

19 Gennaio 2012

Topologia in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  e  $\mathbb{R}^n$

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

$(a, b)$ ,  $(a, b]$ ,  $[a, b]$  e unione di questi intervalli

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$      $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$

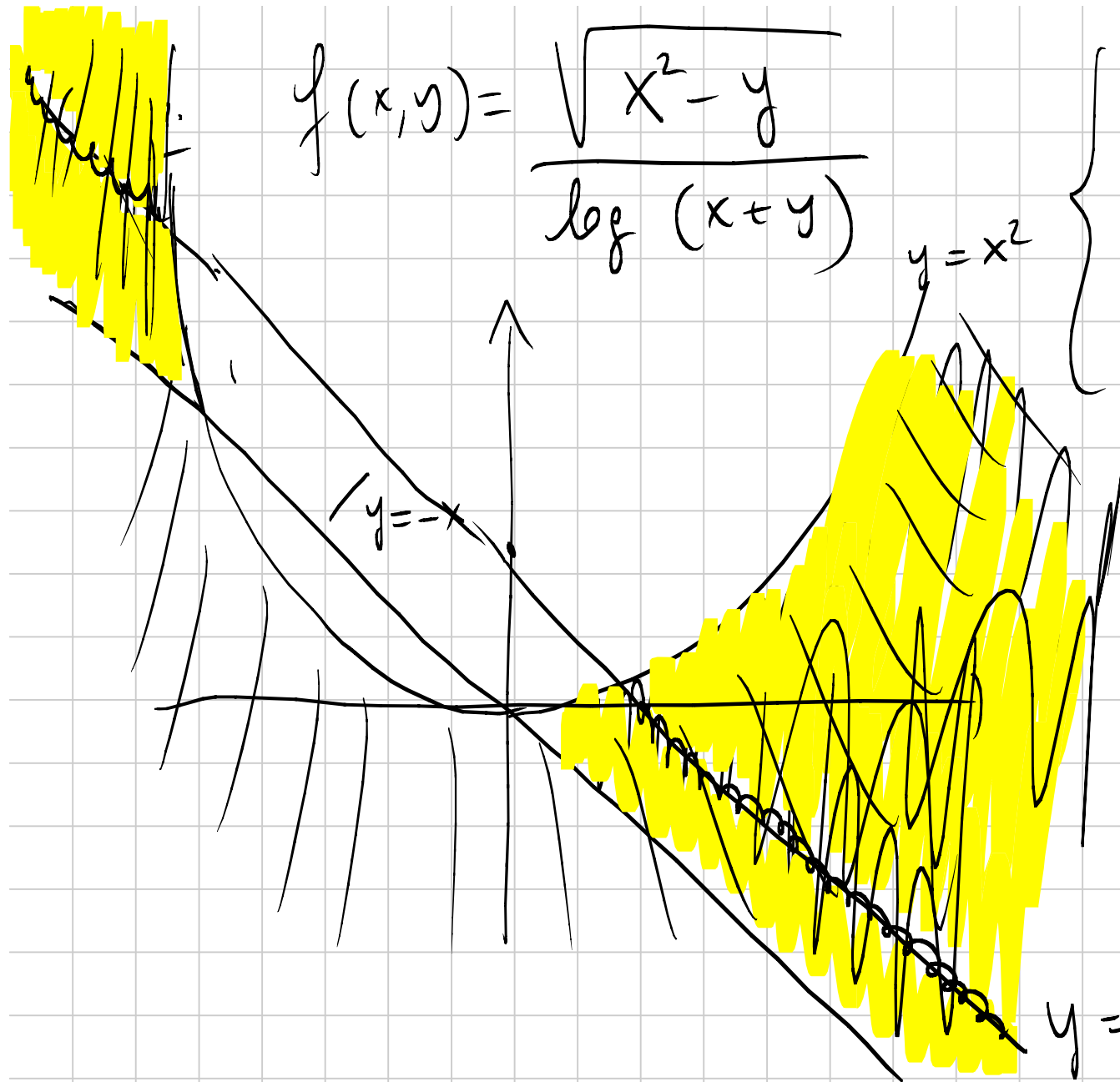
$$f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - y}}{\log(x + y)}$$

$$y \leq x^2$$

$$y > -x$$

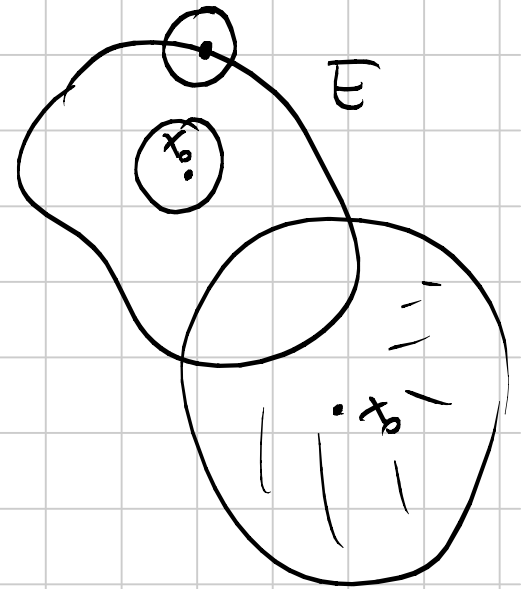
$$y + x \neq 1$$

$$y \neq 1 - x$$

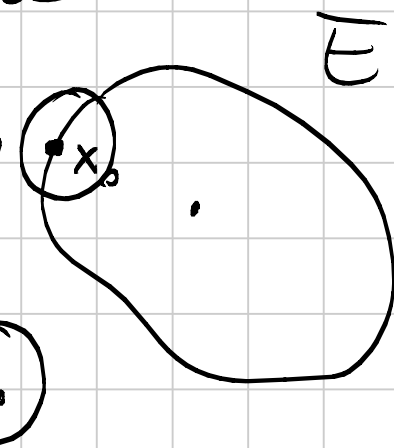


Def.  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$  si dice

interno ad E se esiste un intorno  
sferico di  $x_0$  contenuto in E.

