

1)  $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ;  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ ;  $f$  continue en  $x_0$

$f$  dérivable  $\forall x \in (a, b)$  limite de  $f$  en  $x_0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x) = L \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = L$$

Dm

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right]$$

appliquer de l'hôpital

$$\stackrel{H}{\Rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = L \quad \text{c.v.d.} \quad (f(x_0) = x_0 \text{ sont calculés et dérivés séparément})$$

2)  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  dérivable  $n$  fois en  $0 \in (a, b)$

alors existe un unique polynôme t.c.  $f^{(k)}(0) = P_n^{(k)}(0)$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$$

Dm

$$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k$$

$$a_k = \frac{P_n^{(k)}(0)}{k!}$$

$$\text{Imposés } P_n^{(k)}(0) = f^{(k)}(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k \quad \text{c.v.d.}$$

Ce polynôme est unique (no dim)

$$3) f(x) = P_n(x) + O(x^n) \text{ per } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - P_n(x)}{x^n} = 0 \quad \text{N.B. } f(x) - P_n(x) = E_n(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k}{x^n} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(1)}(x) - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} k \cdot x^{k-1}}{n x^{n-1}}$$

applicando l'ipotesi 3 volte:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(j)}(x) - \sum_{k=j}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{(k-j)!} x^{k-j}}{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-j+1) x^{n-j}}$$

$$j = n-1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - \sum_{k=n-1}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{(k-n+1)!} x^{k-n+1}}{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-n+1+1) x^{n-n+1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - \frac{f^{(n-1)}(0) x^0}{0!} - \frac{f^{(n)}(0) x}{1!}}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(0)}{n! x} - \frac{f^{(n)}(0) x}{n! x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{f^{(n-1)}(x)} - \cancel{f^{(n-1)}(0)}}{n!} = \frac{0}{n!}$$

4)  $e^x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x=0)}{k!} x^k + o(x^n) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0$

$(e^x)' = e^x$

$(e^x)'' = e^x \Rightarrow e^x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}$

$e^0 = 1$

$\lg(1+x)$

$(\lg(1+x))' = \frac{1}{1+x}$

$(\lg(1+x))'' = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}$

$(\lg(1+x))''' = \frac{+2}{(1+x)^3}$

$(\lg(1+x))^{(k)} = (k-2)! (1+x)^{-k} \cdot (-1)^{k-1}$

in  $x=0 \Rightarrow (k-2)! (-1)^{k-1}$

$y = \frac{1}{1-x}$

$\sum_{k=1}^n x^k = \frac{x - x^{n+1}}{1-x}$

↓  
valore fuori pedice da 0:

$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n x^k = 1 + \frac{x - x^{n+1}}{1-x} = \frac{1 - \cancel{x} + \cancel{x} - x^{n+1}}{1-x}$

$= \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{x^{n+1}}{1-x}$   
 $\underbrace{\frac{x^{n+1}}{1-x}}_{\sim o(x^n)} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0$

per unicità del Pol di Taylor:  $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k + o(x^n)$

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

↑  
Tutto lo 0  
più lo  
zero in  
0 vale 0

5) Flessi:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) > T(x), & x > x_0 \\ f(x) < T(x), & x < x_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{oppure} \quad \begin{cases} f(x) < T(x), & x > x_0 \\ f(x) > T(x), & x < x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + o((x-x_0)^n)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - T(x) = \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots$$

a  $f^{(k)}(x_0) \neq 0$  e  $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(k-1)}(x_0) = 0$

allora:

$K$  è dispari c'è flessa

$K$  è pari non c'è flessa

$$\frac{f(x) - T(x)}{(x-x_0)^K} = \frac{f^{(K)}(x_0)}{K!} + \dots + o((x-x_0)^{n-K}) \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{dividendo tutto} \\ \text{per } (x-x_0)^K \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{Sign} \frac{f(x) - T(x)}{(x-x_0)^K} = \text{Sign} f^{(K)}(x_0)$$

se  $K$  è dispari  $\frac{f(x) - T(x)}{(x-x_0)^K}$  segue che  $x$  è a dx o a sx di  $x_0$   
 quando c'è flessa  
 se  $K$  è pari  $\frac{f(x) - T(x)}{(x-x_0)^K}$  segue ~~flessa~~ <sup>uguale</sup> quindi non c'è flessa (?)

