

Senior 2006 - Algebre 3

Titolo nota

(A. F.)

15/09/2006

- 1) IDENTITÀ
- 2) SUCCESSIONI PER RECORRENZA
- 3) EQU. FUNZIONALI

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots$$

i PROGR. ARIT. $a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = \dots = d$

ii PROGR. GEOM. $\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{a_3}{a_2} = \dots = r$

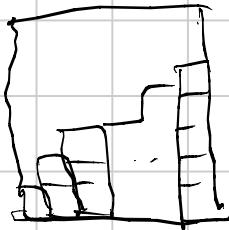
iii $a_i = a_1 + (i-1)d$

iv $a_i = a_i r^{i-1}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_1 r^{i-1} = a_1 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} r^i = a_1 \frac{r^{n-1}}{r-1}$$

$$(x + r + \dots + r^{n-1})(r - 1) = r^n - 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (a_1 + (i-1)d) = n a_1 + d \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i = n a_1 + d \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$



$$\frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^n i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n i \right)^2 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^k = P(n)$$

P ROMONDO DI GRADO (k+1)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10000} \lfloor \sqrt{i} \rfloor$$

$$\lfloor \sqrt{i} \rfloor = k$$

$$k^2 \leq i < (k+1)^2$$

C'è circa 2k+1 interi che soddisfano

$$1000 + \sum_{k=1}^{999} k(2k+1) = 1000 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{999} k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{999} k = 1000 + 2 \cdot \frac{1000 \cdot 999 \cdot 1999}{6} + \frac{1000 \cdot 999}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} = 2^n$$

sommazioni di $\{1, \dots, n\}$

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n x^i \binom{n}{i}$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\sum (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} = 0$$

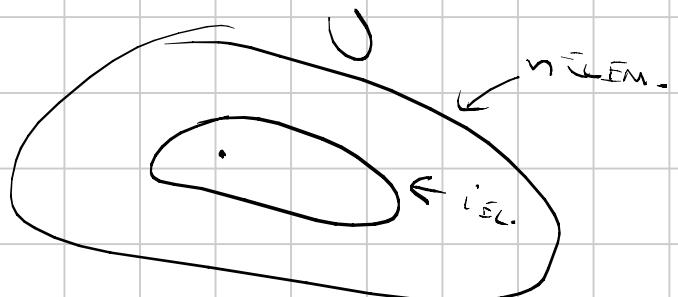
$$n(1+x)^{n-1} = \sum \binom{n}{i} i x^{i-1}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\sum i \binom{n}{i} = n 2^{n-1}$$

$$\{\alpha\} \cup A$$

$A \subset \cup \{\alpha\}$



SUCCESSIONI PER RICORRENZA

$$F_0 = 0$$

$$F_1 = 1$$

$$\underline{F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n} \quad (\star)$$

$$F_2 = 1$$

$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$

$$x_0 \text{ dato}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + d$$

$$x_n = a^n$$

$$x_{n+2} = x_{n+1} + x_n$$

$$a^{n+2} = a^{n+1} + a^n$$

$$\underline{a^n(a^2 - a - 1) = 0}$$

$$x_n = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n, \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$$

$$\lambda \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n + \mu \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \quad \text{SODA } (\star)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_{n+2} = x_n + x_m \\ & \lambda y_{n+2} = \lambda y_{n+1} + \mu y_n \\ \hline & x_{n+2} + y_{n+2} = \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda + \mu = 0 \\ \lambda \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) + \mu \left(-\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \mu = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$f_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n$$

x_0, \dots, x_{k-1} DATI

$$x_{n+k} = \alpha_{k-1} x_{n+k-1} + \dots + \alpha_0 x_n \quad (\star\star)$$

$$x_{n+3} = 3x_{n+2} + x_{n+1} - 5x_n$$

b_n è una sol. di (**)



$$\underline{b^3 = 3b^2 + b - 5}$$

b_1, b_2, b_3

$$\lambda b_n^n + \mu b_2^n + \eta b_3^n$$

$$\boxed{\lambda b_n^n + \mu b_2^n} + \eta n b^n$$

Se b è una radice doppia, allora

b^n è sol.