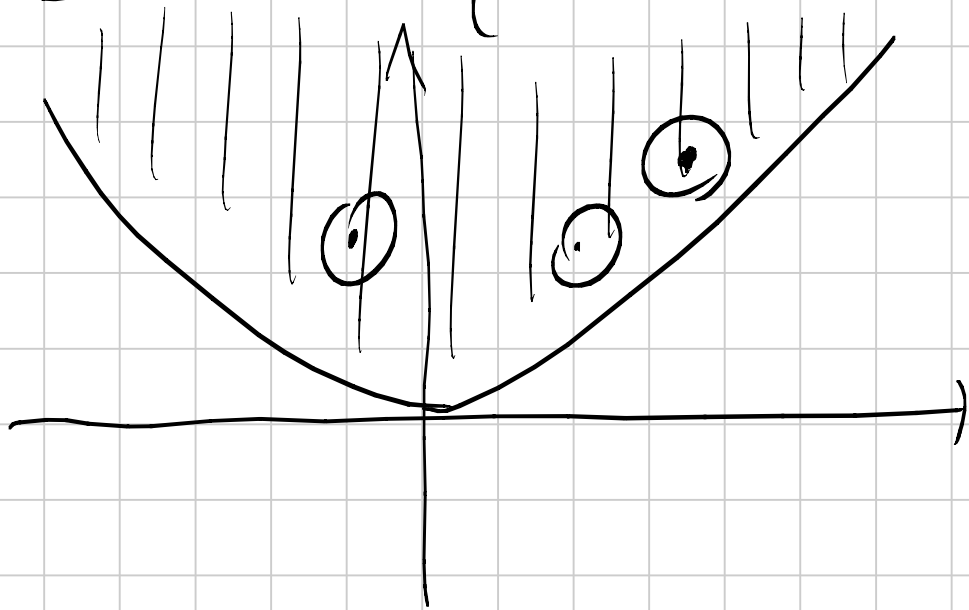


esterno ad E se esiste un  
intorno sferico di  $x_0$  contenuto nel  
complementare di E



di frontiera per E se non è  
né interno, né esterno

es.  $E = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y > x^2 \}$



i p. interni ad  $E$   
sono i p. di  $E$

i p. esterni ad  $E$

$$\{ y < x^2 \}$$

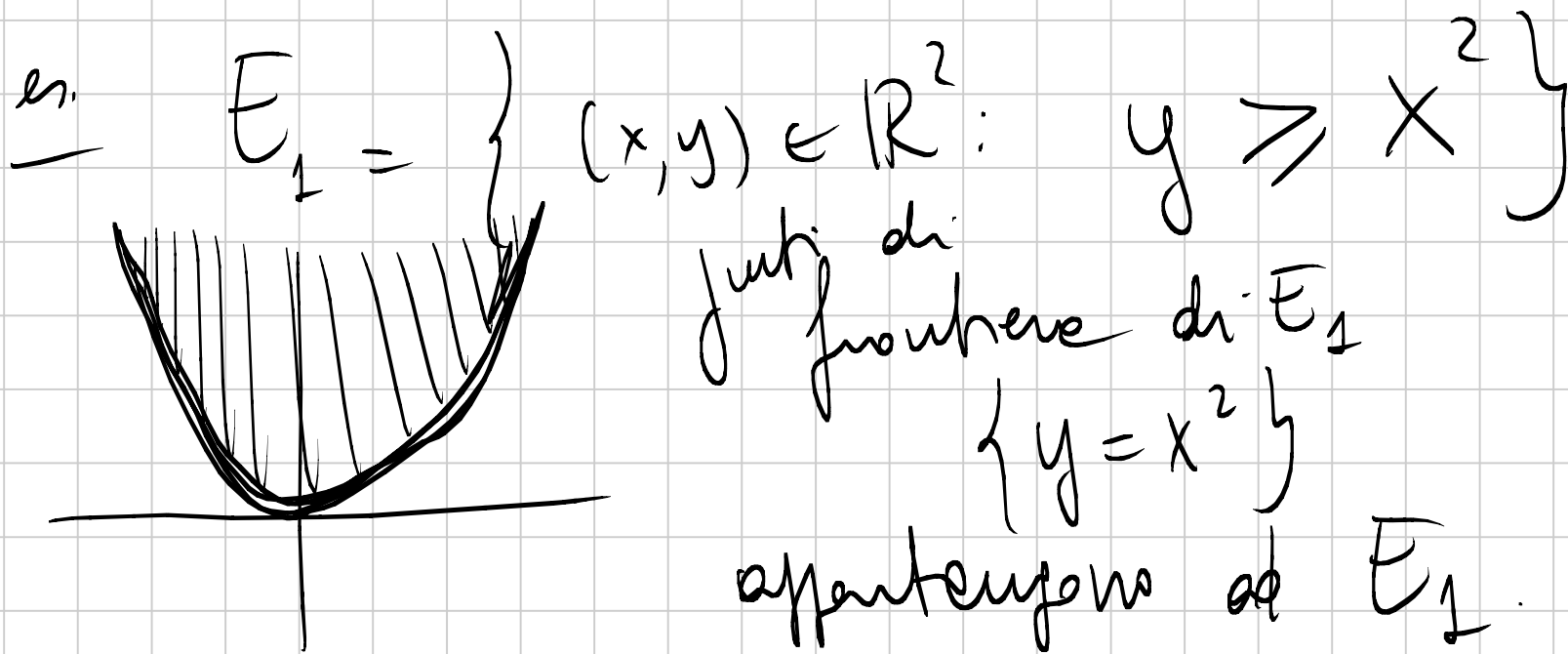
i p. di frontiera  
 $\{ y = x^2 \}$   
 non appartengono  
 ad  $E$ .

In generale

$$x_0 \text{ interno ad } E \Rightarrow x_0 \in E$$

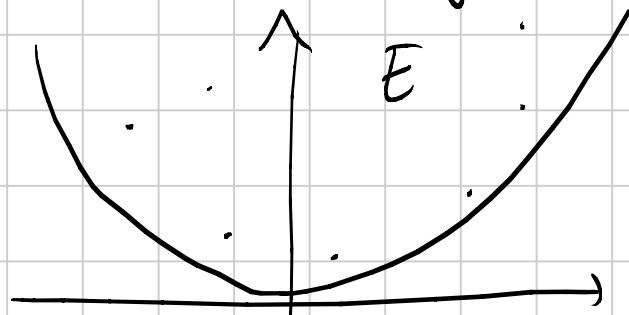
$x_0$  esterno ad  $E \Rightarrow x_0 \notin E$

$x_0$  è di frontiera per  $E \Rightarrow x_0$  può appartenere  
o no ad  $E$   
di fronte delle def.  
di  $E$

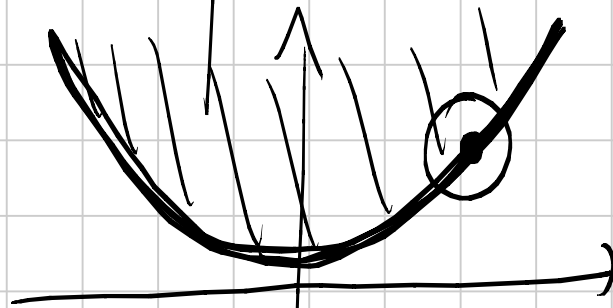


Def.  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  è aperto se ogni suo p. to è interno; è chiuso se il complementare di  $E$  è aperto.

