

A3 Basic - Successioni e funzioni

Titolo nota

09/09/2011

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^k = P_{k+1}(n) \quad i^k = P_{k+1}(i) - P_{k+1}(i-1) = \\ = (i^{k+1} + \dots) - ((i-1)^{k+1} + \dots)$$

Equazioni alle differenze finite

$$P_5(x) = 3x^5 - 2x^3 + x^2 + x - 3$$

Progressione aritmetica: $x_n = x_0 + nr$

$$\begin{cases} x_n = x_{n-1} + r \\ x_0 \text{ dato} \end{cases} \quad x_n - x_{n-1} = r \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_0 + ir) = \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n x_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n ir = nx_0 + r \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Progressione geometrica: $x_n = x_0 \cdot r^n$

$$\begin{cases} x_n = r x_{n-1} \\ x_0 \text{ dato} \end{cases} \quad \log x_n = \log x_{n-1} + \log r \\ \log x_n = \log x_0 + n \log r \\ x_n = x_0 \cdot r^n$$

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

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

$$y_n = x_n - x_{n-1}$$

$$x_n - x_{n-1} = a(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}) \quad y_n = a y_{n-1}$$

$$y_n = y_0 \cdot a^n$$

$$x_n - x_{n-1} = y_0 \cdot a^n$$

$$x_{n-1} - x_{n-2} = y_0 \cdot a^{n-1}$$

$$x_n - x_{n-2} = y_0(a^n + a^{n-1})$$

$$x_n - x_0 = y_0(a^n + a^{n-1} + \dots + a^1)$$

$$1 + a + a^2 + a^3 + \dots + a^n = \frac{a^{n+1} - 1}{a - 1}$$

$a \neq 1$

$$a(1 + a + \dots + a^{n-1})$$

$$x_n = x_0 + a y_0 \cdot \frac{a^n - 1}{a - 1}$$

$$b_{n+1} = (n+1)b_n - n b_{n-1}$$

b_0, b_1 , olati

Allora $\forall m$ naturale da un certo k in

$$\text{per } b_n \equiv k \pmod{m} \quad n > k$$

$$b_{n+1} - b_n = n(b_n - b_{n-1})$$

$$c_{n+1} = b_{n+1} - b_n$$

$$c_{n+1} = n c_n$$

$$c_n = a \cdot (n-1)!$$

$$c_1 = b_1 - b_0 = a$$

$$b_{n+1} = b_n + c_{n+1} = b_n + a n! \quad \text{Se } n > m,$$

$$m \mid n!$$

$$b_{n+1} = a_1 b_n + a_2 b_{n-1} + \gamma$$

$$b_n \mapsto c_n = b_n - s \quad b_n = c_n + s$$

$$c_{n+1} + s = a_1 c_n + a_1 s + a_2 c_{n-1} + a_2 s + \gamma$$

$$s = (a_1 + a_2) s + \gamma$$

$$s = \frac{\gamma}{1 - a_1 - a_2}$$

*

$$b_{n+1} = a_1 b_n + a_2 b_{n-1}$$

Ricorrenza a
due termini

i) E' lineare: B_n e β_n sono soluzioni,

anche λB_n e $B_n + \beta_n$ sono soluzioni.

$$B_{n+1} = a_1 B_n + a_2 B_{n-1}$$

$$\beta_{n+1} = a_1 \beta_n + a_2 \beta_{n-1}$$

$$(B_{n+1} + \beta_{n+1}) = a_1 (B_n + \beta_n) + a_2 (B_{n-1} + \beta_{n-1})$$

*

 ha soluzioni che sono progressioni

geometriche?

$$F_0 = 0 \quad F_1 = 1$$

$$F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1}$$

$$0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 5 \ 8 \ 13 \ 21 \ 34 \ 55 \ 89$$

Se $x_0 r^n$ soddisfa *

$$\cancel{x_0 r^{n+1}} = a_1 \cancel{x_0 r^n} + a_2 \cancel{x_0 r^{n-1}}$$

$x_0 = 0$
 $r = 0$
 $r, x_0 \neq 0$

$$r^2 - a_1 r - a_2 = 0 \leftarrow$$

Trovo r_1 e r_2 soluzioni di

$x_0 r_1^n$ e $x_0 r_2^n$ sono soluzioni

qualunque sia x_0 , quindi

$\alpha r_1^n + \beta r_2^n$ è soluzione $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$.