$n b^n$ è sol.

$$(x-\lambda)^2(x+\lambda) = (x^2 - 2x + 1)(x+2) -$$

$$= \underline{x^3 - 3x + 2}$$

$$\boxed{x_{n+3} = 3x_{n+1} + 2x_n}$$

$$\underline{z^{n+3} = 3z^{n+1} - 2z^n}$$

$\lambda^n \quad z^n \quad r$

$$(n+3) = 3(n+1) - 2n$$

$$x_n = 1$$

$$x_n = 5$$

$$x_n = 2^n$$



$$x_{n+1} = \underbrace{2x_n + b}$$

$$y_n = x_n - k$$

$$y_{n+1} = x_{n+1} - k = 2x_n + b - k = 2y_n + \underbrace{2k + b - k}_{\alpha k + b - k}$$

$$\alpha k + b - k = 0$$

$$k = \frac{b}{1-\alpha} \quad \text{s.t. } \alpha \neq 1$$

$$y_{n+1} = \alpha y_n$$

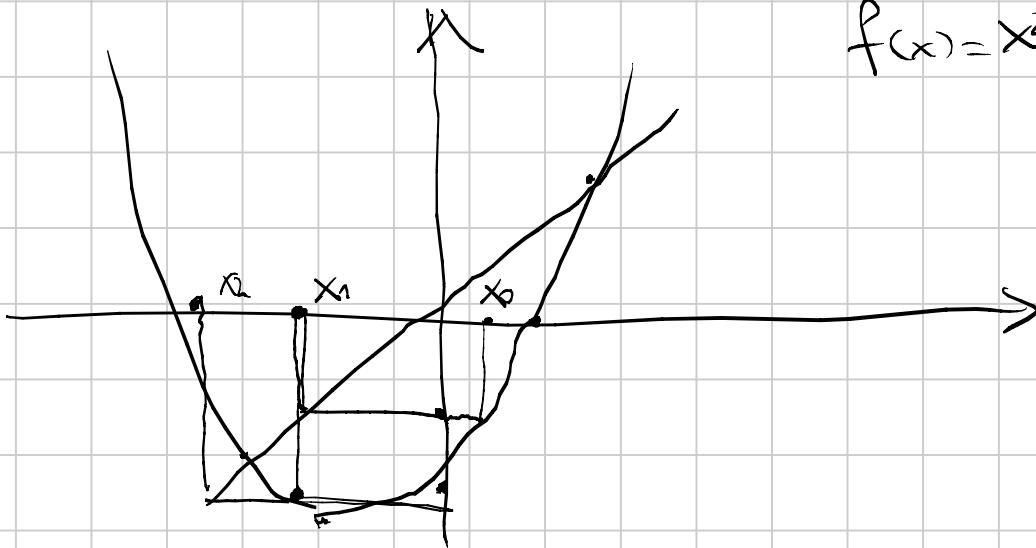
$$y_n = \alpha^n y_0$$

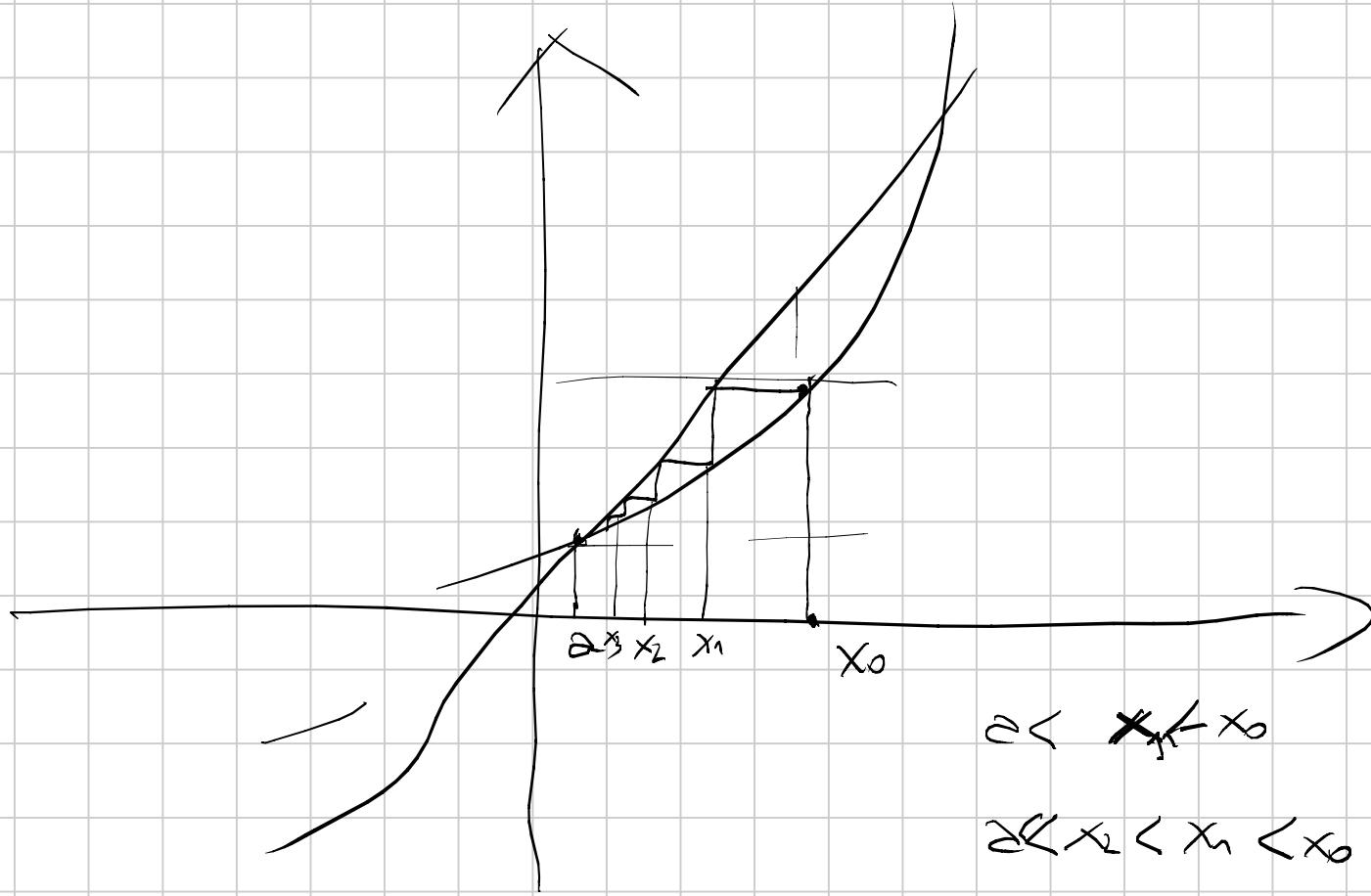
$$x_n = \alpha^n y_0 + \frac{b}{1-\alpha} = \alpha^n \left(x_0 - \frac{b}{1-\alpha} \right) + \frac{b}{1-\alpha}$$

$$\underline{x_{n+1} = f(x_n)}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n^2 + 2x_n - 3$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$$





UN' AMEBA

SI EVOLVE OGNI MINUTO

RIMANE UGUALE CON PROB. $\frac{1}{2}$

MUORE

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{6}$

SI SDOPPIA

$\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{3}$

$P = P_{\text{PROB.}} \text{ CHE LA COLONIA MUOIA}$

$$P = \frac{1}{2}P + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}P^2$$

$$P^2 - 3P + 2 = 0$$

$$P = 1,2$$

$$\overline{P = 1} \quad \tilde{\in} \text{ SOL.}$$

$$P^2 - \frac{3}{2}P + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$P = 1, \frac{1}{2}$$