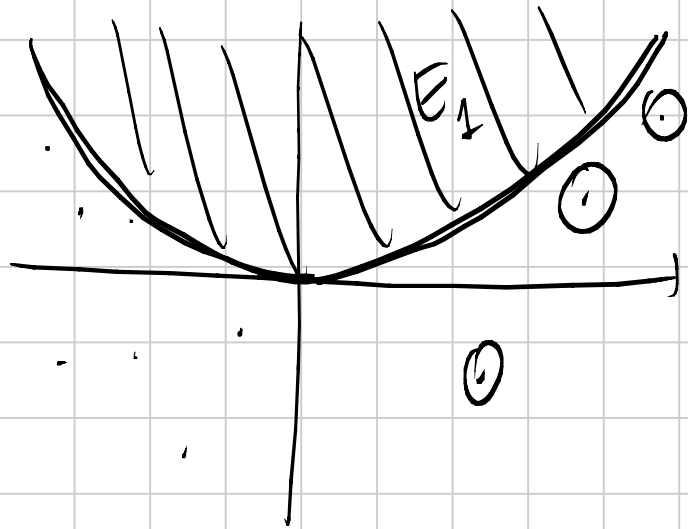
es.  $E = \{ y > x^2 \}$   
 è aperto



$E_1 = \{ y \geq x^2 \}$



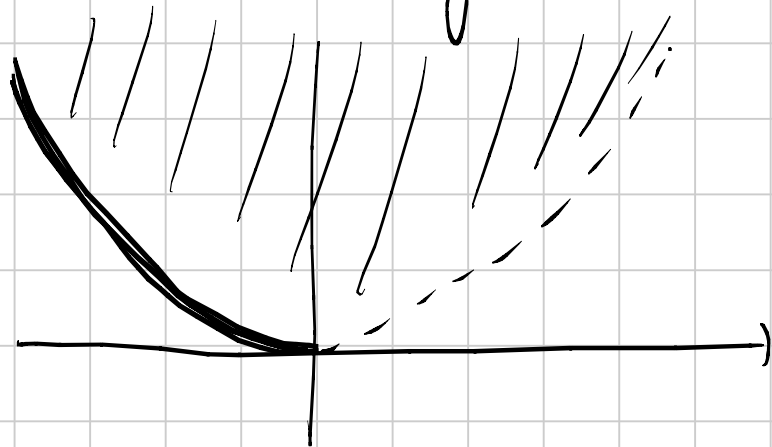
non è aperto perché i p. ti sulle parabole non sono p. to interni



complementare de  $E_1$   
 $= \{ y < x^2 \}$   
 e aperto

$E_1$  e chiuso

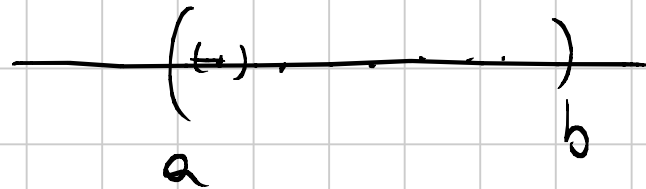
Un insieme può essere né aperto né chiuso



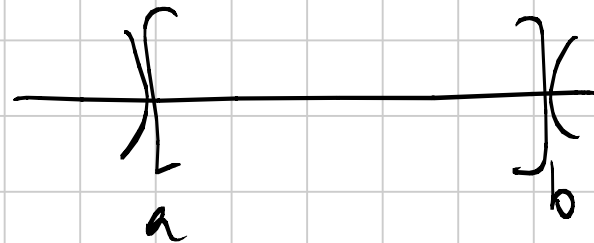
$$E = \{ y > x^2, x \geq 0 \} \cup \{ y \geq x^2, x < 0 \}$$

in  $\mathbb{R}$

$(a, b)$   
abierto



$[a, b]$   
cerrado



$[a, b)$

n̄ abierto, n̄ cerrado

$(a, +\infty)$

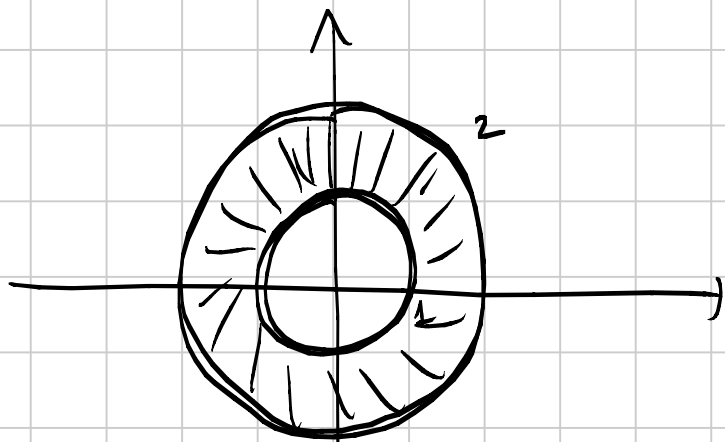
abierto

$[a, +\infty)$

cerrado

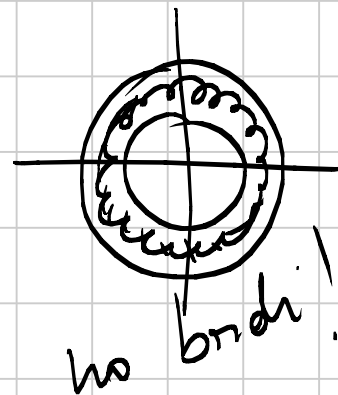
Es.  $B = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \right\}$





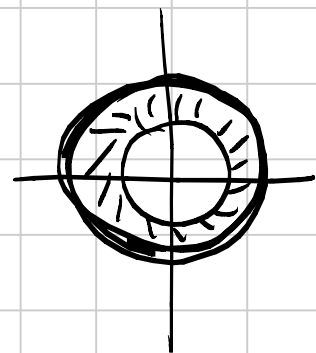
$B$  é aberto

$$B_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 < x^2 + y^2 < 4 \\ \text{é aberto} \end{array} \right\}$$

