}{n!} \rightarrow +\infty$  quindi il lim è  $+\infty$ .

$$\frac{n^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} = \frac{\overbrace{n \cdots n}^{n-1}}{\underbrace{(n-1) \cdots (1)}_{n-1}} \geq n$$

Es. dimostrare che  $\frac{n^n}{n!} \geq n \quad \forall n \geq 1$

base induttiva  $n=1$   $\frac{1^1}{1!} = 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$

Assumiamo  $\frac{n^n}{n!} \geq n$

$$\frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = \frac{(n+1)^n \cdot \cancel{n+1}}{n! \cdot \cancel{(n+1)}} = \frac{n^n}{n!} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \dots \text{ oppure}$$

prova per induzione di grado

$$\frac{n!}{n!} = 1 \quad \frac{n!}{n!} = \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!}$$

per  $n=1$  ok.  
 per  $n \geq 2$

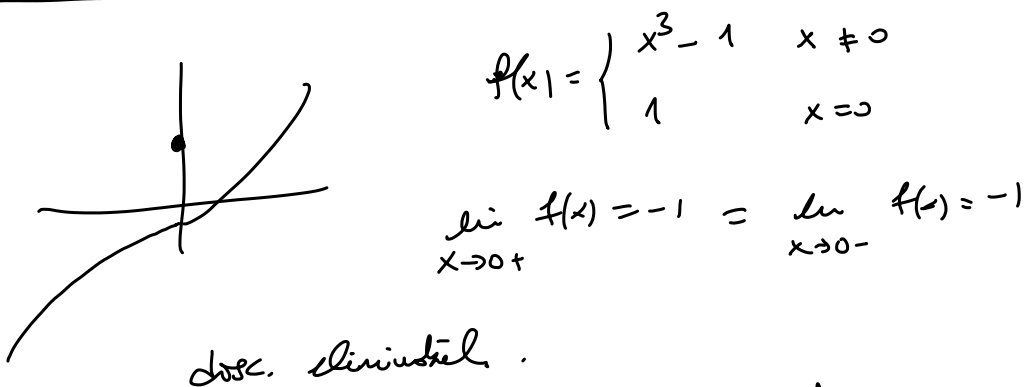
$$\frac{n^n}{n!} = \frac{n^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \geq n-1 \quad \text{non è basta.}$$

Ma allora puoi  $\frac{n^n}{n!} \geq n$  ?

$$\frac{n^n}{n!} = \frac{n^n}{n \cdot (n-1)!} = \frac{n^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} = \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{n}{k} = n \cdot \prod_{k=2}^{n-1} \left( \frac{n}{k} \right) \geq n.$$

$$\frac{a \cdot b}{c \cdot d} = \left( \frac{a}{c} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{b}{d} \right)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1 \quad x = \frac{1}{h!}$$



$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$  ma non disc.

disc. di salto (v.B.  $x_0$  potrebbe non appartenere al dominio)

oppure una dei limiti laterali o non esiste o è  $\pm \infty$

con  $x_0$  f.b. di acc. sinistra e/o destra

$$x \rightarrow \frac{x}{0} \quad x \leq 0$$

0 è una disc. essenziale

$x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$  è una disc. eliminabile

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

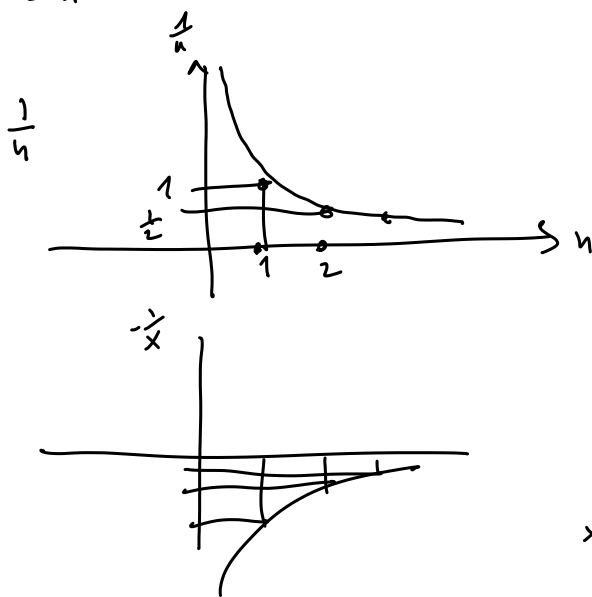
Es  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  ~~non~~ dimostrabile!

Es 46 Cap 2

Trovare sup e inf e dire se sono min. o max. dell'insieme A

$$\text{sup } A \text{ con } A = \left\{ x = \frac{3n-2}{2n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$x_n = \frac{3n-2}{2n} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{n}$$



$\frac{1}{n}$  è strettamente decrescente

$-\frac{1}{n}$  è strettamente crescente

$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{n}$  è strettamente crescente.

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} < x_n \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 \text{ è il minimo di } A$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \inf A$$

$\inf A = \text{minimo dei minori di } A$

N.B  $\bar{s} = \sup A$

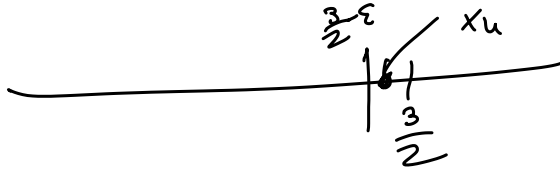
A limitato superiormente e non vuoto

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{s} \text{ è un maggiorante di } A \Rightarrow \bar{s} \geq x, \forall x \in A \\ \text{...} \end{array} \right.$$

$\bar{x}$  ha proprietà di che da  $\bar{x} - \varepsilon$  è un approssimato

$$\underline{s} = \inf A \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{s} \text{ è un minimo } \hookrightarrow A \subset \{x \mid \underline{s} \leq x\} \cup \{x \in A\} \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists x \in A \quad x < \underline{s} + \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$\inf A = \frac{3}{2}$  perché  $\underbrace{x_n}_{\underline{s}} \nearrow \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ ,  $x_n < \frac{3}{2}$



DERIVATE

Def  $f: [a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $a < b$

$x_0 \in [a, b]$  se  $\exists$  il seguente limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \underbrace{\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}}_{(x \neq x_0)}$$

$R_f(x, x_0)$  = RAPPORTO INCREMENTALE DI  $f$

Tale limite prende il nome DERIVATA DI  $f$  in  $x_0$

Def. La derivata in  $x_0$   $\exists$  se  $\exists$  esiste i limiti laterali e  
Coincidenti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} R_f(x, x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} R_f(x, x_0)$$

Notazioni la derivata in  $x_0$  di  $f$  si denota con

$$\underline{f'(x_0)} \quad (\text{Notazione di Lagrange})$$

$$\underline{Df(x_0)} \quad \left( Df|_{x_0}, Df|_{x=x_0} \right)$$

$$\frac{df}{dx}(x_0) \quad (\text{Not Leibnitz})$$

Derivata destra / sinistra

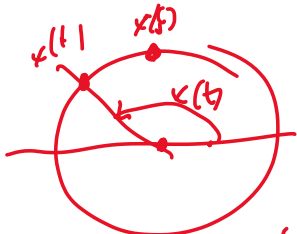
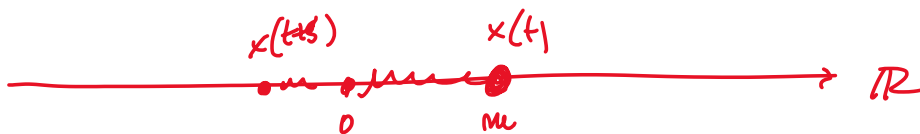
$$D_+ f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} R_f(x, x_0)$$

$$D_- f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} R_f(x, x_0)$$



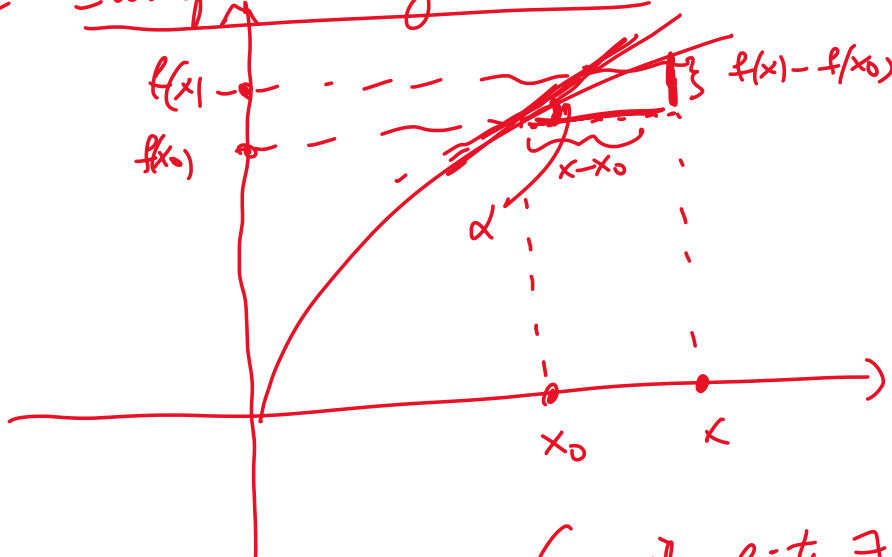
Int. posizione

1 Velocità  $t \rightarrow x(t) \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\uparrow$   
 tempo variabile indipendente

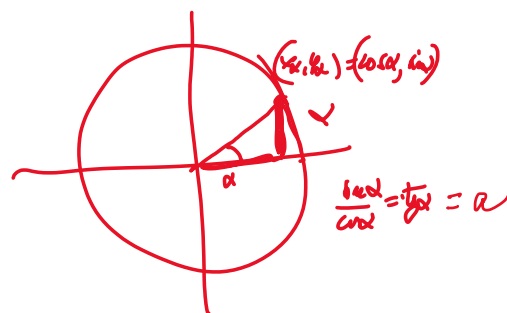


in  $t \rightarrow t_0$   $\frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} \stackrel{\text{e} \exists}{=} \dot{x}(t_0) = x'(t_0)$  = la velocità istantanea del punto  $x$  costruito  $x$  al tempo  $t_0$ .

2 Interpretazione geometrica



$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \tan \alpha$$

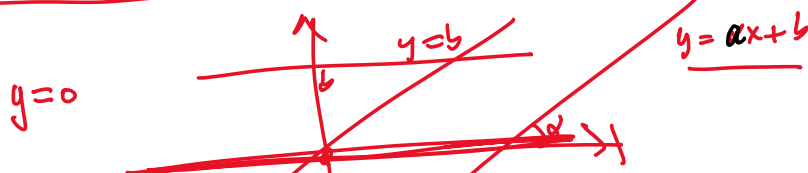


e  $x \rightarrow x_0$  (e il limite  $\exists$ )

$R_f(x, x_0) \rightarrow$  coeff. angolare della retta  
 tangente al grafico di  $f$  nel  
 punto  $(x_0, f(x_0))$

oss  $y = ax + b$

$a :=$  il coeff. angolare  
 della retta  $\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = ax + b \}$



$$a = f' \alpha \quad (set)$$

Es  $f(x) = ax + b$  calcoliamo la  $f'(x_0)$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{ax + b - ax_0 - b}{x - x_0} = a$$

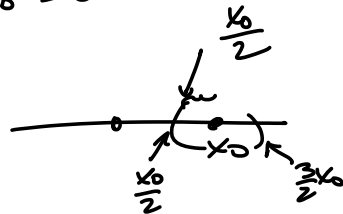
$$Df(x_0) = a, \quad \forall x_0$$

Es Calcoliamo la derivata di  $f(x) = |x|$

Distinguiamo  $x_0 > 0$ ,  $x_0 < 0$ ,  $x_0 = 0$

&  $x_0 > 0$

$$\frac{|x| - |x_0|}{x - x_0}$$

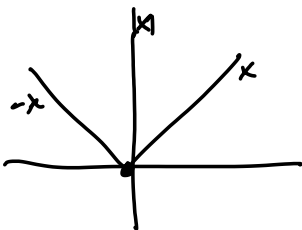


per cui prendo  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  dove  $\delta, x_0 - \delta > 0$ .

$$= \frac{x - x_0}{x - x_0} = 1 \Rightarrow (D|x|)(x_0) = 1, \quad x_0 > 0$$

Se  $x_0 < 0$  e  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subseteq (-\infty, 0)$

$$\frac{|x| - |x_0|}{x - x_0} = \frac{-x - (-x_0)}{x - x_0} = -1, \quad (D|x|)(x_0) = -1$$



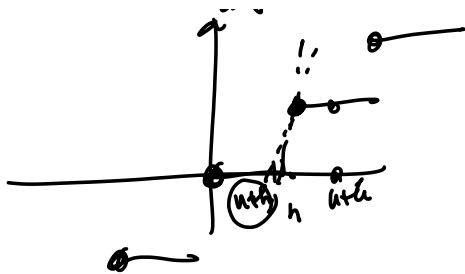
$$D_+ |x| (0) = 1 \neq -1 = D_- |x| (0)$$

$\Rightarrow$  la derivata in 0 non  $\exists$

$|x|$  non  $\bar{e}$  derivabile in 0

Pol. line  $[x]$

(derivata di parte intera di  $x$ )



$$\text{se } n < x_0 < n+1, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \Rightarrow [x]' = 0$$

Oss.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$   
 $h = x - x_0$

$$h > 0, \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[n+h] - [n]}{h} = \frac{n - n}{h} = 0$$

$$h < 0, \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[n+h] - n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{n-1 - n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-1}{h} = +\infty$$

0 è una discontinuità essenziale della derivata

Oss Se  $f$  è derivabile in  $x_0 \Rightarrow f$  è continua in  $x_0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - f(x_0)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \underbrace{\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}}_{\downarrow f'(x_0)} \cdot \underbrace{(x - x_0)}_{\downarrow 0} = 0$$

ovvero  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$ .

Nota  $|x|$  è cont. in  $x_0 = 0$  ma non è derivabile



punto angoloso



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Definizione

Sia  $f$  continua in  $x_0$ .

CUSPIDE



se  $f$  ha derivata

$$D_+ f(x_0) \text{ ma } D_+ f(x_0) \neq D_- f(x_0) \text{ oppure}$$

ovvero  $f$  non ha derivata laterale e l'altro è  $\pm \infty$

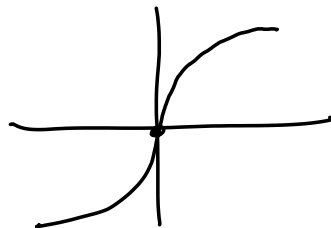
$x_0$  a destra punto ANGOLOSO

il  $D_+ f(x) = +\infty$ ,  $D_- f(x) = -\infty \Rightarrow x_0$  è una cuspid

E calcolare le derivate in 0 di  $x^{\frac{1}{3}}$  (dove  $\in \mathbb{R}$ )

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = +\infty$$



Rivediamo i limiti notevoli in  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

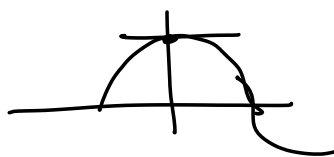
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 = (D e^x)(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = (D \ln(1+x))(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 = (D \sin x)(0)$$

$$(D \cos x)(0) = ? \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(D \cos x)(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$



E calcolare  $(D e^x)(x_0)$ ,  $\forall x_0$

$x_0$  è  $x_0$   $x_0$   $h$   $x_0$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f'(x)$$

prop. dell'esp. + alg. der. limit.

$$(e^x)'(x) = e^x$$

$f(x) = a e^x$  sono tutte e sole le funzioni t.c.  $f' = f$ .  
 (da dimostrazione)  
 ci ritorneremo alla fine del semestro

$$\text{Es. } \boxed{D \log x = \frac{1}{x} \quad (x > 0)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x > 0, \quad \frac{\log(x+h) - \log x}{h} &= \frac{1}{h} \log \frac{x+h}{x} = \\ &= \frac{1}{h} \log \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left( \frac{1}{\left(\frac{h}{x}\right)} \log \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right) \right) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \\ &\quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\left(\frac{h}{x}\right)} \log \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right) \right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+k)}{k} = 1 \\ &\quad \left( k = \frac{h}{x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Es. } \boxed{D \sin x = \cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h - \sin x}{h} \\ &= \sin x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} + \cos x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} = \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$\parallel$                        $\parallel$   
 $0$                        $1$

Analogy.

$$\boxed{D \cos x = -\sin x}$$

## FUNKTIONEN (PERBOLISCHE)

DEF.

$$\sinh x = \text{hyperbolicus } \sin := \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh x = \text{cosinus } " := \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}$$

$$\coth x = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x}$$

ES (!) Eigenschaften der

$$\sinh(-x) = -\sinh x, \quad \cosh(-x) = \cosh x$$

Auch 5. Symmetrie

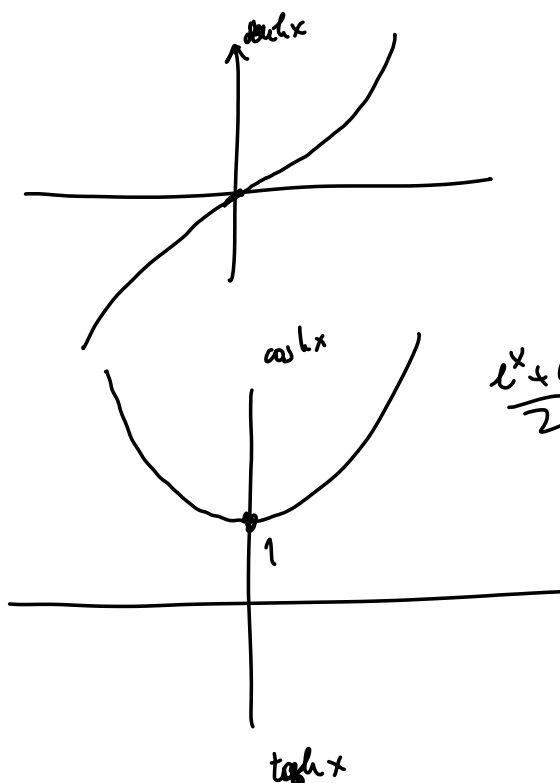
$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

$$\overset{''}{(\cosh x)^2} - (\sinh x)^2 = 1$$

↑

$$\cosh(x+y) = \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y$$

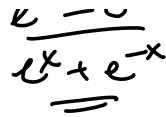
$$\sinh(x+y) = \cosh x \sinh y + \sinh x \cosh y$$



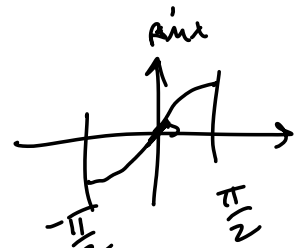
$$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

dominio  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$



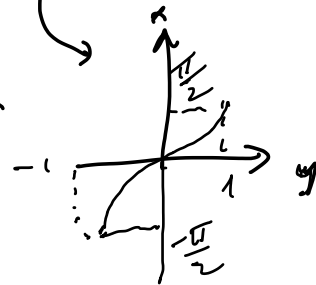
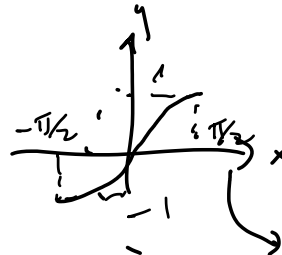
① Săa i una funcție derivabilă e invertibilă  
aortex



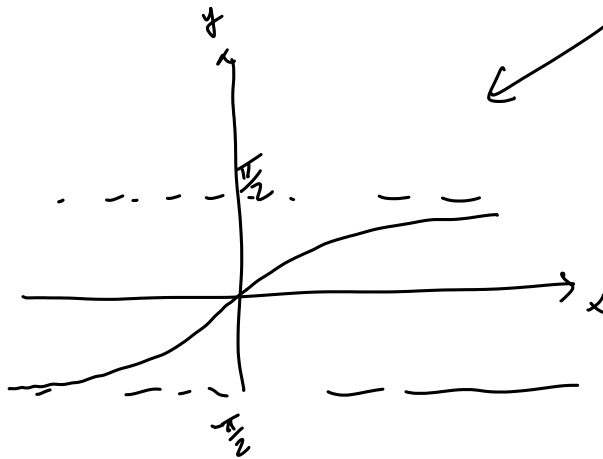
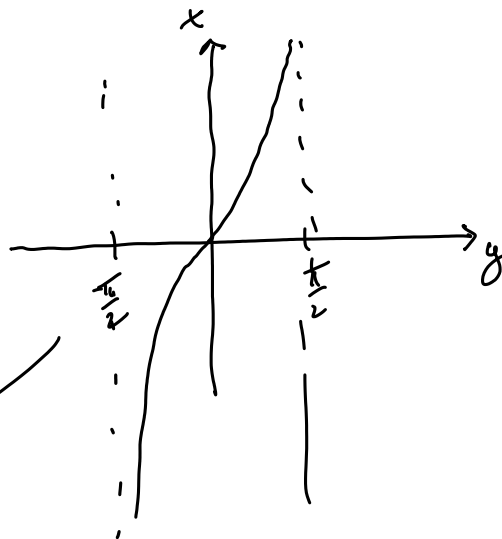
A hand-drawn sketch of a coordinate system. The x-axis and y-axis are shown. A curve passes through the origin (0,0). The curve is concave up in the first quadrant and concave down in the third quadrant, resembling a cubic function like  $y = x^3$ . There are two points marked on the curve: one in the first quadrant and one in the third quadrant, both very close to the origin.

$$\underline{y = \operatorname{arcsinh} h}$$

$$\sin y = h$$



Derivata di  $\arctan x = y$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $\tan y = x$



D.s. se  $f$  è dispari ( $f(-x) = -f(x)$ )  
 e invertibile  $\Rightarrow f^{-1}$  è dispari

Regole di derivazione funzioni inverse

$y = y(x)$  con inversa  $x = x(y)$

$$y'(x) = \frac{1}{x'(y)} = \frac{1}{x'(y(x))} \leftarrow x' \text{ calcolata in } y(x)$$

$(x' \circ y)(x)$

(  $\boxed{x(y(x)) = x}$   $\xleftarrow{x \circ y = id}$  derivando rispetto ad  $x$  )

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
funzione variabile indipendente

$$\underline{x' \circ y} \cdot y' = 1$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x' \circ y(x)}$$

$\frac{D}{dx} \arctan(x) = \frac{1}{(\frac{D}{dy} \tan)(y(x))} = \cos^2 y = \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right)$

$\left( \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} \right)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 y}$

$\boxed{\left( \frac{f}{g} \right)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}}$

$y = \arctan x \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\sin y}{\cos y}} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{\sin^2 y}{\cos^2 y} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 y}{\cos^2 y} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 y} - 1$

$1 + x^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 y}$



$$D \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

[3] 396  $y = e^x \arcsin x$

$$D \arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

Regle de Leibniz  $y' = e^x \arcsin x + e^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} =$   
 $= e^x \left( \arcsin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)$

Es 399

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2 \log x - \frac{\log x}{x}$$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} + 2 \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1 - \log x}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x + \log x - 2}{x^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

$$D x^a = a x^{a-1}$$

$$D \log x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\left(\log x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} + \log x \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1 - \log x}{x^2}$$

Es 435

$$y = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{1 - \cos 2x}$$

So possono prendere tante strade

$$z(t) = \frac{1+t}{1-t}, y = z(\cos 2x) \quad D y(x) = (z' \cdot \cos 2x) \cdot (-2 \sin 2x)$$

$$z'(t) = \frac{(1-t) + (1+t)}{(1-t)^2} = \frac{2}{(1-t)^2}$$

$$(1-t)'(1-t) - (1+t)(-1)$$

Altra strategia

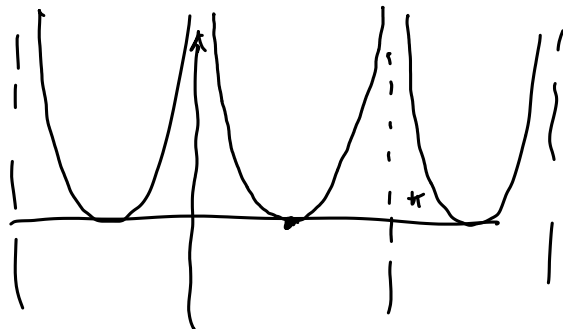
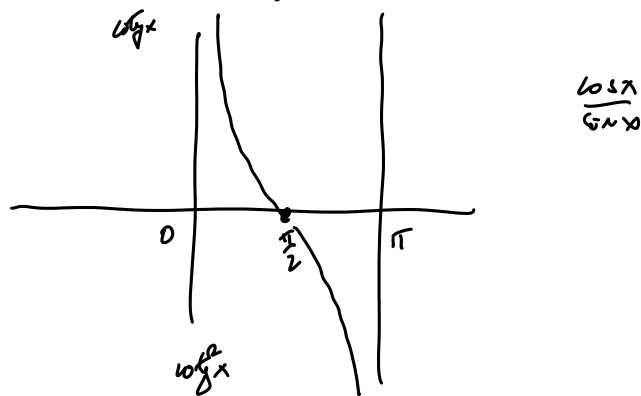
$$\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{1 - \cos 2x}$$

$$1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2 \cos^2 x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \end{array} \right\}$$

$$1 - \cos^2 x + \sin x \quad \nearrow \sin x$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = (\cot x)^2$$



$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$D(\cot x)^2 = 2 \cot x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right)$$

$$z(t) = t^2 \quad \left( (z \cdot \cot x)' = z' \cdot \cot x + D(\cot x) \cdot z \right)$$

$$= -2 \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x}$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{1 + e^{\sin x^2}}}$$

$$x \xrightarrow[f_1]{(\quad)^2} x^2 \xrightarrow[f_2]{\sin} \sin x^2$$

$$\xrightarrow[f_3]{e} e^{\sin x^2} \xrightarrow[f_4]{1+(\quad)} 1 + e^{\sin x^2} \xrightarrow[f_5]{\sqrt{\quad}} \sqrt{1 + e^{\sin x^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + e^{\sin x^2}} = \underbrace{f_5 \circ f_4 \circ f_3 \circ f_2 \circ f_1}_g(x)$$

$$D \sqrt{1 + e^{\sin x^2}} = \underbrace{f_5' \circ f_4' \circ \dots \circ f_1'}_g' \cdot f_4' \circ f_3' \circ \dots \cdot f_3' \circ f_2' \circ f_1' \cdot f_1'$$

$$f_5'(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

$$f_4'(y) = 1$$

$$f_3'(y) = e^y$$

$$f_2'(y) = \cos y$$

$$f_1'(y) = 2y$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+e^{\sin x^2}}} \cdot e^{\sin x^2}$$

$$\cos x^2 \cdot 2x = \frac{2 \sin x^2 \cos x^2}{\sqrt{1+e^{\sin x^2}}}$$

La derivata è legata intrinsecamente alla crescita/decrescita delle funzioni

$$f'(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} \quad R_f(y, x) \quad y \neq x$$

$$\begin{aligned} y > x & \left\{ \begin{aligned} R_f \geq 0 & \Leftrightarrow f(y) \geq f(x) \\ R_f > 0 & \Leftrightarrow f(y) > f(x) \\ R_f \leq 0 & \Leftrightarrow f(y) \leq f(x) \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{y < x} \quad R_f(y, x) = \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}$$

Quindi se  $f: [a, b]$  ed è crescente ( $f(y) \leq f(x)$  se  $y < x$ )

strettamente cresc  $f(y) < f(x)$   
e  $y < x$

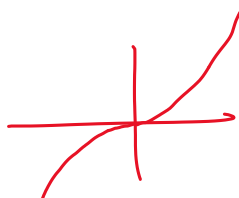
$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{R_f(x, y) \geq 0, \forall x \neq y}$$

Teorema (i) Se  $f$  è crescente e derivabile su  $[a, b] \Rightarrow \underline{f'(x) \geq 0}$

e "analogo" le altre affermazioni (ii)  $f$  decresce  $\Rightarrow f'(x) \leq 0$

(iii)\*  $f$  strett. cresc.  $\Rightarrow f' \geq 0$

Es  $x^3$  è strett. cresc. su  $\mathbb{R}$



$$D x^3 = 3x^2 \Big|_{x \rightarrow 0} = 0$$

NB

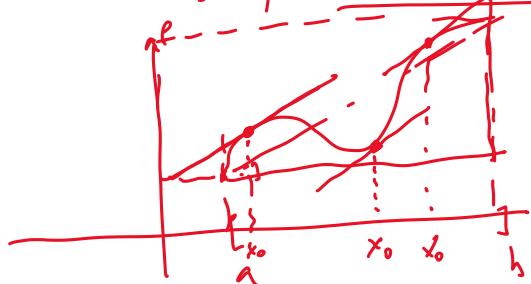
$$f(x) > \alpha \quad \forall x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \geq \alpha \quad (\text{se esiste})$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x^2, \quad 1 - x^2 > 1, \text{ ma } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 - x^2 = 1.$$

Teorema del valor medio (Lagrange)

$f$  cont en  $[a, b]$ , derivable en  $(a, b)$ . Allora

$$\exists x_0 \in (a, b) \mid f(b) - f(a) = f'(x_0)(b - a)$$



$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(x_0)$$



Se  $f' > 0$  en  $(a, b) \Rightarrow f$   $\bar{e}$  strett crescente.

$x < y$  en  $(a, b)$  allora Lagrange a  $[x, y]$

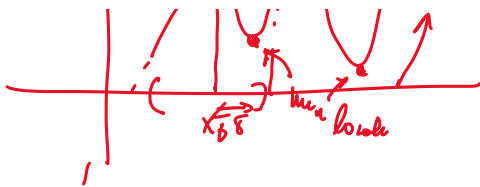
$$f(y) - f(x) = (y - x) f'(x_0) > 0 \Leftrightarrow f(y) > f(x).$$

Studio dei massimi/minimi di una funzione

Def  $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$x_0 \bar{e}$  un MAXIMO GLOBALE  $\Leftrightarrow f$   $\bar{e}$   $f(x_0) \geq f(x), \forall x \in A$   
(MIN)

$x_0 \bar{e}$  un MAXIMO LOCALE  $\Leftrightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \mid f(x_0) \geq f(x)$   
max locale  
 $\forall x \in A, (x - x_0) < \delta$



$x_0$  è un max/min locale interio  $\Leftrightarrow$  solo

$$(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subseteq A$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \begin{cases} \leq 0 & x > x_0 \\ \geq 0 & x < x_0 \end{cases}$$

Teo (Fermat)

Se  $f$  è deriv. in  $x_0$  e  $x_0$  è pto int. di max/min locale, allora  $f'(x_0) = 0$

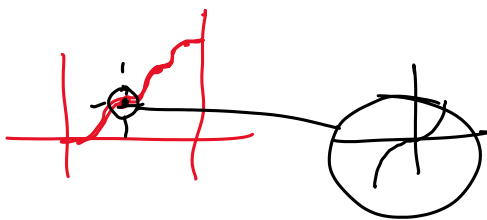
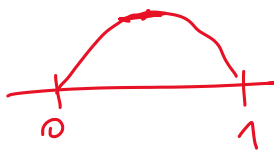
$x_0$  pto int. di max/min locale.

