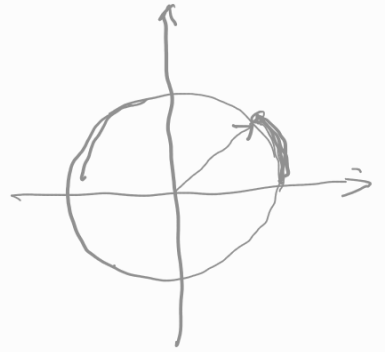


17 nov 2025 (LEZIONE 25)

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{z} = 1$$



$$\text{Se } z = x + iy$$

$$e^z = e^x \cdot e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + o(x) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sin y = y + o(y) \quad \text{per } y \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cos y = 1 + o(y) \quad \text{per } y \rightarrow 0$$

$$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \right)$$

$$\left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1 \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos y - 1}{y} &= 0 \\ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos y - 1}{y^2} &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\frac{e^z - 1}{z} = \frac{(1+x+o(x))(1+iy+o(y)) - 1}{x+iy}$$

$o(z)$ per $z \rightarrow 0$

$$= \frac{\cancel{1} + x + iy + \cancel{1} + ix + o(x) + o(y) + x o(y) + y o(x) + o(x) o(y) - \cancel{1}}{x+iy}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x| &= |\operatorname{Re} z| \leq |z| \\ |y| &= |\operatorname{Im} z| \leq |z| \end{aligned}$$

$$o(x) \in o(z)$$

$$o(x) = x \cdot o(1) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$o(y) \in o(z)$$

$$|o(x)| = |x| \cdot |o(1)| \leq |z| \cdot o(1) \quad \text{per } z \rightarrow 0$$

$$xy \in o(z)$$

$$|xy| \leq |z| \cdot |z| = |z|^2 = o(z)$$

$$o(x) \cdot o(y) \in o(z)$$

per $z \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{e^z - 1}{z} = \frac{z + o(z)}{z} = 1 + o(1) \quad \text{per } z \rightarrow 0$$

FATTO: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)^n = e^z$

Se $z \in \mathbb{C}$

TEO: (degli zeri)

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua su $[a, b]$

$f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$ (f ha segno opposto agli estremi)

allora $\exists c \in (a, b)$ t.c. $f(c) = 0$

Dim: Senza perdere generalità suppongo $f(a) < 0$
 $f(b) > 0$
 Definisco due successioni $(a_n), (b_n)$

