

ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 14 - 23.10.2020

Isomorfismi di gruppi ordinati R, S
 additivi

$$f: R \rightarrow S$$

bigettiva

[lineare:

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

additività (omomorfismo)

$$f(\lambda x) = \lambda \cdot f(x)$$

+ additività

[Esistono funzioni additive ma non lineari]

vedi note sul paradosso di Banach-Tarski

Per mantenere l'ordinamento:

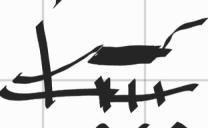
$$\begin{matrix} R & S \\ x \leq y & \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y) \\ \equiv & \equiv \end{matrix}$$

Def. (monotonia)

$f: R \rightarrow S$ (insiemi ordinati)

1. f è crescente
 (debolmente)

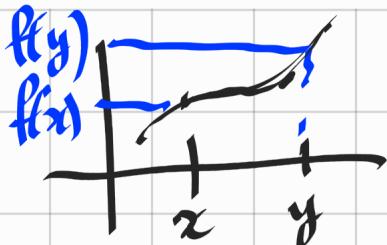
$$x \leq y \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y)$$



2. decrecente

$$x \leq y \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(y)$$

3. monotone se è crescente o decrecente



4. **costante** x è crescente e decrescente.
ovvero esiste $c \in \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = c \forall x$

5. **strettamente crescente** \Rightarrow
 $x < y \Rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$

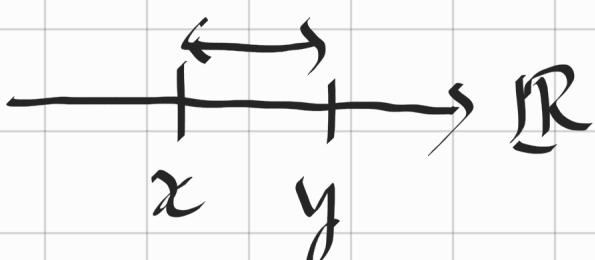
6. **strettamente decrescente** \Leftrightarrow
 $x > y \Rightarrow f(x) > f(y)$

7. **strettamente monotone** x è strett. cresc.
o strett. decr.

(oss. f strett. monotone $\Rightarrow f$ è iniettiva)
 $x \neq y \quad x < y \Rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$
 $x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) > f(y)$

Def (valore assoluto)

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

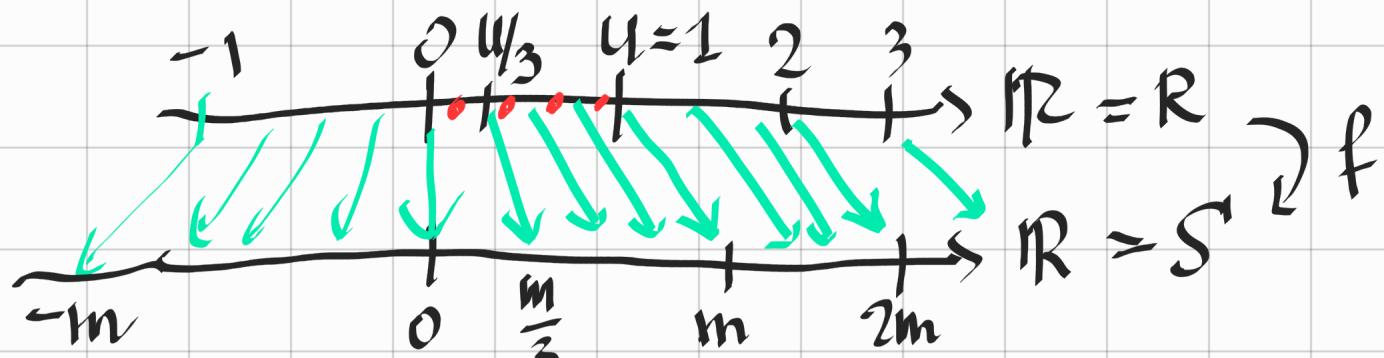


$$|7| = 7$$

$$|-7| = 7$$

$|x-y|$ = "distanza tra
 x e y "

 Siano R, S gruppi totalmente ordinati
densi e continuoi. (come \mathbb{R})



$$f(0) = f(0+\alpha) = f(0) + f(\alpha) \quad \alpha = f(\alpha)$$

Richiedo $f(u) = m \in S$ (m>0 per fissare le idee)

$$f(-x) + f(x) = f(-x+x) = f(0) = 0$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x).$$

