

limiti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right) = +\infty$$

pointi d'inflectioni

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -\infty$$

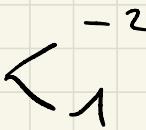
5) derivabilità e max/min, monotonia

$f$  è derivabile in  $\mathbb{R}$

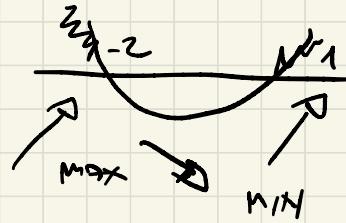
$$f'(x) = x^2 + x - 2$$

||

$$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$



$$f'(x) \geq 0$$



6) simmetria, concavità

$$f''(x) = 2x + 1$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \quad 2x + 1 = 0 \quad x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{probabile punto}$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \quad 2x + 1 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \cup \end{array}$$

3/04/2023 (AUDIO 32)

$$f(a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto y = f(x)$$

$f$  derivabile in  $(a, b)$



$$f'(a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto y = f'(x) = F(x) \quad \text{primitiva di } f(x)$$

$$F(x) = x^2$$

Trovare  $f$  |  $f$  è derivabile e  $f'(x) = F(x)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3x^2 = x^2 = F(x)$$

$$F(x) = 2x$$

$$f'(x) = x^2$$

### PRIMITIVE DI UNA FUNZIONE

$$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto y = f(x)$$

Si dice che  $F: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  è una primitiva di  $f$  in  $(a, b)$  se

$F$  è derivabile in  $(a, b)$  e  $F'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$

### Caratterizzazione delle primitive in un intervallo

$$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$F \in G$  primitive di  $f$  in  $[a, b]$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R} \mid F(x) = G(x) + c, \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

Poiché  $F \in G$  sono primitive di  $f$  si ha che:

$$F'(x) = f(x) = G'(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

$$F'(x) = G'(x) \text{ in } [a, b]$$

$$(F-G)'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in [a,b] \rightarrow \text{Teorema di Lagrange}$$

$$\Rightarrow F-G = C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

↓  
della caratterizzazione delle funzioni e derivata nulla in un intervallo

$$f: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$f$  continua in  $(a,b)$

$\Rightarrow f$  ammette primitive

L'insieme delle primitive di  $f$  si indica con il simbolo:

$$\int f(x) dx$$

Si legge integrale indeterminato di  $f$

Sia  $F$  una primitiva di  $f$

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{insieme delle funzioni primitive}$$

Esempi:

1)  $f_1(x) = 1$

$$\int 1 dx = x + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

2)  $f_2(x) = x$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) f(x) = x^2$$

$$\int x^2 \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$4) f(x) = x^n$$

$$\int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left( \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right)' = \frac{(n+1) \cdot x^n}{n+1} = x^n$$

$$5) \int \frac{1}{x^2} \, dx = \int x^{-2} \, dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C \quad \left( \frac{x^{d+1}}{d+1} \right)' = (d+1) \cdot x^d$$

$$6) \int \sqrt{x} \, dx = \int x^{1/2} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + C$$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

$$7) \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \log|x| + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$8) \int x^\alpha \, dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, & C \in \mathbb{R} \\ \log|x| + C, & C \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{se } \alpha+1 \neq 0 \\ \alpha \neq -1 \end{array}$$

$\alpha = -1$

$$9) \int e^x dx = e^x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$10) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$11) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) dx = F(x) + C = \alpha \int f(x) dx + \beta \int g(x) dx$$

$\downarrow$

$f, g$  continue  
 $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

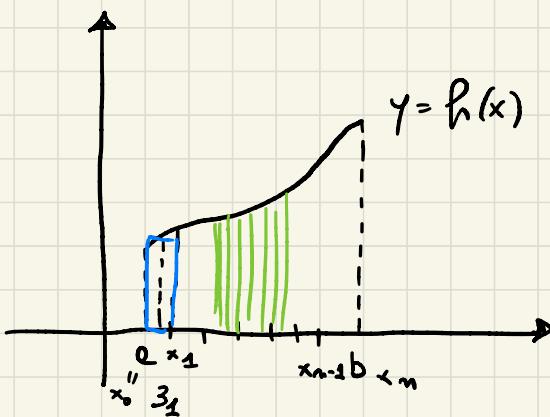
Piemontese  
dell'integrale  
imperfetto

$$f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

~~continua e non negativa in  $[a, b]$~~

$$x \mapsto y = f(x)$$

LIMITATA



$$P = \{a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_m = b\}$$

$\downarrow$  partizione di  $[a, b]$

$$\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i], i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$A(R_i) = f(\xi_i) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

Problema: calcolare, se ho retta, l'area delle parti di piano comprese tra l'asse x e il grafico di  $y = f(x)$  e delimitata dalle rette  $x=a$  e  $x=b$ .

$$S(f, P) = \sum_{i=1}^m f(\xi_i) (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$\max_{i=1, \dots, m} (x_i - x_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

Se esiste

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^m f(\xi_i) (x_i - x_{i-1}) \quad \text{SOMMA DI CAUCHY-RIEMANN}$$

$$\max_{i=1, \dots, m} (x_i - x_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

finito, ed è INDEPENDENTE DALLA SCELTA DEI PUNTI  $\xi_i$ , allora si definisce

$$A(\mathbb{R}) = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^m f(\xi_i) (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$\max_{i=1, \dots, m} (x_i - x_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

Si dice che  $f$  è integrale in  $[0, b]$

e si pone

$$\int_0^b f(x) dx = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^m f(\xi_i) (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$\max_{i=1, \dots, m} (x_i - x_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0$$



INTEGRALE DEFINITO di  $f$  in  $[0, b]$

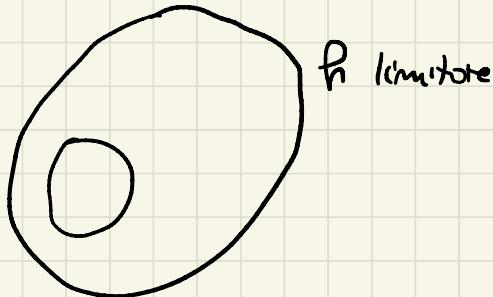
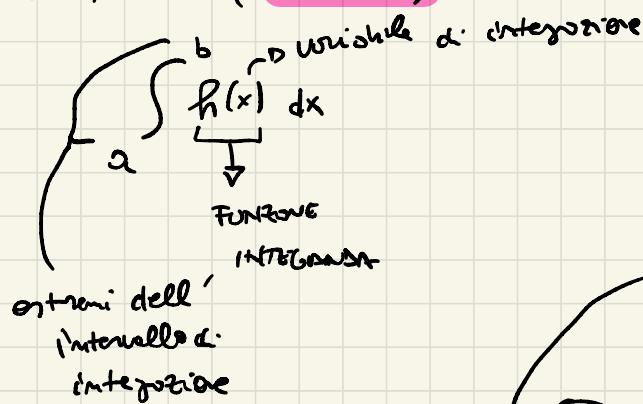
$f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in [0, 1] \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \end{cases}$$

$f$  é limitada

Me mon integro hiblo

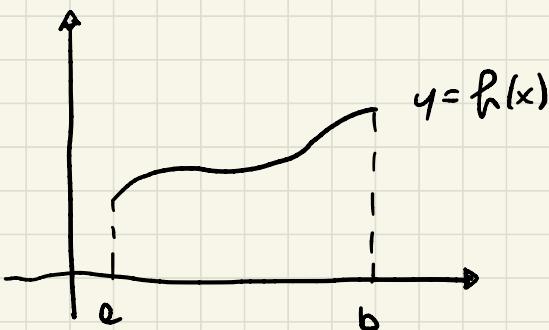
04.04.2023 ( Aurore 32 )



Proprietà dell'integrale definito

$f_h: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  integrabile in  $[a, b]$

1)  $\int_a^a f_h(x) dx = 0$



$$2) \int_a^b f_h(x) dx = - \int_b^a f_h(x) dx$$

$$3) \int_a^c f_h(x) dx + \int_c^b f_h(x) dx = \int_a^b f_h(x) dx \quad \forall c \in [a, b]$$

$$4) \left| \int_a^b f_h(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f_h(x)| dx$$

5)  $f_h + g$  è integrabile in  $[a, b]$  e

$$\int_a^b (f_h + g)(x) dx = \int_a^b f_h(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

LINEARITÀ  
DELL'INTEGRALE  
DEFINITO

6)  $c \cdot f_h$  è integrabile in  $[a, b]$  e

$$\int_a^b (c \cdot f_h)(x) dx = c \cdot \int_a^b f_h(x) dx \quad \forall c \in \mathbb{R}$$

7) se  $f_h(x) \leq g(x)$   $\forall x \in [a, b]$ , allora

$$\int_a^b f_h(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx \quad \text{MONOTONIA DELL'INTEGRALE DEFINITO}$$

In particolare se  $f_h(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

$$\int_a^b f_h(x) dx \geq 0$$

## CONDIZIONI SUFFICIENTI PER L'INTEGRABILITÀ SECONDO RIEMANN

**Termino:**  $f_h : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f_h$  continua in  $[a, b]$

$\Rightarrow f_h$  è integrabile in  $[a, b]$ .

**Termino:**  $f_h : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f_h$  limitata e monotona in  $[a, b]$

$\Rightarrow f_h$  è integrabile in  $[a, b]$

**Termino:**  $f_h : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f_h$  limitata in  $[a, b] \rightarrow$  non ci devono essere punti di discontinuità che vadano ad  $\infty$  (solo punti di netto)

$f_h$  continua in  $[a, b]$  tranne in un numero

finito di punti  $a < x_1 < \dots < x_m < b$

$\Rightarrow f_h$  è integrabile in  $[a, b]$  e

$$\int_a^b f_h(x) dx = \int_a^{x_1} f_h(x) dx + \dots + \int_{x_m}^b f_h(x) dx$$

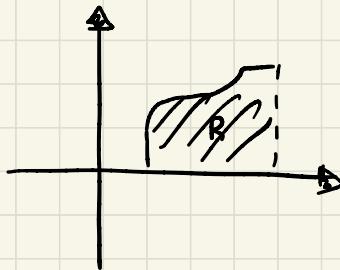
ESERCIZI

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$$

$f$  è integrabile su  $[-1, 1]$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx &= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x}{|x|} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{|x|} dx = \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x}{-x} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 -1 dx + \int_0^1 1 dx \\ &= - \int_{-1}^0 1 dx + \int_0^1 1 dx \\ &= -1 + 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua e non negativa su  $[a, b]$



$$A(R) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

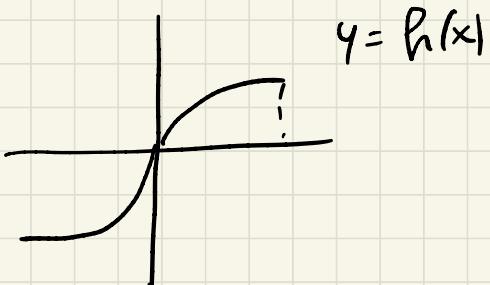
f limitata

f integrabile on  $[a, b]$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f: [-\epsilon, \epsilon] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua

f DISPOSI in  $[-\epsilon, \epsilon]$



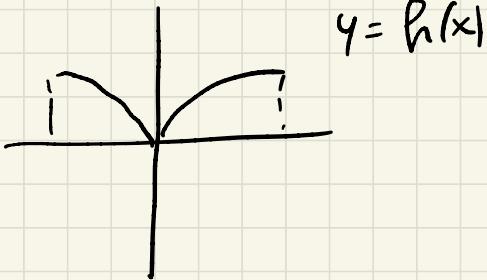
f limitata

f integrabile in  $[a, b]$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f: [-a, a] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua

f pari in  $[-a, a]$



$$3) \int_0^2 (x+2) dx$$

POM

## DEF. INTEGRAZIONE

### Teorema: della media

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua in  $[a, b]$

$$\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in [a, b] \mid \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(x_0) (b-a)$$

Dim: Dal teorema di Weierstrass,  $\exists$

$$M = \max_{x \in [a, b]} f(x), \quad m = \min_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$$