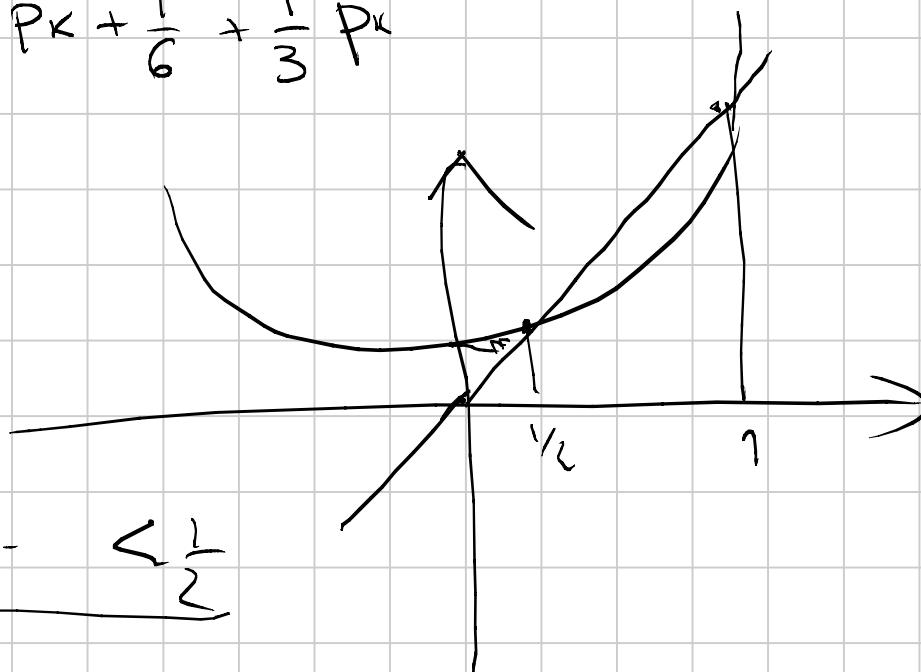
P_{K+1} + prob. che la colonia muoia entro K minuti

$$P_{K+1} = \frac{1}{2} P_K + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} P_K^2$$

$$P_0 = 0$$

per induzione

$$\underline{P_0 < P_1 < P_2 < \dots < \frac{1}{2}}$$



TROVARE IL MASSIMO x_0 : ESISTE UNA SUCCESSIONE

$$x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{1995}$$

$$\bullet \quad x_0 = x_{1995}$$

$$\bullet \quad 2x_i + \frac{1}{x_i} = x_{i-1} + \frac{2}{x_{i-1}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_i = \frac{1}{x_{i-1}} \\ x_i = \frac{x_{i-1}}{2} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{A} \quad \text{OPERAZIONE} \\ x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \\ \text{B} \quad x \rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \end{array}$$

$a = \#$ OPERAZIONI A

$b = \#$ OP. B SEGUITE DA UN $\#$ DISP. DI A
 $c = \#$ OP. B "

PARA DI A

$$a + b + c = 1995$$

$$x_{1995} = x_0 \cdot 2^{(-1)^a b - c} = x_0$$

a pari

$$2^{b-c} = 1$$

$$b = c$$

NO! a + b c pari

$$x_0^{-1} \cdot 2^{b-c} = x_0$$

$$x_0^2 = 2^{b-c}$$

B B - - BA
1994

$$b = 1994$$

$$c = 0$$

$$x_0 = 2^{997}$$

EQ. FUNZIONALI

TUTTE LE $f: A \rightarrow B$ SONO...

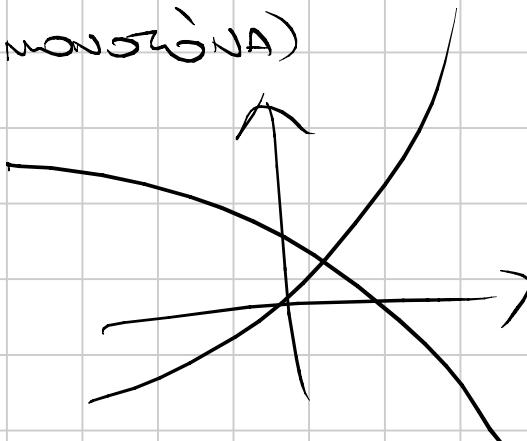
f

INIETTIVA, SURIETTIVA, BIUNIVOCÀ

CRESCENTE, DECRESCENTE (MONOTÒNA)

