

Ist. Mat. I - CIA
12/10/23

Per $p(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$ con grado ≤ 4 ci sono formule esplicite per trovare le radici (diff. grado 3, 4).
No per grado ≥ 5 .

Fatto: se $p(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ se ha una radice razionale \bar{r} del tipo $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ dove α è un divisore del termine P_{costo} e β è un divisore del coeff. direttore.

Es: $15x^7 - 9x^6 + 29x^5 \dots + 14$
Coeff. dir. Termine costo

Se c'è una radice in \mathbb{Q} è
 $\pm \frac{1}{1}, \pm \frac{2}{1}, \pm \frac{7}{1}, \pm \frac{14}{1}, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{5}, \pm \frac{1}{15}$
 $\pm \frac{2}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{5}, \pm \frac{2}{15}, \dots$

Oss: se ho $p(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ esiste $N \in \mathbb{N}$ t.c. $N \cdot p(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ e le radici sono le stesse.

Oss: le radici di $ax^2 + bx + c$ sono

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(b/a) \pm \sqrt{(b/a)^2 - ac}}{a}$$

$$\underline{Es}: 5iz^2 + 14z + 2 - i$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 5i(2-i)}}{5i}$$

Intervallo $I \subset \mathbb{R}$

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

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

$$(a, b] = \dots$$

$$[a, b] = \dots$$

$$(-\infty, a) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x < a\}$$

$$(-\infty, a] = \dots$$

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

$$[a, +\infty) = \dots$$

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

$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (oppure su D che è unione di intervalli)

- f è sup. lim. se $\text{Im}(f)$ è sup. lim.
cioè $\exists M \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c. $f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in I$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

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

$$f(x) \leq 1 \text{ sup. lim.}$$

$$f(x) = 2^x$$

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

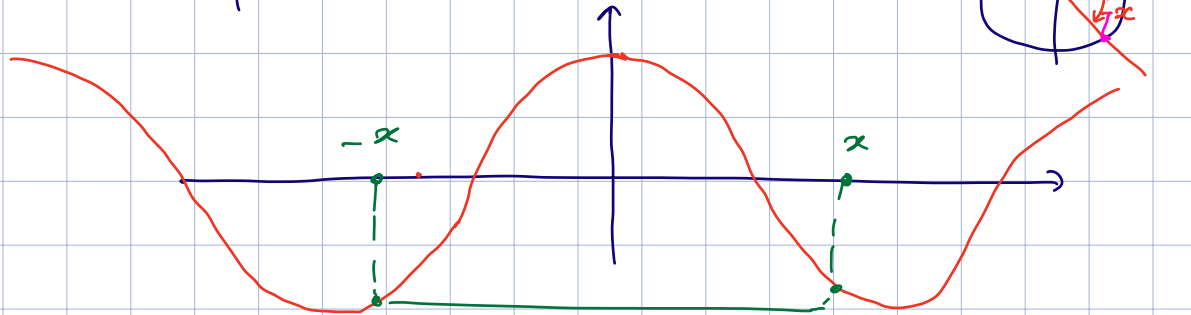
non sup. lim.

- inf. lim. $\exists N$ t.c. $f(x) \geq N \quad \forall x \in I$

$$f(x) = 2^x \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{inf. lim.}$$

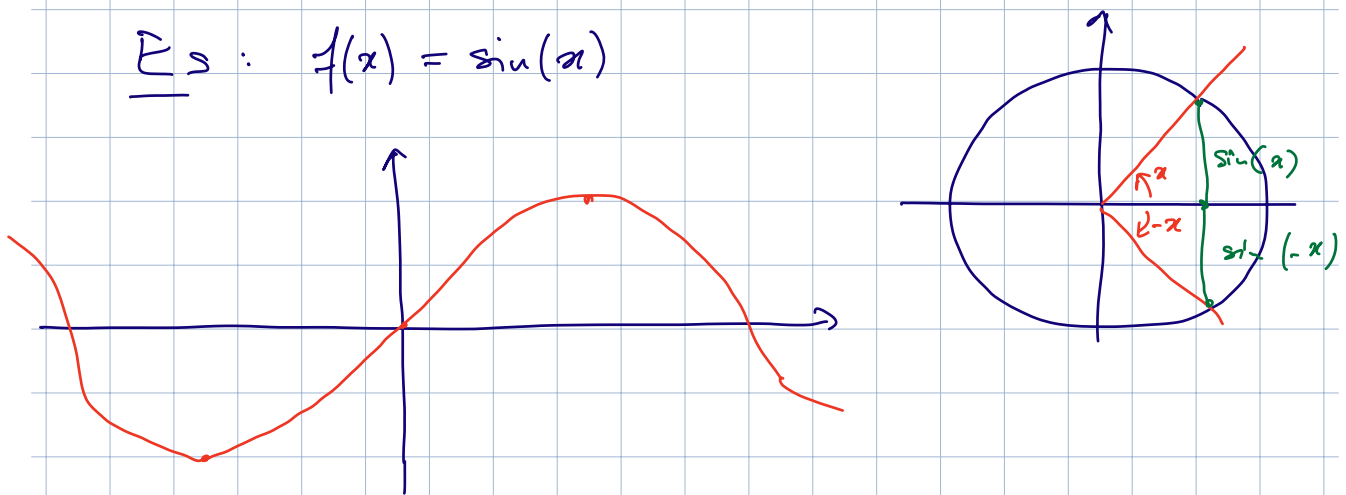
- pari se I è simmetrico rispetto a 0
 $(-a, 0)$ $[-a, 0]$ e $f(-x) = f(x)$

