

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 100 = \frac{100 \cdot 101}{2}$$

Summation

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = 1 + 2 + \dots + n$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^5 \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\sum_{k=n_0}^n a_k = a_{n_0} + a_{n_0+1} + \dots + a_n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^2 \frac{n}{n+1} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^2$$

$$\frac{j}{j+1} =$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^3 \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$j+1 = n$$
$$j = n-1$$

Cambio di indice.

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

P_n
 Voglio dimostrarlo
 con il principio di
 induzione.

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n$$

1) $n = 1$ $n_0 = 1$ \bar{e} vera?

$$1 = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{2} = 1 \quad \text{vero!}$$

2) Hp. P_n \bar{e} vera \Rightarrow P_{n+1} \bar{e} vera

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

$$? \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} ? \quad \leftarrow$$

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

\Rightarrow ipotesi
 di induzione
 P_n è vera!

$$= \frac{n(n+1) + 2(n+1)}{2} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P_{n+1}}$$

Disuguaglianza di Bernoulli

$$(1+h)^n \geq 1+hn, \quad \forall h > -1, h \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{es } (1+h)^{100} \geq 1+100h$$

1) $n_0 = 0 \quad 1 \geq 1 \quad \text{vero!}$

2) $P_n \text{ \u00e9 vero } \Rightarrow P_{n+1} \text{ \u00e9 vero}$

Hp. $(1+h)^n \geq 1+hn \Rightarrow P_{n+1} \text{ \u00e9 vero}$

$$(1+h)^{n+1} = (1+h)^n \cdot (1+h) \geq (1+hn)(1+h) = 1+h+hn+h^2 \geq 1+h(n+1)$$

$\geq (1+hn)$
 \checkmark ipotesi di induzione

$\geq 1+h+hn = 1+h(n+1)$

$n!$ Fattoriale $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot n$$

$$3! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$1! = 1$$

$$0! = 1 \rightarrow \text{Definizione}$$

rappresenta le
disposizioni di
 n oggetti

Coefficiente binomiale

$n, k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$k \leq n$$

di indice n e k

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!}$$

es. $\binom{4}{2} = \frac{4!}{2! \cdot 2!} = \frac{1 \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \cancel{4}^2}{2 \cdot 2} = 6$

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

1 2 1

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

1 3 3 1

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

Formule
des binomiaux
de Newton

$n \in \mathbb{N}$

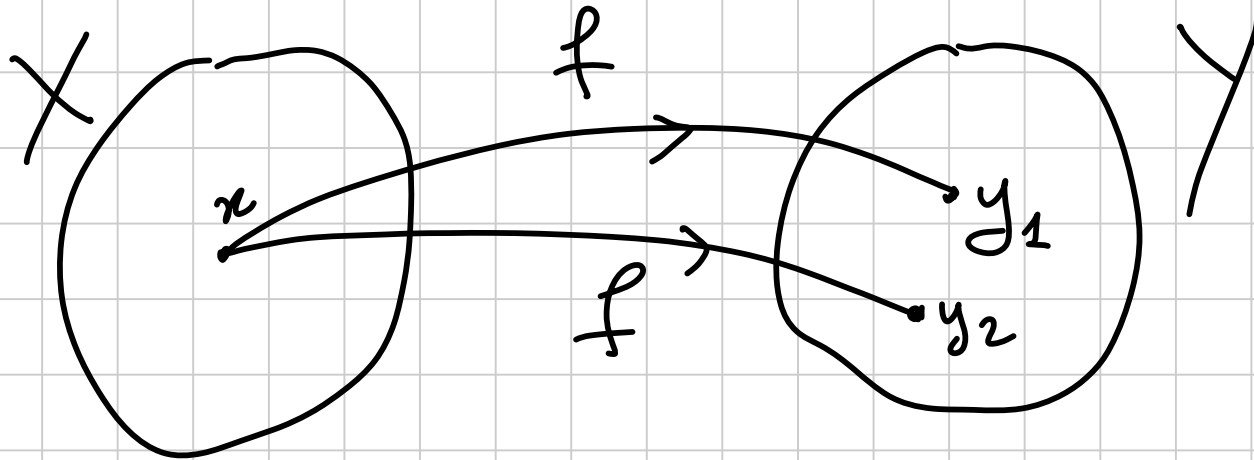
$$n=2$$

$$(a+b)^2 = \sum_{k=0}^2 \binom{2}{k} a^{2-k} b^k = \binom{2}{0} a^2 + \binom{2}{1} ab + \binom{2}{2} b^2$$