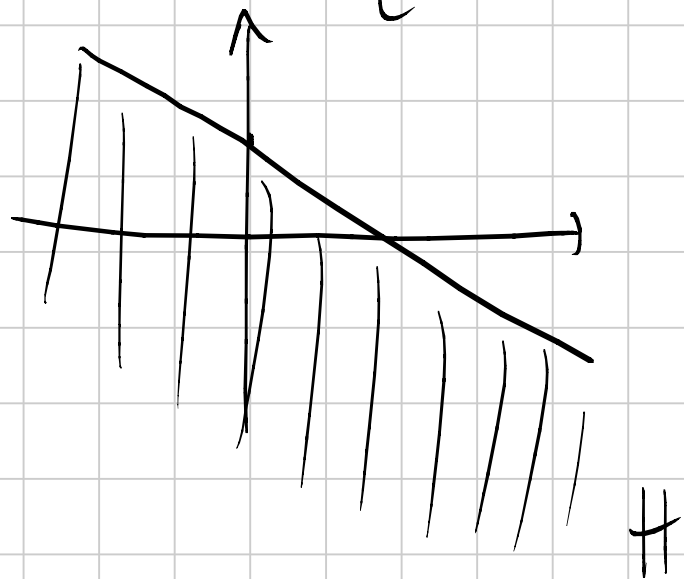


há borda!

$$B_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \\ \text{não aberto, não fechado} \end{array} \right\}$$



es.  $H = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 2x + y < 3 \}$



$$2x + y = 3$$

$$y = 3 - 2x$$

$$y < 3 - 2x$$

aperto.

Caratterizzazione degli insiemi aperti e chiusi con  
le funzioni continue. (Teo. 3.5)

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(\underline{x}) > 0 \\ \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(\underline{x}) < 0 \\ \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(\underline{x}) \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

aperto

aperto

aperto

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(\underline{x}) \geq 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad \parallel \\ \quad \quad \quad \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(\underline{x}) \leq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

chiuso

$$\left\{ \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(\underline{x}) = 0 \right\}$$

13.  $E = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y > x^2 \right\}$

aperto

$$\left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \begin{array}{l} (y - x^2) > 0 \\ f(x) > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \geq x^2 \right\}$$

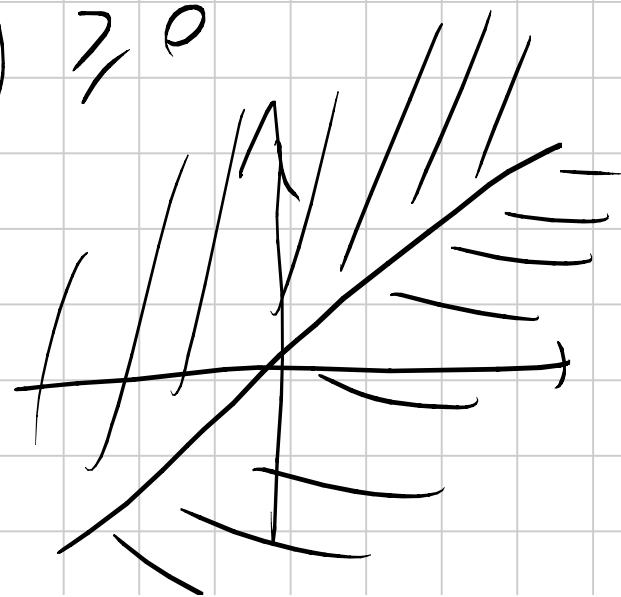
$$\begin{array}{l} (y - x^2) \geq 0 \\ f() \geq 0 \end{array}$$

claus

is.

$$\left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \neq x \right\}$$

$$(y - x) \neq 0$$

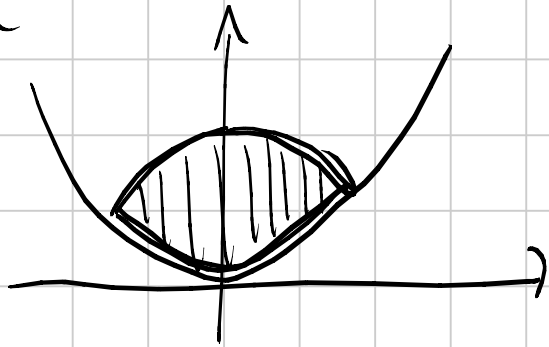


$\bar{E}$  aperto!

proiettività degli aperti e dei chiusi

Unione e intersezione di un numero finito di aperti è un insieme aperto, e analogamente per i chiusi

$$E = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \geq x^2 \text{ e } x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \right\}$$



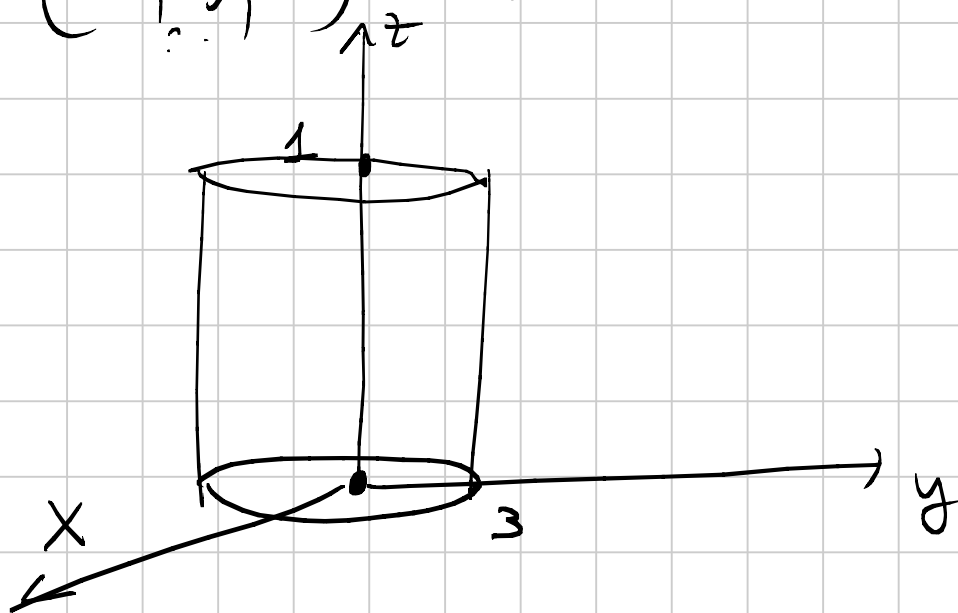
$$E_1 = \{ y \geq x^2 \} \text{ chiuso}$$

$$E_2 = \{ x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \} \text{ chiuso}$$

