

$$f'_v(x_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + tv) - f(x_0)}{t} \quad v \neq 0$$

Th. Se f è differenziabile in x_0 allora ha tutte le derivate direzionali e, inoltre,

$$f'_v(x_0) = df(x_0, v) \quad \left(= A(v) \right) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{e}_i \text{ base canonica} \\ // \\ df(x_0, e_i) \end{matrix}$$

siccome A è lineare $A(v) = A(\sum v_i e_i) = \sum v_i A(e_i)$

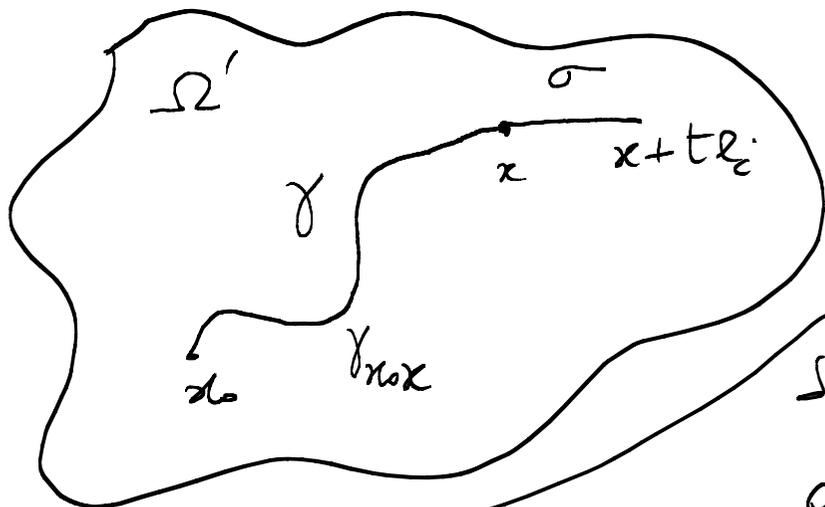
$$A(e_i) = f'_{e_i}(x_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0) \quad \rightarrow \quad f'_v(x_0) = \sum \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0) v_i = \nabla f(x_0) \cdot v$$

$$A: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \quad A \in C^0(\Omega)$$

$$\int_{\gamma_1} A = \int_{\gamma_2} A \quad \forall \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in C^0([0,1]; \Omega) \quad \begin{aligned} \gamma_1(0) &= \gamma_2(0) \\ \gamma_1(1) &= \gamma_2(1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma \in C^1$$

Ω' sottospazio
connesso di Ω



$$f(x) = \int_{\gamma_{x_0 x}} A$$

$$\forall x \in \Omega'$$

Si vuole provare che f è un potenziale
di A ($\nabla f \equiv A$ su Ω')

$$\rightarrow = \int_0^1 \sum_i A_i(\gamma(t)) \dot{\gamma}_i(t) dt$$

$$\boxed{\nabla f(x) = A(x) \quad \forall x \in \Omega'} \equiv \boxed{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) = A_i(x) \quad \forall x \in \Omega'}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + te_i) - f(x)}{t}$$

$$\sigma(s) = x + se_i, \quad s \in [0, t]$$

$$f(x + te_i) = \int_{\gamma} A + \int_{\sigma} A = \int_{\gamma} A + \int_0^t A(x + se_i) \cdot e_i ds$$

$$f(x) = \int_{\gamma_{x \rightarrow x}} A = \int_0^1 A(\gamma(t)) \dot{\gamma}(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \left[\int_{\gamma} A + \int_0^t A_i(x + se_i) ds - \int_{\gamma} A \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t A_i(x + se_i) ds$$

media (integral)

$\exists h \in [0, t]$

Th. media
f. continue

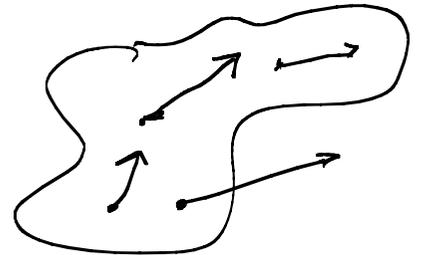
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} A_i(x + he_i) = A_i(x)$$

$t \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow h \rightarrow 0$

x

$$A: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \leftarrow \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\alpha: \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{lineare rispetto} \\ \text{alle } \mathbb{R} \text{ variabile} \end{array}$$



$$A(x) \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \forall x \in \Omega$$

$$\alpha(x, w) \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x \in \Omega \quad \forall w \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\boxed{x = x_0 + w}$$