Si può dimostrare che sono tutte così,
purché $r_1 \neq r_2$.

Se $r_1 = r_2$ anche $n r_1^n$ è soluzione:

$$x^2 - 2r_1 x + r_1^2 = 0 \quad b_{n+1} = \underline{2r_1} b_n - \underline{r_1^2} b_{n-1}$$

$$\underline{(n+1)} \underline{r_1^{n+1}} = \underline{2r_1} \cdot \underline{n r_1^n} - \underline{r_1^2} \cdot \underline{(n-1) r_1^{n-1}}$$

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

Le soluzioni (tutte) sono allora del tipo

$$\alpha r_1^n + \beta n r_1^n$$

$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \quad F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$r_1 + r_2 = 1$$

$$r_1^2 + r_2^2$$

$$\frac{1 + 2\sqrt{5} + 5}{4} + \frac{1 - 2\sqrt{5} + 5}{4}$$

$$\alpha r_1^n + \beta r_2^n = F_n$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = 0 \\ \alpha r_1 + \beta r_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= -\beta \\ \alpha &= \frac{1}{r_1 - r_2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$F_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1 + 3\sqrt{5} + 15 + 5\sqrt{5}}{8} - \frac{1 - 3\sqrt{5} + 15 - 5\sqrt{5}}{8} \right) = 2$$

$$\alpha_0 > 0$$

$$a_{n+1} = 3a_n - 2a_{n-1}; a_i - a_0 > 1 \quad \text{Allora } a_{100} > 2^{99}$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \quad 2, 1$$

$$a_n = \alpha \cdot 2^n + \beta$$

$$(2\alpha + \beta) - (\alpha + \beta) > 1$$

$$a_{100} = \alpha \cdot 2^{100} + \beta$$

$$\alpha > 1$$

$$\alpha \cdot 2^{99} + \alpha \cdot 2^{99} + \beta$$

$$\alpha \cdot 2^{99} + \beta > \alpha + \beta > 0$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = 2(a_n - a_{n-1})$$

$$a_{100} - a_0 = 2^{99} (a_1 - a_0)$$

$a_{99} > 0$ perché se $a_0 \geq 0$ e $a_i - a_0 \geq 1$

$$0 < a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_{99}$$

$$b_1 \ b_2 \ b_3 \ \dots \ b_n$$

In quanti modi possono disporsi in modo che distino al più 1 passo dalla posizione iniziale?

$$N_k \quad N_1 = 1 \quad N_2 = 2 \quad N_3 = 3$$

$$N_4 = 5$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{matrix}$$

$M_k = \{\text{modi per } k \text{ bambini}\}$

$M_k = A_k \cup B_k \quad A_k = \{b_i \text{ resta fermo}\}$

$B_k = \{b_i \text{ e } b_j \text{ si scambiano}\}$

$$|A_k| = |M_{k-1}| = N_{k-1} \quad |B_k| = |M_{k-2}| = N_{k-2}$$

$$N_k = N_{k-1} + N_{k-2}$$

$$N_1 = 1 \quad N_2 = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} b_{n+1} = b_n + b_{n-1} \\ b_0 = 3 \\ b_1 = 2 \end{cases}$$

3 5 7 12 19 31

$$r_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad r_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$|r_2| < 1$$

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

$$[\alpha^n] \quad \lambda \bar{\alpha}^n + \mu \alpha^n$$

$$p \mid 2^n + 3^n + 6^n - 1^n \quad n \text{ grande}$$

b_n

p primo

$$(x+1)(x+2)(x-3)(x-6)$$

b_n è soluzione

$$b_{n+1} = c_1 b_n + c_2 b_{n-1} + c_3 b_{n-2} + c_4 b_{n-3}$$

$b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3 \mod p$ ci sono p^4 possibili

tā

$$\underbrace{b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3}_{\text{quaterna}}, b_4, b_5, b_6, \dots$$

