

TEOREMA Sia $f: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ T.c. $f'': (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è continua.

Sia $x_0 \in (a,b)$ pto stazionario ($f'(x_0) = 0$)

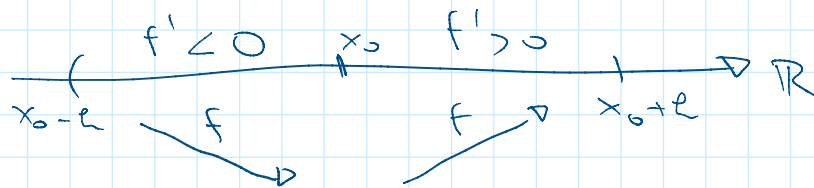
- 1) Se $f''(x_0) > 0$, allora x_0 è un pto di minimo relativo
- 1') Se $f''(x_0) < 0$, allora x_0 è un pto di massimo relativo
- 2) Se x_0 è un pto di minimo relativo, allora $f''(x_0) \geq 0$
- 2') Se x_0 è un pto di massimo relativo, allora $f''(x_0) \leq 0$

DIM 1) $f''(x_0) > 0$

$\exists h > 0$ T.c. $f''(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - h, x_0 + h)$

f' è strettamente crescente in $(x_0 - h, x_0 + h)$

$f'(x_0) = 0$



$\Rightarrow x_0$ è un pto di min relativo

1') $f''(x_0) < 0 \Rightarrow x_0$ pto di max rel

2) x_0 no pto di min rel $\Rightarrow f''(x_0) \geq 0$

Per assurdo supponiamo $f''(x_0) < 0$

Allora x_0 è pto di max rel.

Ma per l'ip x_0 è pto di min rel.

$\exists h > 0$ T.c. $f(x) \equiv f(x_0) \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - h, x_0 + h)$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) \equiv 0 \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - h, x_0 + h)$

$f''(x) \equiv 0 \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - h, x_0 + h) \Rightarrow f''(x_0) = 0$

2') ANALOGO

STUDIO DI FUNZIONE

1) $f(x) = x^3 e^{-x}$

Dominio = \mathbb{R}

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x} = 0$$

$y=0$
AS. ORIZZ.
per $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 e^{-x} = -\infty \quad \leftarrow$$

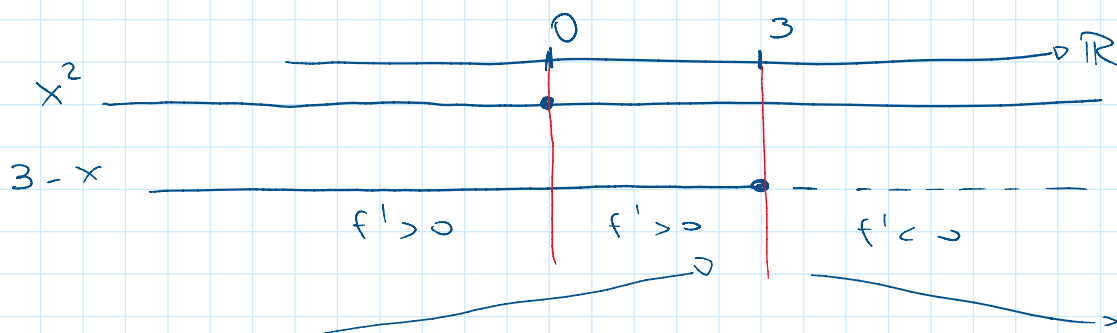
\downarrow \downarrow
 $-\infty$ $+\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^{-x} = +\infty$$

$$f(x) = x^3 e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 e^{-x} + x^3 (e^{-x} (-1)) = x^2 e^{-x} (3-x)$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{SSE} \quad x^2(3-x) \geq 0$$



