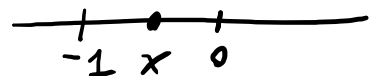


22 Dicembre

Polinomi di McLaurin di



$$\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+y} dy =$$

$$= \int_0^x \left[\sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j y^j + o(y^n) \right] dy = \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j \frac{x^{j+1}}{j+1} + \int_0^x o(y^n) dy$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j \int_0^x y^j dy + \int_0^x o(y^n) dy$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j \left[\frac{y^{j+1}}{j+1} \right]_0^x + \int_0^x o(y^n) dy =$$

$$\log(1+x) = \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j \frac{x^{j+1}}{j+1} + \int_0^x o(y^n) dy$$

Verifikation der

$$\int_0^x o(y^n) dy = o(x^{n+1})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x o(y^n) dy}{x^{n+1}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(x^n)}{(n+1)x^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(x^n)}{x^n} = 0$$

$$\log(1+x) = \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j \frac{x^{j+1}}{j+1} + o(x^{n+1})$$

$P_{n+1}(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \arctan x &= \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy = \\
 &= \int_0^x \left[\sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j y^{2j} + o(y^{2n}) \right] dy = \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j \int_0^x y^{2j} dy + \int_0^x o(y^{2n}) dy \\
 &= \underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j \frac{x^{2j+1}}{2j+1}}_{P_{2n+1}(x)} + o(x^{2n+1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

non è primitivabile in \mathbb{R} .

Dim Sia per assurdo $G(x)$ una sua primitiva

$$G'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$G'_d(0) \stackrel{\ominus}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{G(x) - G(0)}{x} \stackrel{\ominus}{=} \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\stackrel{\ominus}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{G'(x)}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} G'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \text{sign}(x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{G'_d(0) = 1}$$

$$G'_\Delta(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{G(x) - G(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} G'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \text{sign}(x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-1) = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{G'_\Delta(0) = -1}$$

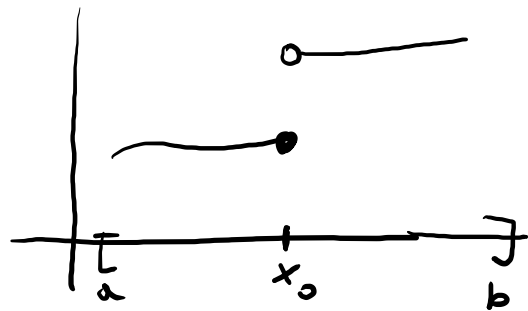
Sioma $f_0(x) \in C^0([a, x_0])$ e $f_1(x) \in C^0([x_0, b])$

e se nonya $\forall x \in [a, b]$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} f_0(x) & \text{ma } x \leq x_0 \\ f_1(x) & x > x_0 \end{cases}$$

e se inoltre $f_0(x_0) \neq f_1(x_0)$

f non è primitivabile in $[a, b]$



Se per assurdo $G(x)$ e' una primitiva di $f(x)$ in $[a, b]$,

$$G'_d(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{G(x) - G(x_0)}{x - x_0} =$$

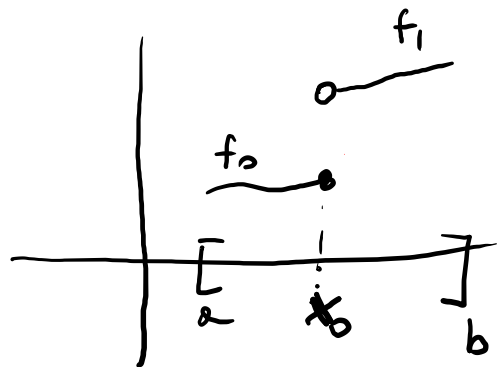
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} G'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f_1(x) = f_1(x_0)$$

$$G'_s(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \frac{G(x) - G(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} G'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f_0(x)$$