$E = E_1 \cap E_2 \Rightarrow E$  è chiuso perché  
intersezione di  
due chiusi

es. in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$A = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq z \leq 1 \quad \text{e} \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 9 \end{array} \right\}$$

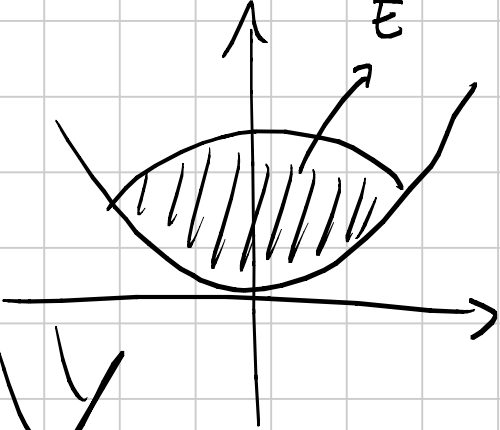


cilindro

è chiuso

Def.  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  è limitato se esiste un intorno aperto  $U_c$  t.c.  $E \subset U_c$

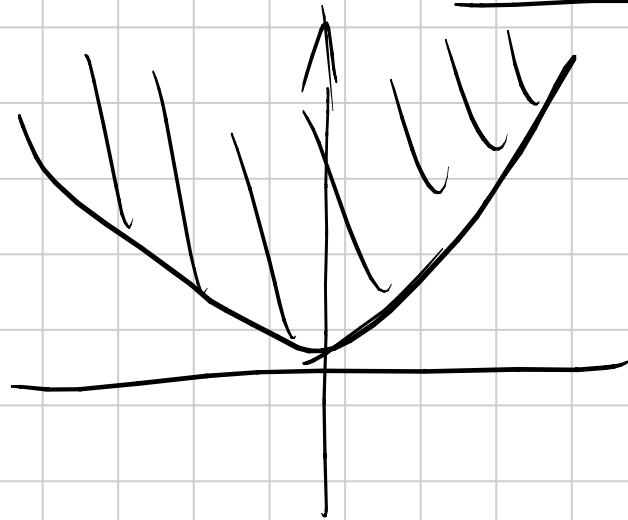
es.  $E = \{ y > x^2 \text{ e } x^2 + y^2 < 1 \}$



è limitato

$E = \{ y > x^2 \}$

è illimitato.



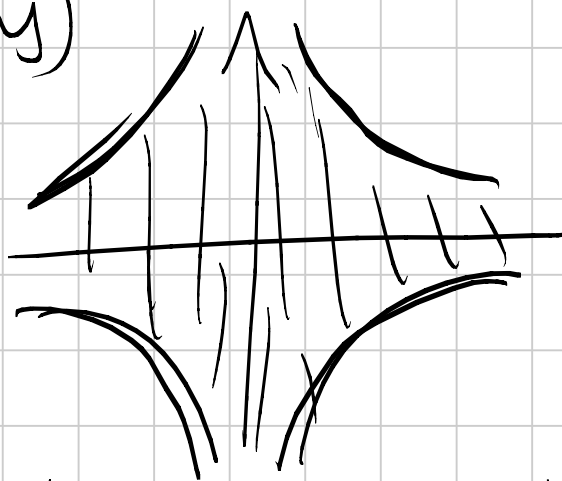
Teorema di Weierstrass  $f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  
 $f$  continua ed  $E$  chiuso e limitato.  
Allora  $f$  ha massimo e minimo in  $E$ .

es.  $f(x, y) = \arcsin(xy)$

$$A = \{ |xy| \leq 1 \}$$

$$|xy| - 1 \leq 0$$

$$f \leq 0$$



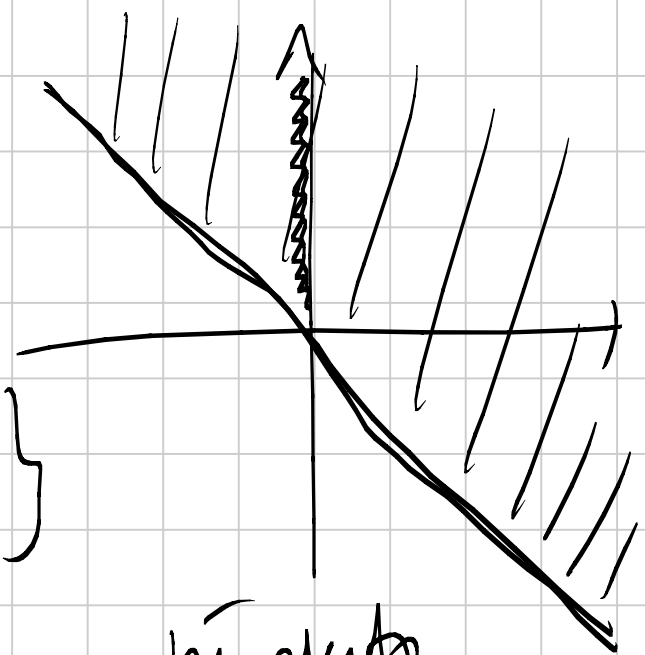
chiuso e limitato



es.

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{x+y}}{x}$$

$$A = \left\{ \underbrace{x+y \geq 0}_{\text{chiso}}, \underbrace{x \neq 0}_{\text{afuto}} \right\}$$



n $\bar{u}$  afuto  
n $\bar{u}$  chiso  
illimitato

es. •  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - 4y^2}$

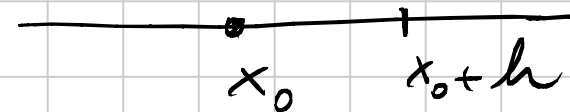
•  $f(x, y) = \log\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right)$

travare, disegname  
e dire se sono  
afuto, chiso,  
n $\bar{u}$  afuto, n $\bar{u}$  chiso

$$\cdot f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}{\log(2 - (x^2 + y^2))}$$