Quindi  $\forall x \in [a, b]$

$$m \leq f(x) \leq M$$

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

$m(b-a)$      $"$      $M(b-a)$

Dividendo per  $b-a (>0)$

$$m \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M$$

TH valore intermedio



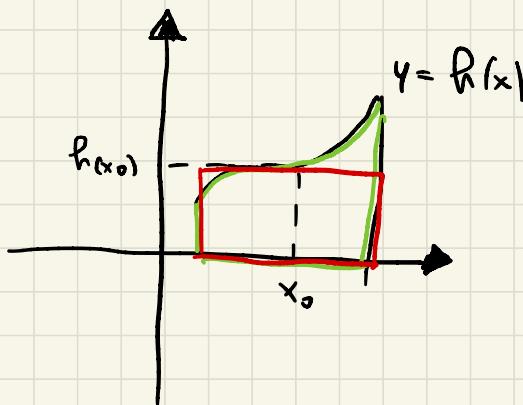
di  $f$  in  $[a, b]$  VACONE MEDIO

$$\exists x_0 \in [a, b] \mid f(x_0) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

regole da tenere

Significato geometrico del TH della media

$$f \geq 0 \text{ in } [a, b]$$



Nota: se  $f$  non è continua (NON VALE)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [0, 1] \\ 2 & x \in (1, 3] \end{cases} \quad f \text{ integrabile in } [0, 3]$$

$$\int_0^3 f(x) = A(R_1) + A(R_2)$$

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

primitive F

$$\int f(x) dx \rightarrow$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \in \mathbb{R}$$

Teorema fondamentale del calcolo integrale

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Limitata  
integabile in  $[a, b]$  continua

$$F: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

F funzione INTEGRALE  
di  $f$  in  $[a, b]$

$$x \longmapsto F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad F(a) = 0$$

Teorema: La funzione integrale  $F$  è continua in  $[a, b]$

Dim: Sia  $\bar{x} \in (a, b)$  e consideriamo

$$|F(\bar{x}+h) - F(\bar{x})| = \left| \int_a^{\bar{x}+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^{\bar{x}} f(t) dt \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_a^{\bar{x}} f(t) dt + \int_{\bar{x}}^{\bar{x}+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^{\bar{x}} f(t) dt \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{\bar{x}}^{\bar{x}+h} f(t) dt \right|$$

$$\leq K \left| \int_{\bar{x}}^{\bar{x}+h} 1 dt \right|$$

Allora

$F$  c'è derivabile in  $[a, b]$

$$F'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b].$$

$f$  integrabile

Continua



$F$  continua

derivabile

cioè  $\bar{F}$  è una primitiva di  $f$  in  $[a, b]$ .

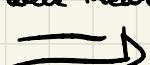
Dimm: Sia  $\bar{x} \in (a, b)$

$$\underline{F(\bar{x}+h) - F(\bar{x})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \left[ \int_a^{\bar{x}+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^{\bar{x}} f(t) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \int_{\bar{x}}^{\bar{x}+h} f(t) dt = \frac{0}{0}$$

Termino  
delle medie



$$\frac{1}{h} \cdot f(x_h) \cdot h \quad \text{con } x_h \in (\bar{x}, \bar{x}+h) / ((\bar{x}+h, \bar{x}))$$

$$= f(x_h) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 0} f(\bar{x}) \text{ perch'è continua}$$

$\Rightarrow F$  è derivabile in  $\bar{x} \in C$

$$F'(x) = f(\bar{x})$$

Si procede in modo analogo in  $\bar{x}=0$  e  $\bar{x}=b$ .

### Formula fondamentale del calcolo integrale

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua

G primitive di  $f$  in  $[a, b]$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = G(b) - G(a) = [G(x)]_a^b$$

Dimm:

$$= G(x) \Big|_a^b$$

Perche  $f$  è continuo la funzione integrale

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

è una primitiva di  $f$  in  $[a, b]$

Allora  $\exists c \in \mathbb{R} \mid G(x) = F(x) + c \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

(\*)

Si ha che

perché  $F(a) = 0$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$= G(b) - c - (G(a) - c) \text{ da } (*)$$

$$= G(b) - G(a)$$

$$= G(b) - G(a)$$

### Formule di integrazione per sostituzione

$f$  continua

$g$  derivabile con derivate continua

$$x = g(t)$$

Allora

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt$$

Esempi:

$$1) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-3}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t-3}} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t-3}} dt$$

$$\sqrt{x} = t$$

$$x = t^2 = g(t)$$

$$dx = (t^2)' = 2t \, dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{t-3+3}{t-3} \, dt = 2 \int \left( 1 + \frac{3}{t-3} \right) \, dt$$

$$= 2 \int 1 \, dt + 6 \int \frac{1}{t-3} \, dt$$

$$= 2t + 6 \log |t-3| + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} + 6 \log |\sqrt{x}-3| + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{t + \frac{1}{t}} \cdot \frac{1}{t} \, dt$$

$$e^x = t \quad = \int \frac{t}{t^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{t} \, dt$$

$$x = \log t$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{t} \, dt \quad = \arctan t + C$$

$$= \arctan e^x + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

5.04.2023 (AUDIO 35)

ES.

$$\int \frac{1}{4x^2+9} dx \rightarrow \text{quali tipi di polinomi bisogna avere le formula di derivazione dell'antiderivante}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{9(\frac{4}{9}x^2+1)} dx = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{\frac{4}{9}x^2+1} = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} =$$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} \\ \left( \frac{2}{3}x \right)^2 \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \\ \frac{1}{6} \text{ arctg } t + C, C \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right.$

$$\frac{2}{3}x = t$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} +$$

$$dx = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(\arctan y)' = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \arctan \left( \frac{2}{3}x \right) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

FORMULA DI INTEGRAZIONE PER SOSTITUZIONE PER L'INTEGRALE DEFINITO

$f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua

$g: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  derivabile con derivate continue

sce  $x = g(t)$

$$\text{Allora } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_c^d f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt$$

dove  $g(c) = a$  e  $g(b) = d$        $c, d \in I$

ESERCIZIO

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx =$$

$$x = \underline{\sin t}$$

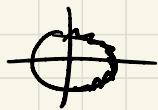
$$x = \text{const}$$

$$dx = \text{const} dt$$

binomica combinazione estremi (IMPORTANTE)

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cdot \text{const} dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 t} \cdot \text{const} dt$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \text{const} dt$$


$$\cos 2t = \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t$$

$$= \cos^2 t - (1 - \cos^2 t)$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 t - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 t = \frac{\cos 2t + 1}{2}$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2t + 1}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2t + 1 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sin 2t}{2} + \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A(c_r) = \pi r^2$$

## FORMULA DI INTEGRAZIONE PER PARTI

$f$ ,  $g$  cliniwbili com cliniwte continue

Allora

$$\int f(x) g'(x) dx = f(x) \cdot g(x) - \int f'(x) g(x) dx$$

Dim: delle formule di derivazione del modello  $(f \circ g)' = f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'$

$$\int_a^b f_h(x) \cdot g'(x) dx = f_h(b)g'(a) - f_h(a)g'(b) - \int_a^b f'_h(x)g(x) dx$$

II  
 $f_h(x)g'(x) \Big|_a^b$

## Esempi

$$\int \log x \, dx = \int (\log x + 1) - 1 \, dx$$

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) - \int f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx = x \log x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx$$

$$= x \log x - x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) \int x \cos x \, dx$$

e)  $f(x) = x \quad g'(x) = \cos x$

b)  $f(x) = \cos x \quad g'(x) = x$

b)  $\frac{x^2}{2} \cos x - \int -\sin x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \, dx$  NON PONTA A NIENTE

c)  $x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx$   
↓

$$x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

$$3) \int e^x \sin x \, dx$$

e)  $f(x) = e^x, \quad g(x) = \sin x$

b)  $f(x) = \sin x, \quad g'(x) = e^x$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \quad g(x) = e^x$$

b)  $\sin x \cdot e^x \int \cos x \cdot e^x \, dx$

e<sub>1</sub>)  $f(x) = e^x \quad g(x)' = \cos x$

$$f'(x) = e^x \quad g(x) = \sin x$$

→ SCELTA CHE PONTA ALL' INTEGRAZIONE DI PARTENZA

b<sub>1</sub>)  $f(x) = \cos x \quad g(x)' = e^x$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \quad g(x) = e^x$$

$$e^x \sin x - [e^x \cos x - \int -\sin x \cdot e^x dx]$$

$$= e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int e^x \sin x dx = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

INTEGRALE PER PARTI RICORSIVO

$$\int \arctan x dx$$

$$= \int (\arctan x \cdot 1) dx$$

$$f(x) = \arctan x \quad g'(x) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \quad g(x) = x$$

$$= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2+1) + C$$

$$\int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$\int (\cos x \cdot \cos x) \, dx$$

$$= \int (\cos x \cdot (\sin x)) \, dx$$

$$= \sin x \cos x - \int (-\sin) \cdot \sin x \, dx$$

$$= \sin x \cos x - \int \sin^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \sin x \cos x - \int 1 \, dx - \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x + \frac{x}{2} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

INTEGRALE RICORSIVO

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx \quad \rightarrow$$

$x = +^6$  per togliere tutte le radici

$$x = +^6 \\ dx = 6 +^5 dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{+^3 - 1}{+^3 + +^2} \cdot \frac{1}{+^3} \cdot 6 +^5 dt$$

$$= \int \frac{+^3 - 1}{+^2 (+ - 1)} \cdot \frac{6 +^5}{+^3} dt = 6 \int \frac{+^3 - 1}{+ - 1} dt$$

$$= 6 \int \frac{(t+1)(t^2+t+1)}{(t-1)} dt$$

$$= 6 \int t^2 + t + 1 dt$$

$$= 6 \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^2}{2} + t \right] + C$$

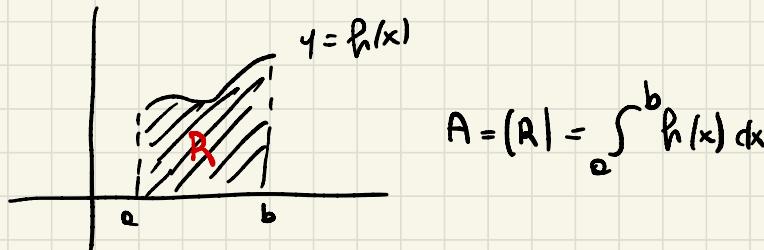
$$= 2t^3 + 3t^2 + 6t + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 3\sqrt[3]{x} + c\sqrt[6]{x} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$



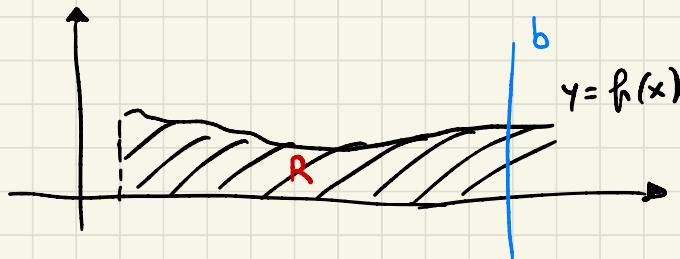
$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  limitata (AUDIO 36)

$f$  continua e non negativa in  $[a, b]$



INTEGRALI IMPROPRI

$f: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua e non negativa  
 $(-\infty, b]$



$$A(R) \stackrel{?}{=} +\infty$$

$$A(R) = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f_h(x) dx$$



$f: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  integrale in  $[a, b]$   $\wedge b > a$

IN SENSO IMPROPRIO

Si dice che  $f_h$  è integrale in  $[a, +\infty)$  se

$$\exists \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f_h(x) dx \quad \text{e si pone}$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$(-\infty, b]$

Note: se  $f_b$  è continua e non negativa in  $[a, +\infty)$  si definisce

$$A(R) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{l'area può essere infinita} \\ \text{o finita} \end{array}$$

Se  $\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx = L \in \mathbb{R}$ , allora si dice che l'integrale improprio di  $f_b$  in  $[a, +\infty)$  è convergente

Se  $\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx = +\infty (-\infty)$  si dice che l'integrale improprio è divergente a  $+\infty (-\infty)$

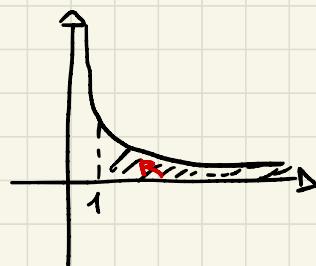
Esempi:

$$1) f_b(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{in} \quad [1, +\infty)$$

$$A(R) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^b =$$



$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (2\sqrt{b} - 2) = +\infty$$

$$2 f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad \text{in } [1, +\infty)$$

$$A(R) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \right) = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^\alpha}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx$$

$$\begin{cases} \left. \frac{x^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \right|_1^b & \alpha \neq 1 \\ \log x \Big|_1^b & \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

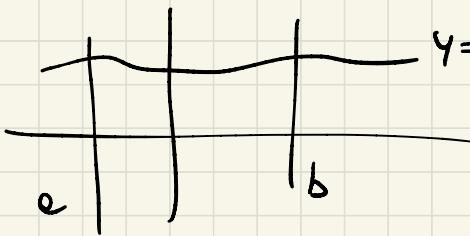
$$\begin{cases} \frac{b^{-\alpha+1} - 1}{-\alpha+1} & \text{if } \alpha \neq 1 \\ \log b & \text{if } \alpha = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \alpha < 1 & +\infty \\ \alpha > 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha-1} & \text{if } \alpha > 1 \\ +\infty & \text{if } \alpha \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \text{CONVERGENCE} & \\ \text{DIVERGENCE} & \end{array}$$

Quindi:

$$y = \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \quad x > 0$$

$$f: (-\infty; +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$\lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow -\infty \\ b \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



Se tali limiti esiste, allora  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow -\infty \\ b \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

ESEMPIO

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow -\infty \\ b \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_a^b \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow -\infty \\ b \rightarrow +\infty}} \arctan y \approx \left| \begin{array}{l} b \\ a \end{array} \right|$$

$$\lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow -\infty \\ b \rightarrow +\infty}} (\arctan b - \arctan a) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \pi$$

Solo se la funzione è positiva possibile  
parlare anche di area

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$f: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  integrabile in  $[a, b]$  se  $b > a$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$f$  integrabile in  $[1, +\infty)$ ?

