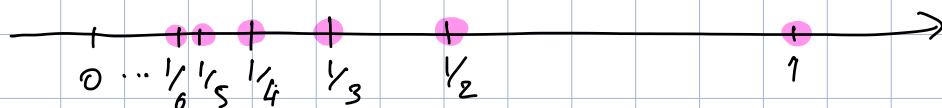




•)  $A = \mathbb{N}$  non è sup. lim. ( $\Rightarrow$  non ha max)  
 ha min = 0  $\Rightarrow$  è inf. lim.

•)  $A = \left\{ \frac{1}{n+1} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$  ha max = 1 ( $\Rightarrow$  è sup. lim.)  
 è inf. lim. ;



non ha minimo: se ci fosse min =  $\frac{1}{n+1}$   
 avrei  $\frac{1}{n+2} < \frac{1}{n+1}$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $A$  assurdo.

•)  $A = \{ a \in \mathbb{K} : -7 \leq a < 52 \}$

min(A) = -7 (inf. lim.)

sup. lim. ; se  $a \in A$  fosse massimo

$$\frac{a+52}{2} > a \Rightarrow \text{non ha max}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $A$

•)  $A = \{ x \in \mathbb{K} : x^2 \leq 2 \}$

inf. lim.  $\bar{a}$  sup. lim.  $\bar{a}$

ha max!

$\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$  max(A) =  $\sqrt{2}$

$\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}$  non ha max

Esercizio: dimostrare formalmente

Oss: ogni  $A$  può avere al più un max.

Se  $x_1, x_2$  sono max:

$$\bullet x_1 \in A, \quad a \leq x_1 \quad \forall a \in A \quad \Rightarrow x_2 \leq x_1$$

$$\bullet x_2 \in A, \quad a \leq x_2 \quad \forall a \in A \quad \Rightarrow x_1 \leq x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

Def: dato  $A \subset K$  diciamo che  $A$  ha estremo superiore  $x$  se  $x \in K$  e

$$\bullet a \leq x \quad \forall a \in A \quad (\text{è un maggiorante})$$

$$\bullet \text{ se } y \in K \text{ e } a \leq y \quad \forall a \in A$$

(scriviamo  $x = \sup(A)$ ) allora  $x \leq y$  (è il più piccolo dei maggioranti)

Estremo inferiore: il più grande dei minoranti ( $\inf(A)$ )

Ese:  $\{x \in \mathbb{K} : x^2 < 2\}$  sup + inf. l.u.

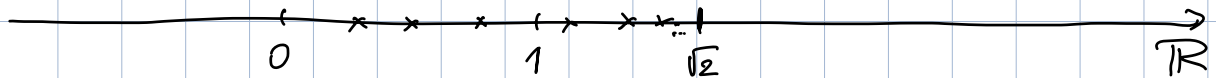
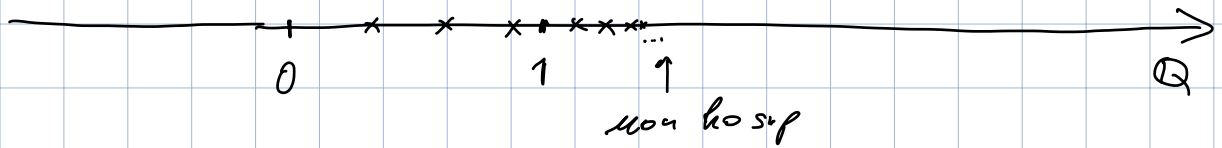
Esercizio:  $x$  è sup. e inf. l.u.

Ha sup?