Nel caso  $K$  pari e  $f'(x_0) = 0$  per Fermat abbiamo

un massimo o minimo locale (diciamo che non può essere flessa)



6)  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua allora  $\text{Im}(f) = [\min f, \max f]$

Dim (2 parti)

1)  $\text{Im } f \subseteq [\min f, \max f]$

ovvero perche'  $\exists x_m \in [a, b]: \min f = f(x_m)$

$\exists x_M \in [a, b]: \max f = f(x_M)$

\* Weierstrass

2)  $[\min f, \max f] \subseteq \text{Im } f$

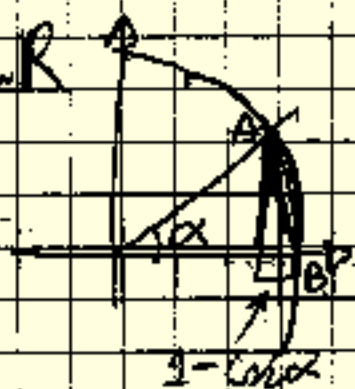
Per  $\lambda \in [\min f, \max f] \Leftrightarrow \exists x: f(x) = \lambda$ ?

applico al Teo. dei valori intermediari  $x_m$  e  $x_M$

$[x_m, x_M], f(x_m) \leq \lambda \leq f(x_M), f$  continua

$\Rightarrow \exists x \in [x_m, x_M]: f(x) = \lambda$

7) Se  $\alpha$  cos. valore in  $0 \in \mathbb{R}$



$0 \leq \underbrace{\sin^2 \alpha + (1 - \cos \alpha)^2}_{\overline{AB}^2} \leq \alpha^2$

$\searrow$  l'arco  $\alpha$  è maggiore della corda

con  $\alpha \rightarrow 0^+$  per i coseno:

$\sin^2 \alpha + (1 - \cos \alpha)^2 \rightarrow 0^4$

Se uno dei 2 tendenti  $\rightarrow 0^+$  se entrambi  $\rightarrow 0^+$ :

1)  $\sin^2 \alpha \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \rightarrow 0$

2)  $(1 - \cos \alpha)^2 \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow 1 - \cos \alpha \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha \rightarrow 1$

per  $0^-$ :

perche'  $\sin \alpha = -\sin(-\alpha)$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^-} \sin \alpha = 0$

$1 - \cos \alpha = \cos(-\alpha) - 1$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^-} \cos \alpha = 1$

de limite de  $\sin$  e  $\cos$  com o teorema de L'Hôpital

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \cos \alpha = 1$$

Continuidade em  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin(\alpha + h) = \sin \alpha \overset{1}{\cos h} + \cos \alpha \overset{0}{\sin h} = \sin \alpha$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos(\alpha + h) = \cos \alpha \overset{1}{\cos h} - \sin \alpha \overset{0}{\sin h} = \cos \alpha$$

c.v.d.

8) desigualdade em  $\cos$  em  $0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{com } 0 \leq \alpha < \pi/2:$$

$$0 \leq \sin \alpha \leq \alpha \leq \tan \alpha$$



dividir por  $\sin \alpha$ :

$$0 \leq 1 \leq \frac{\alpha}{\sin \alpha} \leq \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

para  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ :

$$1 \leq \frac{\alpha}{\sin \alpha} \leq \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

isso é conhecido

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} = 1$$

com  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ :

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\alpha} =$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{\alpha} =$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{\alpha} =$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} 1 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} = 1$$

Ders. in  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\alpha + h) - \sin \alpha}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha \cos h + \cos \alpha \sin h - \sin \alpha}{h}$$

reduzieren in  $\alpha$ :

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha (\cos h - 1) + \cos \alpha \sin h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot 0}{h} + \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{\sin h}{h} = \cos \alpha$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\alpha + h) - \cos(\alpha)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \alpha \cos h - \sin \alpha \sin h - \cos \alpha}{h}$$

reduzieren  $\cos \alpha$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \alpha (\cos h - 1) - \sin \alpha \sin h}{h} = -\sin \alpha$$

9) Ders. Tan:  $\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$

11  $\arcsin: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] : (\arcsin)' = \frac{1}{(\sin x)' |_{x=\arcsin y}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin y)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