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \cos x dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b -\sin x dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (\cos 1 - \cos b) \neq$$

CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO E CONFRONTO ASINTOTICO

$f, g: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continue in  $[a, +\infty)$

$$0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, +\infty)$$

Allora

a) se  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$  converge, allora  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  converge

b) se  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  diverge, allora  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$  diverge

Esempio :

1)  $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$  converge o diverge ?  $e^{-x^2}$  FUNZIONE GAUSSIANA

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b e^{-x^2} dx$$

(CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO)

$$e^{-x^2} \geq ? \\ e^{-x^2} \leq ?$$

$$x^2 \geq x$$

CONVERGE A  $\frac{1}{2}$  con estremi  
con  $0 < S^1 \leq \frac{1}{e}$

$$x^2 \geq x$$

$$-x^2 \leq -x$$

$$e^{-x^2} \leq e^{-x}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b e^{-x} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -e^{-b} + e^{-1} \right) = \frac{1}{e} \quad (\text{CONVERGE})$$



Esempi

$$\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\cos^2 \sqrt{x} + 2)} dx \quad \text{converge o diverge?}$$

$\Rightarrow \forall x > 0$

CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO SOLO SU FUNZIONI POSITIVE DI SEGNO COSTANTE

$$-1 \leq \cos \sqrt{x} \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq \cos^2 \sqrt{x} \leq 1$$

$$2 \leq \cos^2 \sqrt{x} + 2 \leq 3$$

$$0 < 2x \leq x \cos^2 \sqrt{x} + 2 \leq 3x$$

$$0 < \frac{1}{3x} \leq \frac{1}{x \cos^2 \sqrt{x} + 2} \leq \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \text{DIVERGE}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

## CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO ASINTOTICO

$f, g : [e, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continue in  $[e, +\infty)$

$$f(x) \geq 0, g(x) > 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \quad \forall x \in [e, +\infty)$$

Allora  $f$  e  $g$  sono omotetiche per  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

a)  $\int_e^{+\infty} g(x) dx$  converge  $\Leftrightarrow \int_e^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  converge

b)  $\int_e^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  diverge  $\Leftrightarrow \int_e^{+\infty} g(x) dx$  diverge

$\int_e^{+\infty} f(x) dx \in \int_e^{+\infty} g(x) dx$  hanno lo stesso comportamento

Si saive anche che  $f \sim g$  per  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  e n' segue "f è asintotica a g" per  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

Esempio:

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+2} dx \text{ converge o diverge?}$$

$> 0$

$$0 < \left| \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+2} \right| \sim \frac{x^2}{x^4} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{0 \cdot x^2+1}{x^2} = 0$$

$a \neq 0$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad \boxed{\text{converge}}$$

**converge**

VERIFICA  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+2} \sim \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2(x^2+1)}{x^4+2} = 1$$

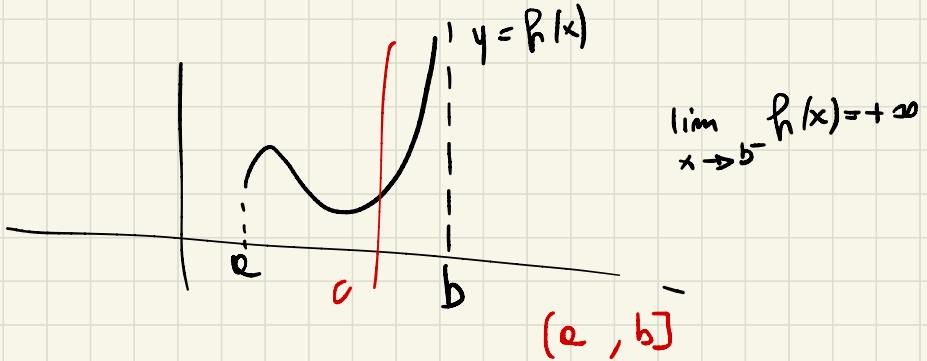
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

Note: Vale la regola monotona:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx \text{ converge} \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ converge}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{converge} \\ \text{diverge} \end{array}$$

$f: [a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua, illimitata per  $x \rightarrow b^-$



Si dice che  $f_h$  è integrabile in  $[a, b]$  se esiste il

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^c f_h(x) dx$$

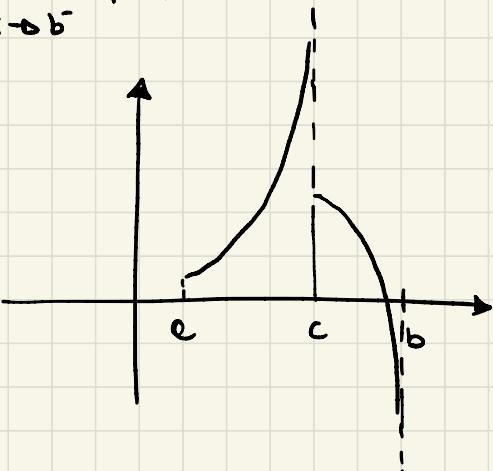
in tal caso si pone

$$\int_a^b f_h(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^c f_h(x) dx$$

(AUDIO 37) 13/04/2023

$f_h : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f_h(x) = +\infty (-\infty)$$



$$f_{h_1} : [a, c) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_{h_2} : (c, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO per integrali impropri:

$f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continue,  $f, g$  illimitate per  $x \rightarrow b^-$

$$0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b)$$

Allora

a)  $\int_a^b g(x) dx$  converge  $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$  converge

b)  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  diverge  $\Rightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx$  diverge

CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO ASINTOTICO per integrali impropri:

$f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continue  $f, g$  illimitate per  $x \rightarrow b^-$

$$f(x) \geq 0, g(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

Allora

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ converge} \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx \text{ converge}$$

$$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \text{ converge} \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ converge}$$

ESEMPI:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \sin^2 \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \text{converge o diverge?}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \sin^2 \frac{1}{x} \right) \quad \text{CONVERGES}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2} dx \quad \text{divergent}$$

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$x^2 + 3x = 0 \quad 2 \text{ soluzioni} \quad a)$$

$$x^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \emptyset \text{ soluzioni} \quad b)$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x = 0 \quad 3 \text{ soluzioni} \quad c)$$

## NUMERI COMPLESSI

Un numero complesso è un numero della forma:

$$z = a + ib \quad (\text{FORMA ALGEBRICA di } z)$$

$\hookrightarrow i \text{ Primato}$

dove  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  e  $i$  è l'unità immaginaria, che ha la proprietà

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$z = 3 + 2i$$

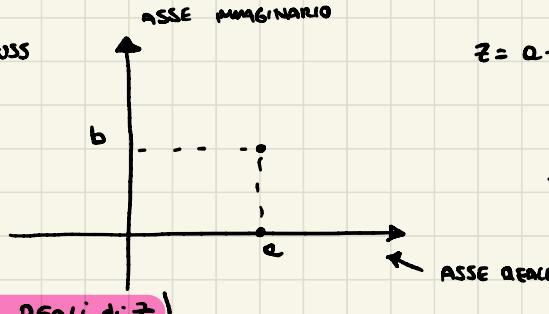
$$z = -5 + 7i$$

$$\boxed{b) x^2 + 1 = 0 \neq \text{im } \mathbb{R}}$$

$x = i \text{ soluzione}$   
 $x = -i \text{ soluzione}$

## RAPPRESENTAZIONE NUMERI COMPLESSI

PIANO DI ARGAND - GAUSS



Nota :  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

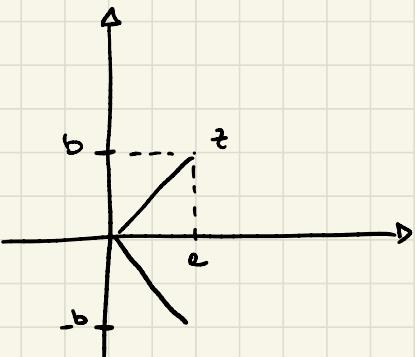
$$x = x + i \cdot 0$$

$$(x, 0)$$

controparte  $(0, x)$  immaginario puri  
 $x = 0 + i \cdot x$

$$\mathbb{C} = \{a+ib \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} \text{ insieme dei numeri complessi}$$

Dalle note  $\mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$



Si definisce **MODULO** di  $z$  la quantità

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

è la distanza di  $z = (a, b)$  dall'origine del piano Argon-gauss

Si definisce **CONIUGATO** di  $z$  il numero complesso

$$\bar{z} = a - ib, \text{ se } \bar{z} \text{ è tale che}$$

è legge "coniugato di  $\bar{z}$ "  $\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}(z) = \operatorname{Re}(\bar{z}) \\ \operatorname{Im}(z) = -\operatorname{Im}(\bar{z}) \end{cases}$

Proprietà :

1)  $|z| \geq 0 \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \quad (|z| \in \mathbb{R})$  DISTANZA

2)  $|z| = 0 \iff z = 0$

3)  $|z| = |\bar{z}| \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$

4)  $z = \bar{z} \iff z \in \mathbb{R}$

5)  $z = -\bar{z} \iff z \text{ è immaginario}$

Operazioni tra numeri complessi

$(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$  campo (complesso)

$$z = a + ib, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$w = c + id, \quad c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

Definiamo

$$z \pm w = (a \pm c) + i(b \pm d)$$

$$z \cdot w = (a + ib) \cdot (c + id) = (ac - bd) + i(ad + bc)$$

$$= ac + i ad + i bc - bd = (ac - bd) + i(ad + bc)$$

Proprietà:  $\forall z, w \in \mathbb{C}$

$$z + \bar{z} = 2 \cdot \operatorname{Re}(z) \quad (2)$$

$$(a+ib) + (a-ib) = 2a$$

$$z - \bar{z} = 2 \cdot \operatorname{Im}(z) \quad (2)$$

$$\overline{z+w} = \bar{z} + \bar{w} \quad (3)$$

$$\overline{z-w} = \bar{z} - \bar{w} \quad (4)$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2 \quad (3)$$

$$(a+ib) \cdot (a-ib) = a^2 - i ab + i ab + b^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\overline{z \cdot w} = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w} \quad (5)$$

In particolare se  $z = d \in \mathbb{R}$  si ha:

$$\bar{d} \cdot \bar{w} = \bar{d} \cdot \bar{w} = d \cdot \bar{w}$$

$$w \in \mathbb{C}, w \neq 0, w = c+id$$

$$\frac{1}{w} = \frac{1}{c+id} \cdot \frac{?}{?} = \frac{c-id}{c+id} = \frac{c-id}{c^2+d^2} = \frac{\bar{w}}{|w|^2} \neq 0 \text{ perché } w \neq 0$$

$z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2$

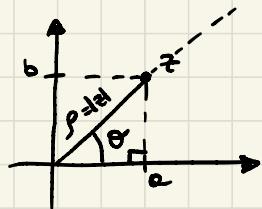
$$\frac{z}{w} = z \cdot \frac{1}{w} = \frac{z \cdot \bar{w}}{|w|^2}$$

Proprietà

$$\overline{\left(\frac{z}{w}\right)} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{w}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

NAPP. NUM. COMPLESSI

$$z = a + cb, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{FORMA ALGEBRICA}$$
$$z = (a, b) \quad \text{COPPIA DI NUMERI REALI}$$



$$a = \rho \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$b = \rho \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$z = \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{ARGOMENTO DI } z} \theta = \arg(z)$$

$$\downarrow \\ \text{MODULO DI } z = |z|$$

se  $\theta$  si prende in  $[0, 2\pi]$  o in  $(-\pi, \pi]$  si parla di ARGOMENTO PRINCIPALE di  $z$  e si indica con  $\theta = \arg(z)$

$$\rho = |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\theta \begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{a}{\rho} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{b}{\rho} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{cases}$$