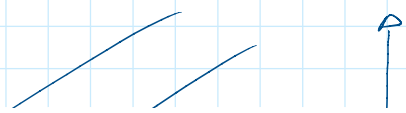
$x_1=0$ $x_2=3$ pti stazionari

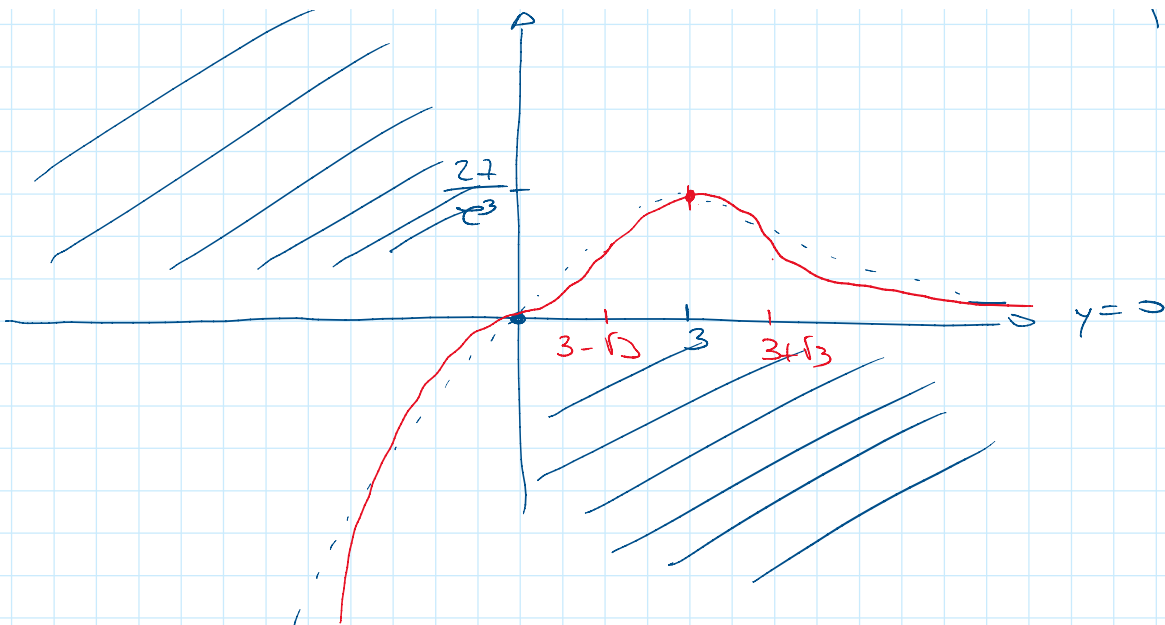
$x_1=0$ pto stazionario ma non è pto di estremo relativo

$x_2=3$ pto di max relativo e assoluto

$$f(3) = x^3 e^{-x} \Big|_{x=3} = 27 e^{-3}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 e^{-x}$$





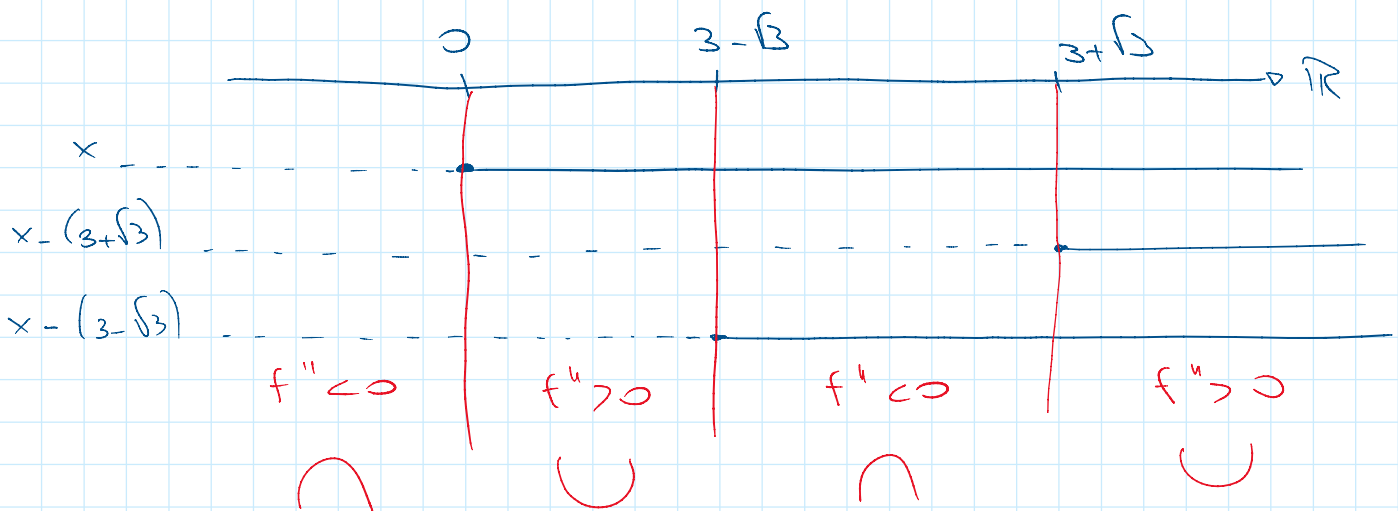
$$f'(x) = e^{-x} (3x^2 - x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= -e^{-x} (3x^2 - x^3) + e^{-x} (6x - 3x^2) \\ &= e^{-x} (-3x^2 + x^3 + 6x - 3x^2) = \\ &= e^{-x} x (x^2 - 6x + 6) \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{SSE} \quad x(x^2 - 6x + 6) \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 6 = 0 \quad \Delta = 9 - 6 = 3 \quad x_{1,2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$x(x^2 - 6x + 6) \geq 0 \quad x(x - (3 + \sqrt{3}))(x - (3 - \sqrt{3})) \geq 0$$



