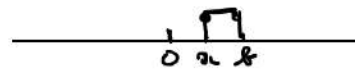


LEZIONE 1
GLI INTERVALLI

INTERVALLI LIMITATI

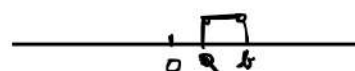
CHIUSO

$$[a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a \leq x \leq b\}$$



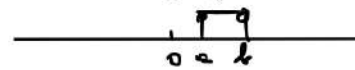
APERTO

$$]a, b[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a < x < b\}$$



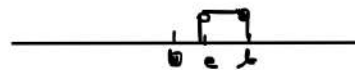
CHIUSO A SINISTRA E
APERTO A DESTRA

$$[a, b[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a \leq x < b\}$$



APERTO A SINISTRA E
CHIUSO A DESTRA

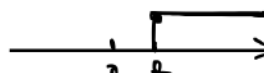
$$]a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a < x \leq b\}$$



INTERVALLI ILLIMITATI

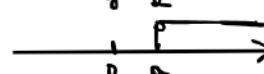
INTERVALLO CHIUSO
ILLIMITATO SUPERIORMENTE

$$[a; +\infty[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq a\}$$



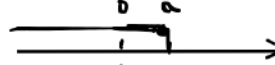
INTERVALLO APERTO
ILLIMITATO SUPERIORMENTE

$$]a; +\infty[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > a\}$$



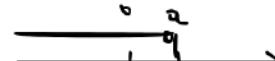
INTERVALLO CHIUSO
ILLIMITATO INFERIORMENTE

$$]-\infty; a] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq a\}$$



INTERVALLO APERTO
ILLIMITATO INFERIORMENTE

$$]-\infty; a[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < a\}$$



$$\mathbb{R} =]-\infty; +\infty[= (-\infty; +\infty)$$

$$] = (\quad \quad [=)$$

$$G = \underbrace{(-\infty, 1)}_{]-\infty; 1[} \cup \underbrace{[2, 3]}_{[2; 3[} \cup \underbrace{[5, 7]}_{[5; 7]}$$

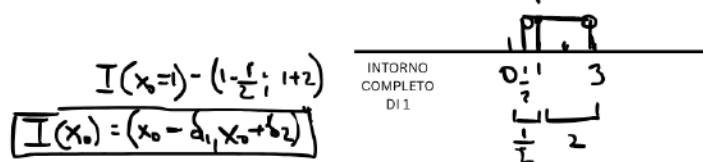
$$\begin{aligned} (&=] \\) &= [\end{aligned}$$

INTORNO

DEFINIAMO INTORNO COMPLETO DI UN PUNTO x_0 UN INTERVALLO APERTO CHE CONTIENE IL PUNTO x_0

ESEMPIO $I(x_0=1) =]\frac{1}{2}; 3[= (\frac{1}{2}; 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \delta_2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$



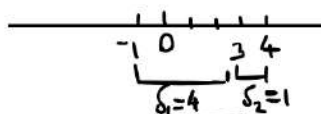
DISTANZE DEL PUNTO 1 DAI DUE STREMI

$$I(x_0) = (x_0 - \delta_1, x_0 + \delta_2)$$

Your paragraph text

$$I = (-1; 4)$$

RISCRIVERE QUESTO INTERVALLO COME INTORNO DEL PUNTO
 $x_0 = 3$

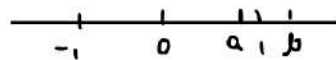


$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= 3 \\ \delta_1 &= 1 \\ \delta_2 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$I(x_0 = 3) = (3 - 4; 3 + 1)$$

$$I(x_0) = (x_0 - \delta_1; x_0 + \delta_2)$$

$$I = (1 - \underbrace{\frac{1}{100}}_{\delta_1} j + \underbrace{\frac{3}{100}}_{\delta_2})$$



CALCOLARE L'ESTENSIONE MASSIMA DELL'INTERVALLO

$$a = 1 - 0,01 = 0,99$$

$$b = 1 + 0,03 = 1,03$$

$$b - a = 1,03 - 0,99 = 0,04$$

$$\delta_1 + \delta_2 = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{2}{100} = \frac{3}{100} = \frac{3}{25} = 0,12$$

INTORNO CIRCOLARE

SI COMPORTA COME
UN INTORNO
COMPLETO MA....