11  $\arccos: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$[0, \pi]$$

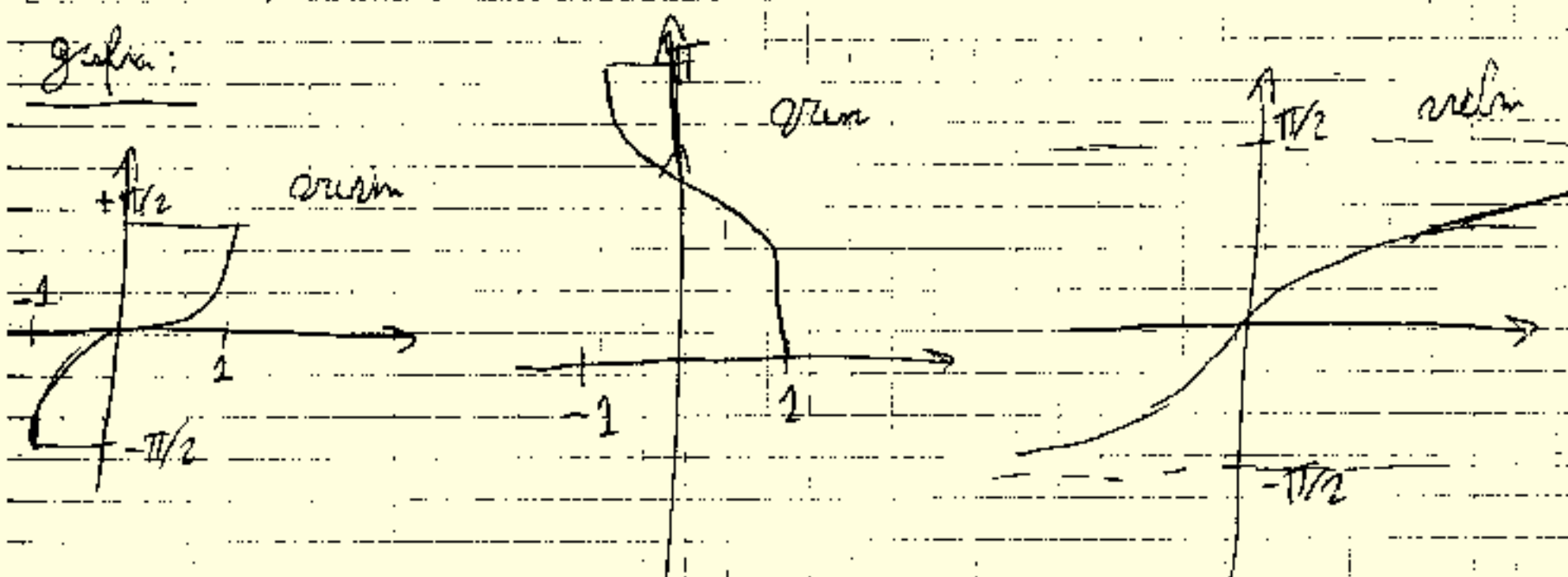
$$(\arccos)' = \frac{1}{(\cos x)' |_{x=\arccos y}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-\sin(\arccos y)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

11.  $\arcsin: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{(\sin x)'|_{x=\arcsin y}} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x + 1}|_{x=\arcsin y} = \frac{1}{y^2 + 1}$$

graph:



70).  $\cos x \leq 1 \quad (x > 0)$

Integral  $f(x) = \sin x \quad g(x) = x + C \quad \text{wegen } f(0) = g(0) \Rightarrow C = 0$

•  $\sin x \leq x$

Integral  $f(x) = -\cos x \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$

wegen  $f(0) = g(0)$

$f(0) = -1 = C$

(unabhängig von  $-1$  &  $g(x)$ )

•  $\cos x \geq 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$

Integral  $f(x) = \sin x \quad g(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + C$

wegen  $f(0) = g(0) \Rightarrow C = 0$

•  $\sin x \geq x - \frac{x^3}{3}$

Integral  $C = -1$

$\cos x < 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!}$



Change:  $\forall x > 0$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} < \sin x < \sum_{k=0}^{2n+2} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+2)!}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \leq \cos x \leq \sum_{k=0}^{2n+2} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{per in coseno} \\ \text{fatta 111 } x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right)$$

c.v.d.

↓  
non l'ho fatta  
già nel cos.

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x \quad (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

2.1)  $y = \sin(x)$

$$y^{(0)}(0) = 0$$

$$y^{(1)}(0) = 1$$

$$y^{(2)}(0) = 0$$

$$y^{(3)}(0) = -1$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

2.2)  $z = \cos(x)$

$$z^{(0)}(0) = 1$$

$$z^{(1)}(0) = 0$$

$$z^{(2)}(0) = -1$$

$$z^{(3)}(0) = 0$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

12)  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Integrabile su  $\mathbb{R}$  Limita

$$1) \text{ se } m = \inf_{[a, b]} f(x) \quad M = \sup_{[a, b]} f(x)$$

$$m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

↓ monotona per integrali

$$\int_a^b m dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b M dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} (b-a)m \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq (b-a)M \quad \text{c.v.d.}$$