La quaterna b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3 prima o poi si

ripete mod p

$$n = -1$$

$$2^{-1} + 3^{-1} + 6^{-1} - 1^{(-1)}$$

$$p \neq 2, 3$$

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

$$18 + 12 + 6 = 36$$

$$b_{-1} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

Allora se il periodo è lungo N ,

$$b_{N-1} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

Equazioni funzionali

L'incognita è una funzione $f: A \rightarrow B$

$$\mathbb{N} \quad \mathbb{Z} \quad \mathbb{Q} \quad \mathbb{R} \quad (0, +\infty)$$

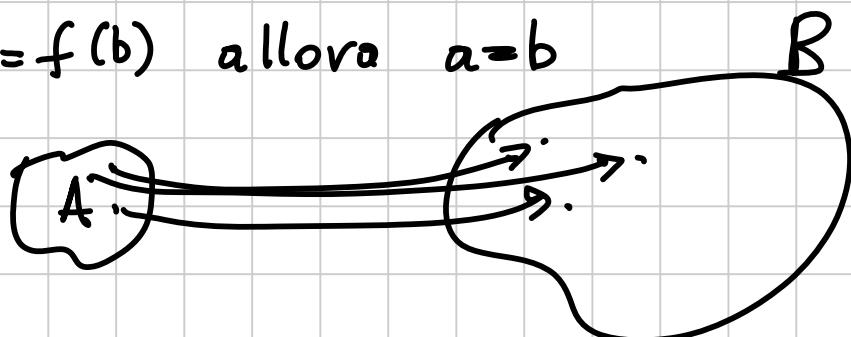
funzione \neq formula

$f(n) = \{\text{numero delle persone con } n \text{ capelli}\}$

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

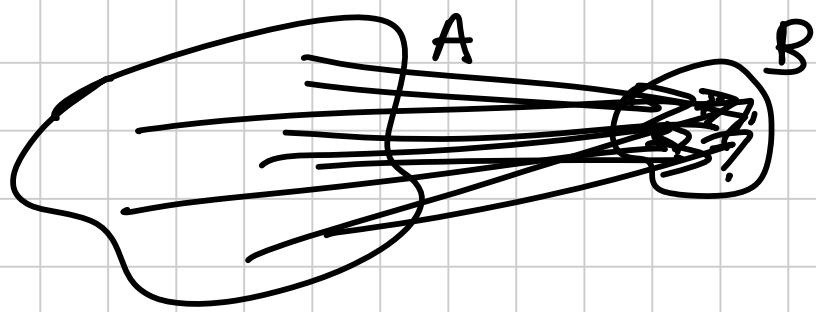
$$f: A \rightarrow B \quad \underline{\text{iniettiva}} \doteqdot$$

Se $f(a) = f(b)$ allora $a = b$



$$f: A \rightarrow B \quad \underline{\text{è surgettiva}} \doteqdot$$

$\forall b \in B \exists a \in A \quad t.c. \quad f(a) = b$
(anche più di uno)



Se $|A| \leq |B|$ sono finiti,

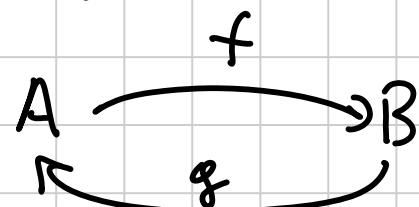
f iniettiva $\Rightarrow |A| \leq |B|$

f surgettiva $\Rightarrow |A| \geq |B|$

f iniettiva e surgettiva \Leftrightarrow bigettiva
biunivoca

In questo caso $\exists g : B \rightarrow A$ t.c.

se $f(a) = b \Rightarrow g(b) = a$



+ monotona

monotona strettamente crescente

$$a < b \quad f(a) < f(b)$$

" crescente (debolmente)