Cap. 2

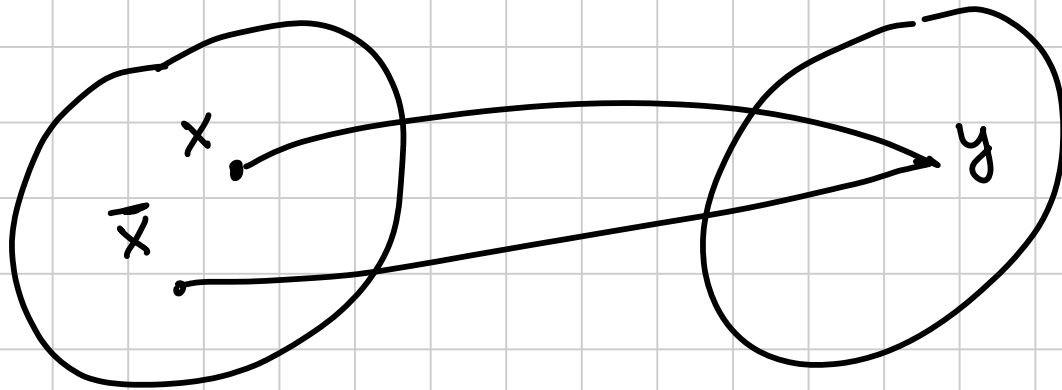
FUNZIONI

Def. X, Y insiemi non vuoti. Una funzione f da X a Y è una corrispondenza che associa ad ogni $x \in X$ uno e uno solo elemento $y \in Y$.