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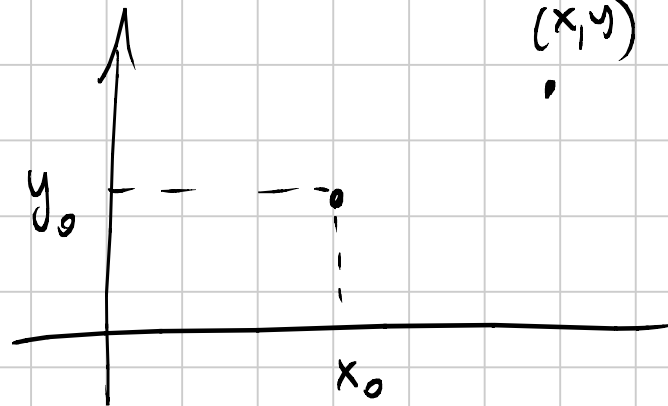
Derivate parziali



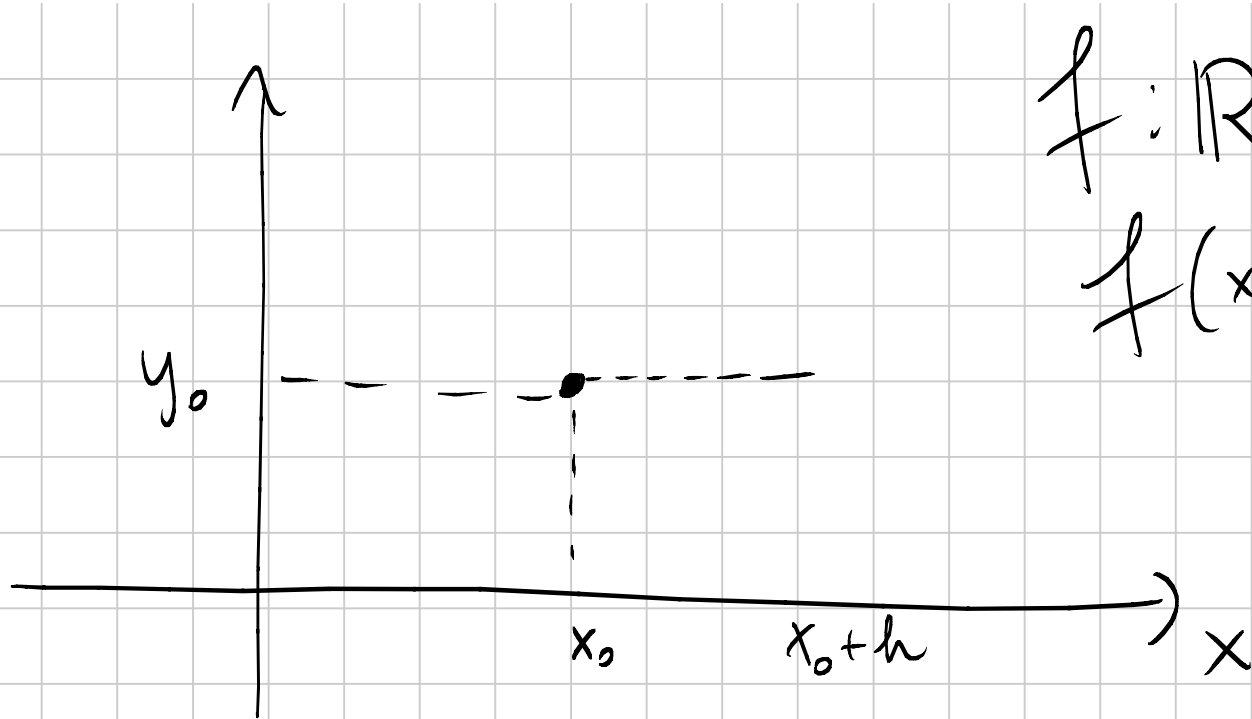
$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

(x, y)



$(x_0, y_0) \rightarrow (x, y)$   
incremento.



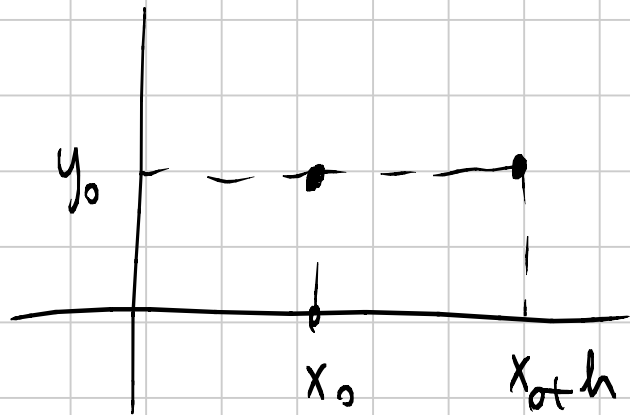
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y)$$

$$f(x, y_0)$$

funzione di una  
variabile (la  $x$ )

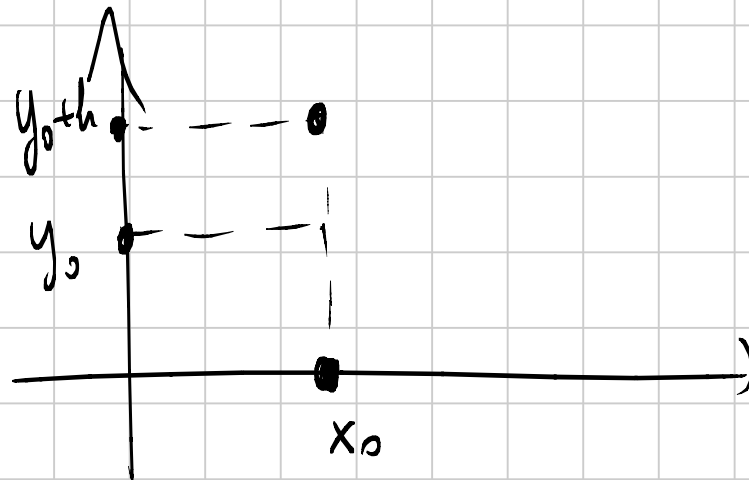
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$$



derivata parziale  
di  $f$  rispetto a  $x$   
in  $(x_0, y_0)$

$$f(x_0, y)$$

faccio l'incremento  
nella variabile  $y$



$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + h) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h} =: \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$$

derivata parziale di  
 $f$  rispetto a  $y$   
in  $(x_0, y_0)$ .