CONDIZIONE  
NECESSARIA

Es.  $f(x) = x$  su  $[0, 1]$

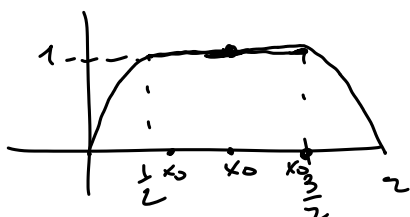


$x_0 = 1$



Def.  $x_0$  è un max locale stretto

$$\exists \delta > 0 \mid \underline{f(x_0) > f(x) \quad \forall \quad x \in A, \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta}$$



$\forall \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq x_0 \leq \frac{3}{2} \quad x_0$  è pto

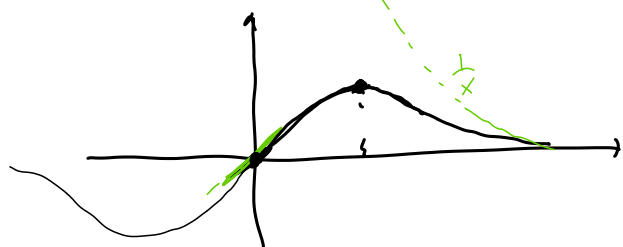
di max globale (non stretto)

max globale  
max locale stretto

$\frac{5}{2}$   minimo locale globale

[D] 849 Determinare massimo/minimo assoluti (globale)

di  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$   $f$  è dispari



$f > 0$  per  $x > 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} = 0$

$f(x) \sim x$  vicino a 0

$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{x}$  vicino a  $+\infty$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1+x^2 - 2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \cdot \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \begin{cases} 0 & (\Rightarrow x = \pm 1) \\ > 0 & -1 < x < 1 \\ < 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

1 è un pñ di max globale stretto ( $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ )  
-1 " min " " ( $f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$ )

per  $x \in (0, 1)$   $f$  è strett. increscente verso  $0 = f(0)$

e anche  $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2} > f(x)$  per  $x \in (0, 1)$

$x > 1$   $f$  è strett. decresc.  $f(x) < \frac{1}{2}$  per  $x > 1$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} \text{ è max globale}}}$

Oss.  $[a, b]$   $f$  cont. in  $[a, b]$  e deriv.

il max può essere 0 in  $a$  o in  $b$  o  
nei punti interni dove la derivata

**Tabella 7.1** Derivate elementari.  $I$  è il dominio della funzione  $f : x \in I \mapsto f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ .

| $f(x)$                                                              | $I$                                               | $f'(x)$                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| const                                                               | $\mathbb{R}$                                      | 0                          |
| $x^n$ , $(n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\})$                        | $\mathbb{R} (\{x \neq 0\} \text{ se } n < 0)$     | $n x^{n-1}$                |
| $x^\alpha$ , $(\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\})$              | $\mathbb{R}_+$                                    | $\alpha x^{\alpha-1}$      |
| $e^x$                                                               | $\mathbb{R}$                                      | $e^x$                      |
| $a^x$                                                               | $\mathbb{R}$                                      | $\log a \cdot a^x$         |
| $\log  x $                                                          | $\{x \neq 0\}$                                    | $\frac{1}{x}$              |
| $\log_a  x $                                                        | $\{x \neq 0\}$                                    | $\frac{1}{x \log a}$       |
| $\sinh x$                                                           | $\mathbb{R}$                                      | $\cosh x$                  |
| $\cosh x$                                                           | $\mathbb{R}$                                      | $\sinh x$                  |
| $\tanh x$                                                           | $\mathbb{R}$                                      | $\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$      |
| $\sinh^{-1} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$                           | $\mathbb{R}$                                      | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$ |
| $\cosh^{-1} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$                           | $\{x > 1\}$                                       | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$ |
| $\tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$                   | $\{ x  < 1\}$                                     | $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$          |
| $\sin x$                                                            | $\mathbb{R}$                                      | $\cos x$                   |
| $\cos x$                                                            | $\mathbb{R}$                                      | $-\sin x$                  |
| $\tan x$                                                            | $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) + \pi\mathbb{Z}$ | $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$       |
| $\cotan x$                                                          | $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) + \pi\mathbb{Z}$ | $-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$      |
| $\operatorname{Arcsen} x$                                           | $\{ x  < 1\}$                                     | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$   |
| $\operatorname{Arccos} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{Arcsen} x$ | $\{ x  < 1\}$                                     | $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  |
| $\operatorname{Arctan} x$                                           | $\mathbb{R}$                                      | $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$          |
| $\operatorname{Arccot} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{Arctan} x$ | $\mathbb{R}$                                      | $-\frac{1}{1+x^2}$         |

Es Calcolare usando la definizione la derivata di

$$D \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{-h} = \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}}{y-x} = (Df)(x) = f'(x) \quad \text{dove } f(t) = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (x+h)}{(x+h) \cdot x \cdot h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{x(x+h)h} = -\frac{1}{x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$D \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$D x^a = a x^{a-1}$$

Derivata dei costanti

$$1) D x^{-1} = -1 x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$2) D \frac{1}{g} = -\frac{g'}{g^2} \quad (g(x) = x)$$

$$\underline{\text{Es.}} \quad D \sqrt{x} = D x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$D \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Ora, usando la definizione

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x+h} - \cancel{x}}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Fare tanti esercizi di questo tipo!

$f: I = (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  derivabile su  $I$

$\forall x \mapsto Df(x) = f'(x)$  nuova funzione con dominio  $I$

Derivate successive



D  $f'$  e  $\exists$  chiamiamo derivata seconda  $\Rightarrow$

e lo denotiamo con  $f''(x)$  o con  $D^2 f(x) = \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2}$

e così via.

In generale, iterativamente si definiscono le derivate di ordine  $k$

e si definisce  $f^{(k)}(x) = D^k f(x) \Rightarrow$

$$D^k f(x) = (D^{k-1} f)'(x)$$

Se  $f$  è derivabile  $k$  volte in  $I$  e  $D^k f$  è continua in  $I$

dettiamo che  $f \in C^k(I)$  (si chiama  $C^k$  di  $I$ )

ovvero  $C^k(I) = \left\{ f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ che può derivare } k \text{ volte su } I \text{ e } D^k f \text{ è continua su } I \right\}$

N.B.  $f(x) = x \sqrt{|x|}$ ,  $I = \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(x) \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{|x|}}{2} \quad \underline{f' \in C(\mathbb{R})}$$

$\operatorname{sgn}(x)$  è cont in  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  e in 0 ha un salto

$$\underline{f'(0) = 0}$$

$$f \in C_f^\infty(0, +\infty) \cap C^\infty(-\infty, 0)$$

$$\left[ f \in C^\infty(I) \Leftrightarrow f \in C^k(I), \forall k \right]$$

$$f = \begin{cases} x^{3/2}, & x > 0 \\ (-x)^{3/2}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

e calcoleremo  $D^3 (-x)^{3/2}$   $x < 0$

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

$$D^2(-x)^{3/2} = -\frac{3}{2} D(-x)^{1/2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (-x)^{-1/2}$$

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

A noi interesserà soprattutto la derivata prima e seconda  
 ↑ crescita/decrecita      ↑ curvatura del grafico

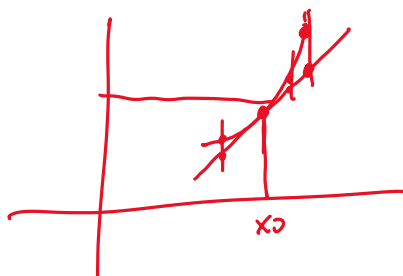
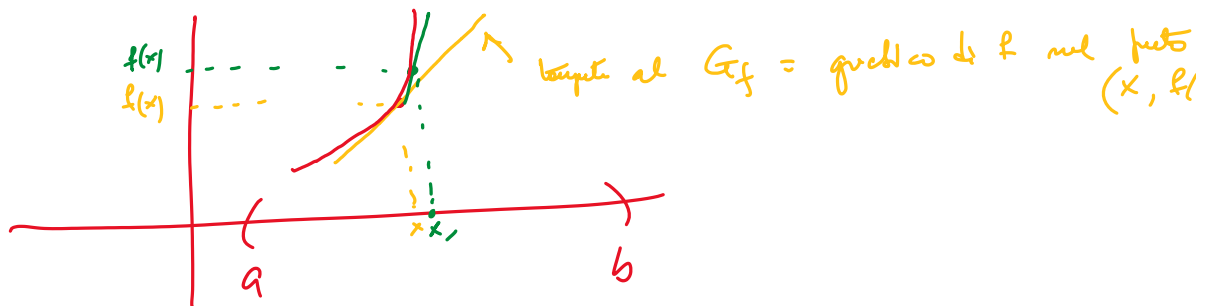
Def  $f: I \subseteq (a,b)$  da classe  $C^2(I)$  si dice <sup>(strettamente)</sup> convessa se

$$f'' \geq 0 \text{ in } I$$

$$(f'' > 0)$$

$f$  si dice <sup>(strett.)</sup> concava se  $-f$  è <sup>(strett.)</sup> convessa

$f$  è strett. convessa  $\Leftrightarrow f'$  è strett. crescente su  $(a,b)$



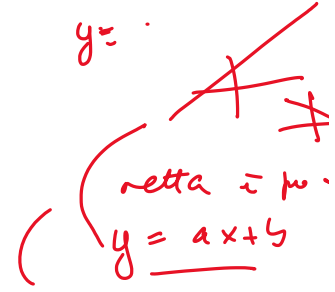
... "convessa" le rette tangenti in ogni p...

( )

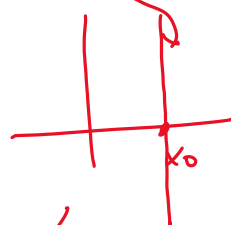
retta tangente a  $G_f$  in  $(x_0, f(x_0))$

$y =$

$$f(x) \geq \underbrace{f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + f(x_0)}_{\substack{\text{coeff. angolare di questa retta} \\ \text{(tang.)}}} \quad !!$$



$\mathbb{R}^2 \ni \{x=x_0\} =$  retta p. all'asse delle

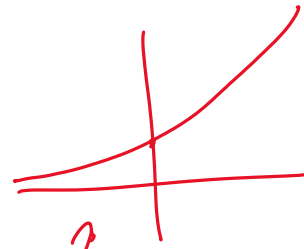
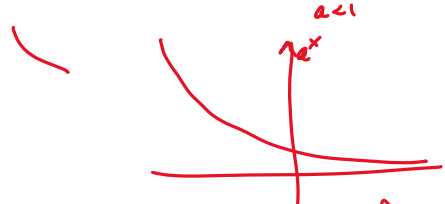


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### Esempio

$x \rightarrow e^x$  è crescente  $D e^x = e^x > 0$

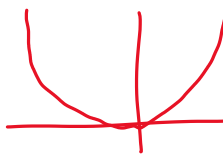
$x \rightarrow a^x$  è crescente ( $\forall a \neq 1$ )  
 $a < 1$



↑  
strett. crescente e strett. concava

↑  
strett. decrescente e strett. concava

$x \rightarrow x^2$



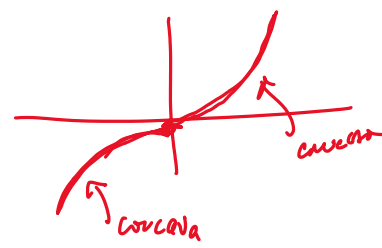
$$D^2 x^2 = 2$$

$x \rightarrow x^3$  è strett. crescente su  $(0, +\infty)$

$$D^2 x^3 = 6x > 0 \text{ per } x > 0$$

è strett. concava su  $(-\infty, 0)$

$$D^2 x^3 = 6x < 0 \text{ per } x < 0$$

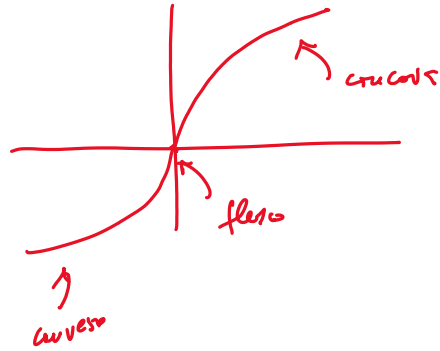


0 è un pto di FLESSO per  $x^3$

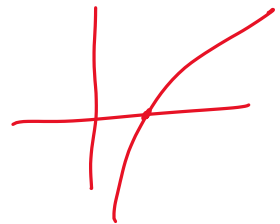
è in  $C^2(I)$  e  $\exists \delta > 0$

$$f'''(x) f''(y) < 0 \quad \forall \quad x_0 - \delta < x < x_0 < y < x_0 + \delta, \quad a \leq x_0 - \delta < x_0.$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{x}, \quad I = \mathbb{R}$$

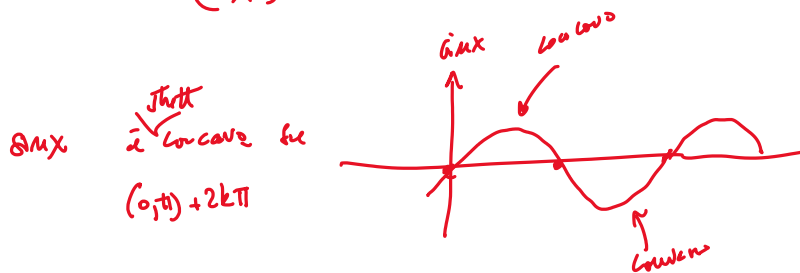


$$(x^{\frac{1}{3}})'' = \frac{1}{3}(x^{-\frac{2}{3}})' = -\frac{2}{9}x^{-\frac{5}{3}} < 0 \quad \text{per } x > 0$$



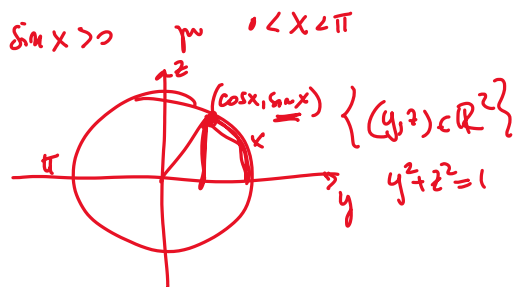
$\log x$  è strettamente concavo su  $(0, \infty)$

$$(\log x)'' = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0, \quad \forall x > 0.$$



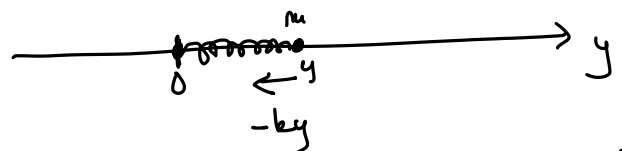
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(sin x)''}{(cos x)'} &= \frac{-sin x}{-cos x} = \tan x < 0 \quad \text{per } x \in (0, \pi) \\ \frac{(cos x)''}{(sin x)'} &= \frac{-cos x}{sin x} = -\cot x < 0 \quad \text{per } x \in (\pi, 2\pi) \end{aligned}$$

Nota:  $\sin x$  e  $\cos x$  risolvono l'equazione differenziale  $y'' + y = 0$



$$\begin{aligned} m \ddot{y} + ky &= 0 \\ m \ddot{y} &= -ky \end{aligned}$$

la costante di elasticità è nulla  
forza = m accelerazione



le soluzioni di questa equazione differenziale sono

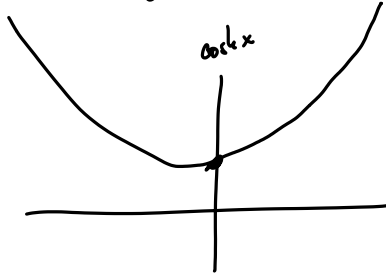
$$y(t) = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t$$

Esercizio

$$y'' + y = 0$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$(\sinh x)' = \cosh x$$

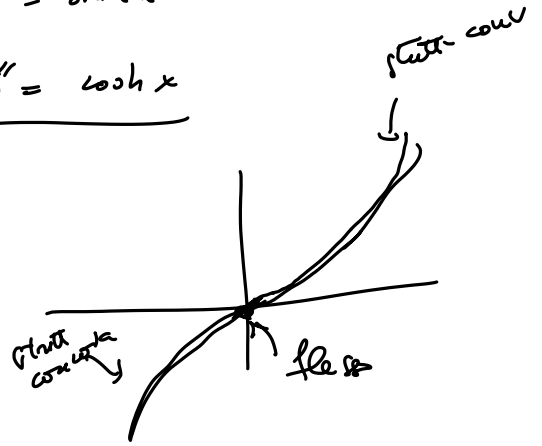


funz. conv. su  $\mathbb{R}$

$$(\cosh x)' = \sinh x$$

$$(\cosh x)'' = \cosh x$$

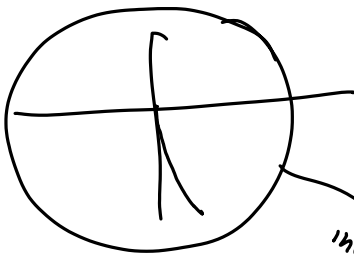
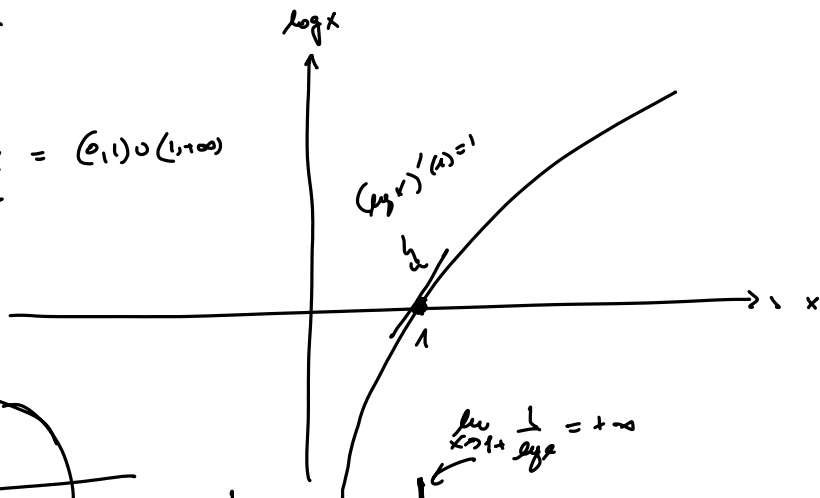
$$(\sinh x)'' = \sinh x$$



## STUDIO DI FUNZIONI.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\log x}$$

$$A = \text{dom } f = (0, +\infty) \setminus \{1\} = (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\log x} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\log x} < 0 \text{ per } 0 < x < 1$$

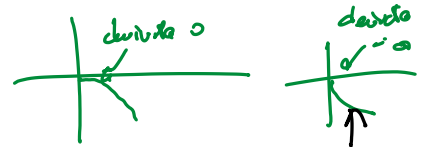
ingrandimento

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{\log x} = +\infty$$

asintoto  
verticale in  $x=1$

$$\frac{1}{\log x} \rightarrow 0 \text{ per } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

asintoto  
orizzontale in  $y=0$



$$\textcircled{D} \quad \frac{1}{\log x} = - \frac{1}{x (\log x)^2} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^2} x \log^2 x = 0$$

$\frac{1}{\log x}$  ist stetig dekreasing in A

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha (\log x)^\beta = 0, \quad \alpha > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} D^2 \frac{1}{\log x} &= -D \frac{1}{x \log^2 x} = \frac{\log^2 x + \cancel{x} \cdot 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 \log^4 x} \quad \left( D \frac{1}{g} = -\frac{g'}{g^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\log x + 2}{x^2 \log^3 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$D^2 \frac{1}{\log x} \Rightarrow \Leftrightarrow \log x = -2 \quad x = e^{-2} \quad \underline{\text{pt. di flesso}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} D^2 \frac{1}{\log x} < 0 \quad \text{für } 0 < x < e^{-2} \\ > 0 \quad e^{-2} < x \neq 1, \quad \forall x > 0 \end{array} \quad \Bigg|$$

---

$$f = x^2 + \frac{2}{x}$$

$$A = \{ \underset{=}{x} \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 0 \}$$

Voltas a 0.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x) = +\infty.$$

for  $x \gg 1$ ,  $l > 0$ .

Stichw  $f'(x) = 2x - \frac{2}{x^2}$

$$f=0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 + \frac{2}{x} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (-2x^2)' = \\ (-2)(-2)x^3 = \frac{4}{x^3} \end{pmatrix} \quad f' = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

↪  $f'' = 2 + \frac{4}{x^3}$

$$f' > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 1 > 0$$

$$f'(\sqrt[3]{2}) = -\frac{6}{2^{3/2}}$$

$$f' > 0 \text{ \& } x > 1, \quad f' < 0 \text{ \& } x < 1$$

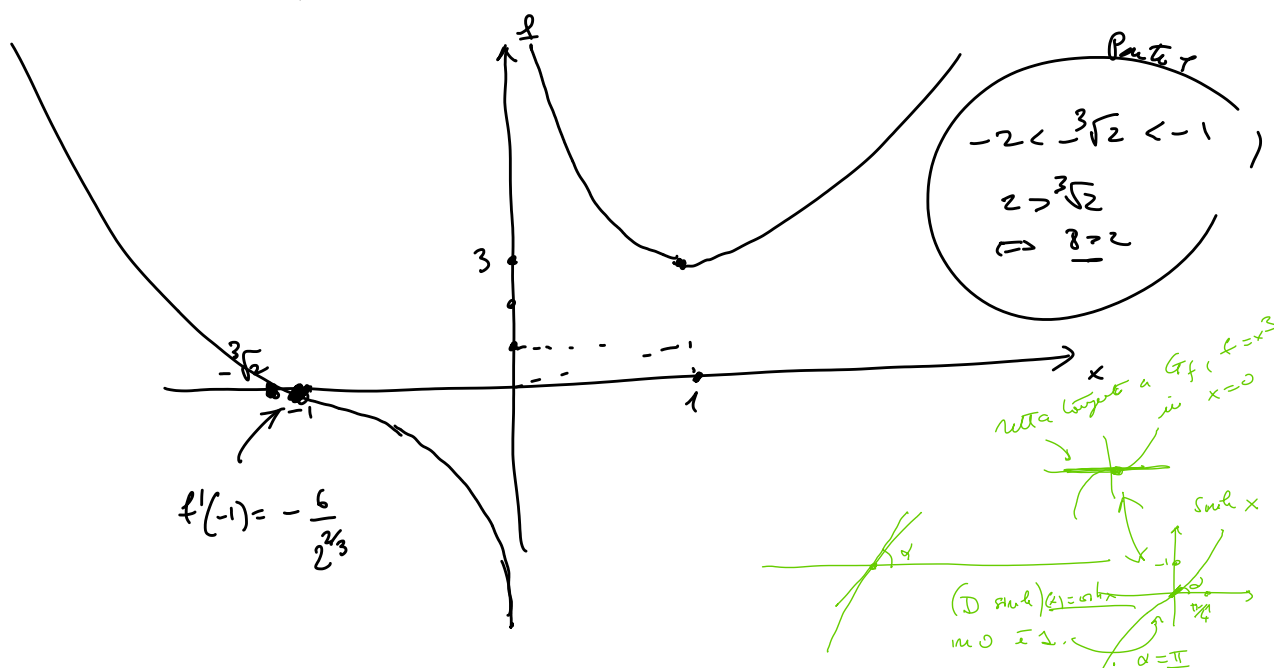
f statt  $\text{ues}$  für  $X \geq 1$

strett. bes. für  $x < 1 \Rightarrow$

$x_0 = 1$  è un pto di min. strto  
su  $(0, +\infty)$

con vdr 3

$p_n \times \infty$  |  $f' < 0 \Rightarrow f$  strictly decreases (in more in more books)



$$f'' = 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right), \quad f'' = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \dots$$

$$f'' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = -\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$f'' > 0 \quad \text{per } x > 0 \quad \text{strett. convessa in } (0, +\infty)$$

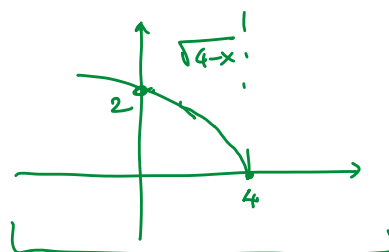
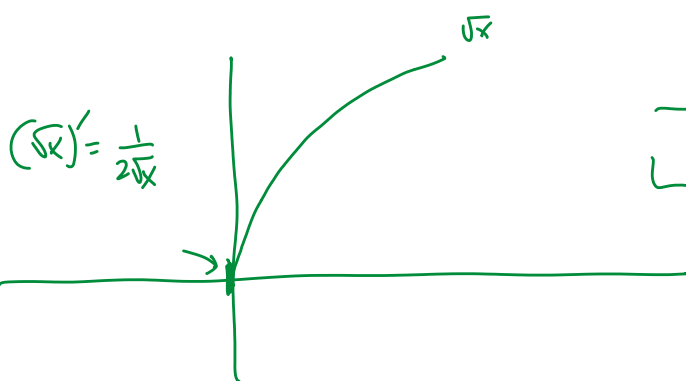
$$f'' < 0 \quad \text{strett. concava per } -\sqrt[3]{2} < x < 0$$

$$f'' > 0 \quad \text{" convessa per } x < -\sqrt[3]{2}$$

[D] 932  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4-x}$

Domain of  $f$   $x \geq 0$  &  $4-x \geq 0$

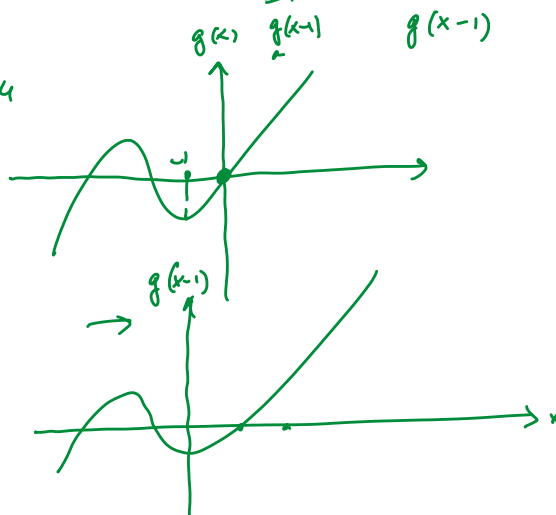
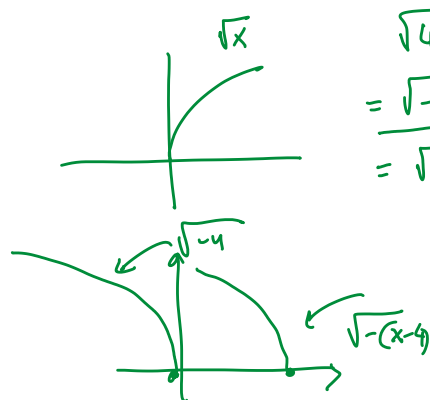
$$A = [0, 4] = \{0 \leq x \leq 4\}$$



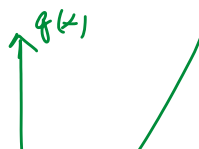
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-4}$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow g(x-x_0)$$

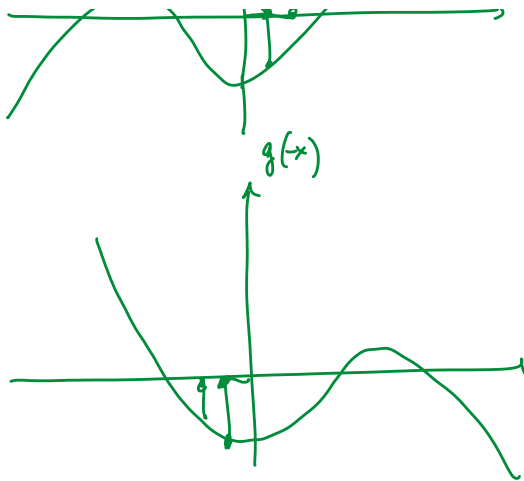
$$g(x-1) \quad g(x-1)$$



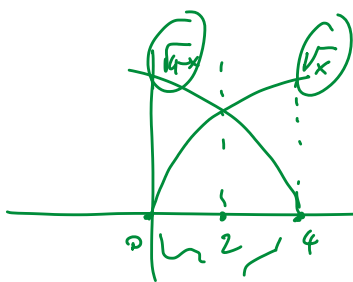
il grafico di  $g(x-x_0)$  è il grafico di  $g(x)$   
traslato a destra di  $x_0$





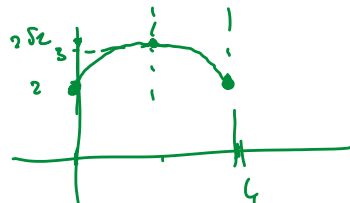


$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4-x}$$



$$f(0) = 2 = f(4)$$

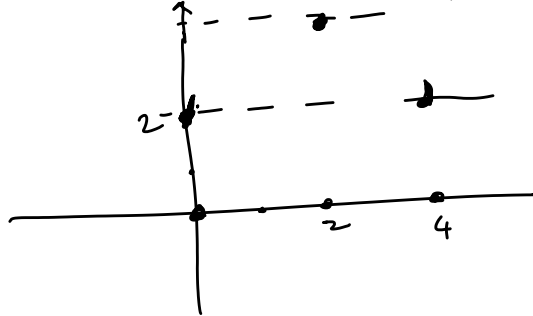
$$f(2) = 2\sqrt{2}$$



$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4-x}$$

$$f(x) > 0 \text{ on } (0, 4)$$

$$f(0) = f(4) = 0$$



$$f' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4-x}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{4-x} - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}}$$

$$f' = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{4-x} = \sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow 4-x = x \Rightarrow x = 2 \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ is max global (endpoints)}$$

$$f(2) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$f'' = -\frac{1}{4x^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{4(4-x)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{(4-x)^{3/2}} - \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \right)$$

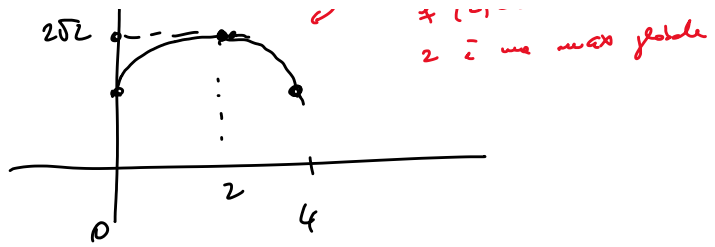
$$\left( \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) x^{-3/2}, \quad \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4-x}} \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{(4-x)^{3/2}} \right)'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \checkmark, \quad = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(4-x)^{3/2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(4-x)^{3/2}}$$

$$f'' = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{x^{3/2} + (4-x)^{3/2}}{( )} \leq 0 \text{ on } 0 < x < 4$$

$$f'' < 0$$

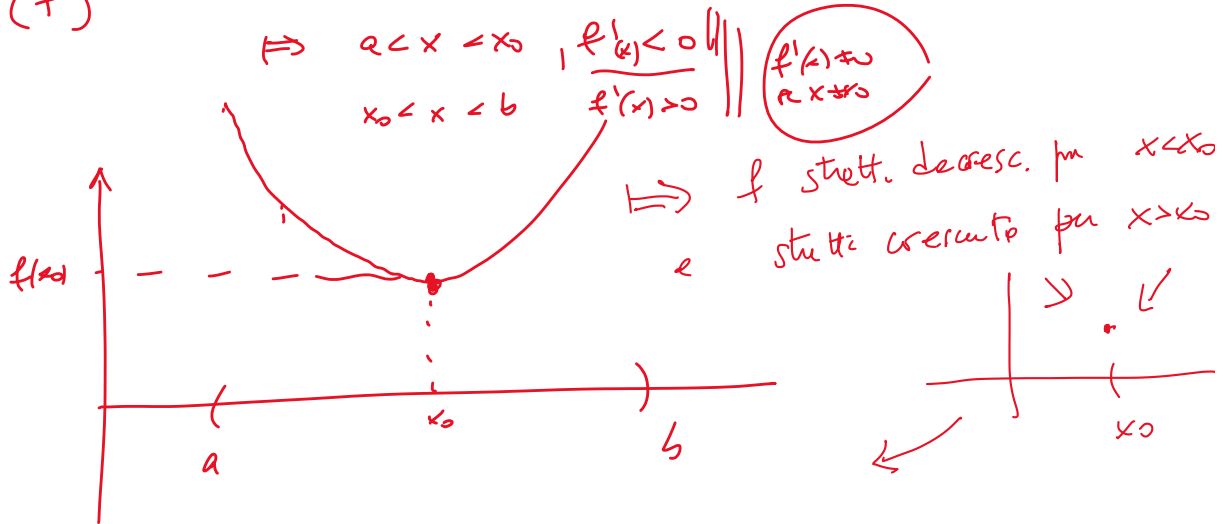


Teorema 1  $f \in C^2(a, b)$ , strett. convessa,  $f'(x_0) = 0$ ,  $a < x_0 < b$

$\Rightarrow x_0$  è minimo assoluto in  $(a, b)$  ed è l'unico PUNTO CRITICO (globale)  $\nearrow$  o stazionario

Teorema 1'  $f \in C^2(a, b)$  strett. concava,  $f'(x_0) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow x_0$  è massimo assoluto in  $(a, b)$  ed è l'unico ... ( $f'(x) = 0$ )

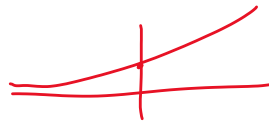
Dim  $f'' > 0 \Leftrightarrow f'$  è strett. cresc. in  $(a, b)$  e  $f'(x_0) = 0$   
 $(f'')$



$\Rightarrow x_0$  è un min. assoluto strett.