Es : $f(x) = \cos(x)$



- dispari se I è simm. e $f(-x) = -f(x)$

Es : $f(x) = \sin(x)$

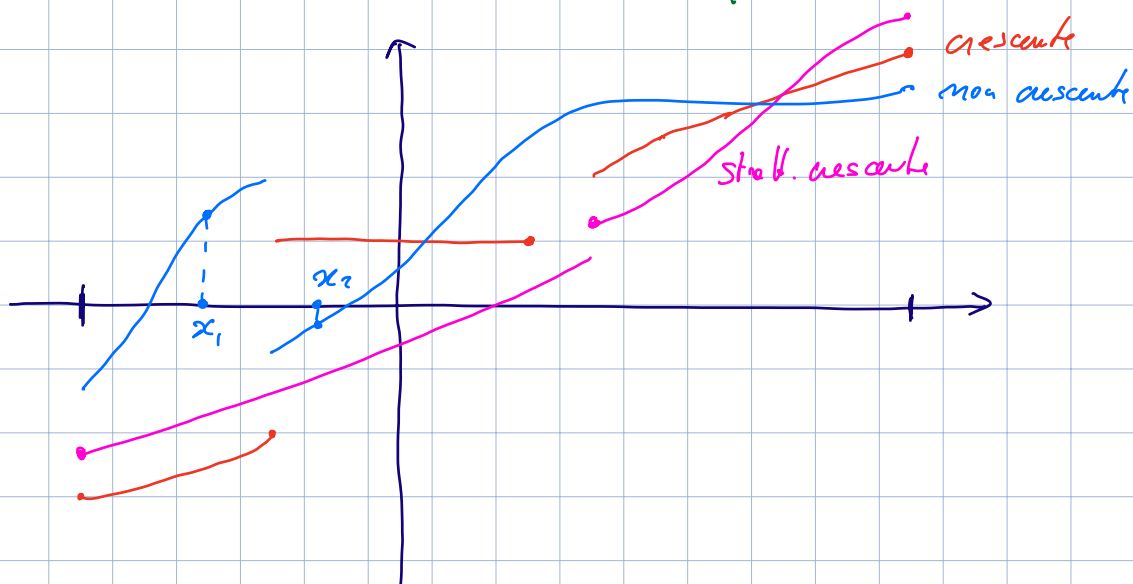


- periodica di periodo τ se $f(x + \tau) = f(x) \quad \forall x$
 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

\sin, \cos sono periodiche di periodo 2π

- f crescătoare $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in I$ cu $x_1 < x_2$ și $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$ (nuu descrescătoare)

strictă crescătoare $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in I$ cu $x_1 < x_2$ și $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ (crescătoare)

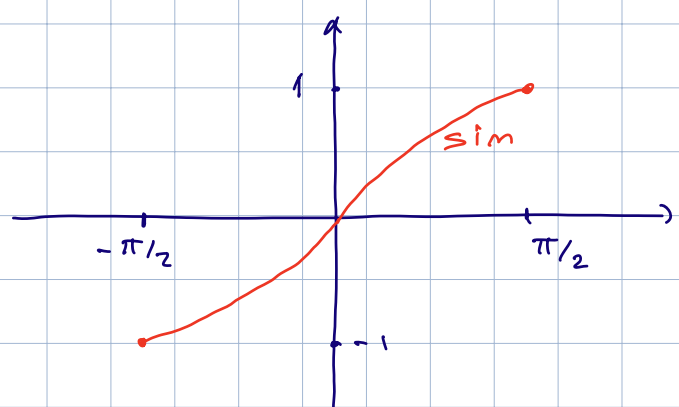


- descrescătoare: $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$
- stricț. descrescătoare: $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$.

