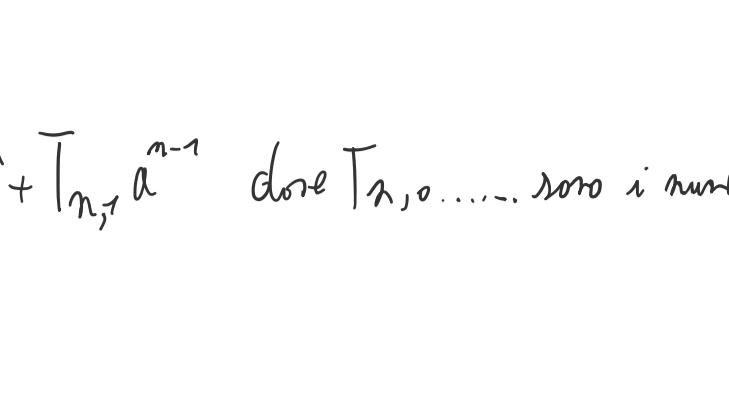


Sviluppo di $(a+b)^n$

mercoledì 4 ottobre 2023 18:50

$$(a+b)^n \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

- $n=2 \rightarrow a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
- $n=3 \rightarrow a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$
- $n=4 \rightarrow a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4a^2b^3 + b^4$
- $n=5 \rightarrow a^5 + 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 + 10a^2b^3 + 5ab^4 + b^5$



Dati $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ vale $(a+b)^n = T_{n,0}a^n + T_{n,1}a^{n-1}b + \dots$ dove $T_{n,k}$ sono i numeri di comparsa nella n -esima riga del triangolo

Fattoriale di un numero $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} 0! = 1 \\ 1! = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \\ 2! = 1 \cdot 2 = 2 \\ 3! = 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \\ 4! = 3 \cdot 4 = 24 \end{array} \right] \quad n! = (n-1)! \cdot n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Coefficiente Binomiale $\binom{n}{k}$ di cui sopra

Dati $n, k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, con $k \leq n$ si definisce $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5!}{2! \cdot 3!} = \binom{5}{3} = \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 10$$

Teorema se $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ e $n \in \mathbb{N}$ allora $(a+b)^n = \binom{n}{0}a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1}a^1b^{n-1} + b^n$

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{0}{0} \\ & \binom{1}{0} \quad \binom{1}{1} \\ & \binom{2}{0} \quad \binom{2}{1} \quad \binom{2}{2} \\ & \binom{3}{0} \quad \binom{3}{1} \quad \binom{3}{2} \quad \binom{3}{3} \\ & \binom{4}{0} \quad \binom{4}{1} \quad \binom{4}{2} \quad \binom{4}{3} \quad \binom{4}{4} \end{aligned} \quad \text{triangolo Tartaglia}$$

$$1) \binom{n}{0} = \binom{n}{n} = 1$$

$$2) \binom{n+1}{K+1} = \binom{n}{K} + \binom{n}{K+1}$$

$$\text{Per } 1) \text{ è vero: } \binom{n}{0} = \frac{n!}{(n-0)! \cdot 0!} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\binom{n}{m} = \frac{n!}{(n-m)! \cdot m!} = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$(a+b)^0 = \binom{0}{0} a^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)^n &= \binom{n}{0}a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-2}a^2b^{n-2} + \binom{n}{n-1}a^1b^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n}b^n = \\ &= a^n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k + b^n = \sum_{k=0}^n a^{n-k} b^k \end{aligned}$$

Teorema: Per ogni $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k + b^n; \text{ se inoltre } a \neq 0 \text{ e } b \neq 0 \text{ allora } (a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

$$\text{SOMMATORIA} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

Potenze a Esponente in $\mathbb{N} \cup \mathbb{Z} \cup \mathbb{Q}$ $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ è definito: $a^n = a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot \dots$ n volte

Proprietà

$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

1) $a^k \cdot a^m = a^{k+m}$

2) $(a^k)^m = a^{k \cdot m}$

3) $a^k \cdot b^k = (a \cdot b)^k$

$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad K \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a^K = a^n \quad \text{se } K = n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a^K = a^0 = 1 \quad \text{se } K = 0$$

$$a^K = a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \quad \text{se } K = -n$$

Proprietà ① ② ③ $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ e $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\cdot \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a \geq 0 \text{ e } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad a^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

$$\cdot \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0 \text{ e } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad a^{\frac{-1}{n}} = \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a}}$$

D: $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$ e $\forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$ si definisce $a^q = (\sqrt[k]{a})^{\frac{q}{k}}$ se $q = \frac{n}{k}$ $a^q = \sqrt[k]{a^n} = (\sqrt[k]{a})^n$

se $a > 0$ non succede $(-8)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{-8} = -2$

$$(-8)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{(-8)^2} = \sqrt[3]{64} = 2$$

Proprietà $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$ e $\forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$ è definito a^x in modo tale da valgano:

$$1) a^q \cdot a^p = a^{q+p}$$

$$2) (a^q)^p = a^{qp}$$

$$3) a^q \cdot b^q = (a \cdot b)^q$$

Proposizione

$$\text{se } a = 1 \quad a^q = 1 \quad \forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{se } a > 0 \quad a^q < a^p \quad \text{se } q < p \quad \forall q, p \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{se } 0 < a < 1 \quad \text{allora } a^q > a^p \quad \text{se } q < p$$

Teorema: esiste un unico modo di definire $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$ e $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, un numero reale a^x in modo tale che valgano le seguenti proprietà:

$$\cdot a^x \quad \text{se } x = \frac{n}{k} \quad \sqrt[k]{a^n}$$

$$\cdot a^x > 0 \quad a > 0$$

$$\cdot a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}, \quad (a^x)^y = a^{xy}$$

$$\cdot a^x \cdot b^x = (a \cdot b)^x$$

$$\cdot (\log_a b) (\log_b x) = \log_a x$$

$$\cdot \text{se } a > 1 \text{ allora } \log_a x > \log_a y \quad \text{se } x > y > 0$$

$$\cdot \text{se } a > 0 \text{ e } a < 1 \text{ allora } \log_a x < \log_a y \quad \text{se } x > y > 0$$

Logaritmo

Se $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$ e $y \in \mathbb{R}$, $y \geq 0$ allora esiste un unico $x \in \mathbb{R}$ tale che $a^x = y$

$$x = \log_a y$$

$$\cdot \log_a 1 = 0$$

$$\cdot \log_a 0 = 1$$

$$\cdot \log_a (x \cdot y) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\cdot \log_a \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\cdot \log_a (x^k) = k \log_a x$$

$$\cdot (\log_a b) (\log_b x) = \log_a x$$

$$\cdot \text{se } a > 1 \text{ allora } \log_a x > \log_a y \quad \text{se } x > y > 0$$

$$\cdot \text{se } a > 0 \text{ e } a < 1 \text{ allora } \log_a x < \log_a y \quad \text{se } x > y > 0$$