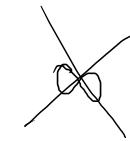


Definizione

Sia $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ $A \neq \emptyset$



se A è superiormente limitato poniamo
inferiormente

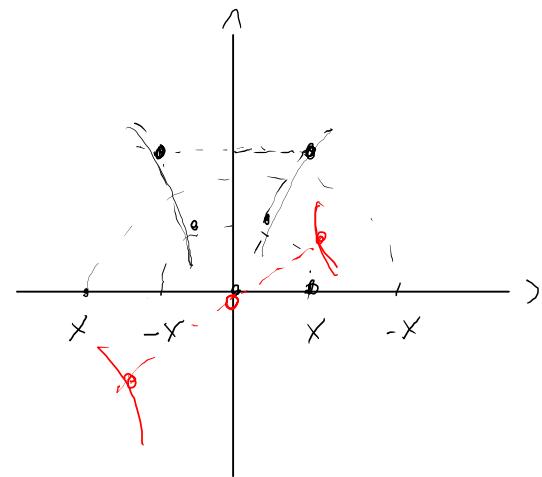
$$\begin{cases} \sup A = +\infty \\ \inf A = -\infty \end{cases}$$

$f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\sup f = \sup \{f(x) : x \in E\}$

o -

$f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ si dice parire $\forall x \in E$ si ha $-x \in E$

$$e \quad f(-x) = f(x)$$



$f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ si dice dispari se $\forall x \in E$ si ha $-x \in E$

$$e \quad f(-x) = -f(x)$$

E.d. $f(x) = x^m$ in pari $m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$(-x)^{2k} = x^{2k}$$

$$||$$

$$(-x)^{2k} = [(-x)^2]^k = [x^2]^k = x^{2k}$$

$d^{m+n} = [d^m]^n$?

$[d^{m+n}] = d^m \cdot d^n$

$\forall d \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$

Proviamo che è vero per $n+1$

$$= d^m \cdot d^{m+1}$$

$$d^1 = d$$

$$d^{n+1} = d^n \cdot d$$

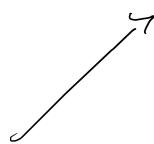
Fixiamo $m \in \mathbb{N}^+$; dimostriamo per induzione su n

① Possiamo $n=1$ $d^{m+1} = d^m \cdot d = d^m \cdot d^1$

② Possa induzione: supponiamo vero per n

$$d^{m+(n+1)} = d^{(m+n)+1} = d^{m+n} \cdot d = \underbrace{d^m \cdot d^n}_{\text{def.}} \cdot d = \underbrace{\overbrace{d^m \cdot d^n}^{\text{ipotesi}} \cdot d}_{\text{induzione}}$$

funciones monótonas: crecientes o decrecientes



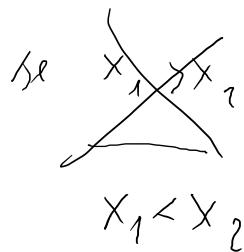
$f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

f si dice creciente se $\forall x_1, x_2 \in E$ si $x_1 < x_2$ entonces $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$

[síntesis cr.]



f si dice decreciente se $\forall x_1, x_2 \in E$ se



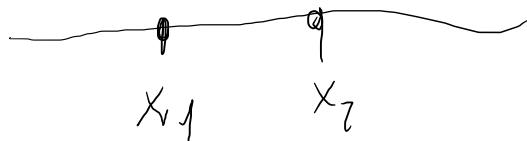
entonces

$f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$



[síntesis dec.]

$f(x_1) > f(x_2)$



funzioni ristrette [restrizione di una funzione]

$$f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Sia $G \subseteq E$, la funzione $f|_G : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definita da $f|_G(x) = f(x)$
 $\forall x \in G$ è la restrizione di f a G .

