ANALISI 1 del 23 Sellembre

$$P(n) = \{ (\alpha + b)^n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{n-k} b^k \}$$

1)
$$P(0) = \{(a+b)^0 = \sum_{k=0}^{a} {a \choose k} a^{-k} b^k = {a \choose 0} a^0 + b^0 = 1\}$$

$$P(1) = \{(a+b)^1 = \sum_{k=0}^{1} {a \choose k} a^{1-k} b^k = {a \choose 0} a^1 + {a \choose 1} b^1 = a+b\}$$

2)
$$P(n+1) = \sum_{K=0}^{n+1} {n+1 \choose K} a^{n+1-K} b^{K} = (a+b)^{n+1}$$

$$P(n+1) = \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} {\binom{K}{a}} a^{k+1} b^{k} = (a+b)^{k+1}$$

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

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{h+1-k} b^{k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{h-k} b^{k+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{h+1-k} b^{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} {n \choose k-1} a^{n+1-k} b^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{h+1-k} b^{k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k-1} a^{n+1-k} b^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{h+1-k} b^{k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k-1} a^{n+1-k} b^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{h+1-k} b^{k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k-1} a^{n+1-k} b^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{h+1-k} b^{k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k-1} a^{n+1-k} b^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{h+1-k} b^{k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k-1} a^{n+1-k} b^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{h+1-k} b^{k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k-1} a^{n+1-k} b^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{n+1-k} b^{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{n} a^{n+1-k} b^{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} a^{n} a^{n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^{n+1-k} b^{k} + \sum_{n=1}^{n} \binom{n}{n-1} a^{n+1-n} b^{n} + \binom{n+n-1}{n+1-n} a^{n+1-n} b^{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^{n+1-k} b^{n} + \binom{n+n-1}{n+1-n} a^{n+1-n} b^{n} + \binom{n+n-1}{n+1-n} b^{n} + \binom{n+n-1}{n+1$$

$$=\sum_{K=0}^{n}\binom{n}{K}\alpha^{n+1}\cdot \frac{k}{k} \sum_{h=1}^{n}\binom{n}{k-1}\alpha^{n+1}\cdot \frac{h}{k} + \sum_{h=1}^{n}\binom{n}{k}\alpha^{n+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n}\binom{n}{k}\alpha^{n+1}\cdot \frac{h}{k} + \sum_{h=1}^{n}\alpha^{n+1}\cdot \frac{h}{k}$$

= a + 1 + \frac{h}{(\kappa) a n \dagger \kappa \kap

$$= \alpha^{n_1 4} + \sum_{K=1}^{n} \binom{n_1 4}{K} \alpha^{n_1 4 - K} \binom{n_1 4}{K} \binom{n_1 4}{K} = \binom{n_1 4}{K} \binom{n_1 4}{K$$

1.1

(2,3)
$$\sim$$
 (1,2) $<$ 2+2=3+1=4
(5,8) \sim (5,6) $<$ 5+6=8+3
(5-8=3=3-6)

1.2

Dimostration $-$ x - = +

2 · (-3) = -3 - 3 = -6

(-2) (-3) = ? Dim 0 = b · 0 = b (a - a) = ba + b (-a) = ba - ba = ab - (-a) (-b) = 0
L> ab = (-a) (-b)

1.3

Dimostration $\sqrt{2}$ (per arrando)

Supponiano $\exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq 0 \mid x = \frac{m}{n} = > m, n \text{ non homo follow conveni.}$ allora $\exists x^2 = \frac{m^2}{n^2} = 2 \in \mathbb{Q} = > m^2 = 2n^2 = > \exists K \mid m^2 = 4K^2 = > m^2 = 4K^2 = 2n^2 > \text{follow commune 2}$ La ASSURDO: pur $\exists p \text{ ned } n \text{ non homo follow communi.}$

APPUNTI DI ANALISI

24 Sollember

1.1

$$C = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 > 1\} = (-\infty; -1] \cup [1; +\infty) = \mathbb{F}_{\text{Sup}}(E), \text{ Inf}(E)$$
 $C = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \frac{x-1}{x-2} \le 0\} = [1; 2) = \mathbb{F}_{\text{Sup}}(E) = 2, \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1$

ANACISI 1 del 26 settembre

+1-(1+E)(E-2) <0 => +11-(E-2+EE-2E) <0

11-6.2-EE-2ECO => -EE<2E-3 E>2+3=> FE & R

F l'esteuro reposition => VMER JE16R / t1.1 >H => t11 - Ht1-2H>0 t, (1-H) + 2H-120 En(1-H) 2-2H+1 $t_1(1-H) < 2H : 1 = > t_1 < \frac{2H : 1}{1-H} = > \frac{2 < t_1 < \frac{2H : 1}{1-H}}{3t_1}$