

ANALISI MATEMATICA 2

LEZIONE 2 — 29.9.2025

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad x \cdot y = x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k$$

$$|x| = \sqrt{x \cdot x} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$

$$|x|^2 = x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2$$

$$0 \leq |x-y|^2 = (x-y) \cdot (x-y) = |x|^2 + |y|^2 - 2x \cdot y \Rightarrow$$

$$x \cdot y \leq \frac{|x|^2 + |y|^2}{2}$$

↑
è un
quadrato

↑
il prodotto è bilineare
e simmetrico

$$\downarrow$$

$$|x \cdot y| \leq \frac{|x|^2 + |y|^2}{2} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{disuguaglianza} \\ \text{di Young} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{Se } |x|=|y|=1 \quad |x \cdot y| \leq \frac{1+1}{2} = 1$$

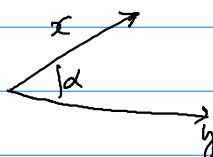
dunque

se $x, y \neq 0$

$$\left| \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \frac{y}{|y|} \right| \leq 1$$

cioè

$$|x \cdot y| \leq |x| \cdot |y|$$



$$-1 \leq \frac{x \cdot y}{|x| \cdot |y|} \leq 1$$

definisco

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{x \cdot y}{|x| \cdot |y|}$$

$$\cos: x \cdot y = |x| \cdot |y| \cos \alpha$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi$$

Esempi di funzioni $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

(ANALISI VMS)

$m=1$ f è scalare

$m=1$ f è funzione di una variabile

$m \geq 1$ f è vettoriale

$m > 1$ f è funzione di più variabili

$$m > 1 \quad f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x))$$

$$n > 1 \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$



Funzioni scalari ($m=1$)

Es. Funzioni lineari

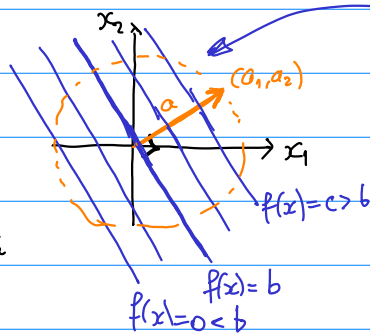
$$f(x) = a \cdot x + b$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R}^n, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, y = f(x)$$

$$\text{insiemi di livello: } f^{-1}(\{y\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x) = y\}$$

l'insieme
del dominio
con iperpiani
paralleli



a : per la disug. di C-S è la direzione
in cui f cresce più velocemente

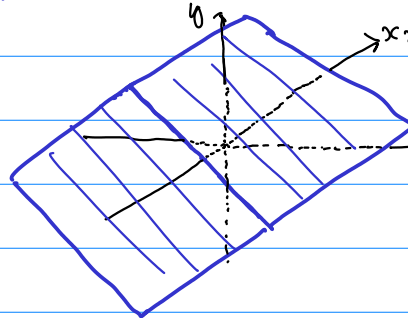


grafico di f

$$\Gamma_f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} : y = f(x)\}$$

Es. Funzioni quadratiche

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y) = x^T A x + b \cdot x + c$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n, A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^n, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

A simmetrica.

a meno di traslazioni "verticali" $c=0$

a meno di traslazioni "orizzontali" $b=0$

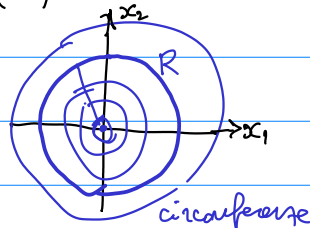
a meno di isomorfismi lineari (teorema spettrale) A è diagonale
 $\Rightarrow$ si classifica in base al numero di autovalori positivi/negativi.

