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MARCO FRANCIOSI

$$A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \quad A \neq \emptyset$$

sottoinsieme

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}g(A) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \text{maggioranti di } A \} \\ &= \{ x \mid x \geq a \ \forall a \in A \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}N(A) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \text{minoranti di } A \} \\ &= \{ x \mid x \leq a \ \forall a \in A \} \end{aligned}$$

DEF. Estremo superiore di A

notazione: $\sup(A)$

$\bar{e}$

$$= \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } \mathcal{U}_G(A) = \emptyset \\ \min(\mathcal{U}_G(A)) & \text{se } \mathcal{U}_G(A) \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

DEF. Estremo inferiore di A

notazione: $\inf(A)$

$\bar{e}$

$$= \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{se } \mathcal{U}_N(A) = \emptyset \\ \max(\mathcal{U}_N(A)) & \text{se } \mathcal{U}_N(A) \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

OSS. 1 $\sup(A), \inf(A)$
ESISTONO SEMPRE !

OSS. 2 Se A ha un
massimo $= \max(A)$
allora $\max(A) = \sup(A)$

Analogamente:

Se A ha un minimo $= \min(A)$
allora $\min(A) = \inf(A)$

N.B. (i) $\sup(A) = +\infty$

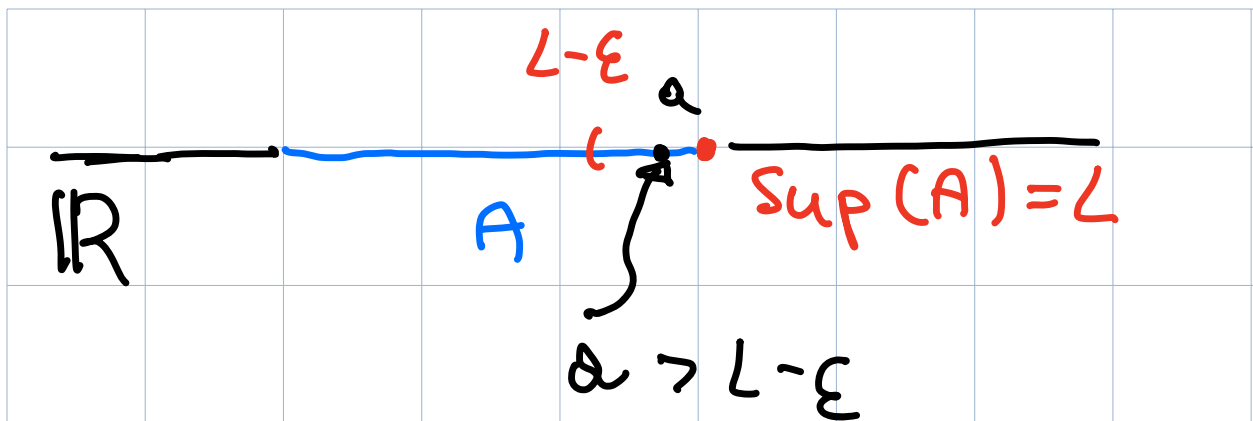


$\forall k \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists a \in A$ tale che
 $a > k$

(ii) $\sup(A) = L \in \mathbb{R}$



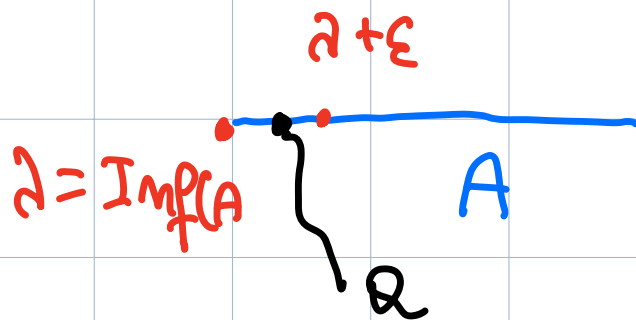
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet L \geq a \quad \forall a \in A \\ \bullet \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists a \in A \text{ t.c.} \\ \quad a > L - \varepsilon \end{array} \right.$



