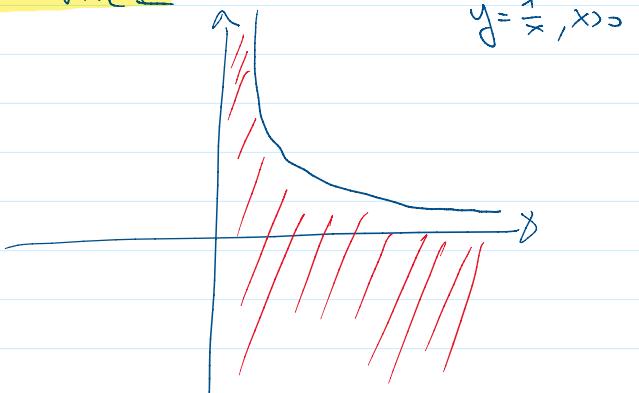
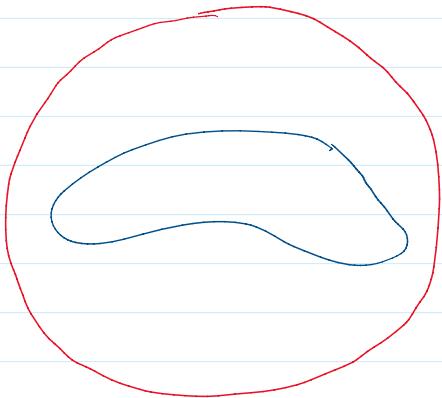


## INSIEMI LIMITATI

Sia  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $E$  si dice limitato se  $\exists R > 0$  t.c.  $E \subseteq D(0, R)$  e  $\exists R > 0$  t.c.  $\|x\| \leq R \quad \forall x \in E$



$$y = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$$

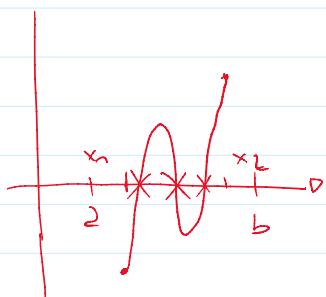
## TEOREMA DI WEIERSTRASS (no dim)

Sia  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  chiuso e limitato e sia  $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua.

Allora  $f$  ANNETTE MASSIMO E MINIMO IN  $E$

$\exists x_m, x_M \in E$  t.c.

$$f(x_m) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_M) \quad \forall x \in E$$



## INSIEMI CONNESSI PER ARCHI

Sia  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $E$  si dice connesso (per archi) se  $\forall x, y \in E$ , esiste un arco di curva continuo, tutto contenuto in  $E$  e avente primi estremi in  $x$  e secondi estremi in  $y$  cioè

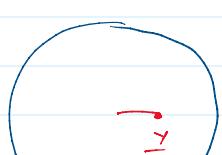
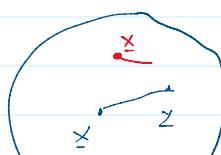
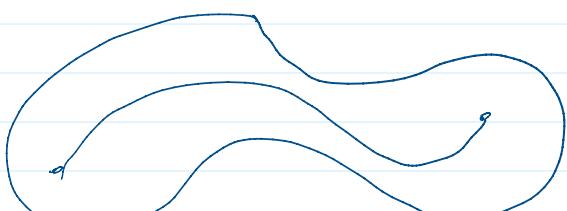
$\exists \gamma: t \in [a, b] \rightarrow \gamma(t) \in E$

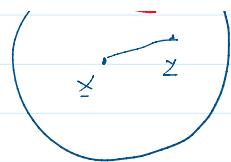
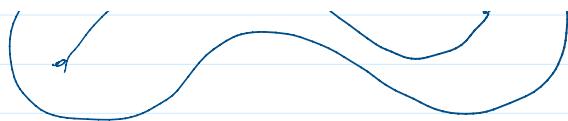
t.c.

$$\gamma([a, b]) \subset E$$

$\gamma$  continua

$$\gamma(a) = x, \gamma(b) = y$$





## TEOREMA DEGLI ZERI (no dim)

Se  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  insieme connesso e se  $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  una funzione continua - Se esistono  $x, y \in E$  t.c.  $f(x) < 0 < f(y)$ , allora  $\exists p \in E$  t.c.  $f(p) = 0$ .