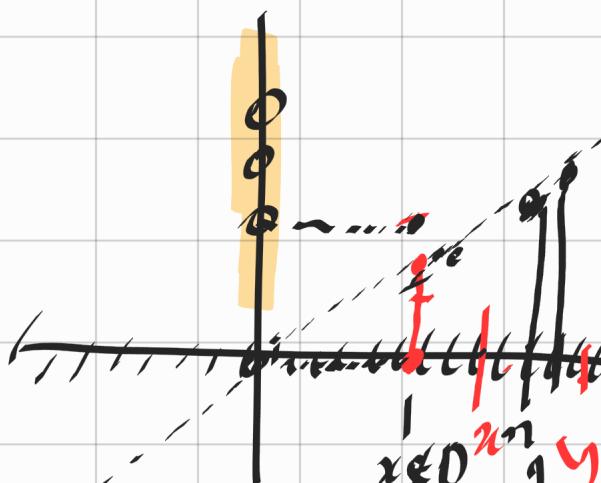
$$f(n \cdot x) \leq n \cdot f(x) \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$3 \cdot f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \leq f\left(3 \cdot \frac{x}{3}\right) = f(x)$$

$$f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \leq \frac{f(x)}{n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f\left(\frac{p \cdot u}{q}\right) \leq \frac{p \cdot f(u)}{q} = p \frac{m}{q}$$

($f \in \mathbb{Q}$ -lineare)



$x < y$ $r, s \in \mathbb{Q}$

$x < r < s < y$ ✓

$f(x) < f(r) < f(s) < f(y)$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$

$\mathbb{R} \quad \mathbb{P} \quad \mathbb{Q} \quad (\text{m} > 0)$

$$f(x) = \sup_{\frac{p}{q} \leq x} \left\{ \frac{p}{q} : p \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \pi \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ 1.4142... \\ 3.141592... \end{array} \right]$$

□

↓

f sara' bigettiva

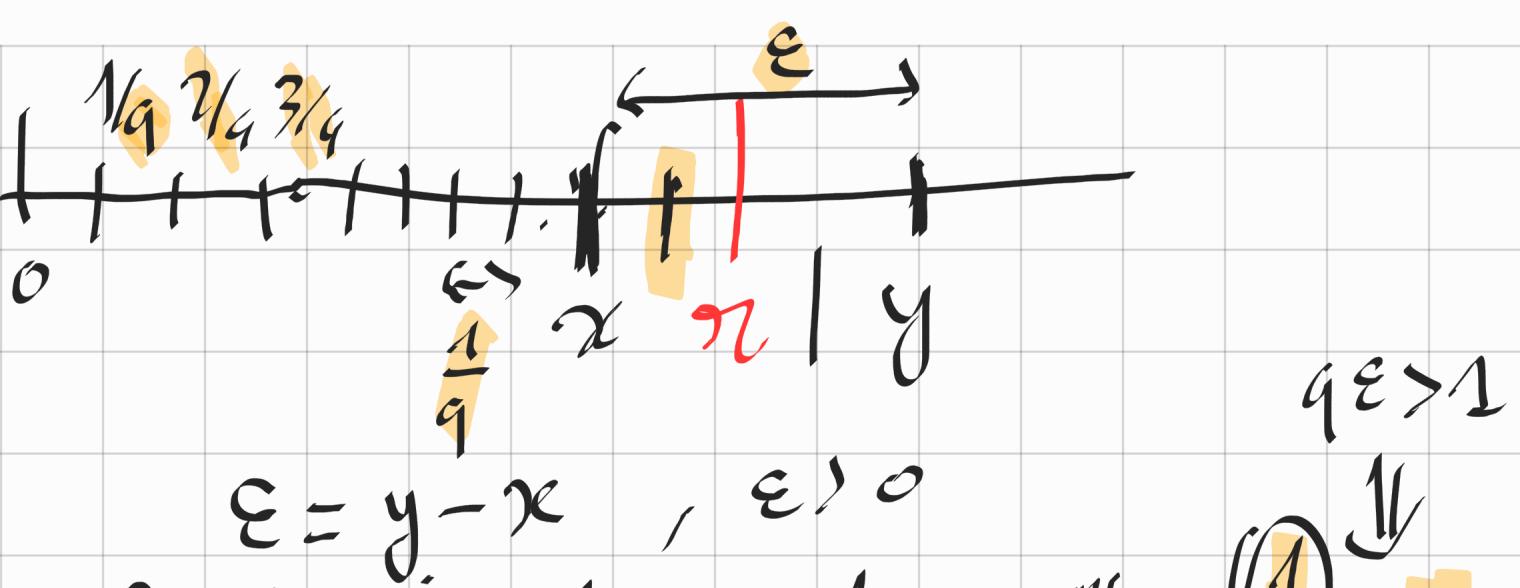
\rightarrow iniettiva. ($m > 0$)