$0, 3 - \sqrt{3}$ e $3 + \sqrt{3}$ sono pt. di flesso

$$f(x) = \frac{5x^2 + 11x + 5}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left(5 + \frac{11}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} \right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 5$$

$y = 5$ AS. ORIZZ

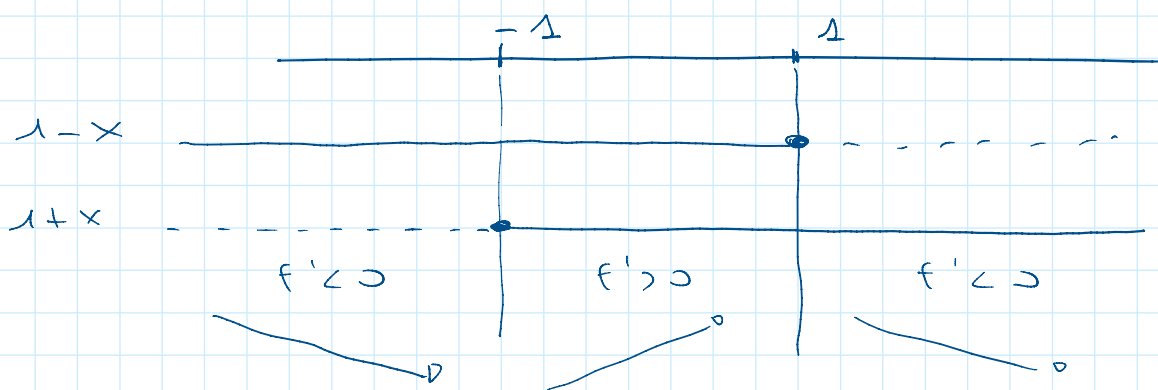
per $x \rightarrow +\infty$ e per $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(10x + 11)(x^2 + 1) - 2x(5x^2 + 11x + 5)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{10x^3} + \cancel{10x} + 11x^2 + 11 - \cancel{10x^3} - 22x^2 - \cancel{10x}}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-11x^2 + 11}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{11(1 - x^2)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{11(1 - x)(1 + x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{SSE} \quad (1 - x)(1 + x) \geq 0$$