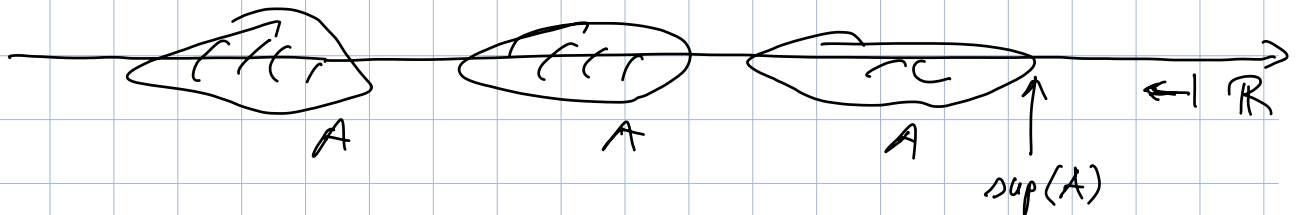
$$\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}; \quad \text{ha sup} = \sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}.$$

Oss: anche  $\inf(A), \sup(A)$  se esistono sono unici.

$$\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}; \quad \text{non ha sup.}$$



Fatto:  $A \subset \mathbb{R}$  sup. lim.  $\Rightarrow A$  ha sup.  
 $A \subset \mathbb{R}$  inf. lim.  $\Rightarrow A$  ha inf.



$$\sup(A) \in A \Rightarrow \sup(A) = \max(A)$$

$$\sup(A) \notin A \Rightarrow \nexists \max(A)$$

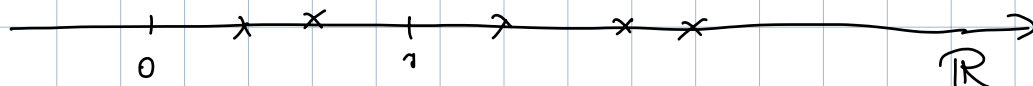
Proprietà di completezza di  $\mathbb{R}$ .

“la retta non ha buchi”

Potenze : dato  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a > 0$ , vogliamo definire  $a^x$  per ogni  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   
(funzione esponenziale di base  $a$ )

•  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  :  $a^m = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdots a}_m$  ;  $a^0 = 1$

•  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  :  $a^{1/m} = \sqrt[m]{a} = \sup\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0, x^m < a\}$   
 $m \neq 0$



$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^m < a\}$   $\bar{\epsilon}$  sup. luv.  
 $x < a \quad \forall x \in A$

Verifico che  $x = \sup(A)$  ho  $x^m = a$ :  
per assurdo avrei

•  $x^m < a$  : se  $\epsilon > 0$  molto piccolo ho ancora  $(x + \epsilon)^m < a$  quindi  $x + \epsilon \in A$   
Assurdo :  $x$  non sarebbe maggiorante

•  $x^m > a$  : se  $\epsilon > 0$  molto piccolo ho ancora  $(x - \epsilon)^m > a \Rightarrow \exists y \in A$   
ho  $y^m < a \Rightarrow y < x - \epsilon$

Assurdo :  $x$  non sarebbe il più piccolo dei maggioranti.

•  $a^{m/n}$       $n, m \in \mathbb{N}, m \neq 0$

$a^{m/n} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$

•  $a^{-m/n}$       $n, m \in \mathbb{N}, m \neq 0$   
 ( $a^{-1} = 1/a$ )

$a^{-m/n} = \sqrt[n]{(1/a)^m}$

•  $a^x$  per  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  :      $a=1, 1^x=1$

$a > 1$  :  $a^x = \sup \{ a^q : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < x \}$

$a < 1$  :  $a^x = \inf \{ a^q : q \in \mathbb{Q}, q < x \}$

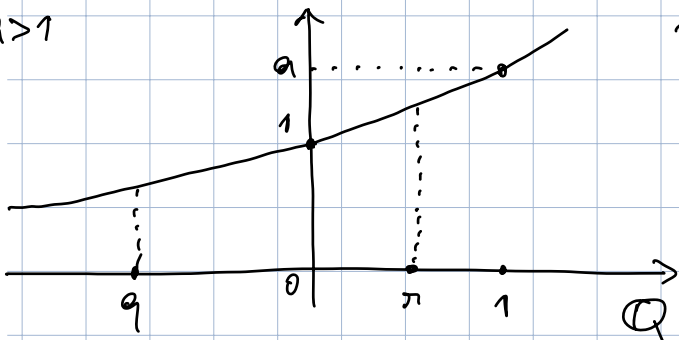
Ho costruito  $a^q \forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$  ; fatto :

