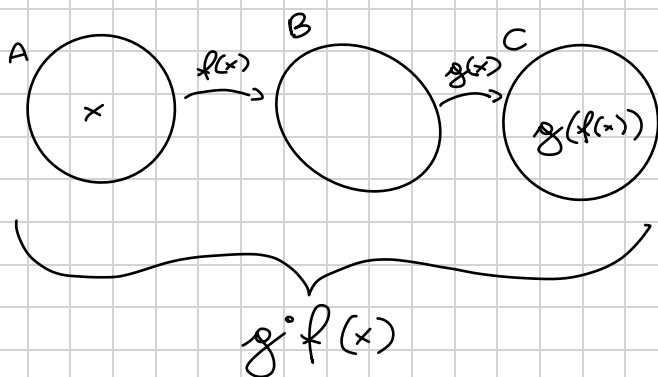


Composizione

Sia $f: A \rightarrow B$ $\text{Im}(f) \subseteq \text{dom}(g)$
 $g: B \rightarrow C$

allora possiamo ricomporre la composizione

$$g \circ f: A \rightarrow C \quad g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) \quad x \in A$$



Successioni

Le successioni sono delle semplici funzioni che associano ad ogni numero naturale n un elemento.

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow B \quad f(n) = b \quad b \in B \wedge n \in \mathbb{N}$$

es. $f(n) \in \{\text{torta}, \text{coca}\}$

Numeri reali

$$\mathbb{R} = \{ \dots, -5, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, \sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \dots \}$$

Scrivere un numero decimale significa scrivere la parte intera + la parte decimale

es. $1,5234$ parte intera = $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ parte decimale = $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots \in \{0, \dots, 9\}$
 ↓ ↓
 intera decimale

la parte decimale non è sempre finita...

es. $1, \bar{3} = 1,33333333\dots$ la cifra 3 in questo caso prende il nome di "periodico"

Tutti i reali che non sono razionali si dicono "irrazionali".

Questi numeri non sono frazioni, in decimale non finiscono e non sono periodici.

es. $\sqrt{2} = 1,41421356\dots$ senza uno schema logico

Quindi... $0, \bar{9} = 1$ perché...

$$0,9999\dots = x$$

$$10x = 9,9999\dots$$

$$10x - x = 9,9999\dots - 0,9999\dots = 9$$

$$9x = 9$$

$$x = 1$$

es. $0, \overline{12} = x$

$$100x = 12,121212\dots$$

$$100x - x = 12,121212\dots - 0,121212\dots$$

$$99x = 12$$

$$x = \frac{12}{99} = \frac{4}{33}$$

Lemma ($\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$)

$$1. \mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{p}{q} \mid p \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge q \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \\ = \left\{ p_0, p_1, \dots, p_l, \overline{p_{l+1}, \dots, p_m} \right\} \quad p_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad p_i \in \{0, \dots, q\} \wedge \forall i \geq 1$$

$$2. A \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$$

sia $a \in A$:

$$a = p_0, p_1, \dots, p_l, \overline{p_{l+1}, \dots, p_m}$$

$$a \cdot 10^l = p_0 p_1 \dots p_l, \overline{p_{l+1}, \dots, p_m}$$

$$a \cdot 10^m = p_0 p_1 \dots p_l p_{l+1} \dots p_m, \overline{p_{l+1}, \dots, p_m}$$

$$a \cdot (10^m - 10^l) = \underbrace{p_0 p_1 \dots p_l p_{l+1} \dots p_m - p_0 p_1 \dots p_l}_{r \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$a = \frac{r}{10^m - 10^l}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{Q} \\ A \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$$

2. Dobbiamo provare che $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq A$

Sia $a = \frac{p}{q}$, $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ potremmo supporre che $p \geq 0$
 $q \in \mathbb{N}$

$$p = p_0 q + m_1, 0 \leq m_1 < q.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} p_0, p_1, \dots, p_l \\ q \overline{) p} \\ \underline{m_1 0} \\ m_2 0 \\ \vdots \\ m_l 0 \end{array}$$

$\exists k \in \mathbb{N}, k \leq q$, t.e.