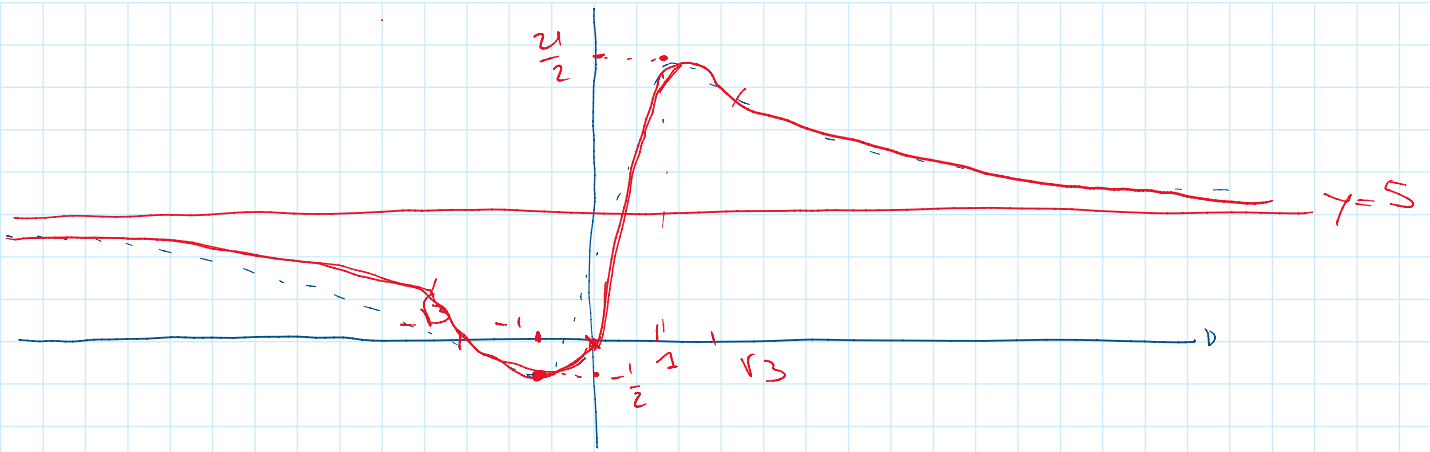
-1 pto di min rel

$$f(-1) = \frac{5 - 11 + 5}{1 + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

+1 pto di max rel

$$f(1) = \frac{5 + 11 + 5}{1 + 1} = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{5x^2 + 11x + 5}{x^2 + 1}$$



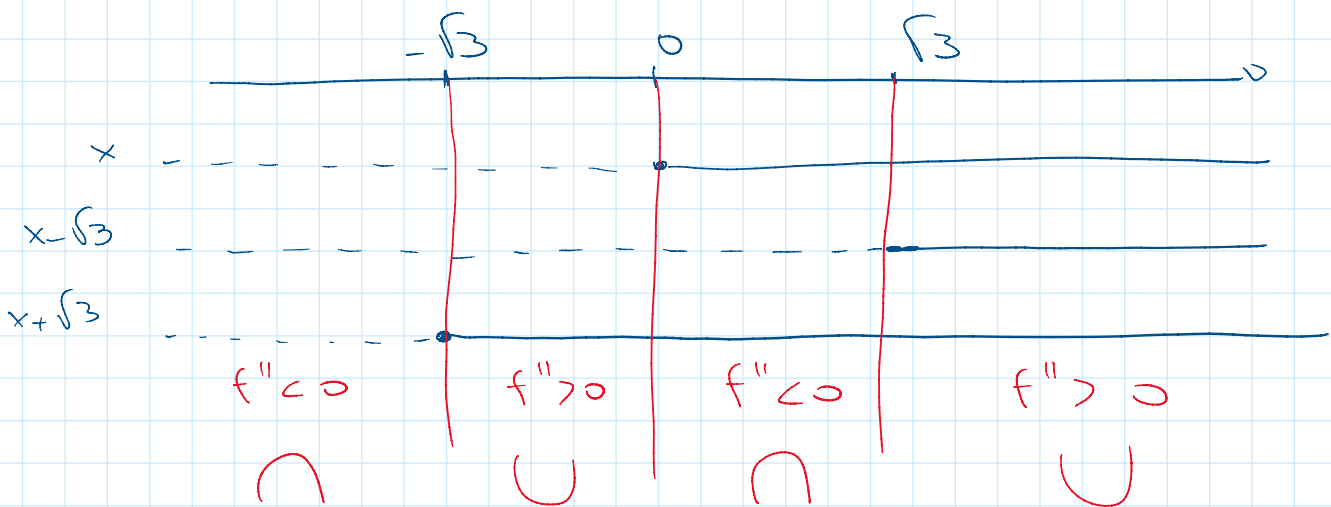
$$f'(x) = 11 \frac{-x^2 + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = 11 \frac{(-2x)(x^2 + 1)^2 - (-x^2 + 1)2(x^2 + 1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{11}{(x^2 + 1)^3} \left(2x \left(-x^2 - 1 + 2x^2 - 2 \right) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{22}{(x^2 + 1)^3} \cdot x \cdot (x^2 - 3) = \frac{22}{(x^2 + 1)^3} \cdot x(x - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{3})$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{SSE} \quad x(x - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{3}) \geq 0$$



$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 2}{(x^2 + 1)^3}$$

$x-2$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x-2 \neq 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 2\} = (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 7 \Big|_{x=2} = 4 + 6 - 7 \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{7}{x^2}\right)}{x \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{7}{x^2}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - 1 \cdot x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x - 7}{x - 2} - x \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 7 - x(x-2)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} + 3x - 7 - \cancel{x^2} + 2x}{x-2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5x - 7}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \left(5 - \frac{7}{x}\right)}{x \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$$