la funzione  $q \mapsto a^q$  è

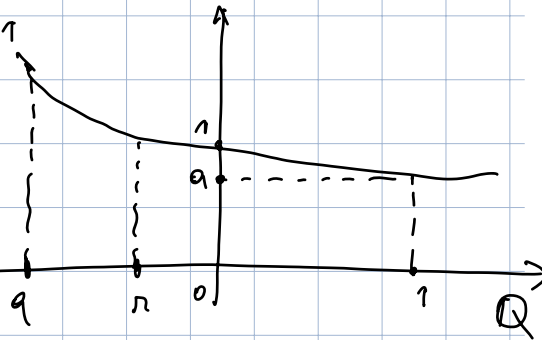
• crescente se  $a > 1$  :  $q < r \Rightarrow a^q < a^r$

• decrescente se  $a < 1$  :  $q < r \Rightarrow a^q > a^r$

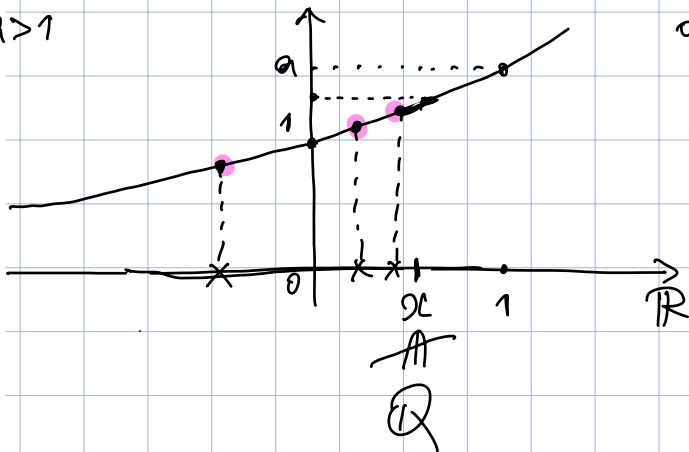
$a > 1$



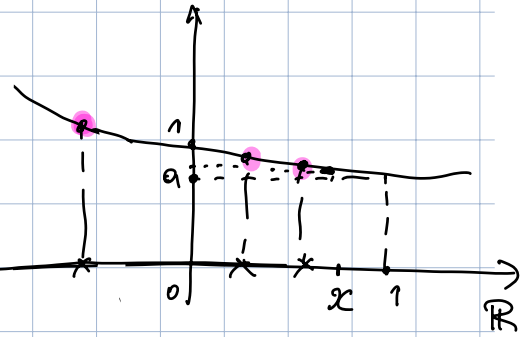
$0 < a < 1$



$a > 1$



$0 < a < 1$



Definitio  $a^x \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0, a \neq 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ .  
 Proprietat:

•  $a^0 = 1, \quad 1^x = 1, \quad a^x > 0 \quad \forall x$

•  $a^x > 1$  se  $a > 1, x > 0$  oppure  $a < 1, x < 0$   
 $a^x < 1$  se  $a > 1, x < 0$  oppure  $a < 1, x > 0$

