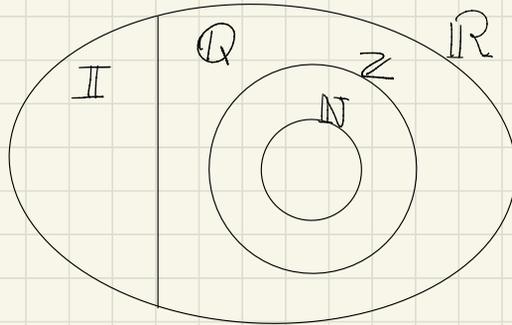


Seconda lezione - Algebra e sistemi lineari

I NUMERI REALI \mathbb{R}



$$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} \quad \text{NATURALI}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, \dots\} \quad \text{RELATIVI}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{a}{b}, a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\} \right\} \quad \text{RAZIONALI}$$

↓
N° DECIMALI FINITI O PERIODICI

$$\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Q} \cup \mathbb{I}$$

↓
IRRAZIONALI es. $\sqrt{2}, \pi, e, \dots$
↓
RAPPR. DECIMALE ILLIM. E NON PERIODICA

\mathbb{R} È COMPLETO:

A OGNI NUMERO RAZIONALE CORRISPONDE UN PUNTO SULLA RETTA MA CI SONO PUNTI A CUI NON CORRISPONDE NESSUN NUMERO RAZIONALE.

ES.

$$d = l \cdot \sqrt{2}$$



I NUMERI REALI COMPLETANO LA RETTA: A OGNI PUNTO SULLA RETTA CORRISPONDE UN SOLO N° REALE E A OGNI N° REALE CORRISPONDE UN SOLO PUNTO SULLA RETTA

↳ \mathbb{R} E' COMPLETO

PROPRIETA' DELLA SOMMA IN \mathbb{R}

$$+ : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$(a, b) \mapsto a + b$$

- 1) COMMUTATIVA: $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad x + y = y + x$
- 2) ASSOCIATIVA: $\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \quad (x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$
- 3) \exists EL. NEUTRO 0: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x + 0 = 0 + x = x$
- 4) \exists EL. OPPOSTO: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists y = -x \in \mathbb{R}$
TALE PER CUI $x + y = y + x = 0$

PROPRIETA' DELLA MOLTIPLICAZIONE IN \mathbb{R}

$$\cdot : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$(a, b) \mapsto a \cdot b$$

- 1) COMMUTATIVA
- 2) ASSOCIATIVA
- 3) \exists EL. NEUTRO 1

4) \exists EL. INVERSO:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \quad \exists y = \frac{1}{x} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\text{TALE PER CUI } x \cdot y = y \cdot x = 1$$

PROPRIETA'

1) DISTRIBUTIVA: $\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(x+y) \cdot z = xz + yz = z \cdot x + z \cdot y = z(x+y)$$

2) ORDINE TOTALE: $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ VALE SOLO
UNA DELLE SEGUENTI

$$x < y \quad \vee \quad x = y \quad \vee \quad x > y$$

\uparrow
 \emptyset ESCLUSIVA

L'ORDINE SODDISFA I SEGUENTI ASSIOMI:

$$(i) \quad \forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \leq y \Rightarrow x+z \leq y+z$$

$$(ii) \quad \forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \leq y, \underline{z \geq 0} \\ \Rightarrow x \cdot z \leq y \cdot z$$

3) 0 E' EL. ASSORBENTE DELLA MOLTIPLICAZIONE:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot x = 0$$

RISOLVERE EQUAZIONI IN \mathbb{R} :

SI PROCEDE UTILIZZANDO

$$1) \quad \underbrace{x+a} = b \Rightarrow x+a-a = b-a$$
$$\Rightarrow x = b-a \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) \quad \underbrace{x \cdot a} = b \stackrel{a \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} x \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = b \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{b}{a} \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

