

ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 17 - 27.10.2021

$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è continua se

f è continua in ogni $x_0 \in A$

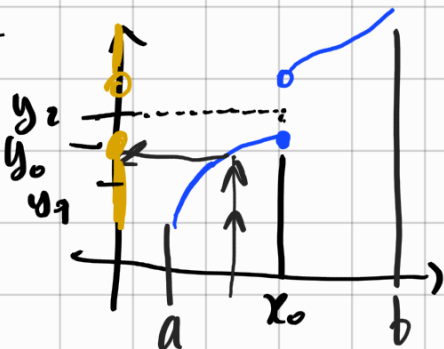
f è continua in $x_0 \in A$ se

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in A: |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

Teo Sia $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, I intervallo.
 f monotona.

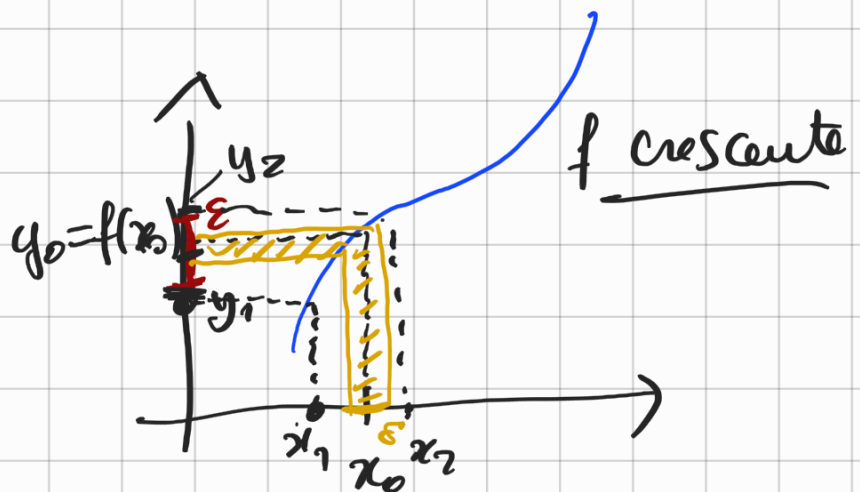
f è continua $\Leftrightarrow f(I)$ è un intervallo.

Esempio



dim " \Leftarrow "

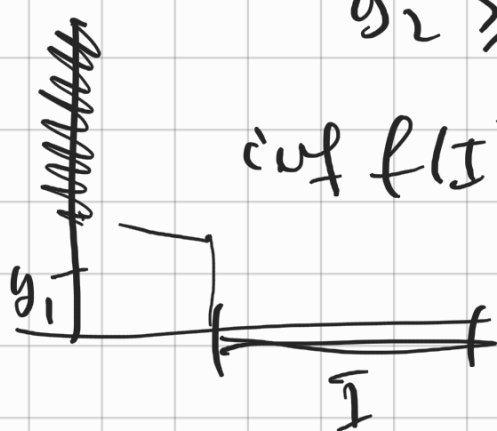
Fissiamo $x_0 \in I$,
 $y_0 = f(x_0)$



Dato $\varepsilon > 0$, $y_1 = y_0 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, $y_2 = y_0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

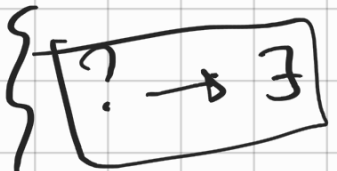
Se $y_1 \leq \inf f(I) \Rightarrow f(x) > y_1 \quad \forall x$
 $y_2 \geq \sup f(I) \Rightarrow f(x) < y_2$

$\inf f(I) = y_1 < y_0 = f(x_0) \in f(I) \xrightarrow{\forall x} \text{BENE!}$



$y_1 \in f(I)$

$\exists x_1 : f(x_1) = y_1$



f crescente \Rightarrow

$x_1, x_2 \in I \quad \text{t.c.}$

$f(x_1) \geq y_1$

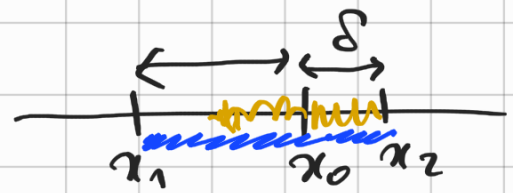
$f(x_2) \leq y_2$

$x_1 < x_0 < x_2$

$f(x_1) < f(x_0) < f(x_2)$

" " "
 $y_1 \quad y_0 \quad y_2$

$\delta = \min \{ x_2 - x_0, x_0 - x_1 \}$



Se $|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow x_1 < x < x_2$

$y_0 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} = y_1 = f(x_1) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_2) = y_2 = y_0 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