Esempio

$$f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = R^2$$

insiemi di
livello



Esempio

$$f(x) = x_1^2 - x_2^2$$

iperboli

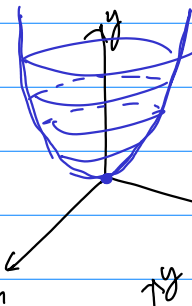
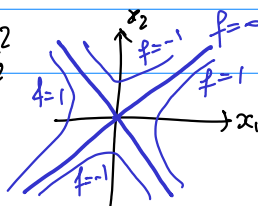
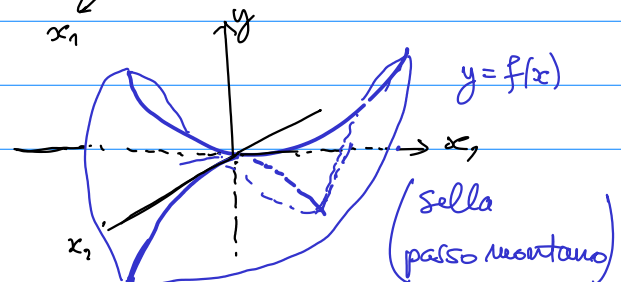


grafico $y = f(x)$
PARABOLOIDE

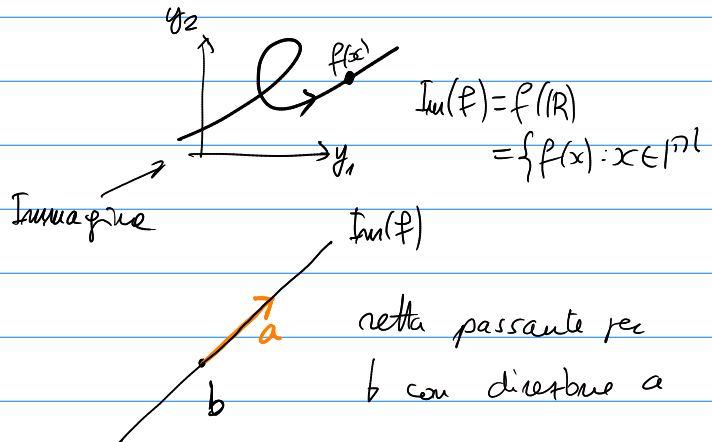


$y = f(x)$
(sella
passo montano)

FUNZIONI VETTORIALI $m > 1$

$m=1$: CURVE:

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$



Es $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ lineare

$$f(x) = a \cdot x + b$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

retta passante per b con direzione a

Es circonferenza

$$f(x) = (\cos x, \sin x)$$

immagine:

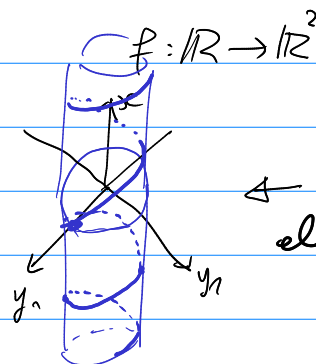
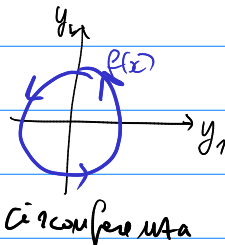


grafico
elica cilindrica

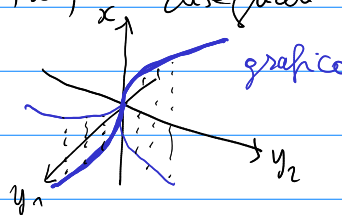
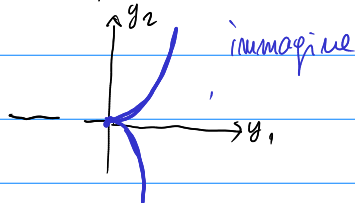
Osservo: anche $f(x) = (x, \sqrt{1-x^2})$ descrive un arco di circonferenza.