$$p_0, p_1 \dots p_l \dots p_n = p_l \quad p_{l+1} \dots p_n p_{l+1} \dots p_n$$

9 | p_{m+0}
 \vdots
 m_0
 \curvearrowright
 $m_m 0$

esempio

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9,750000 \\
 4 \overline{) 39} \\
 \underline{30} \\
 20
 \end{array}$$

||

$$\begin{array}{r}
 39 \\
 30 \\
 20 \\
 00 \dots
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 4 \\
 \overline{) 9,750\dots}
 \end{array}$$

AMMAZZATO
 LU

Dimostrazione parte 2

- $A \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ ✓

- $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq A$

$$a \in \mathbb{Q}, \quad a \geq 0$$

$$p = \frac{p}{q}, \begin{cases} p \in \mathbb{Z}, p \geq 0 \\ q \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

Algoritmo delle divisioni

$$P = P_0 q + m_1 \quad 0 \leq m_1 < q$$

P	q
m_1	P_0, P_1, \dots
m_2	
\vdots	
m_l	
\vdots	
m_k	

$m_2 < q$

$$\frac{m_1}{q} < \frac{q}{q} = \frac{q \cdot 10}{q}$$

11
10

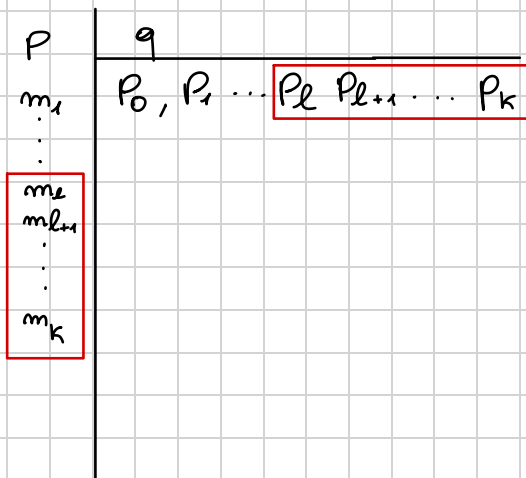
si ripetono

indutivamente

$$0 \leq m_n \leq 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists$$

$$m_m \in \{0, \dots, q+1\}$$



$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

Diagram illustrating the relationship between \mathbb{Q} and \mathbb{R} using a number line.

The number line shows two points, b and a , with arrows pointing outwards from them.

- due numeri reali
 $a = p, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \dots$
 $b = q, \beta_1, \beta_2 \dots$

sono uguali se

$$p = q \quad \wedge \quad \alpha = \beta$$

Convenzione

- $0, \bar{9} = 1$
- $p, \bar{9} = p+1$

- se $\alpha_m < q$, allora
 $1, \alpha_1, \dots, (\alpha_{m+1}) \bar{0}$

Ordine

1. per $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ $a, b \geq 0$.

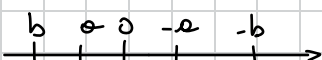
$$a > b \text{ se e solo se } p > q \vee \begin{cases} p = q \\ \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ t.e.} \\ \alpha_m = \beta_m \quad \forall m \in \{1, \dots, k\} \\ \alpha_{k+1} \geq \beta_{k+1} \end{cases}$$

• $3,8340 < 3,8341$

• $4,34 > 3,34$

2. se $a \geq 0$
e $b < 0 \Rightarrow a > b$

3.



$$a > b \iff -b > -a$$
$$|b| > |a|$$

$$|a| = \begin{cases} a & \text{se } a \text{ è positivo} \\ -a & \text{se } a \text{ è negativo} \end{cases}$$

Somma e moltiplicazione in \mathbb{R}

$$1 - 0, \overline{9} = 0 \quad ?$$

se $a \in \mathbb{R}$ possiamo incontrare una successione di reali: $\{a^{(n)}\}$ t.e.

