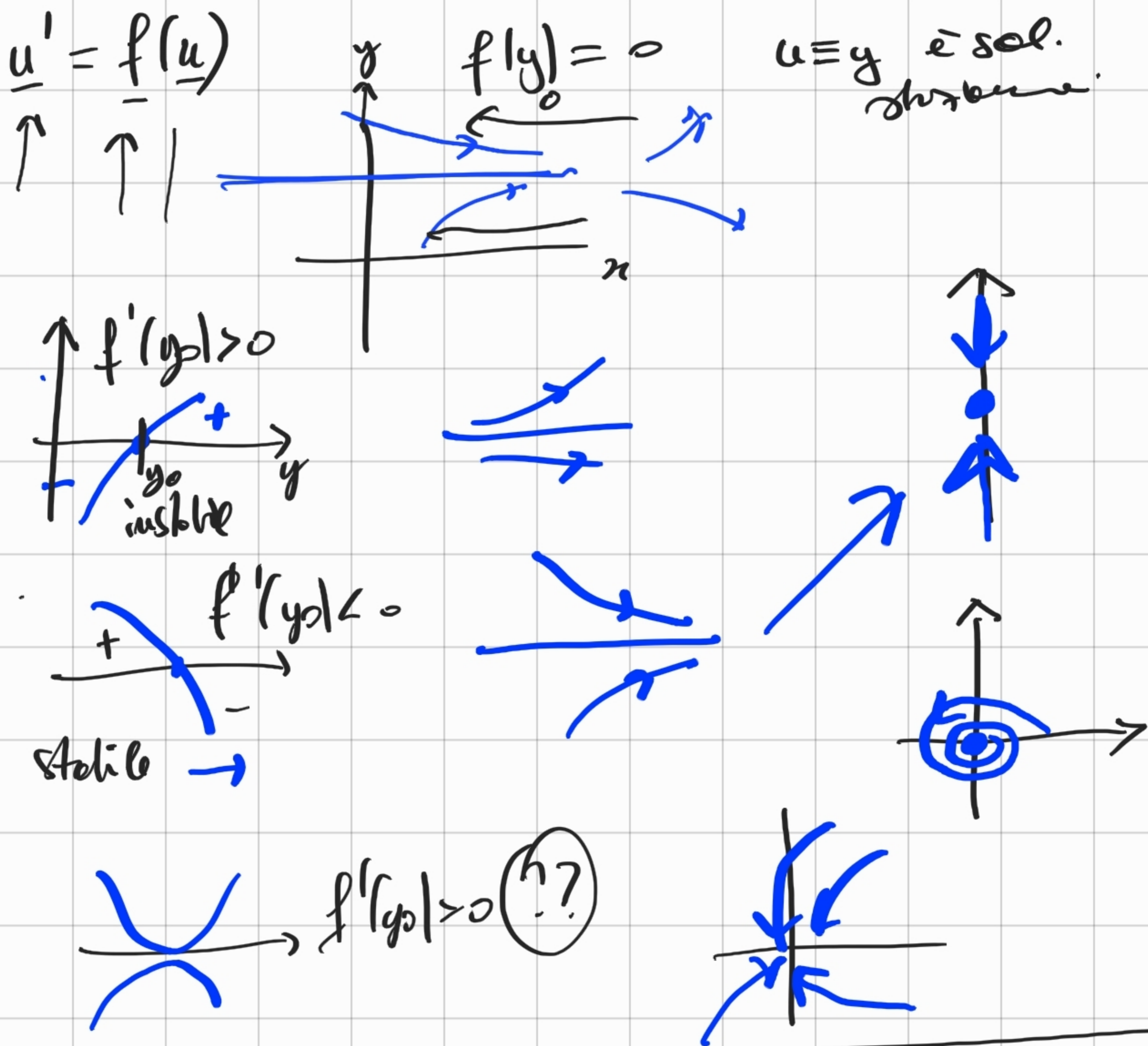


ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 77 - 21.4.2021



Completezza. Ogni succ. di Cauchy converge
 a_n è di Cauchy: $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N: k, j \geq N \implies d(a_k, a_j) < \varepsilon$.

ES



$$X = C^0([a, b]) = \{ f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f \text{ continua} \}$$

$$d(f, g) = d_{\infty}(f, g) = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x) - g(x)| \stackrel{\text{Weierstra\ss}}{=} \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x) - g(x)|$$

d_{∞} è una distanza su $C^0([a, b])$.

$C^0([a, b])$ è uno sp. metrico. È completo?

Teorema $C^0([a, b])$ con d_{∞} è completo.

dim. Sia f_k una succ. di Cauchy in $C^0([a, b])$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 : \exists N : k, j > N : d_{\infty}(f_k, f_j) < \varepsilon.$$

↑

$$\sup_{x \in [a, b]} |f_k(x) - f_j(x)| < \varepsilon.$$

$\forall x \in [a, b]$ $f_k(x)$ è di Cauchy in \mathbb{R} .