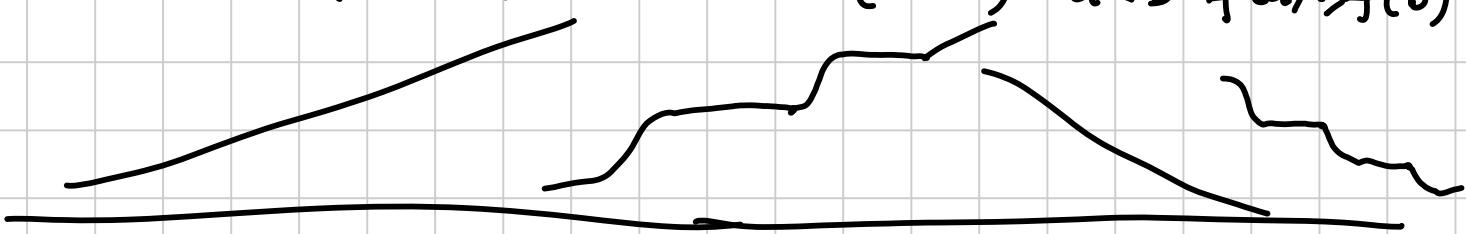
$$a < b \quad f(a) \leq f(b)$$

monotona strettamente decrescente

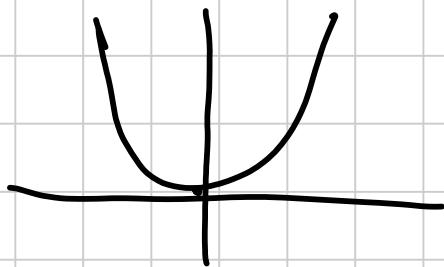
$$a < b \quad f(a) > f(b)$$

" decrescente (deb.)

$$a < b \quad f(a) > f(b)$$



x^2 su \mathbb{R}



Su \mathbb{R}^+ è crescente (strett.)

Su \mathbb{R}^- decrescente (strett.)

- diviso in casi

- mi serve solo uno dei due

f periodica $\exists k \text{ t.c. } f(x+k)=f(x) \forall x$

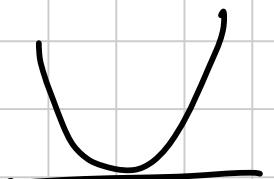


Il più piccolo k che soddisfa la condizione
è detto periodo (minimo) di f

(o f costante)

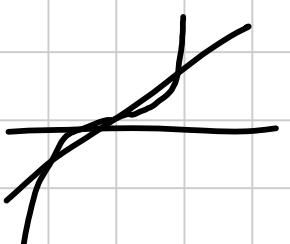
f pari

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



f dispari

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



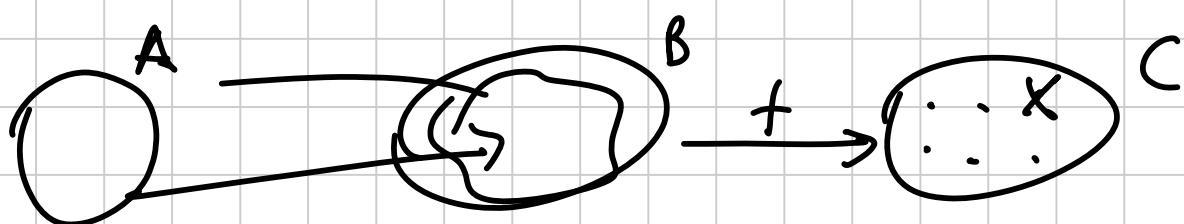
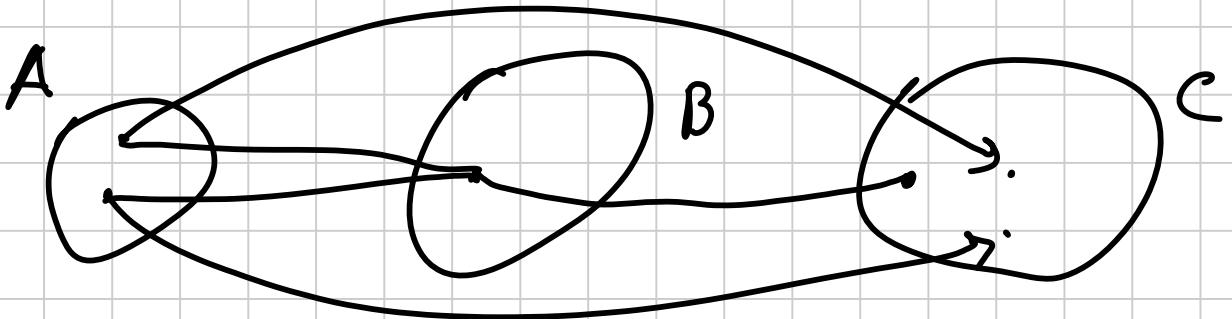
$f \circ g$