$y = 1 \cdot x + 5$ è AS. OBLIQUO per $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 7}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{7}{x^2}\right)}{x \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{7}{x^2}\right)}{1 - \frac{2}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - 1 \cdot x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x - 7}{x - 2} - x \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 7 - x(x-2)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} + 3x - 7 - \cancel{x^2} + 2x}{x-2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x - 7}{x - 2} = 5$$

$y = x + 5$ è AS OBLIQUO sia per $x \rightarrow +\infty$ che per $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$y = x + 5$ é AS OBLIQUO no por $x \rightarrow +\infty$ de por $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 7}{x - 2} = +\infty$$

me é sempre positivo

$$x^2 + 3x - 7 \Big|_{x=2} = 10 - 7 = 3 \quad \text{é contínua } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 3x - 7) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 7}{x - 2} = -\infty$$

me é sempre negativo

$x = 2$ é AS VERTICALE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 7}{x - 2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x + 3)(x - 2) - 1 \cdot (x^2 + 3x - 7)}{(x - 2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 3x - 6 - x^2 - 3x + 7}{(x - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 4x + 1}{(x - 2)^2}$$

$$(x - 2)^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{D}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 4 - 1 \cdot 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

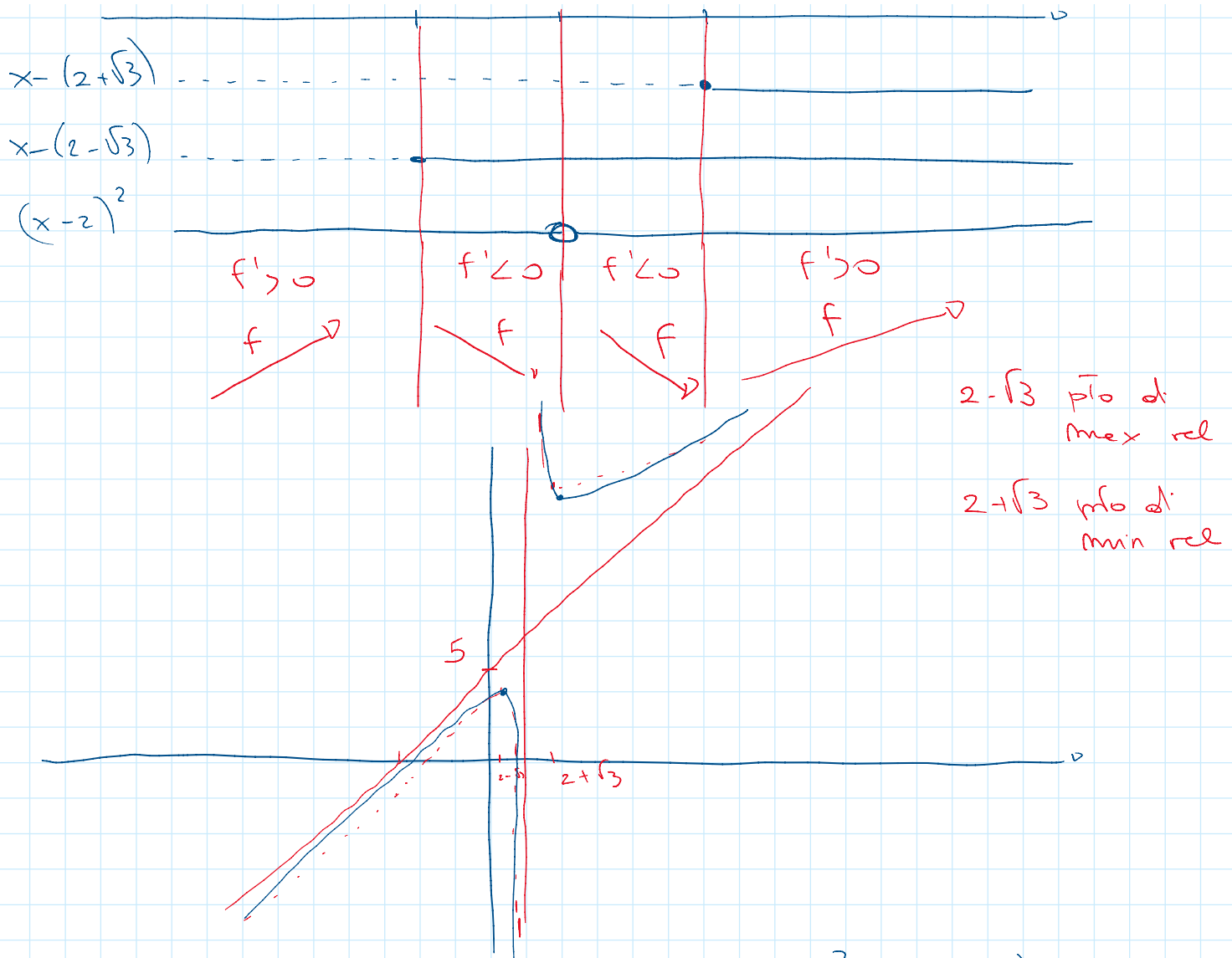
$$x_{1,2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x - (2 + \sqrt{3})) (x - (2 - \sqrt{3}))}{(x - 2)^2}$$