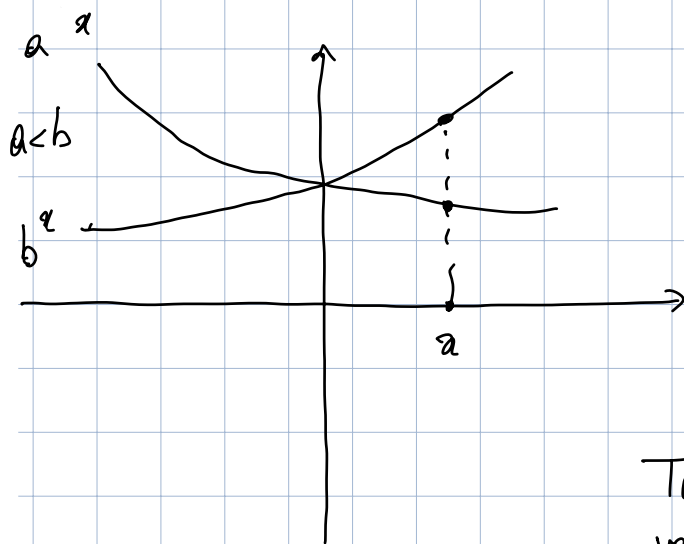
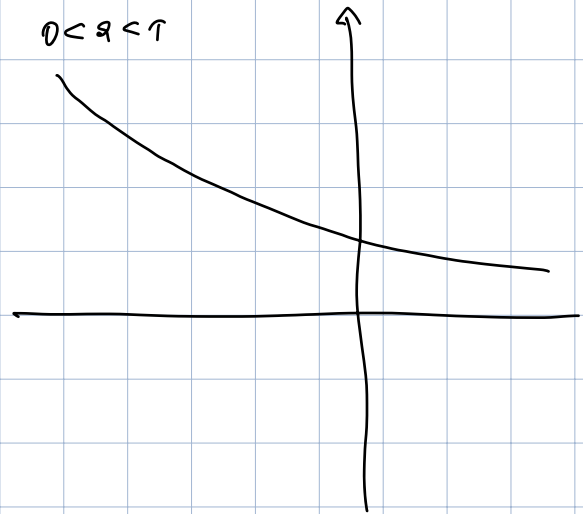
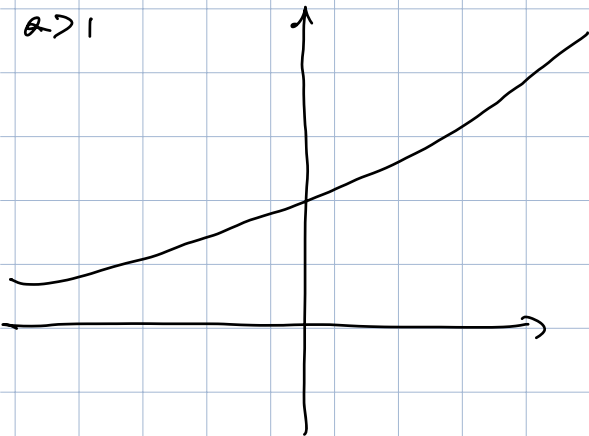
•  $a^{x+y} = a^x \cdot a^y$

•  $(a \cdot b)^x = a^x \cdot b^x$

•  $(a^x)^y = a^{x \cdot y}$

•  $x < y \Rightarrow$   
 $a^x < a^y$  se  $a > 1$   
 $a^x > a^y$  se  $a < 1$

$0 < a < b \implies \begin{cases} a^\alpha < b^\alpha & \text{se } \alpha > 0 \\ a^\alpha > b^\alpha & \text{se } \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$



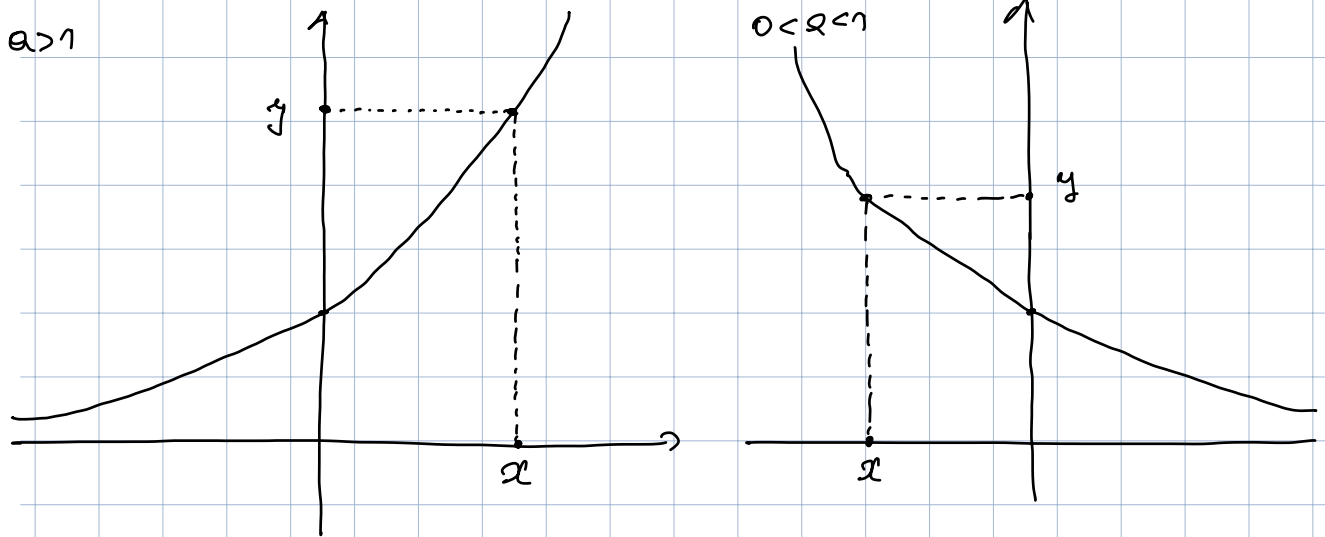
Tutte si possono provare  
 verificandole prima applicando  
 con  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$  e poi  
 usando le def con sup/inf  
 per  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .



Logaritmi: dato  $a > 0, a \neq 1, y \in \mathbb{R}, y > 0$

chiamo  $\log_a(y)$  l'unico  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  t.c.  $a^x = y$ .

Fatto: esiste davvero:



unicità: facile dalla crescenza / decrescenza.

Es:  $\log_7(7) = 1$        $\log_7(49) = 2$

$$\log_{49}(7) = 1/2$$

Fatti:  $a^{\log_a(x)} = x$

$\forall x > 0$  per def.  
 $\exp_a \circ \log_a = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}_+}$

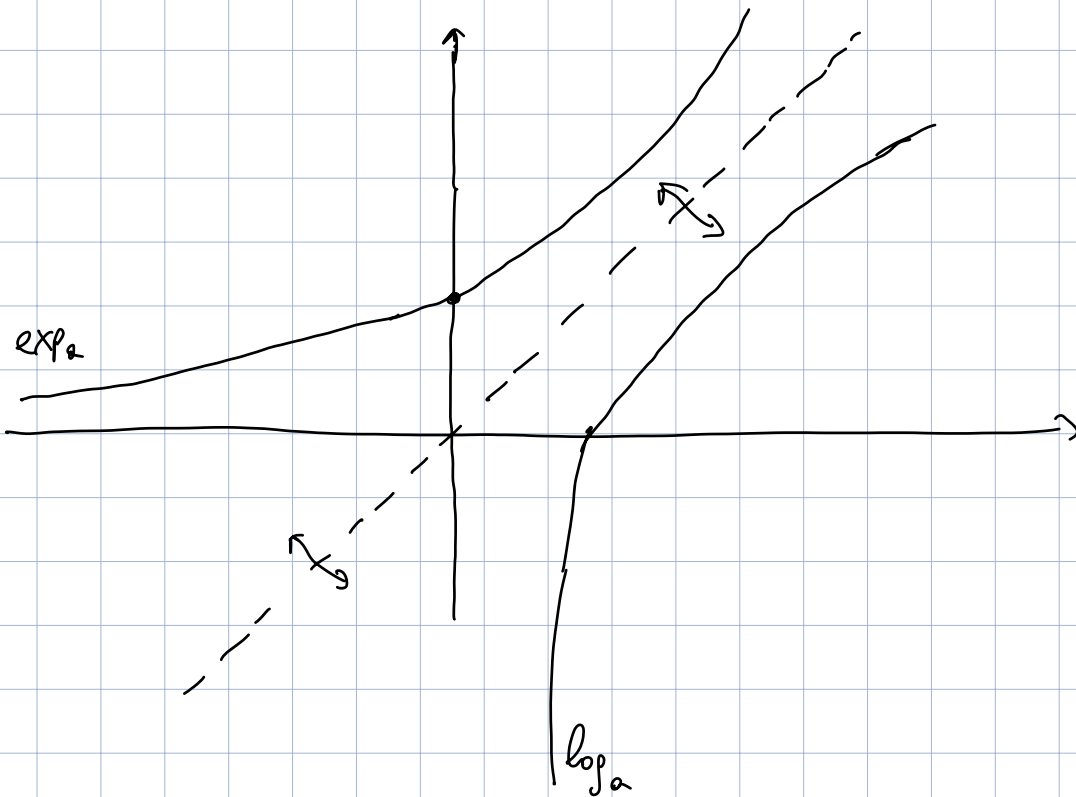
$$\log_a(a^x) = x$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  per def.  
 $\log_a \circ \exp_a = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}}$