$$A \xrightarrow{g} B \xrightarrow{f} C$$

$f \circ g: A \rightarrow C$

$$x \mapsto f(g(x))$$

$f \circ g$ iniettiva $\Rightarrow g$ iniettiva
 surgettiva $\Rightarrow f$ surgettiva



$$f(f(x)) = x \quad \text{su } \mathbb{R}$$

f è iniettiva e surgettiva

$$x = f(z)$$

$$\overbrace{f(f(f(z)))}^{\nwarrow \nearrow} = f(z)$$

$$f(\boxed{f(f(z))}) = f(\boxed{z})$$

$$f(f(z)) = z$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = -x$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x \\ \hline a & b \end{array}$$

$$f(a) = b$$

$$f(b) = a$$

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

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

$$\mathbb{R} = \bigcup_i \{a_1^i, a_2^i\}$$

$$f(a_1^i) = a_2^i \quad f(a_2^i) = a_1^i$$

Eq. di Cauchy :

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

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

$$1) \quad f(0) \quad f(0+0) = f(0) + f(0) \quad f(0) = 0.$$

$$2) \quad f(0+1) = f(0) + f(1)$$

$$f(1+1) = f(1) + f(1) = 2f(1)$$

$$f(3) = f(2+1) = 2f(1) + f(1) = 3f(1),$$

$$f(n) = f((n-1)+1) = (n-1)f(1) + f(1) = nf(1).$$

\uparrow Induzione

$$f(-1)$$

$$f(-1+1) = f(-1) + f(1)$$

"

$$f(-1) = -f(1)$$

$$f(-n) = -f(n)$$

$$f(x) + f(-x) = f(x-x) = 0$$

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

f è dispari

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad f(n) = nf(1)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}f(1)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}f(1)$$

$$f\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \frac{m}{n} f(1) \quad [\text{Induzione}]$$

2) $f(1) = a \quad f(x) = ax \quad a \in \mathbb{Q}$
 $a(x+y) = ax + ay \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$

Su \mathbb{Q} è finita

Su \mathbb{R} che si fa con $\sqrt{2}$? con π ?

$$f(1) = a = 2$$

$$f(\sqrt{2}) = \pi \quad f(m\sqrt{2}) = m\pi \quad f\left(\frac{m}{n}\sqrt{2}\right) = \frac{m}{n}\pi$$

$$\sqrt{3} \quad \pi \quad \sqrt{e} \quad \log\left(\frac{e+\pi}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \dots$$

Su \mathbb{R} tantissime soluzioni

a meno che...

$\begin{cases} f \text{ monotona crescente o decrescente} \\ f \text{ continua} \\ f \text{ localmente limitata: } \exists \text{ intervallino } [a,b] \text{ su cui } |f| \leq K. \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = ax \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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

$$f(x + f(y)) = f(x) + y \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

$$(1) \ f(\underline{f(0)}) = \underline{f(0)} \quad f(0) = 0? \ \underline{\text{NO}}$$

$$f(f(y)) = f(0) + y$$

$f(0) + y$ è bigettiva, quindi anche
 f lo è (grazie al suo doppio ruolo in
 $f(f(y))$). Quindi $f(0) = 0$ per (1)

$$f(f(y)) = y \quad x = f(z)$$

$$f(f(z) + f(y)) = f(f(z)) + y = z + y$$
$$y = f(z)$$

$$f(x + f(f(z))) = f(x) + f(z)$$
$$f(x + z)$$
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = ax$$

$$a(x + ay) = ax + ay \quad \cancel{ax + a^2y = ax + y} \quad \forall x, y$$

$$a^2 = 1$$

$$a = \pm 1$$

$$1) f(x) = x$$

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

$$1) x + y = x + y \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) -(x - y) = -x + y \quad \checkmark$$

