

ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 9 - 8.10.2025

$$0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

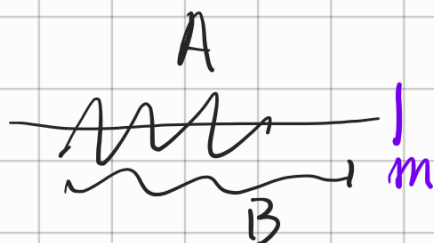
$$0 = \left[\left\{ x \in \mathbb{Q} : x < 0 \right\} \right]_{\sim}$$

$$\mathbb{R} = (\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{Q}))_{\sim}$$

$$\left\{ x \in \mathbb{Q} : x \leq 0 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ -\frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$[A] \leq [B] \Leftrightarrow \text{ogni rappresentante di } B \text{ è rappresentante di } A$$



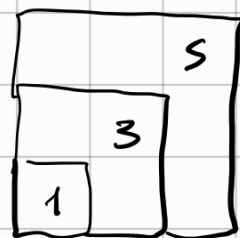
cardinalità infinite

Paradosso di Galileo



$$1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n+1) = (n+1)^2$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} (n+1)^2 - 0 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \left[\underbrace{(k+1)^2 - k^2}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{somma} \\ \text{telescopica}}} \right] = \sum_{k=0}^n (2k+1) \\ &\parallel \\ &2 \sum_{k=0}^n k + n+1 \end{aligned} \right]$$



$$\mathbb{N} = \{ 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9, \dots, 16, \dots \}$$

$$\text{e } \mathbb{N}^2 = \{ 0, 1, 4, 9, 16, \dots \}$$

$$\mathbb{N}^2 \subsetneq \mathbb{N} \text{ ma}$$

sono in corrispondenza biunivoca:

$$\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^2$$

$$n \rightarrow n^2$$

è biettiva

$$\# \mathbb{N} = \# \mathbb{N}^2$$

Dedekind

... è la definizione di insieme infinito!

A è infinito secondo Dedekind se esiste

$f: A \rightarrow A$ iniettiva ma non suriettiva.

$$f(A) \subsetneq A$$

$$\# f(A) = \# A$$

$\mathbb{N}$ è "il più piccolo" insieme infinito (nel senso della cardinalità)

$$A \subseteq B$$

$$\# A \leq \# B$$

Hotel Hilbert

$$n \rightarrow n+1$$

$$n \rightarrow 2n$$

$$\# \mathbb{N} = \# (\mathbb{N}+1) = \# (2\mathbb{N}) = \# (2\mathbb{N}+1) = \# (\mathbb{N}^2) \dots$$

Cantor

Ops $\mathbb{N}^2 = \begin{cases} \{n^2 : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \\ \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \end{cases} \quad ? \quad \leftarrow \text{PRIMA}$
 $? \quad \leftarrow \text{ADESSO}$

$$\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} = \{ (n, m) : n, m \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

0	0	1	2	3	4	
1	.	.	.	.	.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	
3	.	.	.	.	.	(4,3)
4	.	.	.	.	.	

$$\# \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} = \# \mathbb{N}$$

primo procedimento dipende di Cantor

0	2	5	7	14
1	4	8	(3,1)	13
3	9	12	.	.
6	11	.	.	.
10	.	.	.	.

$$\mathbb{N}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$(n, m) \mapsto \frac{(n+m+1)(n+m)}{2} + m$$

↑
 quella cosa
 del genere...
[Esercizio B]

Def A è numerabile

$$\# A \leq \# \mathbb{N}$$

$\exists f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$
 iniettiva

• $\# \mathbb{Z} = \# \mathbb{N}$

-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
7	5	3	1	0	2	4	6

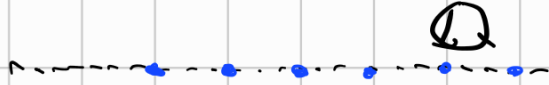
• $\# \mathbb{Q} = \# \mathbb{N}$

$$\# \mathbb{Q} = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\mathbb{N}} = (\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{N}) / \sim$$

Cantor - Bernstein

$$\#A \leq \#B \quad \text{e} \quad \#B \leq \#A \\ \text{allora} \quad \#A = \#B$$

$$\#Q \leq \#(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{N}) = \#(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}) = \#\mathbb{N} \\ \mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \#\mathbb{N} \leq \#Q \quad \left. \vphantom{\#Q \leq \#(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{N})} \right\} \#Q = \#\mathbb{N}.$$



Esistono insiemi non numerabili?