Volendone ci sono funzioni strett. convexe senza punti critici

ad es.  $e^x$



$$(e^x)' = e^x > 0$$

Teorema 2 (Teorema della permanenza del segno)

$f$  è crit. in  $A$  e  $f(x_0) \neq 0$  ( $x_0 \in A$ ).

Allora, localmte  $f$  mantiene lo stesso segno di  $f(x_0)$

cioè  $\exists \delta > 0$  |  $f(x)f(x_0) > 0, \forall$  |  $y, z \neq 0$   
 $x \in A$  e  $|x - x_0| < \delta$ , |  $y \neq z > 0$   
 $\Rightarrow y \neq z$   
hanno lo

Dim. Esercizio! [dog. usare la definizione  
di limite in  $\varepsilon = \frac{|f(x_0)|}{2} > 0$ ]

Teorema 3  $f \in C^2(a, b)$ ,  $x_0 \in (a, b)$  |  $f'(x_0) = 0$  e  $f''(x_0) > 0$ .

Allora,  $x_0$  è un minimo locale stretto

Dim.  $f''$  è cont. in  $x_0$  per P.d.S. (Teorema 2)  $f'' > 0$

in  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  per un  $\delta > 0$  scelto piccolo

e ora applico il Teorema 1 a  $f$  su  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  - ■

## Asintoti obliqui

DEF.  $f$  ha un asintoto obliquo in  $+\infty$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists a \neq 0 \text{ e } b \mid \frac{f(x) - (ax + b)}{x} \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow +\infty$$

[analog. asint. obliquo in  $-\infty$ ]

Quindi  $\frac{f(x) - (ax + b)}{ax} \rightarrow 0$



$$\left( \frac{f(x)}{ax} - 1 + \frac{b}{ax} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{ax} \rightarrow 1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{f(x) \sim ax} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

ed inoltre

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - ax$$

Es  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{2x - 1}$  ha asint. obliquo in  $\pm\infty$

$$= \frac{x^2 (1 + \frac{1}{x^2})}{2x - 1} \sim \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

$$f(x) - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x^2+1}{2x-1} - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2(\cancel{x^2+1}) - \cancel{2x} + 2x}{(2x-1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2}(1+x)}{\cancel{x}(2x-1)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{x+1}{2}$  n'est un asymptote oblique à  $\pm \infty$

finire la étude de la fonction

$$E \delta \lambda$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2^n} \frac{1}{k} \geq 1 + \frac{n}{2}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\{a_k\} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} a_1, & n=1 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k + a_n, & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Sommatoria

$$\sigma_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$$

$$\sigma_n = \begin{cases} a_1 & n=1 \\ \sigma_{n-1} + a_n & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

~~Example~~  $a_k = \frac{1}{k}$

$$\underline{\underline{v_2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$g_{\underline{3}} = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{\underline{3}} = \frac{11}{6}$$

$$\sigma_h = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\sigma_4 = \frac{11}{6} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{50}{24} = \frac{25}{12}$$

Base Induthia

$$\sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{1}{k} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \geq 1 + \frac{n}{2} \quad (*)_n$$

nel nostro servizio

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

$(*)_1$  é verdadeira.

Diagnostic du  $(*)_n \Rightarrow (*)_{n+1}$  :

$$\sigma_{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k} = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{2^n} \frac{1}{k}}_{\sigma_n} + \sum_{k=2^n+1}^{2^{n+1}} \frac{1}{k} \geq \sigma_n + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|x| \leq |y| + |z|$$

$$\# \{k \mid 1 \leq k \leq N\}$$

$$\# \{k \mid 2^n \leq k \leq 2^{n+1}\}$$

numero di termini in questa

$$= 2^{n+1} - 2^n = 2^n (2-1) = 2^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=2^n}^{2^{n+1}} \frac{1}{k} &\geq \sum_{k=2^n}^{2^{n+1}} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (2^{n+1} - (2^n) + 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (2^{n+1} - 2^n) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$a_k \geq b_k, \quad \pi \geq N$$

$$\sum_{k=N}^M a_k \geq \sum_{k=N}^M b_k$$

$$\sum_{k=N}^M a_k = (M-N+1)a$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^5 a_k = a + a + a + a = 4a$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^5 a_k = a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5$$


---


$$a_k = a \quad \downarrow \quad = 4a$$

Abbiamo dimostrato che

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

Facciamo il lim per  $n \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{k} \right) := \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \infty$$

serie ARMONICA

$$\# \{N \leq k \leq M\} = M - N + 1$$

Es dimostrazione per induzione su  $(M) \geq N$

Base inductiva  $M=N$

$$\# \{N \leq k \leq M\} = 1$$

.....

$$\frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{per } k \rightarrow +\infty$$

Per det

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \mid \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{k} > M$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^M \frac{1}{k} \geq \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{k} > M$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{2k} &= \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \frac{N' \geq N}{=} \right)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{(N)} \frac{1}{k} > \underline{100}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2^4} \frac{1}{k} > \left(1 + \frac{n}{2}\right) = 101 \text{ con } n=200$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2^{200}} \frac{1}{k} > (101)$$

$$\underline{2^{200} \text{ termini}}$$

$$2^{200} = 2^{25 \cdot 10} = (2^{10})^{25} \\ = (1024)^{25} \\ \sim 10^{3 \cdot 25} = 10^{75}$$

$$= 1 \underbrace{0000}_{60 \text{ zeri}} 0$$

$$\boxed{2^{200} > 10^{60}}$$

$$N = 2^n$$

$$\boxed{n = \log_2 N.}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2^n} \frac{1}{k} > 1 + \frac{\log_2 2^n}{2} \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{k=1}^{(N)} \frac{1}{k} \geq 1 + \frac{\log_2 N}{2}}$$

$$\zeta(1) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$$

DEF.  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^s} = \zeta(s)$

= funzione zeta di Riemann  
calcolata in s

$$\boxed{s \in \mathbb{C}}$$

Teorema I numeri primi sono infiniti.

def.  $p \in \mathbb{N}$  p.pr. se è "divisibile" solo per se stesso e 1.  
 $p = kn$  con  $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$

1 non è numero primo.

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, ...

Dimo di Euclide per assurdo supponiamo che i numeri

1, 2, 3, ..., n, ... sono tutti i numeri

$$2 = p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_N$$

$\underset{3}{\parallel}$

$$P = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_N + 1 > p_N$$

P dovrebbe essere un numero  
primo

$$\frac{P}{p_n} = \underbrace{p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_n}_{\uparrow N} \cdot \frac{1}{p_n} + \left( \frac{1}{p_n} \right)$$

che non è un numero naturale  
 $p_i \geq 2$   
 $0 < \frac{1}{p_n} < 1$

Contraddizione!

Un algoritmo

$$\underline{k} \rightarrow \underline{p_k} \quad \text{con errore}$$

Se considero

$$\underline{p_1 \cdots p_N}$$

otteno i primi  $N$  numeri primi.

$$\underline{p_1 \cdots p_N + 1}$$

$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 + 1 = 31$$

$$\underline{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 + 1 = 211}$$

$30 \cdot 7$

$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 + 1 = 2311$$

$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 + 1 = 30031$$

$$= \underline{59 \cdot 509}$$

tutti i numeri primi  $\in \mathbb{N}$

$$\underline{p_1 \cdots p_N} \quad \text{, } \textcircled{p}$$

p numero più grande considerato al momento.

2 ES Dim per induzione

$$(*)_n \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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



$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \right)$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{25} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\underbrace{k=1 \quad k=2 \quad k=3 \quad k=4 \quad k=5 \quad \dots \quad k=n}_{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}}$$

$$(P)_1 \quad \sum_{k=1}^1 \frac{1}{k^2} = 1 = 2 - 1 = 2 - \frac{1}{1} \quad \text{for } n=1. \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k^2}}_{\sigma_{n+1}} = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}}_{\sigma_n} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}}_{a_{n+1}} \leq \underbrace{2 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}}_{(P)_{n+1}} \leq \underbrace{2 - \frac{1}{n+1}}_{(*)_{n+1}}$$

$a_k = \frac{1}{k^2}$

$$\rightarrow 2 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow n(n+1) \leq (n+1)^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$n \leq n+1$$

Algebra dimostrata che

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \leq \left( 2 - \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

perché il limite per  $n \rightarrow +\infty$ .

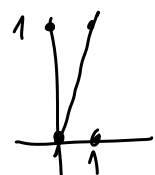
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} = \zeta(2) \leq 2 < +\infty$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}}$$

$$f(x) = x e^{-x}$$

$$A = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x e^{-x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^{-x} = -\infty$$



$$f(x) < 0 \quad \text{for } x < 0.$$

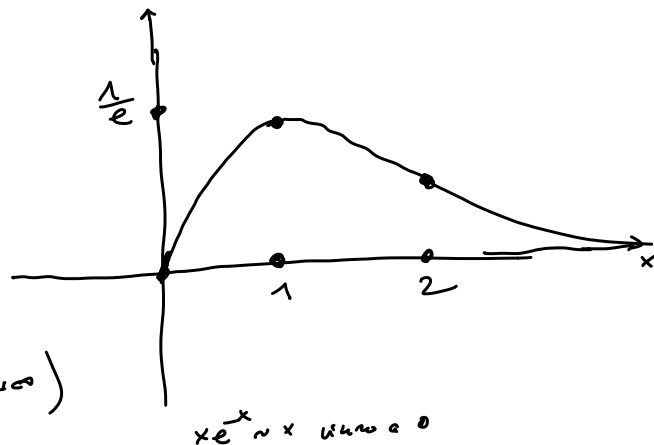
$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} - x e^{-x} = e^{-x} (1-x)$$

$$f' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \text{ l'unico pto critico}$$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 1$  è il massimo assoluto di

( $\mu x < 0, f < 0; f(0) = 0, f(x) > 0 \mu x > 0$ )



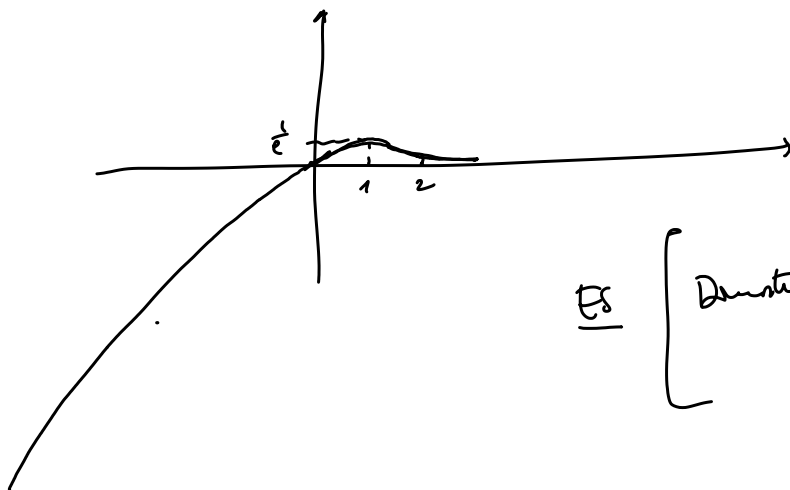
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f' > 0 \mu x < 1 \\ f' < 0 \mu x > 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ è il max assoluto.}$$

$$f'(0) = 1$$

$$f'' = e^{-x} (x-1-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (e^{-x} (1-x))' &= (e^{-x})' (1-x) + e^{-x} (1-x)' \\ (fg)' &= f'g + fg' \\ &= (-e^{-x})(1-x) + e^{-x}(-1) \\ &= e^{-x}(x-1-1) = e^{-x}(x-2) \end{aligned}$$

$x > 2$   $f$  è concava  $x < 2$  convessa



$$\text{Es } \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dimostrare che } e^x \geq 1+x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ e^x > 1+x \quad \forall x \neq 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Es 49, Cap. 2 [GE]

sup/inf (max/min) di

$$A = \left\{ x = \frac{t+1}{t-2} \mid t > 2 \right\} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{immagine di } f}}{\text{im}(f)} \quad \text{dove } f(t) = \frac{t+1}{t-2} \quad \text{su dominio } \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ =}}{(2, +\infty)}$$

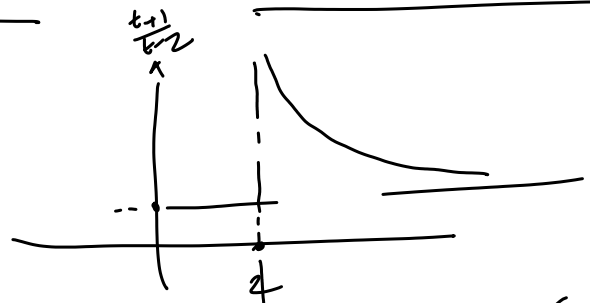
$$\frac{t+1}{t-2} > 1 \quad t > 2 \quad t+1 > t-2 \Leftrightarrow 3 > 0.$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 2+} \frac{t+1}{t-2} = +\infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sup A = +\infty$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall M > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \mid \left( \frac{t+1}{t-2} > M \right) \wedge \underline{2 < t < 2 + \delta}$$

ossia  $A$  non ha maggiorante  $\Leftrightarrow A$  non è limitato sup

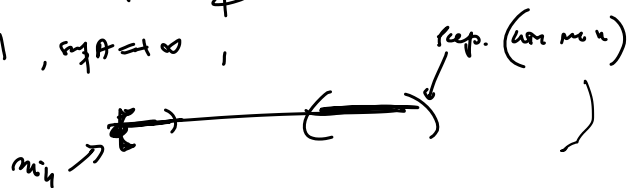
$$\stackrel{\text{def.}}{\Leftrightarrow} \sup A = +\infty$$



Dal grafico vediamo che

$$\text{ran}(f) = (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow \inf A = 1, \sup A = +\infty$$

(esempio;



$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t+1}{t-2} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1 = \inf A \quad \text{infatti.}$$

$$1 < \frac{t+1}{t-2} \quad \forall t \in X, \quad \text{ossia } 1 \text{ è un minorante}$$

Dobbiamo far vedere che 1 è il più  
grande dei minoranti

E  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $1 + \varepsilon$  non è un minorante

$$\text{ossia dove } \exists t \in X \mid \frac{t+1}{t-2} < 1 + \varepsilon$$

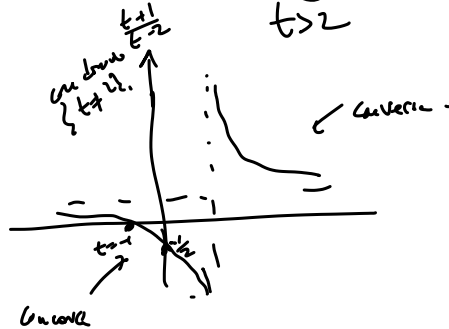
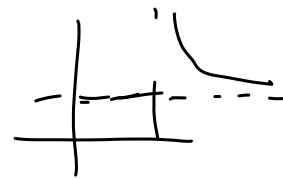
ossia dobbiamo dimostrare che

Vediamo il grafico

$$\left(\frac{t+1}{t-2}\right)' = \frac{(t-2) - (t+1)}{(t-2)^2} = -\frac{3}{(t-2)^2} < 0, \text{ in } X$$

$$\left(\frac{t+1}{t-2}\right)'' = -3 \left((t-2)^{-2}\right)' = (-3)(-2)(t-2)^{-3} = \frac{6}{(t-2)^3} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$  è strett. convessa in  $\left(\frac{t+1}{t-2}\right)$   
 $t > 2$

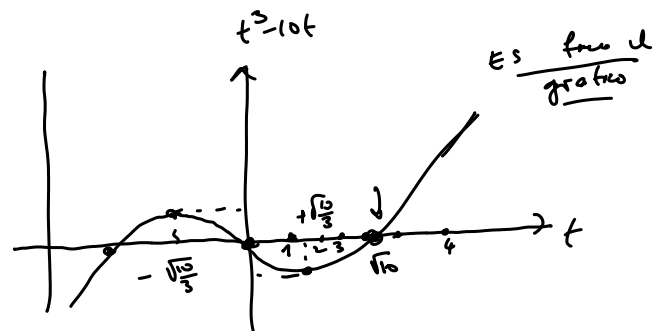


51 Cap 2

$$A = \{x_n = n^3 - 10n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\min A = -12 = x_2$$

$$\text{per } x_n = +\infty \Rightarrow \sup A = +\infty$$



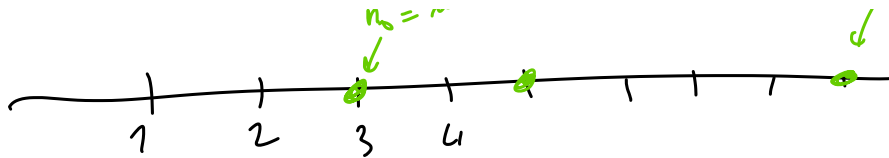
$$t^3 - 10t = t(t^2 - 10) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} t=0 \\ t=\pm\sqrt{10} \end{matrix}$$

$$(t^3 - 10t)', 3t^2 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \pm\sqrt{\frac{10}{3}}$$

$$(t^3 - 10t)'' = 6t \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} t=0 & \text{flesso} \\ t>0 & \text{è strett. conv} \\ t<0 & \text{è " concav.} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 = -9 \\ x_2 = -12 \\ x_3 = -3 \\ x_n > 0 \quad \forall n \geq 4 \end{matrix} \leftarrow \underline{\min}$$

Teorema\* (principio del minimo)  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}, A \neq \emptyset$   
 $\Rightarrow \exists \text{ minimo } \perp A \text{ cioè } \exists m_0 \in A \mid m_0 \leq n \quad \forall n \in A.$



Es 56

$$A = \mathbb{N} \cup \left\{ x_n = -\frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$\sup A = +\infty$  perché  $\mathbb{N} \subseteq A$  e  $\mathbb{N}$  non è limitato sup

Teorema (proprietà Archimedeo di  $\mathbb{N}$ )  $\mathbb{N}$  non è limitato superiore.

$$\min A = -1 \quad x_1 = -1 \quad x_n \uparrow \max$$

Es 54

$$A = \left\{ \frac{x^2}{n} \mid x^2 \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}, \quad -100 \in A, \quad (-n) \in A \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \subseteq A \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \inf A = -\infty \quad \text{e} \quad \sup A = +\infty$$

Funzione inversa

Def

$$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

iniettiva

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y \\ x, y \in A \\ \text{oppure} \\ x \neq y \quad x, y \in A \\ \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y) \end{array} \right)$$

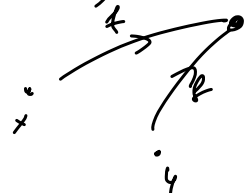
A definita la funzione INVERSA di  $f$

$$f^{-1}: y \in \text{range}(f) := \{ y = f(x) \mid x \in A \} \mapsto x \text{ dove } x \text{ è l'unico tale che } f(x) = y$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = x(y)$$

Esempio  $\log x$  definita su  $(0, +\infty)$  è l'inversa di  $e^x$  su  $\mathbb{R}$

$x^2$  su  $\mathbb{R}$  non è invertibile  $(-1, 1 \xrightarrow{x^2} 1)$



$x^2$  è inv. su  $[0, +\infty)$  perché su  $(0, +\infty)$

$x \mapsto x^2$  è strett. crescente

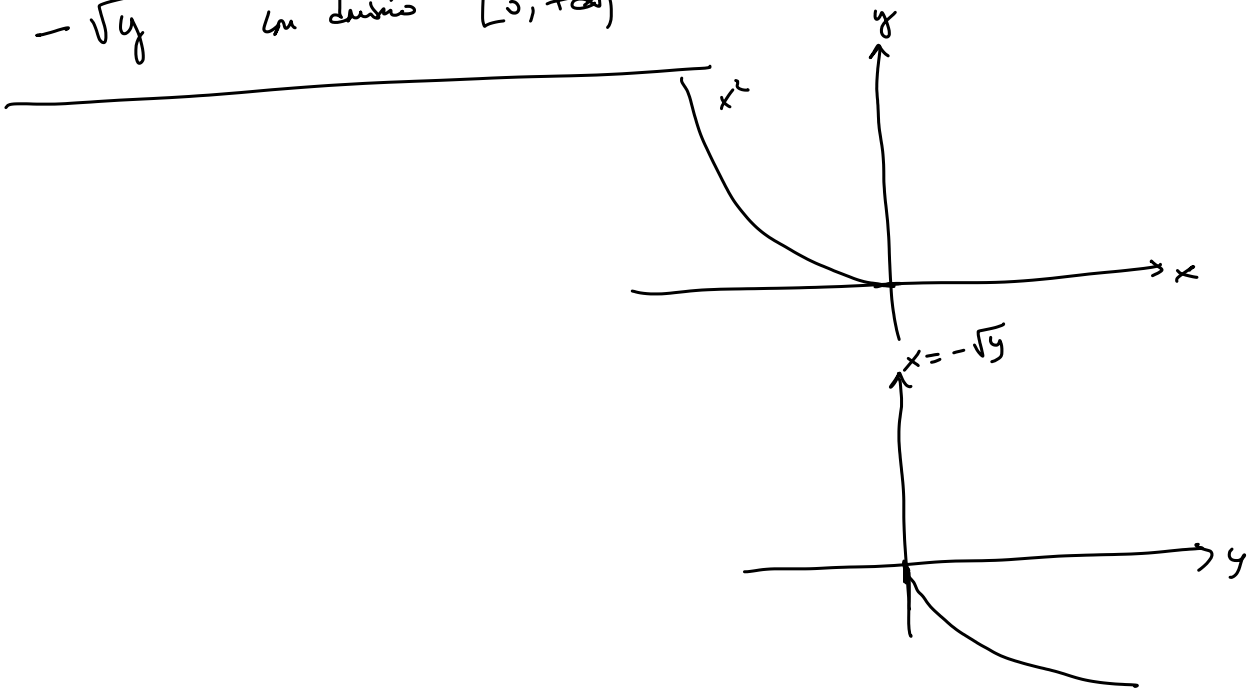
e l'inversa è  $\sqrt{y}$  su  $[0, +\infty)$

$f: x^2$  è strett. decresc. su  $(-\infty, 0]$  quando è invertibile.

$$f = x^2 \Big|_{(-\infty, 0]} \quad (\text{la restrizione su } (-\infty, 0] \text{ di } x^2)$$

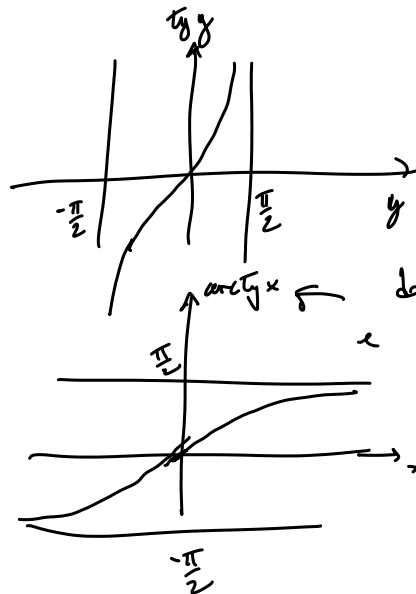
$$\text{im}(f) = [0, +\infty), \quad \text{inv}(f) = (-\infty, 0]$$

$-\sqrt{y}$  in dominio  $[0, +\infty)$



[GE] Cap 5 es 77-86

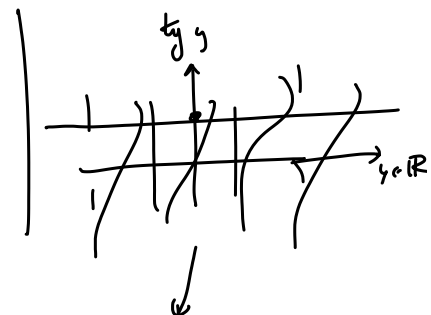
77  $y = \arctan x$

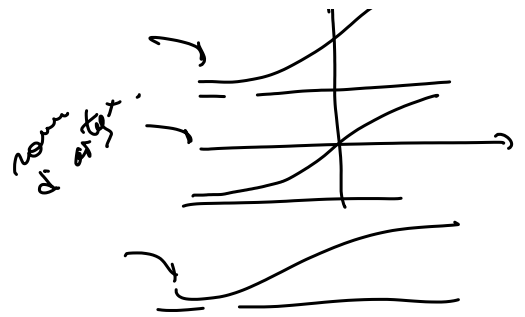


dominio  $\mathbb{R}$   
e  $\text{im} = (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

RANGO PRINCIPALE  
di  $\arctan x$

Risposta  $\arctan$  in dominio  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

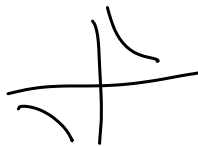




81  $f(x) = x - |x| \quad | \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & x \geq 0 \\ 2x & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{non è invertibile} \\ f(0) = f(1) \end{array} \right]$$

83  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  in  $A = \{x \neq 0\}$  si  $x = \frac{1}{y}$  è strettamente determinata.



78\*  $f(x) = \underline{\underline{[x] - \{x\}}}$

$$\boxed{x = \underline{\underline{[x]}} + \underline{\underline{\{x\}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{[-2,3]}} = -3$$

$$\nearrow \underline{\underline{[2,3]}} = 2$$

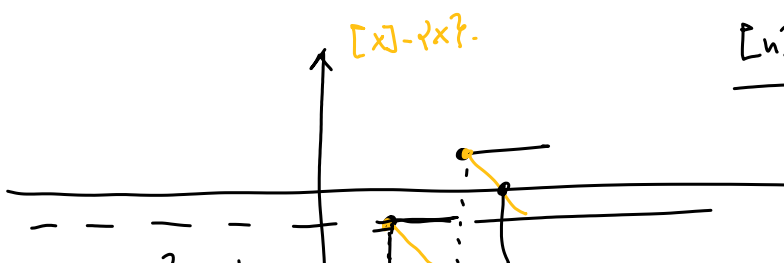
particolarmente (attenzione ai simboli!)

$$[x] := \sup \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n \leq x\}$$



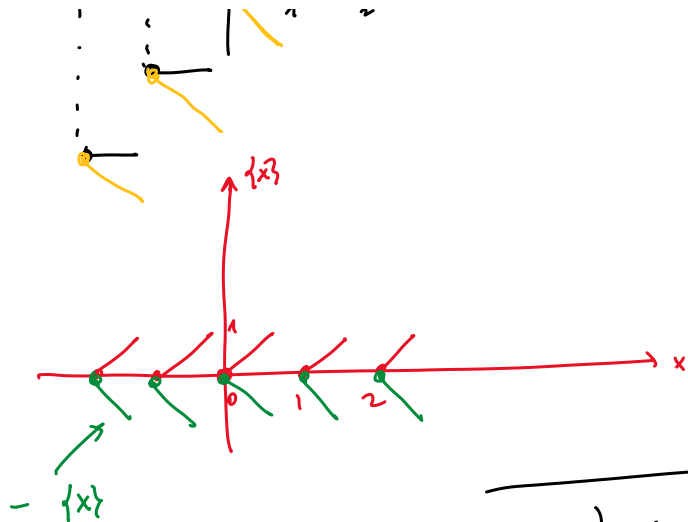
$$\{x\} := x - [x]$$

$$f(x) = [x] - \{x\}$$



$$\underline{\underline{[n] = n, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}}}$$

$n, n+1, n-1, \dots$  è invertibile



$\Rightarrow$  1. monotonica?

$f^{-1}$  è monotona?

$f(x)$  non è monotona  
e quindi anche  $f^{-1}(y)$  non  
è monotona

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < y \mid f(x) < f(y) \\ \underline{0 < 1} \quad f(0) = 0 < f(1) = 1 \\ \bar{x} < \bar{y} \mid f(\bar{x}) > f(\bar{y}) \\ \underline{\bar{x} = 0 < \frac{1}{2} = \bar{y}} \quad f(0) = 0, f(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

Svolgere l'esercizio anche analiticamente.

fig. riprendere  $f$  in  
 $\rightarrow \underline{(n, n+1)} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $f(n) = n$

ES. 177) dimostrare che  $f$  è cont. o se può avere "resa" continua  
determinarla opportunamente

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \log|\cos x|}$$

con dominio massimo, cioè

$$A = \left\{ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$0 \leq |\cos x| \leq 1$$



e controlliamo il denominatore

$$\log y = 1 \Leftrightarrow y = e$$

$$\text{ma } |\cos x| \leq 1 < e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi)^{\pm}} \frac{1}{1 - \log|\cos x|} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^{+}} \frac{1}{1 - \log y} = 0$$

$y = |\cos x|$

$$\text{Se definiamo } f(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi) = 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

otteniamo una funzione continua su  $\mathbb{R}$ .