① \mathbb{R} è completo $f_k(x) \rightarrow f(x)$

$\exists f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ t.c. $\forall x \uparrow$

$f_k \rightarrow f$ puntualmente.

?

② $f_k \xrightarrow{?} f$:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 : \exists N : k, j > N : d_{\infty}(f_k, f_j) < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall x \in [a, b) : \exists j > N : |f_j(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |f_k(x) - f(x)| \leq \underbrace{|f_k(x) - f_j(x)|}_{\leq \varepsilon} + \underbrace{|f_j(x) - f(x)|}_{\leq \varepsilon}$$

$$\forall x : |f_k(x) - f(x)| \leq 2\varepsilon \Rightarrow d_{\infty}(f_k, f) \leq 2\varepsilon.$$

③ Teorema Se $f_k \rightarrow f, f_k \in C^0$
 Allora anche $f \in C^0$

dim

Fissare x_0 .

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N : \forall k > N : d_{\infty}(f_k, f) < \varepsilon$$

$$\exists k : d_{\infty}(f_k, f) < \varepsilon$$

f_k è continua.

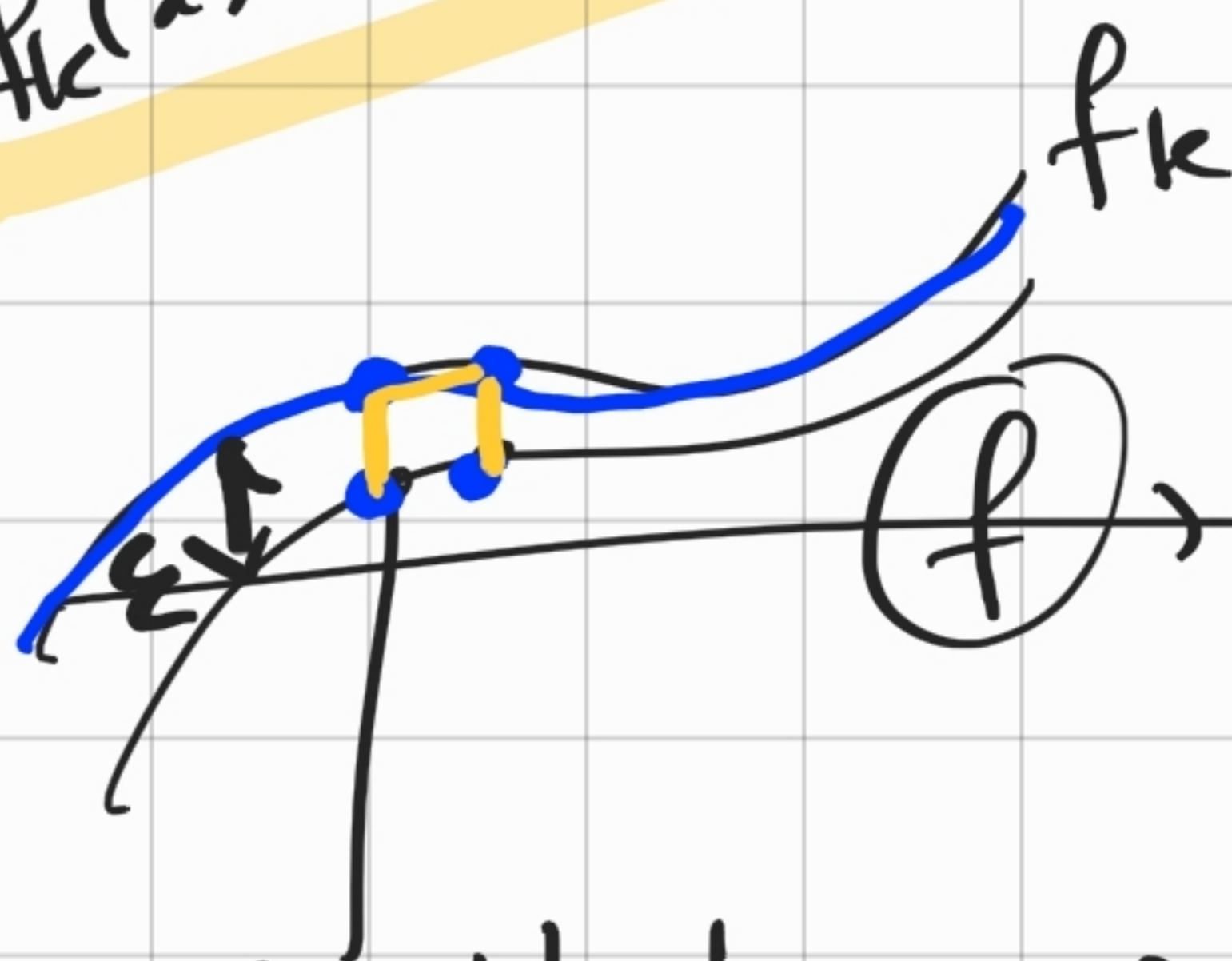
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f_k(x) - f_k(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

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

\Downarrow

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq |f(x) - f_k(x)| + |f_k(x) - f_k(x_0)| + |f_k(x_0) - f(x_0)|$$