Teorema di Cantor $\#A < \#P(A)$

$$\#P(\mathbb{N}) > \#\mathbb{N}.$$

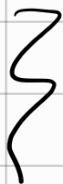
$$\# \overset{!}{\mathbb{R}} = \#P(\mathbb{N}) > \#\mathbb{N} \quad \mathbb{R} \text{ non \u00e9 numerabile.}$$

$$\# \mathbb{R} \leq \#P(\mathbb{N}) \quad \text{infatti: } \mathbb{R} = P(\mathbb{Q}) / \sim$$

$$\text{e } \#P(\mathbb{Q}) = \#P(\mathbb{N})$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \# \overset{?}{\mathbb{R}} > \#\mathbb{N} \quad \mathbb{R} \text{ non \u00e9 numerabile}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \# \overset{?}{\mathbb{R}} = \#P(\mathbb{N})$$



① Secondo metodo diagonale di Cantor

Dimostriamo che $[0,1) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq x < 1\}$ non è numerabile.

Per ovvio supponiamo di aver numerato

$[0,1)$ cioè $\exists f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow [0,1)$ biettiva.
(besta surgettiva)

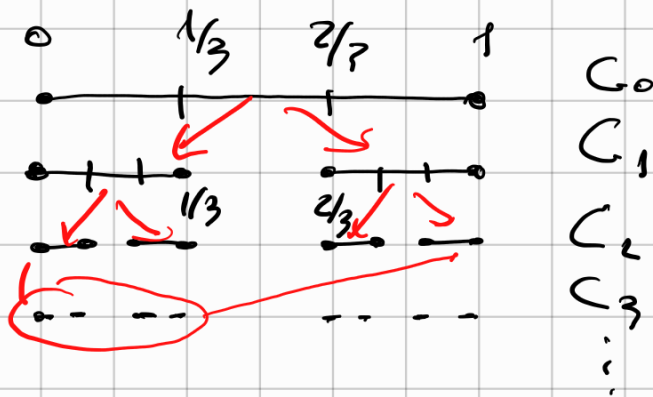
$\mathbb{N}$	$[0,1)$
0 $\mapsto$	0. <u>5</u> ⁷ 0 0 0 0 0
1 $\mapsto$	0. 2 <u>5</u> ⁷ 0 0 0 0
2 $\mapsto$	0. 3 1 <u>4</u> ⁷ 1 5 9 2 6 5 4 7 2 1 3 5
3 $\mapsto$	0. 1 7 1 <u>7</u> ² 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7
4 $\mapsto$	0. ... <u>9</u> ²

0, 7 7 7 2 2 7 2 7 7 2 2 2

non sta nell'elenco $\Rightarrow f$ non è surgettiva.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} 3.141552654... = \left\{ 3, \frac{31}{10}, \frac{314}{100}, \frac{3141}{1000}, \dots \right\}_n \\ 0.999999999... = 1 \end{array} \right]$$

② Polvere di Cantor



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_0 = [0,1] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq x \leq 1\} \\ C_{n+1} = \frac{C_n}{3} \cup \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{C_n}{3} \right) \end{array} \right. \quad C_{n+1} \subseteq C_n$$

$$C = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} C_n = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \forall n \quad x \in C_n\}$$

$$\#C = \#P(\mathbb{N}) = \#\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}} = \#\{f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0,1\}\}$$

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$$

$$f \mapsto x \in C$$

$$x = \sup \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2 \cdot f(k)}{3^k} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2 \cdot f(k)}{3^k}$$

$$k: 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7$$

$$f(k): 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0$$

$$2f(k): 0 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 0$$

cifre in base 3

$$x = (0, 00220220 \dots)_3$$

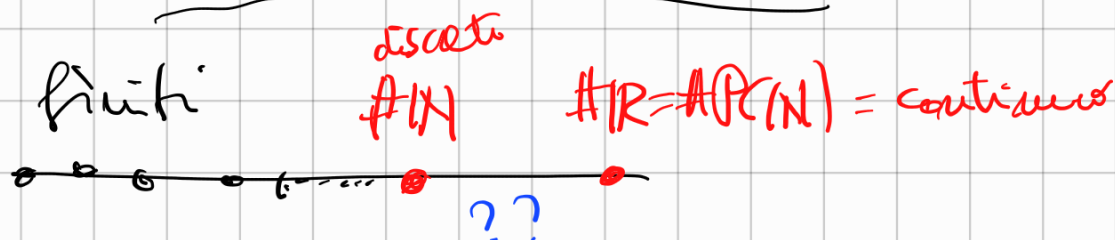
$x \in C$?
 $x \in C$ sì (ma richiede del lavoro) $\square$

Nota : $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} = \text{irrazionali}$

$$\#(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) = \# \mathbb{R}$$

$$\# \{ \text{algoritmi} \} = \# \{ \text{formule matematiche} \} = \# \{ \text{teoremi} \}$$

$$= \# \{ \text{esercizi} \} = \# \mathbb{N} \quad \text{sono tutti numerabili.}$$



Ipotesi del continuo.

Vedremo $\mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \quad \# \mathbb{C} = \# \mathbb{R}.$

ma $\# \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}} \geq \# \{0,1\}^{\mathbb{R}} = \# \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}) > \# \mathbb{R}.$