Ex.  $f \in \mathcal{C}^1$  derivable in  $K$  :

---

Es (facile) Dimostrare che  $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\binom{n}{k-1} + \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n+1}{k}$

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n}{k-1} + \binom{n}{k} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k+1)!} + \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{k \cdot n! + (n-k+1)k!}{k!(n-k+1)!} \\ &\stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \frac{(n+1)!}{k!(n+1-k)!} = \binom{n+1}{k} \end{aligned}$$

Es\*

FORMULA DEL BINOMIO DI NEWTON

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k} \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (*)_n$$

Dimostrare  $\nearrow$  per induzione su  $n$ .

Pensiamo:  $(a+b)^n = \underbrace{(a+b)(a+b)(a+b)\dots(a+b)}_{n \text{ volte}}$

$\underbrace{a}_{n-1} \quad \uparrow \quad + \quad b \quad \uparrow \quad \underbrace{\phantom{a+b}}_{n-1}$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \underbrace{a^k b^{n-k}}_{\substack{\text{non solo noi } a \rightarrow k=0 \uparrow b^n \\ \text{solo sopra } a \rightarrow k=n \quad a^n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0! &:= 1 \\ \binom{n}{k} &= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \\ \binom{n}{0} &= 1 \\ \binom{n}{n} &= 1 \\ \binom{n}{k} &= \binom{n}{n-k} \end{aligned}$$

Facciamo: base induttiva  $n=1$

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b) &\stackrel{\checkmark}{=} \sum_{k=0}^1 \binom{1}{k} a^k b^{1-k} = \binom{1}{0} a^0 b^1 + \binom{1}{1} a^1 b^0 \\ &= b + a \end{aligned}$$

Assumiamo  $(*)_n$ .

$$(a+b)^{n+1} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (a+b)(a+b)^n \stackrel{(*)_n}{=} (a+b) \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{\overbrace{k+1}^{j=k+1}} b^{n-k} + \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k+1}$$

prop. distrib. nella 2° delle

$$= a \sum_{k=1}^n c_k = \sum_{k=1}^n a c_k$$

prop. distrib.

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \binom{n}{j-1} a^j b^{n-j+1} + \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k+1}$$

nella prima somma  
pongo  $j=k+1 \Leftrightarrow k=j-1$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N a_k = \sum_{j=1}^N a_j = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k$$

$0 \leq k \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq n+1$

$a_1, \dots, a_N$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \binom{n}{k-1} a^k b^{n-k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k+1}$$

$$= a^{n+1} + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k-1} a^k b^{n-k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k+1}$$

$k=0$  nella 2° somma

$$\sum_{k=1}^N a_k + \sum_{k=1}^N b_k = \sum_{k=1}^N (a_k + b_k)$$

$$= a^{n+1} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \binom{n}{k-1} + \binom{n}{k} \right) a^k b^{n-k+1} \right) + b^{n+1}$$

$$= a^{n+1} + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n+1}{k} a^k b^{n-k+1} + b^{n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} a^k b^{n+1-k} \quad \checkmark$$

ad. b.

com.  $\Rightarrow$

$$= (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_N) + (b_1 + \dots + b_N)$$

$$= a_1 + b_1 + a_2 + b_2 + \dots + a_N + b_N$$

$$= (a_1 + b_1) + (a_2 + b_2) + \dots + (a_N + b_N)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N a_k + b_k$$

altern  $k=0 \Rightarrow b^{n+1}$

altern  $k=n+1 \Rightarrow a^{n+1}$

Es Dimostrare che  $e^x > 1+x \quad \forall \quad x \neq 0$

$e^x \geq 1+x, \forall x$

Proviamo la def. di funzione  $C^2$  strettamente convessa  $f(x)$  in  $(0, \infty)$

$$f(x) > ax + b \quad \forall x \neq x_0$$

↑  
retta tg. al  $G_f$  nel pnto  $(x_0, f(x_0))$

$$:= f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

Teorema  $f \in C^2$  è strett. convessa  $\Leftrightarrow \underline{f'' > 0}$

retta tg. a  $G_x$  in  $(0|1) = (0, e^0)$  è

$$(x_0=0, f(x)=e^x) \quad \underline{x+1}$$

$$\underline{(e^x)'' = e^x > 0. \Rightarrow e^x > x+1 \quad \forall \underline{x \neq 0.}}$$

Altro soluzione  $\underline{e^x \geq (x+1)}, \forall x \quad f(x) = e^x - x - 1 \geq 0$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 0 \\ f(x) > 0, \forall x \neq 0. \end{array} \right]$$

così 0 è un pnto di minimo globale.

Studiamo la funzione  $\underline{(e^x) - x - 1}$

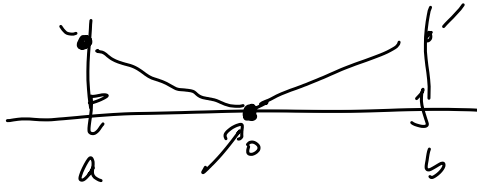
$$f' = e^x - 1 \quad f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x=0.}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x > 1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x > 0} \Rightarrow f \text{ è strett. cresc. in } (0, +\infty) \\ f'(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x < 1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x < 0} \Rightarrow f \text{ è strett. decresc. in } (-\infty, 0) \\ \Rightarrow 0 \text{ è un minimo globale} \end{array} \right.$$

n. nuovo  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

0 è l'unico punto critico.

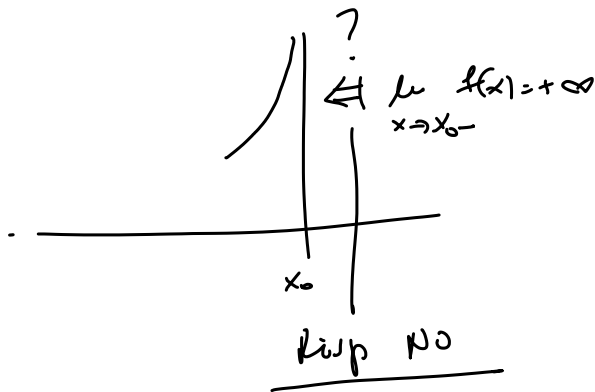
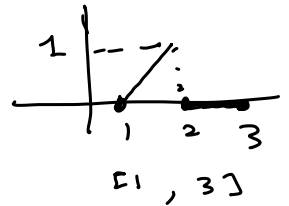
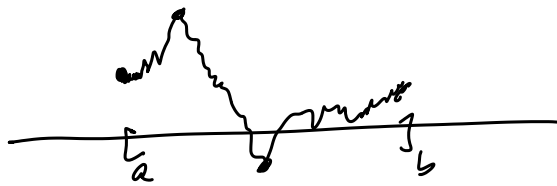
$\Downarrow$   
 $\exists a < b$  t.c.



$$f(x) \geq 1 \quad \forall x \leq a$$

$$f(x) \geq 1 \quad \forall x \geq b > a$$

Teorema di Weierstrass  $f$  continua su  $[a, b]$   $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $a \leq b$   $a=b$   
 ha un massimo e un minimo su  $[a, b]$



$$f(x) = \left( \frac{2}{1-x} \right) + \sin \frac{1}{1-x} \quad 0 \leq x < 1.$$

Weg in  $x=1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \cdot 1 \cdot (1-x)$$

$$(1-x)$$

$$= \frac{2 + \ln \frac{1}{1-x}}{(1-x)^2} \geq \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} > 0.$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-\sin\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} (1-x)^2 + (2 + \ln \frac{1}{1-x}) 2(1-x)}{(1-x)^4}$$

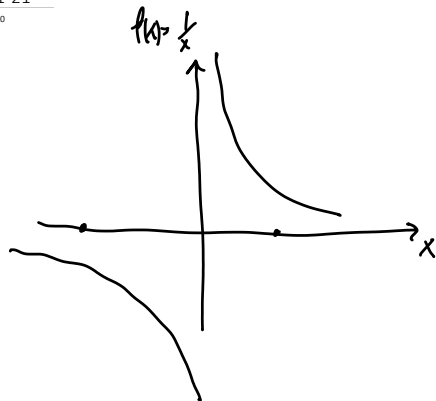
$$= \frac{2(2 + \ln \frac{1}{1-x})(1-x) - \sin\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)}{(1-x)^4}$$

$$R_n \frac{1}{1-x}$$



$f''$  could be sign  $\infty$  with

$\equiv \text{ES}^{**}(\text{AM}(2)), \text{ discrete.}$



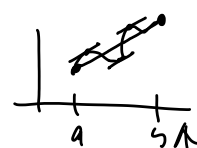
$f$  è decrescente in  $(0, +\infty)$  e in  $(-\infty, 0)$   
 Ma NON È DECRESCENTE in  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ .  
 Quindi  $f$  non è monotona in  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ .

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0, \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$$\frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}$$

Proviamo il teorema di Lagrange

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} f(y) - f(x) = f'(\xi)(y-x) \\ x < y \quad \text{in} \quad x < \xi < y \end{array} \right.$$



ipotesi complete

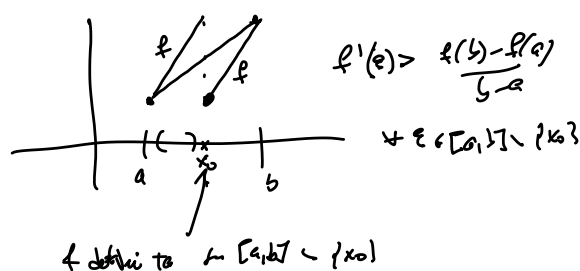
$f$  definita su  $[x, y]$  continua in  $[x, y]$  e derivabile su  $(x, y)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (x, y)$$

Condizione  $f'(\xi) > 0 \quad \forall \xi \in (x, y) \Rightarrow f(y) > f(x)$

N.B.  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  non è un intervallo.

Il fatto che  $f$  è continua in  $[a, b]$  è necessario.



$f(x) = (1+x)e^{\frac{1}{x}}$  asintoto obliquo

$f(x) \sim x \quad \text{in} \quad x \rightarrow \pm\infty \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$

$$\frac{(1+x)e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_1 - x \underbrace{\left( e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)}_{\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow 1} \right) = 2$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1 \quad \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

# SERIE NUMERICHE

Cos'è una serie? "È una somma infinita"

Dati una successione di numeri (reali)  $\{a_k\}$

ovvero  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_k, \dots$

Possono sommarsi.

termini della serie

COME PARZIALI  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \underline{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}$

Studiare la serie con termini  $\{a_k\}$  significa studiare

la successione delle somme parziali  $\{s_n\}$

La domanda fondamentale è: converge la serie  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ ?

ovvero  $\exists$  il limite finito di  $s_n$ ?

In generale una successione  $\{s_n\}$  può:

1. non avere limite
  2. può avere limite  $l \in \mathbb{R}$
  3. " " " "  $+\infty$  o  $-\infty$
- (la serie è indeterminata o irregolare)
- (la serie converge)
- (la serie diverge)

Esempi

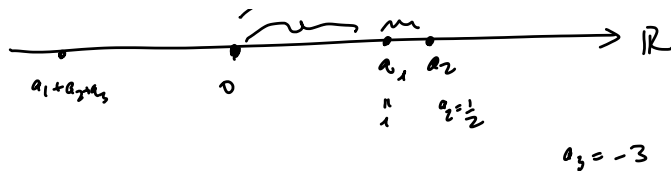
$a_k$

$s_1 = a_1$

$s_2 = a_1 + a_2$

$s_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3$





Es. 1

$$a_k = (-1)^{k-1}$$

$$s_1 = 1, s_2 = 0, s_3 = 1, s_4 = 0$$

$$1 + a_k = 1 + (-1) = 0$$

$$s_k = \frac{1 - (-1)^k}{2}$$



$\{s_n\}$  è ingolare.

Es. 2

$\{s_n\}$  divergente a  $+\infty$ .

$$a_k = 1$$

$$s_n = n$$

Es. 3

$$a_k = \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$S(2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \xrightarrow{\text{converge}} \left( a \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right)$$

↑  
"distribuzione"

Infatti abbiamo dimostrato per induzione che

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n} < 2$$

↑  
2

energia di punto  
a termini positivi

Def

Una serie si dice a termini positivi se i suoi termini sono numeri positivi

$$\{s_n\} \quad s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k, \quad a_k > 0$$

Def. Se  $\{s_n\}$  è una serie a termini positivi  $\Leftrightarrow \{s_n\}$  è strettamente crescente

Teorema Se  $\{x_n\}$  è una successione monotona crescente ( $x_n \in \mathbb{R}$ )

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lim x_n = +\infty \\ \text{o} \\ \lim x_n = l \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

Def  $l = \sup \{x_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ .

(Sappiamo che  $n \dots$   
limitato  $\Rightarrow \sup A \in \mathbb{R}$   
&  $A \neq \emptyset$  è illimitato  $\sup$ .  
 $\sup A = +\infty$  per definizione)

Due casi:  $l = +\infty$  o  $l \in \mathbb{R}$

Caso in cui  $l \in \mathbb{R}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \mid l - \varepsilon < x_{n_0} \leq l$

ma  $x_n$  è monotona crescente

$x_n \geq x_{n_0} \quad \forall n \geq n_0$

Quindi  $\forall n \geq n_0$

$l - \varepsilon < x_{n_0} \leq x_n \leq l < l + \varepsilon$

$l - \varepsilon < x_n \leq l + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$

$|x_n - l| < \varepsilon$

ES !! Dimostrare il caso  $l = +\infty$ .

Conclusa Serie a termini positivi o convergono (a un numero positivo) o divergono a  $+\infty$ .

Abbiamo anche dimostrato per induzione che

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

la serie  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$  è divergente. Serie armonica ( $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$ ).

la serie armonica è divergente perché  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = +\infty$

$M > 0$  devo trovare  $N$  :  $\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{k} > M$

$(\Rightarrow \forall n \geq N, s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} > M)$

$n : 1 + \frac{n}{2} > M \Leftrightarrow n > 2(M-1)$

$N = 2^{2M}$  quando da (\*)

$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \right) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$N = 10^6$$

$$N = 2^{2^{10^6}} = (2^{10^5})^{2^{10^5}} \quad \frac{2^{10} = 1024}{> (10^3)^{2^{10^5}} = 10^{6 \cdot 10^5} = (10^{10^5})^6}$$

$$> 1. \underbrace{0000000000}_{100 \cdot 1000 = 10^5}$$

Pro. Se una serie  $\{s_n\}$  converge  $\left( s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \right) a_k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\lim a_k = 0}$$

Dici sappiamo:  $s_n \rightarrow l \in \mathbb{R}, \quad s_{n+1} \rightarrow l$

$$a_n = s_n - s_{n-1} \rightarrow l - l = 0 \quad \left( s_n = s_{n-1} + a_n \right) \quad \cdot \quad \square$$

CRITERIO NECESSARIO DI CAUCHY: se  $\sum a_k$  è convergente

$$\Rightarrow a_k \rightarrow 0$$

N.B. non è sufficiente !!!!

(la serie armonica)  
 $a_k = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0$  ma  $\sum \frac{1}{k} = +\infty$

Esempio! (SERIE GEOMETRICA)

Fisso  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  (LA RAGIONE DELLA SERIE),  $a_k = x^k, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$

esempio  $x = \frac{1}{2} \quad a_k = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \dots$

$x = 1 \quad a_k = 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots$

$$s_n = \underbrace{(x)}_1 + \underbrace{x^2}_{x^2} + \underbrace{x^3}_{x^2 \cdot x} + \dots + x^n = \sum_{k=1}^n x^k$$

$$x s_n = \underbrace{x^2}_{x^2} + \underbrace{x^3}_{x^2 \cdot x} + \dots + \underbrace{x^n}_{x^n} + \underbrace{x^{n+1}}_{x^n \cdot x}$$

$$s_n - x s_n = x - x^{n+1}$$

$$\text{se } x \neq 1$$

$$s_n = \frac{x - x^{n+1}}{1 - x}$$

=

$$\sum_{k=1}^n x^k = \begin{cases} n & \text{se } x=1 \\ \frac{x-x^{n+1}}{1-x} & \text{se } x \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

Per fare il calcolo è più facile.

$$S_n - x S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n x^k - x \sum_{k=1}^n x^k = \sum_{k=1}^n x^k - \sum_{k=1}^n x^{k+1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n x^k - \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} x^k = \sum_{k=1}^n x^k - \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} x^k$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ k+1=k \end{matrix}$$

$$= x + \cancel{\sum_{k=2}^n x^k} - \cancel{\sum_{k=2}^n x^k} - x^{n+1} = \frac{x - x^{n+1}}{1-x}$$

$$S_n = \frac{x - x^{n+1}}{1-x}$$

$$\text{se } |x| < 1 \Rightarrow x^{n+1} \rightarrow 0$$

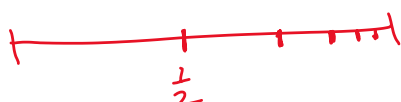
$$\text{se } |x| \geq 1 \Rightarrow S_n \text{ non converge.}$$

$$\lim S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{x}{1-x} \quad \text{se } |x| < 1$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ll} \text{se } x=1 & S_n \rightarrow \infty \quad (S_n = n) \\ \text{se } x > 1 & S_n \rightarrow +\infty \quad S_n = \frac{x^{n+1} - x}{x-1} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \text{se } x = (-1) & S_n = \frac{1 - (-1)^{n+1}}{2} \quad \text{indeterminato} \\ \text{se } x < -1 & S_n \text{ è indeterminato e } |S_n| \text{ è illimitato} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sum x^k \text{ converge} \Leftrightarrow |x| < 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$



## CRITERI DI CONVERGENZA PER SERIE A TERMINI POSITIVI

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n, \quad \underline{a_n > 0} \quad (o \quad a_n \geq 0)$$

Il criterio fondamentale è il CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO

$$0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$$

$$0 \leq \underline{s_n} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq \sum_{k=1}^n b_k = \underline{t_n}$$

Sappiamo che  $s_n$  e  $t_n$  sono strett. crescenti e che

$$\text{quindi } \exists \quad \underline{s = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n} = \sup \{s_n | n \in \mathbb{N}\} \leq \underline{t = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n} = \sup \{t_n | n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

Quindi, (1) se  $t < +\infty$  ( $t_n \in [0, \infty)$ )

$\Rightarrow s < +\infty$  (criterio del confronto per successioni)

Oppure  $k$  converge  $\sum b_k \Rightarrow$  converge  $\sum a_k$ .

(2) se  $s = +\infty \Rightarrow t = +\infty$  (criterio del confronto per successioni).

Oppure, se diverge  $\sum a_k \Rightarrow$  diverge  $\sum b_k$

## CRITERIO CONFRONTO ASINTOTICO

$$a_k, b_k > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k}{b_k} = l \in [0, +\infty) \cup \{+\infty\}$$

$$\text{e} \quad \underline{l \in (0, +\infty)} \Rightarrow \sum a_k \sim \sum b_k$$

def.  $\uparrow$  le due serie si comportano  
nello stesso modo, cioè,

$\left[ \begin{array}{l} o \text{ convergono entrambe} \\ o \text{ divergono entrambe} \end{array} \right.$

$$\frac{a_k}{b_k} \rightarrow \underline{l} \in \underline{(0, +\infty)}$$



$$\exists N \mid \frac{a_k}{b_k} \in (l-\varepsilon, l+\varepsilon) \quad \forall \underline{k \geq N} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 < l < \infty \quad (l \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}) \\ \frac{a_k}{b_k} \text{ appartiene} \\ \text{definitivamente} \\ \text{(per tutti } k \text{ molto grandi)} \\ \text{all'intervallo } (l-\varepsilon, l+\varepsilon) \\ = (a, b), \quad 0 < a < b \end{array} \right.$$

$$a < \frac{a_k}{b_k} < b, \quad \forall k \geq N$$

$$\underline{a b_k < a_k < b b_k}$$

C.C.

$$\text{Quindi } k \quad \sum a_k \text{ converge} \Rightarrow \text{converge } \sum \frac{a_k}{b_k} = a \sum b_k$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{converge } \sum b_k$$

$$\sum a_k \text{ diverge.} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a_k}{b_k} \leq b \sum b_k \Rightarrow \sum b_k = +\infty$$

$$\text{Se } l=0 \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k}{b_k} = 0, \quad \underline{0 \leq \frac{a_k}{b_k} < 1} \quad \text{per } k \geq N$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} a_k < b_k \Rightarrow \sum b_k \text{ conv} \Rightarrow \sum a_k \text{ conv} \\ \sum a_k \text{ div.} \Rightarrow \sum b_k \text{ diverge} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Se } l=+\infty \quad \exists N \mid \frac{a_k}{b_k} > 1 \quad \forall k \geq N$$

$$a_k > b_k \dots$$

### CRITERIO DELLA RADICE

$$a_k > 0 \quad \text{ipotesi che } \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} a_k^{\frac{1}{k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{a_k} = \theta$$

$$\theta \in [0, +\infty] := [0, +\infty) \cup \{+\infty\} = \{x > 0\} \cup \{+\infty\}$$

$$\text{se } \theta < 1 \Rightarrow \text{la serie converge}$$

$$\text{se } \theta > 1 \Rightarrow \text{la serie diverge}$$

$$\text{se } \theta = 1 \quad \underline{\text{non si sa.}}$$

$$\text{Esempio (i)} \quad \sum x^k \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{serie geometrica} \\ \text{di ragione } x > 0 \end{array}$$

$$a_k = x^k$$

$$\underline{a_k^{\frac{1}{k}} = x}$$

$$\text{e sappiamo la serie conv. se } x < 1$$

$$\text{e diverge se } x \geq 1$$

$$\theta = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k^{\frac{1}{k}} = x.$$

$$1 \quad \sqrt[n]{2^{-n}} \quad \sqrt[n]{2^{-n} / 1 + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$(ii) \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n+3^n} \quad \sqrt[n]{3^n + n} \quad \sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{n}{3^n}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 + \frac{n}{3^n}}} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

la srie  $\sum a_n$  converge par C.R.

N.B.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n} = 1$  or  $a_n \sim \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{1}$

converge par C.C.A. car la srie  $\sum \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$

(iii)  $\sum \frac{1}{k} = +\infty, \quad \sum \frac{1}{k^2} < \infty$

ma  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = 1 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = 1$

$\left(\frac{1}{k^p}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \rightarrow 1 \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{R}$

Idea d'après il C.R.

$(a_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \rightarrow l \neq 1 \Rightarrow a_k \sim l^k$

### CRITERES RAPPORTS

Soit  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l \in [0, +\infty]$

alors si  $l < 1$  la srie converge  
 $l > 1$  la srie diverge  
 $l = 1$  non n.s.

[Sequitur]  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = l$

$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1$

$$\theta < 1$$

$$\frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} < \theta$$

$$1 \quad \frac{a_{n+3}}{a_{n+2}} < \theta, \quad -$$

$$a_{p+k} < \theta^k a_n$$

$\sum_{k=N}^{\infty} a_k \leq \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \theta^k \cdot \underbrace{A_N}_{< \infty}$   $< \infty$  da wir jetzt  
 wissen  $\theta < 1$ .

D.S.  $\left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = \sum_{k=N}^{\infty} a_k + \underbrace{\left( \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} a_k \right)}_{\in \mathbb{R}_+} \right]$

$$\Rightarrow \sum a_n \approx \sum b_n$$

ES per avere al corso  $l > 1$

## CRITERIO DI CONDENSAZIONE DI CAUCHY

$a_k > 0, a_k \rightarrow 0, a_{k+1} \leq a_k \quad \forall k$  (oria  $a_k$  decrescente)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \approx \sum 2^k a_{2^k}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \log n}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n \log n} = +\infty.$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \rightarrow 0$$



$$\sum \frac{1}{n} = +\infty \quad \text{lo sappiamo}$$

$$a_n < \left( \frac{1}{n \log n} \right) < \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{ma non è utile}$$

$$\frac{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}{n}, n \cdot n^{\frac{1}{2}} > n \log n > n, \quad \text{però } \frac{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\log n} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{però a volte ok.}$$

$$\text{C.R.} \quad n \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n \log n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n} \sqrt[n]{\log n}} \rightarrow 1$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $1 \quad 1$

Proviamo il criterio di condensazione.

ATTENZIONE!!

$$\left( \frac{1}{n \log n} \right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{ma } n \log n \rightarrow +\infty \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n \log n} \approx \sum \frac{\cancel{2^4}}{\cancel{2^4} \log 2^4} = \sum \frac{1}{n \log 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\log 2} \sum \frac{1}{n} = +\infty$$

$$\text{Quindi } \sum \frac{1}{n \log n} = +\infty$$

$$\text{Es.} \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \log^2 n}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{n \log^2 n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1. \quad \text{no go}$$

$$\frac{1}{n \log^2 n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{CCC} \quad \sum \frac{1}{n \log^2 n} \approx \sum \frac{\cancel{2^4}}{\cancel{2^4} \log^2 2^4} =$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{(\log 2^4)^2} = \sum \frac{1}{n^2 (\log 2)^2} = \frac{1}{(\log 2)^2} \sum \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$$

$$\text{E quindi } \sum \frac{1}{n^2} < +\infty$$

Abbiamo dimostrato che  $\sum \frac{1}{n} = +\infty$   $\sum \frac{1}{n^2} = +\infty$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \text{ converge } \alpha \geq 2 \quad \cdot \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \text{ diverge } \alpha \leq 1 \quad \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

Che per  $1 < \alpha < 2$  ?

Proviamo CCC

$$\frac{1}{n^\alpha} \downarrow 0, \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \approx \sum \frac{2^n}{(2^n)^\alpha} = \sum \frac{1}{2^{n(\alpha-1)}} = \sum \left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}\right)^n$$

$$\text{è una serie geometrica che converge} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}} < 1$$

$$\text{ovvero } \underline{2^{\alpha-1}} > 1 \quad \text{ovvero } \underline{\alpha-1} > 0, \quad \text{ovvero } \underline{\alpha > 1}$$

$$\text{Teorema (!)} \quad \left[ \sum \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = S(\alpha) \text{ converge} \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 1 \right]$$

$$[D 246] \quad \sum_1^\infty \frac{3^n n!}{n^n}$$

$$C.R. \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{3^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{3^n n!}$$

$$= \frac{3}{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{3}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \rightarrow \frac{3}{e} > 1 \quad (n+1)! = (n+1)n!$$

$$\boxed{2 < e < 3} \quad \text{è serie divergente}$$

$$[D 246] \quad \sum \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow \frac{2}{e} < 1$$

quest: converge

$$[D 2468] \quad \sum \frac{e^n n!}{n^n}$$

Wann Stirling

Taschenrechner (Stirling)  $\boxed{n! \sim \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}}$   $\checkmark$  Hand

e wann gut nach approximation  $\Rightarrow$

$$\sum \frac{e^n n!}{n^n} \approx \sum \frac{e^n}{n^n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

Quest Diverg.