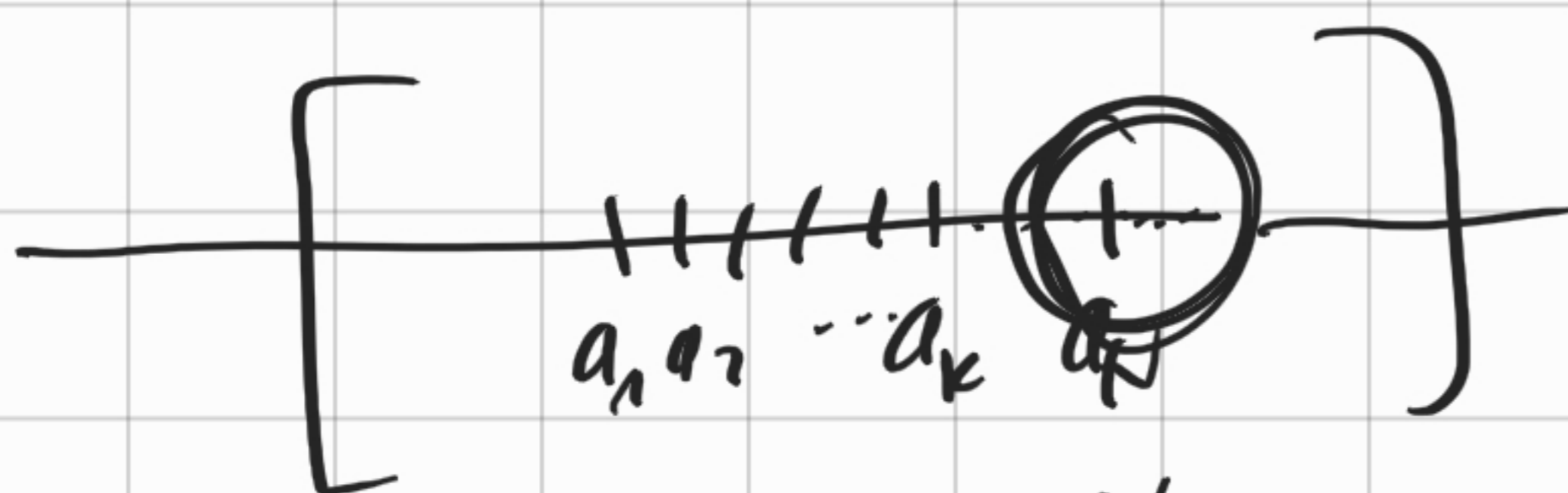
$$\leq \varepsilon + \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 3\varepsilon. \quad \square$$



Teorema \mathbb{R} è completo. $d(x,y) = |x-y|$

dire Sia a_k di Cauchy in \mathbb{R} .

① a_k di Cauchy $\Rightarrow a_k$ è limitata.

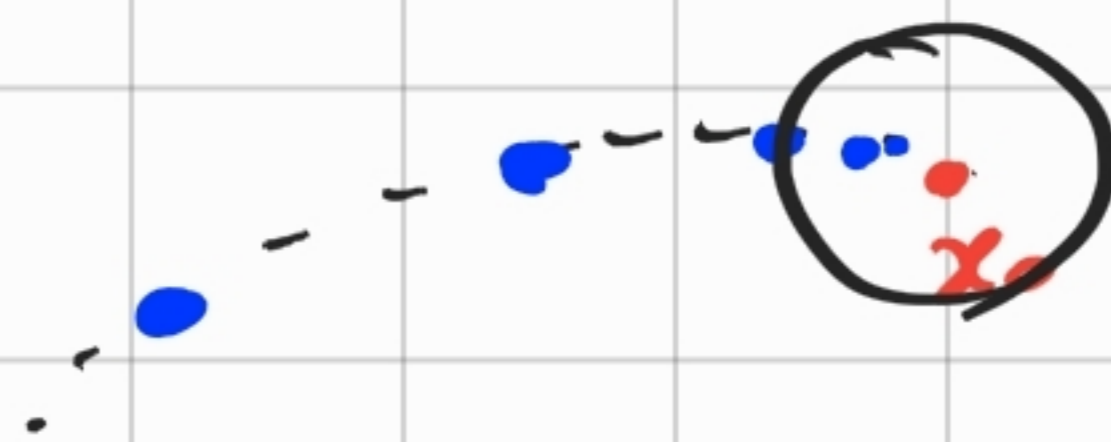


B.W.

a_k è limitata $\Rightarrow \exists a_{k_j}$ convergente

② a_k di Cauchy $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{k_j} \text{ converge} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow a_k \text{ converge}$

$a_{k_j} \rightarrow x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$



$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N: k, j > N: |a_k - a_j| < \epsilon$

$\exists n > N \quad n = k_j \quad |a_n - x_0| < \epsilon$

$\& k > N, n > N$

$|a_k - x_0| \leq |a_k - a_n| + |a_n - x_0|$
 $\leq \epsilon + \epsilon = 2\epsilon$

Teorema del punto fisso di Banach-Caccioppoli.