2) se  $f$  continua:

Per Weierstrass  $\exists \min_{[a, b]} f = \inf_{[a, b]} f = m$

$$\exists \max_{[a, b]} f = \sup_{[a, b]} f = M$$

Divido  $\textcircled{1}$  per  $(b-a)$ :

$$m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{(b-a)} \leq M$$

per valori intermedi:

$$\exists c \in [a, b] : f(c) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{(b-a)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in [a, b] : f(c)(b-a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \text{c.v.d.}$$

13) Sei  $f(t)$  ~~calm~~ <sup>continu</sup> in  $[a, b]$

also  $F$  is derivable,  $F'(x) = f(x)$  in  $(a, b)$

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_a^{x+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{\text{mean} \\ \text{value theorem}}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x+h-x) f(c)}{h} \quad \text{con } c \in (x, x+h)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} f(c) = f(x)$$

↗  
reminds of  
continuity (partition points?)

Case 0-

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\int_a^{x+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt - \int_a^{x+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-(x - (x+h)) f(c)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} f(c) = f(x)$$

con  $c \in (x+h, x)$  ↗  
reminds of  
continuity (partition points?)

14) Soient  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continue

$F(x)$  une quelconque primitive  
( $F'(x) = f(x)$ ) alors  $\int_a^b f(t) dt = F(b) - F(a)$

Donc c'est le premier théorème de calcul intégral :

$$A(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$A(x) = F(x) + K \quad (x \in [a, b])$$

$$\Rightarrow F(b) + K = \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

$$A(a) = F(a) + K$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$0 = F(a) + K \Rightarrow K = -F(a) \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(t) dt = F(b) - F(a) \text{ c.v.d.}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\int_a^a f(t) dt = 0$$

15)  $G(x) = \int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt$   $g$  dérivable,  $f$  continue

$$A(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$G(x) = A(g(x))$$

$$G'(x) = (A(g(x)))' = A'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \text{ c.v.d.}$$

T.F.C.I.

16) Dato  $f$  continua,  $\varphi$  derivabile e  $\varphi'$  continua

$$G(x) \in \int f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x) dx$$

$$F(u) \in \int f(u) du$$

$$\text{allora } F(\varphi(x)) = G(x) + K$$

Dim.

$$(F(\varphi(x)))' = F'(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x) = f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

$$G'(x) = f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x) \text{ per hyp.}$$

Siam dedotti, differenzia di una costante:

$$F(\varphi(x)) = G(x) + K \quad \text{c.v.d.}$$

Note:

Per gli integrali definiti:

$$\int_a^b f(\varphi(x)) \varphi'(x) dx = \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(y) dy$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\varphi^{-1}(a)}^{\varphi^{-1}(b)} f(\varphi(y)) \cdot \varphi'(y) dy$$

PS: per integrali def. per sostituzione  $\int_a^x \sqrt{1-t^2} dt$

$$\int \cos(2t) dt = \sin 2t \xrightarrow{t = \sin y} (\sin 2t)' = \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t = \cos 2t$$



17)  $\int f'g dx = fg - \int fg' dx$

$(fg)' = f'g + fg' \xrightarrow{\text{intégrer}} \int (fg)' = \int f'g + \int fg'$

$\xrightarrow{\text{qu'on}} \int f'g dx = fg - \int fg' dx \quad \text{c.v.d.}$

18) Série Télescopique:

on a  $a_n = b_n - b_{n+1}$

$S_1 = b_1 - b_2$

$S_2 = b_1 - \cancel{b_2} + \cancel{b_2} - b_3$

$S_3 = b_1 - \cancel{b_2} + \cancel{b_2} - \cancel{b_3} + \cancel{b_3} - b_4$

$S_n = b_1 - b_{n+1}$

$\lim_n S_n = \lim_n b_1 - b_{n+1} = b_1 - \lim_n b_{n+1}$

d'où la série télescopique  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n - b_{n+1}$  est convergente  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_n b_n$  est fini

19)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k$  avec  $q \in \mathbb{R}$  Série géométrique

diverge pour  $q \geq 1$

converge pour  $|q| < 1$

diverge pour  $q < -1$

la déviation quelle  
faite sur 30 volts

20) Serie a termini positivi semi convergente o divergente

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \quad a_k \geq 0$$

$(S_n)_n$  è moneta crescente  $\Rightarrow \exists \lim S_n$    
 $\nearrow +\infty \Rightarrow$  diverge   
 $\searrow L \Rightarrow$  converge