ES. $(a+1)x - 7a = 2a - 3x \quad x = ?$

$$ax + x - 7a = 2a - 3x$$
$$+3x + 7a \quad \quad \quad +3x + 7a$$

$$ax + x + 3x = 2a + 7a$$

$$x(a+1+3) = 9a$$

$$x(a+4) = 9a \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{9a}{a+4} \quad \forall a \neq -4$$
$$\xrightarrow{a \neq -4} \cdot \frac{1}{a+4} \quad \cdot \frac{1}{a+4}$$

LEGGE DI ANNULLAMENTO DEL PRODOTTO (LAP)

$$a \cdot b = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a = 0 \quad \text{oppure} \quad b = 0$$

CHE EQUIVALE A

$$a \cdot b \neq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a \neq 0 \quad \text{e} \quad b \neq 0$$

ES. $X^2 + X - 6 = 0$ S: +1 P: -6

$$(X+3)(X-2) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xRightarrow{\text{LAP}} X+3=0 \quad \vee \quad X-2=0 \\ \Rightarrow X=-3 \quad \vee \quad X=2 \end{array}$$

ES. $X^2 - 5X + 7 = 1$

$$X^2 - 5X + 6 = 0$$

$$(X-3)(X-2) = 0$$

$$X=3 \quad \vee \quad X=2$$

→ SCOMPOSIZIONE

→ FORMULA RISOLUTIVA

$$\Delta = (-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 = 25 - 24 = 1$$
$$X_{1,2} = \frac{+5 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ 2 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

ES. $X^6 - 3X^3 + 2 = 0$

EQ. BIQUADRATICA

$$t := X^3 \rightarrow t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (t-2)(t-1) = 0 \Rightarrow t=2 \quad \vee \quad t=1$$

$$\Rightarrow X^3 = 2 \quad \vee \quad X^3 = 1 \Rightarrow X = \sqrt[3]{2} \quad \vee \quad X = 1.$$

PROP. DELLE POTENZE

$$\forall A, B > 0$$
$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1) A^\alpha \cdot A^\beta = A^{\alpha+\beta}$$

$$2) A^\alpha \cdot B^\alpha = (A \cdot B)^\alpha$$

$$3) (A^\alpha)^\beta = A^{\alpha \cdot \beta}$$

ES. ORDINARE I SEGUENTI NUMERI:

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{2}} < \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{2}}, \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{4}} > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel \\ \frac{3^{1/2}}{2^{1/3}} & \frac{3}{2^{1/3}} & \frac{3^{1/4}}{4^{1/3}} & \frac{3^{1/4}}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{3} < \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \leftarrow \text{STESSO DEN.} \\ \sqrt[3]{2} > \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt[4]{3} > \frac{\sqrt[4]{3}}{4} \leftarrow \text{STESSO NUM.} \\ \sqrt[3]{4} > \sqrt[3]{4} \end{array}$$

CONFRONTO $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$ e $\frac{\sqrt[4]{3}}{\sqrt[3]{4}}$: SUPPONGO

CHE $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{2}} < \frac{\sqrt[4]{3}}{\sqrt[3]{4}}$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[2]{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{4} < \sqrt[4]{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2}$$

PROP. INVARIANTEVA

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[2 \cdot 6]{3^6} \cdot \sqrt[3 \cdot 4]{4^4} < \sqrt[4 \cdot 3]{3^3} \cdot \sqrt[3 \cdot 4]{2^4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[12]{3^6 \cdot 4^4} < \sqrt[12]{3^3 \cdot 2^4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{3^6 \cdot 4^4}_{2^8} < 3^3 \cdot 2^4 \quad \Leftrightarrow 3^6 \cdot 2^8 < 3^3 \cdot 2^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3^6}{3^3} < \frac{2^4}{2^8} \quad \Leftrightarrow 3^3 < \frac{1}{2^4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3^3 \cdot 2^4 < 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow 9 \cdot 16 < 1 \quad \text{FALSO}$$

QUINDI $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{2}} > \frac{\sqrt[4]{3}}{\sqrt[3]{4}}$

ORDINE DECRESCENTE:

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{2}} > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \quad \boxed{>} \quad \frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{\sqrt[3]{4}} > \frac{\sqrt[4]{3}}{4}$$