Wann Stirling

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \cdot e \leq n! \leq \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \cdot n} \quad \checkmark \quad \underline{\text{Es.}}$$

$$n! \geq \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \cdot e$$

$$\sum \frac{e^n n!}{n^n} \geq \sum \underline{\underline{e}} \quad \text{Diverg.}$$

# Serie a termini in $\mathbb{R}$

## ① CRITERIO DI CONVERGENZA ASSOLUTA

$$a_k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \left| \sum_{k=n}^m a_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=n}^m |a_k| \quad \text{da questo segue che}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Se } \sum |a_k| < +\infty \Rightarrow \sum a_k \text{ converge}}$$

$$\text{e } \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|$$

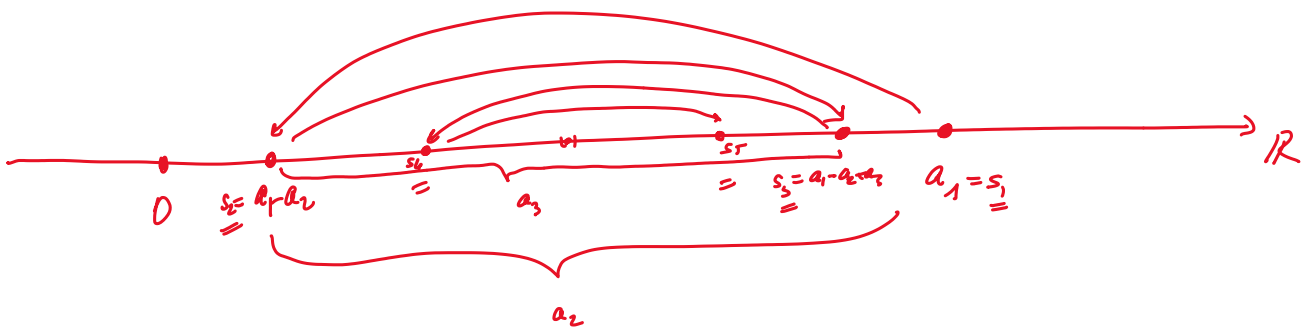
## ② CRITERIO DI LEIBNIZ

Se  $a_n \rightarrow 0$  (monotona decrescente con  $a_{n+1} \leq a_n$  e  $a_n \rightarrow 0$ )

allora la serie a segni alterni  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n$  converge

$$= a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 + a_5 - a_6 + \dots$$

$$\left( \text{oss} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n \right) \quad S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} a_k$$



$$S_{2n} \nearrow$$

$$S_{2n+1} \searrow$$

$$S_{2n} \leq S_{2m+1} \quad \forall n, m$$

$$S_{2n} \nearrow \alpha \leq \beta \searrow S_{2n+1}$$

$$S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} = a_{2n+1}$$

$$\beta \quad \alpha \quad 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \beta$$

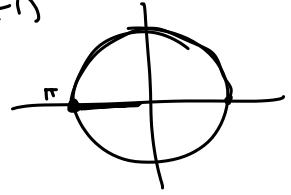
[GE] Cap 4

ES 1

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\pi}{n+2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+2}$$

$\frac{1}{n+2} \searrow 0$   $\xRightarrow{\text{leib}} \text{converge}$

$$\cos n\pi = (-1)^n$$

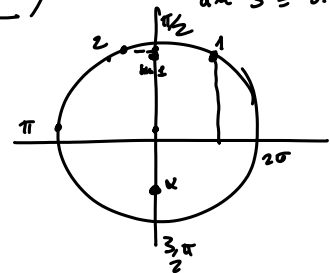


ES 10

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\sin(\sin n)]^n$$

(ES 10)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sin n)^n$

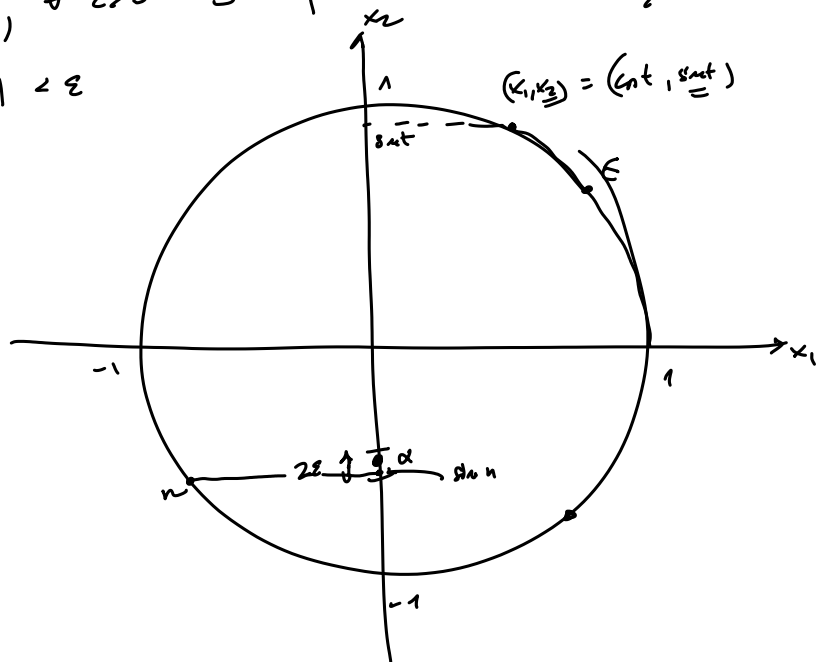
$$\begin{aligned} \sin 1 &= 0.84\dots \\ \sin 2 &= 0.9 \\ \sin 3 &= 0.1411 \end{aligned}$$



$\{\sin n\}$  est une suite récurrente non bornée

Valé\*\*  $\forall \alpha \in [-1, 1], \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n$

$$|\sin n - \alpha| < \varepsilon$$



$$\sum (\sin(\sin n))^n \text{ converge en.}$$

$$|\sin n| < 1 \quad \forall n$$

étudions la série des moduli

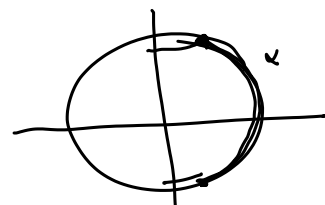
$$\sum_{|1| < 1} |\sin(\sin n)|^n$$

$$|\sin \alpha| \leq \sin 1 < 1$$

$$\text{et } |\alpha| < 1$$

$$\sum |\sin(\sin n)|^n < \sum (\sin 1)^n$$

$\uparrow$   
m.g.c.m.  
conv



$$\text{C.C.A.} \Rightarrow \sum (f_n(x)) \text{ converge.}$$

08. Une série peut converger mais non converger absolument

$$\sum_1^n a_k \rightarrow \alpha \quad \text{mais} \quad \sum_1^n |a_k| \rightarrow +\infty$$

Par exemple  $\sum_1^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k}$  par leibniz conv mais  $\sum \frac{1}{k}$  diverge

Donc pour tout  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  converger la série  
Ex 19.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}}$

Étudions la convergence absolue  $\sum \frac{|x|^n}{1+x^{2n}}$

Proposons C.R.,  $\left( \frac{|x|^n}{1+x^{2n}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{|x|}{(1+x^{2n})^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \theta_n$

&  $|x|=1$ ,  $\theta_n \rightarrow 1$

$|x|=2$   $\left( \frac{2}{1+2^{2n}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{2^{2n}}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 = 1^{\frac{1}{n}} < \left(1+\frac{1}{2^{2n}}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} < (2)^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 1 & & 1 \end{matrix}$$

&  $|x|=2$  la série est conv

Analy. &  $|x|>1$  la série conv.,  $\theta_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{|x|} < 1$ .

&  $|x|=1$  la série div. absolue  $\left( \frac{|x|^n}{1+x^{2n}} = \frac{1}{2} \right)$

&  $|x|=0$   $\theta_n \equiv 0$  la série converge

$0 < |x| < 1$

$$\theta_n = \left( \frac{|x|^n}{1+x^{2n}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{|x|}{\underbrace{(1+x^{2n})^{\frac{1}{n}}}} \rightarrow |x| = \theta, \text{ conv.}$$

$$(1+x^{2n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1$$

CCA  $\sum x^n$  conv.  $\forall x \neq \pm 1$

$$1 + x^{\infty}$$

$$\text{et } x=1 \quad \sum \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \text{ diverge } a \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x = (-1), \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum (-1)^n \text{ est s\u00e9rie ind\u00e9termin\u00e9e}$$

ou convergente.

→ Os. et  $a_n \geq 0$   $\sum a_n$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{a_n} \rightarrow \theta$ ,  $\theta > 1$ .

⇒  $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$

Analyse et  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow \theta > 1 \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\boxed{a_n = \theta^n \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \theta}$$

$$a_n > \theta^n \rightarrow +\infty$$

ES 20  $\sum_1^{\infty} x^n \log x^n = (\log x) \sum_1^{\infty} n x^n$

↑  
s\u00e9rie \u00e0 termes positifs

$$\boxed{x > 0}$$

C.R.  $\sqrt[n]{n} x^n \rightarrow x$

$$\sqrt[n]{n} \cdot x$$

$x < 1$  la s\u00e9rie converge

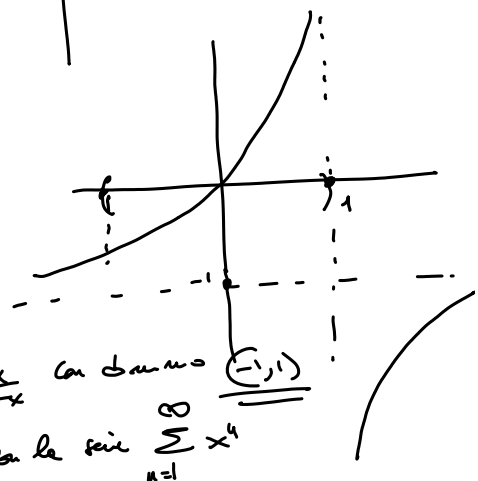
et

$x > 1$  la s\u00e9rie diverge

et  $x = 1$  la s\u00e9rie converge

$$\sum_1^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

↑  
 $|x| < 1$



$f(x) = \frac{x}{1-x}$  car d\u00e9riv\u00e9e  $\frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$

converge la s\u00e9rie  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

conv abs

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^k}{k!}$$

$$\frac{|x|^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \cdot \frac{k!}{|x|^k} = \frac{|x|}{k+1} \rightarrow 0$$

la série converge absolument

(qu'on voit converge plus rapidement & une série géométrique)

$$\frac{x^k}{k!} \stackrel{\text{starting}}{\sim} \frac{x^k}{\left(\frac{k}{e}\right)^k} = \left(\frac{ex}{k}\right)^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi k}}$$

Théorème (bellissimus)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = e^x$$

In particulier

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} = e$$

$$\Rightarrow \uparrow \text{ facile } e \text{ est irrationnelle}$$

Ex. 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

Valu limite  $\sum \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$

Crap  $\frac{x^{2(k+1)}}{(2(k+1))!} \frac{(2k)!}{x^{2k}} = \frac{x^2}{(2k+2)(2k+1)} \rightarrow 0$

pour converge absolument  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

et définisse sur  $\mathbb{R}$  une fonction pair entière

Thé 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} = \cos x$$

In particulier  $\uparrow$  est périodique de période  $2\pi$ .

Ex 34 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n^2}}{n}$$

étudions la convergence absolue

$$\left(\frac{|x|^{n^2}}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{|x|^n}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } |x| < 1 \\ +\infty & \text{si } |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$  la série converge si  $|x| < 1$  et non converge si  $|x| > 1$



&  $x=1$  *diverge*

$$n \quad n=1 \quad \sum \frac{(-1)^{n^2}}{n} = \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \quad (-1)^{n^2} = (-1)^n \quad !$$

*converge für  $\text{Leibniz}$*

Es 38  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{x^n}$

$n \geq 1, \quad x^x \leftarrow \text{def. also für } x > 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} e^{x \ln x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x^{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} e^{\frac{x^n \ln x}{1}} = 1$$

$x > 0$

$x \geq 1$  *diverge*

für  $0 < x < 1$  *diverge*

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right)} \rightarrow$$

Serie telescopiche

$$\sum_{n=1}^N a_n = \sum_{n=1}^N (b_{n+1} - b_n) \quad \text{con } a_n = b_{n+1} - b_n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N b_{n+1} - b_n = (\cancel{b_2} - b_1) + (\cancel{b_3} - \cancel{b_2}) + (\cancel{b_4} - \cancel{b_3}) + \dots + (b_{N+1} - \cancel{b_N}) = b_{N+1} - b_1 \quad (*)$$

Se  $b_n$  ha limite  $b_n \rightarrow \beta$  allora  $\sum_{n=1}^N b_{n+1} - b_n \rightarrow \beta - b_1$  per  $N \rightarrow +\infty$

Teo-  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \beta - b_1$  se  $a_n = b_{n+1} - b_n$  e  $\lim b_n = \beta$ .

Proviamo il teorema (\*) in maniera rigiata

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^N (b_{n+1} - b_n) &= \sum_{n=1}^N b_{n+1} - \sum_{n=1}^N b_n = \sum_{k=2}^{N+1} b_k - \sum_{n=1}^N b_n = \sum_{n=2}^{N+1} b_n - \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^N b_n}_{\text{con}} + b_{N+1} - b_1 - \underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^N b_n}_{\text{con}} = b_{N+1} - b_1 \end{aligned}$$

Applicazioni

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \approx \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{per confronto asintotico} \quad \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sim \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 1$$

questo è una serie telescopica

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} = b_{n+1} - b_n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{a}{n} - \frac{b}{n+1} = \frac{a(n+1) - b n}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \quad \text{con } a=b=1$$

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

$$b_n = -\frac{1}{n}$$

$$b_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1$$

$$1 \quad n(n+1)$$

[\*] Cap 4 ES 59-63 Coloarea:

Ex. 62  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+2)}$  (omianu la serie conv. pe anteriori castr este  $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ )

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

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

$$\sum_1^N \frac{1}{n(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_1^N \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow = \sum_1^N \frac{1}{n} - \sum_1^N \frac{1}{n+2} = \sum_1^N \frac{1}{n} - \sum_{n=3}^{N+2} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cancel{\sum_{n=3}^N \frac{1}{n}} - \cancel{\sum_{n=3}^N \frac{1}{n}} - \frac{1}{N+1} - \frac{1}{N+2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{R} \quad \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+2)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Oss.  $\sum_1^N a_n = \sum_1^N (b_{n+1} - b_n) = \underbrace{b_{N+1} - b_1}_{b_n = b(n) \quad \frac{b(n+1) - b(n)}{1} \quad \text{"diferenta discreta"}}$

Oss. Se  $a_n = b_{n+1} - b_n \Leftrightarrow \underline{b_{N+1} - b_1 = \sum_1^N a_n \quad \forall N}$   
 Ma  $\nexists$   $\sum$   $a_n$   $\Rightarrow$   $b_n$  t.c. valge (\*) ?  $f_u!$

N=1  $b_2 - b_1 = a_1$   $\Rightarrow b_2 = a_1 + b_1$

alegem  $b_1 = c$   $\mu$   $c$   $\in \mathbb{R}$

$\rightarrow b_2 = a_1 + c$

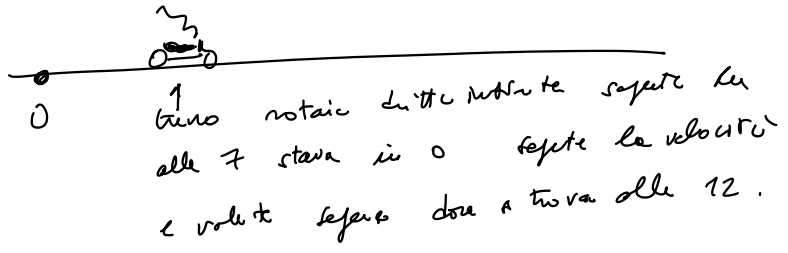
$$b_3 - b_1 = a_1 + a_2 = b_3 - c + a_1 + a_2$$

$$\boxed{b_n = c + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i}$$

"  $\{b_n\}$  è la PRIMITIVA DISCRETA di  $\{a_n\}$ "

## Equi differenziali e integrali

Un punto materiale vincolato a muoversi su una retta con velocità assegnata  $f(t)$



$x(t)$  = la posizione del treno all'istante  $t$

$$\begin{cases} x(0) = 0 \\ \dot{x}(t) = f(t) \end{cases}$$

"  
 $x'(t)$

&  $f(t) = c$  (velocità costante uguale a  $c$ )

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = c \\ x(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) \text{ t.c. } \dot{x}(t) = c$$

$$\boxed{x(t) = ct + k}$$

$$0 = x(0) = k$$



$$x(t) = ct$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \sin t \\ x(0) = \pi \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = -\cos t + k$$

$$x(0) = \pi = -\cos 0 + k = -1 + k, \quad \underline{k = \pi + 1}$$

la soluzione è  $x(t) = -\cos t + \pi + 1$

$$\dots \dots \dots t^2$$

$$(\cos^3 t)' = 3 \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t)$$

$$x(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quindi: } \text{Ant } \cos^2 t &= -\frac{1}{3} (\cos^3 t)' \\ &= \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t \right)' \\ \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t + k \right)' &= \text{Ant } \cos^2 t \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = x(0) = -\frac{1}{3} + k \quad k = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{la soluzione è } -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 - \cos^3 t}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \\ x(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(\arctg t)' = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$



$$x(t) = \arctg t + k$$

$$x(0) = 2 = \arctg 0 + k, \quad k = 2$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$x(t) = \arcsin t + k$$

$t \neq 0$  calcolare la derivata di  $\log|t|$

$$\underline{t > 0}, \quad (\log t)' = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$t < 0 \quad \log(-t), \quad D \log(t) = \frac{1}{-t} (-1) = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$D \log|t| = \frac{1}{t} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

Es.

$$x = \log t$$

trovare una funzione  $x(t)$  t.c.  $\dot{x} = \log t$

Sugg.: usare la regola di Leibniz (derivata del prodotto).

$$(t \log t)' = \log t + t \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \underline{\underline{\log t + 1}}$$

... ..

$$\frac{d}{dt} (t \log t - t) = \log t$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (t (e^t - 1))$$

$$x(t) = t (e^t - 1)$$

Oss. Se  $f$  e  $g$  sono definite su un intervallo  $I$   
 e  $f' = g'$  su  $I \Rightarrow f - g = \text{costante}$   
 Segue dal teorema di Lagrange!

Chiamiamo  $F(x) = f(x) - g(x)$   $F' = 0$

Vogliamo dimostrare:  $F(x) = F(y) \quad \forall x, y \in I$

$x < y$   $[x, y]$   $F$  è derivabile in  $I \Rightarrow F$  è cont. in  $I$

$\Rightarrow F$  è continua in  $[x, y]$ , derivabile in  $(x, y)$

Per Lagrange  $F(y) - F(x) = \underbrace{F'(\xi)}_0 (y - x)$  per uno  $\xi \in (x, y)$

$\Rightarrow F(y) = F(x)$

Consideriamo  $(*) \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = f(t) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases}$  e supponiamo che  $\exists X(t)$  derivabile t.c.  
 $\dot{X}(t) = f(t)$

allora  $\exists!$  la soluzione di  $(*)$

$X(t) + k$  .  $X(t_0) + k = x_0$  onde  $\underline{k = x_0 - X(t_0)}$

$x(t) = X(t) + (x_0 - X(t_0))$  è soluzione di  $(*)$

e se  $\boxed{y(t) \text{ fosse un'altra soluzione di } (*)}$

$y = f(t) = \dot{x}(t) \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = y(t)$

$$\Rightarrow \underset{x_0}{x(t_0)} = \underset{x_0}{y(t_0)} + k \Rightarrow k=0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y(t) \equiv x(t).}$$

DEFINIZIONE Data  $f(x)$  definita su un intervallo  $I$

una funzione  $F$  definita su  $I$  t.c.  $F' = f$  è

(una) PRIMITIVA di  $f$

Obs. due primitive  $F$  e  $G$  su un intervallo di  $f$  differiscono per una costante  
 $(F' = G' \text{ su } I \Rightarrow F = G + \text{cost.})$

DEF Data  $f$  su  $I$  definisce la primitive come

$$D^{-1}f = \{F \mid F' = f\} = \{F = F_0 + c \mid c \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

e  $F_0$  è una primitiva di  $f$ .

Notazione classica

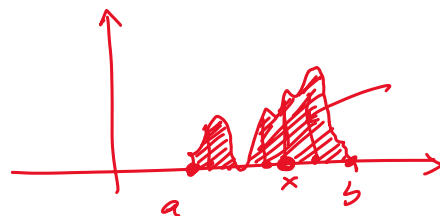
$$D^{-1}f =: \int f =: \int f(x) dx$$

Integrale indefinito di  $f$

Definiamo l'integrale definito:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx =$  area con segno tra il grafico di  $f$  e l'asse delle  $x$   
di  $f$  continua su  $[a,b]$

$$\underline{f(x) \geq 0}$$

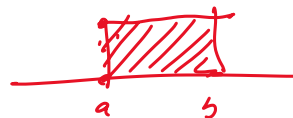
$$G_f \equiv [a,b] \times [0, \infty)$$



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \text{area } \left\{ (x,y) \mid x \in [a,b], 0 \leq y \leq f(x) \right\}$$

$$\text{se } f(x) = 1$$

$$\int_a^b 1 dx = (b-a)$$



$$\text{se } f(x) \leq 0 \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \text{area}$$



$$\int_1^2 (-1) dx = - (2-1) = -(2-1)$$



## Teorema fondamentale del calcolo integrale

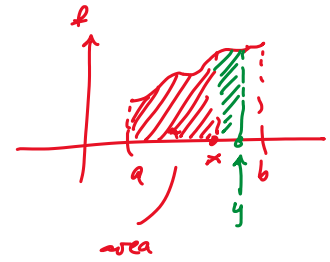
Sia  $f(x)$  continua in  $[a, b]$

$$F(x) := \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$F(a) = 0.$$

Allora  $F$  è derivabile e  $F'(x) = f(x)$ .

ossia  $F$  è una primitiva di  $f$  ( $F(a) = 0$ )





$$\int_1^5 (-1) dx = -(5-1) = -(a-b)$$

## Teorema fondamentale del calcolo integrale

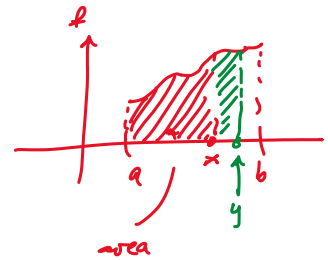
Sia  $f(x)$  continua su  $[a, b]$

$$F(x) := \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

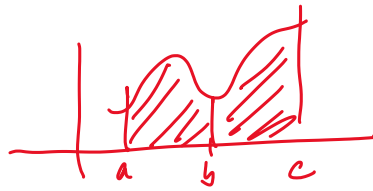
$$F(a) = 0.$$

Allora  $F$  è derivabile e  $F'(x) = f(x)$ .

ovvero  $F$  è una primitiva di  $f$  ( $F(a) = 0$ )



Proprietà:



Additività:

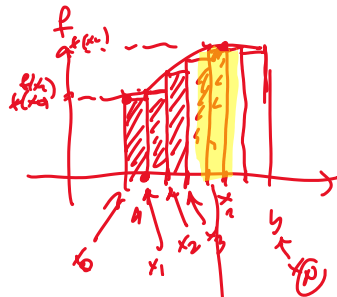
$$\int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx$$

N.B. se  $x$  è una variabile unita

Altro modo:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f = \mathcal{I}(f)$

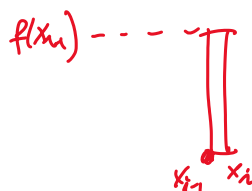
$$\int_a^b f(t) dt$$

Perché nella notazione compare " $dt$ "?



$f$  continua e positiva

$$\text{Area } \underbrace{\{R_i\}}_{\mathcal{E}} \mid a \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq y \leq f(x) \approx \sum_{i=1}^N f(x_i) (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \mathcal{I} = \text{area}$$



Teorema  $f$  cont su  $[a, b]$ ,  $f \geq 0$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \mid \forall$$

$$x_0 = a < x_1 < \dots < x_N = b$$

$$\text{t.c.} \quad |x_i - x_{i-1}| \leq \delta \quad \text{Allora}$$

$$\left| \text{Area } \mathcal{E} - \sum_{i=1}^N f(\xi_i) (x_i - x_{i-1}) \right| < \varepsilon$$



a  
x<sub>0</sub>

n n

0  
= x<sub>0</sub>

⌋

$$\forall \underline{x_{i-1} \leq \xi_i \leq x_i}$$

↑  
SOMME PARTIELLE DE RIEMANN

Leibniz

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(t_i) \Delta t_i \sim$$

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n \right)$$

$$f(t_i) \Delta t_i \sim$$

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt$$



Notazione

Definiamo  $a < b$   $\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$  (P.D)

Es  $\int_1^0 \sin(x) dx = - \int_0^1 \sin(x) dx = - \left[ (-\cos(x)) \right]_0^1 = \cos(1) - 1$

Ricordiamo il T.F.C  $f$  cont. in  $[a, b]$ ,  $\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$

definisco  $F(x) = F(x; x_0) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

Allora  $F$  è una primitiva di  $f$   $\frac{x_0}{0 \text{ o } \infty}$   $F'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$   
(  $F(x_0) = 0$  )

osservazione  $[F]_a^b := F(b) - F(a) = \int_{x_0}^b f(x) dx - \int_{x_0}^a f(x) dx$   
l'incremento di  $F$  tra  $a$  e  $b$   $\stackrel{L.P.D}{=} \int_{x_0}^b f(x) dx + \int_a^{x_0} f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$   
(additivo)

Def. Se  $G$  è una primitiva qualunque di  $f$  in  $[a, b]$   $\text{Lagr.}$   
 $\Rightarrow G' = f = F' \Rightarrow (F - G)' = 0 \Rightarrow F - G = \text{cost.}$

e quindi  $[G]_a^b = [F]_a^b$

Morale Se  $G$  è una primitiva qualunque di  $f$  cont. in  $[a, b]$  (o  $a, b$ )

$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f = [G]_a^b = G(b) - G(a).$

Def.  $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(t) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases} \parallel f \text{ è cont. in } [a, b], x_0 \in [a, b]$

La risposta è.  $x(t) = x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s) ds$

Infatti,  $x(t_0) = x_0, \dot{x} \stackrel{T.F.C}{=} f(t)$  ed è unica per Lagrange  
 $\uparrow$   
 $\text{anche } \int_{t_0}^{t_0} f(s) ds = 0$

# Calcolo

Regole

(R1)

linearità

$$\int (f+g) = \int f + \int g$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} F' = f, & G' = g \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ F = \int f & G = \int g \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (F+G)' = f+g \text{ ovv}$$

$$\int (af) = a \int f$$

$$\int (f+g) = \int f + \int g$$

$$\& F' = f \Rightarrow (aF)' = a f$$

[D] 1031-1041 trovare una primitiva o tutte le primitive di  $5ax^6$

1031.

$$\int (5a^2)x^6 dx = 5a^2 \int x^6 dx = 5a^2 \frac{x^7}{7} (+C)$$

una primitiva

tutte le primitive al valore di  $C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$\int x^{\alpha-1} = \frac{x^\alpha}{\alpha}$$

$$\int x^p = \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1}$$

$$\int \underbrace{5a^2}_{f(a)} x^6 da = 5x^6 \int a^2 da = 5x^6 \frac{a^3}{3}$$

1043

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+7}$$

Ricordo che  $\int \frac{1}{x^2+1} = \arctan x$  ovv

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+7} = \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{1}{(\frac{x}{\sqrt{7}})^2+1} \checkmark$$

$$\left( \arctan \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \right)' = \frac{1}{\frac{x^2}{7}+1} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \right)$$

derivata funzione composta

$$\left( \sqrt{7} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{7}} \right)' = \frac{1}{(\frac{x}{\sqrt{7}})^2+1}$$

linearità della derivata

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{7}}$$

Controlla  $\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{7}} \right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{7}}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$

$= \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{7}} = \frac{1}{7+x^2} \quad \checkmark$

1048  $\int \tan^2 x = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \quad \left| \quad \text{P.B.} \quad \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = (\tan x)'\right.$

$= \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \int 1 \stackrel{(21)}{=} \tan x - x$

1050.  $\int 3^x e^x dx = \int (3e)^x$

$= \frac{(3e)^x}{\log(3e)} = \frac{3^x e^x}{1 + \log 3}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} a > 0, a \neq 1 \\ (a^x)' = (e^{x \log a})' \\ = a^x \log a \quad (\leftarrow a=1 \text{ ou } \infty) \end{array} \right| \quad \boxed{\int a^x = \frac{a^x}{\log a} \quad (a \neq 1)}$

1045  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$

$= \operatorname{sh}^{-1} \frac{x}{2}$

$\uparrow$   
Cambio di variabile

Controlla:  $\left( \operatorname{sh}^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right)'$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4+x^2}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$

$\therefore \dots \dots \dots (x + \sqrt{4+x^2})$

$(\operatorname{arccos} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$(\cosh^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

$(\sinh^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad \leftarrow$

NOTAZIONI:

$\operatorname{Arccosh} x := \cosh^{-1} x$

$\operatorname{Snch} x = \operatorname{sh} x$

$\operatorname{snch}^{-1} x = \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x$

$\operatorname{cosh} x = \operatorname{ch} x$

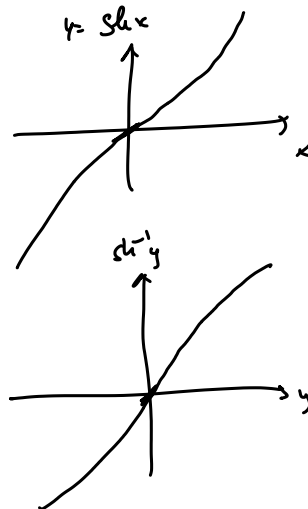
Ma allora è giusto il calcolo di sopra ed ha ragione anche [D?]

deve avere

$$\log(x + \sqrt{4+x^2}) = c + \operatorname{sh}^{-1} \frac{x}{2}$$

calcolando in 0 punto notiamo otteniamo

$$\log 2 = c$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{2} = t \quad \log(2t + \sqrt{4+4t^2}) &= \log 2 + \operatorname{sh}^{-1} t \\ &= \log(2(t + \sqrt{1+t^2})) = \log 2 + \operatorname{sh}^{-1} t \\ &= \cancel{\log 2} + \log(t + \sqrt{1+t^2}) = \cancel{\log 2} + \operatorname{sh}^{-1} t \end{aligned}$$

Quindi, abbiamo dimostrato che

$$\operatorname{sh}^{-1} x = \log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$$

Seconda dimostrazione (senza primitive)

$$\operatorname{sh}^{-1} x = y \Leftrightarrow \underline{x = \operatorname{sh} y} \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{=} \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2}$$

$$e^y - e^{-y} - 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2y} - 1 - 2e^y x = 0$$

↑  
moltiplico  $e^y$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 - 2zx - 1 = 0, \quad \underline{z = e^y} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \\ z > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow z = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^y = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \Leftrightarrow y = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

ALTRE REGOLE DI DERIVAZIONE

$$(R2) \quad \int (f \circ y)'(x) \, dx = \int f(y) dy \Big|_{y=y(x)} \quad F = \int f$$

da  $(F \circ y)' = F' \circ y \cdot y' = (f \circ y) \cdot y' \quad \checkmark$

o.k.  
CAMBIO DI  
VARIABILE  $\rightarrow$

$$\int f(y) dy \stackrel{(R1)}{=} \int (f \circ y)(x) y'(x) dx$$

$$\int f(y(x)) y'(x) dx$$

N.B.

$$\int f(y) dy \Big|_{y=y(x)} = \int f(y(x)) \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) dx$$

(R3) Integrazione per parti

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$\int f'g = fg - \int fg'$$

Distacciamo l'integrale

$$= \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{7}}\right)^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{7}} \\ x &= \sqrt{7}y \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 7} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{1}{y^2 + 1} \sqrt{7} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \int \frac{1}{y^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan y \Big|_{y=\frac{x}{\sqrt{7}}} \leftarrow$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{7}}$$

Nella tavola dei integrali (primitive) di [D] compare

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

Ricorda  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow$   
(formule parametriche)

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$2 \arctan t = x$$

Calcoliamo "dx"

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x'(t) = \frac{2}{1+t^2}$$

$$x = 2 \arctan t$$

$$2 \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \log |t| = \log \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right|$$

$$\boxed{\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \log \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C}$$

2° gruppo ES [D] dal 1051 al 1190

$$1063 \quad \int \frac{(\underline{x})}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \int \frac{(\frac{x^2}{2})}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(\frac{x^2}{2})}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{2u+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{t} = \sqrt{t}$$

$$t = 2u+1 = \sqrt{2u+1} = \sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 1} = \sqrt{x^2+1}$$

$$dt = 2 du$$

1094

$$\int x \cdot 7^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 7^y dy = \frac{1}{2} \frac{7^y}{\ln 7} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{7^{x^2}}{\ln 7}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} y' = 2x \quad x = \frac{y'}{2} \\ dy = 2x dx \quad x dx = \frac{dy}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\underline{dy = 2x dx} \quad x dx = \frac{dy}{2}$$

$$\int a^y = \frac{a^y}{\log a}$$

Controllo

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{7^{x^2}}{\ln 7} \right)' =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{7^{x^2}}{\ln 7} \cdot 2x \cdot \ln 7 = 7^{x^2} \cdot x$$

$$7^y \Big|_{y=0}^{y=2}$$

$$\dots \quad 1 \quad x^2$$

$$\dots \quad 1$$

$$\dots \quad 1 \quad \text{nessuno dei}$$

$$\int f(u) u' dx = \int f(y) dy \Big|_{y=u(x)}$$

$$F(y) = \int f(y) dy$$

$$(F \circ u)' = F'(u) \cdot u' = f(u) \cdot u'$$

$$\Rightarrow F(y) \Big|_{y=u(x)} = (F \circ u)(x)$$

Da destra a sinistra:

$$\int f(y) dy \xrightarrow{\uparrow} \int f(u) u' dx$$

$$y = u(x) \quad dy = u'(x) dx$$

$$x = u^{-1}(y)$$



$$\int e^{x^2} dx$$

↑  
Gaussian

$$\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = F(x), \quad F'(x) = e^{x^2}$$

↑  
Err(x) "function of error"