definite per ricorrenza prendendo

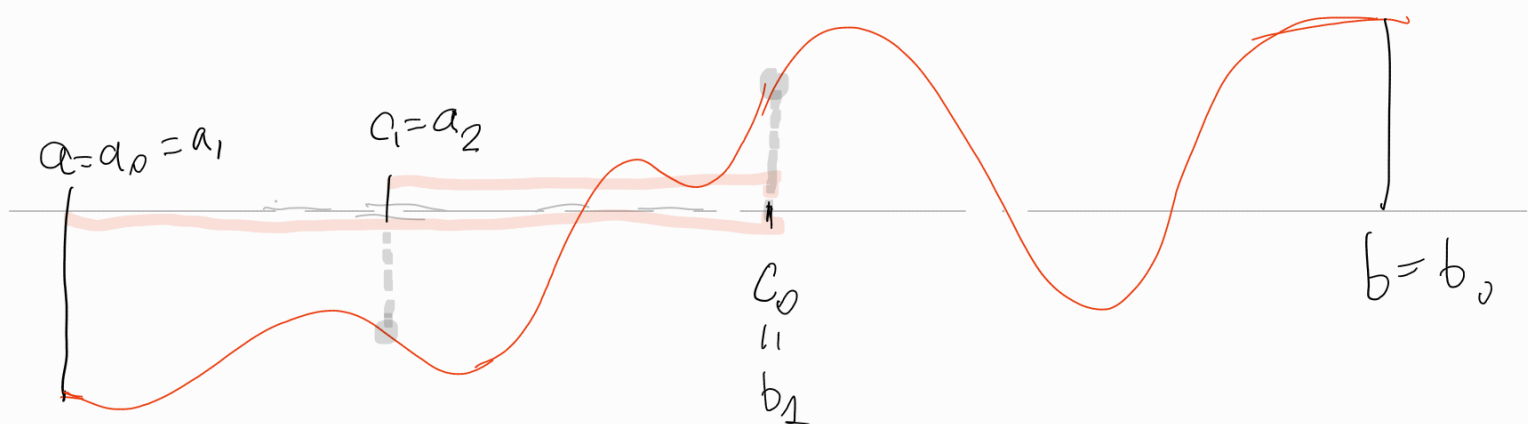
$$a_0 = a$$

$$b_0 = b$$

a_n, b_n definite

$$c_n \doteq \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}$$

$$(a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}) = \begin{cases} (a_n, c_n) & \text{se } f(c_n) > 0 \\ (c_n, c_n) & \text{se } f(c_n) = 0 \\ (c_n, b_n) & \text{se } f(c_n) < 0 \end{cases}$$



Se non accade che $a_n = b_n$ allora:

$$a_n < b_n \quad \forall n \quad \text{e} \quad b_n - a_n = (b_0 - a_0) 2^{-n}$$

$$c_n - a_n = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2} - a_n = \frac{b_n - a_n}{2}$$

$$b_n - c_n = b_n - \frac{a_n + b_n}{2} = \frac{b_n - a_n}{2}$$

$$f(a_n) < 0 \quad \& \quad f(b_n) > 0$$

si verificano
per induzione

$$c_n = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}$$

$$f(c_n) > 0$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_n \quad b_{n+1} = c_n$$

$$(2) \quad f(a_{n+1}) = f(a_n) < 0 \quad f(b_{n+1}) = f(c_n) > 0$$

$$(6) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} f(c_n) < 0 & \\ a_{n+1} = c_n & f(a_{n+1}) = f(c_n) < 0 \\ b_{n+1} = b_n & f(b_{n+1}) = f(b_n) > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$a_n \nearrow$ crescente

$b_n \searrow$ decrescente

$$a_n \leq b_n$$

$$a_n \rightarrow a_*$$

$$b_n \rightarrow b_*$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n - a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_0 - a_0) 2^{-n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_* = b_* \stackrel{p}{=} c$$