non è una funzione

$X = \text{dominio di } f$
 $\text{dom } f$

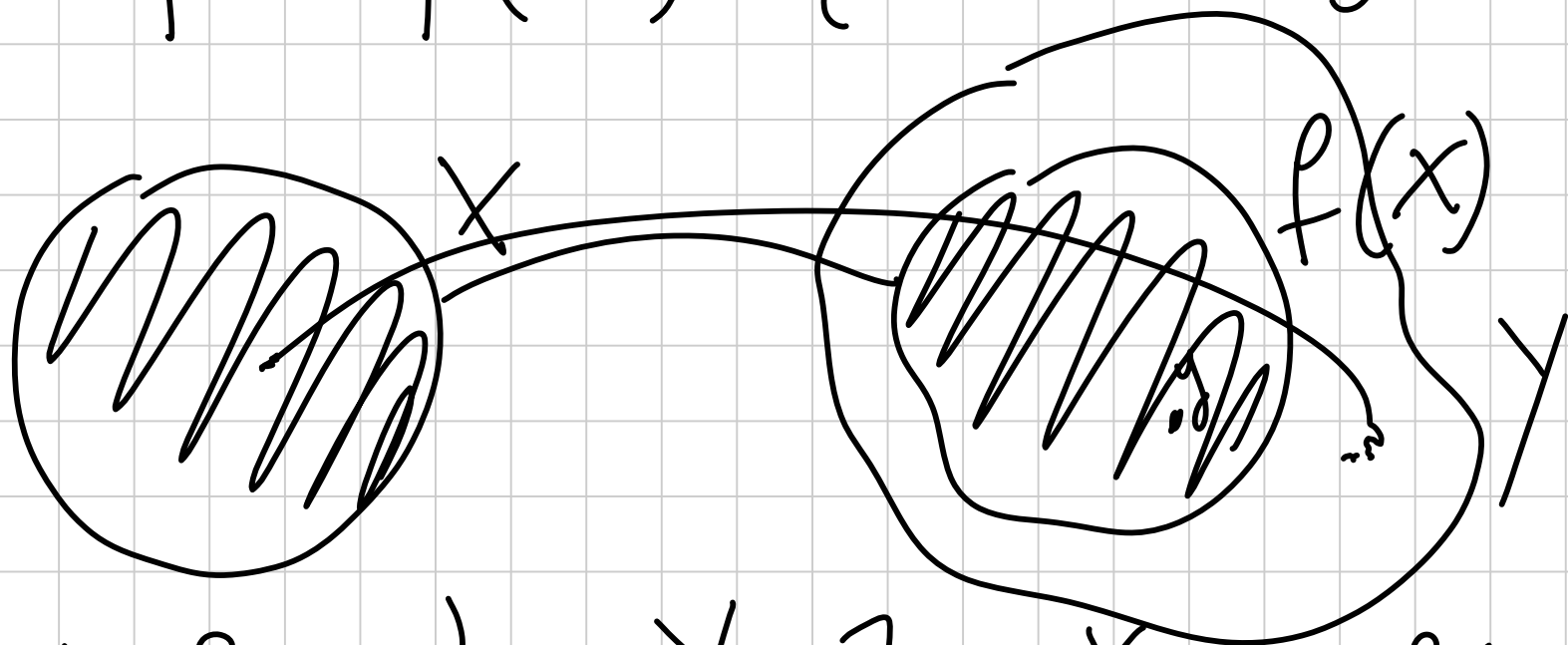


$Y = \text{codominio}$
 y valori delle
funzioni in X

$$y = f(x), \quad x \in X, \quad y \in Y$$

$$\text{graf } f := \{ (x, f(x)), x \in X \} \quad \text{grafico di } f$$

$$\text{im } f = f(X) = \{ f(x), x \in X \} \subseteq Y$$



$$\text{im } f = \{ y \in Y : \exists x \in X, y = f(x) \}$$

Una funzione si indica così:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow Y \\ x \rightarrow y \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow Y \\ y = f(x) \end{array} \right.$$

es. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $y = x^4 = f(x)$

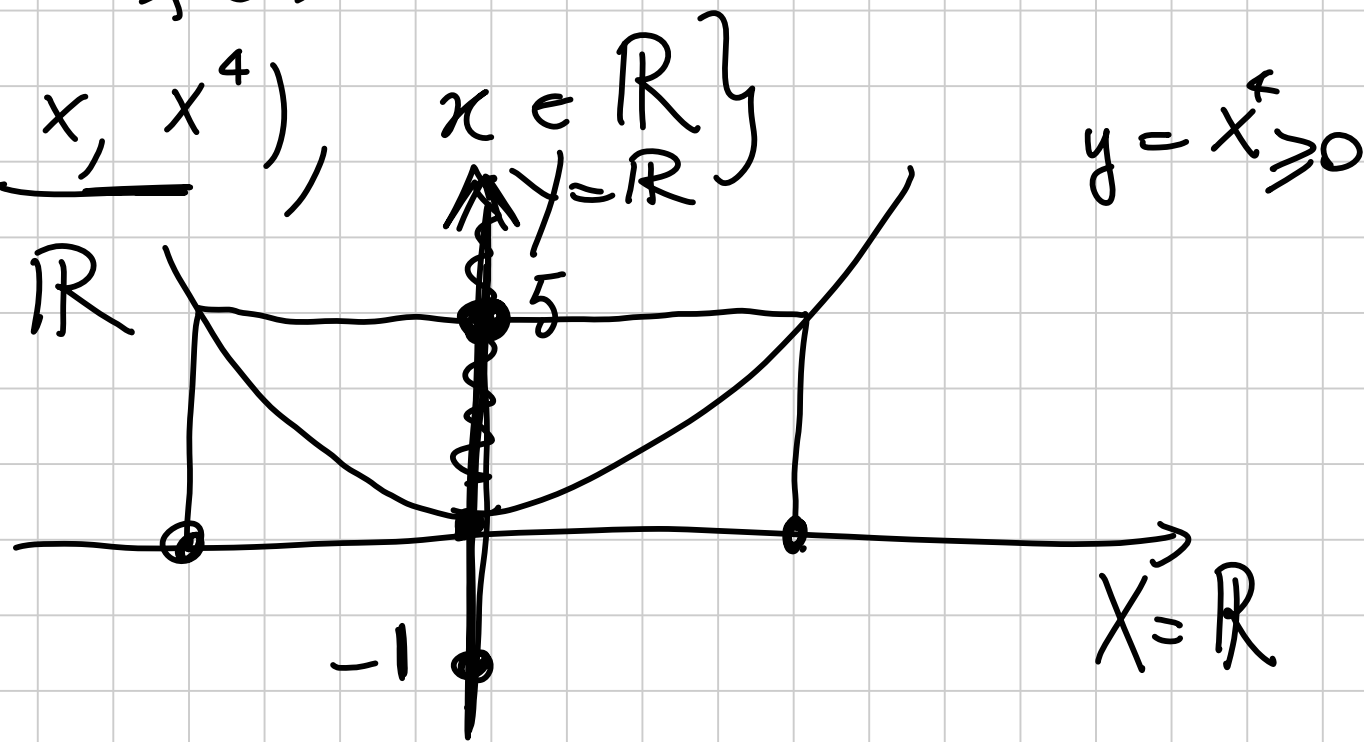
$$\text{im} f = [0, +\infty)$$

graf $f = \{ (x, x^4), x \in \mathbb{R} \}$

X, Y

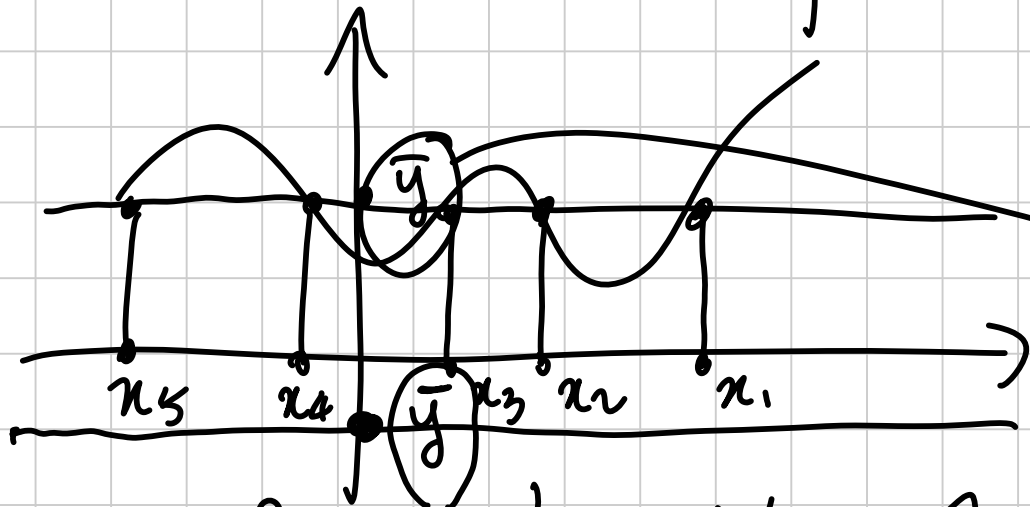
sono

\mathbb{R}



In generale $f: X \rightarrow Y$, $X, Y \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$$(x, f(x)), x \in X$$