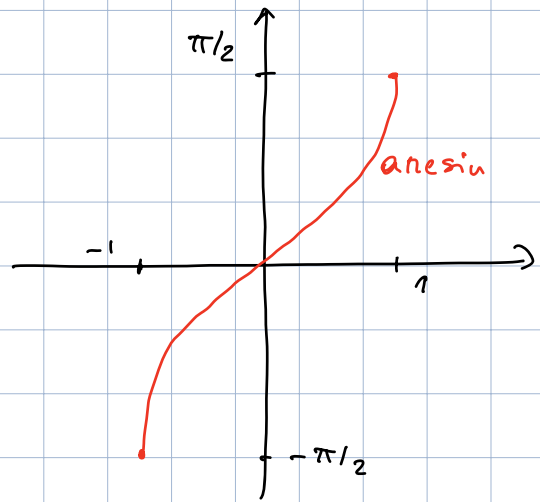
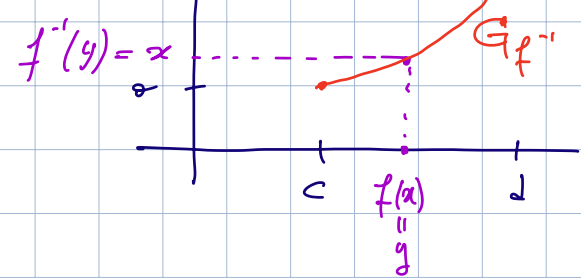
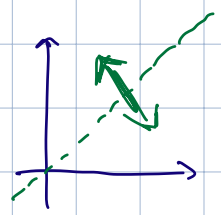
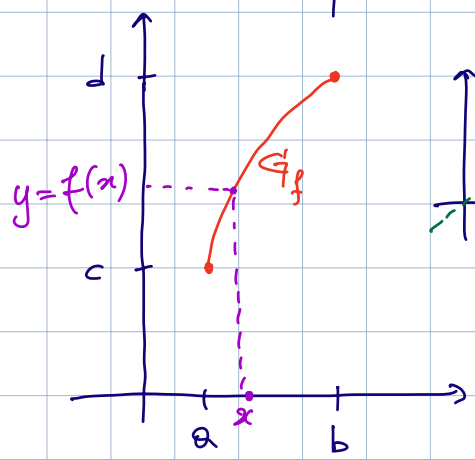
$$\tan : \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \cup \dots \\ \left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cup \dots$$

$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

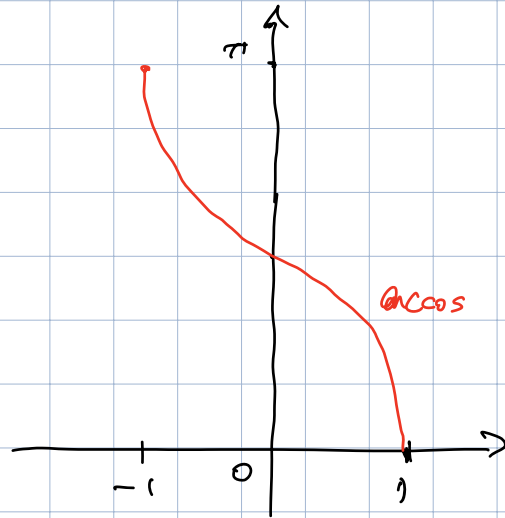
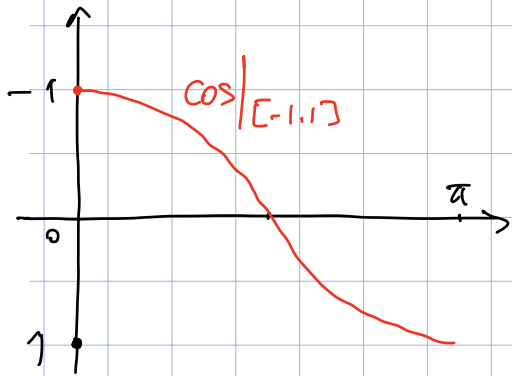
Fatto: $\sin|_{[-\pi/2, \pi/2]} : [-\pi/2, \pi/2] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$
 è bijective (str. crescente)