Es

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f(x) = (x^2, x^3)$$

disegnare l'immagine e il grafico di f



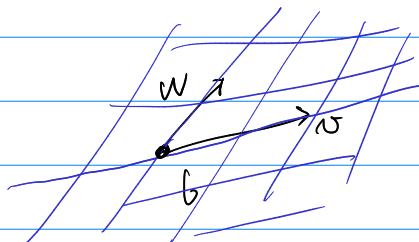
$m=2$ SUPERFICI

Es $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ lineare:

$$f(x) = Ax + b \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^2, A \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad b \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

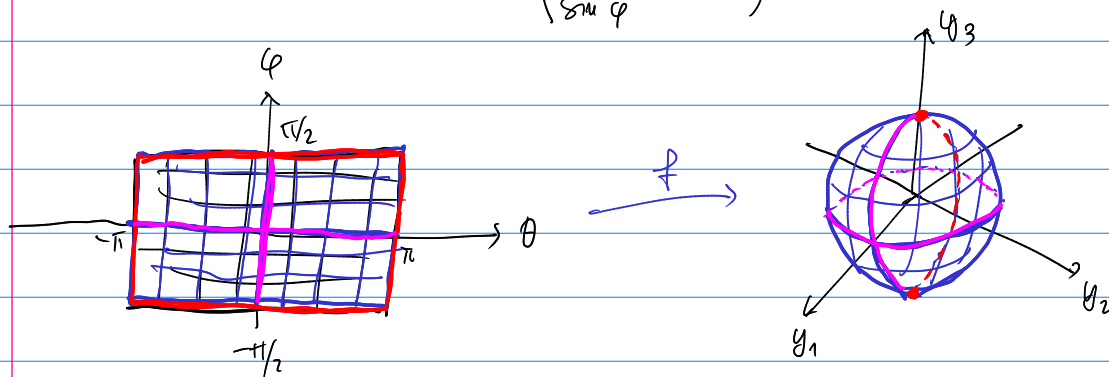
$$y = f(x)$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 v + x_2 w + b \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ w \end{pmatrix} \quad v, w \in \mathbb{R}^m$$



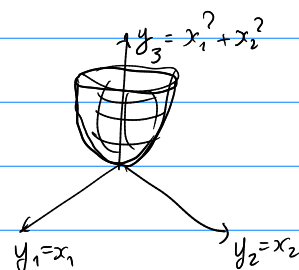
$f(\mathbb{R}^2)$ è un piano 2-dimensionale in $\mathbb{R}^m$ passante per b parallelo a $\text{span}\{v, w\}$

Es sfera: $f(\theta, \varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \cdot \cos \theta \\ \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \theta \\ \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}$



Es  cilindro?

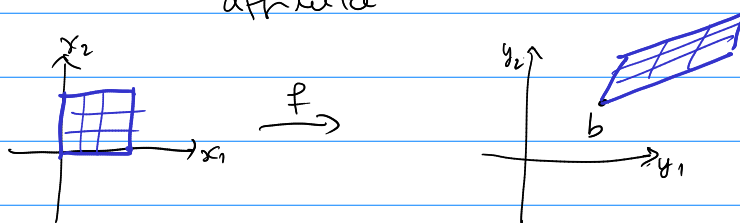
Es paraboloide: $f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2, x_1^2 + x_2^2)$



Caso $m=n$

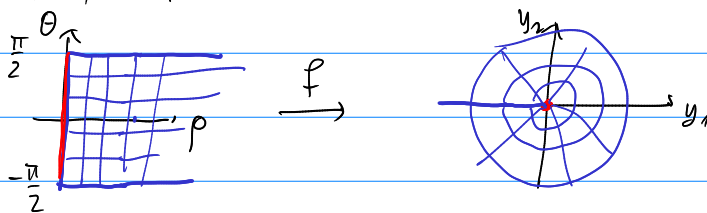
$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

Es f lineare: $f(x) = Ax + b$ $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$
affinit 



Es coordinate polari:

$$f(\rho, \theta) = (\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



Es  $\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\exp} \mathbb{C}$ $f(x+iy) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$ $f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} e^x \cos y \\ e^x \sin y \end{pmatrix}$