A campo $A: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

forme associate ad A

$$\alpha(x, w) = \frac{A(x) \cdot w}{\in \mathbb{R}}$$

lineare per le
proprietà
del
prodotto
scalare

$\rightarrow \alpha(x, w)$ è una forma lineare in $w \quad \exists v \in \mathbb{R}^n: \alpha(x, w) = v \cdot w$

$\rightarrow A(w)$ è lineare $A(w) = A(\sum w_i e_i) \stackrel{\text{lin.}}{=} \sum w_i \underbrace{A(e_i)}_{= a_i} = \boxed{w \cdot a}$

\searrow \downarrow \downarrow
 $\boxed{A(x) = v}$

$$\lim_{\infty} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2xy - 2xz$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

segno degli
autovalori

lim (forma quadratica)

\bar{v} :

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} +\infty \text{ se } \bar{v} \text{ def. } > 0 \\ -\infty \text{ se } \bar{v} \text{ def. } < 0 \end{array} \right]$$

N.E. Il trm gli altri cost
solo il caso ident. nullo
per cui il lim è 0.

forma quadratica

$$\lambda |x|^2 \leq \alpha(x) \leq \Lambda |x|^2$$

λ min. autov.

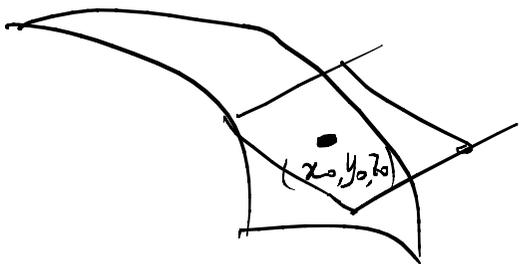
Λ max autov.

$$\phi: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\phi \in C^1(\Delta)$$

ϕ è iniettiva su Δ

$$\underbrace{\phi_u \times \phi_v}_{\uparrow \quad \uparrow} \neq 0 \quad \forall (u,v) \in \Delta$$



$$\text{Se } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \phi(\Delta)$$

$$\exists (u_0, v_0) \in \Delta \quad \phi \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ (u_0, v_0) \end{matrix} = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

Il vettore $\vec{\nu}(u_0, v_0)$ normale a $\phi(\Delta)$ (sostituisce ϕ) in (x_0, y_0, z_0)

$$\vec{\nu}(u_0, v_0) = \underbrace{\phi_u}_{\uparrow} (u_0, v_0) \times \underbrace{\phi_v}_{\uparrow} (u_0, v_0) = (a, b, c)$$

b_0, c_0

Per scrivere il piano per (x_0, y_0, z_0) normale a $\phi(\Delta)$

$$\underline{\underline{a(x-x_0) + b(y-y_0) + c(z-z_0) = 0}}$$

f

$f' \equiv$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{la derivata prima se } f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \text{il vettore delle derivate prime se } f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \\ \quad (f'_1, f'_2, \dots, f'_n) \\ \text{il gradiente se } f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \text{jacobiano se } f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \end{array} \right.$

$$\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_n; \underbrace{dx_1}_{w_1}, \dots, \underbrace{dx_n}_{w_n}) = \sum_1^n \alpha_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_i \quad \text{è di classe } C^\alpha$$

se sono tal. litti i
coeff. α_i

$$\alpha_1(x, y) \quad \alpha_2(x, y)$$

$$(x + y^2) dx + (\sin x^2) dy$$

$w_1 \quad w_2$

polinomi
 $\subseteq C^\infty$

C^∞

C^∞

funzioni scalari

$x_n \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \boxed{\lim x_n = \infty}$ Succ. divergente

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \nu : \boxed{\forall n > \nu \quad |x_n| > \varepsilon}$$

x_n è non limitata se

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 \exists \nu : |x_\nu| > \varepsilon$$

0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, ..., 0, n, 0, n+1, ...

NON LIMITATA

ma NON è DIVERGENTE
(oscille!)

Un polinomio omogeneo di grado α è una funzione α -omog.

x^2y è 3-omog.

$x^2y + xy^2$ NON è omog.

x^2y^2 è 4-omog.

$$f(tx) = t^\alpha f(x)$$

$$f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} \text{ è 1-omog.}$$

$t > 0$

$$f(tx, ty) = (t^2(x^2 + y^2))^{1/2} = t f(x,y) = t^\alpha f(x,y)$$

$t(x,y)$

$\alpha = 1$

1-omog.