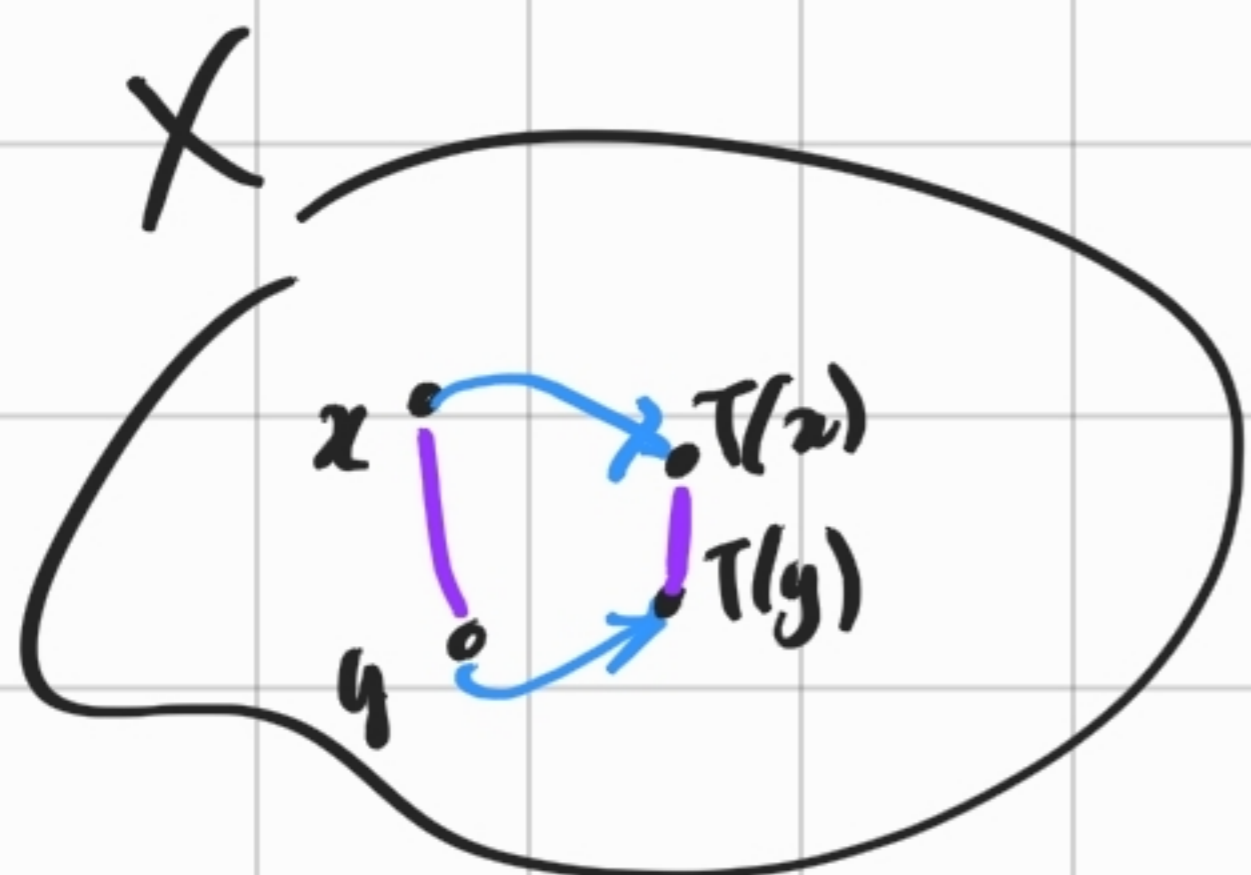
Sia X uno spazio metrico completo.

Sia $T: X \rightarrow X$ una funzione tale che:

esiste $L < 1$ t.c.

$$\forall x, y \in X \quad d(T(x), T(y)) \leq L \cdot d(x, y)$$

(T è una contrazione)