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$f(x) = 2^x$

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow]0, +\infty[$$

$g(x) = 2^x$

f non è suriettiva

g è suriettiva

Example

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

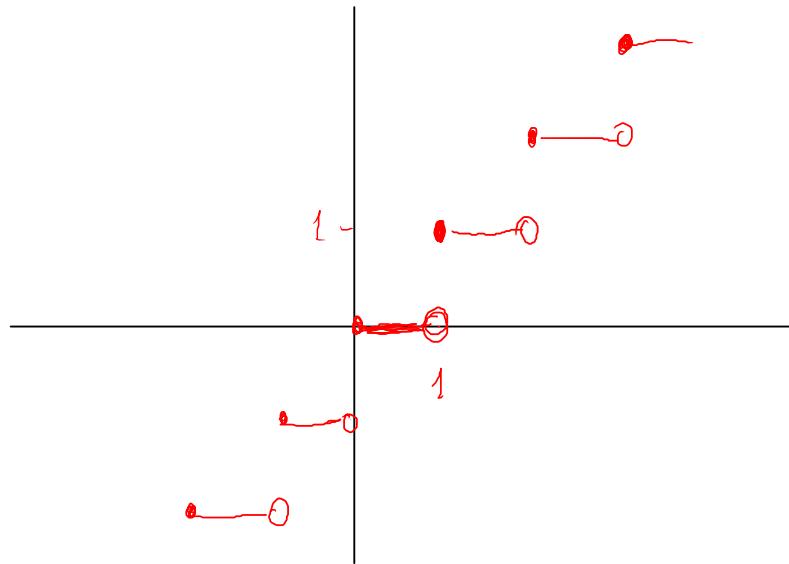
perle interal

$$f(x) = [x] = \max \left\{ k \in \mathbb{Z} : x \geq k \right\}$$

$$[3, 72] = 3$$

$$[-3, 72] = -4$$

$$[n] = n \quad \underbrace{\text{if } n \in \mathbb{Z}}$$



Potenze di esponente naturale $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ $f(x) = x^n$

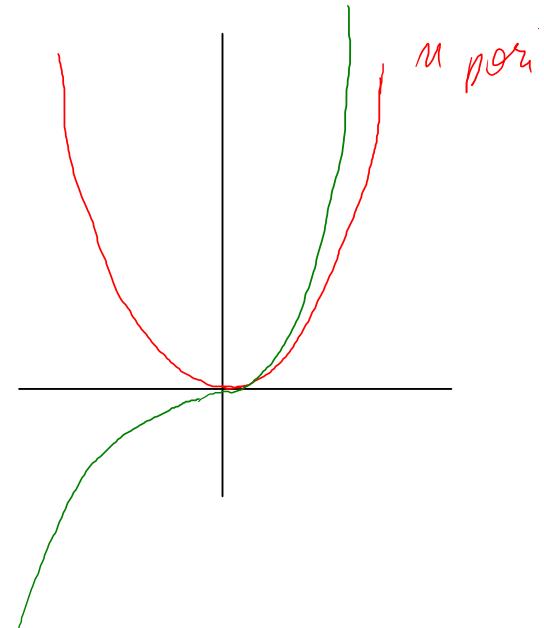
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^1 = x \\ x^{n+1} = x^n \cdot x \end{array} \right.$$

Proprietà algEBRiche

1) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad x^{n+m} = x^n \cdot x^m$

2) $[x^n]^m = x^{n \cdot m}$

3) $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad x_1^n \cdot x_2^n = (x_1 \cdot x_2)^n$



Proprietà analitiche

• n pari $\Rightarrow x^n$ è pari

• n dispari $\Rightarrow x^n$ dispari

• $f = -f|_{[0, +\infty]}$: $[0, +\infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è strettamente crescente $\forall n$

$$f: [0, +\infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^n \text{ für } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\forall x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^n < x_2^n$$

Induktion: $n=1$ vero

Vero für $n \rightarrow$ Vero für $n+1$

$$x_1^{n+1} = x_1^n \cdot x_1 < x_2^n \cdot x_1 < x_2^n \cdot x_2 = x_2^{n+1}$$

$\swarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \searrow$

$$\begin{matrix} | & & | \\ x_1 > 0 & & x_1 < x_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$x_1^n < x_2^n$$

$n, m \in \mathbb{N}^+$

OSS: Se $n < m$ e $x > 1$; allora $\boxed{x^n < x^m}$

$$x^m - x^n = \underbrace{x^n}_{>0} \left(x^{m-n} - 1 \right) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ | & & | \\ >0 & & >0 \end{array} \quad \text{perché} \quad x^k > 1^k = 1$$

$$x > 1 \quad k = m - n \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

In particolare se

$$\boxed{x > 1 \quad x^n > 1}$$

Theorem $f: [0, +\infty[\rightarrow [0, +\infty[$ $f(x) = x^n$ ist surjektiv.