$$\delta_1 = \delta_2 = \delta$$

$$I(x) =]x_0 - \delta_1, x_0 + \delta_2[$$

$$I_\delta(x) =]x - \delta, x + \delta[$$

INTORNO CIRCOLARE DI CENTRO x_0 E DI RAGGIO DELTA

ESEMPIO



$$]-2; 2[$$

Intorno di 0 di raggio 2

$$I = (-1; 4)$$

VOGLIO TROVARE x_0 E δ TALI CHE QUESTO INTERVALLO
SI POSSA ESPRIMERE SOTTOFORMA DI INTORNO CIRCOLARE

$$I = (x_0 - \delta; x_0 + \delta) = (1,5 - 2,5; 1,5 + 2,5)$$

$$x_0 = 1,5 \quad \delta = 2,5$$

$$a = -1$$

$$b = 4$$

$$x_0 = \frac{|a+b|}{2} = \frac{|-1+4|}{2}$$

$$= \frac{|3|}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} a = -1 & a = x_0 - \delta \\ b = 4 & b = x_0 + \delta \end{array} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{cases} -1 = x_0 - \delta \\ 4 = x_0 + \delta \end{cases}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 - \delta = -1 \\ x_0 + \delta = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_0 = \delta - 1} \quad \delta - 1 + \delta = 4 \Rightarrow 2\delta = 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{\delta = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 1,5 \\ \delta = 2,5 \end{cases} \quad x_0 = 2,5 - 1 = 1,5 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_0 = 1,5}$$

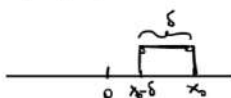
INTORNO SINISTRO
 E' UN INTERVALLO APERTO
 DI UN QUALUNQUE
 VALORE x_0 DOVE x_0
 DIVIENE L'ESTREMO
 DESTRO

$$I_s(x) = (x_0 - \delta; x_0) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x_0 - \delta < x < x_0\}$$

ESEMPIO

$$I_s(1) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{10}, 1\right)$$

$|x_0 = 1; \delta = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1|$



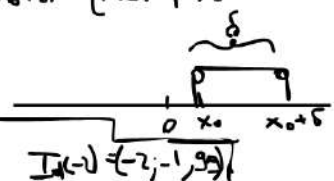
AMPIEZZA DELL'INTORNO

Your paragraph text

INTORNO DESTRO
E' UN INTERVALLO APERTO DI
UN QUALUNQUE x_0 , DOVE x_0
DIVIENE L'ESTREMO SINISTRO

$$I_d(x_0) = (x_0; x_0 + \delta) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta\}$$

$\frac{55 \pm 220}{60} \delta = \frac{1}{100}$
 $I_d(-2) = (-2; -2 + \frac{1}{100})$
 $I_d(-2) = (-2; -1,99)$

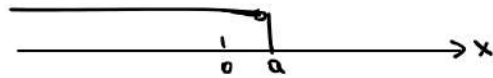


$\delta = -\frac{39}{100}$
 AMPIEZZA
 $-2 + \frac{1}{100} = \frac{-200 + 1}{100} = -1,99$

INTORNO DI MENO INFINITO
 E' UN QUALUNQUE
 INTERVALLO ILLIMITATO DI
 ESTREMO DESTRO
 DETERMINATO

$$I(-\infty) = (-\infty, a) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}; x < a\}$$

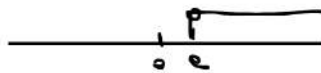
INTERVALLO ILLIMITATO APERTO A DESTRA



INTORNO DI PIU' INFINITO
E' UN QUALUNQUE
INTERVALLO ILLIMITATO
DI ESTREMO SINISTRO
DETERMINATO

$$I(+\infty) = (a, +\infty) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > a\}$$

INTERVALLO APERTO A SINISTRA



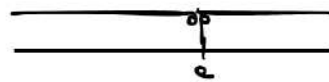
INTORNO COMPLETO DI INFINITO
 RAPPRESENTA
 QUELL'INTERVALLO APERTO CHE
 E' UNIONE DEI DUE PRECEDENTI
 INTERVALLI

$\vee$ $\cup$
 $\wedge$ $\cap$

$$I(\infty) = I(-\infty) \cup I(+\infty) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < a \vee x > b; \underline{a < b}\}$$



se $a = b$



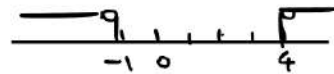
$$I(\infty) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{a\}$$

ESEMPIO

$$x^2 - 3x - 4 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 4(1)(-4) = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 4 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$



$$x < -1 \quad \vee \quad x > +4$$
$$]-\infty; -1[\cup]+4; +\infty[= I(\infty)$$