FORMA ESPOENZIALE COMPLESSA

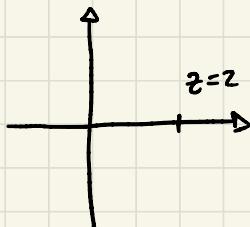
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \quad \text{FORMULA DI EULERO}$$

$$z = \rho e^{i\theta} \quad \text{FORMA ESPOENZIALE COMPLESSA DI } z$$

COME PASSARE DA UNA FORMA ALL'ALTRA

Esempi:

$$\begin{aligned}z &= 2 \\r &= 2 \\ \theta &= 0\end{aligned}$$



2/OS (AUDIO 40)

PRODOTTO NUMERI COMPLESSI

$$z_1 = r_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)$$

$$z_2 = r_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) \cdot r_2 (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

$$= r_1 \cdot r_2 (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + i \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2)$$

$$= r_1 \cdot r_2 [(\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) + i (\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)]$$

$$\underbrace{\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

$$\underbrace{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

$$= r_1 \cdot r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

Per il prodotto

$$|z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$$

$$\arg(z_1 \cdot z_2) = \arg(z_1) + \arg(z_2)$$

In modo analogo si prova che

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \left( \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \right) \quad z_2 \neq 0$$

FORMULA DI DE MOIVRE PER IL QUOTIENTE

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} \quad \text{e} \quad \arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2).$$

Come conseguente della formula di Moivre per il radicale

$$z_1^m = r_1^m \left( \cos(m\theta_1) + i \sin(m\theta_1) \right)$$

FORMULA DI DE MOIVRE  
PER LE POTENZE

$$|z_1|^m = |z_1|^m \quad \text{e} \quad \arg(z_1)^m = m \arg(z_1)$$

ESEMPI

$$1) w = (1+i)^7$$

Scrivere  $w$  in forma algebrica

$$z = 1+i, \quad w = z^7$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = (\sqrt{2})^7 \left[ \cos \left( 7 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left( 7 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$= 8\sqrt{2} \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$= 8 - 8i$$

$$2) W = \left( -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i \right)^4$$

$$z = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$z = a + ib, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z \cdot i = (a + ib) \cdot i$$

## RADICI ENNESIME DI UN NUMERO COMPLESSO

$\forall w \in \mathbb{C}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$

si definisce RADICE  $m$ -ESIMA (COMPLESSA)  
di  $w$  il numero complesso  $z$  tale che  $z^m = w$

$$z^m = w$$

Tesone: Sei  $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ ,  $w = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N}$

Allora esistono  $m$  radici omogenee di  $w$ ,  $z_0, \dots, z_{m-1} \in \mathbb{C}$

Date da  $z_k = r_k (\cos \theta_k + i \sin \theta_k)$  dove

$$r_k = r^{\frac{1}{m}} \quad e \quad \theta_k = \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{m}, \quad k=0, \dots, m-1$$

Dim: Segue dalle formule di de Moivre per le potenze

Esempio:

$$1) \sqrt[6]{i}$$

$$w = \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cdot 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_k &= 1 \left[ \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2k\pi}{6} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2k\pi}{6} \right) \right] \quad k=0, \dots, 5 \\ &= \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{12} + k \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{12} + k \frac{\pi}{3} \right), \quad k=0, \dots, 5 \end{aligned}$$

Tracce fondamentali dell'algeme

Sono

03/05/2023 (AUDIO 41)

SERIE → NUMERO FINITO A NUMERO INFINTO DI ADDENDI È POSSIBILE?

SERIE NUMERICHE

$(a_n)_m$  successione in  $\mathbb{R}$

Si definisce serie numerica di termine generale  $a_n$  e si indica con il simbolo

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

Le siamo di tutti i termini della successione  $a_n$ , quindi:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_m + \dots$$

Esempi:

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots \quad \text{DIVERGE} \quad (\text{SERIE ARARMICA})$$

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \dots$$

$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n = -1 + 1 - 1 + 1 \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_m + \dots$$

Si definisce successione delle somme delle nere data la successione  $(S_m)_m$  data da

$$S_1 = a_1$$

$$S_2 = a_1 + a_2$$

:

$$S_m = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_m \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

Se  $\exists \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} S_m = S \in \mathbb{R}$ , si dice che  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  è CONVERGENTE ad  $S$   
 ↓ REGGARI

Se  $\exists \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} S_m = +\infty (-\infty)$ , si dice che  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  è DIVERGENTE ad  $+\infty (-\infty)$

Se  $\exists \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} S_m$ , si dice che  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  è INDETERMINATA

Esempi:

$$1) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} s = s+s+s+\dots$$

$$S'_m = s + \dots + s = sm$$

$$\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}}^{\infty} s = +\infty$$

$$\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m(m+1)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{m(m+1)} = \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_m &= e_1 + \dots + e_m \\ &= \cancel{(1-\frac{1}{2})} + \cancel{(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3})} + \dots + \cancel{(\frac{1}{m-1}-\frac{1}{m})} + \cancel{(\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m+1})} = \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{m+1} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m = -1 + 1 - 1 + 1 + \dots$$

SENSE INDETERMINATA

SOMME INFINITE LE PROPRIETÀ  
NON VENGONO PER LE  
SOMME FINITE

$\lim S_m = \not\exists \rightarrow S_{2m} = 0 \quad S_{2m+1} = -1$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m = a_1 + \dots + a_m + \dots$$

$$(S_m)_m$$

CONDIZIONE NECESSARIA PER LA CONVERGENZA DI UNA SERIE

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \text{ converge} \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a_m = 0$$

Dimm: Per ipotesi  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m = S \in \mathbb{R}$

Dalla definizione di  $S_m$  si ha che

$$S_m = a_1 + \dots + a_{m-1} + a_m = S_{m-1} + a_m = a_m = S_m - S_{m-1} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} = \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n$$

Dalle condizioni necessarie si ha che

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a_m \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \text{ NON CONVERGE}$$

In particolare se  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  è REGOLARE, si ha:

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a_m \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \text{ DIVERGE}$$

## SERIE GEOMETRICHE

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a q^m, a, q \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a q^m = a + a q + \dots + a q^m + \dots$$

$$\frac{a q^{m+1}}{a q^m} = \frac{a q^{m+1}}{a q^m} = q \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$\uparrow$   
RAZIONE DELLA SERIE

$$S_m = a_0 + \dots + a_m$$

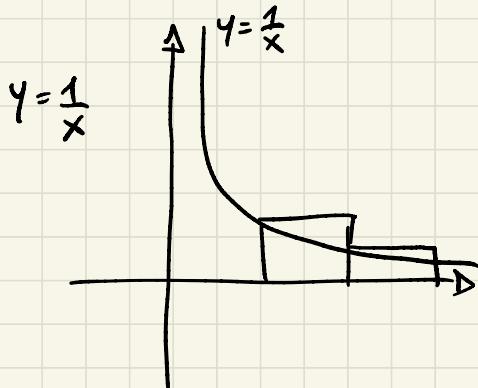
$$= a + aq + \dots + aq^m$$

$$= \begin{cases} a \frac{1-q^{m+1}}{1-q} & \text{se } q \neq 1 \\ a(m+1) & \text{se } q=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} S_m = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{1-q} & \text{se } |q| < 1 \\ \infty & \text{se } q \geq 1 \\ \pm \infty & \text{se } q \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

## SERIE AMMONICA

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$$



$$S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} S_m \geq \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^m \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = +\infty$$

Poniamo  
 $= \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} = +\infty$

## SERIE AMMONICA GENERALIZZATA

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

diverge se  $p \leq 1$   
converge se  $p > 1$

(AUDIO 4.2) 08/05/2023

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_m + \dots$$

$$S_m = a_1 + \dots + a_m$$

SERIE A TERMINI NON NEGATIVI

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m, \quad a_m \geq 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

Teorema: La serie  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m, \quad a_m > 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$  è REGOLARE.

Dim: La successione  $(S_m)_m$  è tale che  $S_{m+1} = S_m + a_{m+1} \geq S_m \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$

i.e.  $(S_m)_m$  è monotone crescente  $\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} S_m$

Se  $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} a_m \neq 0$ , allora  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m, \quad a_m > 0$  è divergente

CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m, \quad \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m \quad \text{tali che}$$

$$0 \leq a_m \leq b_m \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

Allora:

a)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m$  converge  $\Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  converge

b)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  diverge  $\Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m$  diverge

Esempio

$$1) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m+1} > 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \text{serie regolare} \Rightarrow \text{converge}$$

$$2^n + 1 \geq 2^m \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

CRITERIO  
CONFRONTO

$$\frac{1}{2^m+1} \leq \frac{1}{2^m} \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m} \text{ geometrica di origine } \rho = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{converge}$$

### CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO ASINTOTICO

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m, \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m \text{ tali che } a_m > 0, b_m > 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{e } \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_m}{b_m} = L \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

Allora:

- a)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m$  converge  $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  converge
- b)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  diverge  $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m$  diverge

$$1) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{m}} > 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \text{serie regolare} \Rightarrow \text{diverge}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{m}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{m}} \underset{m \rightarrow +\infty}{\approx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}$$

omissione generalizzata

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{m}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}} = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2} \text{ } \omega = \frac{1}{2} \quad \omega \leq 1 \Rightarrow \text{diverge}$$

$$2) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2m}{1+m^3} > 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \text{series regolare} \Rightarrow \text{converge}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2m}{1+m^3} \approx \frac{m}{m^3} = \frac{1}{m^2} \quad \text{per } m \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2} \text{ converges}$$

### CRITERIO DEL RAPPORTO

$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m, a_m > 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ tale che esiste il}$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = L$$

se  $L < 1$ , allora la  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  converge

se  $L > 1$ , allora la  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  diverge

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} > 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{regolare}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{m!} = 0$$

$$\frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = \frac{\frac{1}{(m+1)!}}{\frac{1}{m!}} = \frac{1}{m+1} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow +\infty]{} 0 < 1 \quad \text{converge}$$

## CRITERIO DEL RADICALE

$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$ ,  $a_m \geq 0$   $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ , tale che esiste il

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[m]{a_m} = L$$

se  $L < 1$ , allora la  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  converge

se  $L > 1$ , allora la  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  diverge

2)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m^m}{2^m} > \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$  viene negato

3)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^m}{m}$

## CONVERGENZA ASSOLUTA

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |a_m|$$

Si dice che la serie  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |a_m|$  converge

ASSOLUTAMENTE se la sua serie dei moduli

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |a_m|$$
 è convergente

Teorema:

Se  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$  è A.C., allora  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |a_m|$  converge il viceversa non vale

Basta considerare la serie  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$  SERIE ARMONICA A SEGNI ALTERNATIVI

che è convergente.

La sua serie dei moduli è  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ , che è divergente.

Esempio:

$$1) \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\log(m))}{m^2 \log m}$$

Studiamo la serie dei moduli:

$$\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin(\log(m))}{m^2 \log m} \right|$$

CRITERIO DI LEIBNIZ:  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} a_m, a_m \geq 0$

Se

a)  $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} a_m = 0$

b)  $(a_m)_m$  è monotone decrescente  
allora la serie data converge

Inoltre, delle  $S$  sono delle serie, si ha che  $|S_m - S| \leq a_{m+1}$  se  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

dove  $(S_m)_m$  è la successione delle somme parziali delle serie date.

09/05/23 (AUDIO 42)

Esempi:

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} \quad \text{serie e segni alternativi}$$

$$a_m = \frac{1}{m!} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$(a_m)_m$  è monotona decrescente?  $m! > (m+1)!$

$$\frac{1}{m!} < \frac{1}{(m+1)!} \quad \text{si}$$

Studiamo la convergenza delle serie dei moduli

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m!} = 0$$

Criterio del rapporto

$$\text{A.C.} \quad \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!}$$

$$\frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = \frac{1}{(m+1)!} \cdot m! = \frac{1}{m+1} \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \text{ CONVERGE}$$

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2}{3} \quad \text{diverge}$$

$$3) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m-1}{m} \quad \text{NON A.C.}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m-1}{m} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{m})}{m} = 1$$

A.C

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m-1}{m} \quad \text{diverge}$$

4)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m-1}{m^2+m}$  convergente

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m-1}{m^2+m} = 0$$

$(a_m)_m$  monotone decrescente?