$(\forall b \in \mathbb{R} \quad b > 0 \quad \exists x \in [0, +\infty[\text{ löse ch } \underbrace{x^n = b}_{})$

Durch $n=3$ $\left(\mathbb{R}^+ =]0, +\infty[\right)$

$f(0) = 0$; supponemus $b > 0$

$$A = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^+ : x^3 < b \}$$

$$\cancel{x \cancel{\times} \sqrt[3]{b}}$$

Nach $\alpha = \sup A$ Verifizieren wir ch $\boxed{\alpha^3 = b}$

Supponemus $\alpha^3 < b$

$$\alpha = \sup \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^+ : x^3 < b \}$$

$$\alpha^3 < b$$

cerchiamo $k \in \mathbb{N}$ tale che $\boxed{(\alpha + \frac{1}{k})^3 < b}$

allora $\alpha < \alpha + \frac{1}{k}$ ma $\alpha + \frac{1}{k} \in A$ ovvero $\boxed{?}$

$$(\alpha + \frac{1}{k})^3 = \alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2 \frac{1}{k} + 3\alpha \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^3} \stackrel{?}{<} b$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \left[3\alpha^2 + 3\alpha \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k^2} \right] \stackrel{?}{<} b - \alpha^3$$

ϕ_k

osservando $\phi_k \leq 3\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 1$

si dimostra che

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{k} \phi < b - \alpha^3}$$

e magari ragionando si ha

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{k} \phi_k < b - \alpha^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{b} \phi_k \leq \frac{1}{k} \phi < b - \alpha^3$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \left[3\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 1 \right] < b - \alpha^3$$

Archimede: $\exists k : \frac{1}{k} < \frac{b - \alpha^3}{3\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 1} > 0$

Quindi non può essere $\alpha^3 < b$;

Supponiamo $\alpha^3 > b$.

Cerchiamo $k \in \mathbb{N}$ tale che $\left(\alpha - \frac{1}{k}\right)^3 > b$

[se riuscire a dimostrare che $\alpha - \frac{1}{k} < \alpha$ quindi $\alpha - \frac{1}{k}$ non è un
moltiplicatore di A , quindi esiste $x \in A$ tale che $\alpha - \frac{1}{k} < x$
 $\Rightarrow b < \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{k}\right)^3 < x^3 < b$ assurdo]

$$\left(\alpha - \frac{1}{k}\right)^3 = \alpha^3 - 3\alpha^2 \frac{1}{k} + 3\alpha \frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{k^3} > b$$

$$\alpha^3 - b > \frac{1}{k} \left[3\alpha^2 - 3\alpha \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k^2} \right] \quad \frac{1}{k} \leq 1$$

$$\phi_k \leq \phi = 3\alpha^2 + 1$$

ma $\frac{1}{k} (3\alpha^2 + 1) < \alpha^3 - b$ o meglio scrivendo $\frac{1}{k} \left[3\alpha^2 - 3\alpha \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k^2} \right] < \alpha^3 - b$

per Archimede esiste k tale che $\frac{1}{k} < \frac{\alpha^3 - b}{3\alpha^2 + 1}$

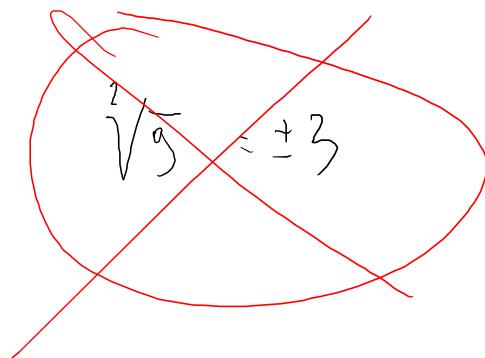
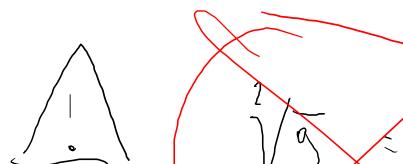
Quando $a^3 < b$ è impossibile, $a^3 > b$ è impossibile.

Allora $a^3 = b$.

Definizione: $f: [0, +\infty] \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$
 $f(x) = x^n$ è biiettiva; quindi
è invertibile.