$F = \int e^{x^2}$

1075

$$\int \frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{5x^2+1}} dx = (3) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{5x^2+1}} + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x^2+1}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x^2+1}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2+1}} = \underline{\underline{\text{sh}^{-1} y}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(5x)^2+1}} \xrightarrow[t=\sqrt{5}x]{x=\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \text{sh}^{-1} t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \text{sh}^{-1}(\sqrt{5}x)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x^2+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \text{sh}^{-1}(\sqrt{5}x)$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{5x^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{(5x^2+1)'}{\sqrt{5x^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} \quad u=5x^2+1$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} 2\sqrt{u} = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{5x^2+1}$$

Res  $\frac{3}{5} \sqrt{5x^2+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \text{sh}^{-1}(\sqrt{5}x)$

$$\text{sh}^{-1} t = t + \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+t^2|$$

1097

$$\int \frac{e^x}{e^x-1} dx = \int \frac{(e^x-1)'}{e^x-1} dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln |u|$$

$u = e^x - 1$

1070

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 + 4}$$

1° passo: numeratore e denominatore  
grado numeratore < grado denominatore

$$\frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{x^2 + 4 - 5x + 2}{x^2 + 4} = 1 - \frac{5x - 2}{x^2 + 4}$$

o dividere tra polinomi

$P(x)$  e  $Q(x)$   $\deg P \geq \deg Q$

$$P(x) = Q(x)R(x) + R(x), \quad \deg R < \deg Q.$$

$$= x - \int \frac{5x-2}{x^2+4} dx = x - 5 \int \frac{x}{x^2+4} + 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2+4}$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 no copista  $\log(x^2+4)$   $\arctg$

$$= x - \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{(x^2+4)'}{x^2+4} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(\frac{x}{2})^2 + 1}$$

$$= x - \frac{5}{2} \log(x^2+4) + \arctg \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \\ &= \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} \\ &\uparrow \\ &t = \frac{x}{2} \\ &x' = 2 \end{aligned}$$

1107

$$\int \frac{\cos \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \sin \sqrt{x}$$

$$2 \int \cos \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x})' = 2 \int \cos u du = 2 \sin u = 2 \sin \sqrt{x}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $u = \sqrt{x}$

1119

$$\int \lg x = \int \frac{\ln x}{\ln x} dx = - \int \frac{du}{u} = - \log |u|$$

$\uparrow$   
 $u = \cos x$

$$= - \log |\cos x| = \log \frac{1}{|\cos x|}$$

1049

$$\int \operatorname{ctg}^2 x = \int \frac{d^2 x}{d^2 x} = \int \frac{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 x}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x}{d^2 x} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{dx}{\sinh x}\right)' = \frac{\cosh^2 x - dx^2 x}{\sinh^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$$

[D] Tarea grupo de 1191 - 1210

1191  $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 2}} = - \int \frac{1}{t^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} - 2}} dt$

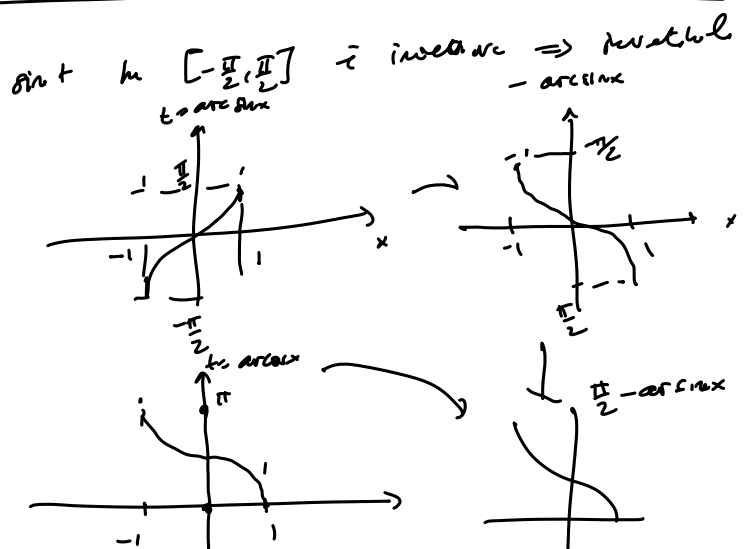
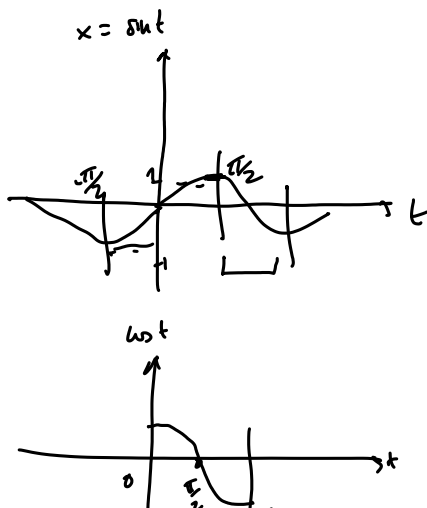
$x = \frac{1}{t}$      $x'(t) = \frac{dx}{dt}$      $dx = x'(t) dt$   
 $|x| > \sqrt{2}$      $|t| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$      $0 < t < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $x > \sqrt{2}$

$= - \int \frac{1}{t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-2t^2}{t^2}}} dt = - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t^2}} dt$

$= - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{2}t)^2}} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$

$= - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin u = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \sqrt{2}t$   
 $= - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x}$

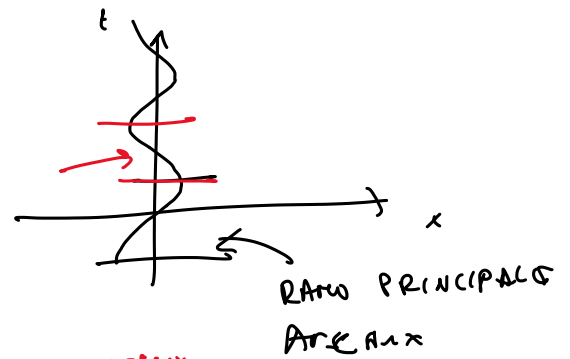
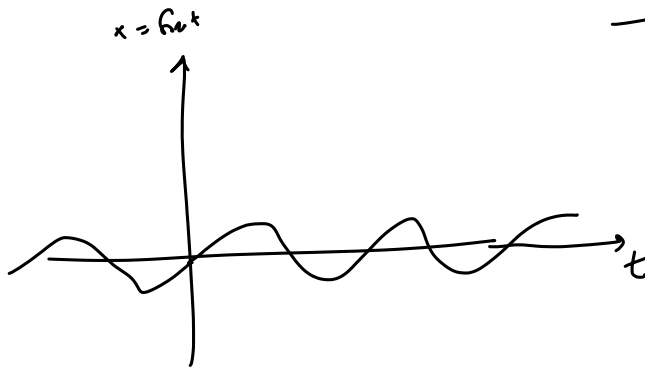
Res  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x} \quad x > \sqrt{2}$



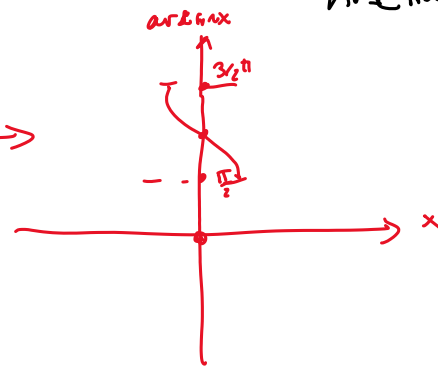
$$\arccos 0 = \pi \quad \arcsin 0 = 0$$

$$\text{Arccos } x \quad \text{Arcsin } x$$

RATI PRINCIPALI



come secondo



$$\rightarrow \arcsin 0 = \pi$$

è l'inversa di  $\sin x$  con  
dominio  $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi]$

$$\boxed{\arcsin x = \pi + \text{Arcsin } x}$$

## Primitive di funzioni elementari

| $f(x)$                                                     | $I$                                                               | $F(x)$ t.c. $F'(x) = f(x), \forall x \in I$ |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| $x^n, \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1\})$           | $\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R}_-, \mathbb{R}$ (se $n \geq 0$ )         | $\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$                       |
| $x^\alpha, \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\})$ | $\mathbb{R}_+$                                                    | $\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}$             |
| $e^x$                                                      | $\mathbb{R}$                                                      | $e^x$                                       |
| $a^x$                                                      | $\mathbb{R}$                                                      | $\frac{a^x}{\log a}$                        |
| $\frac{1}{x}$                                              | $\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R}_-$                                      | $\log  x $                                  |
| $\sinh x$                                                  | $\mathbb{R}$                                                      | $\cosh x$                                   |
| $\cosh x$                                                  | $\mathbb{R}$                                                      | $\sinh x$                                   |
| $\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$                                      | $\mathbb{R}$                                                      | $\tanh x$                                   |
| $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$                                   | $\mathbb{R}$                                                      | $\sinh^{-1} x$                              |
| $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$                                   | $\{x > 1\}$                                                       | $\cosh^{-1} x$                              |
| $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$                                          | $\{ x  < 1\}$                                                     | $\tanh^{-1} x$                              |
| $\sin x$                                                   | $\mathbb{R}$                                                      | $-\cos x$                                   |
| $\cos x$                                                   | $\mathbb{R}$                                                      | $\sin x$                                    |
| $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$                                       | $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) + n\pi \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$ | $\tan x$                                    |
| $-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$                                      | $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) + n\pi \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$ | $\cotan x$                                  |
| $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$                                   | $\{ x  < 1\}$                                                     | $\operatorname{Arcsen} x$                   |
| $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$                                          | $\mathbb{R}$                                                      | $\operatorname{Arctan} x$                   |

### Alcune formule utili nel calcolo di primitive<sup>1</sup>

$$\sinh^{-1} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}), \quad \cosh^{-1} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Arccos} x + \operatorname{Arcsen} x = \frac{\pi}{2}, & (\text{rami principali : } \operatorname{Arcsen} 0 = 0, \operatorname{Arccos} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \operatorname{Arccot} x + \operatorname{Arctan} x = \frac{\pi}{2}, & (\text{rami principali : } \operatorname{Arctan} 0 = 0, \operatorname{Arccot} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \operatorname{Arctan}(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) = \pi - \operatorname{Arcsen} \frac{1}{x}, & \forall x \geq 1 \\ \operatorname{Arctan} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1}{x}, & \forall x > 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \quad \implies \quad x = 2 \arctan t, \quad \begin{cases} \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{cases}, \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \quad (4)$$

<sup>1</sup>Per (1) e (3), si veda [C], rispettivamente, Proposizione 3.11 ed Es 7.6. Le (2) e (4) sono elementari.

1191

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-2}} \quad dx \xrightarrow{x=\frac{1}{t}} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arcsin}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \int f(x) dx \xrightarrow{x=u(t)} \int \underbrace{f(u(t))}_{g(t)} \underbrace{u'(t)}_{dt} dt = \int f(x) dx \Big|_x$$

$$\rightarrow \int \underbrace{f(u(t))}_{g(t)} \underbrace{u'(t)}_{dt} dt = \int f(x) dx \Big|_x$$

Calcoliamo l'integrale in altra maniera

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-2}} \xrightarrow{y=\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}} \int \frac{dy}{y\sqrt{2y^2-2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dy}{y\sqrt{y^2-1}} =$$

$|y| > 1$   
 $y > 0$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y\sqrt{y^2-1}} \xrightarrow{y=ch t} \int \frac{ch t dt}{ch t sh t}$$

$$= \int \frac{ch t dt}{ch t sh t}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dt}{e^t + e^{-t}}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{(e^t dt)}{e^{2t} + 1} \quad u'(t) dt = du$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{du}{u^2 + 1} = 2 \operatorname{arctg} u \quad \uparrow u = e^t$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{arctg} (y + \sqrt{y^2-1})$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{2}-1} \right)$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2-2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

Ris. la prima era  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x}$

Ritorniamo la Tavola di cui

$$2 \operatorname{Arctan} (x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) = \pi - \operatorname{Arcsen} \frac{1}{x} \quad (*)$$

$\forall x \geq 1$

$$\sqrt{y^2-1}$$

$$ch^2 t - sh^2 t = 1$$

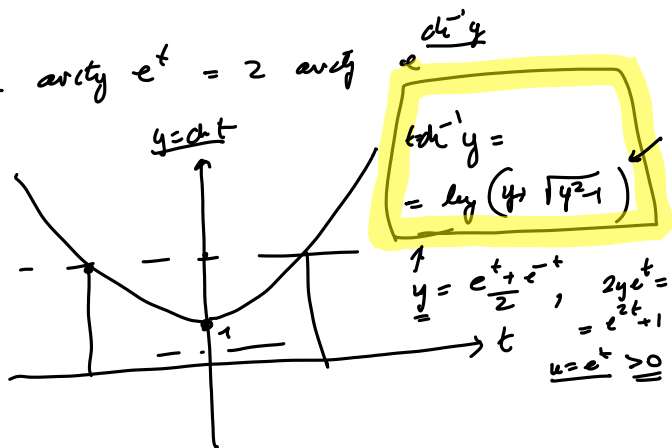
$$\rightarrow sh^2 t = ch^2 t - 1$$

$$\text{ipotesi: } y = ch t$$

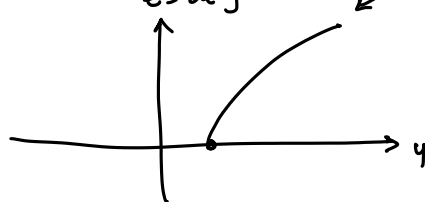
$$dy = sh t dt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = sh t$$

$$ch t = \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}$$



$ch^{-1} y$  è il ramo principale del  $ch^{-1}$   
 $t = ch^{-1} y$

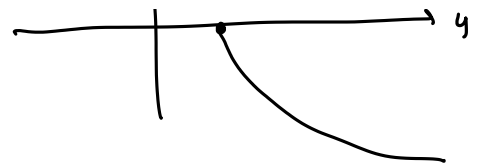


$$ch^{-1}: [1, +\infty) \mapsto [0, +\infty)$$

l'altro ramo è

$$ch^{-1}: [1, +\infty) \mapsto (-\infty, 0]$$

Supp.: usare Lagrange ( $f'(t) = 0$  su  $I$  intervallo)  
 $\Rightarrow f \equiv \text{cost.}$   
 $f = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) \quad x \in I = [1, +\infty)$



Quindi  $\frac{2 \arctan(y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1})}{1} = \pi - \text{Arc sen } \frac{1}{y} \quad y =$   
 $= \frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Arc sen } \frac{1}{y}$   
derivate per il seno di

$\int f(x) dx = \frac{F(x) + c}{1} \leftarrow c \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $= F(x) + c$

$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

### INTEGRAZIONE PER PARTI

$\int f'g = fg - \int fg' \quad (\text{derivata della } (fg)' = f'g + fg')$

[D] 1211 - 1235  
 $\int \log x = \int (x)' \log x \overset{\frac{dx}{dx}}{=} x \log x - \int x \frac{1}{x} = x \log x - x$   
 $\underline{f(x) = x, g(x) = \log x} \quad = \underline{x (\log x - 1)}$

$\boxed{\int \log x = x (\log x - 1)}$

1212  $\int \arctan x = \int x' \arctan x = \underline{x \arctan x} - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $y = x^2 \quad dy = 2x dx$   
 $= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{1+y}$   
 $= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2)$

1214  $\int x \sin x = - \int x (\cos x)' = -x \cos x + \int \cos x = \underline{-x \cos x + \sin x}$   
 $\uparrow$

1232

$$\int e^x \sin x = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - \int e^x \sin x$$

$\uparrow$        $\uparrow$        $\uparrow$   
 $f'$      $g$      $f'$      $g$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int e^x \sin x = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x \Rightarrow \int e^x \sin x = \frac{e^x (\sin x - \cos x)}{2}$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2}, \quad \int \sqrt{x^2-1}, \quad \int \sqrt{x^2+1}$$

NB  $a \neq 0$ ,  $\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}$

$$ax^2+bx+c =$$

$$a \left( x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right)$$

$$= a \left( \left( x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2-4ac}{4a^2} \right)$$

Completamento del quadrato

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int x' \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int x \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (2x)$$

$$= x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \arcsin x - \int \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\int \sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \arcsin x}{2}}$$

Altro metodo

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx =$$

$$x = \sin t$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$x > 0, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int \cos^2 t dt = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4}$$

PARENTESI TRIGONOMETRICHE.

$$\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$$

$$\cos 2t = \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t$$

$$= \cos^2 t - (1 - \cos^2 t)$$

$$= 2\cos^2 t - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 t = \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2}$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{\arcsin x}{2} + \frac{\sin t \cos t}{2}$$

$$t = \arcsin x \quad x = \sin t$$



$\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\cos t = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 t = \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 t = \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2}$$

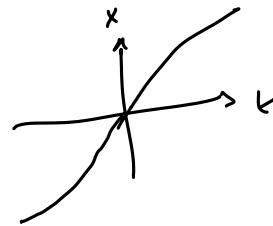
$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2} = \int x' \sqrt{1+x^2} = x \sqrt{1+x^2} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

per parte

$$= x \sqrt{1+x^2} - \int \frac{1+x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= x \sqrt{1+x^2} + \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x - \int \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2} = \frac{x \sqrt{1+x^2} + \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x}{2}$$



Altra metodo da.

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2} \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right) \stackrel{x = \operatorname{sh} t}{=} \int \frac{d^2 t}{dt^2} dt$$

$$\underline{dx = \operatorname{ch} t \, dt}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 t - \operatorname{sh}^2 t = 1$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 t = 1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 t$$

PARENTES IPERBOICA (ES !!)

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 2x + 1}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sh}^2 x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 2x - 1}{2}$$

$$\underline{\operatorname{sh} 2x = 2 \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x}$$

$$= \int \frac{\operatorname{ch} 2t + 1}{2} dt$$

$$t = \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x$$

$$x = \operatorname{ch} t$$

$$\operatorname{ch} t = \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 t}$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{sh} 2t}{4} + \frac{t}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{sh} t \operatorname{ch} t + \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x}{2} = \frac{x \sqrt{1+x^2} + \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x}{2}$$

ES

calcular

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

Não por parte não em substituição  
impossível

[D] §4 Int del tipo

$$\int \frac{mx+n}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2-1}$$

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

1262

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2+3x-2x^2}} \quad m=0, n=1$$

Stesso  $\varphi(x) = -2x^2 + 3x + 2 = -2 \left( x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x - 1 \right)$

$$= -2 \left( \left( x - \frac{3}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{9}{16} - 1 \right) = -2 \left( \left( x - \frac{3}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{9+16}{16} \right)$$

↑  
completiamo il quadrato (')

$$= -2 \left( \left( x - \frac{3}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{25}{16} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{25}{16} - \left( x - \frac{3}{4} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2+3x-2x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{4}{5} \left( x - \frac{3}{4} \right) \right)^2}} \quad \uparrow \quad = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left( \frac{4}{5} \left( x - \frac{3}{4} \right) \right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{4}{5} \left( x - \frac{3}{4} \right) \right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \left( \frac{4}{5} \left( x - \frac{3}{4} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \left( \frac{4}{5} x - \frac{3}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \frac{4x-3}{5}$$

$$u(x) dx = du \quad u = \frac{4}{5} \left( x - \frac{3}{4} \right)$$

$$u'(x) = \frac{4}{5}$$

[X] 1265

$$\int \frac{3x-6}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+5}} dx \quad (m=3, n=-6)$$

$$\varphi(x) = x^2 - 4x + 5 \quad \varphi' = \frac{2x-4}{1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x-4}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+5}} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\varphi'}{\sqrt{\varphi}} dx \quad \uparrow \quad = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{\varphi}} = 3\sqrt{\varphi} = 3\sqrt{x^2-4x+5} \quad \checkmark$$

Se faremo

$$\int \frac{3x-5}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+5}} = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x - \frac{10}{3}}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+5}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \left( \frac{2x-4}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+5}} + \frac{22/3}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+5}} \right) dx$$

$$4 + \frac{10}{3}$$

2° tip

$$\int \frac{dx}{(mx+n) \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}, \quad t = \frac{1}{mx+n}$$

1271

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1) \sqrt{x^2+2x}}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{x+1}, \quad x+1 = \frac{1}{t}, \quad \left( x = \frac{1}{t} - 1 \right)$$

$$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$= - \int \frac{t}{t^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x}} dt$$

$$\uparrow \text{qu } x = x(t) = \frac{1}{t} - 1 = \frac{1-t}{t} \leftarrow$$

$$x^2+2x = \left( \frac{1-t}{t} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{1-t}{t} = \frac{1-t^2-2t+2t^2}{t^2} = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2}$$

$$= - \int \frac{1}{t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-t^2}{t^2}}} dt = - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = - \arcsin \frac{1}{x+1}$$

§6

$$\int R \left( x, \left( \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \right)^{\frac{p_1}{q_1}}, \left( \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \right)^{\frac{p_2}{q_2}}, \dots \right)$$

sostituzione da fare è

$$t^n = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \quad \text{dove}$$

$$n = \text{m.c.m.} (q_1, q_2, \dots)$$

$R(x, y, z) =$  funzione razionale di  $x, y, z$  via rapporto di due polinomi in  $x, y, z$

$$R(x, y, z) = \frac{P(x, y, z)}{Q(x, y, z)}$$

E.s. 1318 (Att. la risp di [1] è sbagliata)

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+2}\sqrt{x}} \quad \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = x \quad a=1, b=c=d=0$$

$$R(y, z) = \frac{1}{y+z} \quad y = x^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad z = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad q_1=2 \quad q_2=3$$

$$\text{m.c.m.}(2, 3) = 6$$

$$x = t^6 \quad dx = 6t^5 dt$$

$$6 \int \frac{t^5}{t^6} dt = 6 \int \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$\frac{P(t)}{Q(t)}$  e vogliamo ridurre il suo di  $\deg P < \deg Q$

Dividiamo tre polinomi

$$\begin{array}{r} t^3 \\ t^3+t^2 \\ \hline -t^2 \\ -t^2-t \\ \hline t \\ t+1 \\ \hline -1 \end{array}$$

$$t^3 = (t+1) \cdot t^2 - t^2$$

$$t^3 = (t+1)(t^2-t+1) - 1$$

↑  
Resto.

$$= 6 \int \frac{(t+1)(t^2-t+1) - 1}{t+1} = 6 \left( \int t^2-t+1 - \int \frac{1}{t+1} \right)$$

$$= 6 \left( \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{2} + t - \ln|1+t| \right) \quad t = x^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - \ln(1+\sqrt[6]{x})$$

↑  
giusto (il moltiplicare + (deg P < deg Q))

1323

$$\int x \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} dx$$

$$R(x,y) = xy$$

$$y = \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_1=1, q_1=2 \\ a=1, b=-1 \\ c=1, d=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$t^2 = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

$$(x+1)t^2 = x-1$$

$$xt^2 + t^2 = x-1$$

$$t^2 + 1 = x(1-t^2)$$

$$x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}$$

$$h=2$$

$$x' = \frac{2t(1-t^2) + (1+t^2)2t}{(1-t^2)^2} = \frac{4t}{(1-t^2)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} t \frac{4t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = 4 \int \frac{(1+t^2)t^2}{(1-t^2)^3} dt$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{(1+t^2)t^2}{(1-t)^3(1+t)^3} dt = -4 \int \frac{(1+t^2)t^2}{\underbrace{(t+1)^3(t-1)^3}_{Q(t)}} dt = \text{esercizio 1}$$

$Q(t)$  ha radici  $\pm 1$  con molteplicità 3.

Can  $\deg P < \deg Q$

Dal Teorema Fondamentale dell'algebra segue che

$$Q(x) = \underbrace{(x-x_1)^{n_1} \dots (x-x_r)^{n_r}}_{r \text{ radici reali } x_i \in \mathbb{R} \text{ in mult. } n_i} \underbrace{\left( (x-u_1^2+v_1^2)^{m_1} \dots (x-u_j^2+v_j^2)^{m_j} \right)}_{u_k^2+v_k^2 \text{ è radice complessa di } Q \text{ (} n_k \neq 0 \text{)}}$$

$n_k \neq 0$   
 $m_k \geq 1$   
 $0 \leq j$   
 $u_k^2+v_k^2$  è radice complessa di  $Q$  ( $n_k \neq 0$ )

$0 \leq r$   $0 \Rightarrow$  nessuna radice reale

$\frac{1+x^2}{1}$   $n_i \geq 1$   
 radici  $\pm i$   $i = \sqrt{-1}$

Formula.

$\hat{Q}$  = linea  $Q$  in molti nodi di 1

$$= (x-x_1)^{n_1-1} \dots (x-x_r)^{n_r-1} \left( (x-u_1^2+v_1^2)^{m_1-1} \dots \right)$$

Seconda Parte e Ostrogol

$$\frac{P}{Q} = D\left(\frac{\hat{P}}{\hat{Q}}\right) + \frac{c_1}{x-x_1} + \dots + \frac{c_r}{x-x_r} + \frac{2a(x-u_1^2+v_1^2)+b_1}{(x-u_1^2+v_1^2)^2} + \dots$$

$\hat{P}$  da determinare per  $\deg \hat{P} < \deg \hat{Q}$   
 $c_1, c_2$  e  $a, b$  da determinare

$$\int \frac{P}{Q} = \frac{\hat{P}}{\hat{Q}} + \int$$

$$\int \frac{c}{x-\bar{x}} = c \log |x-\bar{x}|$$

$$\int \frac{2a(x-\bar{x})+b}{(x-\bar{x})^2+\bar{y}^2} = a \underbrace{\int \frac{(x-\bar{x})^2+\bar{y}}{(x-\bar{x})^2+\bar{y}^2}}_{\log} + \int \frac{b}{(x-\bar{x})^2+\bar{y}^2} \underbrace{\downarrow}_{\arctan}$$

Esempio

1285

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$Q(x) = x(x+1)^2$$

$$\hat{Q}(x) = x+1$$

$$\hat{P} = c \quad \log \hat{P} < \deg \hat{Q}$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)^2} = D\left(\frac{c}{x+1}\right) + \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x+1}$$

$$= -\frac{c}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x+1} = \frac{-cx + a(x+1)^2 + b \cdot x(x+1)}{x(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2(a+b) + x(-c+2a+b) + a}{x(x+1)^2}$$

$(x-z_1)(x-z_2)$   $z_i$  è radice complessa di  $Q$

$$Q(z_i) = 0$$

$$Q(\bar{z}_i) = \overline{Q(z_i)} = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} z = x+iy \\ \bar{z} = x-iy \end{matrix}$$

$(x-u^2+v^2)$  è un polinomio di 2° grado  
 $u, v \in \mathbb{R}$  irriducibile su  $\mathbb{R}$

$$P(x) = 1 \quad Q(x) = x(x+1)^2$$

$$x_1 = -1, \quad r = 2, \quad n_1 = 2$$

$$x_2 = 0 \quad n_2 = 1$$

$j = 0$  (no radici complesse)

$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)^2} = D\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \log|x| - \log|x+1| = \frac{1}{x+1} + \log\left|\frac{x}{x+1}\right|$$


---

Calculate  $I_n = \int x^n e^{-x}$ ,  $I_n(x)$   $\forall n \geq 0$

$$I_0 = \int e^{-x} = -e^{-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int x^n e^{-x} = -e^{-x} x^n + n \int x^{n-1} e^{-x} \quad n \geq 1 \\ &= -x^n e^{-x} + n I_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

Calculate all  $I_n$

$$I_4 = e^{-x} \left( -x^4 + 4x^3 I_3 \right)$$

$$I_3 = -e^{-x} x^3 + 3 I_2$$

$$I_2 = -e^{-x} x^2 + 2 I_1$$

$$I_1 = -e^{-x} x + I_0 = -e^{-x} x - e^{-x}$$

$$I_4 = e^{-x} \left( Q(x) \right) \quad \underline{by Q = 4} = -x^4 + 4x^3$$

$$J_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{\frac{dx}{a}}{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + 1} \quad \underline{a > 0} \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \quad \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$n \geq 2$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} = \int \frac{x' dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} = \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} + n \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{x^2 + a^2 - a^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} - 2n a^2 \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}}$$

$$(2n-1) J_n = (2n a^2) J_{n+1} - \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$$

Qinda

$$2n-1 = 2(n-1)-1 = 2n-3$$

---

# Integrali definiti

## Teorema Fondamentale del calcolo

Sia  $I$  un intervallo e  $f \in C(I)$

(1)  $f' = f$  su un intervallo  $I \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \left[ F \right]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$

↑  
Incremento di  $F$  tra  $a$  e  $b$

FORMULA DI NEWTON-LEIBNIZ

(2)  $\forall x_0 \in I, \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt = F(x, x_0) =$  funzione integrale con pto base  $x_0$

$F$  è una primitiva di  $f$

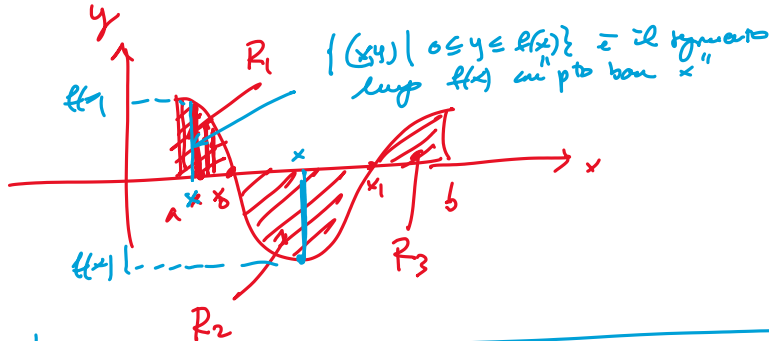
(v. ho fatto vedere che (2)  $\Rightarrow$  (1), la dim di (2) la vedremo in App(20)

Abbiamo "definito"  $\int_a^b f(x)$

come "l'area con segno"

della regione compresa tra  $G_f$  e l'asse delle  $x$

di una funzione continua o continua a tratti



$$\int_a^b f(x) = \text{area}(R_1) - \text{area}(R_2) + \text{area}(R_3)$$

$$R_1 = \{(x,y) \mid a \leq x \leq x_0, 0 \leq y \leq f(x)\}$$

$$R_3 = \{(x,y) \mid x_1 \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq y \leq f(x)\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(x,y) \mid x_0 \leq x \leq x_1, f(x) \leq y \leq 0\}$$

Simmetrie per il calcolo degli integrali definiti

1 T.F.C.

2. "Calcolo di variabile" o "per sostituzione"

$E, I$  intervalli

$f \in C(E, I)$

$(f \text{ continua da } E \rightarrow I), \varphi \in C^1(I)$

$a$

$b$

$\dots, f(x)$



Dim. Per  $x_0 \in E$   $F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$ , per TFC (1)  $F' = f$

$$\int_a^b f \circ \varphi \varphi' = \int_a^b F' \circ \varphi \varphi' = \int_a^b \frac{d}{dt} (F \circ \varphi) dt \stackrel{\text{TFC (1)}}{=} F \circ \varphi(b) - F \circ \varphi(a) = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{TFC (1) applicato a } F \circ \varphi(t)}{=} \int_a^b F'(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt = \int_a^b f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt \stackrel{\text{TFC (1) applicato a } F(x)}{=} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

TFC (2)

Integr per partes

$$\int_a^b f' g = [fg]_a^b - \int_a^b f g'$$

Dim. Per la linearità dell'integrazione

$$\int_a^b (\alpha f + \beta g) = \alpha \int_a^b f + \beta \int_a^b g$$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b (f'g + fg') = [fg]_a^b$$

$$\int_a^b (fg)' dx = [fg]_a^b \quad \checkmark$$

TFC (1)

[5] 1576 si può calcolare  $\int_3^2 \sqrt[3]{1-x^2} dx$  con l'aiuto della sostituzione  $x = \cos t$  ? No  $\int_2^3 \sqrt[3]{1-x^2} dx$

è l'integrale  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt[3]{1-x^2} dx$  ? si.