11/02/2008 - 4

Trovare tutte le $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$

$$\text{t.c. } \frac{[f(w)]^2 + [f(x)]^2}{f(y^2) + f(z^2)} = \frac{w^2 + x^2}{y^2 + z^2} \quad \forall x, y, z, w \in (0, +\infty)$$

t.c. $xw = yz$

$$x = y = z = w = 1$$

$$\frac{x f(1)^2}{y f(1)} = 1 \quad f(1)^2 = f(1) \quad f(1) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 \\ y &= w \\ w &= w \\ z &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \frac{f(w)^2 + 1}{f(w^2) + 1} = \frac{w^2 + 1}{w^2 + 1} = 1$$

$$f(w)^2 = f(w^2)$$

$$\frac{f(w^2) + f(x^2)}{f(y^2) + f(z^2)} = \frac{w^2 + x^2}{y^2 + z^2}$$

$x^2 : (0, +\infty)$
è bieettiva

$$\cancel{*} \quad \frac{f(w) + f(x)}{f(y) + f(z)} = \frac{w + x}{y + z} \quad \forall x, y, z, w \in (0, +\infty)$$

$xw = yz$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= w \\ y &= w^2 \\ z &= 1 \\ w &= w \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2f(w)}{f(w^2) + 1} = \frac{2w}{w^2 + 1}$$

$$f(w^2) = f(w)^2$$

$$2(w^2 + 1)f(w) = 2w + 2w f(w)^2$$

$$f(w)^2 - \cancel{f(w^2 + 1)} f(w) + 1 = 0$$

$$f(w) = \left\langle \frac{w}{1-w} \right\rangle$$

2 soluz.?

$$\frac{f(w) + f(x)}{f(y) + f(z)} = \frac{w+x}{y+z}$$

$$f(x) = x \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{w} + \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}} = \frac{\frac{w+x}{wx}}{\frac{y+z}{yz}}$$

E' possibile che $f(a) = \frac{1}{a}$ $f(b) = b$ $a, b \neq 1$?

$$w = a \quad x = b$$

$$y = ab \quad z = 1$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{a} + b}{f(ab) + 1} = \frac{a+b}{ab+1}$$

$$f(ab) = \begin{cases} \frac{ab}{1} \\ \frac{1}{ab} \end{cases}$$

$$1) \quad \frac{\frac{1}{a} + b}{ab+1} = \frac{a+b}{ab+1} \quad \frac{1}{a} = a$$

$$a^2 = 1 \quad a = 1$$

$$2) \quad \frac{\frac{1}{a} + b}{\frac{1}{ab} + 1} = \frac{a+b}{ab+1}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{a} + ab}{ab+1} = b = \frac{a+b}{ab+1}$$

$$ab^2 + b = a + b \quad b^2 = 1 \quad b = 1$$

Non esistono 2 punti, con soluzioni diverse

quindi $\begin{cases} f(x) = x \\ f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases} \forall x$

(e loro soddisfano).