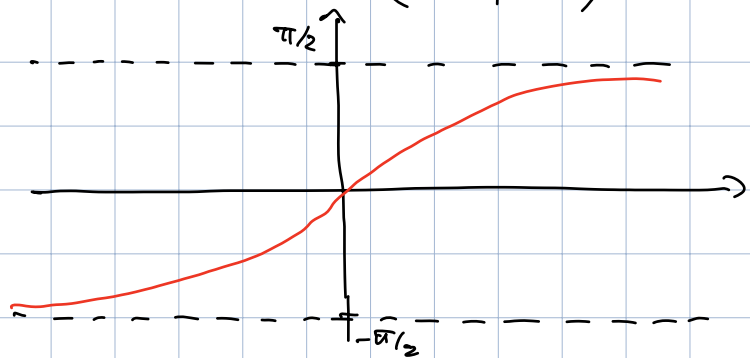
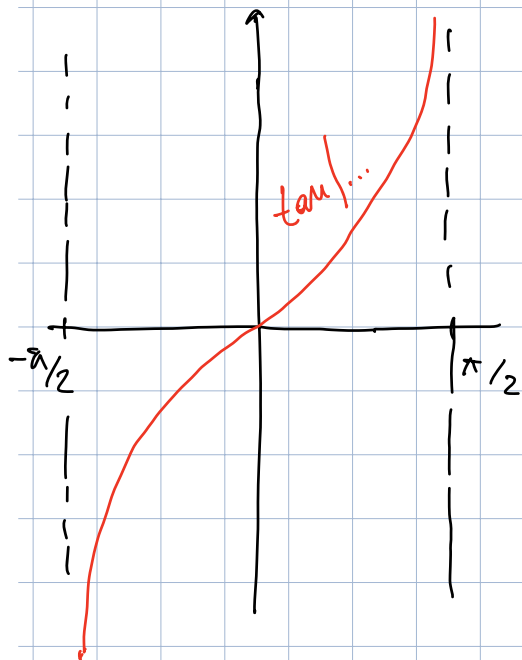
$\arcsin : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\pi/2, \pi/2]$
 le due inverse.



Fatto: $\cos|_{[0, \pi]} : [0, \pi] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ è bijective
 (strettamente decrescente)
 ha inversa
 $\arccos : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$



Fatto: $\tan|_{(-\pi/2, \pi/2)} : (-\pi/2, \pi/2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 è bijective (stn. crescente)
 $\Rightarrow \arctan = \tan^{-1}$
 $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$