$$f(c) = 0$$

f continua

infatti

$$f(c) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) \leq 0$$

$$f(c) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(b_n) \geq 0$$

Esercizio

$f: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$ continua

... $f(0) = 1$ e $f(1) = 0$

Mostrare che $\exists c: f(c) = c$

TEOR: Se f è continua

f manda intervalli in intervalli

Dim: $I \subseteq \text{Dom}(f)$

è un intervallo $\Rightarrow f(I)$
è intervallo

$y_1 < y_2 \in f(I)$

$\exists x_1, x_2: f(x_i) = y_i$

$$\text{Se } \bar{y} \in (y_1, y_2)$$

voglio trovare $\bar{x} \in I$: $f(\bar{x}) = \bar{y}$

$$g(x) = f(x) - \bar{y} \quad \text{continua}$$

$$g(x_1) = f(x_1) - \bar{y} = y_1 - \bar{y} < 0$$

$$g(x_2) = f(x_2) - \bar{y} = y_2 - \bar{y} > 0$$

$\exists \bar{x}$ tra x_1 e x_2 tale che
 $g(\bar{x}) = 0$



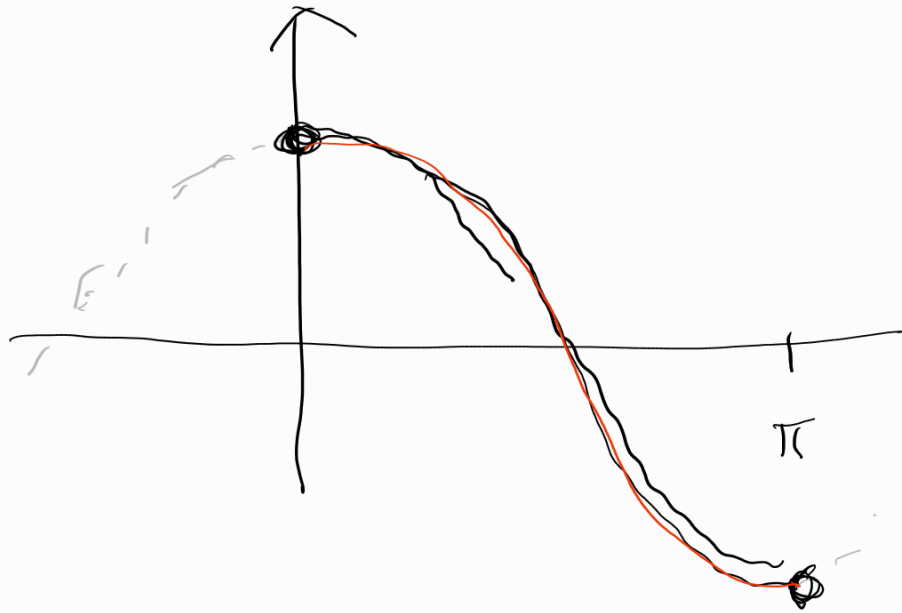
$$g(\bar{x}) = 0 \iff f(\bar{x}) - \bar{y} = 0$$
$$f(\bar{x}) = \bar{y}$$

FUNZIONI INVERSE

DELLE FUNZIONI TRIGONOMETRICHE

$\cos x$

È strettamente
decrescente



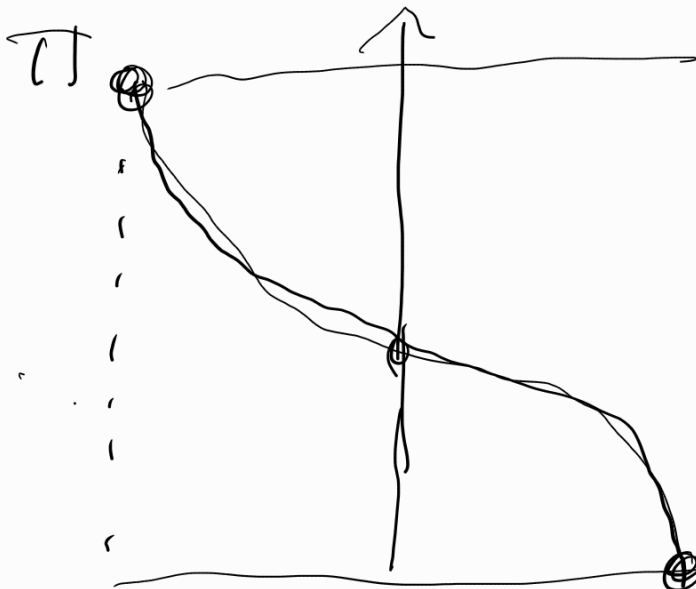
$$\cos(0) = 1$$

$$\cos(\pi) = -1$$

$\cos|_{[0,\pi]}$ assume tutti i valori tra 1 e -1
ed è iniettiva (perché strett. decres)

Def: $\arccos(x) : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$

è l'inversa di $\cos|_{[0,\pi]}$



È strett.
decresc.

ed è
continua
(perché surge)