$x = \varphi(t) = \cos t$  ma devono esistere punti  $\alpha \neq \beta$  t.c.  $\varphi(\alpha) = a$  estremo sinistro  $\varphi(\beta) = b$  estremo di destra

Quindi nel primo caso non si può fare perché  $\alpha, \beta$  t.c.  $\cos \alpha = 3$  e  $\cos \beta = 2$

Nel secondo caso sì  $\alpha = \arccos \frac{1}{2} \quad \beta = \arccos 1 = 2k\pi$  (qualunque  $k$ )

1523  $\int_1^4 \frac{1+\sqrt{y}}{y^2} dy = \int_1^4 \left( \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y^{3/2}} \right) dy = \left[ -\frac{1}{y} \right]_1^4 + \left[ -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \right]_1^4$

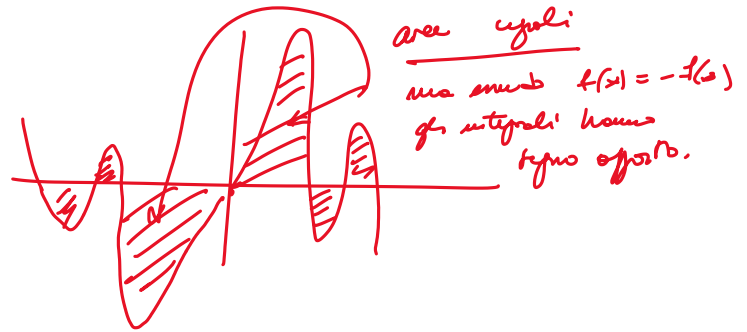
$(-\frac{1}{y})' = \frac{1}{y^2} \quad \int y^{-3/2} = \frac{y^{-1/2}}{-1/2} = -2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$

1540

$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} (\tan x) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} (\tan x)^{\text{non}} dx = 0$$

NB  $f$  è dispari omm  $f(x) = -f(-x)$   
 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$



$f$  è pari  $f(x) = f(-x)$   
 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$

Es. 1545 Dimostrare queste formule

Supponiamo  $f$  dispari

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx =$$

addittività dell'integrale

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

$\forall a, b, c \in I$  intervalli  
 su cui  $f$  è ben definita

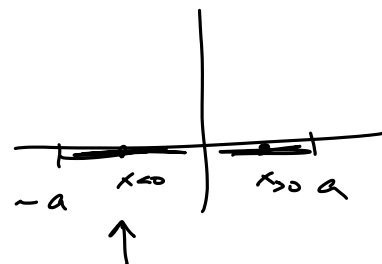
$$= \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

$$= - \int_a^0 \underline{f(-t)} dt$$

$\uparrow$   
 $t = -x$  nel primo integrale.  
 $q'(t) = -1$

o . . .

$$\int_0^a f(-t) dt = - \int_0^a f(x) dx$$



o . . .  $f(-t) = -f(t)$

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt = \int_0^b f(t) dt = \int_0^b f(x) dx \quad f \text{ pair} \quad f(-t) = f(t)$$

e abstrains from to

$$1546 \quad \int_{\log^2}^{\log^3} \frac{dx}{d^2x}$$

/ log<sup>2</sup>

$$\left( \frac{1}{d^2x} \right) \quad t^k x = \frac{dx}{d^2x}$$

$$(t^k x)' = \frac{d^2x - \frac{dx^2}{d^2x}}{d^2x} = \frac{1}{d^2x}$$

$$= \int_{\log^2}^{\log^3} (t^k x)' dx = \left[ t^k x \right]_{\log^2}^{\log^3} = t^k \log^3 - t^k \log^2$$

$$= \frac{\log^3 - \log^2}{\log^3 + \log^2} - \frac{\log^2}{\log^2 + \log^2}$$

$$= \frac{3 - \frac{1}{3}}{3 + \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{2 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{8}{10} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \checkmark$$

$$dx = 2t dt$$

$$1582 \quad \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \int_0^2 \frac{(2t) dt}{1+t}$$

$$\int R(x, \left( \frac{a_1 x + b_1}{c_1 x + d_1} \right)^{\frac{p_1}{q_1}}, \dots)$$

$$t \mid x(t) = 0$$

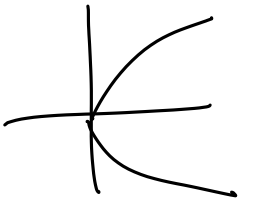
$$x > 0 \quad \sqrt{x} > 0$$

$$y^2 = x \text{ le donne une courbe } y = \sqrt{x}, y = -\sqrt{x}$$

$$q = m.c.m.(q_1, \dots, q_n) \quad u=1, q_1=2$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 \frac{t}{1+t} dt = 2 \int_0^2 1 - \frac{1}{1+t}$$

$$= 2 (2 - [\log 1+t]_0^2) = 2 (2 - \log 3)$$



$$1597 \quad \text{Notion de} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\arcsin x} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

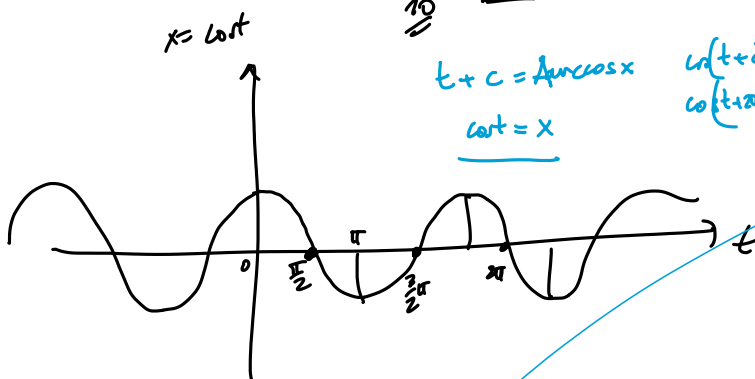
... ..

Si possono trovare  
a e b t.c.

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin t \cdot dt}{t} = \int_0^0 \frac{m \cdot dx}{t} = \int_0^0 \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int_{10}^{11} \frac{dx}{\arccos x} = \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

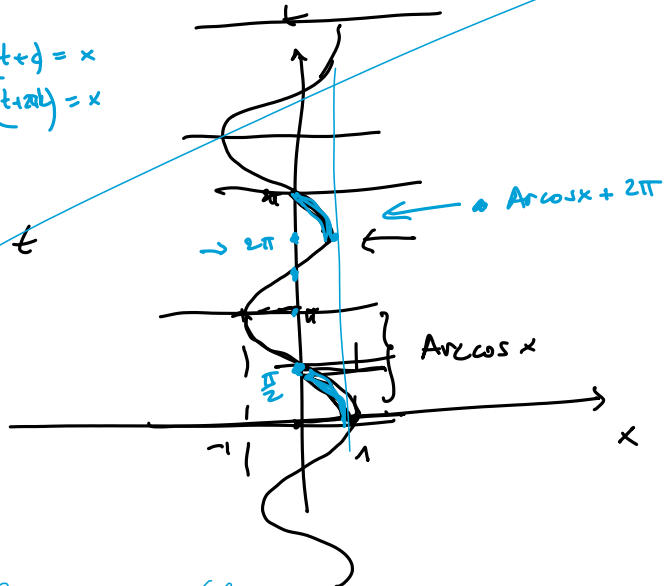
? soluzione alle 12:23



$$t + c = \arccos x$$

$$\cos t = x$$

$$\cos(t+c) = x$$



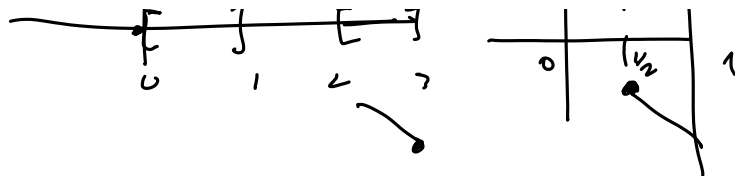
NO

$$\int_{10}^{11} f(x) dx$$

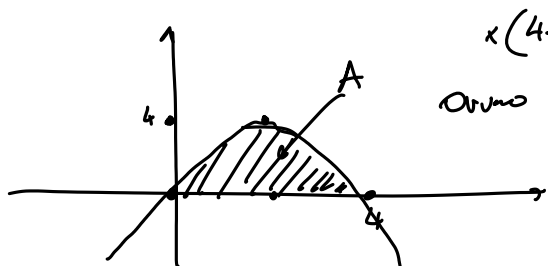
$$[10, 11] \subseteq \text{dom}(f)$$

perché il dominio di un poliplo ramo dell'arccos è  $[-1, 1]$





1623 Calcola l'area ristretta da  $y = 4x - x^2$  e l'asse delle  $x$



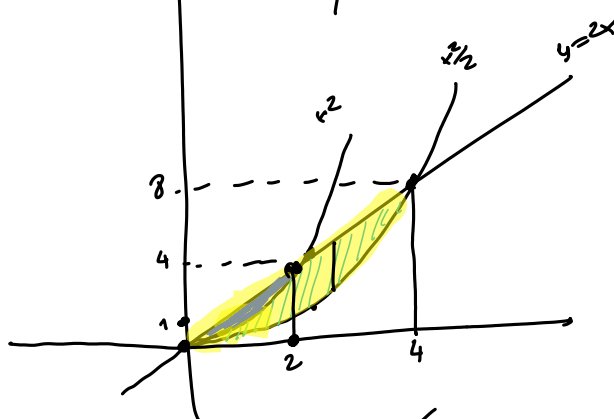
Ormai  $A = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 4, 0 \leq y \leq 4x - x^2\}$

Calcola area(A)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area}(A) &= \int_0^4 (4x - x^2) dx = 4 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^4 - \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^4 \\ &= 4 \cdot 8 - \frac{64}{3} = 32 - \frac{64}{3} = \frac{96 - 64}{3} = \frac{32}{3} \end{aligned}$$

1635 Calcola l'area compresa tra le parabole  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$  e

la retta  $y = 2x$

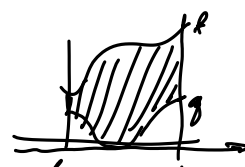


$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= 2x & x &= 2 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} &= 2x & x &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area } A &= \text{area}(\text{region compresa tra } y=2x \text{ e } y=\frac{x^2}{2}) \\ &\quad - \text{area}(\text{region compresa tra } y=2x \text{ e } y=x^2) \end{aligned}$$

Se  $0 \leq f \leq g$  area "tra  $g$  e  $f$ " =  $\int_a^b (g-f)$

$f, g: [a,b] \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$



Metodo alternativo

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area } A &= \int_0^2 (x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2}) + \int_2^4 (2x - \frac{x^2}{2}) \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{2} + \int_2^4 (4x - x^2) \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{32}{3}}^4 4x - x^2 - \int_0^2 2x - x^2$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} - \left( 2 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 - \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} - \left( 4 - \frac{8}{3} \right) = \frac{16-4}{3} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

## INTEGRALI IMPROPRI O INTEGRALI GENERALIZZATI

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

è cont. in  $(0,1)$  e  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = +\infty$

$$\int_a^b f(x)$$

con  $-\infty \leq a < b \leq +\infty$  e/o la funzione  $f$  non è limitata in  $(a,b)$   
(+ cont. in  $(a,b)$ )

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

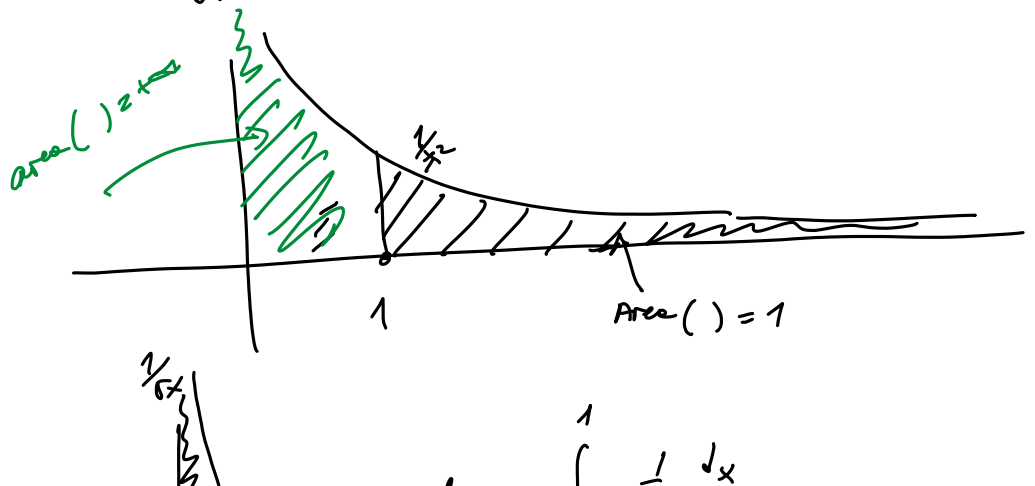
$$dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  è cont. in  $[\varepsilon, 1]$   
 $\varepsilon > 0$

Calcolo

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} 1 - \frac{1}{b} = 1$$



$$\int_0^1 1 \, dx$$

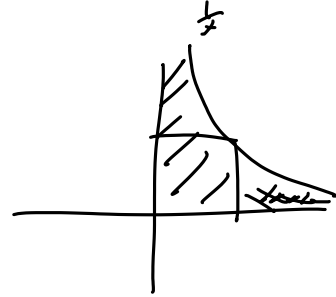
$\text{area}(1) = 2$   
 $\text{area}(1+x^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\arctan x]_1^x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$   
 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} [2\sqrt{x}]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (2\sqrt{b} - 2) = +\infty$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = +\infty$$

Int. att.

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = [\log x]_1^{\infty} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \log b = +\infty$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (\log x)_{\varepsilon}^1 = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \log \varepsilon^{-1} = +\infty$$



L'analisi degli integrali è funale allo studio delle serie.  
 La prima domanda è: un integrale proprio è finito o no?  
 (più, o perché, o perché)

### CRITERI DI CONVERGENZA

(1) (Limitato)  $0 \leq f \leq g$  in  $(a, b) \Rightarrow$  se  $0 \leq \int_a^b g < \infty \Rightarrow \int_a^b f < +\infty$   
 $-\infty \leq a < b \leq +\infty$

&  $\int_a^b f = +\infty \Rightarrow \int_a^b g = +\infty$

(2) (Limitato estremo)  $0 < f, g$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f}{g} = c > 0$ .  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f}{g} = c > 0$   
 $a < b \leq +\infty$   
 allora  $\int_a^b f$  è finito  $(\Rightarrow)$   
 $\int_a^b g$  è finito

Analogo in  $(a, b]$



also

$$\int_a^{\infty} f < \infty \Leftrightarrow \text{Lange} \left( \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \underline{f(n)} \right) \quad \forall N \geq a$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \text{ conv} \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 1.$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} = \begin{cases} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \Big|_1^{\infty} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{-\alpha+1} \left( \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} - 1 \right) & \alpha \neq 1 \\ [\lg x]_1^{\infty} = +\infty & \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\alpha > 1$

(4) int. conv. absolute

$$\text{Se} \quad \int_a^b |f| < \infty \Rightarrow \int_a^b f \text{ i. conv.}$$

$$\text{e} \quad \left| \int_a^b f \right| \leq \int_a^b |f|$$

ES\* studiare il grafico di  $f(x) = \frac{2}{1-x} + \sin \frac{1}{1-x}$ ,  $0 < x < 1$

[ In particolare  $f'(x) > 0$ , ha un asintoto verticale in  $x=1$ , ma ha infiniti flessi ]



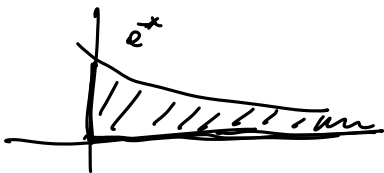
GIUSTA ES. Cap. 7° § 8

113. Calcolare  $\int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$  ovestat Convergen.  $\frac{e^{-x}}{x^{n+2}} \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n > 1, \frac{e^{-x}}{x^{n+2}} < 1 \quad \int_M^{\infty} x^6 e^{-x} < \int_M^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} < \infty \quad \text{per } M \text{ abbastanza grande} \dots$$

$$n \geq 0 \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} = \left[ -e^{-x} x^n \right]_0^{\infty} + n \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{n-1} = \begin{cases} n \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{n-1} & n \geq 1 \\ 1 & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} = 1$        $[F]_0^{\infty} = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} [F]_0^M$        $F \in C([0, \infty))$



$$\text{per } n \geq 1 \quad \begin{cases} I_n = n I_{n-1} \\ I_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

ovvia  $I_n = n!$

ES studiare il grafico di  $x^n e^{-x}$  in  $[0, \infty)$

104.  $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{\log x}{(1+x)^2} dx$  ovestat Convergen. pidi

$\underbrace{\frac{\log x}{(1+x)^2}}_{f(x)}$

Parentesi delle integrali delle potenze in 0 e in  $\infty$

Per  $\alpha \leq 0$  la serie diverge  $\alpha \leq 0 \quad \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \geq 1 \quad \sum_1^\infty 1 = +\infty$

$$\int x^{-\alpha} = -\frac{1}{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}}$$

Per  $\alpha > 0$

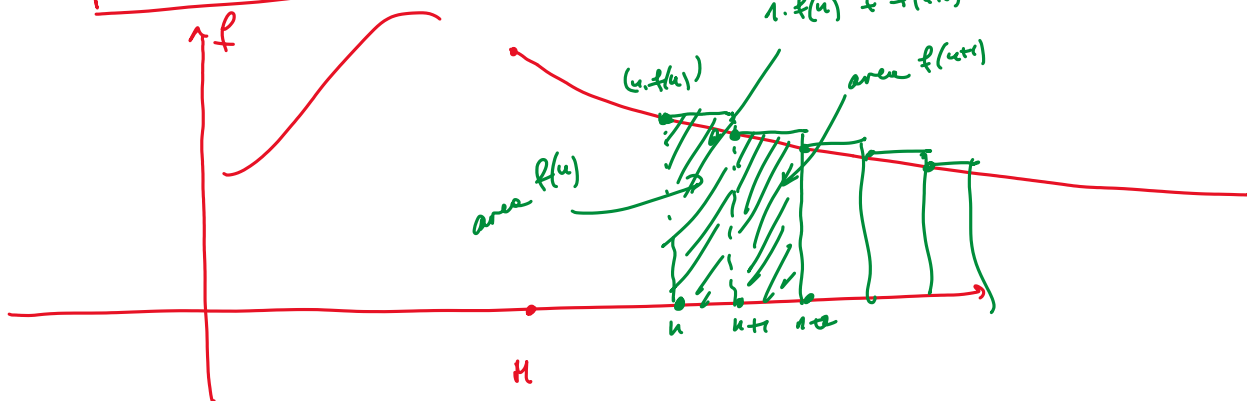
$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{\alpha-1} \left( \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} \right) \right] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha-1} & \alpha > 1 \\ +\infty & \alpha \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M-1}{[x]_1^M} = +\infty$$

$$\alpha=1 \quad \int \frac{1}{x} = \log x$$

Ricorda che

$$\sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{n^\alpha} < \infty \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 1$$



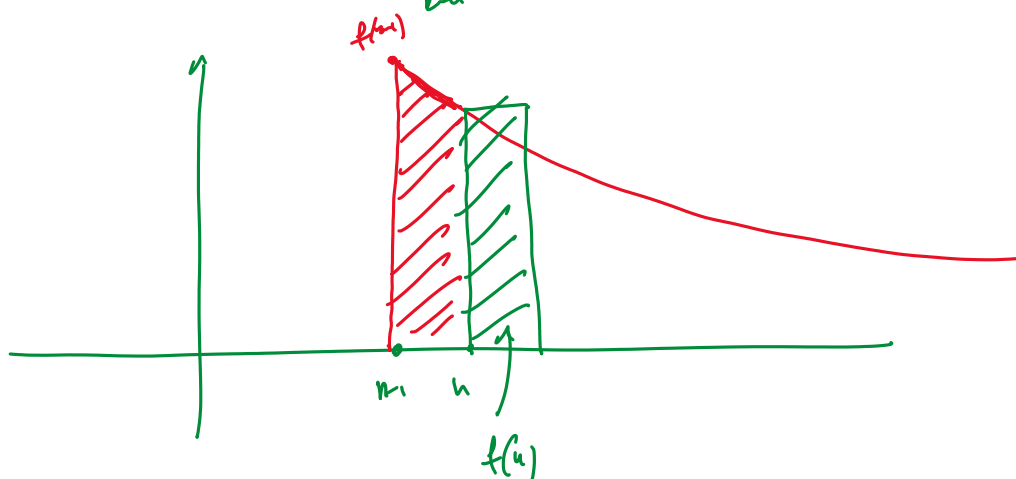
$f$  definitivamente decrescente ossia  $\exists M > 1 \mid f$  è decrescente su  $[M, +\infty)$

$$\int_M^\infty f(x) dx$$

$$\sum_{n=M}^\infty \underline{f(n)}$$

$$\sum_{k=n}^\infty f(k) \geq \int_n^\infty f(x) dx$$

$$\text{e } \sum_{k=n}^\infty f(k) \text{ converge} \Rightarrow \int_n^\infty f(x) dx < \infty$$



Oss. se  $f$  è decrescente su  $(n-1, \infty)$

l'area rossa è  $\geq$  dell'area verde

$$f(x) \geq f(n) \quad \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\int_{n-1}^{\infty} f(x) dx \geq \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} f(k)$$

$$\& \int_{n-1}^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} f(k) \text{ i finite}$$

$$\text{ovvero } \int_{n-1}^{\infty} f \text{ converge allora converge } \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} f(k)$$

Per quale  $\alpha$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} < \infty$$

ovvero  $\forall \alpha \geq 0 \quad \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \in C([0,1])$  quindi conv

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ -\frac{1}{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} \right]_\varepsilon^1 \quad \alpha \neq 1$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \log x \right]_\varepsilon^1 = +\infty \quad \alpha = 1$$

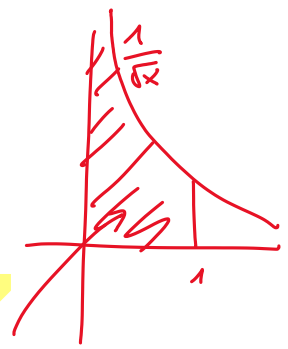
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ -\frac{1}{\alpha-1} + \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\alpha-1}} \right] \quad \alpha-1 > 0$$

$$= \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha > 1 \\ \frac{1}{1-\alpha} & \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha \geq 1 \\ \frac{1}{1-\alpha} & \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$



Area  $\rightarrow +\infty$



area = 2

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} = +\infty, \forall \alpha$$

$\uparrow$  conv.  $\alpha < 1$        $\uparrow$   $\alpha > 1$



$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{\log x}{(1+x)^2} = \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^{3/2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{\log x}{(1+x)^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log x}{(1+x)^2} \leq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^{3/2}} < \infty$$

Calculus

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{\log x}{(1+x)^2} = \int_2^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{1+x}\right)' \log x = \left[-\frac{1}{1+x} \log x\right]_2^{\infty} + \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} \frac{1}{x}$$

PER PART 1

$$= \frac{\log^2}{3} + \int_2^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) = \frac{\log^2}{3} + \left[ \log x - \log x+1 \right]_2^{\infty}$$

$\log \left( \frac{x}{x+1} \right)$

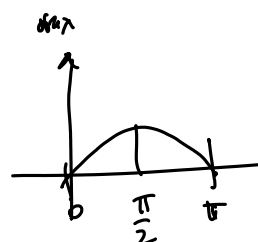
$$= \frac{\log^2}{3} - \log \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\log^2}{3} - \log 2 + \log 3 = -\frac{2}{3} \log^2 + \log 3$$

E 107

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}}$$

Prima di calcolare analizziamo di capire se l'integrale converge!

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}}$$

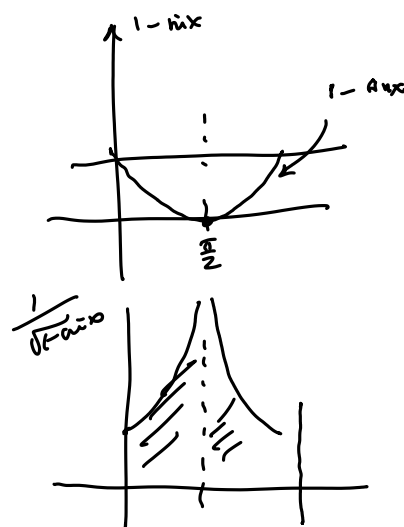


Prima di

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}}$$

perché  $\sqrt{1-\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)} = \sqrt{1-\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}+x)}$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}}$$



$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - y$

$y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{-dy}{\sqrt{1-\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-y)}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-\cos y}}$$

$\lim_{y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\cos y}} =$

$1 - \cos y \sim \frac{y^2}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\cos y}} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x_0+h)$

per la serie  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x}}$   $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1$

1  
+  $\infty$

ES da 116 a 134 due a L'Espresso, appunti idgelli

120  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{x} dx$  converge. mentre  $x \rightarrow 0$ .

perché in 1 è regolare e in 0  $\sin \sqrt{x} \sim \sqrt{x}$   $\frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{x} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

e  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  è int. e quindi per confronto esiste la convergenza  
(è converg.)

123  $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\log x} dx$

Prov. crit. Guv. 2.2  $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{\log x} = +\infty$

per confronto con  $\frac{1}{x}$   
 $\frac{1}{\log x} \geq \frac{1}{x}$   $\forall x \geq 1$

(cfr ES 134)  $\uparrow$   
criterio analogo al criterio di Leibniz per serie

$\left| (-1)^n \right|$  è positiva  
di periodo 2  
con max = 1  
e min = -1

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\log x} = \left[ -\frac{\cos x}{\log x} \right]_2^{\infty} - \int_2^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\log^2 x} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$-1 \leq (-1)^4 \leq 1$$

$$= \frac{\cos 2}{\log 2} - \int_2^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\log^2 x} \frac{1}{x}$$

$\left( \frac{1}{\log x} \right)' = -\frac{1}{(\log x)^2} \frac{1}{x}$

è convergente!

con  $x$  è periodica  
di periodo  $2\pi$   
con max = 1  
e min = -1

perché  $\int_2^{\infty} \left| \frac{\cos x}{x \log^2 x} \right| \leq \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \log^2 x}$

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$= \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n \log^2 n}$$

# Equazioni differenziali ordinarie del primo ordine

sono equazioni che coinvolgono una funzione incognita  $x(t)$  e la sua derivata

## Esempi

(1)  $x'(t) = f(t)$  per una data  $f(t) \in C(\overset{\uparrow}{I})$   
intervallo

(2)  $x' + \underline{x} = \sin t$ ,  $x = x(t)$

(3)  $x' = x^2$

Esempio (1):  $x'(t) = \underline{f(t)} \Leftrightarrow x$  è una primitiva di  $f$

se  $t_0 \in I$ , integro l'E.D. tra  $t_0$  e  $t \in I$  e per il  
T.F.C.  $\int_{t_0}^t x'(s) ds = \int_{t_0}^t f(s) ds$

~~Non  $\int_{t_0}^t x'(t) dt$~~   
 $x(t) - x(t_0)$

Quindi le soluzioni  $x(t)$  di (1) sono date da

$$x(t) = x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s) ds \quad \text{con } x_0 = x(t_0)$$

N.B. le soluzioni di  $x' = f(t)$  sono infinite e dipendono da un parametro reale  $x_0$

o equivalentemente a  $F' = f$  dove  $F$  è una primitiva di  $f$

$$x(t) = C + \underline{F(t)}$$

In particolare se consideriamo il seguente PROBLEMA DI CAUCHY

(O AI VALORI INIZIALI)

$$x(t_0) = x_0$$

allora (C1) ha una ed una sola soluzione data da

$$x(t) = x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s) ds$$

Esempio

$$\begin{cases} x' = \sin t \\ x(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= 2 + \int_0^t \sin s ds \\ &= 2 + 1 - \cos t \\ &= 3 - \cos t \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $x' + x = \sin t$

ED lineare non omogenea

$x$  e  $x'$  appaiono linearmente

molteplo per  $e^t$  la (2)

$x' + x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x' = -x$   
 $\uparrow$  esempio  $x = e^{-t}$   
 ED. lineare omogenea

$$e^t x' + e^t x = e^t \sin t$$

||

$(e^t x)'$  e posto  $y = e^t x$  ottengo

$$y' = \underbrace{e^t \sin t}_{f(t)}$$

e sono ritornato al problema (1).

$$y(t) = y(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \underbrace{e^s \sin s}_{f(s)} ds$$

$\uparrow$  lo abbiamo calcolato esplicitamente.

$$e^t x(t) = e^{t_0} x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t e^s \sin s ds$$

da cui  $x_0 = x(t_0)$ .

$$x(t) = e^{t-t_0} x_0 + e^{-t} \int_{t_0}^t e^s \sin s ds$$

... =  $\sin t$



(3)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^2 & \leftarrow \text{E.V.} \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases} \quad \left( \text{non come } a \cdot x \right)$$

$$\left( \text{NB} \quad \begin{array}{cccc} \dot{x} = x' = D_x = \frac{d}{dt} x \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{Newton} \quad \text{Lagrange} \quad \text{not. moderne} \quad \text{Leibniz} \end{array} \right)$$

$$x_0 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^2 \\ x(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{ha come unica soluzione } x(t) \equiv 0.$$

$$x_0 \neq 0 \quad x(0) = x_0 \neq 0$$

$$\dot{x} = x^2$$

$x(t)$  sarà una soluzione  $C^1$  (e  $x(t)$  è cont.  $\Rightarrow \dot{x} = x^2$  è continua dato  $x \in C^1$ , e derivando la relazione)

$$\dot{x}'' = 2x x' \Rightarrow x'' \in C \text{ ora}$$

$$x \in C^2 \Rightarrow \text{continuando } x \in C^\infty(I)$$

Se  $x(0) = x_0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x(t)$  sarà sempre diversa da zero in un intorno di  $t_0 = 0$  e l'ED per  $t$  vicini a 0 è equivalente a

$$\frac{x}{x^2} = 1$$

ora, come prima, integro tra 0 e  $t$

$$\int_0^t \frac{\dot{x}(s)}{x(s)^2} ds = \int_0^t ds = t$$

è un integrale facile in cui cambia  $\int_0^t f(x) \dot{x} ds = \int_f f(x) dx$   
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$   $x(s) \quad \dot{x} ds = dx$   
 cambio di variabile!