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

$$f|_{\mathbb{N}} = a_m$$

f e' derivabile  $\forall x > 0$

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

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad \frac{-x^2 + 2x + 1}{(x^2+x)^2} \geq 0$$

$$-x^2 + 2x + 1 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 \leq 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

~~definito~~  $\mu \sqrt{2}$

$f_1$  è decrescente in  $[1 + \sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

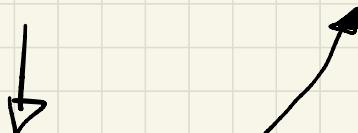
5)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^m}{2^m \log(m+1)}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}^+$  serie dipendente da  $t$ , convergente

$t > 0$

serie regolare

RAPP.

$$\frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = \frac{t^{m+1}}{2^{m+1} \log(m+2)} \cdot \frac{2^m \log(m+1)}{t^m} = \frac{t}{2} \frac{\log(m+1)}{\log(m+2)} = \frac{t}{2}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^0} \frac{\log(x+1)}{\log(x+2)}$$

↓ L'Hopital

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x+1}}{\frac{1}{x+2}} = \frac{x+2}{x+1} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{t}{2} > 1 & \text{diverge} \\ \frac{t}{2} < 1 & \text{converge} \end{cases}$$

Se  $\frac{t}{2} = 1$  elle le serie date

divergono

$$\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\log(m+1)}$$

$$\log(m+1) < m+1$$

$$\frac{1}{\log(m+1)} > \frac{1}{m+1}$$

$$\begin{cases} +\infty \text{ diverge} \\ 0 < +\infty \text{ converge} \end{cases}$$

## FUNZIONI ASINTOTICHE

$f, g : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x_0 \in D(D)$

Si dice che  $f$  e  $g$  sono ASINTOTICHE per  $x \rightarrow x_0$

e si scrive

$$f \underset{x \rightarrow x_0}{\sim} g$$

se

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$$

La relazione  $\sim$  è una relazione di equivalenza:

1) riflessiva:  $f \sim f$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$

2) Simmetrica:  $f \sim g$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow g \sim f$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$

3) Transitiva:  $f \sim g$  e  $g \sim h \Rightarrow f \sim h$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$

Proposizione:  $f, g : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x_0 \in D(D)$

$$f \sim g \text{ per } x \rightarrow x_0$$

1)  $f \sim g$  ammette la stessa limite finita per  $x \rightarrow x_0$   
oppure

$f \sim g$  direzione entro ilimitabile per  $x \rightarrow x_0$   
oppure

$f \sim g$  non ammette limite per  $x \rightarrow x_0$ .

2) Se  $f \equiv h$  e  $g \equiv r$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$

$$f \cdot g \equiv h \cdot r \quad e \quad \frac{f}{g} \equiv \frac{h}{r} \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0$$

Si dice che  $f$  è infinitesima per  $x \rightarrow x_0$  se

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$$

e si scrive

$$f = \Theta(1) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0$$

e si legge "f è un  $\Theta$  piccolo di 1" per  $x \rightarrow x_0$ .

Si dice che  $f = \Theta(g)$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$  se

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0}$$

$$f \equiv g \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0 \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$$

$$f = \Theta(g) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0 \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$$

Proposizione:  $f \equiv g$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0 \iff f = g + \Theta(g)$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - 1 \right) = 0 \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{g(x)} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f - g = \Theta(g) \text{ per } x \rightarrow 0$$

### LIMITI NOTEVOLI

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

ASINTOTICO  
(per  $x \rightarrow \infty$ )

$\Theta$  - PICCOLO  
(per  $x \rightarrow 0$ )

$$\sin x \approx x$$

$$\sin x = x + \Theta(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} . 2$$

$$1 - \cos x \approx \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\cos x \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$1 - \cos x = \frac{x^2}{2} + \Theta\left(\frac{x^2}{c}\right)$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \Theta(x^2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} - 1$$

$$e^x - 1 \approx x$$

$$e^x \approx 1 + x$$

$$e^x - 1 = x + \Theta(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\log(1+x) \approx x$$

$$\log(1+x) = x + \Theta(x)$$

### PDM. (AUDIO 4/4)

PROPRIETÀ DI  $\Theta$ -piccolo. Per  $x \rightarrow 0$  si ha:

a)  $\Theta(x^m) + \Theta(x^n) = \Theta(x^m)$

b)  $c \cdot \Theta(x^m) = \Theta(x^m), c \in \mathbb{R}$

$\frac{f}{g}$

c)  $\Theta(x^m) \cdot \Theta(x^n) = \Theta(x^{m+n})$

d)  $\Theta(x^m) : x^m = \Theta(x^{m-m}) \neq m > m$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x} - \log(1+x) - x - 1}{x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \Theta(x)$$

$$\log(1+x) = x + \Theta(x) \text{ for } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$e^{-x} = 1 + (-x) + \Theta(-x) = 1 - x + \Theta(x) \text{ for } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - x + \Theta(x) - (x + \Theta(x)) - x - 1}{x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$f = \Theta(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3x + \Theta(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( -3 + \frac{\Theta(x)}{x} \right) = -3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{\log x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\sin(x-1) \approx x-1 \text{ for } x \rightarrow 1$$

$$\log(x) = \log(1+(x-1)) \approx x-1 \quad x \rightarrow 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x-1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{\sin(x)} = \frac{0}{0}$$

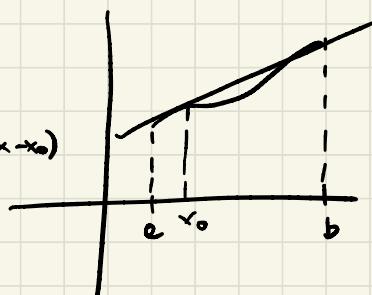
$$e^{x^2} \approx 1 + x^2$$

$$\sin x \approx x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x^2 - 1}{x} = 0$$

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

Problema: poniamo approssimare  $f$  vicino ad  $x_0$  con un polinomio di primo grado?  
In altre parole poniamo LINEARIZZARE  $f$  vicino ad  $x_0$ ?



Se  $f$  è derivabile in  $x_0$   
allora la risposta è affirmativa  
Il polinomio è dato da  
 $P(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

### Formula di Taylor con il resto di Peano

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

$$f \in C^m(a, b)$$

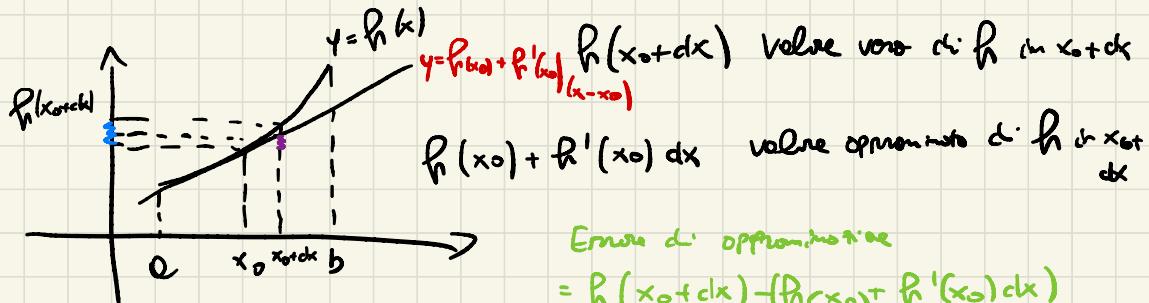
Allora

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k + \Theta((x - x_0)^m) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0,$$

RESTO DI PEANO

POLINOMIO DI TAYLOR DI GRADO m centrato su  $x_0$

$$\text{dove } f^{(0)}(x_0) = f(x_0), 0! = 1 \quad P_m, g_f(x)$$



$$= f_h(x_0 + dx) - f_h(x_0) - \frac{f'_h(x_0) dx}{dx} = \Theta(dx)$$

Δf<sub>h</sub>(x<sub>0</sub>)  
INCREMENTO  
sulla funzione  
DIFFERENZA  
DI f<sub>h</sub> in x<sub>0</sub>  
incremento  
nella tangente  
per x → 0

Derivabile in x<sub>0</sub> ⇔

$$\lim_{dx \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_h(x_0 + dx) - f_h(x_0)}{dx} = f'_h(x_0) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$f_h(x) = f_h(x_0) + f'_h(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''_h(x_0)}{2}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(m)}_h(x_0)}{m!}(x - x_0)^m + \Theta((x - x_0)^m)$$

per x → x<sub>0</sub>

Dimo (per induzione)

Bene induzione: m=1

$$f_h \in C^1(a, b)$$

Dobbiamo provare che

$$f_h(x) = f_h(x_0) + f'_h(x_0)(x - x_0) + \Theta(x - x_0) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0 \quad (1)$$

Poiché f<sub>h</sub> è derivabile in x<sub>0</sub> si ha che

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f_h(x) - f_h(x_0) - f'_h(x_0)(x - x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0$$

da cui segue (1)

Supponiamo che  $g \in C^{m-1}(a, b)$  mi ha che

$$g(x) = P_{m-1, g}(x) + \Theta((x-x_0)^{m-1}) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0$$

Dobbiamo provare che vale \*

$$\frac{f(x) - P_{m, g}(x)}{(x-x_0)^m} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0$$

↓  
Θ piccolo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - P_{m, g}(x_0)}{(x-x_0)^m} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x) - P'_{m, f}(x)}{m(x-x_0)^{m-1}} = 0 \quad \text{si ho che per ipotesi induttiva}$$

$$P_m, f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)}{m!}(x-x_0)^m$$

$$\Rightarrow P'_{m, f}(x) = f'(x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} \cdot 2(x-x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)}{m!} m(x-x_0)^{m-1}$$

$$= f'(x_0) + f''(x_0)(x-x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}(x-x_0)^{n-1}$$

$$= P_{m-1, f'}(x), \quad f' \in C^{m-1}(a, b)$$

(AUDIO 45) 10/05/2023

Formula di Taylor con il resto di peone:

$$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f \in C^m(a, b), x_0 \in (a, b)$$

Allora

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k + \Theta((x-x_0)^m) \text{ per } x \rightarrow x_0$$

$P_m(x)$

→ QUANTITÀ CHE VERA O PIÙ vicinamente  
di  $(x-x_0)^m$

$x_0 = 0$  si parla di polinomio di  
MC LAURIN

POLINOMI DI TAYLOR DI ALCUNE FUNZIONI

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}), x_0 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \dots = f^{(m)}(x) = e^x \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f^{(m)}(0) = 1 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$P_m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x^k}{k!} + \Theta(x^m) \text{ per } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x) = \log(1+x) \quad x_0 = 0$$

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

$$f \in C^\infty(-1, +\infty)$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} = - (1+x)^{-2} \Big|_{x=0} = -1 = -1!$$

$$f''''(x) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3} = 2 (1+x)^{-3} \Big|_{x=0} = 2 = 2!$$

$$f^{(IV)}(x) = \frac{-6}{(1+x)^4} \Big|_{x=0} = -6 = -3!$$

$$f^{(k)}(0) = (-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!$$

$$\log(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{k!} x^k + \Theta(x^n) \text{ por } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\log(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} x^k + \Theta(x^n) \text{ por } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \Big|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x \Big|_{x=0} = -1$$

$$f^{(IV)}(x) = \sin x \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1} + \Theta(x^{2m+1}) \text{ por } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} x^{2k} + \Theta(x^{2m}) \text{ por } x \rightarrow 0$$

## Esercizi

1) Approssimare  $\sqrt{e} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
con un polinomio di grado 3

$$f(x) = e^x$$

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

$$P(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6}$$

Poniamo approssimare il valore approssimato a  $\sqrt{e}$

$$P_3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3}{6} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48} = \frac{72+3+2}{48} = \frac{77}{48}$$

FORMULA DI TAYLOR CON IL RESTO DI LAGRANGE

$$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f \in C^{m+1}(a, b), x_0 \in (a, b)$$

Allora  $\forall x \in (a, b) \exists \bar{x} \in (x_0, x) (\theta \bar{x} \in (x, x_0))$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k + \frac{f^{(m+1)}(\bar{x})}{(m+1)!} (x-x_0)^{m+1}$$

Note per  $m=0$  si ha  $f \in C^1(a, b) \exists \bar{x} \in (x_0, x)$  tale che

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x)(x-x_0) \quad \text{Termine di Lagrange}$$

## Esercizio 2

Approssimare il valore e i coefficienti dei polinomi

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$P_1(x) = 1 + x = 2$$

$$P_2(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5$$

$$P_3(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{8}{3} = 2,6$$

## Esercizio

3) approssimare  $\sqrt{e}$  tale che l'errore di approssimazione non difunga a  $10^{-2}$