ESEMPIO

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x \ln(1+x^2-y)}{y}$$

Individuare il dominio, di seguito si descrivono le proprietà

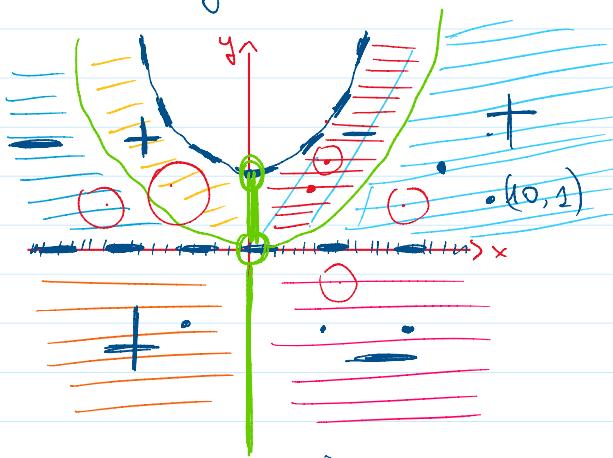
Individuare gli insiemi

$$E_+ = \{x \in E : f(x) > 0\}, \quad E_0 = \{x \in E : f(x) = 0\}, \quad E_- = \{x \in E : f(x) < 0\}$$

dominio:

$$\begin{cases} 1+x^2-y > 0 \\ y \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y < 1+x^2 \\ y \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$y = 1+x^2 \quad \vee (0,1)$$

$$E = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \neq 0 \text{ e } y < 1+x^2\}$$

APERTO, NON UNITARIO,  
NON CONNESSO

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x \ln(1+x^2-y)}{y}$$

$$(x,y) \in E$$

$$x=0 \vee \ln(1+x^2-y) = 0$$

$$f(10,1) = \frac{10 \ln(1+100-1)}{1} > 0$$

$$x=0 \vee 1+x^2-y = 1$$

$$f(1, \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1 \ln(1+1-\frac{3}{2})}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \ln \frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$x=0 \vee y = x^2$$

$$f(-1, \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{-1 \ln(1+1-\frac{3}{2})}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \ln \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$$f(-10,1) = \frac{-10 \ln(1+100-1)}{1} = -10 \ln 100 < 0$$

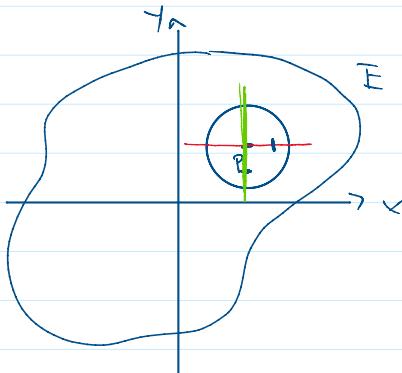
$$f(-1,-1) = \frac{-1 \ln(1+1+1)}{-1} = \ln 3 > 0$$

$$f(1, -1) = \frac{1 \cdot \ln(3)}{-1} = -\ln 3 < 0$$

### DERIVATE PARZIALI

$n=2$   $f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$P_0(x_0, y_0) \in \text{int}(E)$



$\exists r > 0$  t.c.  $B_r \subset E$  : p.t.

$$(x_0 + h, y_0) \in E$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(h) &= f(x_0 + h) \\ g'(x_0) & \end{aligned}$$

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

Se questo limite esiste ed è finito, lo chiamiamo DERIVATA PARZIALE DI  $f$  RISPETTO ALLA VARIABILE  $x$  e lo indica

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \quad f_x(x_0, y_0), \quad D_x f(x_0, y_0)$$

$\hat{\wedge}$  nel p.t.  $(x_0, y_0)$

Se esiste finito  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + h) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$ , lo chiamiamo

DERIVATA PARZIALE DI  $f$  RISPETTO ALLA VARIABILE  $y$  NEL P.T.  $(x_0, y_0)$  - lo indica