A ne logemente : Inf

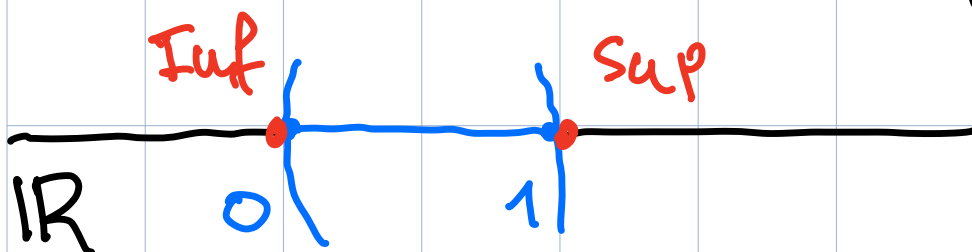
$$\text{Inf}(A) = \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot \lambda \leq a \quad \forall a \in A \\ \cdot \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists a \in A \text{ t.c. } a < \lambda + \epsilon \end{array} \right.$$



ESEMPLI

① $A = (0, 1)$ Intervalllo aperto



$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 < x < 1\}$$

$$\text{Sup}(A) = 1$$

$$\text{Inf}(A) = 0$$

max, min

$\text{NON } \exists$

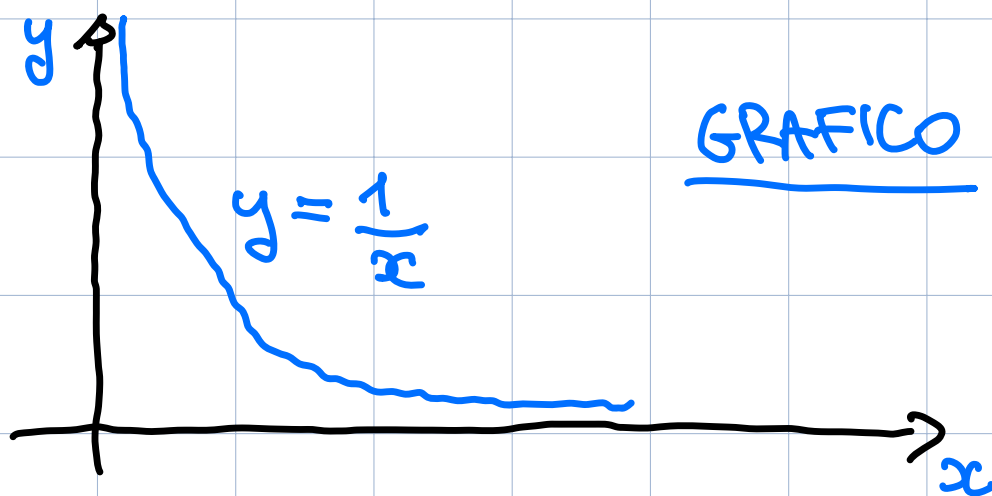
② $A = (0, 1]$

$$\sup(A) = \max(A) = 1$$

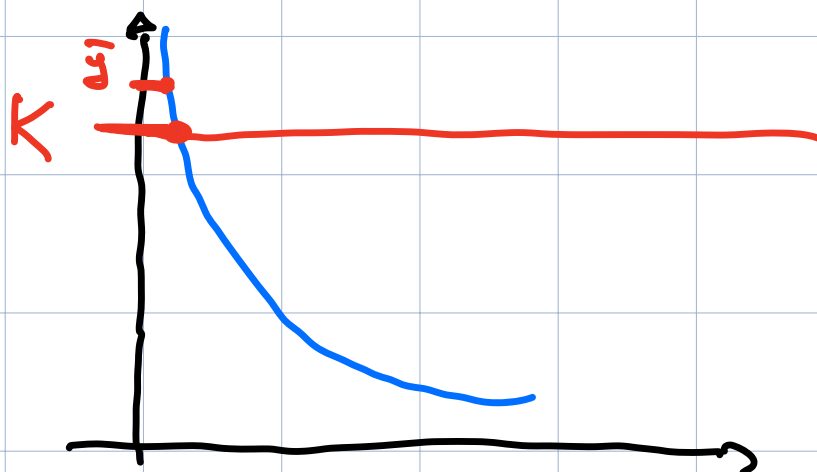
$$\inf(A) = 0$$

$$\min(A) \text{ non } \exists$$

③ $A = \left\{ y : y = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0 \right\}$



$$\sup(A) = +\infty$$



usando la definizione:

Fissiamo $K \in \mathbb{R}$

cerchiamo $y \in A$ tale che

$$y > K$$

Ma

$$y = \frac{1}{x} > K$$

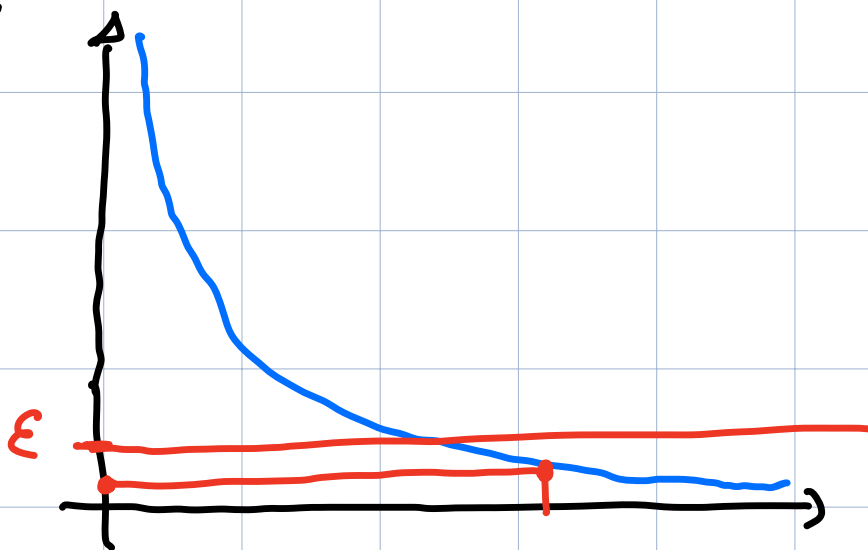
$$\Leftrightarrow x < \frac{1}{K}$$

Conclusione:

scelto $x < \frac{1}{K}$ allora

$$y = \frac{1}{x} > K$$

$$\inf f(A) = 0$$



Infatti: 0 è minorente

• $0 \leq \frac{1}{x} \quad \forall x > 0$

- $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ cerchiamo $y \in A$
tale che $y < \varepsilon$

mostro caso: $y = \frac{1}{x} < \varepsilon$

$\Leftrightarrow x > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

cioè per $x > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ si ha

$$y = \frac{1}{x} < \varepsilon$$

0 è $\inf(A)$ ma non è
minimo perché $0 \notin A$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad A = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} : 2x - 4 \leq 3 \}$$

$$2x - 4 \leq 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x \leq \frac{7}{2}$$



$$A = (-\infty, \frac{7}{2}]$$

$$\sup(A) = \max(A) = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\inf(A) = -\infty$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad A = \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y = \frac{n}{n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{\underline{\text{Inf}}}: \quad 0 \leq \frac{n}{n+1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{Inoltre} \quad 0 \in A \quad \text{per } n=0 \\ y=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 0 = \min(A) = \inf(A)$$

$$\textcircled{\underline{\text{Sup}}}: \quad \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{n+1-1}{n+1} =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$\Rightarrow 1$ è un maggiorante di A

Verifichiamo se $1 = \sup$

$$\bullet \quad y = \frac{n}{n+1} \leq 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\bullet \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ t.c.}$$

$$y = \frac{n}{n+1} > 1 - \varepsilon$$

calcolo:

$$\frac{n}{n+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} > 1 - \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\varepsilon > \frac{1}{n+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$n+1 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Leftrightarrow n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1$$

Preso $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1$ si ha

$$y = \frac{n}{n+1} > 1 - \varepsilon$$

Esercizi

① $A = \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R} : y = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n}{n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

sol. (Idea)

$$y = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \quad \Downarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{per } n \\ \text{PARI} \end{array} : y = \frac{n}{n+1} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{per } n \\ \text{DISPARI} \end{array} : y = - \frac{n}{n+1} \right.$$

$$\text{per } n \text{ pari} : \underline{y \geq 0}$$

$$\text{per } n \text{ di'spari} : y < 0$$

n pari (come nell'esempio (4))