Se  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ ,  $\sum_{k=1}^n b_k$  con  $a_k \geq 0$ ,  $b_k \geq 0$    
 $\wedge a_k \leq b_k$

allora

$$\sum a_k \text{ diverge} \Rightarrow \sum b_k \text{ diverge}$$

$$\sum b_k \text{ converge} \Rightarrow \sum a_k \text{ converge}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = S \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k = T$$

Teorema della sarni:

$$0 \leq S_n \leq T_n$$

$$① S_n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow T_n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$② T_n \rightarrow L \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \leq L$$

$\exists$  parte  $S_n$  è moneta crescente

21)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$  converge  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

Dim.  $\sum a_k$  converge  $\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  finito

non è  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$  diverge   
 ma  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} = 0$

$$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{n-1} = 0 \quad \text{per } n \rightarrow +\infty$$

22) Criteria of convergence

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \quad a_n \geq 0, b_n \geq 0$$

con  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$  allora ha la stessa natura

Def

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_0: \forall n \geq N_0 \quad 1 - \varepsilon \leq \frac{a_n}{b_n} \leq 1 + \varepsilon$$

$$\forall n \geq N_0$$

$$(1 - \varepsilon)b_n \leq a_n \leq (1 + \varepsilon)b_n$$

Dato che se la serie converge anche la serie  $\sum_{k=2}^{n_0-1} a_k$  converge (1 termine della serie non influisce sulla convergenza).

4 cas.

$$\sum_{k=2}^{n_0-1} a_k + \sum_{k=n_0}^n a_k$$

Stessa natura

$$a_n \leq b_n \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \text{ } a_n \text{ diverge: } a_n \leq (1 + \varepsilon)b_n \Rightarrow b_n \text{ diverge}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ } a_n \text{ converge: } (1 - \varepsilon)b_n \leq a_n \Rightarrow b_n \text{ converge}$$

$$b_n \leq a_n \Rightarrow \textcircled{3} \text{ } b_n \text{ diverge: } (1 - \varepsilon)b_n \leq a_n \Rightarrow a_n \text{ diverge}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ } b_n \text{ converge: } a_n \leq (1 + \varepsilon)b_n \Rightarrow a_n \text{ converge}$$

c.v.d.

$$23) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$$

comparato con l'integrale  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \lim_{K \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^K \frac{1}{x^p} dx$

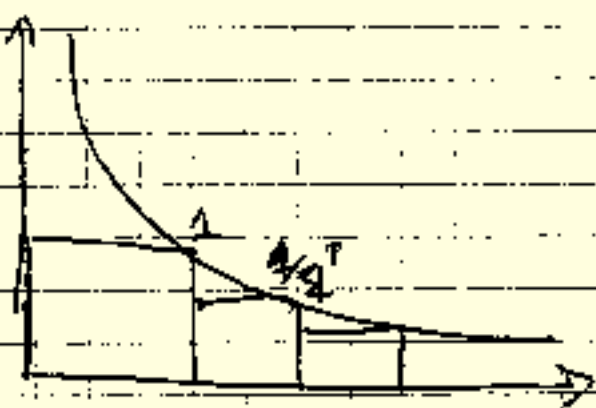
se  $p \neq 1$ :

$$= \left[ \ln \frac{x^{-p+1}}{-p+1} \right]_1^K = \ln \frac{K^{-p+1}}{-p+1} + \frac{1}{p-1} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } p \leq 1 \\ L & \text{se } p > 1 \end{cases}$$

se  $p=1$

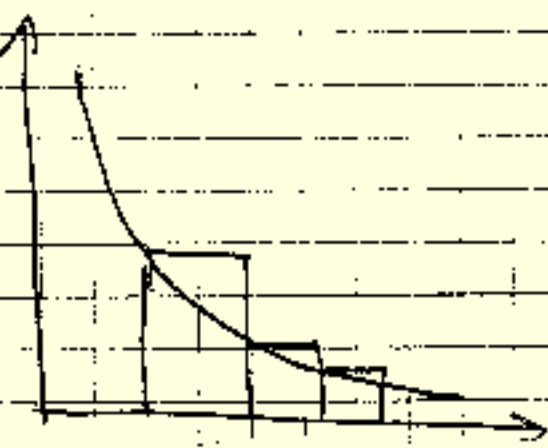
$$\lim_K \ln K = +\infty$$

Stima dall'alto



$$\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k^p} \leq 1 + \int_1^n \frac{1}{x^p} dx$$

Stima dal basso



$$\int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{x^p} dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p}$$

per i dati e per confronti:  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx \leq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p} \leq 1 + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$