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

$\partial = \partial_e$

In  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $n$  generici

$$x_0 = (x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*)$$

variare la  $i$ -esima componente

$$(x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_{i-1}^*, x_i^* + h, x_{i+1}^*, \dots, x_n^*)$$

$$e_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

Lo  $i$ -esima componente

$$x_0 + h e_i$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h e_i) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

Se questo limite esiste finito, lo chiamiamo derivata parziale di

Se ponendo limite enisse finito, lo chiamiamo derivate parziali di  $f$  rispetto alle  $i$ -esime variabili nel pto  $x_0$  e lo indica

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0) \quad f_{x_i}(x_0) \quad D_{x_i}f(x_0)$$

**DEF** Se  $f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  e no  $x_0 \in \text{int}(E)$  -

Se  $\forall i = 1, \dots, n$  esiste la derivate parziale  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0)$ , dico che  $f$  è derivabile in  $x_0$

Il vettore  $\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x_0), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0) \right)$

si dice GRADIENTE di  $f$  in  $x_0$  e si indica

$$Df(x_0) \quad \nabla f(x_0) \quad \text{grad } f(x_0)$$

Se  $f$  è derivabile in ogni pto  $x_0 \in \text{int}(E)$ , dico che  $f$  è derivabile.

~~NOTA~~

$$\text{ESEMPIO} \quad f(x,y) = x^3y^2 - x^2e^{y+x} \quad E = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 3x^2y^2 - 2x^2e^{y+x} - x \cdot e^{y+x} = 3x^2y^2 - xe^{y+x}(2+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = x^3 \cdot 2y - x^2 e^{y+x} = x^2(2xy - e^{y+x})$$

$$Df(x,y) = \left( 3x^2y^2 - x(x+2)e^{y+x}, x^2(2xy - e^{y+x}) \right)$$

— o —

$$n=3 \quad \text{PIANO AFFINE} \quad \underline{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

$P_0$  è piano  $(P - P_0) \perp v$  per ogni altro pto del piano

$$P_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$P(x, y, z)$$

$$\pi = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : ((x, y, z) - (x_0, y_0, z_0)) \circ (v_1, v_2, v_3) = 0\}$$

$$= \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : v_1(x-x_0) + v_2(y-y_0) + v_3(z-z_0) = 0\}$$

$n > 4$  IPERPIANO AFFINE

$$\underline{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n)$$

$$P_0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0) \in \mathbb{H}$$

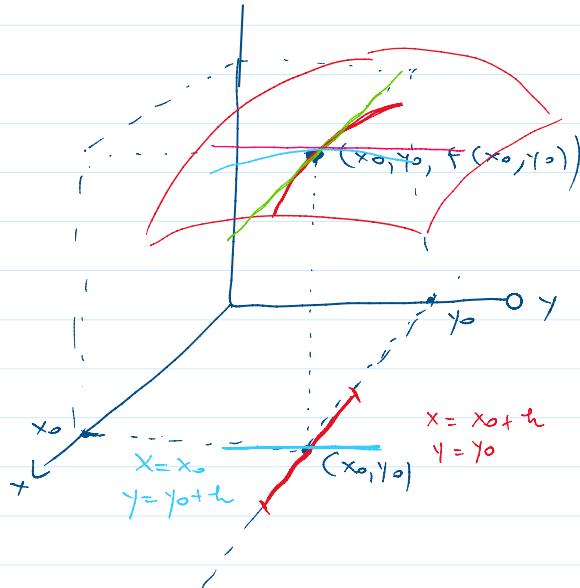
$$\mathbb{H} := \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \text{ t.c.} : (x - P_0) \circ \underline{v} = 0\}$$

$$= \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \text{ t.c.} : (x_1 - x_1^0)v_1 + (x_2 - x_2^0)v_2 + \dots + (x_n - x_n^0)v_n = 0\}$$

$$= \left\{ \underline{x} = (x_1, x_2 - x_n) \text{ i.e. } (x_1 - x_1^0)v_1 + (x_2 - x_2^0)v_2 + \dots + (x_n - x_n^0)v_n = 0 \right\}$$