$$\longrightarrow \sup p = \underline{1}$$

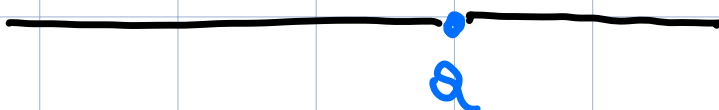
n dispari $\rightarrow \text{Inf} = -1$

② $A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \quad A \neq \emptyset$

$$\text{Inf}(A) = \text{Sup}(A) = a$$



$$A = \{a\}$$



sol. (Idea) Se A ha

più di un elemento

$$A \ni q_1, q_2$$

allora $q_1 < q_2$

Quindi

$$\inf(A) \leq q_1 < q_2 \leq \sup(A)$$

cioè

$$\inf \neq \sup$$

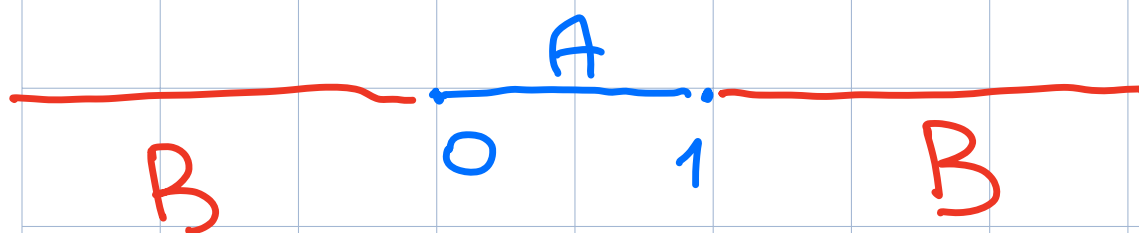
③ $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}, A \neq \emptyset$
Posto $B = \mathbb{R} \setminus A$

allora

$$\sup(A) = \inf(B) \quad ?$$

RISPOSTA : NO

SOL. $A = (0, 1)$



$$\mathbb{R} \setminus A = (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$\inf(B) = -\infty$$

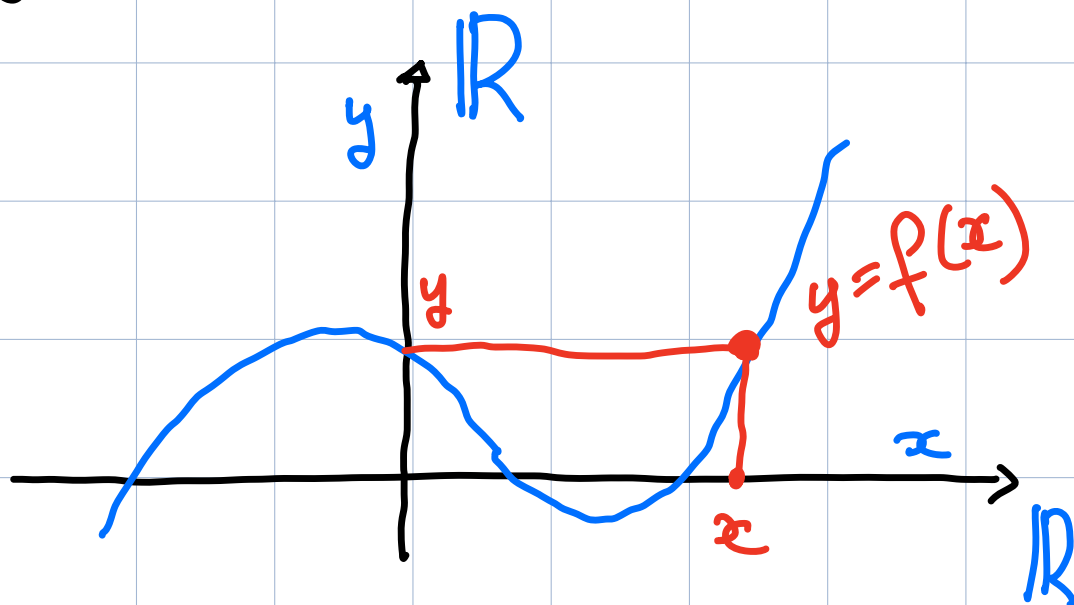
$$\sup(A) = 1$$

GRAFICO di
una funzione di 1
variabile reale

Dato $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto f(x)$

Def. GRAFICO di f è
il sottoinsieme di $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^2$
||