\Rightarrow Non esiste $G'(x_0)$

$$= f_0(x_0)$$

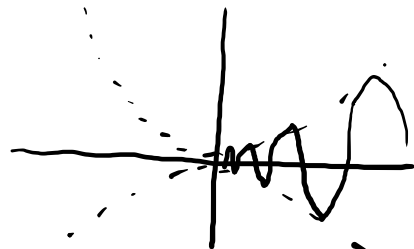


Esempio $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{per } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{per } x = 0 \end{cases}$

è numerabile



$G(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{per } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$



$G(x)$ è continua in 0

$$-x^2 \leq G(x) \leq x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G'(x) &= \left(x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right)' = 2x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + x^2 \left(\cos\frac{1}{x} \right)' = \\
 &= 2x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + x^2 \cos'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = 2x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + x^2 (-\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)) \left(\frac{-1}{x^2}\right) \\
 &= 2x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = g(x) + f(x) \quad \text{für } x \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$G'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{G(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0 = g(0) + f(0)$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{für } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{für } x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{resultat che} \\ g \in C^0(\mathbb{R}) \end{array}$$

Concludiamo che $G'(x) = g(x) + f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

e dove $g \in C^0(\mathbb{R})$. Grazie al teorema fondamentale del calcolo, so che $g(x)$ è numerabile, cioè se non

$$F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x g(t) dt, \text{ allora } F'(x) = g(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$G'(x) = F'(x) + f(x)$$

$f(x) = (G - F)'(x)$. Quindi, esiste una primitiva.

Le primitive di $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(\frac{1}{x}) & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

sono date da $F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \sin(\frac{1}{t}) dt$.

Sappiamo $f(x)$ ha una primitiva che chiameremo $G(x)$.

Se come f è continua in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, applicando il teo fond del calcolo, so che $F'(x) = \sin(\frac{1}{x})$ se $x \neq 0$.

Considera le funzioni $F, G \in C^0(\mathbb{R})$ $F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \sin\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) dt$
 $G'(x) = f(x) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$F'(x) - G'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0.$$

In particolare in $[0, +\infty)$ \Rightarrow si ha $F(x) - G(x) = c_+$

$(-\infty, 0]$

$$F(x) - G(x) = c_-$$

$$c_+ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (F(x) - G(x)) = F(0) - G(0)$$

$$F(x) - G(x) = F(0) - G(0) = c$$

$$c_- = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (F(x) - G(x)) = F(0) - G(0)$$

$$F(x) = G(x) + c$$

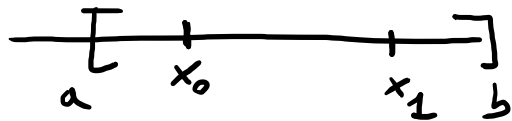
$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Teor Sia I un intervallo ed $f \in L_{loc}(I)$.

Sia $x_0 \in I$. Allora $F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$ e'

$F \in C^0(I)$.

Dim Si tratta di dimostrare che $F(x)$ è continuo
in ogni punto $x_1 \in I$

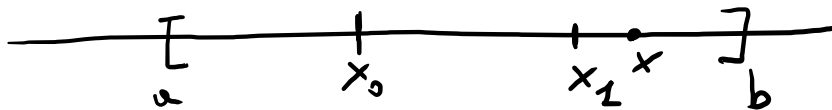


Considereremo un intervallo

$[a, b] \subseteq I$ che contiene al suo interno x_0, x_1

Suono $f \in L[a, b]$ secondo Darboux. Ma allora esiste

$$M > 0 \quad \text{t.c.} \quad |f(x)| \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$



$$\begin{aligned} \propto |F(x) - F(x_1)| &= \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt - \int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(t) dt \right| = \\ &= \left| \int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(t) dt + \int_{x_1}^x f(t) dt - \int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(t) dt \right| = \left| \int_{x_1}^x f(t) dt \right| \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \int_{x_1}^x |f(t)| dt \leq \int_{x_1}^x M dt = M |x - x_1| \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x_1} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} |F(x) - F(x_1)| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} (F(x) - F(x_1)) = 0$$