

ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 49 - 8.2.2023

Serie di potenze

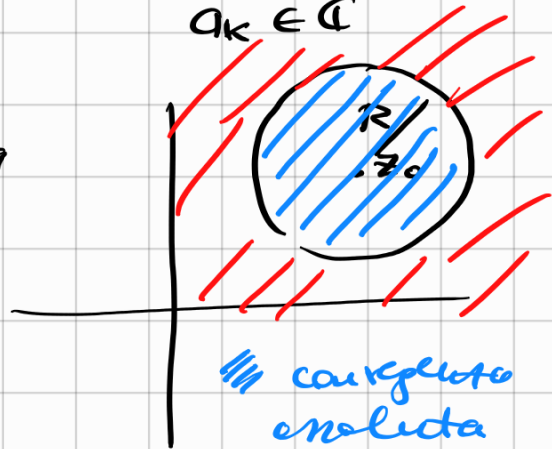
$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k \cdot (z-z_0)^k$$

$$z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$a_k \in \mathbb{C}$$

$R =$ raggio di convergenza

$$R = \frac{1}{\limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[k]{|a_k|}}$$



serie di Taylor

/// non convergo

\bigcirc non so

Serie esponenziale

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!}$$

$$f(x) \stackrel{?}{=} e^x$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P_n(x)$$

$$R = +\infty$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[k]{k!} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} \rightarrow 0 = l \\ R = \frac{1}{l} \end{array} \right)$$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

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

polinomio di Taylor

$$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Chi è e^x ? È l'unica

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$$

Teo $f(z+w) = f(z) \cdot f(w)$

$$f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f'(x) = a^x \\ a = f(1) \end{array} \right\}$$

f crescente

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} = 1$$

dim Fissati $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$

$$f(z+w) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(z+w)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} z^k w^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{z^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{w^{n-k}}{(n-k)!}$$

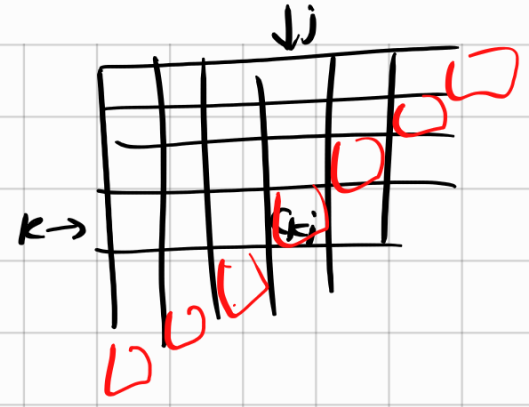
$$C_{kij} = \frac{z^k}{k!} \frac{w^j}{j!}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

Some alle
 Cauchy
 (X)

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n |C_{k, n-k}|$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} C_{k, j}$$



$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!} \frac{w^j}{j!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{z^k}{k!} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{w^j}{j!} \right) = \left(\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{w^j}{j!} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!} \right)$$

$$= f(w) \cdot f(z)$$

Per applicare (4)

basta verificare che $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n |C_{k, n-k}| < +\infty$

$$= \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(|z|+|w|)^n}{n!}$$

$$= f(|z|+|w|)$$

è convergente. \square

Teo $f(x) = e^x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

- dim
1. $f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$ oppure visto
 2. $f(x)$ è crescente? \checkmark

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \quad \text{se } x \geq 0$$

è crescente
 perché x^k lo è

$$1 = f(0) = f(x-x) = f(x) \cdot f(-x)$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{1}{f(x)}$$



$\Rightarrow f$ è crescente anche nell' $x \leq 0$.

$$1 e 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = a^x \quad a = f(1).$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{k-1}}{k!} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{(k+1)!}$$

la somma è continua

serie di potenze $R = +\infty$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{0^k}{(k+1)!} = 1 \Rightarrow a = e \quad \square$$

