

Lezione n°3

Titolo nota

29/09/2011

Introduciamo la funzione $|\cdot| : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, ovvero il "valore assoluto (o modulo) di x ". Questa funzione si definisce come segue:

$$|x| = \max\{x, -x\}.$$

Vediamone le proprietà

- $|x| = x$ se $x \geq 0$, mentre $|x| = -x$ se $x < 0$. *è immediata dalle def ✓*
- $|x| = 0$ se e soltanto $x = 0$ ✓
- $|x| = |-x|$ ✓
- $-|x| \leq x \leq |x|$ ✓

Inoltre, comunque si prendano x e y in $\mathbb{R}$

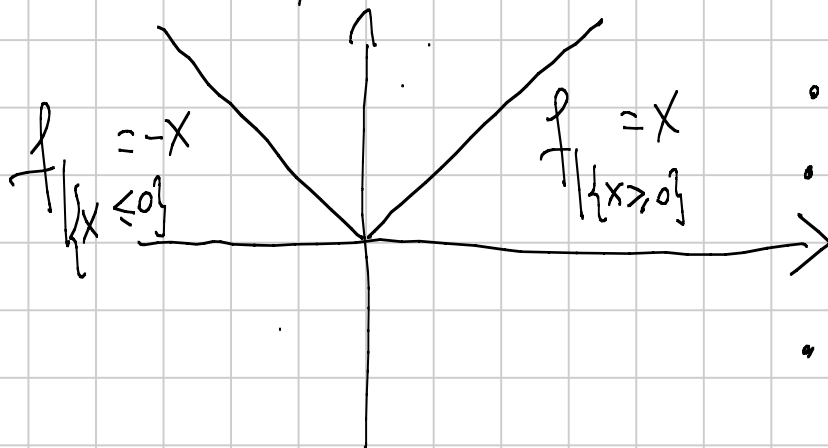
- $|x| \leq y$ se e soltanto se $-x \leq y \leq x$; ✓
- $|x| \geq y$ se e soltanto se $[(x \geq y) \vee (-x \geq y)]$; ✓

Infine ci sono le due disuguaglianze triangolari

- $|x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$ (infatti $-|x| \leq x \leq |x|$ e $-|y| \leq y \leq |y|$...);

$$| |x| - |y| | \leq |x - y|$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$



- continua
- non derivabile in $x=0$
- lineare a tratti

Def $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, dato $B \subseteq A$ diciamo "restrizione di f a B " la funzione

$$f|_B(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in B$$

$$|x| := \max \{x, -x\}$$

$$x=3 \quad |3| = \max \{3, -3\} = 3$$

$$x=-\pi \quad |-\pi| = \max \{-\pi, -(-\pi)\} = \pi$$

$$|x|=0 \quad \text{se} \quad x=0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{ se } x=0 \text{ allora } \max \{0, -0\} = 0 = |0|$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ se non è vero, ovvero } x \neq 0$$

$$\text{se } x > 0 : \text{ in tal caso } |x| = \max \{x, -x\} = x \neq 0$$

quindi
(|x| = 0)

$$\text{se } x < 0 : \text{ in tal caso } |x| = \max \{x, -x\} = -x \neq 0$$

quindi
(|x| = 0)

$$\Rightarrow \text{ l'ipotesi } x \neq 0 \text{ è falsa} \Rightarrow x=0 \quad !! \quad \checkmark$$

$$|X| = |-X| \quad \underline{\text{in P.T.}}$$

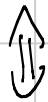
$$|X| = \underline{\max\{x, -x\}}$$

$$|-X| = \max\{-x, -(-x)\} = \max\{-x, x\} \\ = \underline{\max\{x, -x\}}$$

$$\bullet \quad -|X| \stackrel{①}{\leq} x \stackrel{②}{\leq} |X| \quad \underline{\text{in P.T.}}$$

$$② \quad |X| = \max\{x, -x\} \geq x \quad \text{or}$$

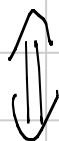
$$① \quad |X| = \max\{x, -x\} \geq -x$$



$$-|X| \leq x \quad \text{or}$$

$$\bullet \quad |X| \leq y \quad \underline{\text{me}} \quad -y \leq x \leq y \quad \underline{\text{in P.T.}}$$