$$\{ (x, y) \mid y = f(x) \}$$



Problemi di Inf, Sup,

max, min

possono riguardare x
 y

Il grafico può essere utile

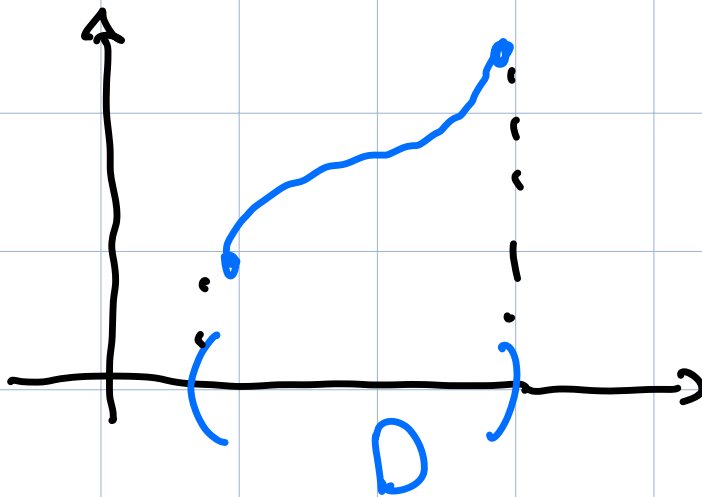
OSS. Se il dominio di f

$$\text{è } D \subsetneq \mathbb{R}$$

possiamo restringere

"l'asse delle x "

considerando solo D



ESERCIZIO.