Sugli Appunti

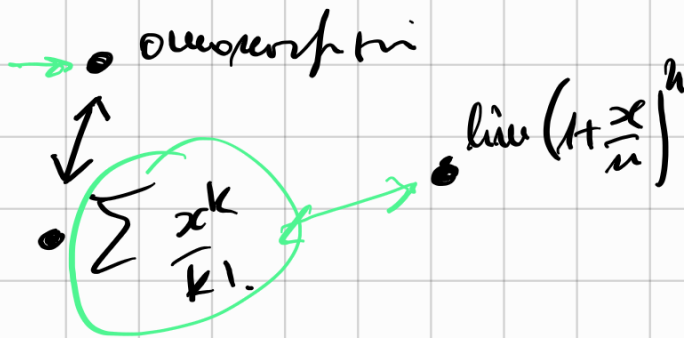
Tes

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

TRE POSSIBILI DEF:

ANZI QUATTRO:

$$\begin{cases} u' = u \\ u(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$



ANZI CINQUE: • $\ln x = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt$

Abbiamo dimostrato che $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = e^x$.

in particolare

$$e = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$e = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{120} + \dots$$

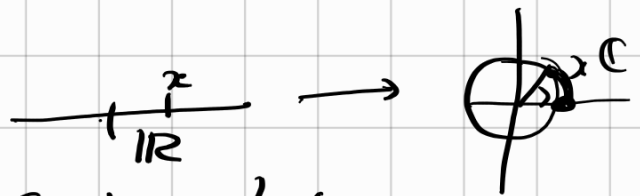
Si può usare questa serie per dimostrare che $e \notin \mathbb{Q}$. (vedete sugli appunti) //

Cosa succede sull'asse immaginario?

$$f(x+iy) = f(x) \cdot f(iy) = e^x \cdot \underbrace{f(iy)}$$

$$f(iy) = \underbrace{\cos y + i \sin y}_{\text{allora anche } f(z) = e^z}$$

Pomp $\varphi(x) = f(ix)$



Basta mostrare che:

② • $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow U = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z|=1\}$

① • $\varphi(x+y) = \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(y)$

→ ② • φ su $[0, \varepsilon]$ ha valori nel primo quadrante

→ ③ • $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{Im} \varphi(x)}{x} = 1$.

$$\textcircled{1}: \varphi(x+iy) = f(i(x+iy)) = f(ix+iy) = f(ix) \cdot f(iy) \\ = \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(y).$$

$$\textcircled{2}: |\varphi(x)|^2 = \varphi(x) \cdot \overline{\varphi(x)} = f(ix) \cdot \overline{f(ix)} = (*)$$

$$\overline{f(z)} = \overline{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!}} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\overline{z^k}}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\overline{z}^k}{k!} = f(\overline{z})$$

$$(*) = f(ix) \cdot f(\overline{ix}) = f(ix) \cdot f(-ix) = f(ix - ix) = f(0) = 1.$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \varphi(x) = f(ix) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(ix)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{i^k x^k}{k!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{i^{2k} x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{i^{2k+1} x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + i \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

↑
Serie di Taylor di $\cos x$

↑
Serie di Taylor di $\sin x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{Im} \varphi(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k+1)!}$$

continuità //

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k 0^{2k}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$= 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Per casa: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \geq 0$$

$$\text{e } x \in [0, \varepsilon]$$

$$| = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots$$

(Se un annuncio è positivo è anche crescente) \square

Quindi $\varphi(x) = \cos x + i \sin x$

e $f(z) = e^z$ \square

$\sum \frac{z^k}{k!}$ \uparrow $e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$

Sottoprodotto


$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \\ \sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \end{array} \right.$$

$$e^z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!}$$

FUNZIONI ANALITICHE

Def Sia $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, A aperto.
 Diremo che f è analitica se $\forall z_0 \in A$
 $\exists a_k \in \mathbb{C}$ t.c.

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \cdot (z - z_0)^k$$

 \mathbb{C}

A aperto se
 $\forall z \in A \exists \rho > 0$
 t.c. $B_\rho(z) \subseteq A$
 $\{w \in \mathbb{C} : |w - z| < \rho\}$