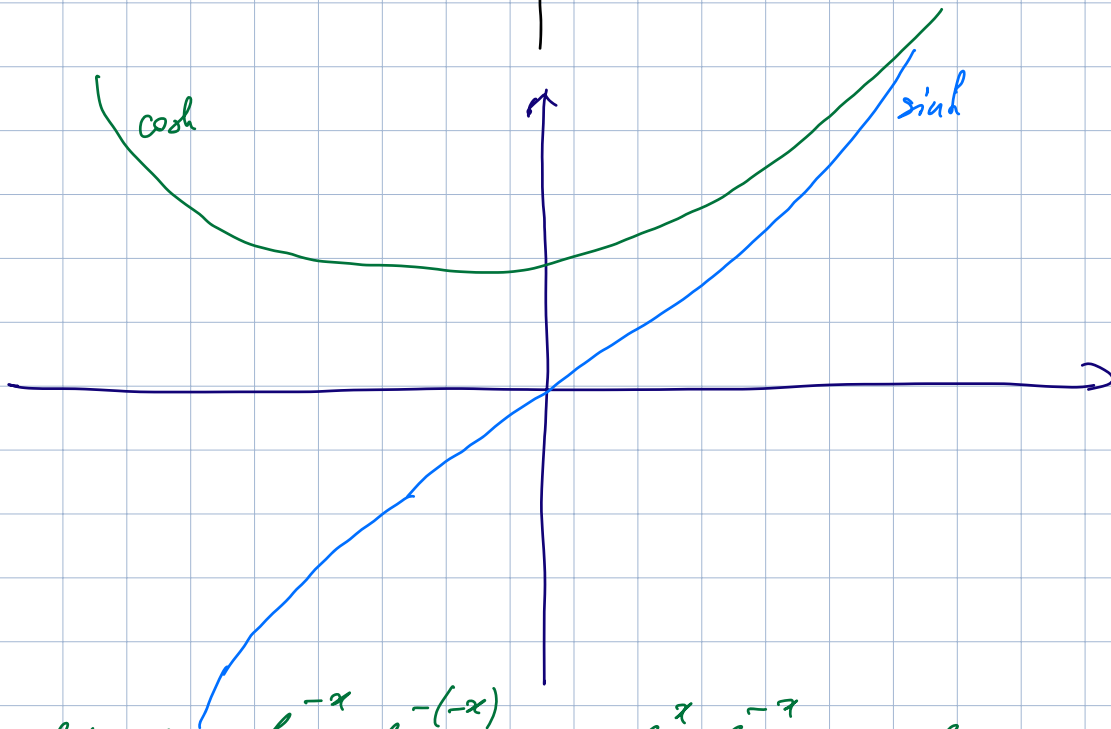
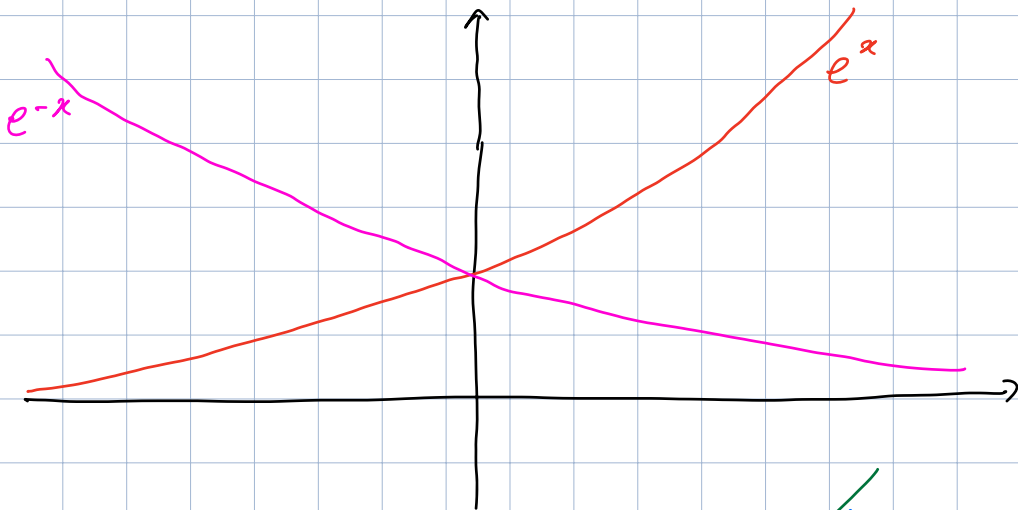


$$e = 2.71\dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \quad \exp: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\exp(x) = e^x$$

$$\sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$



$$\sinh(-x) = \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-(-x)}}{2} = -\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = -\sinh(x) \quad \text{dispari}$$

$$\cosh(-x) = \frac{e^{-x} + e^{-(-x)}}{2} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \cosh(x) \quad \text{pari}$$

Oss: $\cosh^2(x) - \sinh^2(x) = 1$

$$\left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x} - (e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x})}{4} = 1$$

Oss: $\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1.$

Successioni reali: $a: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Notazioni $a(n) = a_n$, $a = (a_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$

Esempio: $a_n = \frac{n}{n+2}$ $\left(\frac{n}{n+2}\right)_{n=0}^{\infty}$

$$0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{7}, \dots$$

Idea: i valori di a_n per n grande possono tendere e stabilizzarsi:

$$a_n = \frac{n}{n+2}$$

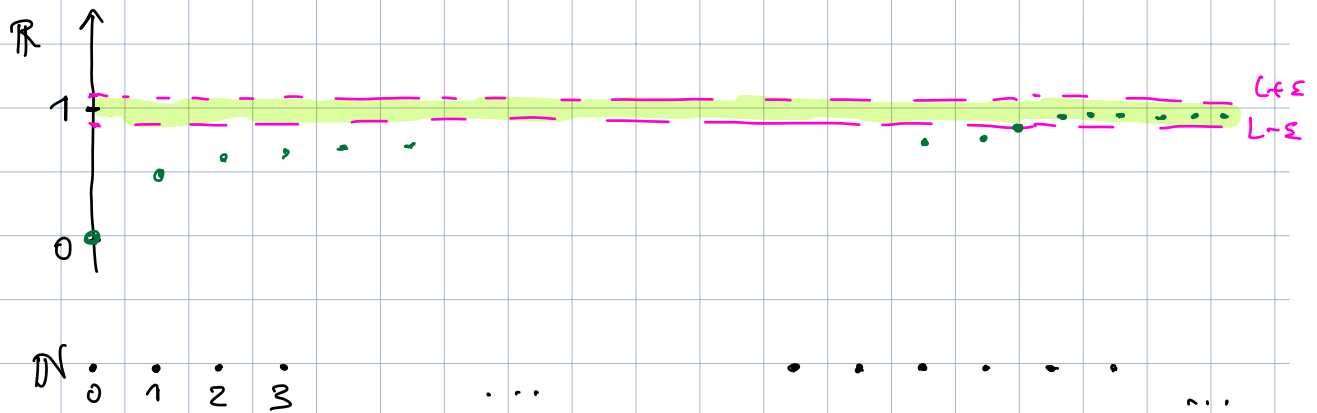
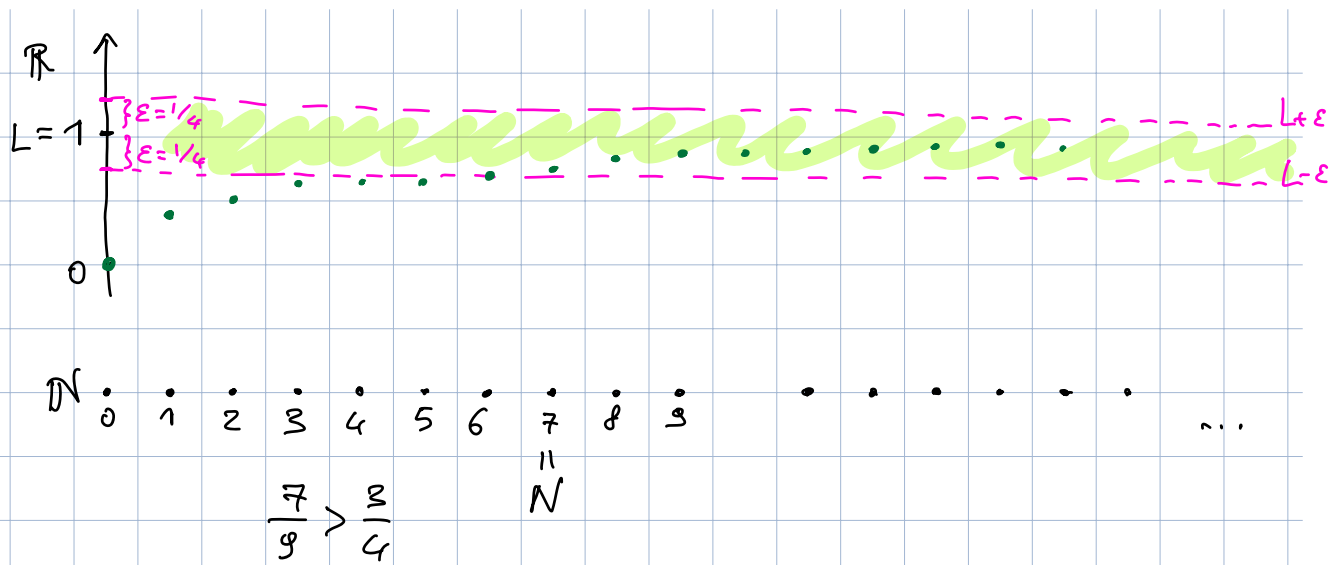
$$n = 1000$$

$$\frac{1000}{1002} = \frac{500}{501} = 0.9980...$$

$$n = 10000$$

$$\frac{10000}{10002} = 0.99980...$$

Def: data $(a_n)_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ e $L \in \mathbb{R}$ dico che
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = L$ se $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N$ t.c. $|a_n - L| < \varepsilon$
per ogni $n \geq N$.



Verifica formale che $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m}{m+2} = 1$:

Dato $\epsilon > 0$ qualsiasi cerco N t.c. $|a_m - 1| < \epsilon \quad \forall m \geq N$, cioè

$$1 - \epsilon < \frac{m}{m+2} < 1 + \epsilon \quad \forall m \geq N$$

sempre vera $\left(\frac{m}{m+2} < 1 \right)$

Oss: la successione $a_n = \frac{n}{n+2}$ è crescente
cioè $a_n < a_{n+1} \quad \forall n$: infatti

$$\frac{n}{n+2} < \frac{n+1}{n+3} \iff n(n+3) < (n+1)(n+2)$$

$$\iff n^2 + 3n < n^2 + 3n + 2 \quad \underline{\underline{\text{vera}}}$$

Dimmo se trovo N t.c. $a_N > 1 - \varepsilon$ e uno
 $a_n > 1 - \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq N$. Dimmo anche N t.c.