TEOREMA DI RUFFINI

DATO UN POLINOMIO $P(x)$ DI GRADO m ,
SE $P(a) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists Q(x)$ DI GRADO $m-1$
TALE PER CUI

$$P(x) = Q(x)(x-a)$$

↓
QUOZIENTE DELLA DIVISIONE $P(x) : (x-a)$

ES. $x^3 + 5x^2 + 7x + 3 = 0$ → DIVISORI DI +3:
 $\pm 1, \pm 3$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P(x)} \quad m=3$

$$P(+1) = 1^3 + 5 \cdot 1^2 + 7 \cdot 1 + 3 \neq 0$$

$$P(-1) = (-1)^3 + 5(-1)^2 + 7(-1) + 3 =$$
$$= -1 + 5 - 7 + 3 = 0$$

ESEGUI $P(x) : (x - (-1)) = P(x) : (x+1)$

→ REGOLA DI RUFFINI $\begin{array}{|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

→ DIVISIONE TRA POLINOMI

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \downarrow & x^3 + 5x^2 + 7x + 3 \\ -x^3 - x^2 & \\ \hline & +4x^2 + 7x + 3 \\ -4x^2 - 4x & \\ \hline & +3x + 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x+1 \\ \hline x^2 + 4x + 3 \\ \uparrow \\ Q(x) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 0 & +3X+3 \\ & -3X-3 \\ \hline & 0 \end{array}$$

RESTO \rightarrow 0

$$P(x) : (x+1) = x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$(x^3 + 5x^2 + 7x + 3) : (x+1) = x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$8 : 4 = 2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 8 = 4 \cdot 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + 5x^2 + 7x + 3 &= (\underline{x^2 + 4x + 3})(x+1) \\ &= (\underline{x+3})(x+1)(x+1) \\ &= (x+3)(x+1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^3 + 5x^2 + 7x + 3 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (x+3) \cdot (x+1)^2 = 0$$

$$\stackrel{\text{LAP}}{\Leftrightarrow} \quad x+3 = 0 \quad \vee \quad (x+1)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad x = -3 \quad \vee \quad x = -1$$

ESERCIZI

1) DIRE QUALI DELLE SEGUENTI SONO CORRETTE:

a) $\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2x}{3}$ F b) $\frac{2+x}{2y} = \frac{1+x}{y}$ F

c) $\frac{\sqrt{3(1+a^2)}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{1+a^2}$ F d) $\frac{x}{x} = 1 \quad \forall x \neq 0$

2) SEMPLIFICA LE SEGUENTI ESPRESSIONI:

a) $\frac{a^2-9}{a^2-2a-3}$

b) $\frac{2+x}{x+3} - \frac{3x-1}{x^2+x-6} - \frac{x}{x+3}$

c) $\frac{x+2}{3y} : \frac{x^2-2x-8}{15y^2} \cdot (x-4)$

d) $\frac{\frac{2x^3}{x+y}}{\frac{4xy}{x^2+2xy+y^2}} : \frac{x^2-y^2}{yx-x^2}$

e) $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b-c}}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b-c}} \left(2 + \frac{a^2-b^2-c^2}{bc} \right) + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc}$

3) $\frac{(2x^2+4)^2}{x(x^2-1)(x^2-4)} = 0$

$$a) \frac{a^2-9}{a^2-2a-3} = \frac{\cancel{(a-3)} \cdot (a+3)}{\cancel{(a-3)} (a+1)} = \frac{a+3}{a+1}$$

C.E.

$$a-3 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \neq 3$$

$$a+1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \neq -1$$

$$b) \frac{2+x}{x+3} - \frac{3x-1}{x^2+x-6} - \frac{x}{x+3} = \frac{2+x}{x+3} - \frac{3x-1}{(x+3)(x-2)} - \frac{x}{x+3} =$$

$$= \frac{(x-2)(2+x) - 3x+1 - x(x-2)}{(x+3)(x-2)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{x^2-4} - 3x+1 - \cancel{x^2} + 2x}{(x+3)(x-2)} = \frac{-x-3}{(x+3)(x-2)} = \frac{-\cancel{(x+3)}}{\cancel{(x+3)}(x-2)} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x-2}$$