In più: dicono radice n-esima la funzione inversa di f

$$\sqrt[n]{x} : [0, +\infty] \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$$



$$\sqrt[2]{9} = 3 \quad \text{L'equazione } x^2 = 9 \text{ ha le soluzioni } \pm 3.$$

In più l'equazione $x^n = b$ con $b > 0$ ha 2 soluzioni

$$x = -\sqrt[n]{b} \quad e \quad x = \sqrt[n]{b}$$

n sihorn

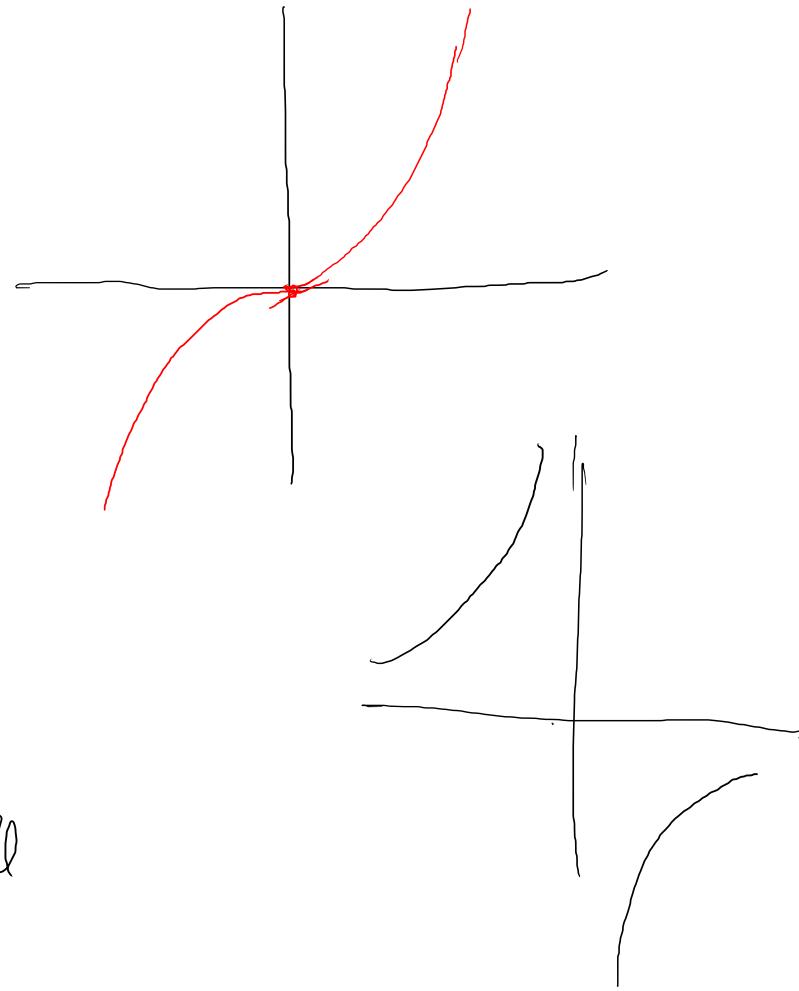
$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

nio

$$-x_2 < -x_1 < 0$$

$$x_1 < x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x_2) &= -f(x_2) < -f(x_1) \quad f(x_1) < f(x_2) \\ &\uparrow \\ &= f(-x_1) \end{aligned}$$



$$f|_{]-\infty, 0]}$$

i overnde

$$f|_{[0, +\infty[}$$

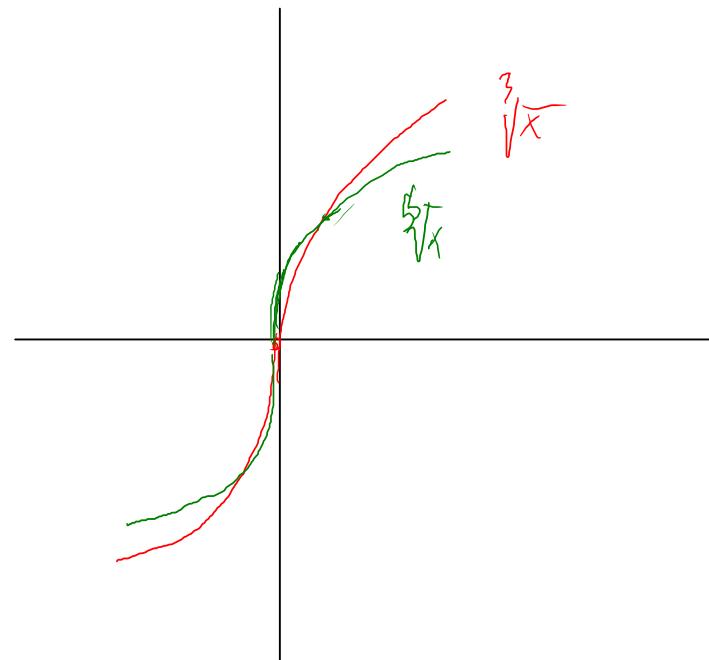
grund
i overnde
f
i overnde
m \mathbb{R}