$\Rightarrow$

se  $p \geq 1 \Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p}$  ~~diverge~~

se  $p > 1 \Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx = L \Rightarrow \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p}$  converge

#### 24) Limits

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n$$

①:  $a_n > 0$

②:  $a_n$  decrease  $\Rightarrow$  alt. merge

③:  $a_n \rightarrow 0$

$$S_2 = a_1$$

$$S_2 = a_1 - a_2$$

$$S_3 = a_1 - a_2 + a_3 = a_1 - \overset{0}{\underset{\uparrow}{(a_2 - a_3)}} < S_2$$

$$S_4 = a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 = \underset{\underset{0}{\downarrow}}{(a_1 - a_2)} + \underset{\underset{0}{\downarrow}}{(a_3 - a_4)} > S_2$$

In general:  $(S_{2n})_n$  increase  $\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n} < S_2$

$(S_{2n-1})$  decrease  $\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n-1} > S_2$

So  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n} = L_1$  &  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n-1} = L_2$  which are finite limits since  $S_2 \in S_2$

$$|S_{2n-1} - S_{2n}| = S_{2n-1} - S_{2n} = a_{2n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_{2n-1} - S_{2n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} = 0$$

$$L_1 - L_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow L_1 = L_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = L_1 = L_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n \quad \text{C.V.D.}$$



$$25) \sum |a_n| \text{ converge} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ converge}$$

$$a_n^+ = \begin{cases} a_n & \text{se } a_n > 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } a_n \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n^- = \begin{cases} -a_n & \text{se } a_n < 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } a_n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$|a_n| = a_n^+ + a_n^-$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq a_n^+ \leq |a_n|$$

$$0 \leq a_n^- \leq |a_n|$$

$$\text{se } \sum |a_n| \text{ converge} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum a_n^+ \text{ converge} \\ \sum a_n^- \text{ converge} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+ - a_n^- = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+ - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^-$$

↓                      ↓  
CONVERGONO

quindi  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converge essendo somma di somme convergenti

$$26) \text{ RAPPRES: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = L \quad \text{se } L < 1 \Rightarrow \text{serie}$$

$L > 1$  nulla si sa

$L > 1 \Rightarrow \text{diverge}$

$$\text{se } L < 1:$$

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} - L \right| < \epsilon$$

$$L - \epsilon < \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < L + \epsilon$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists p \forall n \geq p$$

$$\text{Sceglia } \epsilon \text{ t.c. } L + \epsilon = \beta < 1$$

$$\text{per } n = p \Rightarrow \frac{a_{p+1}}{a_p} < \beta \Rightarrow a_{p+1} < \beta a_p$$

per  $n=p+1 \Rightarrow \frac{a_{p+2}}{a_{p+1}} < \beta \Rightarrow a_{p+2} < \beta a_{p+1} \Rightarrow a_{p+2} < \beta^2 a_p$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  di  $\beta a_p$  più piccola

per  $n=p+k \Rightarrow \frac{a_{p+k+2}}{a_{p+k}} < \beta \Rightarrow a_{p+k+2} < \beta^{k+2} a_p$

per ogni  $k \geq 1$

$$a_{p+k} < \beta^k a_p \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{p+k} < a_p \sum \beta^k$$

la serie converge

$\uparrow$   
serie geometrica,  $\beta < 1$  per "bp",  
converge

Se  $L > 1$

$\exists$  t.c.  $L - \varepsilon = \beta > 1$

$$\frac{a_{p+2}}{a_p} > \beta \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{p+k} > a_p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \beta^k$$

la serie diverge

$\beta > 1$ , diverge

Se  $L = 1$

Esempio:  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{n}{n+1} \rightarrow 1$ , diverge

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

quindi non si può dire se  $L = 1$

## 2.7) Calcolo dell'integrale

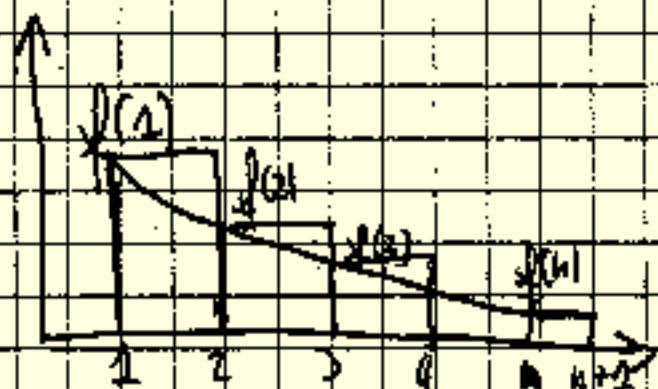
sia  $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  positiva e decrescente