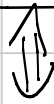
$$|X| = \max\{x, -x\} \leq y$$



$$(x \leq y \text{ or } -x \leq y)$$



$$x \leq y \text{ e } x \geq -y$$



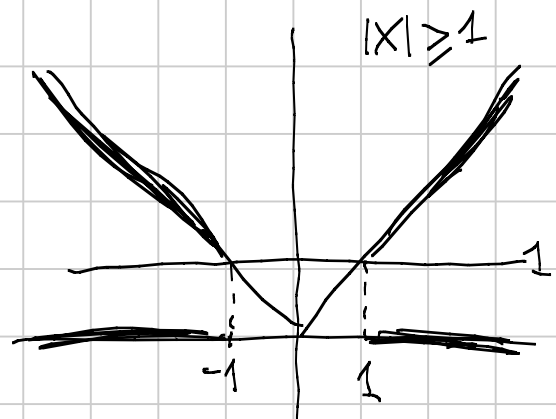
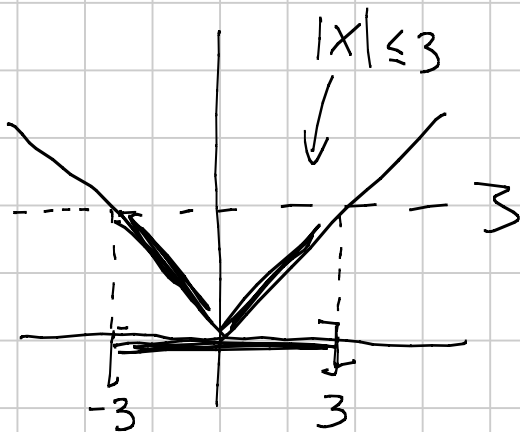
$$-y \leq x \leq y$$

$$\bullet |x| \geq y \Leftrightarrow [(x \geq y) \vee (-x \geq y)] \text{ in fatti}$$

$$\max\{x, -x\} \geq y$$



$$[(x \geq y) \vee (-x \geq y)]$$

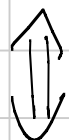


$$|x+y| \leq |x| + |y| \text{ disuguaglianza triangolare}$$

$$-|x| \leq x \leq |x| \text{ vero}$$

$$-|y| \leq y \leq |y| \text{ vero}$$

$$-|x|-|y| \leq x+y \leq |x|+|y|$$



in $\mathbb{R}$

$$|A| \leq B \Leftrightarrow -B \leq A \leq B!$$

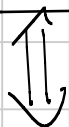
$$|x+y| \leq |x|+|y|$$

$$\bullet \quad ||x|-|y|| \leq |x-y|$$

↳ dir. Triungle

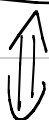
$$|x| = |x-y+y| = |y+(x-y)| \leq |y| + |x-y|$$