$$\frac{N}{N+2} > 1 - \varepsilon$$

cioè

$$\cancel{N} > \cancel{N} - N \cdot \varepsilon + 2(1 - \varepsilon)$$

cioè

$$N \cdot \varepsilon > 2(1 - \varepsilon)$$

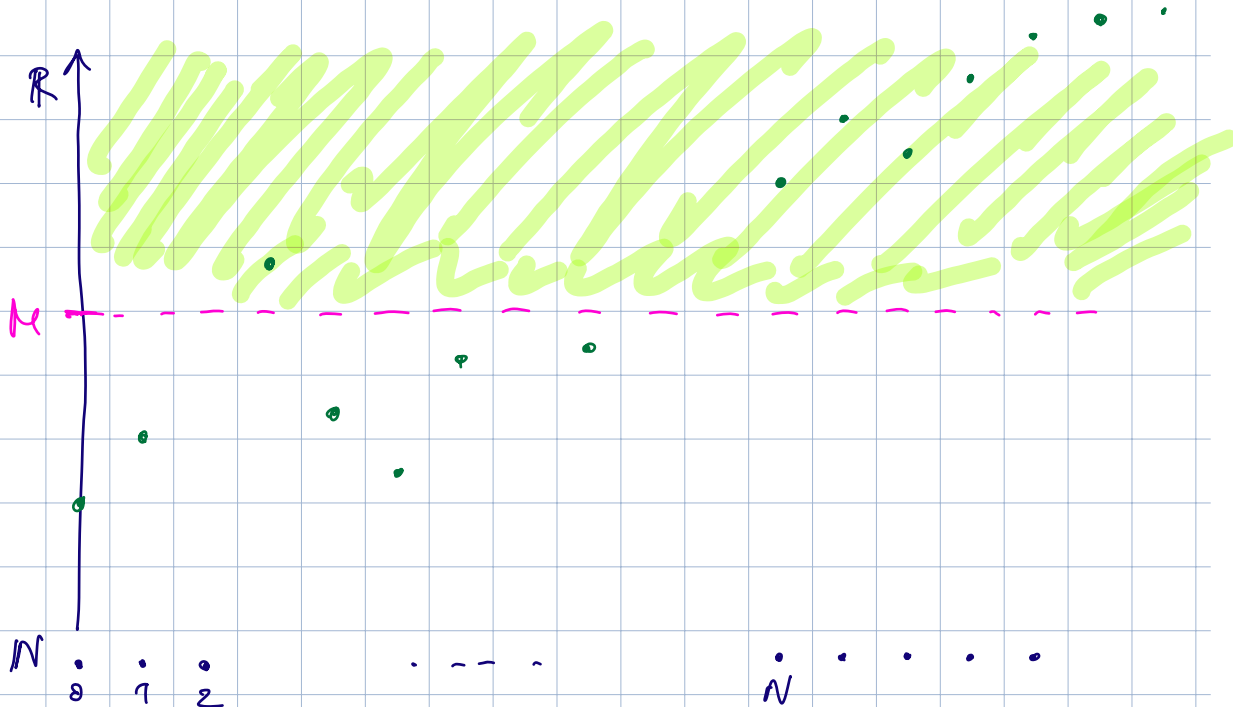
cioè

$$N > \frac{2(1 - \varepsilon)}{\varepsilon}.$$

Tale N esiste: $N = \left[\frac{2(1 - \varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1$. \square

Def: data $(a_n)_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ diciamo $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$

se $\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ t.c. $a_n > M \forall n \geq N$.



Es: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} = +\infty$

Oss: $(\sqrt{n})_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ crescente.

Dato $M \in \mathbb{R}$ basta trovare N t.c.
 $\sqrt{N} > M$ e anzi $\sqrt{n} > M \forall n \geq N$

Yoglio $N > M^2$; basta prendere $N = [M^2] + 1$. \square

Def: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = -\infty$ se $\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ t.c.
 $a_n < M \forall n \geq N$

Prop: se $(a_n)_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ è crescente ($a_{n+1} \geq a_n \forall n$)