$\in \text{im } f$

$$\text{im } f = \{y \in Y : \exists x \in X, y = f(x)\}$$

$\notin \text{im } f$

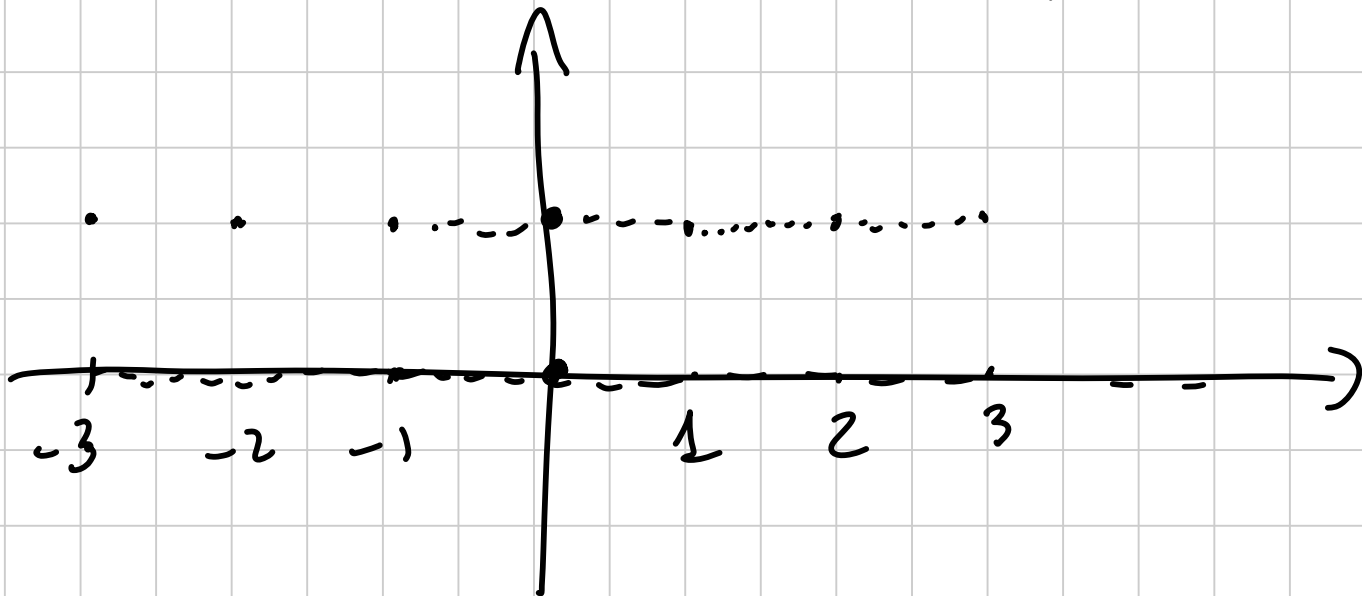
$$f(x) =$$

Funzione di Dirichlet (pettine per pidocchi)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

Domain = \mathbb{R}

$$f(\mathbb{R}) = \text{Im } f = \{0, 1\}$$



x y

Oss. non importa specificare il dominio di una funzione, in genere si prende il suo "dominio naturale", cioè gli x per i quali ha senso scrivere $f(x)$.

es. $f(x) = x^5 + 2$ $X = \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \quad X = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq -1\}$$

$$f(x) = \log_2 x \quad X = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0\}$$

$$x \rightarrow \log_2 x$$

X

Es. di funzione: le successioni

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

$$n \rightarrow a_n$$

$$f(n) = a_n$$

$a(n) \leftarrow$

es. $a_n = \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \neq 0$

$$f: \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \rightarrow & 1 \\ 2 & \rightarrow & \frac{1}{2} \\ 3 & \rightarrow & \frac{1}{3} \\ \vdots & & \end{array}$$

$$f(x)$$

a_n

Funzioni limitate

$f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ funzione a valori reali

$\text{im } f = \underbrace{f(X)}_A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ immagine di f
è un sottinsieme di \mathbb{R} .