$$2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$2$$

$$2 + \sqrt{3}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f(2-\sqrt{3}) &= \frac{x^2+3x-7}{x-2} \Big|_{x=2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(2-\sqrt{3})^2+3(2-\sqrt{3})-7}{(2-\sqrt{3})-2} \\
 &= \frac{\cancel{4}+\cancel{3}-4\sqrt{3}+\cancel{6}-3\sqrt{3}-\cancel{7}}{\cancel{2}-\sqrt{3}-\cancel{2}} = \frac{6-7\sqrt{3}}{-\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{-\sqrt{3}} = \\
 &= \frac{-6\sqrt{3}+21}{3} = 7-2\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(2+\sqrt{3}) &= \frac{x^2+3x-7}{x-2} \Big|_{x=2+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(2+\sqrt{3})^2+3(2+\sqrt{3})-7}{(2+\sqrt{3})-2} \\
 &= \frac{\cancel{4}+\cancel{3}+4\sqrt{3}+\cancel{6}+3\sqrt{3}-\cancel{7}}{\cancel{2}+\sqrt{3}-\cancel{2}} = \frac{6+7\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2} + \sqrt{3} - \cancel{2}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 2}{3} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{3}$$

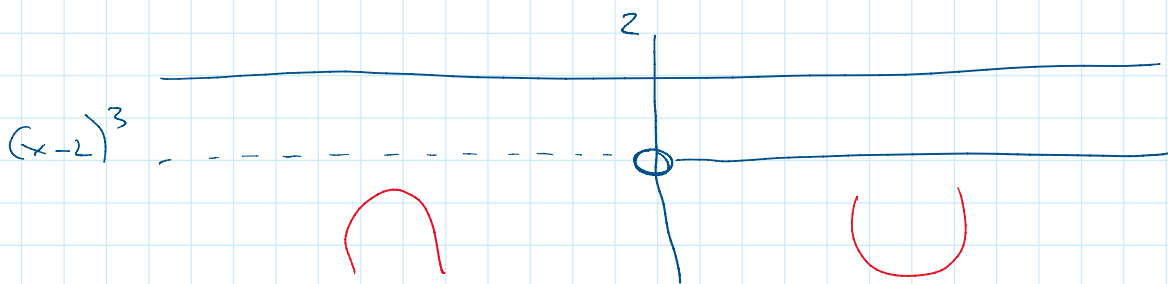
$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 1}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(2x-4)(x-2)^{\cancel{2}} - (x^2-4x+1)2(x-\cancel{2})}{(x-2)^{\cancel{2}+3}}$$

$$= 2 \frac{(x-2)(x-2) - x^2 + 4x - 1}{(x-2)^3}$$

$$= 2 \frac{\cancel{x^2} - \cancel{4x} + 4 - \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{4x} - 1}{(x-2)^3} = \frac{6}{(x-2)^3}$$

$$f''(x) \stackrel{>}{=} 0 \quad \text{S&E} \quad (x-2)^3 \stackrel{>}{=} 0 \quad x \neq 2$$



$$f(x) = e^{\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}} = \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right)$$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x-3 \neq 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 3\} = (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) = e^{-2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x+1}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}(-2 + \frac{1}{x})}{\cancel{x}(1 - \frac{3}{x})} = -2$$

pu $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $y = e^{-2}$ e^{-2} AS. ORIZZONTALE

per $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $y = e^{-2}$ è AS. ORIZZONTALE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) = 0$$