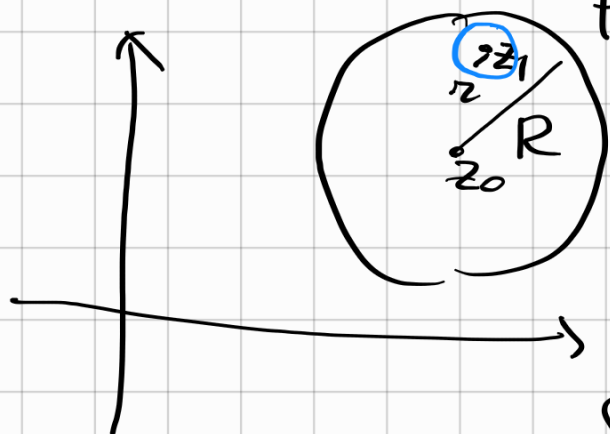
per ogni $z \in B_R(z_0) \stackrel{c}{\subset} A$, $R > 0$



Teorema (traslazione delle serie di potenze)

$$f(z) = \sum a_k (z - z_0)^k$$

\S
 $R = \text{raggio}$
 di conv.



$$|z_1 - z_0| < R$$

$$\text{Se } r < R - |z_1 - z_0|$$

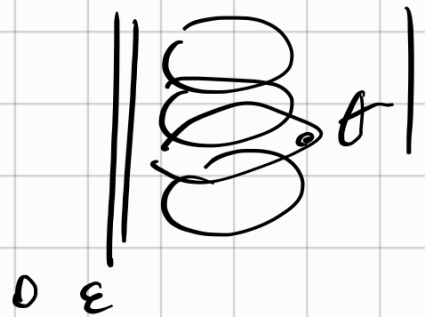
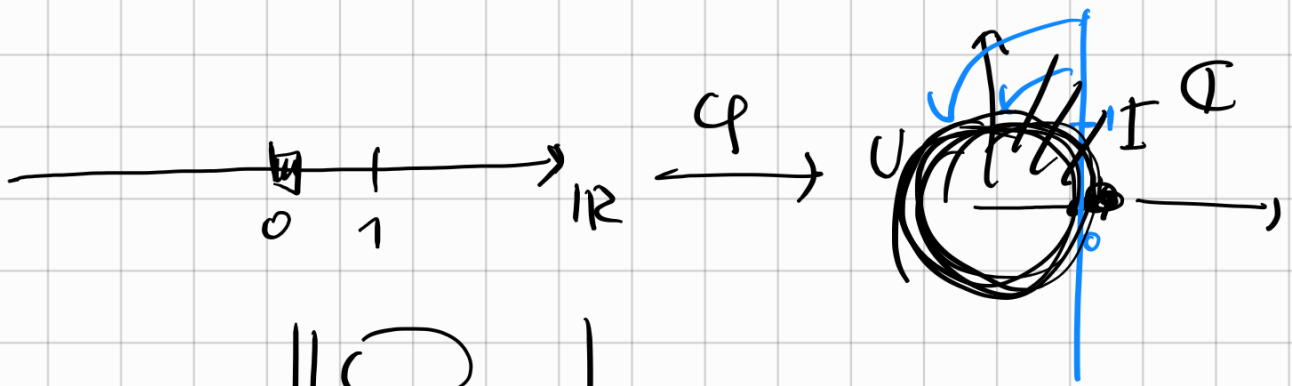
(ovvero $B_r(z_1) \subset B_R(z_0)$)

Allora $\exists b_k$ t.

$$f(z) = \sum b_k (z - z_1)^k$$

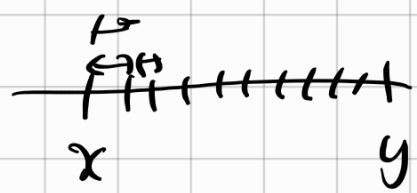
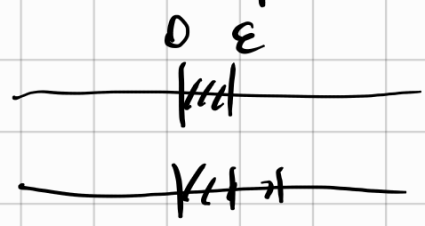
$$\forall z \in B_r(z_1).$$

$$\left[\frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = f(z) \frac{f(h) - 1}{h} \rightarrow f(z) \right]$$



$$x < y$$

$$f(x) < f(y)$$



$\varphi([0, \epsilon]) \subseteq I^Q$ gerade

$$\left| \operatorname{Re}([0, \epsilon]) \geq 0 \right| \leftarrow$$

$$\left| \operatorname{Im}([0, \epsilon]) \geq 0 \right| \leftarrow$$

$$1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$$