

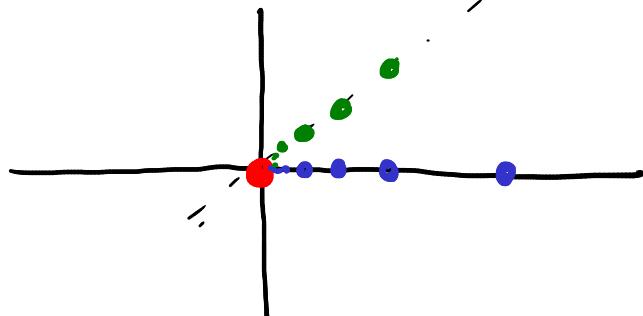
Commento sull'esempio della lez. precedente

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

- $\underline{(x_k, y_k)} = \left(\frac{1}{k}, 0 \right) \quad k \in \mathbb{N}^*$

- $\underline{(x_k, y_k)} = \left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k} \right)$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{k}, 0\right) = 0 \quad \forall k \quad \Rightarrow \quad f\left(\frac{1}{k}, 0\right) \rightarrow \underline{f(0,0)}$$



$$f\left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k}\right) = \dots = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(0,0)$$

$$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, \quad g: B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$$

$f(A) \subseteq B$ (\Rightarrow posso definire $g \circ f$)

Ip: f continua in $\bar{x} \in A$

g continua in $f(\bar{x})$ ($\in B$)

Tesi: $g \circ f$ continua in \bar{x}

Verifica:

$$(x_n) \subset A \quad \text{t.c.} \quad x_n \rightarrow \bar{x}$$

f continua in \bar{x} \Rightarrow $\underline{f(x_n)} \rightarrow f(\bar{x})$
succ. di elementi di B
che convergono a $f(\bar{x})$

g continua in $f(\bar{x})$ \Rightarrow $g(f(x_n)) \rightarrow g(f(\bar{x}))$
 $\Leftrightarrow (g \circ f)(x_n) \rightarrow (g \circ f)(\bar{x})$

□

Es:

$$\forall (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 :$$

$$f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 + x_2$$

$$= \overline{\pi}_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \overline{\pi}_2(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1 = \underbrace{\pi_1}_{\text{continua}} + \underbrace{\pi_2}_{\text{continua (già visto)}}$$

^{somma}
 $\Rightarrow f_1$ è continua in \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$\forall (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 :$$

$$f_2(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 x_3^2$$

$$= \overline{\pi}_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) \overline{\pi}_3(x_1, x_2, x_3) \overline{\pi}_3(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_2 = \underbrace{\pi_1}_{\text{continua}} \cdot \underbrace{\pi_3}_{\text{continua}} \cdot \underbrace{\pi_3}_{\text{continua}} \quad \text{continua in } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$r: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad t.c. \quad r(t) = x + t(y - x)$$

Componenti:

$$r_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad t.c. \quad r_1(t) = x_1 + t(y_1 - x_1)$$

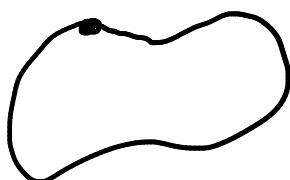
$$r_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad t.c. \quad r_2(t) = x_2 + t(y_2 - x_2)$$

:

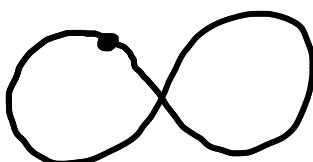
$$r_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad t.c. \quad r_n(t) = x_n + t(y_n - x_n)$$

r_1, \dots, r_n funzioni polinomiali di grado minore o uguale a 1 \Rightarrow sono continue

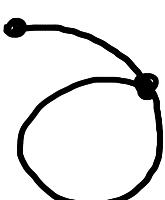
$\Rightarrow r$ è continua



chiusa,
semplice



chiusa
non semplice



non chiusa
non semplice

$$\cdot \quad r(t) = x + t(y - x) \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, x \neq y)$$

non chiusa, piana (OVIAMENTE !!!)

Semplice? Sì, perché iniettiva

Oss: condizione sufficiente (non necessaria!) affinché una funzione vettoriale sia iniettiva è che almeno una delle sue componenti sia iniettiva.

$$x \neq y \Rightarrow \exists k \in \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ tc. } x_k \neq y_k$$

$$\Rightarrow r_k(t) = x_k + t(x_k - y_k) \stackrel{\neq 0}{\Rightarrow} \text{iniettiva}$$