$$S_n = \sum_{k=2}^n f(k)$$

$$\text{e } T_n = \int_1^n f(x) dx$$

allora  $(S_n)_n$  e  $(T_n)_n$  hanno lo stesso carattere

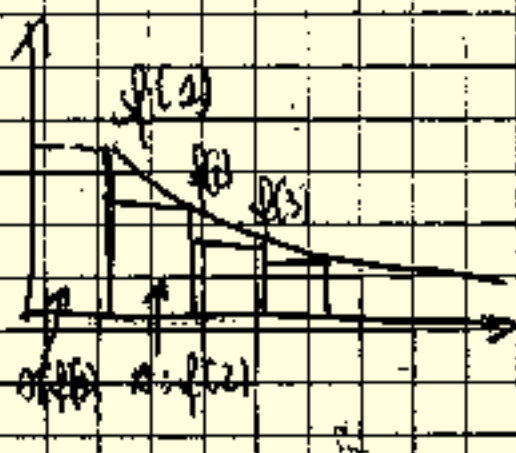
### Lemma 1



$$S_n \geq \int_1^{n+1} f(x) dx \Leftrightarrow S_n \geq T_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow T_n \leq S_{n-1}$$

### Lemma 2

$$\sum_{k=2}^n f(k) \leq \int_2^n f(x) dx$$



$$\Leftrightarrow S_n - f(1) \leq T_n$$

### Corollario

$$S_n - f(1) \leq T_n \leq S_{n-1}$$

+ se  $S_n$  converge  $T_n$  converge + se  $T_n$  converge  $S_n$  converge  
 + se  $S_n$  diverge  $T_n$  diverge + se  $T_n$  diverge  $S_n$  diverge

28)  $a(x)$  definita e continua  $\forall x \in I$  e  $A(x)$  primitiva di  $a(x)$

$y'(x) = a(x) \cdot y(x)$  le soluzioni (tutte e sole) sono  $y(x) = c e^{A(x)}$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$

①  $y(x) = c e^{A(x)}$  è soluzione:

$$y'(x) = c e^{A(x)} \cdot a(x) = c e^{A(x)} \cdot a(x) = y(x) a(x)$$

② ogni sol. è di questo tipo?

$$y'(x) = a(x) y(x) \Leftrightarrow y'(x) - a(x) y(x) = 0$$

moltiplico per  $e^{-A(x)}$

$$y' e^{-A(x)} - e^{-A(x)} a(x) y(x) = 0$$

$$(y e^{-A(x)})' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) e^{-A(x)} = c$$

$$y(x) = c e^{A(x)} \quad \text{c.v.d.}$$

29)  $L(f) = f'(x) - a(x) f(x)$

$L$  è lineare:  $L(\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2) = \alpha L(y_1) + \beta L(y_2)$

$$\parallel$$
$$(\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2)' - a(x) (\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2)$$

$$= \alpha y_1' + \beta y_2' - a(x) \alpha y_1 - a(x) \beta y_2$$

$$= \alpha [y_1' - a(x) y_1] + \beta [y_2' - a(x) y_2]$$

$$= \alpha L(y_1) + \beta L(y_2)$$

$$2e \quad y' - a(x)y = 0$$

$$y(x) \text{ é solução} \Leftrightarrow L(y(x)) = 0$$

e dado que  $L$  é linear,  $\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2$  é solução se  $y_1$  e  $y_2$  lo são.

$$0 = \alpha L(y_1) + \beta L(y_2) = L(\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2) \quad \text{c.v.d.}$$

$\downarrow$                        $\downarrow$   
 $0$                        $0$

30) NON OMOGENEO:

$$y' = a(x)y(x) + b(x)$$

$$y' - a(x)y(x) = b(x) \quad \text{multiplicar por } e^{-a(x)}$$

$$e^{-a(x)} y' - e^{-a(x)} a(x)y(x) = e^{-a(x)} b(x)$$

$$(y(x) e^{-a(x)})' = e^{-a(x)} b(x)$$

INTEGRAR

$$y(x) e^{-a(x)} = \int e^{-a(x)} b(x)$$

$$\text{Se } K(x) \leftarrow \int e^{-a(x)} b(x)$$

$$y(x) e^{-a(x)} = K(x) + C$$

$$y(x) = e^{a(x)} (K(x) + C)$$



— Che ~~se~~ <sup>uma</sup> solução  $y(x) = e^{A(x)} (K(x) + C)$  é solução

$$y' = e^{A(x)} \cdot a(x) (K(x) + C) + \underbrace{e^{A(x)} \cdot e^{-A(x)}}_{(K(x))'} b(x)$$

$$= e^{A(x)} a(x) (K(x) + C) + b(x) \quad \text{c.v.d}$$

3.2) VAR. SEPARÁVEL

$$y'(x) = a(x) g(y(x))$$

~~Sol. geral~~

$a: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  cont.