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0)$$

$$(f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)) = \nabla f(x_0, y_0)$$

= gradiente di  
 $f$  in  $(x_0, y_0)$

$$\text{es. } f(x, y) = \underbrace{5x^4 y^2 + 5}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 5x^4 \cdot y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,2) = \left. 5x^4 \cdot y^2 \right|_{(1,2)} = 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 20$$

$$f(x,y) = x^5 y^2 + 5$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = x^5 \cdot 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,2) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$f_x(1,2) = 20$$

$$f_y(1,2) = 4$$

$$\nabla f(1,2) = (f_x(1,2), f_y(1,2)) = (20, 4)$$

es.

$$f(x, y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}}$$

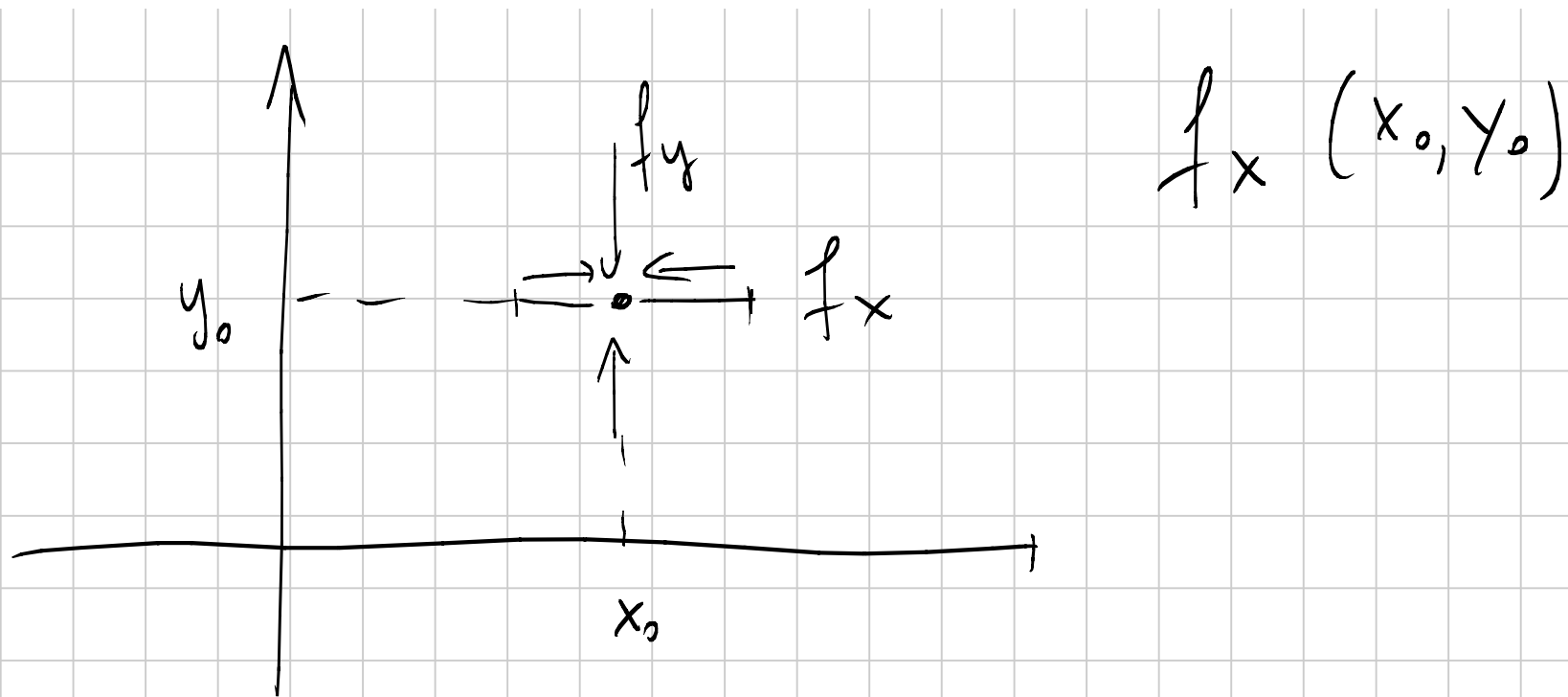
$$f_x(x, y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

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

$$f_x(0, 1) = e^0 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$f_y(0, 1) = e^0 \cdot 0 \cdot (-1) = 0$$





$\frac{Df}{D\mathbf{x}}$   $f$  è derivabile in  $(x_0, y_0)$  se appartiene al dominio se esistono le due derivate parziali in  $(x_0, y_0)$ .  
 $(f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0))$

$f$  in una variabile

$f$  derivabile  $\Rightarrow$   $f$  è continua  
in  $x_0$  in  $x_0$

$f$  in due variabili

$f$  derivabile  $\not\Rightarrow$   $f$  è continua  
in  $(x_0, y_0)$  in  $(x_0, y_0)$

una funzione può essere derivabile in  $(x_0, y_0)$

ma non essere continua in  $(x_0, y_0)$

ex.  $f(x, y) = x\sqrt{y}$

$$f_x(0, 0)$$

$$f_y(0, 0)$$

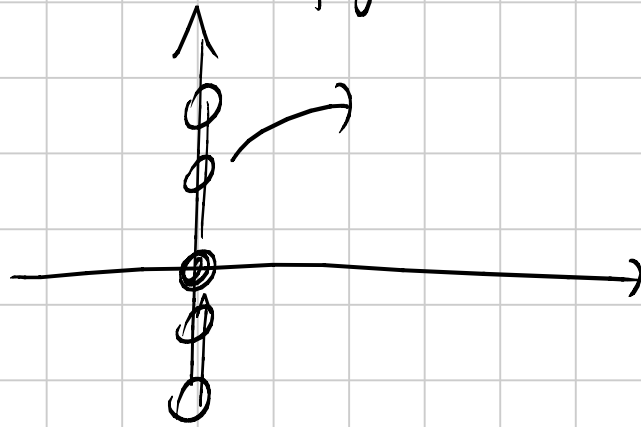
$$f_x(x, y) = \sqrt{y}$$

$$f_x(0, 0) = 0$$

$$f_y(x, y) = x \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

$$f_y(0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_y(0, 0) = ?$$



$f$  quanto vale nell'asse delle ordinate

$$f_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$f(x,y) = \underset{=0}{x} \sqrt{y} = 0$$

$$\frac{0}{h} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$f(x,y,z)$$

$$f_x$$

$$f_y$$

$$f_z$$

$$f(x, y, z) = \sin(xz) + \log(yx) + e^{zy}$$

$$f_x(x, y, z) = \cos(xz) \cdot z + \frac{1}{yx} \cdot y + 0$$

$$f_y(x, y, z) = 0 + \frac{1}{yx} \cdot x + e^{zy} z$$

$$f_z(x, y, z) = \cos(xz) \cdot x + 0 + e^{zy} \cdot y$$

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## Exerciti de nicepholanone

$$\sum \frac{\alpha^n \cos(n\pi)}{n(\pi^n + 3)}$$

$$\alpha > 0$$

• conv. absolut.