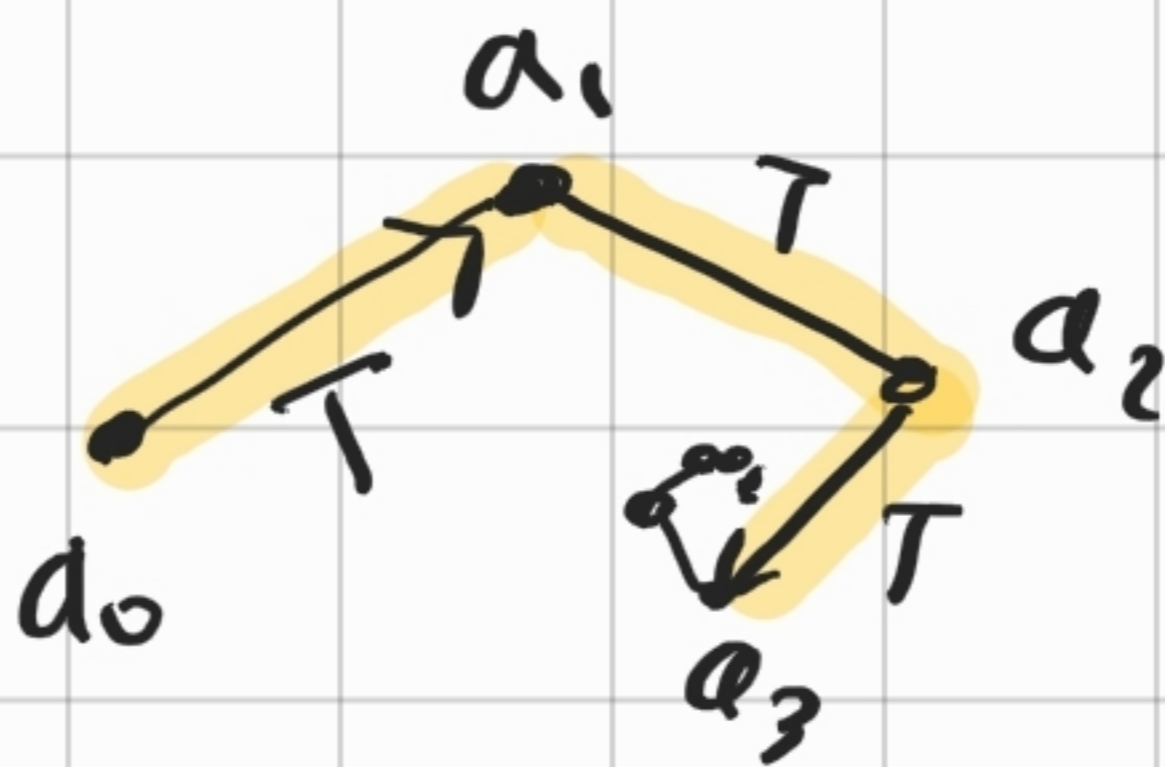


Allora $\exists! x \in X$ t.c. $T(x) = x$.

dim $x_0 \in X$ qualunque.

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = x_0 \\ a_{n+1} = T(a_n) \end{cases}$$

a_n è una successione in X .



$$d(a_1, a_2) = d(T(a_0), T(a_1)) \leq L d(a_0, a_1)$$

$$d(a_2, a_3) = d(T(a_1), T(a_2)) \leq L \cdot d(a_1, a_2) \\ \leq L^2 d(a_0, a_1)$$

$$\vdots \\ d(a_k, a_{k+1}) \leq L^k \cdot d(a_0, a_1)$$

$j > k$

$$d(a_k, a_j) \leq \sum_{n=k}^{j-1} d(a_n, a_{n+1})$$

$$\leq \sum_{n=k}^{j-1} L^n \cdot d(a_0, a_1)$$

$$= L^k \cdot d(a_0, a_1) \sum_{n=k}^{j-1} L^{n-k}$$

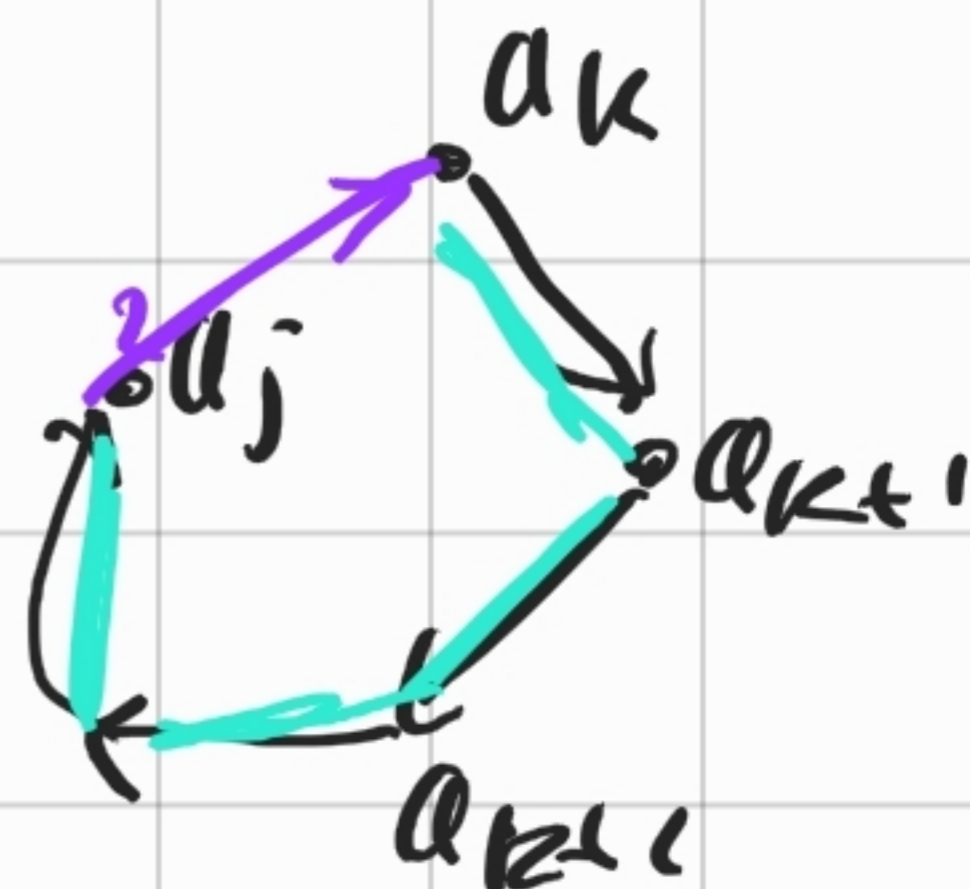
$$\leq L^k \cdot d(a_0, a_1) \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} L^m = \frac{L^k \cdot d(a_0, a_1)}{1-L} \quad (*)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N : \frac{L^N \cdot d(a_0, a_1)}{1-L} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow k, j > N \quad d(a_k, a_j) < \varepsilon$$