$$|y| = |y-x+x| = |x+(y-x)| \leq |x| + |y-x|$$



$$|x|-|y| \leq |x-y|$$

$$|y|-|x| \leq |x-y|$$

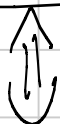


$$|x|-|y| \leq |x-y|$$

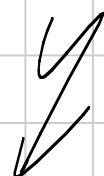
$$|x|-|y| \geq -|x-y|$$



$$-|x-y| \leq |x|-|y| \leq |x-y|$$



$$||x|-|y|| \leq |x-y|$$



AVVISO

Mercoledì Pomeriggio

Corso di Recupero di Geometria

Prof. Amodei Luciano

Venerdì pomeriggio ore 14.30

Corso di Recupero del Percorso

Prof. Pimozzi

1^a Lezione correzione esame del 23

Esercizio 1.1.1 Determinare le soluzioni di $|x - 3| = |2x - 3| - 2$

Esercizio 1.1.2 Determinare le soluzioni di $|x - 1| = |x + 2| - 1$

Esercizio 1.1.3 Determinare le soluzioni di $|2x - |x^2 - 3|| < 1$

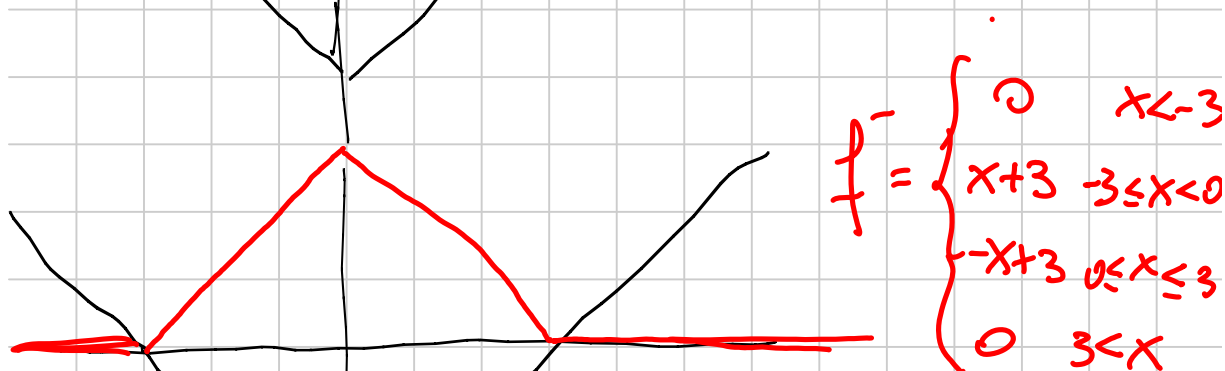
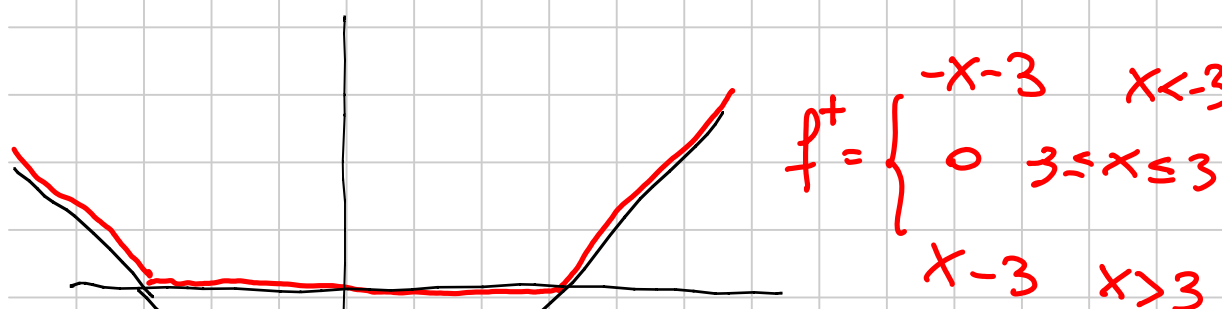
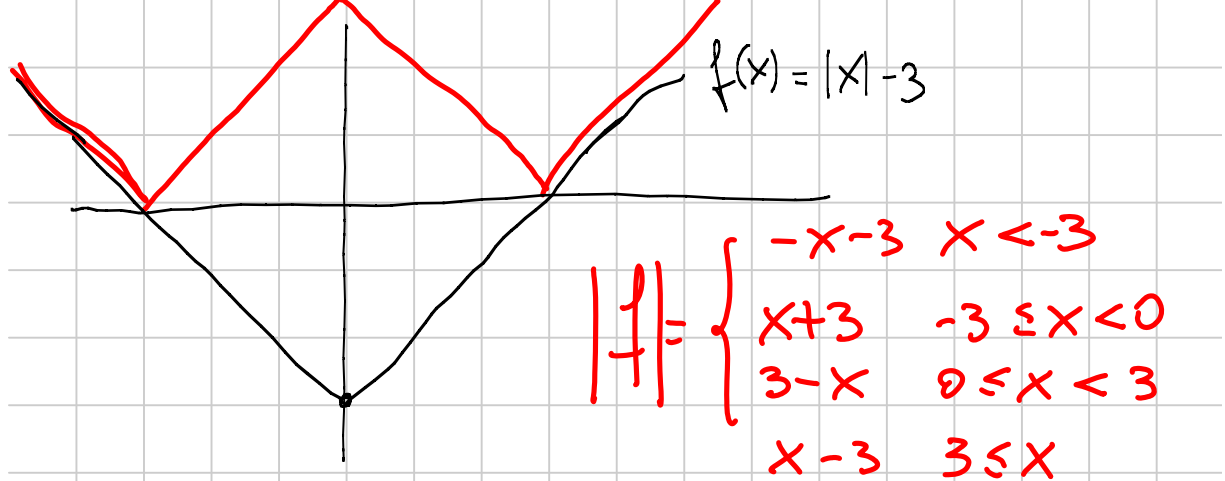
Si possono poi definire