$n=2$

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



$$\text{Graf}(f) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x, y) \in A, z = f(x, y)\}$$

$$(x_0 + h, y_0, f(x_0 + h, y_0))$$

$$g(h) = f(x_0 + h, y_0)$$

$$(x_0, y_0 + h, f(x_0, y_0 + h))$$

$$d(h) = f(x_0, y_0 + h)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + h \\ y = y_0 \\ z = f(x_0 + h, y_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \text{ libera} \\ y = y_0 \\ z = f(x, y_0) = g(x) \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\text{retta Tangente} \quad \begin{cases} y = y_0 \\ z = g(x_0) + (x - x_0) g'(x_0) \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow$$

$g'(x_0)$  esiste se  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$  esiste & in quel caso sono uguali.

$$\text{retta Tangente} \quad \begin{cases} y = y_0 \\ z = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ y = y_0 + h \\ z = f(x_0, y_0 + h) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ y \text{ libera} \\ z = f(x_0, y) = l(y) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{retta Tangente} \quad \begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ z = l(y_0) + l'(y_0)(y - y_0) \end{cases}$$

$l'(y_0)$  esiste se esiste  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$  & in tal caso sono uguali.

$$\int x = x_0$$

01

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ z = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) \end{cases}$$

Il mio candidato ad essere piano Tangente deve contenere le due rette

$$\begin{cases} y = y_0 \\ z = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) \end{cases}$$

$$v_1 \left( 1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ z = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) \end{cases}$$

$$v_2 \left( 0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x = x_0 & z = f(x_0, y_0) \\ x = x_0 + 1 & z = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \end{array}$$

$$\Delta x = 1 \quad \Delta z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$P_0 = (x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$$

$$\Pi = \left\{ P = (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : P - P_0 = \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2, \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ f(x_0, y_0) \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ f_x(x_0, y_0) \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ f_y(x_0, y_0) \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - x_0 = \lambda_1 \cdot 1 + \lambda_2 \cdot 0 = \lambda_1 \\ y - y_0 = \lambda_1 \cdot 0 + \lambda_2 \cdot 1 = \lambda_2 \\ z - f(x_0, y_0) = \lambda_1 f_x(x_0, y_0) + \lambda_2 f_y(x_0, y_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\Pi \quad \begin{cases} x = x_0 + \lambda_1 \\ y = y_0 + \lambda_2 \\ z = f(x_0, y_0) + \lambda_1 f_x(x_0, y_0) + \lambda_2 f_y(x_0, y_0) \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = x - x_0 \\ \lambda_2 = y - y_0 \end{array}$$

$$z = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

$$\Pi \quad \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = f(x_0, y_0) + \underbrace{f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0)}_{\text{red}} + \underbrace{f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)}_{\text{red}} \right\}$$

ESEMPIO

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

## ESEMPIO

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Abbiamo visto che  $f$  non è continua in  $(0,0)$  (volte scorse)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = ?$$

$$\frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$h \neq 0$

$$\frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \frac{\frac{h \cdot 0}{h^2+0} - 0}{h} =$$

$$= \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = ?$$

$$\frac{f(0,0+h) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$h \neq 0$

$$\frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \frac{\frac{0 \cdot h}{0+h^2} - 0}{h} = \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$



$f: I = (a,b) \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$        $x_0 \in I$        $f$  derivabile in  $x_0$

$$f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) = hf'(x_0) + o(h)$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} - f'(x_0) \right) = 0$$

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

con  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \epsilon(h) = 0$

$$f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) - hf'(x_0) = h\epsilon(h)$$

$$\Delta(h) := h\epsilon(h)$$

$$f(x_0+h) = f(x_0) + hf'(x_0) + \underbrace{h\epsilon(h)}_{A(h)}$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{A(h)}{h} = 0}$$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + \cancel{h} + \underbrace{h \cdot A(h)}_{A(h)}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{A(h)}{h} = c$$

$A(h) \in o(h)$   
per  $h \rightarrow 0$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + h f'(x_0) + o(h) \quad \text{per } h \rightarrow 0$$

**DEF** Se  $f: A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A$  aperto, sia  $x_0 \in A$ .  
Dico che  $f$  è DIFFERENZIABILE NEL PRO  $x_0$  se