Ω is convex $\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in \Omega \quad \forall \lambda \in [0, 1]$
 $(1 - \lambda)x + \lambda y \in \Omega$

Goal

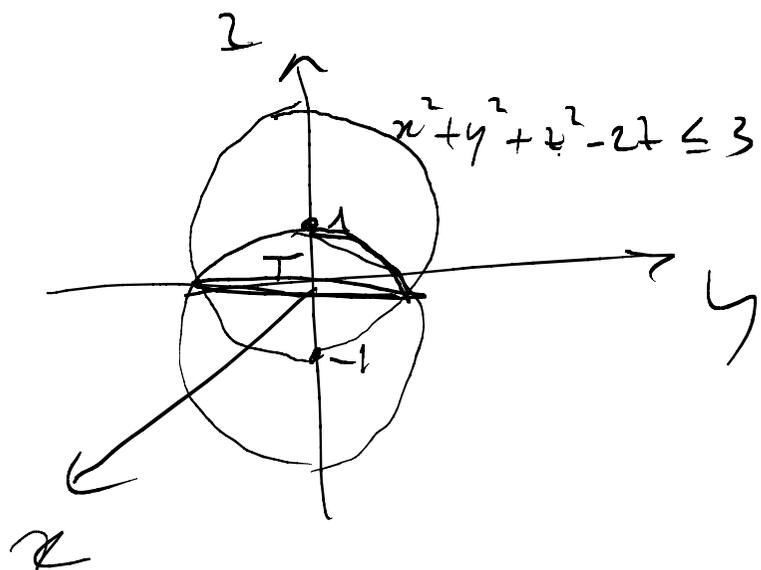
$\forall x, y \in \Omega \quad \overline{xy} \subseteq \Omega$

$$\{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2z \leq 3\} \cap \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2z \leq 3\} \quad \text{Volume}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 \leq 4$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + (z+1)^2 \leq 4$$

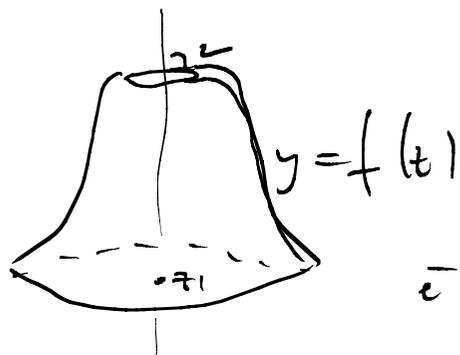
Sfere di centri
 $(0, 0, 1)$ e $(0, 0, -1)$
 con raggio (york) 2