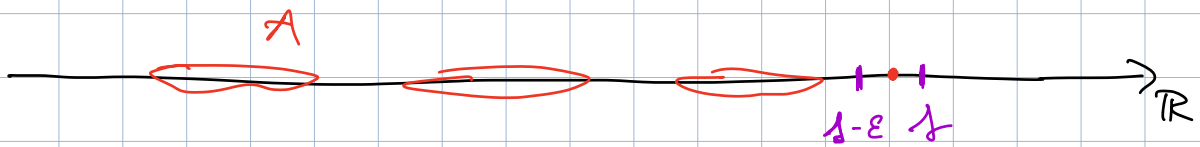
allora essa ammette limite finito o $+\infty$

Ricordo: $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ sup. lim. $s = \sup(A)$ se

- $a \leq s \quad \forall a \in A$
- se $t \in \mathbb{R}$ e $a > t \quad \forall a \in A$ allora $t \leq s$

Oss: $s \in \mathbb{R}$ è $\sup(A)$ se e solo se

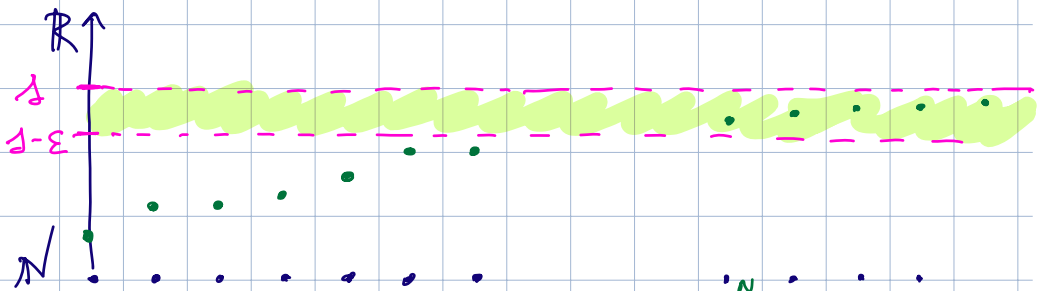
- $a \leq s \quad \forall a \in A$
- $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists a \in A$ t.c. $a > s - \varepsilon$



Diamo: a_n crescente \Rightarrow ha limite.

Due casi: a_n limitata sup. oppure no.

1°: pongo $s = \sup \{a_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$.



- $a_n \leq 1 \quad \forall n$
 - dato $\varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N$ t.c. $a_n > 1 - \varepsilon$
 dunque $a_n > 1 - \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq N.$
- $\Rightarrow \lim a_n = 1.$

mo: affermo che $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = +\infty.$

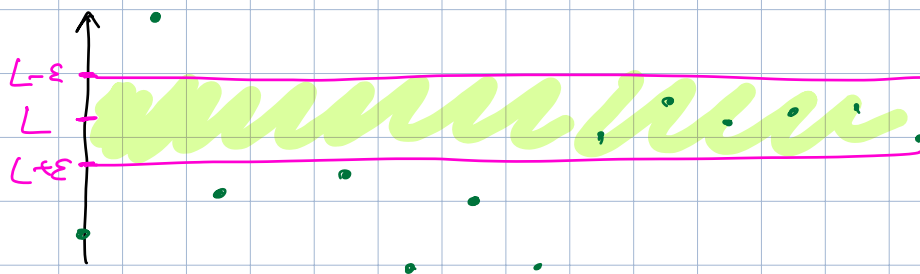
$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists N$ t.c. $a_n > M$
 $\Rightarrow a_n > M \quad \forall n \geq N. \quad \square$

Oss: non tutte le succ. hanno limite.

Es: $a_n = (-1)^n$
 $1, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots$

Es: $a_n = (-1)^n \cdot n$
 $1, -1, 2, -3, 4, -5, 6, -7, \dots$

Oss: se $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L \in \mathbb{R}$ allora a_n è limitato.



Oss: se (a_n) è crescente è inf. lim. anzi ha min
($a_0 \leq a_n \quad \forall n$)

Oss: se a_n è decrescente ha limite in $\mathbb{R} \cup -\infty$.

Fatti: (1) $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ è crescente

$$2, \frac{9}{4} = 2.25, 2.37, \dots$$

(2) è limitata \Rightarrow ha
limite = $\sup \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$

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

Oss: talvolta
le successioni non
iniziano da 0
ma ha scatto
lim
 $n \rightarrow \infty$

Fatti: (1) Se $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = A + B.$$

(2) Se $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \pm \infty$ e b_n è inf/sup lim.

$$\text{allora } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = \pm \infty.$$

(3) Se $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$ e $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = -\infty$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n)$ può non esistere
o essere finito, o essere $\pm \infty$

Esercizio: provare (1) e (2) e fare tutti
esempi per (3).