$$\int_{x(0)}^{x(t)} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \int_0^{x(t)} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^{x(t)} = \frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x(t)}$$

In conclusione,

$$\frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x(t)} = t$$

ossia

$$\frac{1}{x_0} - t = \frac{1}{x(t)}$$

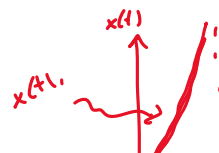
$$x(t) = \frac{x_0}{1 - tx_0}$$

Verifichiamo

$$x(0) = x_0 \quad \checkmark$$

Qual è il dominio di  $x(t)$ ?

ha un asintoto verticale  
 in  $\bar{t} = \frac{1}{x_0}$



$$= \left( \frac{x_0}{1-tx_0} \right)^{-1} = x(t) \quad \checkmark \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{il dominio di } x(t) \text{ è} \\ (-\infty, \bar{t}) \end{array} \right.$$

E.D. lineari del primo ordine o s.t. E.D. della forma

$$x' + \alpha(t)x = f(t) \quad \text{con } \alpha \text{ e } f \text{ funzioni di } t \text{ assegnate e continue}$$

$$(a(t)x'(t) + b(t)x = g(t))$$

↑  
L'equazione lineare di  $x'$  e  $x$

con  $a(t) \neq 0$  e quindi dividendo per  $a(t)$  otteniamo l'equazione di prima,

o anche in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x' + \alpha(t)x = f \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{array} \right.$  Problema di Cauchy

$$x' + \alpha(t)x = f$$

$$\text{ma } A(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \alpha(s) ds$$

$$t_0 \in I, \quad \alpha, f \in C(I)$$

e moltiplico per  $e^{A(t)}$

$$\underbrace{e^A x' + \alpha e^A x}_{(e^A x)'} = e^A f$$

$$(e^A)' = e^A A' = e^A \alpha$$

e, come prima,

$$\int_{t_0}^t (e^A x)' = \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(s)} f(s) ds$$

« T.F.C

$$e^{A(t)} x(t) - \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ x_0 := x(t_0)}}{x_0} = \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(s)} f(s) ds$$

$t_0$

---

$x(t_0) = x_0$   
 è la soluzione del problema di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} x' + \alpha x = f \\ x(t_0) = x_0. \end{cases}$$


---

E.D. del primo ordine a variabile separabili

$$\begin{cases} x' = f(x) g(t) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

se  $f(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) \equiv x_0$

se  $f(x_0) \neq 0$  dividendo per  $f(x)$

$$\frac{x'}{f(x)} = g(t), \quad \int_{t_0}^t \frac{x'}{f(x)} ds = \int_{t_0}^t g(s) ds$$

$$\int_{x(t_0)}^{x(t)} \frac{dx}{f(x)}$$

N.B. l'E.D. del primo ordine più generale è della forma

$$F(x', x, t) = 0.$$

se possiamo esprimere la  $x'$

$$x'(t) = f(x, t)$$

Eserizi del 2° di Tor Vergata

ES (3)

$$\begin{cases} y' = -\frac{y}{t} + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1-y}{t} \\ y(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

la soluzione è  $y(t) \equiv 1$

$$\begin{cases} y' = -\frac{y}{t} + \frac{1}{t} \\ y(1) = 2 \end{cases}$$

N.B. il 1° ha un'equazione lineare ed è un'equazione a variabile sep

$$y' + \frac{1}{t} y = \frac{1}{t}$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $\alpha(t)$   $f(t)$

oppure

$$y' = \frac{1-y}{t} = f(y) g(t)$$

con  $f(y) = 1-y$

e  $g(t) = \frac{1}{t}$

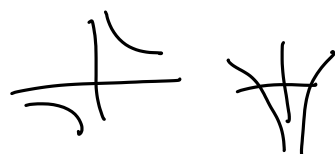
$$\begin{cases} \frac{y'}{1-y} = \frac{1}{t} \\ y(1) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_1^t \frac{y'}{1-y} ds = \int_1^t \frac{1}{s} = [\log |s|]_1^t = \log |t|$$

$$\int_2^{y(t)} \frac{dy}{1-y} = \left[ -\log |1-y| \right]_2^{y(t)}$$

$$= -\log |y(t)-1|$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} = \underline{\underline{\log |x|}}$$



$$\log |y(t)-1| = \log |t|$$

$$|y(t)-1| = |t|$$

$$\frac{1}{|y(t)-1|} = \frac{1}{|t|}$$

per  $t-1$  piccolo cioè  $t$  vicino a 1  
 $y(t)-1 > 0$ .

$$\frac{1}{y(t)-1} = t \quad \text{per } |t-1| < \varepsilon \quad \text{per un certo } \varepsilon$$

$$\underline{y(t)-1 = \frac{1}{t}}, \quad \boxed{y(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{t}}$$

$$y(t)-1 > 0, \quad \text{e} \quad t > 0$$

La soluzione è data da  $y(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{t}$  per  $t \in (0, +\infty)$   
 E si trovano la soluzione usando la formula esplicita dell'equazione lineare

Ex (10)

$$\begin{cases} y' = 2t\sqrt{1-y^2} \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

a variabili separabili.

Qual è l'equilibrio (cioè la soluzione costante  $y(t) \equiv y_0$ ) di

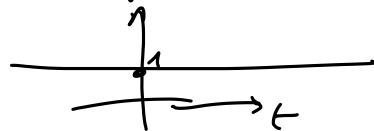
$$y' = 2t\sqrt{1-y^2}, \quad y \equiv 1$$

$$y(t) \equiv 1.$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$y(t) \equiv 1$$

$$\forall t, \quad 2t\sqrt{1-y^2} = 0$$



da  $x' = f(x)g(t)$  tem-se zero de  $f$ ,  $\frac{\cos^2}{1}$  de  $x_0$  |  $f(x_0) = 0$

se  $f(t_0) = 0$ .  $x = c$   $x' = 0 = f(t)g(t) \neq 0$  e  $g(t) \neq 0$   
(a menos que  $f(t) = 0$ ).

$$\begin{cases} \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = 2t \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

e integramos

$$\int_0^t \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} ds = 2 \int_0^t s ds = t^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{y(0)}^{y(t)} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} &= \int_0^{y(t)} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \left[ \arcsin y \right]_0^{y(t)} \\ &= \arcsin y(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \sin t^2$$

verifica

$$y(0) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y' = (\cos t^2) \cdot 2t = \sqrt{1 - (\sin t^2)^2} \cdot 2t$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \cos s > 0 \text{ por } s \text{ pequeno} \end{array}$$

$$= 2t \sqrt{1 - y^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \cos s = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 s} \\ \text{com } s = t^2 \end{array}$$

$$\sin^2 t^2$$

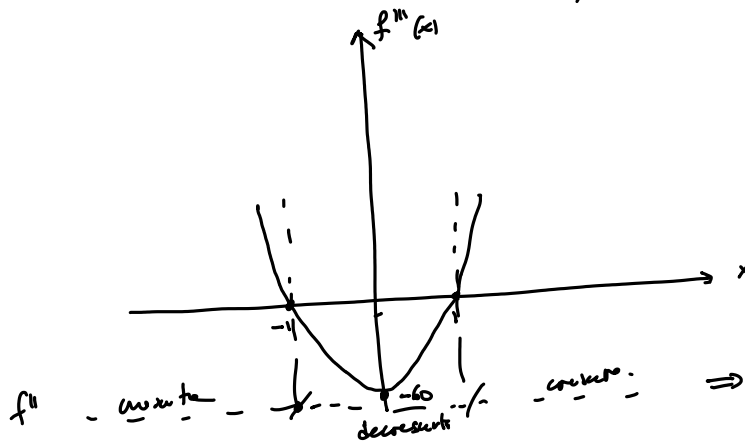
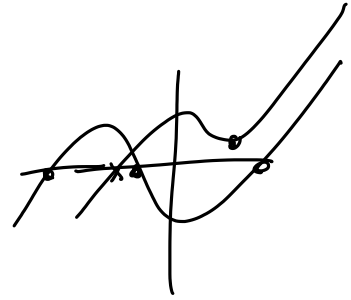
$$f(x) = x^5 - 10x^3 + 5x^2 - 8x + 10$$

Vogliamo fare il grafico  
calcolando le radici reali di  $f$  con 3 cifre significative

$$f' = 5x^4 - 30x^2 + 10x - 8$$

$$f'' = 20x^3 - 60x + 10$$

$$f''' = 60x^2 - 60 = 60(x^2 - 1)$$



$\Rightarrow$   $-1$  è un pto di max locale di  $f'$   
 $1$  è " " min locale di  $f'$

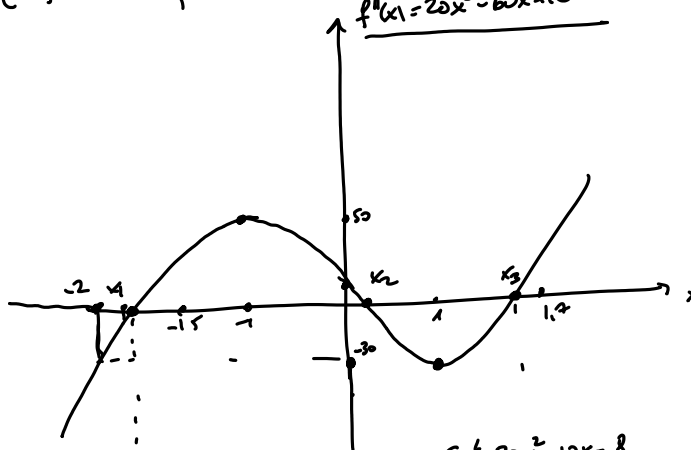
$f''$  è pos in  $(-\infty, -1)$

$$f''(-1) = 50, \quad f''(1) = -30$$

$$f''(x) = 20x^3 - 60x + 10$$

$x \mapsto 20x^3 - 60x + 10$

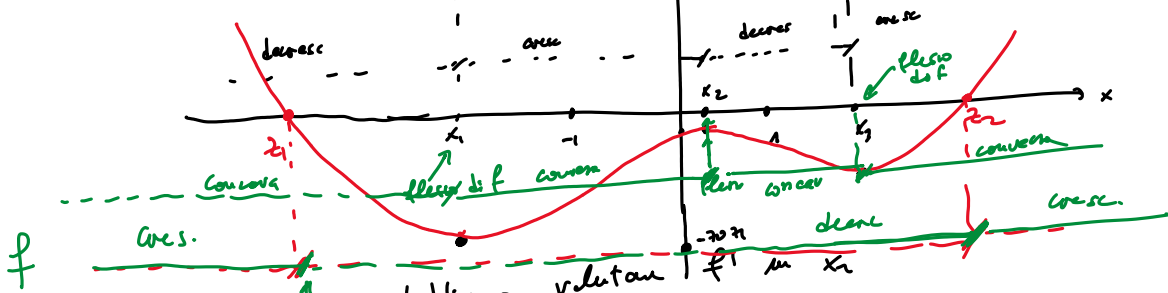
$$f''(x_2) = 0$$



$$x_1 < -1 < 0 < x_2 < 1 < x_3$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 30x^2 + 10x - 8$$

$f'$  ha un minimo in  $x_1$   
un massimo in  $x_2$   
un minimo in  $x_3$



| x    | f'  |
|------|-----|
| -2   | -68 |
| -2.5 | -25 |
| -3   | 97  |
| -2.7 | 12  |
| -2.6 | -8  |
| -1.5 | 14  |

$z_1$  i un max local

$z_2$  i un min local

$z_1 = -2.64...$

| x     | $f''(x)$ |
|-------|----------|
| -2    | -30      |
| -1.5  | 32.5     |
| -1.4  | -13.179  |
| -1.8  | 1.36     |
| -1.85 | -5.62    |
| -1.84 | -4.19    |
| -1.81 | 0.005    |
| -1.82 | -1.371   |

| x    | $f''$  |
|------|--------|
| 0.25 | -4.68  |
| 0.2  | -1.84  |
| 0.18 | -0.611 |
| 0.15 | 1.067  |
| 0.16 | 0.491  |
| 0.17 | -0.101 |

| x    | $f''$  |
|------|--------|
| 1.7  | 6.26   |
| 1.5  | -12.   |
| 1.6  | -4.08  |
| 1.65 | 0.842  |
| 1.64 | -0.181 |

| x    | $f'$ |
|------|------|
| 2    | -2.9 |
| 2.5  | 24   |
| 2.4  | 9.08 |
| 2.3  | -3   |
| 2.35 | 2.3  |
| 2.34 | 1    |
| 2.33 | -0.1 |

$$x_3 = 1.64...$$

$$z_2 = 2.33...$$

$$x_2 = 0.16...$$

$$-1.82 < x_1 < -1.81$$

$$x_1 = -1.81...$$

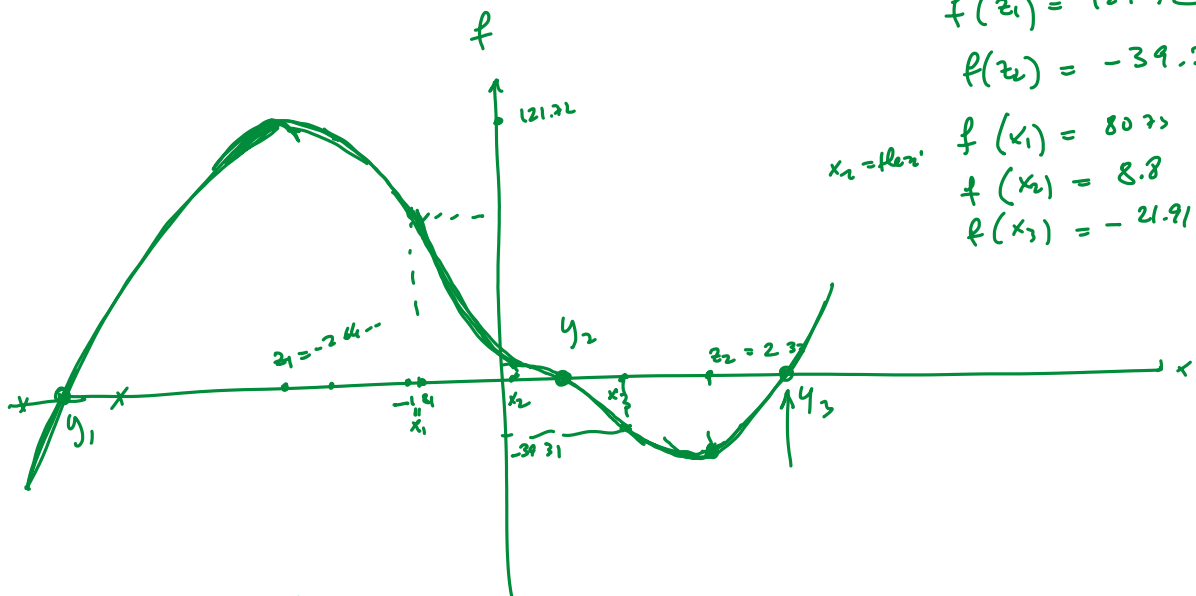
$$f'(-1.81) = -70.71 \Rightarrow f'(x_1) = -70.71...$$

$$f'(-1.82) = -70.71$$

$$f'(0.16) = -7.16 \Rightarrow f'(x_2) = -7.16...$$

$$f'(1.64) = -36.118 = f'(x_3)$$

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots$$



$$f(z_1) = 121.72$$

$$f(z_2) = -39.31$$

$$f(x_1) = 80.73$$

$$f(x_2) = 8.8$$

$$f(x_3) = -21.91$$

$x_1 = 1.64...$

$f$  has 3 roots  $y_1, y_2, y_3$

Coloredano  $y_3$  in 3 altre derivati significative

| x   | $f(x)$ |
|-----|--------|
| 2   | -      |
| 2.5 | -      |

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2.98 & + \\ 2.975 & + \\ 2.973 & - \\ 2.974 & + \end{array}$$



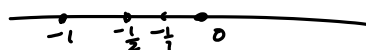
$$f(c) > 0$$

$$y_3 = 2.973...$$

[GE] Cap 4 § 30

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1+x}{1+ux} \right)^n$$

$$1+ux \neq 0 \quad x \neq -\frac{1}{u}$$



Si studia la convergenza online

ATTENZIONE

non bisogna, in generale, sostituire  $x$  con  $|x|$  !!

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \left( \frac{1+x}{1+ux} \right)^n \right|$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum a_n \\ \sum |a_n| \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1+x}{1+ux} \right|^n$$

$$|a^n| = |a|^n$$

$$a_n(x) = \frac{1+x}{1+ux}$$

$$a_n(0) = 1$$

$$n \geq 0$$

Cr. Radice

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1+x}{1+ux} \right| = \begin{cases} 0 & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$x=0$  la serie diverge come  $a_n = 1$

e converge alt. per  $x \neq -\frac{1}{u}$  e  $x \neq 0$ .

$$\begin{array}{l} \sum (-1)^n \quad \text{non conv.} \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{ind.} \\ \sum 2^n \quad \text{non conv.} \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{diverg. a +\infty} \end{array}$$

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(e^x)^n}$$

$$x > 0, \quad x \neq 1$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{a^{e^x n}}, \quad a = e^x > 0.$$

$$\frac{x > 1}{e^x x > 0}$$

$$n = e^{e^x n}$$



Converge &  $\log x > 1$

Converge &  $\log \log x > 1$ , Diverge &  $\log \log x \leq 1$

CONVERGE &  $x > e^e$ , DIVERGE &  $x \leq e^e$

Eqn. diff. omogenee del 2° ordine a coeff. costanti

(1)  $\boxed{a \ddot{x} + b \dot{x} + c x = 0}$   $a, b, c$  costanti,  $x = x(t)$

In generale per eqn. del 2° ordine il problema di Cauchy  
(o ai dati iniziali) è:

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = f(x, \dot{x}, t) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \\ \dot{x}(t_0) = v_0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{forma generale})$$

Caso dell'eqn. di Newton

$m \ddot{x} = f(\dot{x}, x, t)$   
 $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 accelerazione forza da gravità sul punto materiale  $x(t)$

$x(t_0) = x_0$ ,  $\dot{x}(t_0) = v_0 \Rightarrow$  determina (in generale) un'unica soluzione.

$f=0$   $m \ddot{x} = 0$

$x = \underline{c} + \underline{v} t$

$c, v$  costanti

$\dot{x} = v$ ,  $\ddot{x} = 0$

Soluzione generale

$\& \begin{cases} m \ddot{x} = 0 \\ x(0) = x_0 \\ \dot{x}(0) = v_0 \end{cases}$

$\boxed{x(t) = x_0 + v_0 t}$

(1) è un'eqn. omogenea omogenea omie non c'è il termine  $f(t)$ .

ed è lineare in  $\underline{x}$  e  $\underline{\dot{x}}$  omie

e  $x_1(t)$  e  $x_2(t)$  sono soluzioni  $\hookrightarrow$  (1)  $\Rightarrow A x_1(t) + B x_2(t)$

è possibile  $\underline{a} (A x_1 + B x_2)'' + b (A x_1 + B x_2)' + c (A x_1 + B x_2)$   
 $= \underbrace{A (a \ddot{x}_1 + b \dot{x}_1 + c x_1)}_{=0} + \underbrace{B (a \ddot{x}_2 + b \dot{x}_2 + c x_2)}_{=0} = 0.$

Alcuni casi semplici

$\ddot{x} + x = 0$

$\ddot{x} = -x$

$x = \cos t$ ,  $\sin t$

$\uparrow$   
 la soluzione generale sarà  $A \cos t + B \sin t$

$y''(x) + y'(x) = n x$   
 $\uparrow$   
 variabile indipendente  
 la  $x$   
 $y'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} y(x).$

$$\dot{x}(0) = 0$$

$$m \ddot{x} = -kx$$

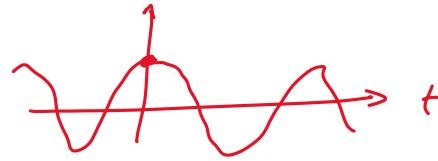
$$m \ddot{x} = -kx$$

$$x(t) = A \cos t + B \sin t$$

$$x(0) = A = 1$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = (-A \sin t + B \cos t) \Big|_{t=0} = B = 0$$

$$x(t) = \cos t \quad \text{è l'oscillazione (2)}$$



$$m \ddot{x} + kx = 0, \quad m, k > 0$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{k}{m}x = -\omega^2 x, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x$$

le soluzioni  $\sin \omega t$   $\cos \omega t$

la stessa forma è  $x(t) = A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t$   
 frequenza delle oscillazioni

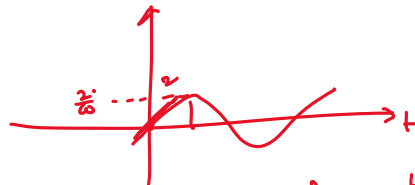
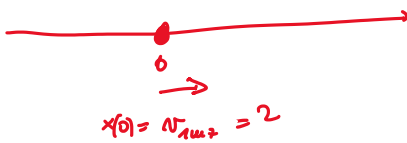
$$(3) \begin{cases} x + \omega^2 x = 0 \\ x(0) = 0 \leftarrow \checkmark \\ \dot{x}(0) = 2 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$x(0) = B = 0$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = (A\omega \cos \omega t - B\omega \sin \omega t) \Big|_{t=0} = A\omega = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{\omega}$$

Quindi la soluzione di (3) è  $x(t) = \frac{2}{\omega} \sin \omega t$



il periodo di  $x(t) = A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$x(t+T) = x(t)$$

$$\sin(\omega(t+T)) = \sin \omega t$$

$$\sin(\omega t + \omega T) = \sin \omega t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega T = 2\pi k$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} k$$

periodo minimo (più) è  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ .

Concludere la discussione di (1) nel caso  $b=0$  e  $a \cdot c > 0$

Passiamo a

$$\ddot{x} - x = 0$$

$$(a=1, b=-1)$$

$$\ddot{x} = x$$

$$x = e^t \text{ o } e^{-t} \text{ sono soluzioni}$$

$$x(t) = A e^t + B e^{-t}$$

Oss

$$\dot{x} = f(x)$$

$$\text{per } \dot{x} = y$$

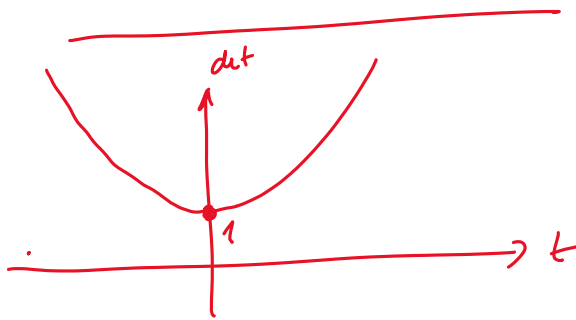
$$\dot{y} = f(y)$$

per la regola di derivazione

$$x(t) = x(0) + \int_0^t y(s) ds$$

$$\begin{cases} x(0) = 1 \\ x'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x(0) &= A+B = 1 \\ x'(0) &= A-B = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} 2A &= 1 \\ 2B &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \\ B &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} = \cosh t.$$



$$x'' - \lambda^2 x = 0, \quad \lambda > 0$$

sol. gen.  $A e^{\lambda t} + B e^{-\lambda t}$  o anche  $A \cosh \lambda t + B \sinh \lambda t$

Dobbiamo anche avere il caso  $b \neq 0$ ,  $a \neq 0$ ,  $c \neq 0$

$$a x'' + b x' + c x = 0 \quad \quad x'' + 2 \frac{b}{2a} x' + \frac{c}{a} x = 0$$

(4)  $x'' + 2\beta x' + \gamma x = 0$  con  $\beta = \frac{b}{2a} \neq 0$  e  $\gamma = \frac{c}{a} \neq 0$

Suipponiamo, costanti variabili indip

$$x(t) = e^{-\beta t} y(t)$$

$$x' = -\beta e^{-\beta t} y + e^{-\beta t} \dot{y} = e^{-\beta t} (\dot{y} - \beta y)$$

$$x'' = \beta^2 e^{-\beta t} y - \beta e^{-\beta t} \dot{y} - \beta e^{-\beta t} \dot{y} + e^{-\beta t} \ddot{y} = e^{-\beta t} (\ddot{y} - 2\beta \dot{y} + \beta^2 y)$$

Inserendo nella (4)

$$e^{-\beta t} (\ddot{y} - 2\beta \dot{y} + \beta^2 y) + 2\beta e^{-\beta t} (\dot{y} - \beta y) + \gamma e^{-\beta t} y = 0$$

$$\ddot{y} - (\beta^2 - \gamma) y = 0$$

Quindi non c'è il termine in  $\dot{y}$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta^2 - \gamma &= \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a} = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} \\ &= \Delta \end{aligned}$$

Concludiamo che abbiamo risolto il problema.

Infatti abbiamo tre casi a seconda che  $\Delta = 0$ ,  $\Delta > 0$ ,  $\Delta < 0$

1.  $\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \beta^2 = \gamma \Leftrightarrow b^2 = 4ac$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= e^{\beta t} y \\ \beta &= \frac{b}{2a}, \quad \gamma = \frac{c}{a} \end{aligned}$$

Con  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$   
dobbiamo risolvere l'equazione di 2° grado

$$\lambda^2 + 2\beta\lambda + \gamma = 0.$$

o anche dell'equazione

$$a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c = 0$$

$$y - \frac{\Delta}{4a^2} y = 0 \quad \Delta > 0$$

(b)  $\Delta > 0$   $y = A e^{\sqrt{\Delta} t} + B e^{-\sqrt{\Delta} t}$

(c)  $\Delta < 0$   $\ddot{y} + (p^2) y = 0$   
 $\ddot{y} + \frac{-\Delta}{4a^2} y = 0, (\Delta < 0)$

$$\dot{y} + \omega^2 y = 0$$

$$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a}$$

EQUAZIONE  
CARATTERISTICA  
DELL'EQ. DIFF

Quindi  $y(t) = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t$

$$x(t) = A e^{-\frac{b}{2a}t + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}t} + B e^{-\frac{b}{2a}t - \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}t}$$

$$= A e^{\frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}t} + B e^{\frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}t}$$

$$= \left[ A e^{d_+ t} + B e^{d_- t} \right] \quad \Delta > 0$$

dove  $d_{\pm}$  sono le radici reali di

$$a \lambda^2 + b \lambda + c = 0.$$

N.B. Se si cerca funzione di (1)

della forma  $e^{dt} = x(t)$

$$x = d e^{dt} \quad \dot{x} = d^2 e^{dt}$$

$$a d^2 e^{dt} + b d e^{dt} + c e^{dt} = 0$$

$$a d^2 + b d + c = 0$$

$$y = A e^{-\frac{b}{2a}t} \cos \omega t + B e^{-\frac{b}{2a}t} \sin \omega t$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \quad \omega = \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a} \quad \Delta < 0$$

N.B.  $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$  sono le due radici

Compilate di  $a \lambda^2 + b \lambda + c = 0$ .

$$i = \sqrt{-1} \quad i^2 = -1 \quad (i^2)^2 = -1, \quad \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

Esercizi da TU ES3

(1)  $\begin{cases} \ddot{x} - 5\dot{x} + 4x = 0 \\ x(0) = 1, \dot{x}(0) = -1 \end{cases}$

l'equazione caratteristica  $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4 = 0$

che ha discriminante  $\Delta = 25 - 16 = 9$

e quindi l'equazione caratteristica ha radici reali

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2} = 4, 1$$

" "  $d_+$   $d_-$

$$A e^{d_+ t} + B e^{d_- t} = A e^{4t} + B e^t$$

$$x(0) = A + B = 1$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = 4A + B = -1$$

$$3A = -2 \quad A = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$B = 1 - A = 1 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

Gli altri esercizi di TV ES.3 da (4) a (5) sono ancora più

Egual 2° ord. coeff. costanti. Non omogenea

$$(6) \quad a\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + cx = f(t)$$

Da cui non è più vero che  $x_1$  e  $x_2$  sono soluzioni di (6)  $\Rightarrow Ax_1 + Bx_2$  è sol. di (6)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se } x_1 \text{ è sol. di (6)} \quad & a(A\ddot{x}_1 + B\ddot{x}_2) + b(A\dot{x}_1 + B\dot{x}_2) + c(Ax_1 + Bx_2) \\ &= A(a\ddot{x}_1 + b\dot{x}_1 + cx_1) + B(a\ddot{x}_2 + b\dot{x}_2 + cx_2) \\ &= Af + B(x_2'' + b\dot{x}_2 + cx_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\& \quad a\ddot{x}_2 + b\dot{x}_2 + cx_2 = 0$$

Morale  $\&$  Trovo una soluzione particolare di (6)  
allora la soluzione generale di (6) sarà data

$$x(t) = Ax_1(t) + Bx_2(t) + x_p(t)$$

Con A, B costanti e  $x_p$  qualsiasi dell'omogenea associata con  $a\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + cx = 0$

ES3, (4)

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} - \dot{x} - 6x = -\frac{e^{4t}}{6} + 6 \\ x(0) = 0, \dot{x}(0) = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

Cerchiamo una sol. particolare della forma

$$x_p(t) = Ae^{4t} + \underline{Bt + C}$$

$$\dot{x}_p = 4Ae^{4t} + B$$

$$\ddot{x}_p = 16Ae^{4t}$$

$$16Ae^{4t} - (4Ae^{4t} + B) - 6(Ae^{4t} + Bt + C) = -\frac{e^{4t}}{6} + 6$$

$$e^{4t} (16A - 4A - 6A + 1) - B - 6Bt - 6C - 6 = 0$$

$$6A + 1 = 0, \quad A = -\frac{1}{6}$$

ES! Descrivere il moto di oscillatore armonico forzato

$$m\ddot{x} + \alpha\dot{x} + kx = 0$$

$$m, \alpha, k > 0$$

per ogni valore di  $\alpha$

$$\Delta = \alpha^2 - 4km$$

interpretare le soluzioni dal punto di vista fisico

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = 0$$



$$\boxed{\lambda^2 + 1 = 6}$$

completare l'esercizio

trovare la soluzione generale dell'equazione  $Ax_1 + Bx_2$   
 $x'' - x - 6x = 0$

$$\Delta = 1 + 24 = 25 > 0$$

e determinare  $A$  e  $B$  t.c.

$$x(t) = Ax_1 + Bx_2 + x_p(t)$$

$$x(0) = 0 \quad e \quad \dot{x}(0) = \frac{1}{3}$$