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^m \underbrace{\frac{x^k}{k!}}_{P_m(x)} + \underbrace{\frac{e^{\bar{x}}}{(m+1)!} \bar{x}^{m+1}}_{\text{errore}} \quad \text{con } \bar{x} \in (0, x)$$

$$\sqrt{e} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Approssimiamo  $\sqrt{e}$  con  $P_m\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ . L'errore è dato da  $\frac{e^{\bar{x}}}{(m+1)!} \frac{1}{2}^{m+1}$  con  $\bar{x} \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$

$$\text{Richiediamo che } \left| \frac{e^{\bar{x}}}{(m+1)!} \frac{1}{2}^m \right| < 10^{-2}$$



$$\frac{e^{\bar{x}}}{(m+1)!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m < \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(m+1)!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m < \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(m+1)!} < \frac{\sqrt{e}}{(m+1)!} < 10^{-2}$$

$$\frac{(m+1)!}{\sqrt{3}} > 10^2$$

$$(m+1)! > 10^2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \approx 178 \quad \forall m \geq 5$$

FORMULA DI TAYLOR CON FORMULA INTEGRALE

$f: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f \in C^{m+1}(a,b)$ ,  $x_0 \in (a,b)$

Allora  $\forall x \in (a,b)$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{(x-t)^m}{m!} f^{(m+1)}(t) dt$$

Per  $m=0$  si ha che se  $f \in C^1(a,b)$ , allora

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x f'(t) dt \quad \text{formula fondamentale del calcolo integrale}$$

POLINOMI DI TAYLOR DI ACCONE FUNZIONI:

POLINOMIO DI GRADO 5 centrato in  $x_0=2$   
della funzione

$$f(x) = \log(x)$$

$$\log(1+y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} y^k + O(y^n) \quad \text{per } y \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x) - \log x = \log(x-2+2) = \log((x-2)+2)$$

$$\log\left[2\left(\frac{x-2}{2}+1\right)\right] = \log 2 + \log\left(\frac{x-2}{2}+1\right) \quad y \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\log x = \log 2 + \log\left(\frac{x-2}{2}+1\right)$$

$$= \log z + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^5 \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} \left(\frac{x-z}{z}\right)^k}_{P_5(x,z)} + O\left((x-z)^5\right) \text{ per } x \rightarrow z$$

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$f \in C^\infty(a,b)$ ,  $x_0 \in (a,b)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k + O((x-x_0)^m) \text{ per } x \rightarrow x_0$$

### SERIE DI TAYLOR

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

$f \in C^\infty(a,b)$

Si definisce serie di Taylor di  $f$  centrata in  $x_0$  la serie

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n =$$

cioè

$$f^{(0)}(x_0) = f(x) \in 0! = 1$$

Si dice che  $f$  è sviluppabile in serie di Taylor intorno ad  $x_0$  se esiste  $n \geq 0$  tale che:

$$f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(x_0)}{m!} (x-x_0)^m \quad \forall x \in (x_0-\epsilon, x_0+\epsilon)$$

Note

$f \in C^\infty(a,b) \Leftrightarrow f$  sviluppabile in serie di Taylor

Consideriamo

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(0)}{m!} x^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 0 = 0 \leftarrow f'(0) = 0$$

### Criteri di svilupabilità in serie di Taylor

1° criterio

$$f : (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x_0 \in (a,b) \quad f \in C^\infty(a,b)$$

$f$  è sviluppabile in serie di Taylor intorno ad  $x_0$   
se e solo se

$$\exists n \geq 0 \mid \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} R_m(x_0) = 0$$

Dove  $R_m(x,x_0)$  è il resto nella formula di Taylor

$$f(x) = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^m \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k}_{S_m \rightarrow m \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow f(x)} + R_m(x,x_0) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0$$

$$R_m(x, x_0) = f(x) - S_m(x)$$

Applicazione: La funzione  $f(x) = e^x$  è sviluppatibile in serie di Taylor intorno a 0

$$f(x) = e^x \quad f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(0)}{m!} x^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!}$$

Dalla formula di Taylor si ha che

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x^k}{k!} + \frac{e^{\bar{x}} x^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} \quad \text{dove } \bar{x} \in (0, x)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{e^{\bar{x}} x^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} \right| \leq \frac{e^{\bar{x}} x^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Si dimostra

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Criterio 2:

$\exists M > 0$  tale che,

$$\left| f^{(m)}(x) \right| \leq M \quad \forall x \in (a, b) \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$\Rightarrow f$  è sviluppatibile in serie di Taylor intorno ad  $x_0 \in (a, b)$

$$\log(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} x^k}{k} + o(x^n) \text{ per } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{(-1)^{m-1} x^m}{m}$$

$x \in [-1, 1]$

Prendendo  $x=1$  in (A) si ha:

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m-1}}{m} = \log(2)$$

Esercizio scrivere il polinomio di Taylor centrato in 0 di grado 4 delle funzione

$$f(x) = x \cdot e^x$$

$$P_4(x) = \sum$$

17/05/23

## STUDIO DI FUNZIONE

$$f_1(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2(1+x)}$$

dominio tutto  $\mathbb{R}$

segno e intersezioni

$$f_1(x) = 0$$

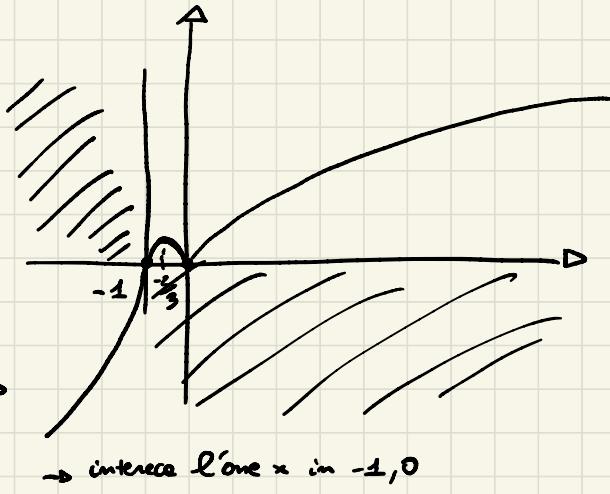
$$\sqrt[3]{x^2(1+x)}$$

$$x^2(1+x) \geq 0$$

$$1+x \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -1$$

$$\begin{cases} y = f_1(x) \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x^2(1+x)} = 0 \\ x^2(1+x) = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{aligned} &x=0 \\ &1+x=0 \\ &x=-1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{cases} y = f_1(x) \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow (0,0)$$

limiti e orientati

$\not\exists$  orientati orizzontale

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{x^2(1+x)} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt[3]{x^2(1+x)} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (f_1(x) - mx) = \emptyset \in \mathbb{R}$$

ossia  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f_1(x)}{x} = L \quad L \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$$

monotonia, massimi e minimi e derivabilità

continua  $\rightarrow$  derivabile

$\downarrow$   
continua ok



$$x_1 < x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$$

$$z \mapsto \sqrt[3]{z} \text{ derivabile in } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  in 0 non è un punto perché c'è un buco verticale

$$f'_1 \text{ è derivabile } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{x^2(1+x) = 0 \quad (x \neq 0, x \neq -1)\}$$

perché comp di funzioni derivabili

$$\begin{aligned} f'_1(x) &= \frac{1}{3} (x^2(1+x))^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (2x+3x^2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{x(2+3x)}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1+x)^2}} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, -1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'_1(x) = \frac{0}{0} = \frac{x(2+3x)}{x^2 \sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{2+3x}{x^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2}} = +\infty$$

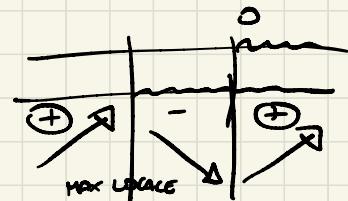
$\hookrightarrow$   $0^+ = +\infty$   $0^- = -\infty$   $\Rightarrow$  non derivabile perché il limite  $f'_1(x)$  deve essere continuo

$x=0$  cuspidale

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f'_1(x) = +\infty \quad \text{bifilo a tangente verticale}$$

$$f'_1(x) = \frac{x(2+3x)}{\sqrt[3]{x^2(1+x)^2}} \geq 0$$

$$x(2+3x) \geq 0 \quad x \geq 0 \quad x \geq -\frac{2}{3}$$



$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$x(2+3x) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad \text{NON ACC}$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \text{MAX LOCALE}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{(x+2)(x-1)} dx$$

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

primitive of  $f$  in  $[a, b]$

$$F: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

$F$  derivabile in  $[a, b]$

e' tale che  $F'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in [a, b]$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+x-2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1-1}{x^2+x-2}$$

$$\frac{x}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1} = \frac{A(x+1) + B(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-1)}$$

$$A(x+1) + B(x+2) = x$$

$$(A+B)x + A + 2B = x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2B-A=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} A=1-B \\ \Downarrow \end{array}$$

$$2B-1+B=0$$

$$3B=1$$

$$B = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow A = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{(x+2)(x-1)} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{(x+2)} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{(x-1)} dx$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \log|x+2| + \frac{1}{3} \log|x-1| + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continue

$$\int_0^3 \frac{\frac{x^2+3}{3 \sin^2 x}}{>0 \text{ in } (0, 3]} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2+3}{3 \sin^2 x} = +\infty \quad \text{INTEGRAL IMPROVED}$$

$$0 < \frac{x^2+3}{3 \sin^2 x} \quad 0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1$$

$$\text{OR } \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \geq 1$$

$$\frac{x^2+3}{3 \sin^2 x} \geq \frac{x^2+3}{3}$$

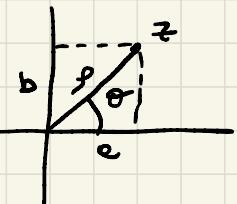
$$4) (z-i)^3 = 1$$

$$\mathbb{C} = \{a+ib \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$z = a+ib$$

$$(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$$



$$z = \rho(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$z = \rho e^{i\theta}$$

$$(z-i)^3 = i$$

$$w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

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

$\exists$  m radice m-esime di w date da

$$w_k = \rho_k \cos(\theta_k + i\sin\theta_k)$$

$$\text{radice } = \rho_k = \rho^{\frac{1}{m}} \text{ e } \theta_k = \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{m}$$

$$k=0, \dots, m-1$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^m |\beta - z|^{m+1}}{2^m} \geq 0 \quad \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = e^{\frac{m+1}{m+2}} |\beta - z|^{\frac{m+2}{m+2}} \cdot \frac{2^m}{|\beta - z|^{m+1}} \cdot e^m = e$$

$$e |\beta - z| \begin{cases} > 1 \\ < 1 \\ = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \text{on diverge} \\ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \text{on converge} \\ = 1 \end{cases}$$

Polynomischegrade 10 Taylor

$$x_0 = 0$$

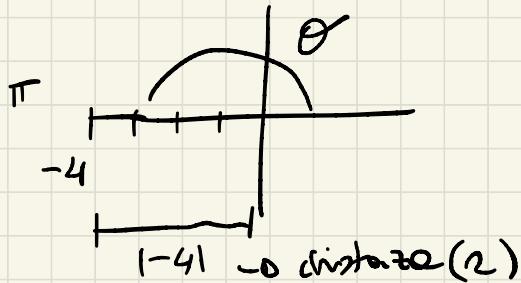
$$f(x) = x^3 \log(1+2x)$$

$$(z - 2i)^4 = -4$$

$$W = z - 2i$$

$$|W|^4 = -4$$

$$W = \sqrt[4]{-4}$$



$$W_k = \sqrt[4]{|-4|} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$k=0, 3$$

$$W_0 = \sqrt{2} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$W_1 = \sqrt{2} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$W_2 = \sqrt{2} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$W_3 = \sqrt{2} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

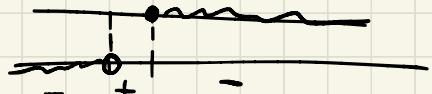
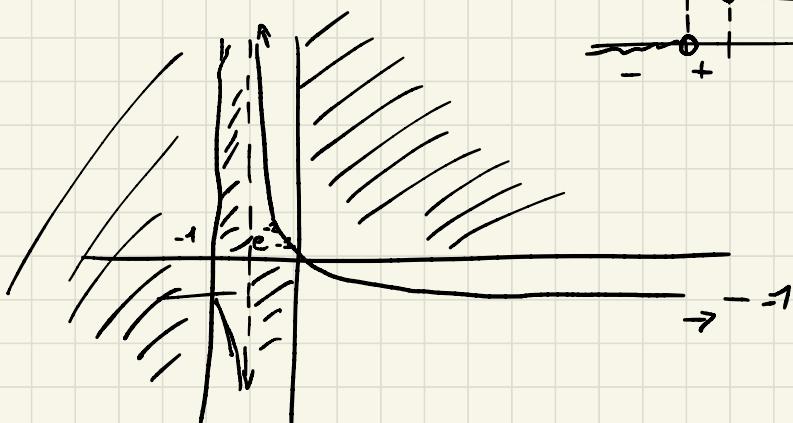
$$f(x) = \frac{\log(x+1)}{-2 - \ln(x+1)}$$

$$D = (-1, e^{-2} - 1) \cup (e^{-2} - 1, +\infty)$$

INTERSEZIONI ASSI E SEGNO

$$f_1(x) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\ln(x+1)}{-2 - \ln(x+1)} \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \ln(x+1) \geq 0 \\ -2 - \ln(x+1) > 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \\ x < e^{-2} - 1 \end{array}$$



$$f(x) = x^3 e^{-x}$$

DOMINIO

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

SIMMETRIA

$$f(-x) = f(x) \neq -x^3 e^x$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x) \neq -(x^3 \cdot e^{-x})$$