X completo

a_k è di Cauchy $\Rightarrow a_k$ converge.



$$\exists x \in X : a_k \rightarrow x$$

$$(d(a_k, x) \rightarrow 0)$$

$$a_{k+1} = T(a_k)$$



$$x$$



$$T(x)$$

$\Leftarrow T$ é contínuo

$$\Rightarrow x \text{ é um ponto fixo}$$

$$a_k \rightarrow x \Rightarrow T(a_k) \rightarrow T(x)$$

$$d(T(a_k), T(x)) \leq L \cdot d(a_k, x) \rightarrow 0$$



$$0$$

UNICITA'

Suppondo que $x \neq y$
sieno due punti fissi

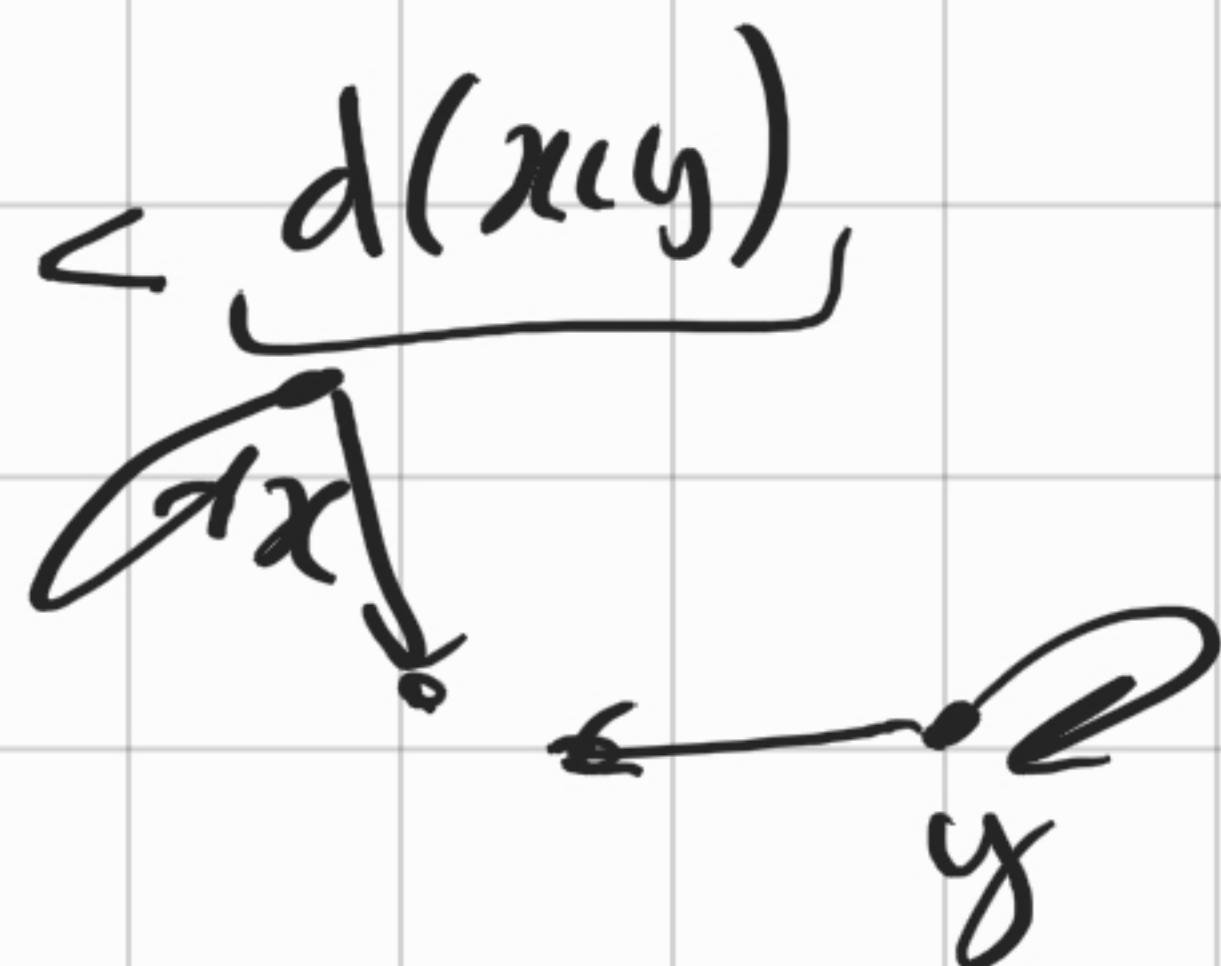
$$d(T(x), T(y)) \leq L \underbrace{d(x, y)}_{\neq 0} < \underbrace{d(x, y)}_{\neq 0}$$