$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  cont.

① Soluções const.

$$y'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in I \Rightarrow 0 = a(x) \cdot g(y_0)$$

$$\text{se } a(x) \neq 0$$

$$y(x) = y_0 \text{ é sol.} \Leftrightarrow g(y_0) = 0$$

② ~~sol.~~ sol.

$$\text{se } y(x) \neq y_0 \quad \exists \text{ em } I \text{ tal que } g(y(x)) \neq 0$$

dividindo por  $g(y(x))$ :

$$\frac{y'(x)}{g(y(x))} = a(x)$$

integrar  
calculo diff.

$$y(x) = z$$

$$y'(x) dx = dz$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{g(z)} = \int a(x) dx$$

$$\text{se } G(z) \leftarrow \int \frac{1}{g(z)} dz$$

$$\text{e } A(x) \leftarrow \int a(x) dx$$

$$\text{então } \underline{G(y(x)) = A(x) + C} \text{ é solução geral e } \underline{y(x) = y_0} \text{ é sol. const.}$$

↑

integrar

gerar

$$32) (PC) \begin{cases} y' = a(x)g(y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

As VPR. 50P

com  $a: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  função de  $x$

$g: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  função de  $y$

$\Rightarrow$  sempre há solução se o valor em  $I$  e  $g$  contínua

$\Rightarrow$  há única solução se outra  $g \in C^2(D)$

$$(PC) \begin{cases} y' = a(x)y(x) + b(x) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

única!

$a, a$  e  $b$  são contínuas  $\forall$  <sup>em todo  $I$</sup>   $x$  em  $I$  há solução  $\tilde{y}$   
única

33) RADICA  $n$ -ésima

Dado  $w \in \mathbb{C}$  existe exatamente  $n$  raízes  $n$ -ésimas

$$\sqrt[n]{w} = \{z: z^n = w\}$$

$$w = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$z^n = w$$

$$z^n = \left( r(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) \right)^n = r^n (\cos(n\alpha) + i \sin(n\alpha)) = w$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} r^n = r & \Leftrightarrow r = \sqrt[n]{r} \\ n\alpha = \theta + 2k\pi \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{\theta}{n} \quad / \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{\theta}{n} + \frac{2\pi}{n} \quad / \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{\theta}{n} + \frac{2 \cdot 2\pi}{n}$$

$$\alpha_{n-2} = \frac{\theta}{n} + 2(n-1) \frac{\pi}{n} \quad \alpha_n = \frac{\theta}{n} + 2n \frac{\pi}{n} = \frac{\theta}{n} = \alpha_0$$

per determinare tutte le radici si considerano  $n$  equazioni:

$$\alpha_K = \frac{\theta}{n} + \frac{2K\pi}{n} \quad K = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$\left[ z = \sqrt[n]{w} = \sqrt[n]{r} \left( \cos\left(\frac{\theta + 2K\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta + 2K\pi}{n}\right) \right) \right. \\ \left. \text{con } K = 0, 1, \dots, n-1 \right]$$

34) se  $P(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$ ,  $a_n \in \mathbb{R}$   
e  $w \in \mathbb{C}$  è zero di  $P(z)$  allora  $\overline{w}$  è anch'essa zero

$$P(w) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \overline{P(w)} = \overline{0} = 0$$

$$= \overline{a_n w^n + a_{n-1} w^{n-1} + \dots + a_0}$$

$$= \overline{a_n w^n} + \overline{a_{n-1} w^{n-1}} + \dots + \overline{a_0}$$

$$= \overline{a_n} \overline{w^n} + \overline{a_{n-1}} \overline{w^{n-1}} + \dots + \overline{a_0}$$

$$= \overline{a_n} (\overline{w})^n + \overline{a_{n-1}} (\overline{w})^{n-1} + \dots + \overline{a_0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\overline{w}) = 0 \quad \text{c.v.d.}$$

$$\overline{zw} = \overline{z} \cdot \overline{w}$$

$$(x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2) = x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2 - i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)$$

$$\text{e } \overline{z+w} = \overline{z} + \overline{w} \quad x_1 - iy_1 + x_2 - iy_2 = x_1 + x_2 - i(y_1 + y_2)$$