T è il solido di rotazione (altare e z) generato dal grafico di

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y^2 + z^2 - 2z = 3$$

volume di



$$y = \sqrt{3 + 2z - z^2}$$

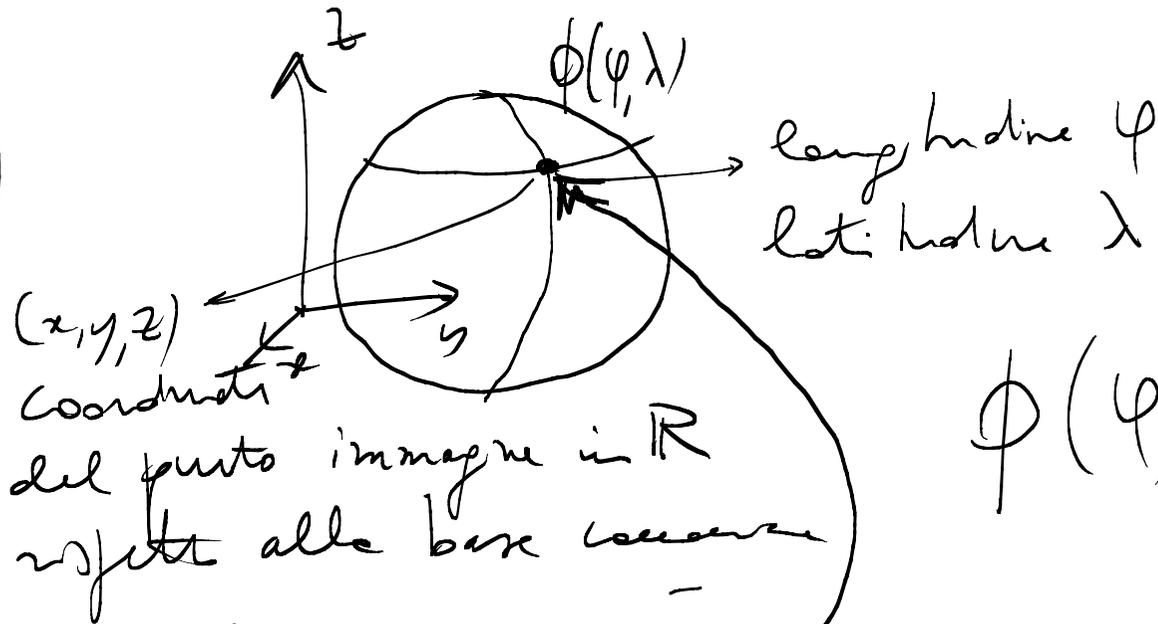
$$= \pi \int_1^2 f^2(z) dz$$

$$x = f(u, v)$$

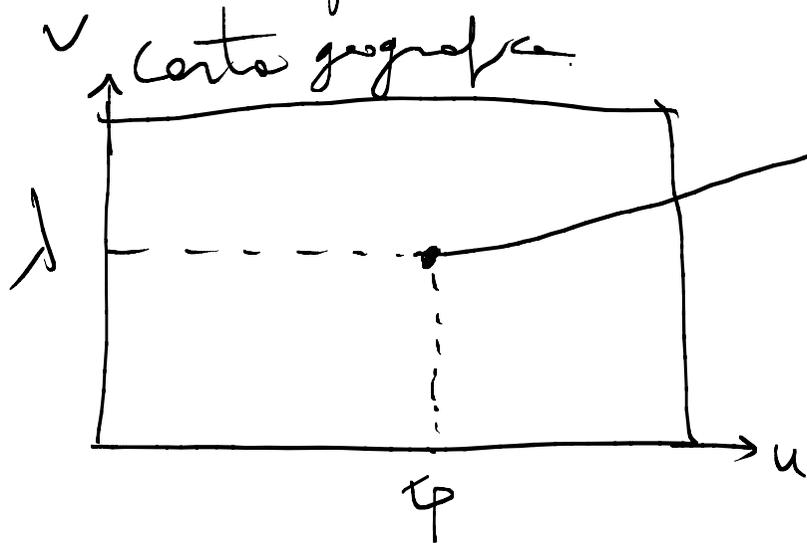
$$y = g(u, v)$$

$$z = h(u, v)$$

$$\phi(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} f(u, v) \\ g(u, v) \\ h(u, v) \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\phi(\varphi, \lambda)$$



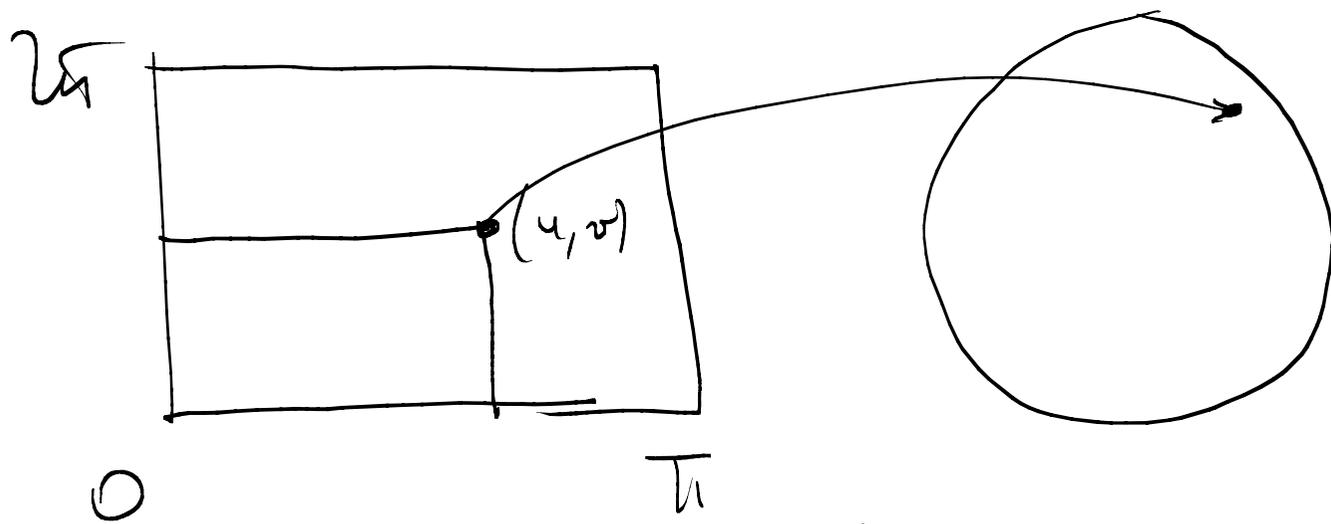
$$\phi: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(u, v) \rightarrow (x, y, z)$$

$$\phi(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin u \cos v \\ \sin u \sin v \\ \cos u \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} = f(u, v) \\ = g(u, v) \\ = h(u, v) \end{matrix}$$

$$u \in [0, \pi] \approx \text{latitude}$$

$$v \in [0, 2\pi] \approx \text{longitude}$$



$$\phi : (u, v) \mapsto (x, y, z)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$$