• $r(t) = x + t(y - x) \quad t \in [0, +\infty)$

non chiusa, semplice

• $r(t) = x + t(y - x) \quad t \in [0, 1]$

$$\begin{aligned} r(0) &= x \\ r(1) &= y \end{aligned} \quad x \neq y \Rightarrow \text{non chiusa}$$

semplice

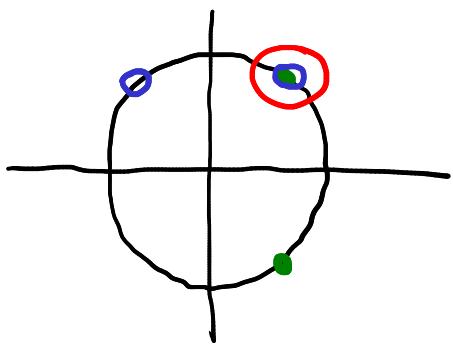
• $r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$

piana

$$\begin{aligned} r(0) &= (1, 0) \\ r(2\pi) &= (1, 0) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{chiusa}$$

semplice? sì!

$$\begin{aligned} r(t_1) &= r(t_2) \quad (\Rightarrow) \\ t_1, t_2 &\in [0, 2\pi] \end{aligned} \quad \bullet \quad \begin{cases} \cos(t_1) = \cos(t_2) \\ \sin(t_1) = \sin(t_2) \end{cases} \bullet$$



- $r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$, $t \in [0, 3\pi]$

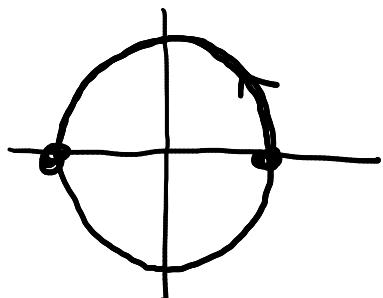
piana ✓

$$r(0) = (1, 0) \neq \Rightarrow \text{non chiusa}$$

$$r(3\pi) = (-1, 0)$$

semplice? no!

per esempio: $r\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (0, 1) = r\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right)$



- $r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

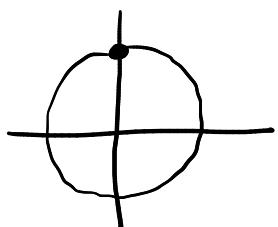
non chiusa, non semplice, piana

- $r(t) = (\sin t, \cos t)$ $t \in [0, 2\pi]$

piana ✓

$$r(0) = (0, 1) = r(2\pi) \Rightarrow \text{chiusa}$$

semplice

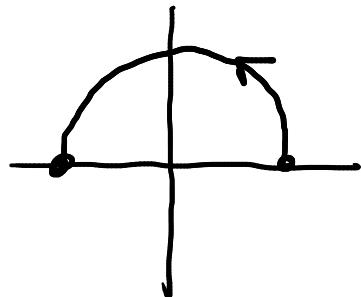


$$\text{. } r(t) = (\cos(t), \sin(t)) \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

piana ✓

semplice (restrizione di semplice)

$$r(0) = (1, 0) \neq r(\pi) = (-1, 0) \Rightarrow \text{non chiusa}$$



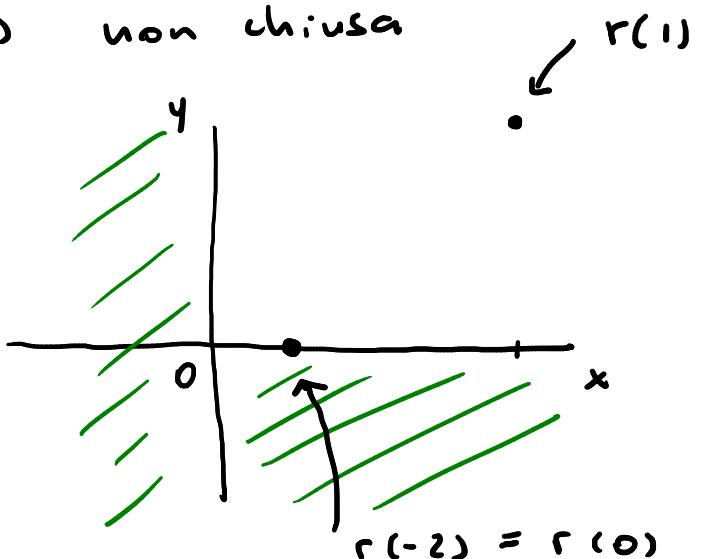
Es. $r(t) = \begin{cases} ((t+1)^2, t^2(t+2)) & \text{continua} \\ & \text{continua} \end{cases} \quad t \in [-2, 1]$

Continua Continua intervallo

$$r(-2) = (1, 0) \neq r(1) = (4, 3) \Rightarrow \text{non chiusa}$$

$$r(0) = (1, 0) = r(-2)$$

⇒ non semplice



Considero

$$x(t) = (t+1)^2, \quad y(t) = t^2(t+2)$$

DA COMPLETARE . . .