SECONDO INTERSEZIONE CON GLI ASSI

$$\frac{x^3}{e^{-x}} \geq 0$$

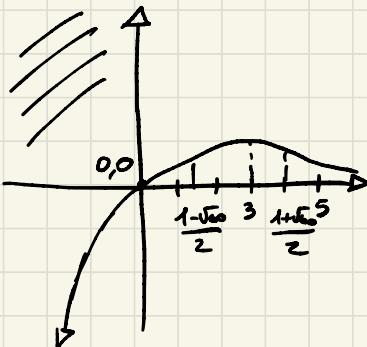
sime per x

$$x^3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$x^3 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$f(x) = 0$$



LIM(?)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \cdot e^{-x} = \frac{x^3}{e^x} \xrightarrow{\downarrow} 0 \rightarrow \text{ASINTOTO ORIZZONTALE}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 \cdot e^{-x} = -\infty$$

GRANDEZZA INFINITO

↓  
NESSUN ASINTOTO OBCLINO

derivate

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 \cdot e^{-x} + x^3 \cdot -e^{-x} = e^{-x}(3-x)x^2$$

$$e^{-x}(3-x)x^2 \geq 0$$



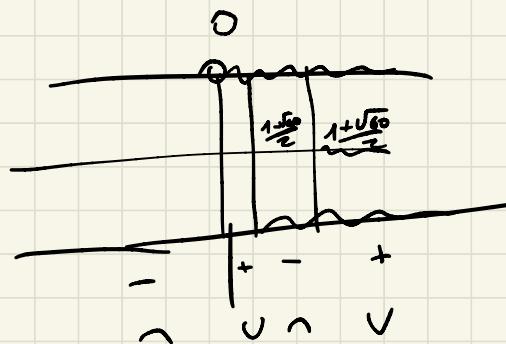
$$x \leq 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f''(x) &= e^{-x} (3-x)x^2 = e^{-x} (3x^2 - x^3) \\
 &= -e^{-x} (3x^2 - x^3) + e^{-x} (6x - 3x^2) \\
 &= e^{-x} x (x^2 + 6x - 6)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= 0 \\
 x^2 + 6x - 6 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{25+24}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1+\sqrt{50}}{2} \quad \downarrow \frac{1-\sqrt{50}}{2}$$



$$x^2 - x - 2 > 0$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \begin{cases} 2 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{2 \log(x)}{x^3} dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^c \frac{2 \log(x)}{x^3}$$

$$f(x) \log(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} \rightarrow g(x) = -\frac{1}{2x^2}$$

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \left[ \left[ -\frac{\log(x)}{2x^2} \right]_1^c - \int_1^c -\frac{1}{2x^3} dx \right]$$

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \left[ \left[ -\frac{\log(x)}{2x^2} \right]_1^c - \left[ \frac{1}{4x^2} \right]_1^c \right] =$$

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \left[ 0 - \left[ 0 - \frac{1}{4c^2} \right] \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\log(x)}$$

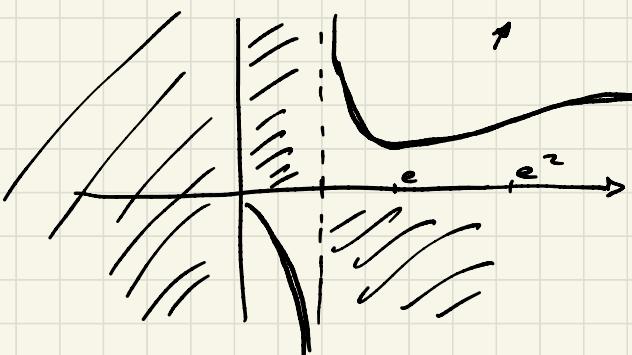
DOMINIO

$$D = (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

SIMMETRIE

$$f(x) \neq f(-x) \Rightarrow \text{NE pari}$$

$$f(x) \neq -f(x) \Rightarrow \text{NE dispari}$$



STUDIO DEL SEGNO

$$\frac{x}{\log(x)} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \\ x > 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & + & \frac{1}{e} & + & & & \\ - & \text{---} & - & \text{---} & + & & \end{array}$$

$$x > 1$$

LIMMITI

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\log(x)} = +\infty \quad \Rightarrow \text{NO ASINTOTO OBBLIGO}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\log(x)} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{THP}}{=} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x}{\log(x)} = +\infty \quad 1 \text{ diradice verticale}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x}{\log(x)} = -\infty$$

DERIVATE

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\log(x)} = \frac{1 \cdot \log(x) - 1}{(\log(x))^2} = \frac{\log(x) - 1}{(\log(x))^2} \geq 0$$

$$\log(x) \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \geq e$$

$$\begin{array}{c} - \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\log(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{\log(x) - 1}{(\log(x))^2} = \frac{\log(x) - 2}{(\log(x))^3} > 0$$

~~$x = e^2$~~  FLESSO A TANGENTE VERTICALE

$$f_t(x) = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x}$$

dominio

$$\Delta = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

simmetria

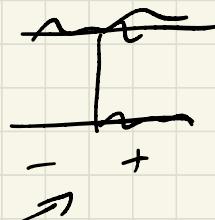
$$f_t(x) \neq f_t(-x) \text{ non pari}$$

$$f_t(x) \neq -f_t(x) \text{ non dispari}$$

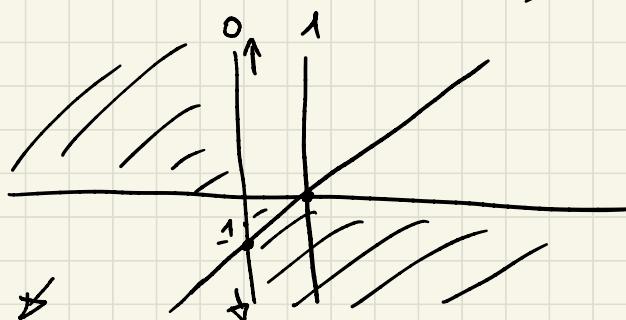
SEGNO E INTERSET. CON GLI ASSI

$$(x-1)^2 + x$$

-	+
$x < 0$	$x > 0$



(1,0) intersezione.



LIMITI

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x} \stackrel{\text{THP}}{=} \frac{2x - 2}{1} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x} \stackrel{\text{THP}}{=} \frac{2x - 2}{1} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{THP}}{=} \frac{2x - 2}{2x} = 1$$

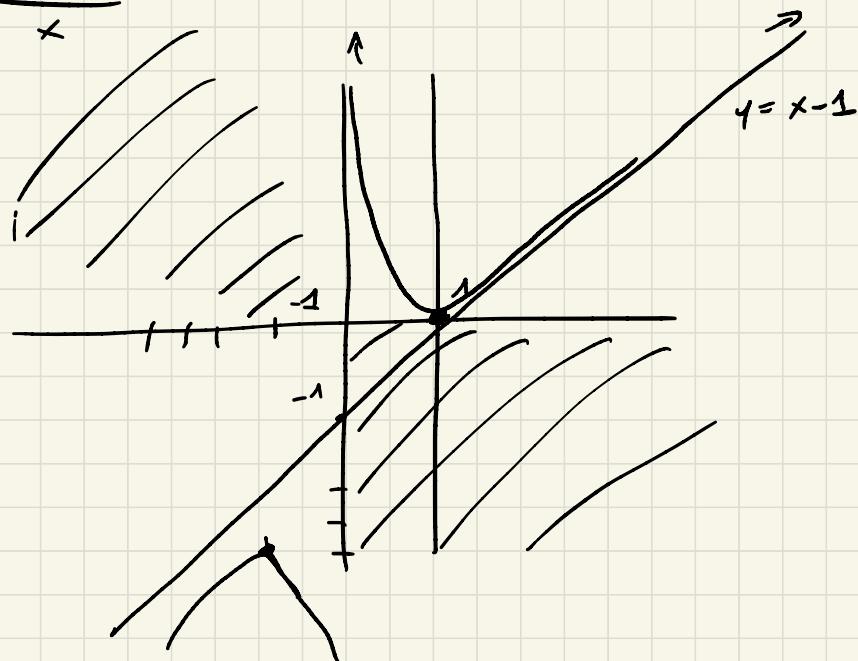
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{R(x)}{x} = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{THP}}{=} \frac{2x - 2}{2x} = 1 \quad (m)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - 1 \cdot x] = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - x}{x} = -1 \quad (q)$$

$$y = x - 1 \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & y \\ \hline 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x} = +\infty$$



# DERIVATIVE

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

$$\frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - g'(x) \cdot f(x)}{g(x)^2}$$

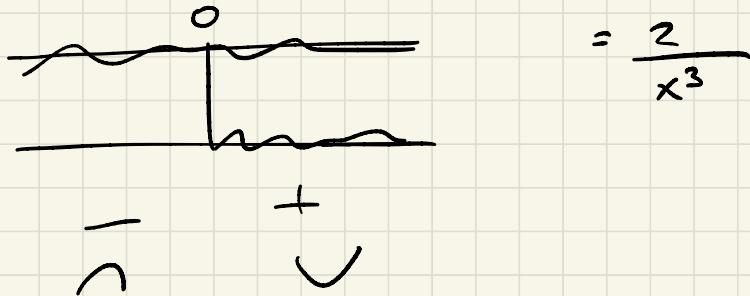
$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 2x - x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2}$$

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

$x^2 \geq 1 \quad - \quad x \geq \pm 1$  and  ~~$x > 0$~~   
 ~~$- + - +$~~   
 $\backslash \backslash \backslash \backslash$

$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -1$

$$f''(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} = \frac{2x \cdot x^2 - 2x \cdot (x^2 - 1)}{x^4} = \frac{2x^3 - 2x^3 + 2x}{x^4}$$



$$\frac{2}{x^3} = 0 \quad ? \quad x = 0 \quad \text{IMP} \quad \text{NO FLOSSI}$$

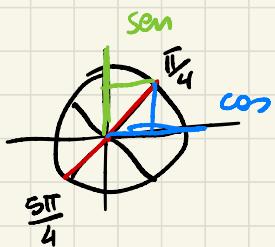
$$f(x) = \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$[0, 2\pi]$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$1 + \cos x \geq 0$$

$$\cos x > -1$$



$$\cos x - \sin x \neq 0$$

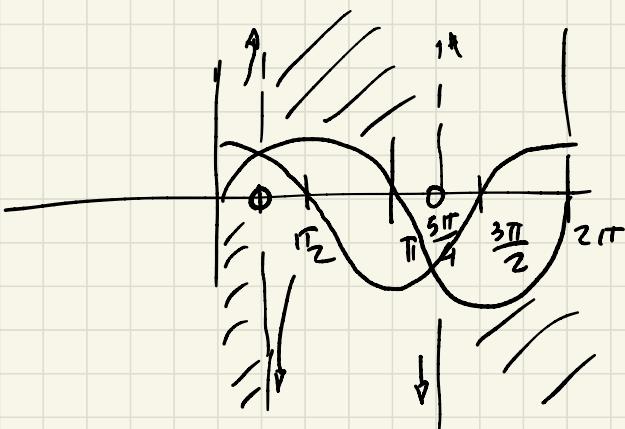
$$x \in \left( \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ \cos x + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} y=0 \\ x=\pi \end{matrix}$$

$$\cos x > \sin x$$



$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ \frac{1+\cos}{\cos-\sin}=2 \end{cases}$$