B(0,1)

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

$$\rho^2 \leq 1$$

$$0 < \rho \leq 1$$

θ arbitrario

$$x = \rho \cos \theta$$

$$y = \rho \sin \theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2$$

\int_T

T

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x \leq 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

$$\rho^2 - 2\rho \cos \theta \leq 0 \quad \rho > 0$$

$$\rho \leq 2 \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta > 0$$

$$\rho \in]0, 2 \cos \theta]$$

$$\theta \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \frac{1}{\rho} \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$\alpha = \underline{x} dy + \underline{y} dx$$

$\text{dom } \alpha = \mathbb{R}^2$ conservo \Rightarrow semplicemente conservo

$$f: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_x = y \\ f_y = x \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow f = xy + c(y)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_x = y \\ f_y = x \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow f_y = x + c'(y)$$



$$\nabla f \equiv A \Rightarrow df = \alpha$$

$$c'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow c \text{ costante}$$

$$f(x, y) = xy + c \text{ (tutta la primitiva)}$$

$\gamma: [0,1] \rightarrow \Omega$ è omotopa a $\sigma: [0,1] \rightarrow \Omega$ se
 $\gamma(0) = \sigma(0)$ $\gamma(1) = \sigma(1)$

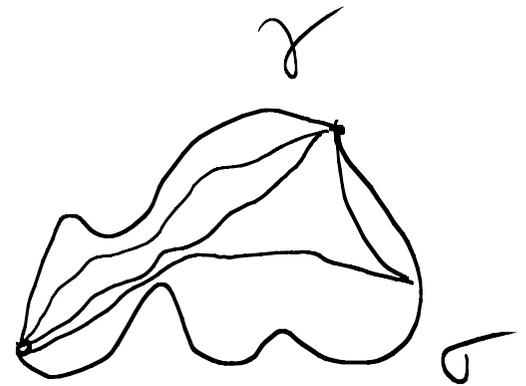
compie la
 forma (\bar{U})

esiste $h: [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow \Omega$ continua

talché

$$h(0, t) = \gamma(t) \quad \forall t \in [0,1]$$

$$h(1, t) = \sigma(t) \quad \forall t \in [0,1]$$



λ forma $h(\lambda, t)$ è una curva che si deforma da γ a σ
 $\lambda \in (0,1)$

Ω è sempl. connesso
 e $\forall \gamma$ chiusa

γ, σ sono chiusi (lo stesso)

$$\exists h: [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow \Omega : \exists x_0 \in \Omega$$

$$h(0, t) = \gamma(t) \quad h(1, t) = x_0$$



OMOTOPIA = DEFORMAZIONE

SUPERFICIE CARTESIANA \Rightarrow grafico di f

superficie parametrizzata \Rightarrow funzioni da Δ a \mathbb{R}^3

f diff. in Ω

$\exists A$ linear :

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\|h\|} [f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) - A(h)] = 0$$



$$\forall v \neq 0 \exists f'_v(x_0) = A(v)$$



$$A(v) = A\left(\sum_1^n v_i e_i\right) = \sum_1^n v_i \underbrace{A(e_i)}_{f_{x_i}} = \nabla f v$$

$$f'(x_0) = \{$$

$$df(x_0, v) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)}_{\text{row}} v$$

$$\lim_{w \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(x_0+w) - f(x_0) - \alpha w|}{|w|} = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x_0+w) - f(x_0) - \alpha w}{w} \right| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\left(\frac{f(x_0+t) - f(x_0)}{t} - \alpha \right) \rightarrow 0$$

$$1) f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) \gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

dominio
scalare

$$\gamma(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_n(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

f è differenziabile in x_0

$$1) \exists f'(x_0) \quad (df(x_0, w) = f'(x_0)w)$$

$$2) \exists \dot{\gamma}_1(x_0) \dots \dot{\gamma}_n(x_0)$$

$$d\gamma(x_0, w) = \dot{\gamma}(x_0)w$$

prodotto
scalare (w)
per vettore $\dot{\gamma}(x_0)$

$$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \phi: \Delta \rightarrow \Omega$$

$$\int_{\phi} f = \int_{\Delta} f(\phi(u,v)) \left| \phi_u(u,v) \times \phi_v(u,v) \right| du dv$$



Segmenti contigui