$$x \leq y \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y)$$

$$x \leq y \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(y)$$



f STRETTO CRESC. $x < y \Rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$

$\Leftrightarrow f$ INIETTIVA

PAR

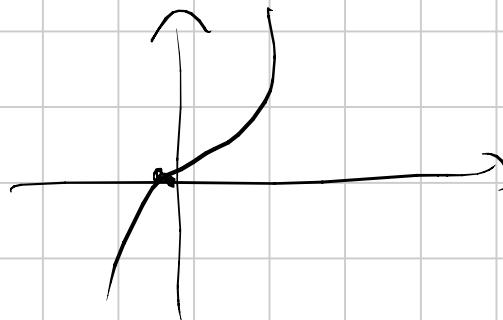
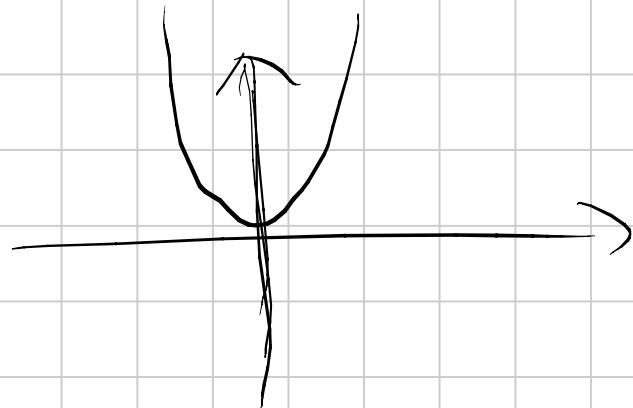
$$f(x) = f(-x)$$

E.S. $x^2, x^4, |x|, \cos x$

DISP.