• conv. simpl.

$$\cos(n\pi) = \begin{cases} 1 & n \text{ pari} \\ -1 & n \text{ dispari} \end{cases}$$

$$\cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n$$

$$\sum (-1)^n \frac{\alpha^n}{n(\pi^n + 3)}$$

conv. assoluta

$$|a_n| = \frac{\alpha^n}{n(\pi^n + 3)} \sim \frac{\alpha^n}{n\pi^n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^n$$

$$\sum \left( \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^n \right) \text{ quanto converge?}$$

critère racine  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^n} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\pi}$

$\frac{\alpha}{\pi} < 1$  la série converge

$\Rightarrow$  la notre série conv. absolument

$$\alpha < \pi$$

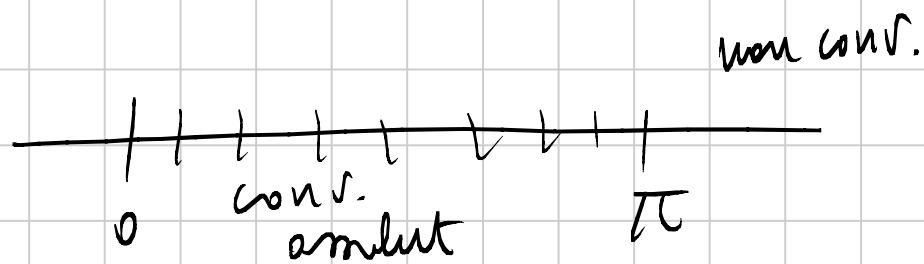
$\frac{\alpha}{\pi} > 1$  la série non converge

$\Rightarrow$  la notre série non conv. absolument

$$\sum (-1)^n \frac{\alpha^n}{n(\pi^n + 3)}$$

si  $\alpha > \pi$   
 $a_n \not\rightarrow 0$





la serie non converge neanche semplicemente (perché non è soddisfatta la condizione necessaria di conv. della serie).

$$\alpha = \pi \quad \sum (-1)^n \frac{\alpha^n}{n(\pi^n + 3)}$$

$$\sum (-1)^n \frac{\pi^n}{n(\pi^n + 3)}$$

conv. assolut. ?

$$|a_n| = \frac{\pi^n}{n(\pi^n + 3)} \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

$\sum \frac{1}{n}$  diverge

$\sum |a_n|$  diverge

$$\sum (-1)^n \frac{\pi^n}{n(\pi^n + 3)}_{a_n}$$

non conv. assolutamente

conv. simplex : criterio di Leibniz

- $a_n \rightarrow 0$  si!
- $a_n$  decrescente

$$a_n = \frac{\pi^n}{n(\pi^n + 3)}$$

$\bar{e}$  decrescente

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi^x}{x(\pi^x + 3)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\pi^x) = \pi^x \lg \pi$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x\left(1 + \frac{3}{\pi^x}\right)}$$

$$f'(x) = - \frac{1}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{\pi^x}\right)^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{3}{\pi^x} + \right.$$

$$\left. + x \left( - \frac{3}{(\pi^x)^2} \cdot \pi^x \log \pi \right) \right] < 0$$

raggio de

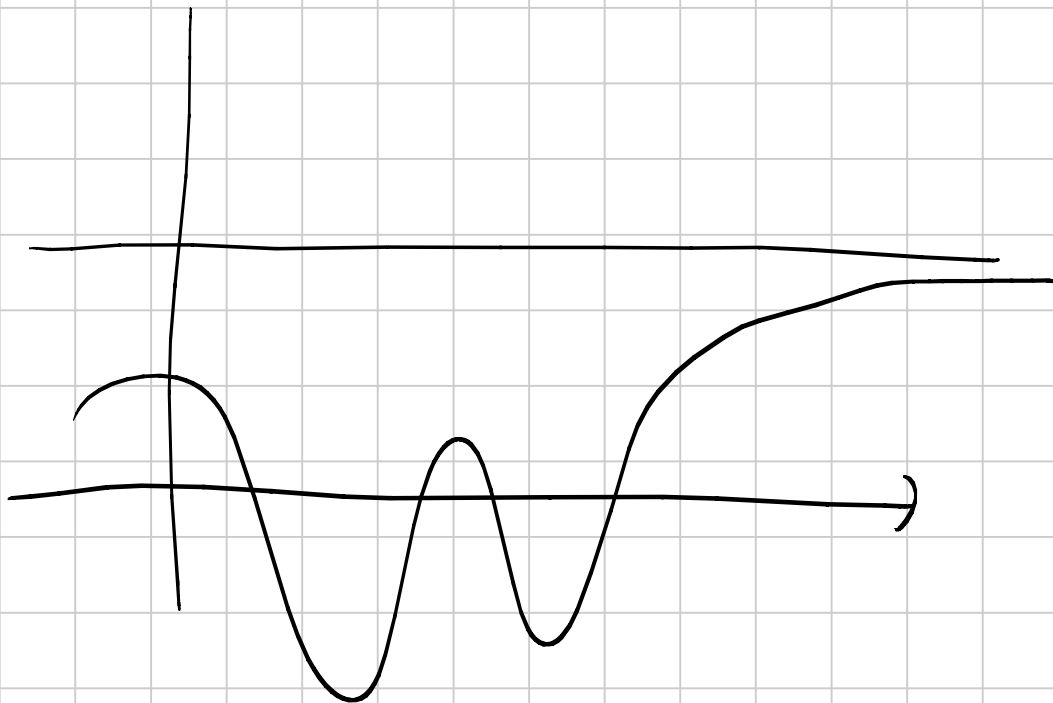
$$\left[ 1 + \frac{3}{\pi^x} - \frac{3x}{\pi^x} \log \pi \right] > 0$$

per  $x$  abbastanza grande

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \dots \right] = 1$$

quindi per  
 $x$  sufficientemente  
 grande

$$[\dots] > 0$$



$\Rightarrow f'(x) < 0$  per  $x$  suff. grande

$$f(n) = \frac{\pi^n}{n(\pi^n + 3)}$$

e decrescente  
 per  $n$  suff. grande.

$$g(x) = -x^2 + \sqrt{x} + \log x$$

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