

Analisa Matematika 1

2011/2012

- numeri + fungsi
- limit dan turunan & di fungsi
- derivat & bentuk di turunan
- Taylor & substiti amathc
- Integral
- Serie
- Fungsi in dua variabel

Cap 1 Numeri

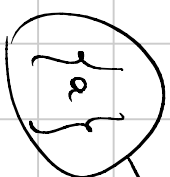
Insieme

elementi

$a \in A$

A, B, X
 a, b, x

elemento



insieme

$$A = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

$$D := \{n \in \mathbb{N} :$$

$n \bar{e}$ dispari
 $\underbrace{p(n)}_{\text{propriet\u00e0}} \cdot \text{pari}$

Simboli
 \notin, \emptyset

$\forall, \exists, \nexists, \exists!, \Rightarrow, \Leftrightarrow$

$$A = B \Leftrightarrow$$

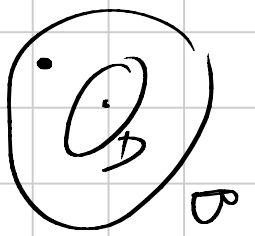
$$\forall x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B$$
$$\forall x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A$$

$$A \subseteq B$$

$$B \subseteq A$$

$A \subseteq B$ A sottinsieme di B

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B$$



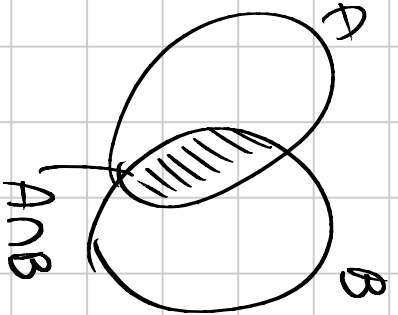
$A \subsetneq B$ A è strettamente contenuta in B

$$\forall x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B$$

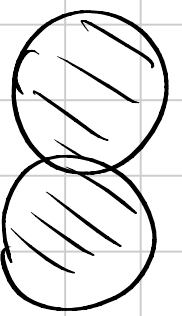
e $\exists x \in B$ t.c. $x \notin A$

$A \subseteq B$

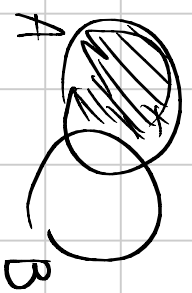
$$A \cap B = \{x : x \in A \text{ e } x \in B\}$$



$$A \cup B = \{x : x \in A \text{ o } x \in B\}$$



$$A \setminus B = \{x : x \in A \text{ e } x \notin B\}$$



$$X \quad A \subseteq X$$

$$C_x A = X \setminus A = A^c$$

complementare



ϕ insieme vuoto = insieme che
ha zero elementi.

$$\phi \subseteq A \quad \forall A \text{ insieme}$$

Insieme delle parti $\mathcal{P}(X)$

$$X \quad \mathcal{P}(X) = \{ \text{ sottoinsiemi di } X \}$$

es. $X = \{a, b, c\}$ X ha 3 elementi

$$\mathcal{P}(X) = \{ \emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\} \}$$

$\mathcal{P}(X)$ has 2^3 elements

In general a X has n elements:

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ has 2^n elements.

Properties of operations on sets:

$$A \cap B = B \cap A \quad A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$$

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

$$(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c \quad (A^c)^c = A$$

Numeri

$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ numeri naturali

$\mathbb{Z} = \{0, 1, -1, 2, -2, \dots\}$ numeri interi (relativi)

$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \mid n, m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq 0 \right\}$ numeri razionali

fratture decimale $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{serie finite} \\ \text{serie infinite} \end{array} \right.$

$\frac{1}{3} = 0,3$ $\frac{3}{4} = 0,75$

infinite periodica $p, d_1 d_2 d_3 \dots$

\mathbb{R} ogni serie decimale

$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$

Prodotto cartesiano

$$a \in A, b \in B$$

A, B insaturi

$$(a, b)$$

coltura
ordinata

$$\neq (b, a)$$

$$A \times B := \{ (a, b) : a \in A, b \in B \}$$

es. $A = \{ 0, 1 \}$

$$B = \{ 2, 3 \}$$

$$A \times B = \{ (0, 2), (0, 3), (1, 2), (1, 3) \}$$

$$B \times A = \{ (2, 0), (2, 1), (3, 0), (3, 1) \}$$

$$(a, b)$$

non confondere!

$$\{ a, b \}$$

$$\{ b, a \}$$

$$A \times A = A^2 \quad (a \text{ furd } B=A)$$

$$A = \{0, 1\}$$

$$A^2 = \{ (0,0), (0,1), (1,1), (1,0) \}$$

$$N^2 \cong \mathbb{Q}$$

n -uple

$$\mathbb{R}^n = \{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), x_i \in \mathbb{R}, i=1, \dots, n \}$$

$$n=2$$

opric

$$n=3$$

ferne

...

Megaroni di grado dispari e divisibile per x

$$\forall x \in A \quad p(x) \Rightarrow q(x)$$

$p(x) \in q(x)$
come polinomi
verif. volte
da x .

\bar{x} equivalente a
due

$$\forall x \in A \quad \text{non } q(x) \Rightarrow \text{non } p(x)$$

es. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \underbrace{m \text{ dispari}}_{p(x)} \Rightarrow \underbrace{n^2 \bar{x} \text{ dispari}}_{q(x)}$

Dim. $n = 2k + 1$ \bar{x} un qualsiasi
numero dispari

$$n^2 = (2k + 1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 \quad \bar{x} \text{ dispari}$$

pari

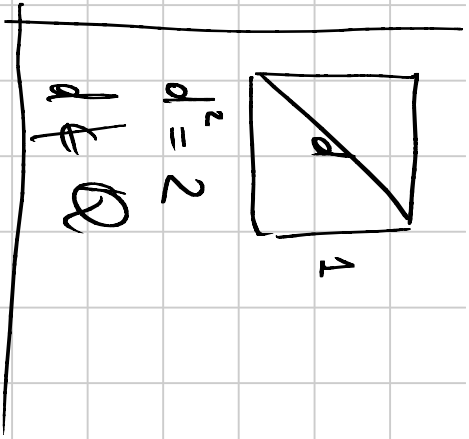
conseguenza

$$n^2 \bar{x} \text{ pari} \Rightarrow m \bar{x} \text{ pari}$$
$$\text{non } q(x) \Rightarrow \text{non } p(x).$$

Prüfungsaussagen für \mathbb{Q}

Th. $\nexists z \in \mathbb{Q}$ A.c. $z^2 = 2$

Bem. Suff. für \mathbb{Q} $\exists z \in \mathbb{Q}$
 $z^2 = 2$



$$z = \frac{m}{n}, \quad n, m \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad m \neq 0$$

primale n & m (primale für z ohne simplifizieren)

$$z^2 = \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^2 = 2$$

$$n^2 = 2m^2$$

n^2 ist \Rightarrow prim. \Rightarrow prim. m ist prim.

$$m = 2 \cdot k$$

$$(2k)^2 = 2m^2 \quad \cancel{2} k^2 = 2m^2$$

$$m^L = 2K^L \quad m^L \bar{r} \text{ pari} \Rightarrow m \bar{r} \text{ pari}$$

$$r = \frac{n}{m}$$

n pari \Rightarrow avendo
 m pari pari

avere $n \neq m$
pari pari !

$\forall x$ vale $p(x)$

negazione

$\exists x$ t.c. non vale $p(x)$