Determinare $\sup, \inf$
 $\max, \min$ (se $\exists$)
 dell' insieme

$$A = \{ y = |x^2 - 4x + 3| : x \in (-1, 4) \}$$

SOL Vogliamo disegnare grafico

$$f(x) = |x^2 - 4x + 3|$$

↖ valore
assoluto

Disegniamo prima grafico di

$$g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

Parabola: zeri sono $x = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$

vertice: $x = 2$

$$y = -1$$

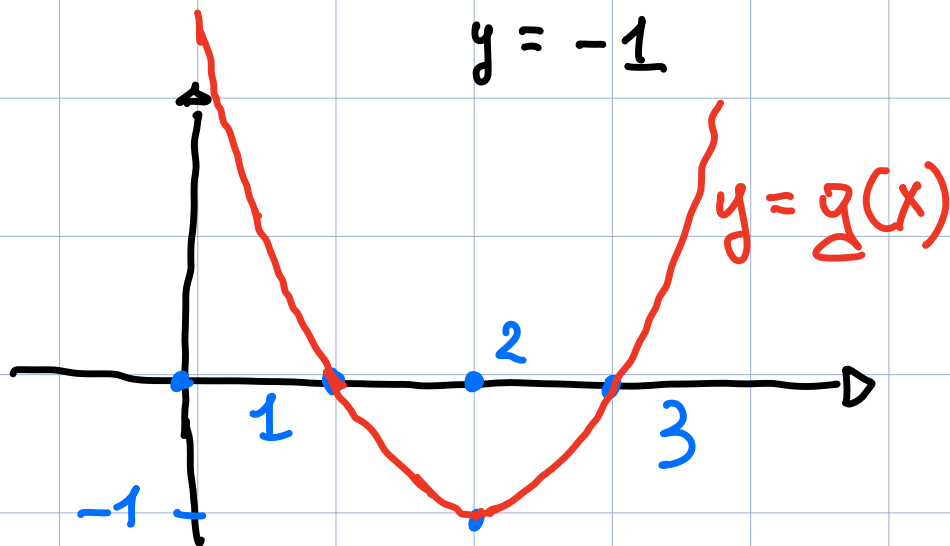
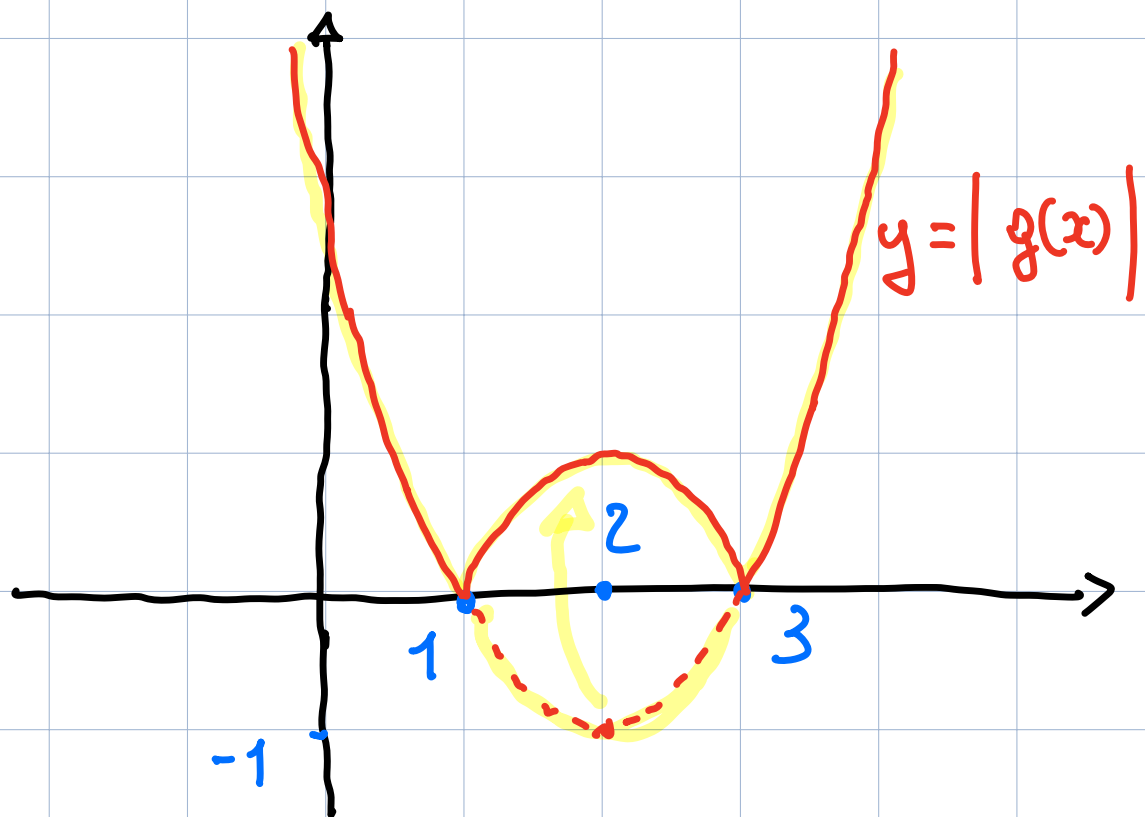
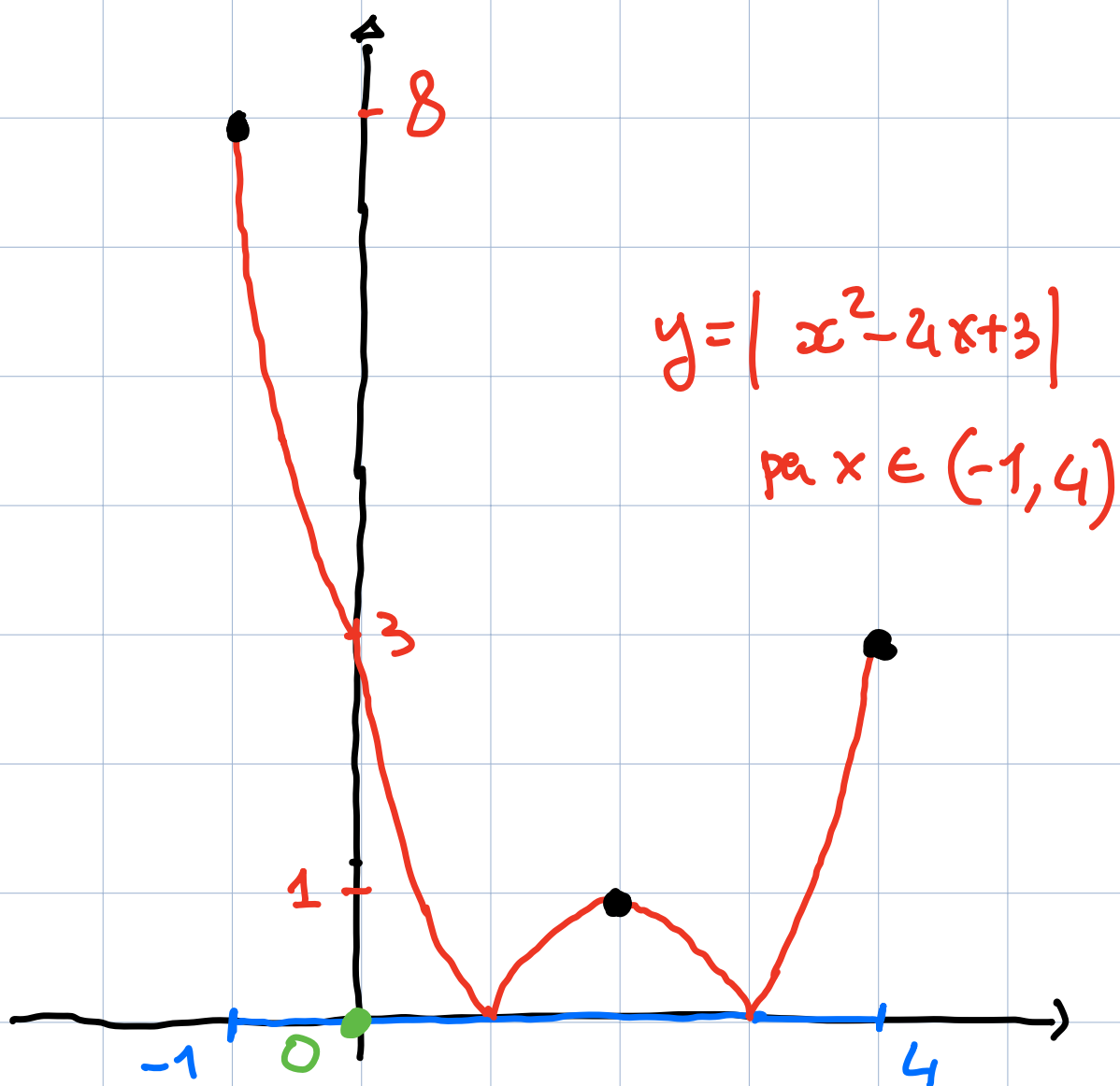