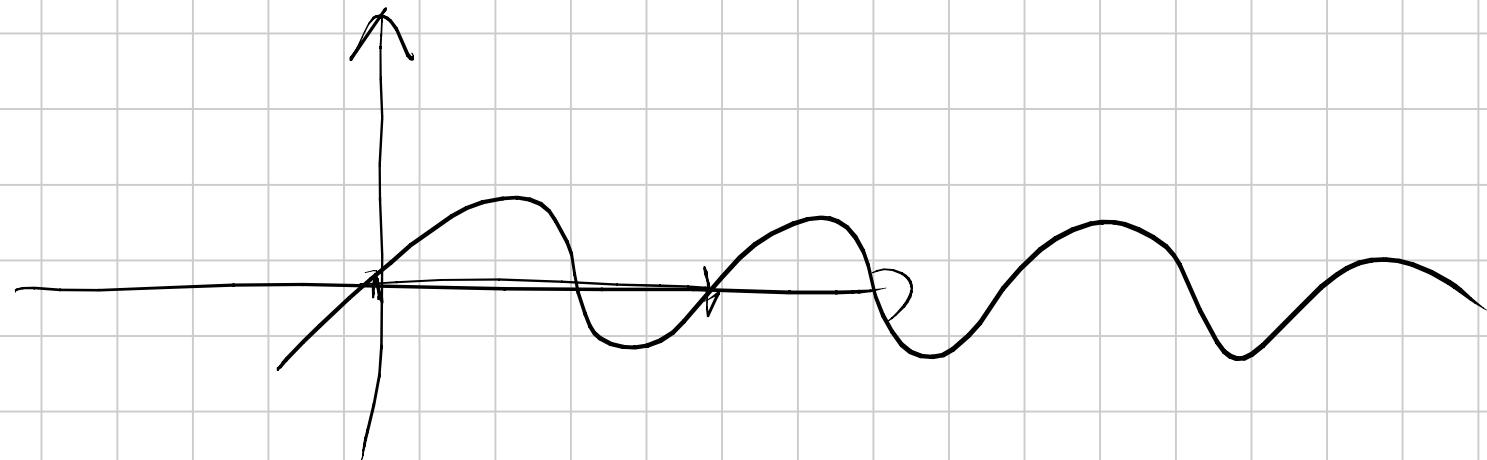
$$-f(x) = f(-x)$$

E.S. $x, x^3, x^5, \sin x$



f PERIODICA SE $\exists p$ tale che

$$f(x+p) = f(x) \text{ PER OGNI } x$$

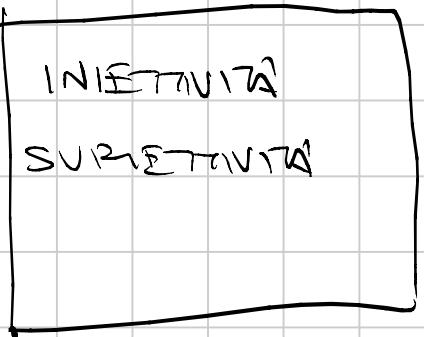


Dimostrare che non c'è

$$f: \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

Tale che

$$f(f(n)) = n + 1987$$



$$f \circ g \text{ INIEZIONE} \Rightarrow g \text{ INIEZIONE}$$

$$\cancel{\Rightarrow} \quad f \text{ INIEZIONE}$$

$$f \circ g \text{ SURIEZIONE} \Rightarrow f \text{ SURIEZIONE}$$

$$\cancel{\Rightarrow} \quad g \text{ SURIEZIONE}$$

f INIEZIONE
 f NON È SURIEZIONE

$$\emptyset = A = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{f(n), n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$f(f(n)) = a$$

$$a \in A$$

$a = f(m)$
 $m \in A$

per unico m

$$f(f(n)) = f(m)$$

$$d = \# A$$

$f \circ f$ non prende al più 2 valori

$$2d \geq 1987$$

$$d > \cancel{999} 994$$

$$A \subset \underbrace{\{0, 1, \dots, 1986\}}$$

$$f(A) = \{f(n), n \in A\} \subset \underbrace{\{0, 1, \dots, 1986\}}$$

$$\underline{n \in A}$$

$$f(n) \geq 1987$$

$$f(n) = 1987 + m$$

$$\begin{matrix} \\ \\ f(f(m)) \end{matrix}$$

$$n = f(m) \quad \text{NO!}$$

A è disgiunto da $F(A)$

FISSO $a, b > 0$

DIMOSTRARE CHE ESISTE UN'UNICA

$$f: \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

CASE
SPECIALE

$$f(f(x)) = -a f(x) + b(a+b)x$$

RICORRENZA LINEARE
DISUGUAGLIANZE
IMPOSTE SUL (CO)DOMINIO

FISSO x_0

DEFINISCI

$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$

$$x = x_n$$

$$x_{n+2} = -a x_{n+1} + b(a+b)x_n$$

$$x^2 + ax - b(a+b)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{HA RADICI } b, -(a+b)$$

$a, b > 0$

$$x_n = \lambda b^n + \mu \underbrace{(-a-b)^n}_{\substack{\text{PER } n \\ \text{MOLTO GRANDE} \\ \text{E PARI (O DISPAR)}}} \geq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \mu = 0$ per n molto grande $x_n < 0$

$$x_n = \lambda b^n = \cancel{\lambda b x}$$

$$x_n = \lambda b$$

$$x_0 = \lambda$$

$$f(x_0) = b x_0$$

$$f(x) = b x$$

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

INDUKTION

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$x=y$$

$$f(2x) = 2f(x)$$

$$y=2x$$

$$f(3x) = f(x) + f(2x) = f(x) + 2f(x) = 3f(x)$$

? zu INDUKTION

$$\underline{f(nx) = n f(x)}$$

$$f(1) = a$$

$$y = \frac{1}{n} x$$

$$f(x) = f(ny) = n f(y) = n f\left(\frac{1}{n} x\right)$$
$$\boxed{f\left(\frac{1}{n} x\right) = \frac{1}{n} f(x)}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}x\right) = n \quad f\left(\frac{1}{n}x\right) = n f(x)$$

$$f(-x) + f(x) = \cancel{f(x)} \quad f(x-x) = f(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{matrix} \quad f(0) = f(0) + f(0) \\ f(0) = 0$$