□

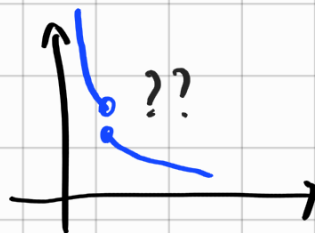
\Rightarrow la continuita

[Vediamo Teorema $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua
 I intervallo $\Rightarrow f(I)$ è un intervallo]

Es $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 I

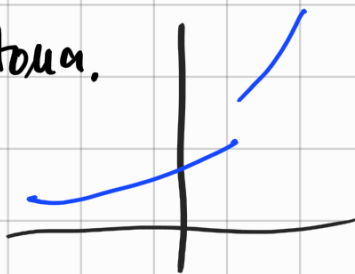
f è decrescente $x_1 < x_2$ $\frac{1}{x_1} > \frac{1}{x_2}$
 $\frac{1}{x_1} > \frac{1}{x_2}$
 $\frac{1}{x_1} > \frac{x_1}{x_2}$

$f(I) = (0, +\infty)$



dato $y > 0$
 $\exists x > 0$ t.c. $\frac{1}{x} = y$
 \parallel
 $\frac{1}{y}$ $(x^{1/2}$ è continua)

a^x , $\log_a x$, x^a sono tutte continue.
 a^x monotona.



$f(x) = a^x$
 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$
 se $a \neq 1$ è bijectiva
 $f(\mathbb{R}) = (0, +\infty)$
 $\Rightarrow f$ è continua.

$(a=1 \quad f(\mathbb{R}) = \{1\})$

$\log_a: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

è surgettiva
 monotona

\mathbb{R} è un intervallo
 $\Rightarrow \log_a$ è continua.

(se $d < 0$)

$$f(x) = x^d$$

è monotona



$$f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

f è invertibile! \Rightarrow biettive

$$(x^d)^{\frac{1}{d}} = x^{d \cdot \frac{1}{d}} = x$$

f è continua.

Teorema Se f, g sono continue allora:

$$f \circ g, f+g, f-g, f \cdot g, \frac{f}{g}$$

sono continue.

Esempio

$$f(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{x + \frac{x^2}{2}}}{\sqrt[4]{x-3}}$$

è continua.

$f(x) = x$ è continua.

$f(x) = c$ è continua

$f(x) = -x$ è continua

Banalità

dim f, g sono continue $\Rightarrow x \mapsto f(g(x))$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: |y - y_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(y) - f(y_0)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \delta > 0: \exists \delta' > 0: |x - x_0| < \delta' \Rightarrow |g(x) - g(x_0)| < \delta$$

$y_0 = g(x_0)$

$$|x - x_0| < \delta' \Rightarrow |g(x) - g(x_0)| < \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(g(x)) - f(g(x_0))| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0: \exists \delta > 0: |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(g(x)) - f(g(x_0))| < \varepsilon$$

$f+g$ e continua?

f cont. $\rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_1 > 0: |x - x_0| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

g cont. $\rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_2 > 0: |x - x_0| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow |g(x) - g(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

$$\delta = \min \{ \delta_1, \delta_2 \}$$

$$\underbrace{\delta_1 > 0 \quad \delta_2 > 0}_{\delta > 0}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta: |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon \\ |g(x) - g(x_0)| < \varepsilon \end{cases}$

$$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

$$|(f+g)(x) - (f+g)(x_0)| = |f(x) + g(x) - f(x_0) - g(x_0)|$$

$$= |f(x) - f(x_0) + g(x) - g(x_0)| \leq \underbrace{|f(x) - f(x_0)|}_{< \varepsilon} + \underbrace{|g(x) - g(x_0)|}_{< \varepsilon}$$

