

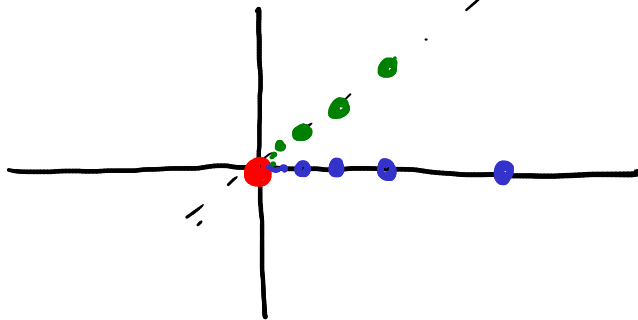
Commento sull'esempio della lez. precedente

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

•  $(x_k, y_k) = (\frac{1}{k}, 0)$   $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$

•  $(x_k, y_k) = (\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k})$

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



$$f\left(\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k}\right) = \dots = \frac{1}{2} \not\rightarrow f(0, 0)$$

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

$$f(A) \subseteq B \quad (\Rightarrow \text{posso definire } g \circ f)$$

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:

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

$$f \text{ continua in } \bar{x} \Rightarrow \underbrace{f(x_n)}_{\text{succ. di elementi di } B \text{ che converge a } f(\bar{x})} \rightarrow f(\bar{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} g \text{ continua in } f(\bar{x}) &\Rightarrow g(f(x_n)) \rightarrow g(f(\bar{x})) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (g \circ f)(x_n) \rightarrow (g \circ f)(\bar{x}) \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Es:

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

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

$$= \pi_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \pi_2(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1 = \underbrace{\pi_1}_{\text{continue}} + \underbrace{\pi_2}_{\text{già visto}}$$

*somma*

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

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

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

$$= \pi_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) \pi_3(x_1, x_2, x_3) \pi_3(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

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

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

Componenti:

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

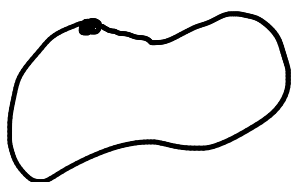
$$r_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{t.c.} \quad r_2(t) = x_2 + t(y_2 - x_2)$$

:

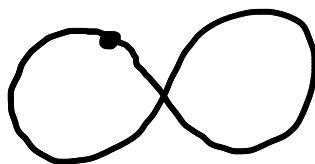
$$r_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{t.c.} \quad r_n(t) = x_n + t(y_n - x_n)$$

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

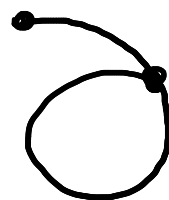
$\Rightarrow r$  è continua



chiusa,  
semplice



chiusa  
non semplice



non chiusa  
non semplice

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

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.

$$x \neq y \Rightarrow \exists k \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad t.c. \quad x_k \neq y_k$$

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

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

non chiusa, semplice

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

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

semplice

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

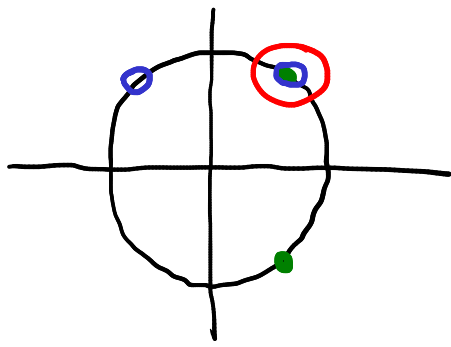
più

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

semplice? sì!

$$r(t_1) = r(t_2) \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \begin{cases} \cos t_1 = \cos t_2 \\ \sin t_1 = \sin t_2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{matrix}$$

$$t_1, t_2 \in ]0, 2\pi[$$



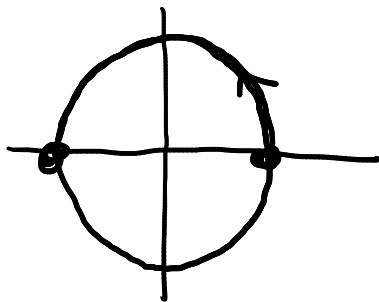
•  $r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), \quad t \in [0, 3\pi]$

piana ✓

$$\begin{aligned} r(0) &= (1, 0) \\ r(3\pi) &= (-1, 0) \end{aligned} \quad \neq \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{non chiusa}$$

semplice? no!

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



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

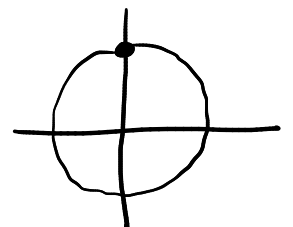
non chiusa, non semplice, piana

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

piana ✓

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

semplice

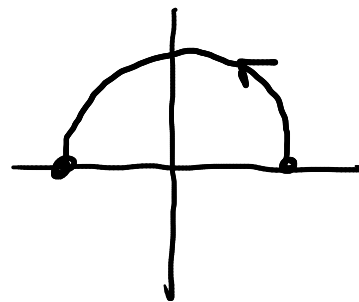


•  $r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t) \quad t \in [0, \pi]$

piana ✓

semplice (restrizione di semplice)

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



Eg.  $r(t) = \underbrace{((t+1)^2)}_{\text{continua}}, \underbrace{t^2(t+2)}_{\text{continua}} \quad t \in \underbrace{[-2, 1]}_{\text{intervallo}}$

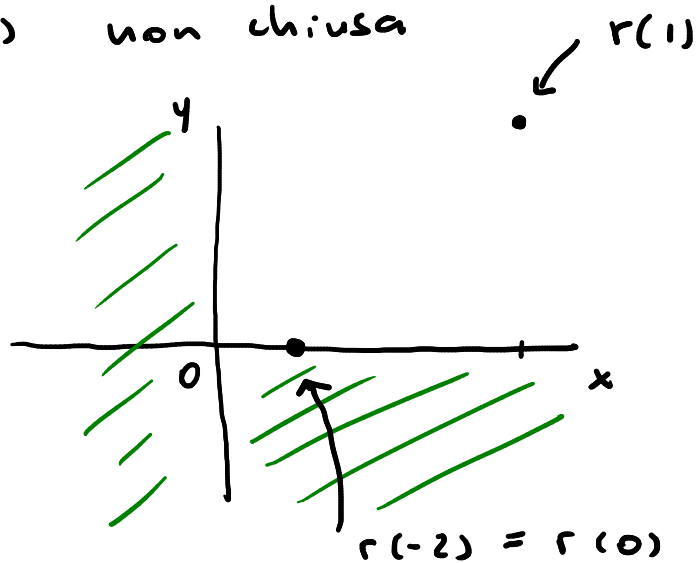
$r(-2) = (1, 0) \neq r(1) = (4, 3) \Rightarrow$  non chiusa

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

$\Rightarrow$  non semplice

Considero

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



DA COMPLETARE ...