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

$$p \in \mathbb{Q} \quad f(px) = p f(x)$$
$$x=1 \quad f(1) = 2$$
$$f(p) = 2p$$

SE f È UN'INTA SU UN INTERVALLO

CIOÈ ESISTE

$$]a-\varepsilon, a+\varepsilon[$$

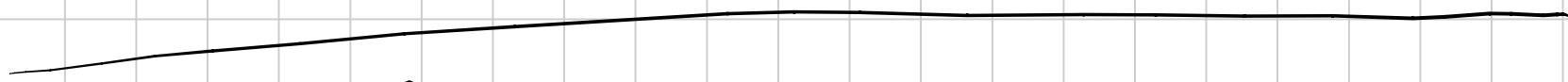
TRUE CHE

$$|f(x)| < L$$

PER OGNI $x \in]a-\varepsilon, a+\varepsilon[$

AUORA

$$f(x) = ax$$



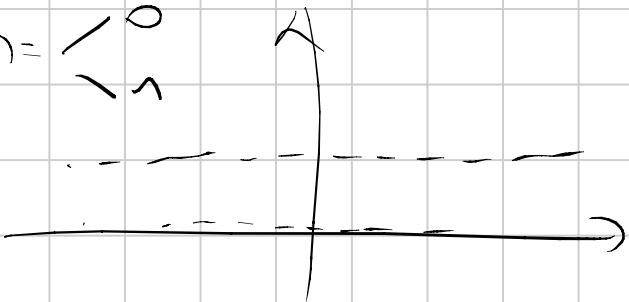
$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{TAN ME } (f(x))^n = f(x)$$

PER OGNI f FISSATO x

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 1 & \text{se } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 1 & \text{se } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$



TROVARE TUTTE LE

$$f: \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

TIENE CHE

DISUGUAGLIO
DATA DA
CONDIZIONE
COSTRUZIONI
VERIFICABILE

$$f(n+1) > f(f(n))$$

$$f(1) > f(f(0)) \geq 0$$

$$f(n) \geq 1 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$f(n) \geq 1$$

$$g(n) = f(\underline{n+1}) - 1$$

$$g: \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$g(n+1) > g(g(n))$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &\geq 0 \\ f(1) &= g(0)+1 \geq 1 \\ \hline f(n) &\geq n \end{aligned}$$

$$f(n+1) > f(\underline{f(n)}) \geq f(n) \quad f \text{ crescente}$$

$f(n+1) > f(\underline{f(n)}) \Leftrightarrow n+1 > f(n) \geq n$

$f(n) = n$

$$f: \mathbb{R}_+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

- $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$
- Il numero di x per cui $f(x)=1$ è finito

SIMMETRIA
SEPARAZIONE DELLE VARIABILI
PERIODICITÀ

$$\underline{f(x+y)} = f(\underline{y+x})$$

Supponiamo finitiva

AHORA

$$x+y f(x) = y + x f(y)$$

$$\frac{f(x)-1}{x} = \frac{f(y)-1}{y} = c$$

$$f(x) = 1 + cx$$

$$c > 0$$

solo
soluzioni

f non iniettiva

$$a < b$$

$$f(a) = f(b)$$

$$x = a$$

$$f(a+y f(a)) = f(a) f(y) = f(b+y f(a))$$

$$z = y f(a)$$

per ogni $y > 0$

$$\underline{f(z+a) = f(z+b)}$$

per ogni $z \geq 0$

f è periodica di periodo $b-a$

$$w = z+a \quad \underline{w \geq a}$$

$$f(w) = f(w + (b-a))$$

$$\underline{x \geq a}$$

De periodo

$\exists f(x)$ a un periodo

$$y f(x) = k(b-a)$$

$$f(x) = f(x + y f(x)) = f(x) f(y)$$

$$y = \frac{k(b-a)}{f(x)}$$

$$\underline{f(y)=1}$$

$$\cdot \frac{k(b-a)}{f(x)} \rightarrow a$$

$$k > \frac{2f(x)}{b-a}$$