|| \neq punti fissi

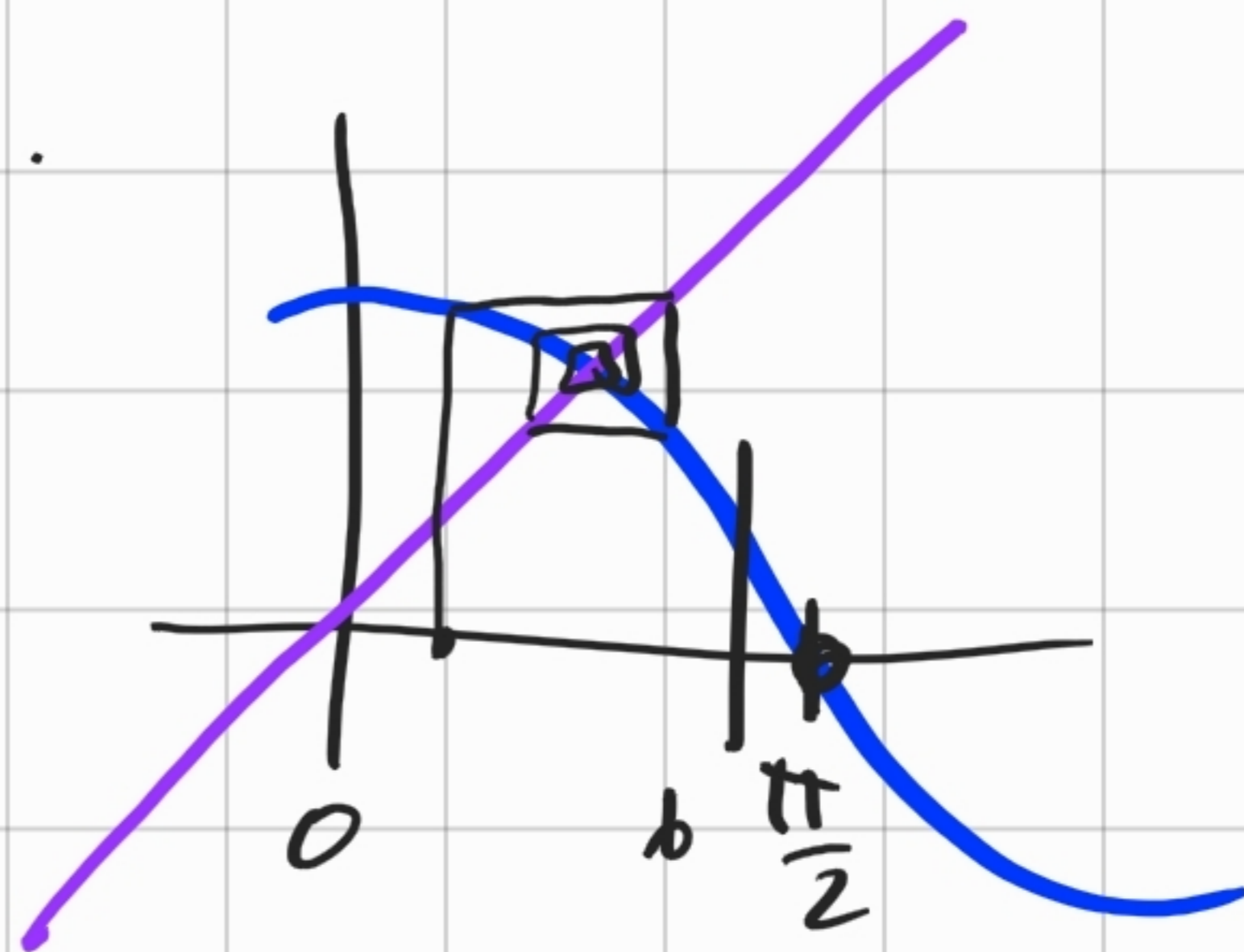
$$\underbrace{d(x, y)}$$

assurdo

□



Esercizio $a_{n+1} = \cos(a_n)$.



$$\begin{aligned} |\cos(x) - \cos(y)| &= |\cos'(\xi)| \cdot |x - y| \\ &= |\sin(\xi)| \cdot |x - y| \\ &\leq |\sin(b)| \cdot |x - y| \end{aligned}$$

se x e y sono in $[0, b]$.