- $f^+ = \frac{|f| + f}{2}$, la "parte positiva di f "
- $f^- = \frac{|f| - f}{2}$, la "parte negativa di f "

Esempio

$$f(x) = |x| - 3$$





$$|f| = f^+ - f^-$$

Esercizio : Determinare tutte le soluzioni di:

$$|x-3| = |2x-3| - 2$$

Obiettivo : Togliere i moduli, ovvero Tenere conto del segno delle funzioni

che si trovano all'interno

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x-3 > 0 \\ 2x-3 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$2 = x$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} x-3 > 0 \\ 2x-3 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$x = 4/3$

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} x-3 \leq 0 \\ 2x-3 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$8/3 = x$
✓

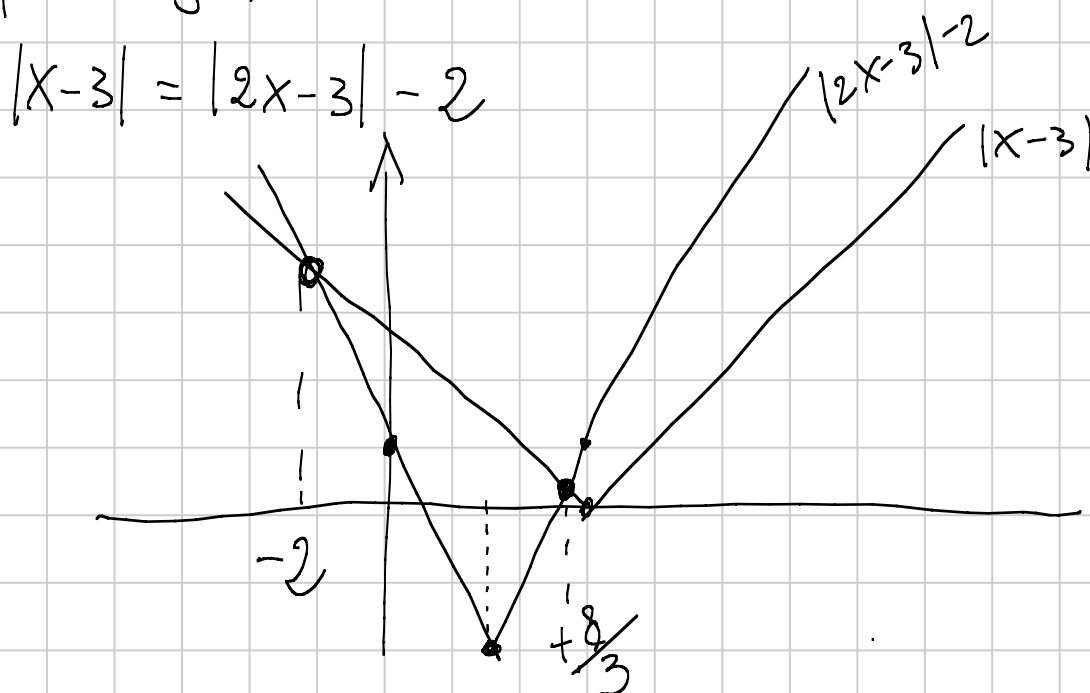
$$\textcircled{4} \begin{cases} x-3 \leq 0 \\ 2x-3 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$x = -2$
✓