Def. f è limitata se $\exists M \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c.

$$|f(x)| \leq M, \quad \forall x \in X$$

$$\hookrightarrow -M \leq f(x) \leq M$$

A

$a \in A$

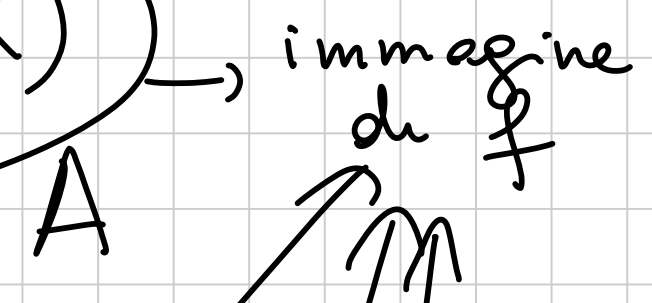
$$a = f(x)$$

$$\sup f(x) = \sup \underbrace{f(x)}_A, \text{ imagine } d_f$$

$$\inf f(x) = \inf f(x)$$

$$\max f = \max f(x)$$

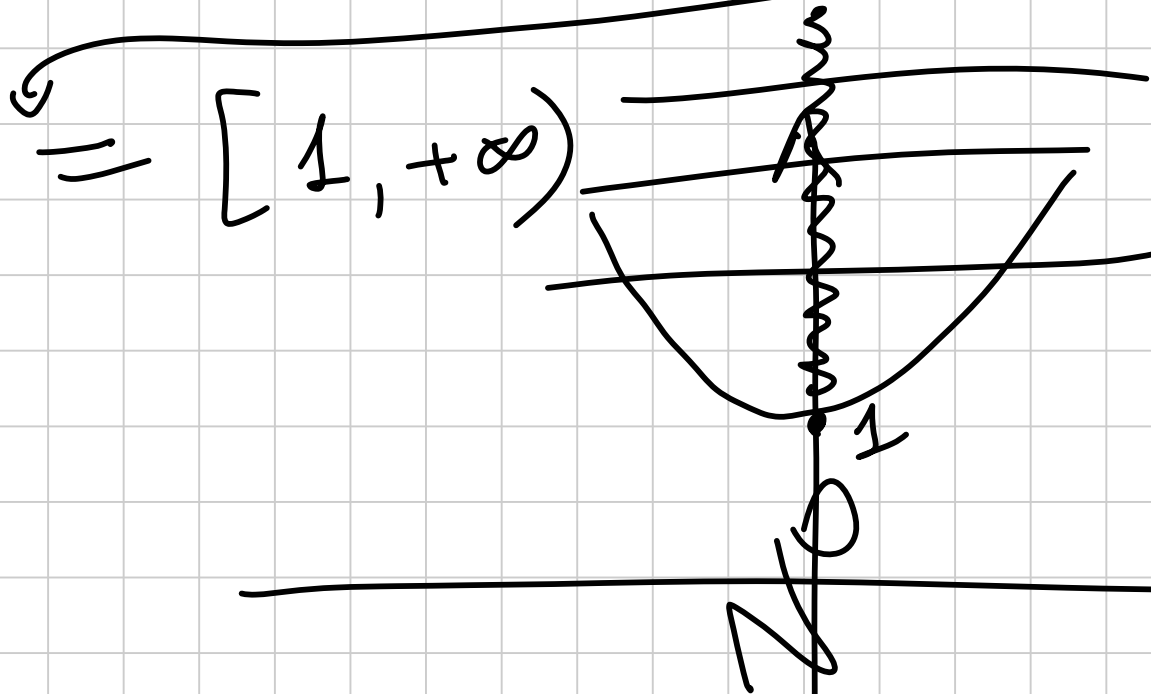
$$\min f = \min f(x)$$



$$f(x) = x^4 + 1$$

$$X = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Im } f = f(\mathbb{R}) =$$



$$f(x) = 10 \in \text{immagine}$$

$$x^4 + 1 = 10$$

$$x^4 = 9$$

$$x^4 + 1 \geq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min f &= \min [1, +\infty) = 1 \\ \sup f &= +\infty \end{aligned}$$