TST 2002 : Trovare tutte le $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$

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

t.c.
2) assumono il valore 1 al più un numero finito di volte.

$$f(t) = 1 \quad f(2t)$$

$$x=t, y=t \quad f(t+t f(t)) = f(t) f(t) = 1$$

$$f(2t)$$

$$f(t+2t f(t)) = f(2t) f(t) = 1$$

$$f(3t) \quad \text{Induzione: allora } \exists \text{ infinti,}$$

$$t_i: t.c. \quad f(t_i) = 1 \quad [i.t] \quad \text{ass.}$$

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

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

$$a \neq b \quad a < b$$

$$\frac{f(a+\frac{b-a}{f(a)} \cdot f(a))}{f(b)} = f(a) \cdot f\left(\frac{b-a}{f(a)}\right) \quad f\left(\frac{b-a}{f(a)}\right) = 1 \text{ ass.}$$

Allora f è iniettiva e

$$x+y f(x) = y+x f(y) \quad y(f(x)-1) = x(f(y)-1)$$

$$\frac{f(x)-1}{x} = \frac{f(y)-1}{y} = a \quad \forall x, y. \quad \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = a \quad \forall x$$

$$f(x) = ax + 1. \quad a(x+y \cdot (ax+1))^{+1} = (ax+1)(ay+1)$$

$$a > 0$$

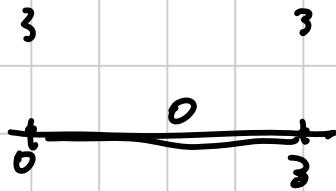
$$ax + a^2xy + ay + 1 = a^2xy + ax + ay + 1 \quad \square.$$

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

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

1) per $a=0$ \mathbb{R} esiste una sol. non costante.

periodo 3



1) $x = 3k$
 $y = 3k$

2) $x = 3k$
 $y \neq 0$

3)
 $x \neq 0$
 $y = 3k$

4)
 $x, y \neq 0$

1) $f(3k + 3 \cdot 3) = f(3k)$

3) $f(x + \frac{0}{4} \cdot 3) = f(x)$

2) $f(3k + 3 \cdot 0) = f(3k)$

4) $f(x + 3 \cdot 0) = f(x)$

$x=0$ $f(3f(y)) = f(0) + ay$ f bieettiva

$x=y=0$ $f(3f(0)) = f(0) \Rightarrow 3f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$

$f(3f(y)) = ay$

$+ (x + 9f(y)) ?$

$x = x + 3f(y)$

$f(x + 3f(y) + 3f(y)) = f(x + 3f(y)) + ay$

$= f(x) + ay + ay$

$x + 6f(y)$

$f(x + 9f(y)) = f(x) + 3ay$

$y = 3f(z)$

$f(x + 3f(3f(z))) = f(x) + 3af(z)$

$x=0$

$f(3az) = 3af(z)$

$f(x + 3az) \times$

x

$y = f(z)$

$f(x + 9f(f(z))) = f(x) + 3af(z)$

$$x + 9 f(f(z)) = \cancel{x + 3 f(3 f(z))} \quad 3 f(f(z)) = f(3 f(z))$$

~~x + 3 a z~~

" a z

$$f(\underline{f(z)}) = \frac{a}{3} z$$

$$f(3 f(y)) = a y \quad f(\underline{3 f(\frac{z}{3})}) = \frac{a}{3} z$$

$$f(z) = 3 f\left(\frac{z}{3}\right)$$

$$+ (3 a z) = \cancel{3 a f(z)}$$

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$$\cancel{z} f(a z)$$

$$f(x + 3 f(y)) = f(x) + a y \quad f(3 y) = z$$

$$+ (x + f(3 y))$$

$$f(f(z)) = \frac{a}{3} z$$

$$f(x + z) = f(x) + \frac{a}{3} 3 y =$$

$$= f(x) + \cancel{\frac{a}{3}} f(f(3 y)) =$$

$\cancel{z} = 3 y$

$$= f(x) + f(z).$$

E' un'equazione di Cauchy!

su \mathbb{Q} $f(x) = \lambda x$

$$\lambda(x + 3 \cdot \lambda y) = \lambda x + a y \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\lambda x + 3 \lambda^2 y \quad 3 \lambda^2 = a$

Q $a = 5^{\frac{57}{7}}$ $3^{\frac{57}{7} \cdot 19^{\frac{57}{7}}} \text{ no}$

$a = 75^{\frac{75}{5}}$ $3^{\frac{75}{5} \cdot 5^{\frac{150}{5}}} \text{ si}$

(E).

R $a > 0 \quad \checkmark$