$0-5$
 $0-0$ ma $e > 0$

per $x \rightarrow 3$ $-2x+1 \rightarrow -2 \cdot 3+1 = -5$ $x-3 \rightarrow 0$

ma se considero solo $x \rightarrow 3^+$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-3 \rightarrow 0 \\ x-3 > 0 \end{array} \right.$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) = +\infty$$

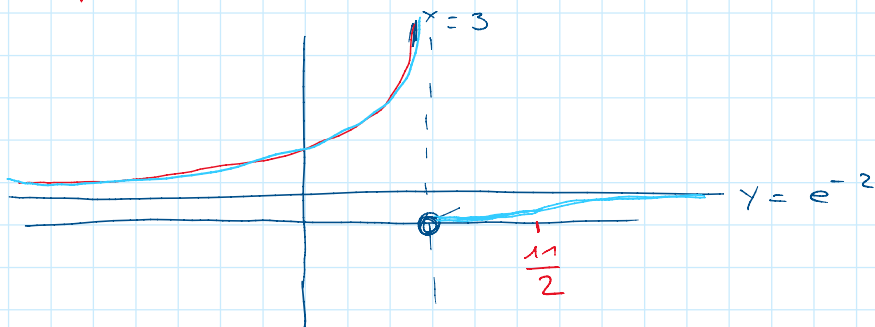
$0-5$
 $0-0$ ma $e < 0$

$$\frac{-2x+1}{x-3} \rightarrow +\infty \text{ per } x \rightarrow 3^-$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \exp\left(\frac{\cancel{x}(-2 + \frac{1}{x})}{\cancel{x}(1 - \frac{3}{x})}\right) = e^{-2}$$

$y = e^{-2}$ è AS ORIZZ. ma per $x \rightarrow +\infty$ che per $x \rightarrow -\infty$



f è limitata inf.

$$\inf f = 0$$

∄ min ass.

f non è limitata superiormente

∄ pt. stazionari

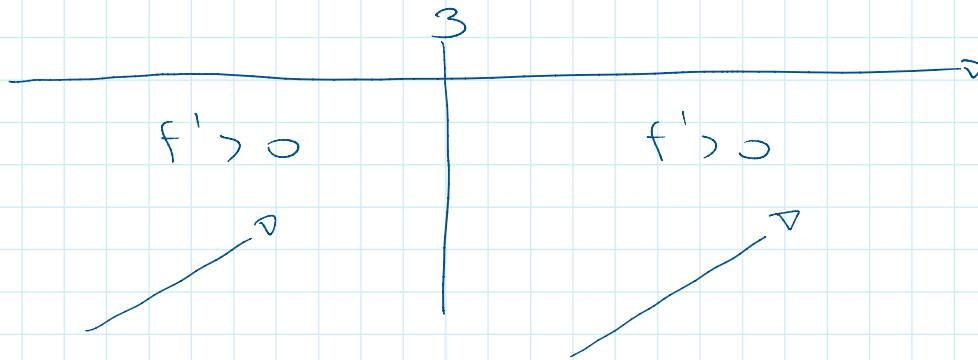
$$f(x) = \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right)'$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) \cdot \frac{-2(x-3) - 1(-2x+1)}{(x-3)^2} =$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) \cdot \frac{-2x+6+2x-1}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) \cdot \frac{5}{(x-3)^2} > 0 \quad \forall x \in D$$



$$f''(x) = \left(\exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) \right)' \cdot \frac{5}{(x-3)^2} + \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) \left(\frac{5}{(x-3)^2} \right)'$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) \cdot \frac{5}{(x-3)^2} \cdot \frac{5}{(x-3)^2} + \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) \left(5 \cdot (-2) \cdot (x-3)^{-3} \right)$$