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + \nabla f(x_0) \cdot h + o(\|h\|)$$

OSS  $n=2$ .  $(x_0, y_0)$   $(h, k)$

$$f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) = f(x_0, y_0) + (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)) \cdot (h, k) + o(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})$$

$$\rightarrow f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) = f(x_0, y_0) + h f_x(x_0, y_0) + k f_y(x_0, y_0) + o(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})$$

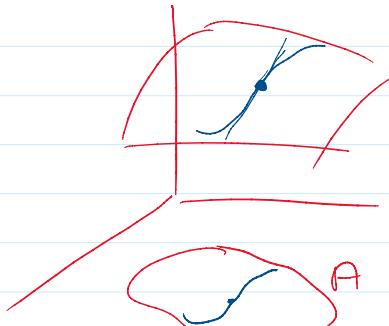
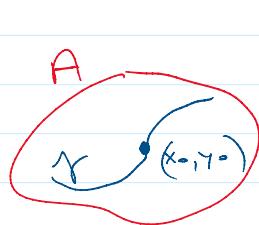
$$z = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

$$x = x_0 + h, \quad y = y_0 + k$$

$$\rightarrow z = f(x_0, y_0) + h f_x(x_0, y_0) + k f_y(x_0, y_0)$$

$$f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) - z = o(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})$$

$$f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) - z = o(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}) \\ = o(\|(h, k)\|)$$



$$\gamma(t) \quad t \in (a, b) \quad \gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$$

$$f(\gamma(t)) = f(x(t), y(t)) = g(t)$$

$$\gamma(t) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{array} \right. \parallel \gamma(t) \quad t \in (a, b)$$

$$z = g(t) = f(x(t), y(t))$$

$$\eta(t) \begin{cases} y = y(t) \\ z = g(t) = f(x(t), y(t)) \end{cases} \quad t \in (a, b)$$

Sia  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  aperto, sia  $\underline{x}_0 \in A$  e sia  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Supponiamo che esiste un vettore  $\underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  t.c.

$$f(\underline{x}_0 + \underline{h}) - f(\underline{x}_0) = \underline{v} \cdot \underline{h} + o(\|\underline{h}\|) \quad \text{per } \underline{h} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{f(\underline{x}_0 + \underline{h}) - f(\underline{x}_0)}{\|\underline{h}\|} = \frac{\underline{v} \cdot \underline{h}}{\|\underline{h}\|} + \varepsilon(\|\underline{h}\|) \quad \text{con } \lim_{\underline{h} \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon(\|\underline{h}\|) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{h} &= (h_1, 0, \dots, 0) \\ \underline{x}_0 &= (x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*) \\ \|\underline{h}\| &= |h_1| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{x}_0 + \underline{h} &= (x_1^* + h_1, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*) = \underline{x}_0 + \underline{v}, \\ \underline{v} &= (1, 0, \dots, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f(\underline{x}_0 + h_1 \underline{v}) - f(\underline{x}_0)}{|h_1|} = \frac{h_1 v_1}{|h_1|} + \varepsilon(|h_1|) \quad \lim_{h_1 \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon(|h_1|) = 0$$

$$\frac{f(\underline{x}_0 + h_1 \underline{v}) - f(\underline{x}_0)}{|h_1|} \cdot \frac{|h_1|}{h_1} = \frac{h_1 v_1}{|h_1|} \frac{|h_1|}{h_1} + \frac{|h_1|}{h_1} \varepsilon(|h_1|)$$

$$\frac{f(\underline{x}_0 + h_1 \underline{v}) - f(\underline{x}_0)}{h_1} = v_1 + \boxed{\frac{|h_1|}{h_1} \varepsilon(|h_1|)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{per } h_1 \rightarrow 0$$

quando  $h_1 \rightarrow 0$

il secondo membro dell'uguaglianza converge a  $v_1$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\underline{x}_0 + h_1 \underline{v}) - f(\underline{x}_0)}{h_1} = v_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dx_1}(\underline{x}_0) = v_1$$

Analogamente  $\frac{df}{dx_i}(\underline{x}_0) = v_i \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$

ovvero  $\text{grad}(f)(\underline{x}_0) = \underline{v}$