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

Densità di \mathbb{Q} in \mathbb{R} :

Dati $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ $\exists r \in \mathbb{Q}$ $x < r < y$

$x < r < y$



Per Archimede esiste $q \in \mathbb{N} : \left(\frac{1}{q} \right) < \epsilon$

$\exists p \in \mathbb{Z}$ minimo tale che:

$$x < \frac{p}{q} \quad \left(\frac{p-1}{q} \leq x \right)$$

$$\frac{p}{q} < y \in \frac{p}{q} = \frac{p-1}{q} + \frac{1}{q} \leq x + \frac{1}{q} < y$$

□

Dato $m \in \mathbb{R}$ $\exists! f_m : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$

additiva, monotona, tale che $f_m(1) = m$

$$f_m(x+y) = f_m(x) + f_m(y)$$

$$\text{Se } m > 0 \quad x \leq y \Rightarrow f_m(x) \leq f_m(y)$$

Definisco

$$m \cdot x = f_m(x)$$

$$m(x+y) = mx + my$$

$$x \leq y, m > 0,$$

$$mx \leq my$$

Dimostriamo che $(m+s)x = mx + sx$

" "

(1)

$$\boxed{m, s > 0}$$

$$\overbrace{f_{m+s}(x)}$$

$$\overbrace{f_m(x) + f_s(x)}$$

$$\overbrace{g(x)}^{g(x)}$$

$$g(1) = \overbrace{f_m(1) + f_s(1)}^{g(1)} = m + s$$

$$g(x) = f_{m+s}(x)$$

Questa moltiplicazione rende \mathbb{R} un campo.

$(\mathbb{R}, +)$

$$\underline{x+y}$$

(\mathbb{R}, \oplus)

$$\overline{x} \oplus y = \underline{y+x}$$

additività: $f(x+y) = f(y) + f(x)$

se $f = \text{id}$

$$x+y = y+x.$$



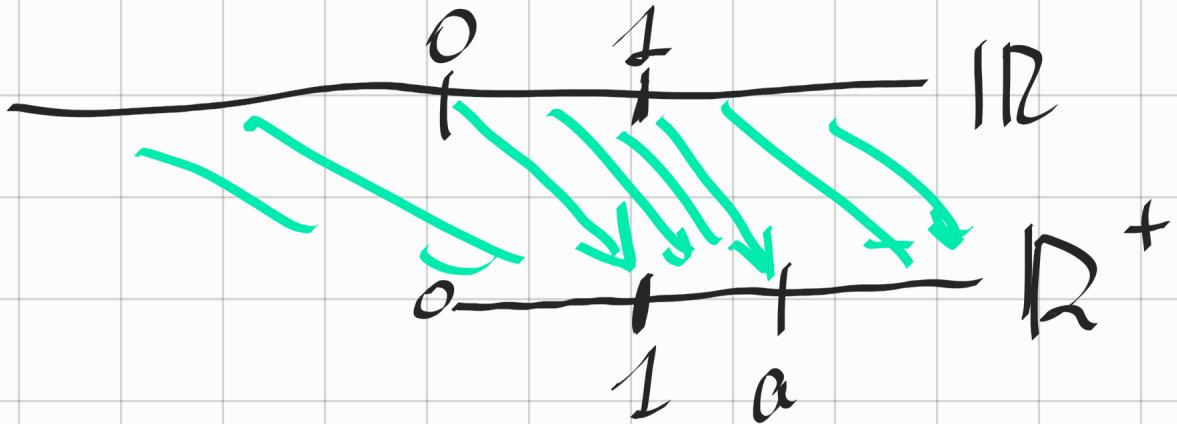
Oss $\mathbb{R}^+ = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\}$

$S = (\mathbb{R}^+, \cdot)$ è un gruppo (moltiplicativo)
↑↑ totalmente ordinato

denso e continuo.

Per il teorema di Segni isomorfismi

biscahi $a \in \mathbb{R}^+$ $a > 1$.



$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ è}$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad f(1) = a$$

$$f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y) \quad \text{e}$$

$$f(nx) = f(x)^n \quad \text{e}$$

$$f\left(\frac{x}{q}\right) = \sqrt[q]{f(x)} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{e} \\ \downarrow \\ \cancel{\text{e}} \end{matrix}$$

$$f\left(\frac{p}{q}x\right) = \sqrt[q]{f(x)}^p$$

t' naturale definire

$$\boxed{a^x = f(x)}$$

$$a^0 = 1 \quad a^1 = a$$

$$a^{x+y} = a^x \cdot a^y$$

$$a^{nx} = (a^n)^x$$