Dimostrare:  $\exp_a : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \{t \in \mathbb{R} : t > 0\} = \mathbb{R}_+$   
 $x \mapsto a^x$

$\log_a : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $x \mapsto \log_a(x)$

sono l'inversa l'una dell'altra.



Proprietà:

- $\log_a(x \cdot y) = \log_a(x) + \log_a(y)$

$\log_a(x \cdot y)$  è quel numero  $z$  t.c.  $a^z = x \cdot y$ ;  
 voglio far vedere che se  $w = \log_a(x) + \log_a(y)$  si  
 ha  $z = w$ ; cioè che  $a^w = x \cdot y$ ; infatti

$$| a^w = a^{\log_a(x) + \log_a(y)} = a^{\log_a(x)} \cdot a^{\log_a(y)} = x \cdot y. \quad \square$$

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

$$| a^{-y} = \frac{1}{a^y}$$

- $\log_a(x^y) = y \cdot \log_a(x)$

$$| \begin{array}{l} \log_a(x^y) \text{ \u00e8 quello } z \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } a^z = x^y; \\ \text{posto } w = y \cdot \log_a(x) \text{ \u00f2oglio vedere che } z = w, \\ \text{cio\u00e8 } a^w = x^y; \text{ infatti} \\ a^w = a^{y \cdot \log_a(x)} = \left(a^{\log_a(x)}\right)^y = x^y. \quad \square \end{array}$$

- $\log_a(x) = \frac{\log_b(x)}{\log_b(a)}$

$$| \begin{array}{l} a^{\log_a(x)} = x \\ \Rightarrow \log_b\left(a^{\log_a(x)}\right) = \log_b(x) \end{array}$$

$$\log_a(x) \cdot \log_b(a) = \log_b(x) \Rightarrow \dots \quad \square$$

- $\log_a(x) = \frac{1}{\log_x(a)}$

- $\log_{a^k}(x) = \frac{1}{k} \log_a(x)$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (x+y)^{m+1} &= (x+y) \cdot (x+y)^m \\
 &= (x+y) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} x^{m-k} y^k \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} x^{m+1-k} y^k + \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} x^{m-k} y^{k+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^{m+1} + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k} x^{m+1-k} y^k \\
 &\quad + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \binom{m}{k} x^{m-k} y^{k+1}}_{\text{splitaisco k cou k-1}} + y^{m+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

splitaisco k cou k-1  
 c'è poupo  $k = k+1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^{m+1} + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k} x^{m+1-k} y^k \\
 &\quad + \underbrace{\sum_{h=1}^m \binom{m}{h-1} x^{m-(h-1)} y^h}_{\text{richiamo h come k}} + y^{m+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^{m+1} + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k} x^{m+1-k} y^k \\
 &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k-1} x^{m+1-k} y^k + y^{m+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \underbrace{1 \cdot x^{m+1} y^0}_{\text{w}} + \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \binom{m}{k} + \binom{m}{k-1} \right) x^{m+1-k} y^k + \underbrace{1 \cdot x^0 y^{m+1}}_{\text{w}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\binom{m+1}{0} y^0 + \binom{m+1}{1} x y^1 + \binom{m+1}{2} x^2 y^2 + \dots + \binom{m+1}{m+1} x^{m+1} y^0$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} x^{m+1-k} y^k \quad \square$$