GRAFICO di $f(x) = |g(x)|$



Dominio $D = (-1, 4)$

→ dobbiamo studiare
 f in questo insieme



$$\text{Inf}(A) = \min(A) = 0$$

Perché $y = |\dots| \geq 0$ sempre
 &

per $x = 1, 3 \rightarrow y = f(1) = f(3) = 0$

Sup :

cerchiamo eventuali max
relativi

&
valori agli estremi di D

vertice parabola in $x=1$

$$\Rightarrow y = |g(1)| = 1$$

è valore max relativo

$$y = f(-1) = |1 + 4 + 3| = 8$$

$$y = f(4) = |16 - 4 \cdot 4 + 3| = 3$$

CONCLUSIONE: $\text{Sup}(A) = 8$

non è massimo

perché $D = (-1, 4)$

Intervallo APERTO

$\Rightarrow f(-1) \notin A.$

In generale:

$f: A \rightarrow B$
 $a \mapsto f(a)$

funzione tra insiemi

Def. f è INIETTIVA se

$$a_1 \neq a_2 \Rightarrow f(a_1) \neq f(a_2)$$

eq. nte

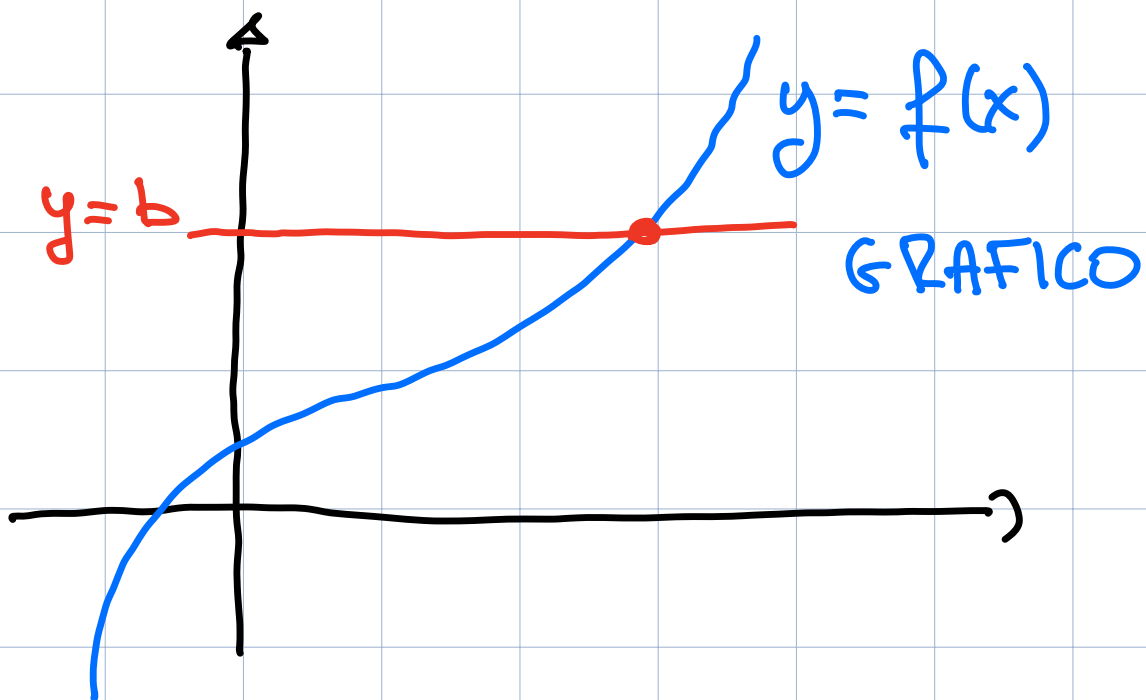
$$f(a_1) = f(a_2) \Leftrightarrow a_1 = a_2$$

Def. f è SURIETTIVA se

$$\forall b \in B \quad \exists a \in A$$

$$\text{t.c. } b = f(a)$$

CASO di $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



considero retta orizzontale $\mathcal{R}$
 $y = b$

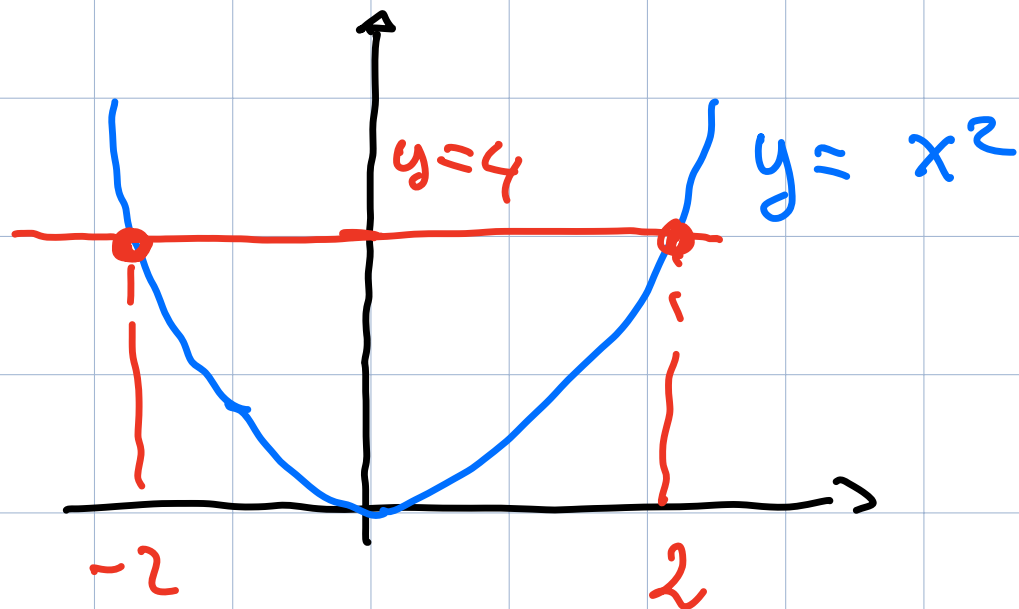
ALLORA:

f invertibile $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R} = \{y = b\} \cap \text{Grafico}$

= Al più
 1 punto

f surjective $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{C} = \{y=b\} \cap \text{Grafico}$
= ALMENO
1 punto

CONTROESEMPIO:



$\Rightarrow$ ho 2 punti di
intersezione

$\Rightarrow f$ non è iniettiva

Ipotezi : $f(-2) = f(2)$