$$x_1 < 0 < x_2 \quad f(x_1) < 0 < f(x_2)$$

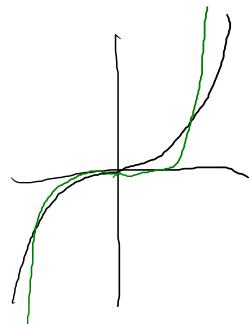
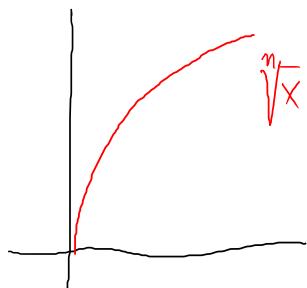
$f(x) = x^n$ n d'après i bieffive can function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

be sur l'acco n the radice n. exame $\sqrt[n]{\cdot}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\sqrt[n]{-x} = -\sqrt[n]{x}$$



n pair



Potenze di esponente intero $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$x \neq 0$

$$n > 0$$

$$-n < 0$$

$$x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{x^n} \cdot x^n = 1 \quad \text{per definizione}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n \cdot x^n = \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot x\right)^n = 1$$

$$x^0 = 1 \quad [0^0 \text{ non è definito}]$$

Potenze di esponenti razionali

$$d \in \mathbb{R} \quad d > 0 \quad p \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \quad p = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$d^p = d^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$d^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{d^m} = \left[\sqrt[n]{d} \right]^m$$

↑ ↑

dim.:

$$\left(\left[\sqrt[n]{d} \right]^m \right)^n = \left[\sqrt[n]{d} \right]^{m \cdot n} = \left(\left[\sqrt[n]{d} \right]^n \right)^m = d^m$$

$$\left[\sqrt[n]{d^m} \right]^n = d^m \text{ per definizione}$$

//

$$\sqrt[3]{x} \neq \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{x}}$$

$\sqrt[3]{-27} = -3$

$$(-27)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (-27)^{\frac{2}{6}} \cdot \left(\sqrt[6]{-27} \right)^2 \quad (\text{NO})$$

$$[0, +\infty[$$

$$d^{\frac{m}{n}} = d^{\frac{b}{k}}$$

$$\frac{m}{n} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{b}{k}$$

$$m \cdot k = n \cdot b$$

$$\text{Sei } -\frac{m}{n} \leq 0 \quad d^{-\frac{m}{n}} = \left(\frac{1}{d}\right)^{\frac{m}{n}} = \frac{1}{d^{\frac{m}{n}}}$$

OSS: $d > 1$ $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$ $p < q \Rightarrow d^p < d^q$

$$0 < p < q \quad \frac{m}{n} < \frac{h}{k} \quad mK < hn$$

$$d^{mK} < d^{hn}$$

\checkmark result

$$d^{\frac{mK}{n}} < d^{\frac{h}{k}}$$

\checkmark result

$$d^{\frac{m}{n}} < d^{\frac{h}{k}}$$

Potenze di esponente reale

$$x^\pi$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 3^\pi \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \beta > 1$$

$$\beta^\alpha = \sup A$$

$$A = \{ \beta^p : p \in \mathbb{Q}, p \leq \alpha \}$$

$$= \inf B$$

$$B = \{ \beta^q : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q \geq \alpha \}$$

$$\begin{matrix} l^\beta \\ 2^\beta \end{matrix}$$

[sono l'unico elemento superiore degli insiemi coniugati A e B]

Dimostreremo che A e B sono insiemi coniugati.

1) Sono superiori: $\beta^p \leq \beta^q \quad \forall p \leq \alpha, q \geq \alpha$ vero
 $[p \leq q \Rightarrow \beta^p \leq \beta^q]$
 $\beta > 1$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists d \in A, b_\varepsilon \in B$ tali che $b_\varepsilon \cdot d \leq \varepsilon$

Lemme

$d \in \mathbb{R} \quad d > 1, \quad \varepsilon > 0, \quad \text{esiste } n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \text{ tale che } d^{\frac{1}{n}} < 1 + \varepsilon$

[oss: $d^0 = 1$] Usiamo lo disugualloso di Bernoulli

$(1 + \varepsilon)^n \geq 1 + n\varepsilon$ prendiamo $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tale che $\frac{1}{n} < \frac{\varepsilon}{d-1}$
(Archimede)

$n\varepsilon > d-1 \quad d < n\varepsilon + 1 \leq (1 + \varepsilon)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n}$

$$\boxed{d^{\frac{1}{n}} < 1 + \varepsilon}$$