Le soluzioni sono

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -2 \\ x &= 8/3 \end{aligned}$$

Per via grafica



Esercizio Determinare tutte le soluzioni di

$$|2x - |x^2 - 3|| < 1$$



ci serve il fatto che $|A| < 1$

equivale a $-1 < A < 1$

$$-1 < 2x - |x^2 - 3| < 1$$



$$-1 - 2x < -|x^2 - 3| < 1 - 2x$$



$$1 + 2x > |x^2 - 3| > 2x - 1$$

$$\cdot \quad \Updownarrow \quad (..)$$

$$\begin{cases} |x^2 - 3| < 1 + 2x \\ |x^2 - 3| > 2x - 1 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 - 2x < x^2 - 3 < 1 + 2x \\ (x^2 - 3 > 2x - 1) \vee (3 - x^2 > 2x - 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 - 2x < x^2 - 3 \\ x^2 - 3 < 1 + 2x \\ x^2 - 3 > 2x - 1 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} -1 - 2x < x^2 - 3 \\ x^2 - 3 < 1 + 2x \\ 3 - x^2 > 2x - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 2x - 2 > 0 \\ x^2 - 2x - 4 < 0 \\ x^2 - 2x - 2 > 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \vee \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 2x - 2 > 0 \\ x^2 - 2x - 4 < 0 \\ x^2 + 2x - 4 < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Numeri complessi

Possiamo sapere che l'equazione

$$x^3 + ax + b = 0$$

ha almeno 1 soluzione reale. E

sapere calcolarle: posto $x = u + v$

$$(u+v)^3 + a(u+v) + b = 0$$

$$u^3 + v^3 + 3uv^2 + 3u^2v + a(u+v) + b = 0$$

$$u^3 + v^3 + 3uv(u+v) + a(u+v) + b = 0$$

$$u^3 + v^3 + (3uv + a)(u+v) + b = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} uv = -\frac{a}{3} \\ u^3 + v^3 = -b \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u^3 v^3 = -\frac{a^3}{27} \\ u^3 + v^3 = -b \end{array} \right.$$

e quindi u^3 e v^3 soddisfanno l'equazione

$$z^2 + bz - \frac{a^3}{27} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u^3 = \left(-b - \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{4}{27}a^3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ v^3 = \left(-b + \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{4}{27}a^3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad b=1 \quad a=-3$$

$$\begin{cases} u = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \left(b + \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{4}{27}a^3} \right)} \\ v = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \left(b - \sqrt{b^2 + \frac{4}{27}a^3} \right)} \end{cases}$$

e ora prendo $z^3 - 3z + 1 = 0$

$$u = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1-4} \right)} \quad \leq$$

$$v = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1-4} \right)} \quad \leq$$

e almeno una delle somme è reale

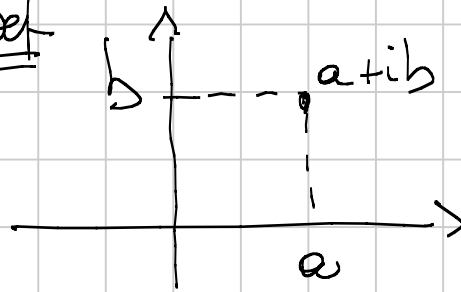
$$\exists j \quad u_j + v_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{C} = \{a+ib : a, b \in \mathbb{R}, i = \sqrt{-1}\}$$

$$(i)^2 = -1 \quad i \notin \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bullet \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

$$\bullet (a+ib)(c+id) = (a+c) + i(b+d)$$

$$\bullet \mathbb{C} \overset{\text{Def}}{\sim} \mathbb{R}^2$$


$$\bullet (a+ib)(c+id) = ac + iad + ibc + i^2 bd$$

$$= (ac - bd) + i(ad + bc)$$

$$\overset{\text{Def}}{\implies}$$