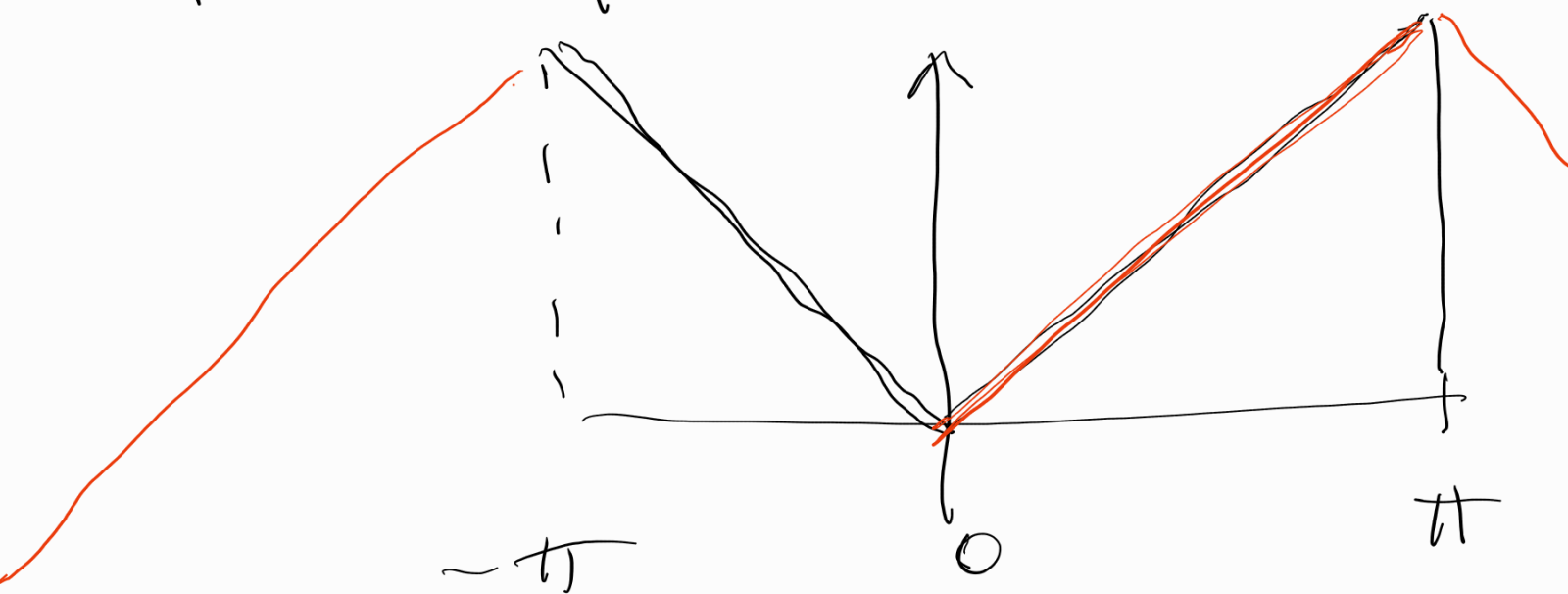
Esercizio: Disegnare

$$f(x) = \arccos(\cos x)$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

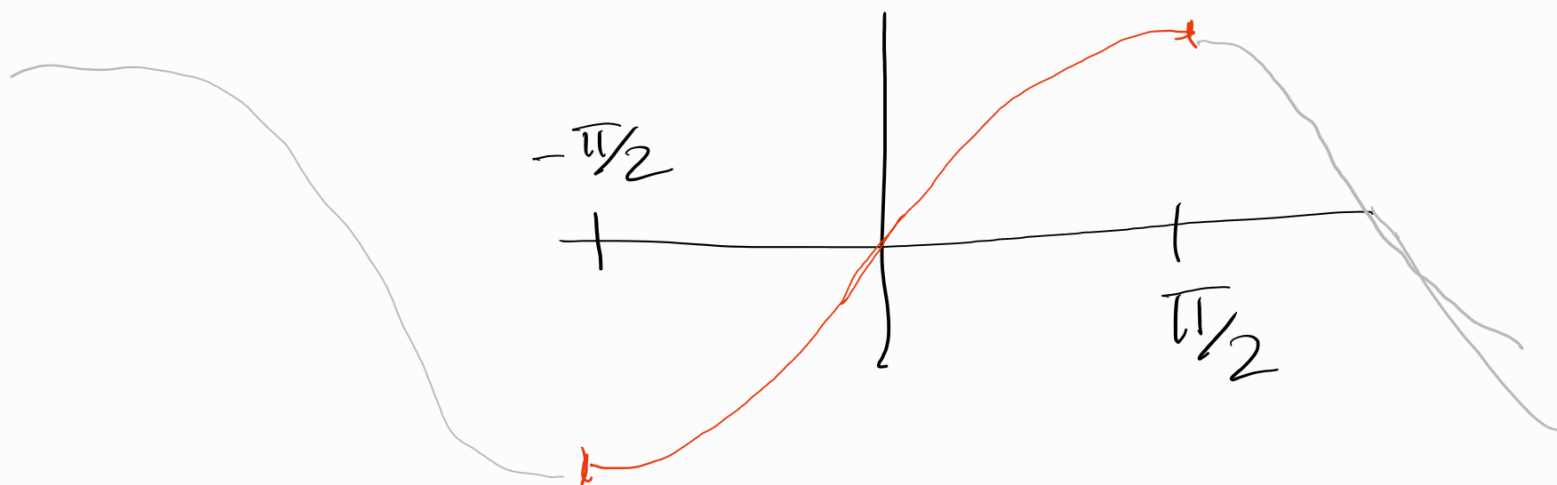
f è 2π -periodica

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



$\sin(x)$ è strett. crescente

$$\text{su } \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$



$$\sin : \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$$

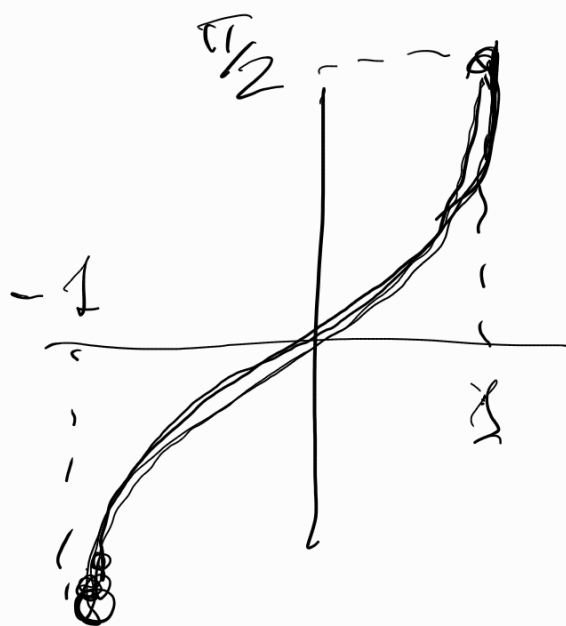
è invertibile (e l'inv. è continua)

$$\arcsin : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

strett. crescente

continua

dispari



Es. Tracciare il grafico di
 $g(x) = \arcsin(\sin x)$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

su $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ $\tan$ è strettamente
crescente

$$x_1 < x_2$$

$$\tan x_1 = \frac{\sin x_1}{\cos x_1} < \frac{\sin x_2}{\cos x_1} < \frac{\sin x_2}{\cos x_2} \\ \parallel \\ \tan x_2$$