$$L = |\sin(b)| < 1. \quad \square$$

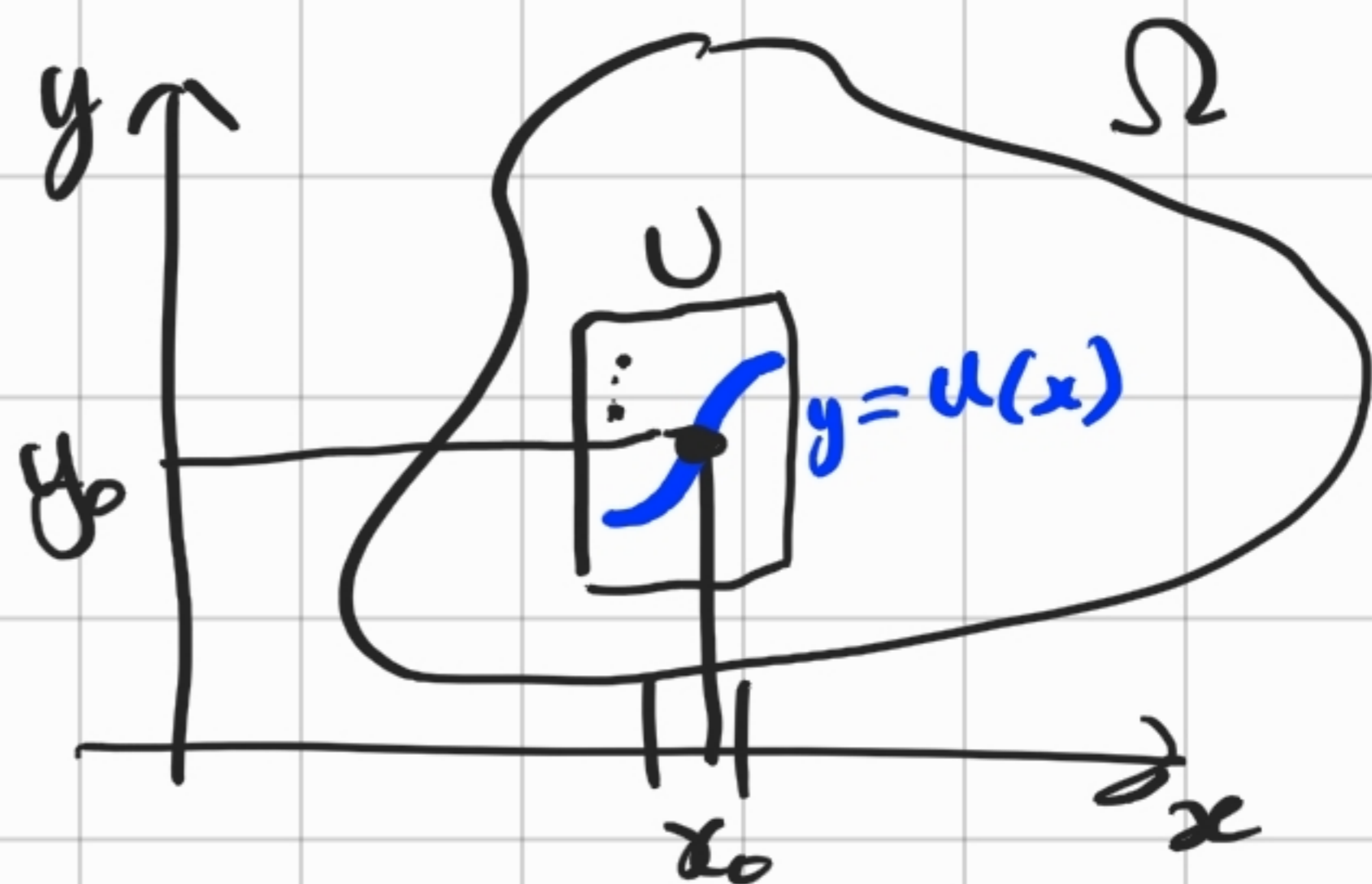
$a_n \rightarrow x$

$$\cos(x) = x$$

Problema di Cauchy:

$$\textcircled{*} \begin{cases} \underline{u}'(x) = \underline{f}(x, \underline{u}(x)) \\ \underline{u}(x_0) = \underline{y}_0 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{Eq. diff. l'ordine} \\ \text{forma normale} \\ \leftarrow \text{condizione} \\ \text{iniziale.} \end{array}$$

Teorema (Cauchy-Lipschitz: esistenza e unicità locale)



Sia $f: \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $(x_0, y_0) \in \Omega$

tale che:

① f continua.

② f "è localmente lipschitziana rispetto a y
uniformemente rispetto a x "

$\forall (x_0, y_0) \in \Omega \quad \exists U$ intorno di $(x_0, y_0) \quad \exists L \geq 0$

ta. $\forall x, y_1, y_2$ ta. $(x, y_1), (x, y_2) \in U$

$$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq L |y_1 - y_2|$$

Allora $\exists \delta > 0$ tale che per ogni I intervallo

$$I \subseteq [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \quad \exists! u: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

take da $u \in C^1$, u zadošča (*)