

$$\equiv_m \text{ su } \mathbb{Z} \quad x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x \equiv_m y \iff m \mid x - y$$

$$m \in \mathbb{N} \quad m \geq 2 \quad m = 3$$

$$[0] = \{0, +3, 6, 9, \dots, -3, -6\}$$

$$[1] = \{1, 4, 7, \dots, -2, -5\}$$

$$[2] = \{2, 5, 8, \dots, -1, -4\}$$

$$[3] = [0]$$

$$20 = 6 \cdot 3 + 2$$

$$20 \equiv_3 2$$

$$[20] = [2]$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 20} \\ \underline{6} \end{array}$$

$$-5 = -2 \cdot 3 + 1$$

$$-5 \equiv_3 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) -5} \\ \underline{-2} \end{array}$$

$$(0, 1, 2)$$

classi di eq

$$\text{se } m = 1$$

$$m = 0$$

$$m = 1$$

tutti i numeri sono divisibili per 1

$$x \equiv_1 y \iff 1 \mid x - y$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x \equiv_1 y$$

INS QUD

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\equiv_1} = \left\{ \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}}_{\text{classe di eq}} \right\}$$

$$m = 0$$

$$x \equiv_0 y$$

$$0 \mid x - y$$

$$\iff x = y$$

classe eq

$$[x] = \{x\}$$

In quo

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\equiv_0} = \left\{ \{x\} \mid x \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \neq \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\{1, 2, 3\} \neq \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\equiv_m} = \{[0], [1], \dots, [m-1]\}$$

$$[i] = \{i + km \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$[0] = [m]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}_{\equiv_m} &= \mathbb{Z}_m \\ &= \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\} \\ &= \{[0], [1], \dots, [m-1]\} \end{aligned}$$

$$m \mid i + km - i = km \quad \text{se } j \in [i] \iff m \mid j - i \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$j - i = km$$

$$\Rightarrow j = km + i$$

# INDUZIONE e RICORSIONE

DEF: una successione di elementi di un insieme  $A$  è una FUNZIONE da  $\mathbb{N}$  in  $A$

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow A$$

$$n \mapsto \boxed{f(n)} \in A$$

$f(n) = f_n \Rightarrow (f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  simbolo che si riferisce ad una SUCCESSIONE

(ES)

$$a: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$n \mapsto 2n$$

successione su  $\mathbb{Z}$ , ovvero una successione di numeri INTERI

$$(2n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \quad \overset{a_1}{2}, \overset{a_2}{4}, \overset{a_3}{6}, \dots, a_n = 2n$$

DEF:

★ data una SUC.

$$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \boxed{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}$$

★ indico con  $s_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$  somma parziale  $n$ -esima

$(s_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  SUCCESSIONE  
somme PARZIALI

$$1 \mapsto s_1 = a_1$$

$$2 \mapsto s_2 = a_1 + a_2$$

$$3 \mapsto s_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3$$

DEF: data una successione  $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$   $a_n \in \mathbb{R}$

la serie associata ad essa è la successione

$(s_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  delle somme parziali ovvero  $a (a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

$$\begin{array}{l} a_n \\ 1 \mapsto 2 \\ 2 \mapsto 4 \\ 3 \mapsto 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} s_n \\ 1 \mapsto 2 \\ 2 \mapsto 2+4=6 \\ 3 \mapsto 2+4+6=12 \end{array}$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$

$$\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j}$$

PROPIETÀ SOMMATORIA

$$\star \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \right) + \left( \sum_{i=1}^m b_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m (a_i + b_i)$$

$$\star \sum_{i=1}^m a_i = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_m = m \cdot a_m$$

$$\star \lambda \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m (\lambda a_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^{10} 2i + \sum_{i=3}^1 \frac{1}{i}$$

$$2 \cdot 2 + \sum_{i=3}^{10} 2i + \sum_{i=3}^{10} \frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{11} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=3}^{10} \left( 2i + \frac{1}{i} \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=m}^n a_i = \sum_{i=m}^r a_i + \sum_{i=r+1}^n a_i$$

$$m \leq r \leq n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m i = 1+2+3+\dots+m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m l_i = l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + \dots + l_m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m l_i = l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + \dots + l_m$$