C.E. $x+3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -3$
 $x-2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 2$

$$c) \frac{x+2}{3y} : \frac{x^2-2x-8}{15y^2} \cdot (x-4) =$$

C.E.

$$= \frac{\cancel{x+2}}{\cancel{3y}} \cdot \frac{5 \cancel{15y^2}}{(x-4)(x+2)} \cdot \cancel{(x-4)} =$$

- $y \neq 0$
- $x-4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 4$
- $x+2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -2$

$$= 5y$$

$$d) \frac{\frac{2x^3}{x+y}}{4xy} : \frac{x^2-y^2}{yx-x^2} =$$

C.E.

$$= \frac{2x^3}{x+y} \cdot \frac{x^2+2xy+y^2}{4xy} \cdot \frac{yx-x^2}{x^2-y^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2x^3}^2}{\cancel{x+y}} \cdot \frac{(\cancel{x+y})^2}{\cancel{4xy}^2} \cdot \frac{x \boxed{y-x}}{\cancel{(x-y)} \cancel{(x+y)}} = \frac{-(-y+x)}{1}$$

$$= \frac{-x^3}{2y}$$

$$3) \frac{(2x^2+4)^2}{x(x^2-1)(x^2-4)} = 0$$

CE.

$$x \neq 0$$

$$x^2-1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq -1 \wedge x \neq 1$$

$$x^2-4 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq -2 \wedge x \neq 2$$

$$+ \sigma -$$

$$x \neq (\pm) 1$$

$$(2x^2+4)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2+4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 = -4 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \underset{\uparrow}{-2} \quad \text{IMPOS.}$$

$$2) \ell) \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b-c}}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b-c}} \left(2 + \frac{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}{bc} \right) + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{b-c+a}{a(b-c)}}{\frac{b-c-a}{a(b-c)}} \cdot \frac{2bc + a^2 - b^2 - c^2}{bc} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b-c+a}{a(b-c)} \cdot \frac{a(b-c)}{b-c-a} \cdot \frac{2bc + a^2 - b^2 - c^2}{bc} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} =$$

OSSERVO CHE $-b^2 - c^2 + 2bc = -(b-c)^2$

$$\Rightarrow 2bc + a^2 - b^2 - c^2 = a^2 - (b-c)^2 =$$

$$= (a + (b-c))(a - (b-c)) =$$

$$= (a+b-c)(a-b+c)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{b-c+a}{b-c-a} \frac{(a+b-c)(a-b+c)}{bc} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{2bc} =$$

$$= \frac{-(b-c+a)^2 + (a+b)^2}{2bc} =$$

$$= \frac{-(b^2+c^2+a^2-2bc+2ab-2ac) + a^2+b^2+2ab}{2bc} =$$

$$= \frac{-\cancel{b^2} - \cancel{c^2} - \cancel{a^2} + 2bc - \cancel{2ab} + 2ac + \cancel{a^2} + \cancel{b^2} + \cancel{2ab}}{2bc} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2b} (2a+2b-c)}{2b\cancel{c}} = \frac{2a+2b-c}{2b}$$

SISTEMI LINEARI

DEF. UN SIST. LIN. NELLE VARIABILI x, y / GEOMETRICAMENTE
RAPPRESENTANO
2
RETTE

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0 \rightarrow \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0 \rightarrow \end{cases}$$

HA COME SOLUZIONE, SE ESISTE, LE COPPIE (x, y) CHE SONO SOL. SIMULTANEAMENTE DI ENTRAMBE LE EQUAZIONI

- ① RETTE SONO // , CIOE' NON SI INTERSECANO
↳ IL SIST. NON HA SOL. , $S = \emptyset$
- ② RETTE SONO INCIDENTI, CIOE' SI INTERSECANO IN UN PUNTO (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) .
↳ 1 SOL.
- ③ RETTE COINCIDENTI, CIOE' SI INTERSECANO IN INFINITI PUNTI.
↳ ∞ SOL. , SIST. INDETERMINATO