$\tan x$ è dispari

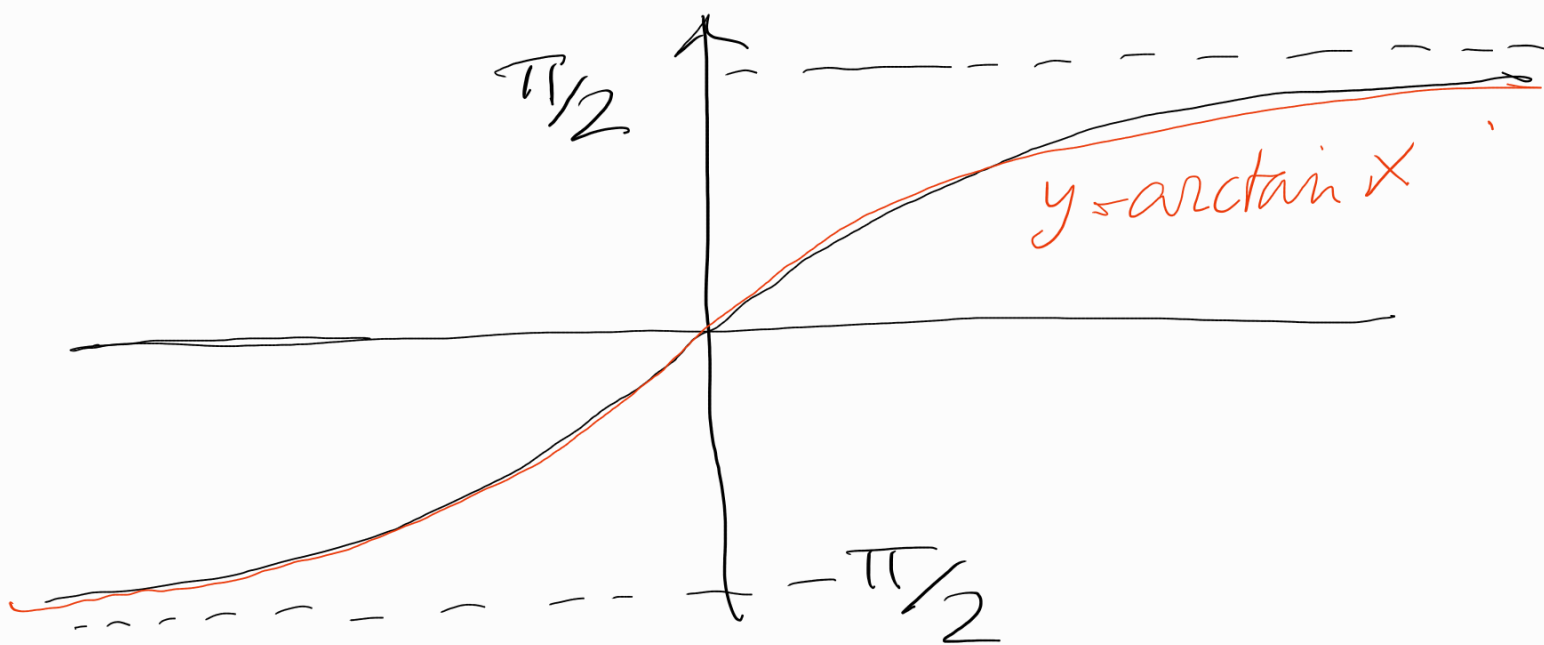
$\Rightarrow$ crescente - $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\tan : \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \xrightarrow{\sim} (-\infty, \infty)$$

$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

L'inversa di $\tan$ $\left| \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \right.$

si chiama $\arctan x$



È strett. crescente

è continua ; è dispari.

Esercizio: Tracciare il grafico di $\arctan(\tan(x))$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan y}{y} = 1$$

$$y = \tan x$$

↓ cambio di variabile

cioè
 $\arctan y \sim y$
 per $y \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + i \frac{y}{n} \right)^n$$

$$1 + i \frac{y}{n} = \rho_n e^{i\theta_n}$$



$$\rho_n = \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^2}{n^2}}$$

$$\theta_n = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{n}\right)$$

$$\left(1 + i\frac{y}{n}\right)^n = \rho_n^n e^{in\theta_n}$$

$$\rho_n^n = \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{n^2}\right)^{n/2} \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{x_n}{n}\right) \longrightarrow e^{x_*}$$

s.t. $x_n \rightarrow x_*$

$$n\theta_n = n \arctan\left(\frac{y}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{per } n \rightarrow \infty} y$$

$$\arctan \frac{y}{n} \sim \frac{y}{n} \quad \text{per } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\left(1 + i \frac{y}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e^{iy}$$

Più in generale,
se $z = x + iy$ allora

$$\left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^z$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{x}{n} + i \frac{y}{n}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right) \left(1 + i \frac{y}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{n+x}{n+x} - \frac{x}{n+x}\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right) \left(1 + i \frac{y}{n}\right) \left(1 + i \frac{y}{n} \cdot \frac{x}{n+x} \cdot \frac{n}{n+iy}\right)$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{x}{n} + i \frac{y}{n}\right)^n = \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n}_{e^x} \underbrace{\left(1 + i \frac{y}{n}\right)^n}_{e^{iy}} \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{ixy}{(n+x)(n+iy)}\right)^n}_1$$

Per esercizio