$$[|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|]$$

$$|x - x_0| < \delta$$

$$\leq 2\varepsilon$$

OK

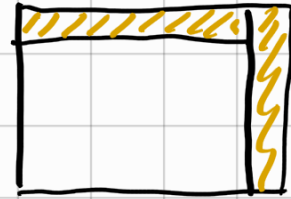
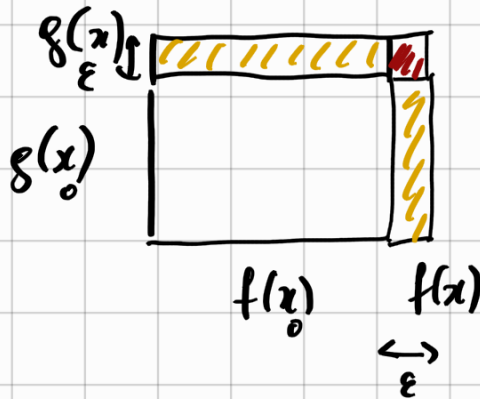
$$f-g = f + (-g) = f + h \circ g$$

$$h(y) = -y$$

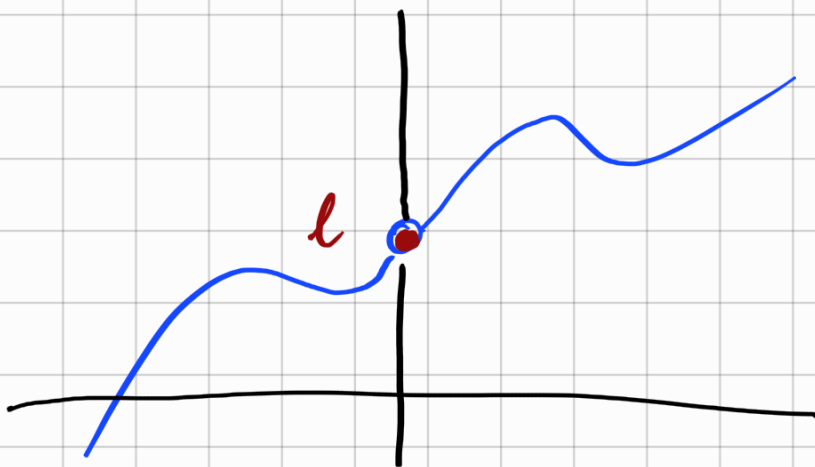


$$f \cdot g = 2^{\log_2 f \cdot g} = 2^{\log_2 f + \log_2 g}$$

\bar{e} continua.



$$g(x) \cdot \epsilon + f(x_0) \cdot \epsilon + \epsilon^2$$



$$y = f(x)$$

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

Scuola

$$f(x) \rightarrow l \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow x_0$$

se la funzione

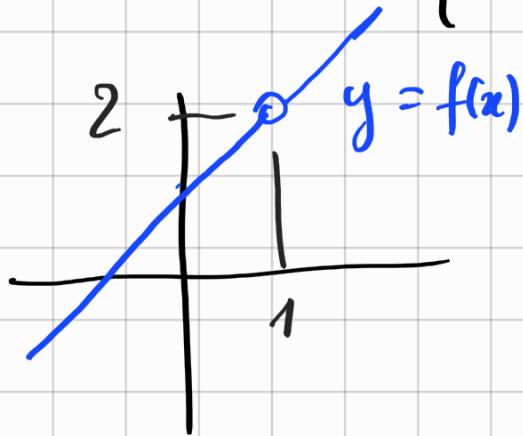
$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{per } x \neq x_0 \\ l & \text{per } x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

\bar{e} continua.

Exemplo $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$ definida para $x \neq 1$.

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

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} & \text{se } x \neq 1 \\ 2 & \text{se } x = 1 \end{cases} = \frac{x+1}{\uparrow} \text{ \u00e9 cont\u00ednua}$$



$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} \rightarrow 2 \text{ se } x \rightarrow 1$$

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

Defini\u00e7\u00e3o equivalente

$$f(x) \rightarrow \text{se } x \rightarrow x_0$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{se } x \neq x_0 \\ l & \text{se } x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

\u00e9 cont\u00ednua.

$$\tilde{f}: A \cup \{x_0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \cup \{x_0\} : |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - l| < \epsilon$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A \setminus \{x_0\} : |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - l| < \epsilon$$

$x = x_0$ \u00e9 sempre ok

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \forall x \in A : 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - l| < \epsilon$$