METODI DI RISOLUZIONE:

- 1) SOSTITUZIONE
- 2) CONFRONTO
- 3) RIDUZIONE

$$\underline{\text{ES.}} \quad \begin{cases} x+y=1 & \rightarrow y=1-x \\ 3x+2y=2 & \rightarrow y=-\frac{3}{2}x+1 \end{cases}$$

FORMA
ESPLICITA

RISOL. ALGEBRICA (SOSTITUZIONE):

$$\begin{cases} y=1-x \\ 3x+2 \cdot (1-x)=2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

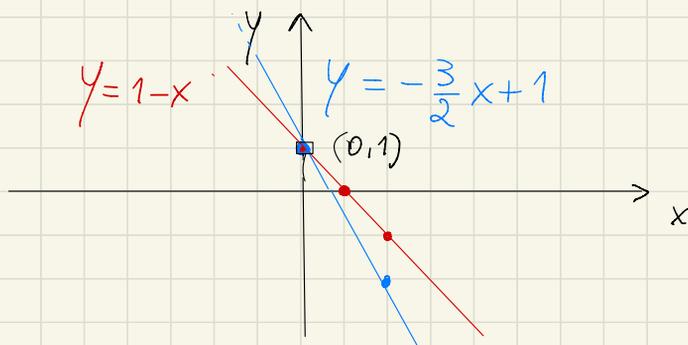
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} * \\ 3x+2-2x=2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y=1 \\ x=0 \\ (0; 1) \end{cases}$$

RISOL. GRAFICA:

$$\begin{cases} y=1-x & \textcircled{1} \\ y=-\frac{3}{2}x+1 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

x	y
0	$1-0=1$
1	$1-1=0$
2	$1-2=-1$

x	y
0	$-\frac{3}{2} \cdot 0 + 1 = 1$
2	-2
4	-5



ES.

$$1) \begin{cases} 2x + y = 0 \\ x - 3y = 7 \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

- ALG
- GRAF.

$$2) \begin{cases} |x| \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ y \geq x + 1 \end{cases}$$

- GRAF.

$$1) \begin{cases} y = -2x & \textcircled{1} \\ y = \frac{x-7}{3} & \textcircled{2} \\ y = 1-x & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

IMPOS.

$$\text{ALG: } -2x = 1 - x \Leftrightarrow x = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 2 \quad (-1, 2)$$

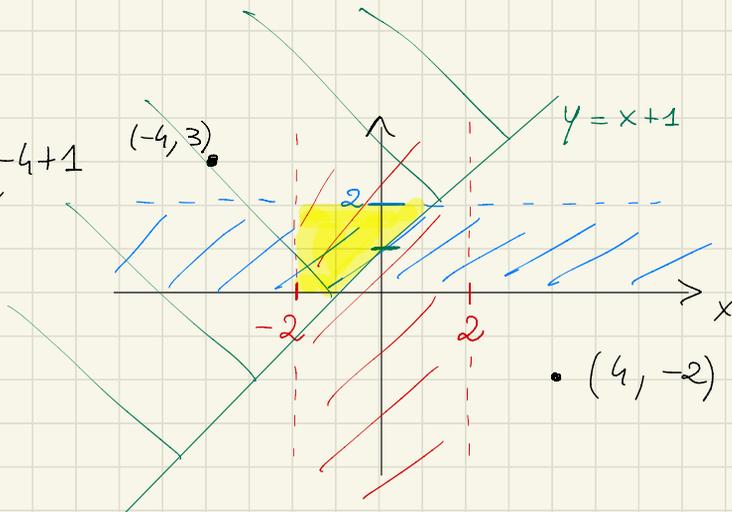
$$\textcircled{2} \quad 2 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{-1-7}{3} \Leftrightarrow 2 \neq -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} |x| \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2 \quad \bullet \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \quad \bullet \\ y \geq x + 1 \quad \bullet \end{cases} \quad |x| := \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$y = x + 1$

$$3 \stackrel{?}{\geq} -4 + 1$$

✓



S