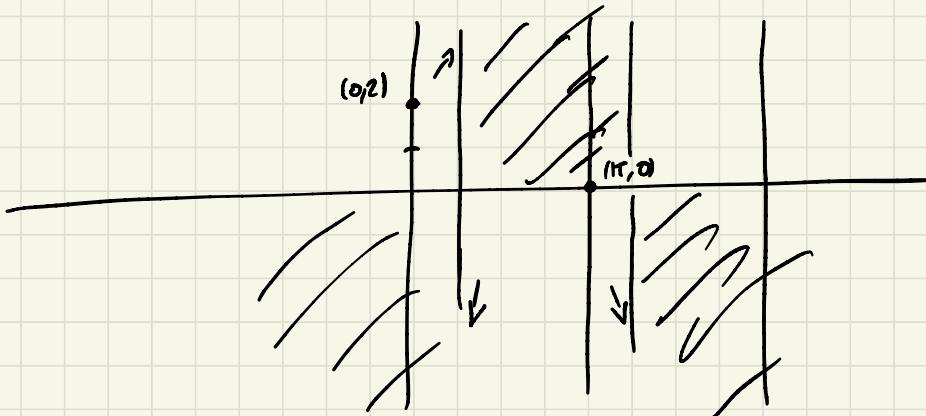
## LIMITI

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^+} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{4}^-} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{4}^+} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x} = +\infty$$



DEMONSTRATE

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) - \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x} &= \\&= \frac{-\sin x \cdot (\cos x - \sin x) - (-\sin x - \cos x) \cdot (1 + \cos x)}{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} \\&= \frac{-\sin x \cos x + \sin x^2 + \sin x + \cos x \sin x + \cos x + \cos x^2}{-\cos x \sin x + 1} \\&= \frac{\cos x + \sin x + 1}{-\cos x \sin x + 1}\end{aligned}$$

$$t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x + \sin x \geq -1$$

$$\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 1 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1-t^2 + 2t + 1+t^2}{1+t^2} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{2t+2}{1+t^2} \geq 0 \quad + \geq -1$$

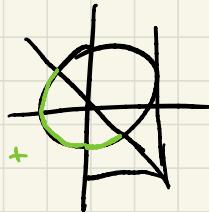
$$+ \geq -1$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) > -1$$

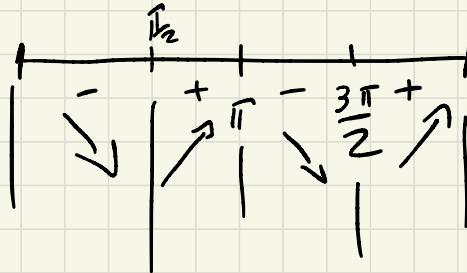
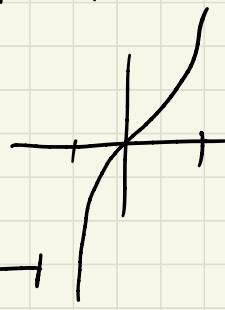
$$\frac{x}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$f'(x) > 0$$



$$x > -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$



$$f(x) = |\sin(x)| + \sin(2x)$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

NO SYMMETRY

SEGNO

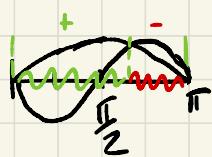
$$|\sin(x)| + \min(2x) \geq 0$$

$$[0, \pi]$$

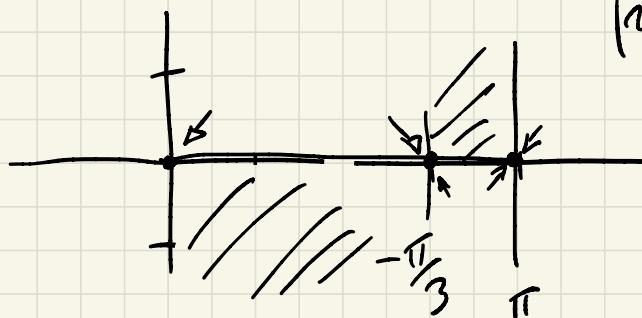
$$\frac{1}{\sin(x)} \geq -2 \min x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\cos x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\min(x) \neq k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$



x	y = \min(2x)
0	0
\frac{\pi}{4}	1
\frac{\pi}{2}	0
\frac{3\pi}{4}	-1
\pi	0



$$|\sin(x)| > \min(2x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3}^+} |\sin(x)| + \min(2x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{3}^-} |\sin(x)| + \min(2x) = 0$$

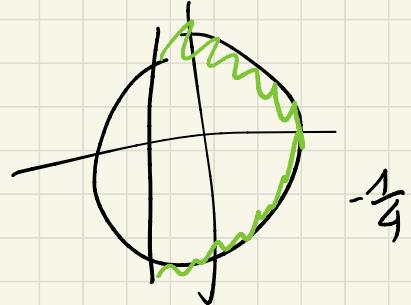
# DERIVATE

$$f'(x) = \cos x |\sin(x)| + 2 \cdot \cos(x) \cdot \sin(2x)$$

$$\frac{\cos x |\sin(x)|}{\cos x} \geq \frac{-4 \cos^2 x \cdot \sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\cos x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$\cos x \geq -\frac{1}{4}$$



$$2x^2 \log(2x)$$

↓ log

$$2 \int x^2 (\ln(x) + \ln(z))$$

↓ sost

$$t = \ln(x)$$

$$e^+ = x \quad dx = e^+ dt$$

$$2 \int (t + \ln(z)) \cdot e^{3t}$$

↓ parti

$$f(x) = (t + \ln(z)) \quad f'(x) = 1$$

$$g'(x) = e^{3t} \quad g(x) = \frac{e^{3t}}{3}$$

$$2 \left( \frac{(t + \ln(z)) e^{3t}}{3} - \int \frac{e^{3t}}{3} \right)$$

$$2 \left( \frac{(t + \ln(z)) e^{3t}}{3} - \frac{e^{3t}}{9} \right)$$

$$\frac{2 \ln x \cdot x^3}{3} + \frac{2 \ln(2) \cdot x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^3}{9} + C$$

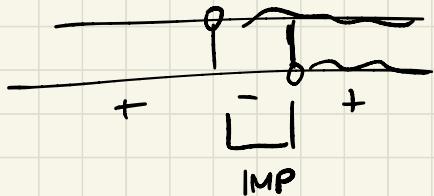
$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2-x}}$$

$$D = x < 0 \vee x > 1 \Rightarrow x > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

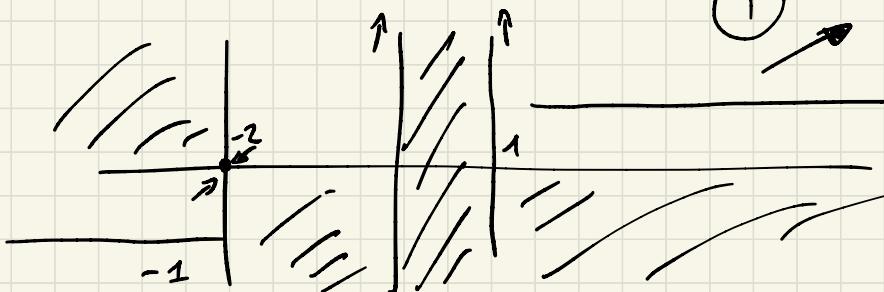
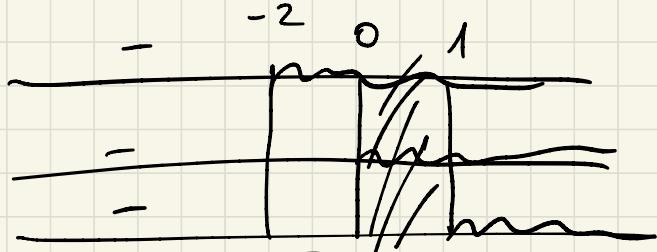
$$x > 1$$

Int assi:

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow \varphi = 0$$



secno



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} = 1$$

ASINTOTI ORIZONTALI

$$\downarrow \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2}\right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = -1$$

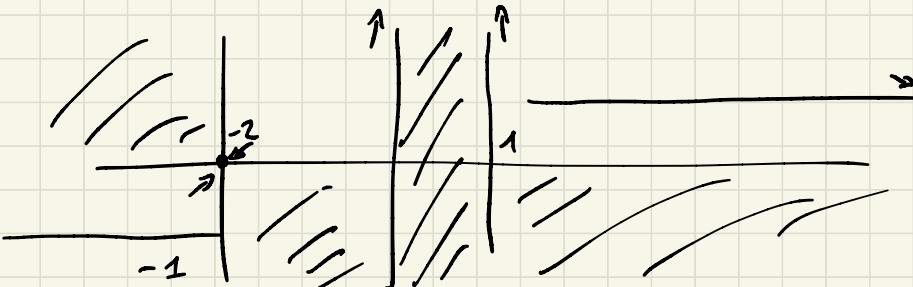
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{0}{4} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{0}{4} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2^-}{0^-} = +\infty$$

ASINTOTI VERTICALI

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{3^+}{0^+} = +\infty$$



DOMINATE

$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} =$$

$$D\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - g'(x) \cdot f(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-x} - \frac{(x+2)}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}}}{x^2-x} = \frac{x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2-x}}$$

$$\left( \sqrt{x^2-x} - \frac{x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} \right) x^2-x =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} - \frac{(x+2)(2x-1)}{2\sqrt[3]{(x^2-x)^3}}$$

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

$$(x^2-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{2} (x^2-x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (2x-1) \cdot (x+2)$$

$$(x^2-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x-1) \cdot (x+2)}{(x^2-x)^2} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2x} - 2e^x}{e^x} = \int e^x - \int \frac{2e^x}{e^x}$$

$$e^x - 2x + C$$

$$\log(\log(x)) = \frac{1}{\log(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x \log(x)}$$

$$\int \frac{\log(\log(x))}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \log(\log(x)) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \log(x)}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad g(x) = \log(x)$$

$$\log(\log(x)) \cdot \log(x) - \int \frac{\log(x)}{x \log(x)}$$

$$\log(\log(x)) \cdot \log(x) - \log(x) + C$$

$$\log(x) \cdot (\log(\log(x)) - 1) + C$$

## Numeri complessi

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (1-i)^{11} = \rho^n (\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta))$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} = \sqrt{(-1)^2+(-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\rho = 2^5 \sqrt{2} \left( \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \right)$$

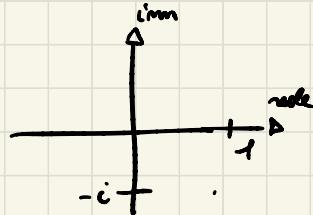
$$z = a + bi$$

$$a = 32\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$b = 32\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{2}{i} = \frac{2}{i} \cdot \frac{i}{i} = \frac{2i}{-1} = -2i$$

*si moltiplica l'esponente  
togliendo le  $i$  al  
denominatore*



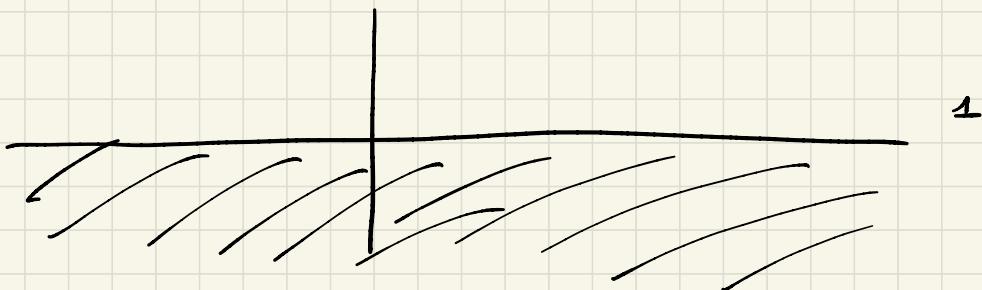
$$f(x) = \frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1}$$

$$\text{DOMINIO} \rightarrow e^x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow e^x = 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 0$$

$$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$f(x) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x e^x \geq 0 & x \geq 0 \\ \hline - & \text{over} \\ e^x - 1 > 0 & x > 0 \\ \hline + & \text{over} \end{array}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1} = \frac{e^x(1+x)}{e^x} = 1^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1} = 1^-$$

$$e^x(zx + x^2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1} = \frac{e^x(1+x)}{e^x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 e^x}{e^x - 1} = \frac{z x \cdot e^x + c x \cdot x^2}{e^x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\frac{x}{e^{-x}} \stackrel{\text{TH HOP}}{\approx} \frac{1}{-e^{-x}} = -e^x}{e^x - 1} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{e^{-x}}}{e^x - 1} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

no ocellari

Dowiedz się

$$e^x(1+x) \cdot e^x - 1$$

$$e^x(1+x-1) - xe^x \cdot e^x$$

$$xe^x - xe^x \cdot e^x$$

$$xe^x - xe^{2x}$$

$$\frac{xe^{2x} - e^{2x}}{(e^x - 1)^2} > 0$$

$$x > 0$$

$$e^x - e^{2x} > 0$$