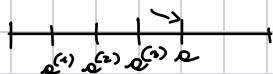
$$a^{(n)} \rightarrow a$$

$$a + b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n + b^n$$

$$\text{Sia } \begin{cases} a = p, \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_m \dots \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^{(n)} := p, \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_m \overline{0}$$

$$a^{(n)} \leq a^{(n+1)} \leq a$$



$$|a - a^{(n)}| = a - a^{(n)}$$

$$= p, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \alpha_{m+1} \dots$$

$$- p, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \underline{0000} =$$

$$= 0, \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{n \text{ zeri}} \alpha_{m+1} \alpha_{m+2}$$

$$\leq 0, 0 \dots 0 \overline{10000}$$

Definiamo la somma di $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$a + b := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{segno}(a) |a|^{(n)} + \text{segno}(b) |b|^{(n)}$$

$$a \cdot b := \text{segno}(a) \cdot \text{segno}(b) \times$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a|^n |b|^n$$

torciamo a $1 - 0, \bar{9} = 1 + (-0, \bar{9})$

$$1^n = 1$$

$$(0, \bar{9})^n = 0, \underbrace{9 \dots 9}_{n \text{ volte}}$$

$$1^{(n)} - (0, \bar{9})^{(n)} = 0, 0 \dots 1$$

$$= 10^{-n}$$

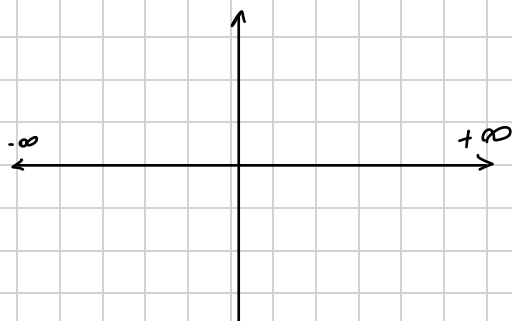
$$= \frac{1}{10 \times \dots \times 10} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1^{(n)} - 0, \bar{9}^{(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{10^n} = 0$$

$$1 - 0, \bar{9} = \lim = 0$$

Cuesante

$$\mathbb{I} = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Q}$$



Teorema $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, soddisfanno $|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$

Dimostr.

1. $\forall c \geq 0$ $|x| \leq c$
è equivalente a
$$\begin{cases} x \leq c & x \geq 0 \\ -x \leq c \ (x \geq -c) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-c \leq 0 \leq x \leq c \quad \text{se } x \geq 0$$

$$-c \leq x < 0 \leq c \quad \text{se } x < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -c \leq x \leq c \quad \forall x$$

*

$$(|a| \leq |a|)$$

*

$$-|a| \leq a \leq |a|$$

analogamente

sommando

$$-|b| \leq b \leq |b|$$

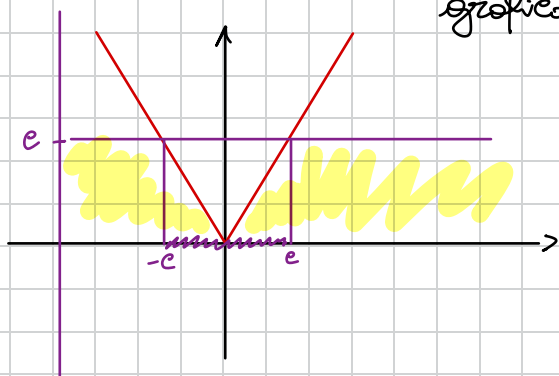
$$-(|a| + |b|) \leq a + b \leq |a| + |b|$$

$$|a+b| = |x| \leq c = |a| + |b|$$

$$|1+2| = 3$$

$$|-1+2| = |1| = 1$$

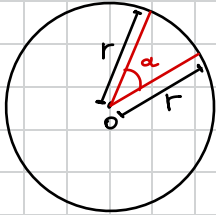
grafico $|x|$



$$|x| \leq e \Leftrightarrow -e \leq x \leq e$$

Radianti e funzione trigonometriche

• Angoli in radianti

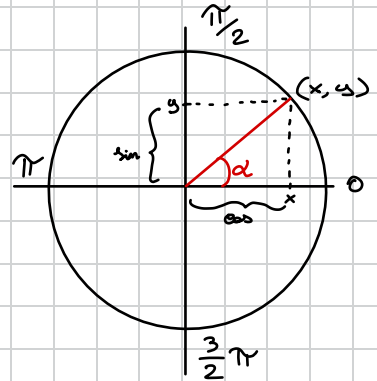


$$r = 1$$

1 giro completo $\rightarrow 2\pi$

$$180^\circ = \pi$$

$$1^\circ = \left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right) \text{ rad}$$



$$\cos(\alpha) = x$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = y$$

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

$$\cos(\alpha) \neq k \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