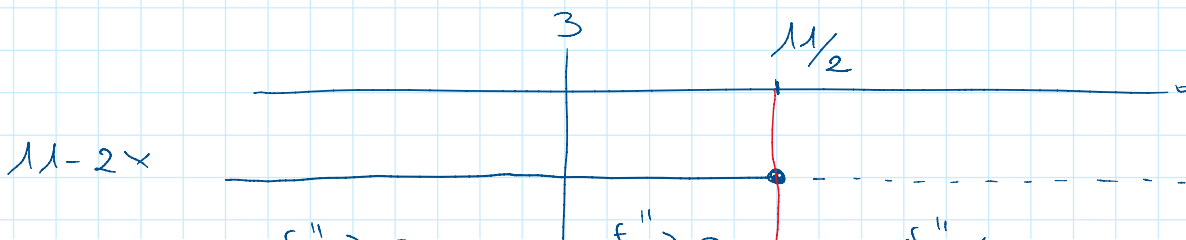
$$= \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) \left(\frac{25}{(x-3)^4} - \frac{10}{(x-3)^3} \right) =$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) \frac{5}{(x-3)^4} \left(5 - 2(x-3) \right)$$

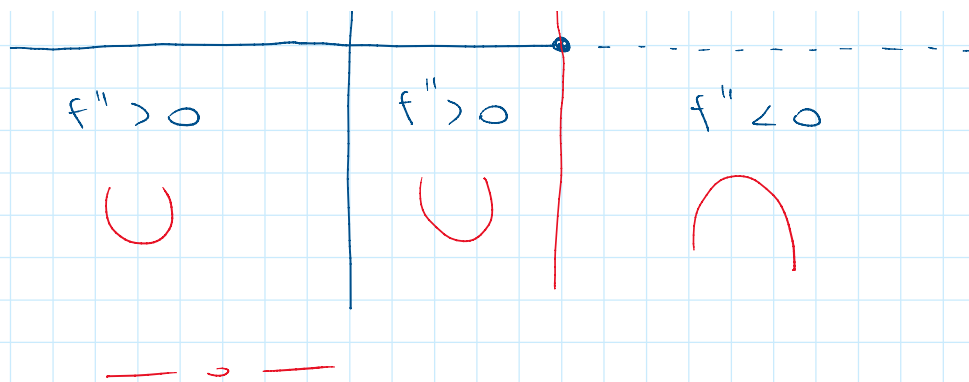
$$= \exp\left(\frac{-2x+1}{x-3}\right) \frac{5}{(x-3)^4} \left(5 - 2x + 6 \right)$$

$$> 0 \quad \forall x \in D$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{SSE} \quad 11 - 2x \geq 0 \quad x = \frac{11}{2}$$



11-2x



$$f(x) = \arcsin(x^2 - 1)$$

$$-1 \leq x^2 - 1 \leq 1$$

$$1 - 1 \leq x^2 - 1 \leq 1 + 1$$

vale $\forall x$
 \downarrow
 $0 \leq x^2 \leq 2$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 \leq 2\} = [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$$

$$f(x) = f(-x)$$

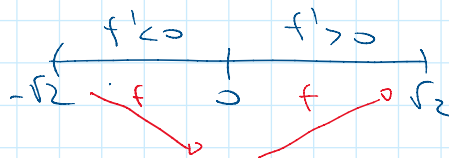
$$f(-\sqrt{2}) = f(\sqrt{2}) = \arcsin(2-1) = \arcsin(1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f(0) = \arcsin(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^2-1)^2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-(x^4-2x^2+1)}} = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{2x^2-x^4}}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2(2-x^2)}} = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{2-x^2}} = \frac{2x}{|x| \sqrt{2-x^2}} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} & x \in (0, \sqrt{2}) \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} & x \in (-\sqrt{2}, 0) \end{cases}$$



$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$x_0 = 0$ è pto angoloso ed è l'unico pto di minimo

$x_0 = 0$ è pto angolare ed è l'unico pto di minimo assoluto, $f(0) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ è il min assoluto

$x_1 = -\sqrt{2}$ e $x_2 = \sqrt{2}$ sono pti di max assoluto e $f(-\sqrt{2}) = f(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ è il max assoluto

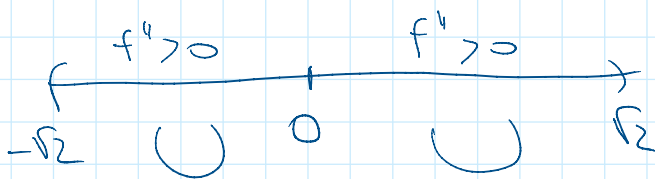
∄ altri pti di estremo relativo

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} & x \in (0, \sqrt{2}) \\ \frac{-2}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} & x \in (-\sqrt{2}, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$x \in (0, \sqrt{2}) \quad f'(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} = 2(2-x^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \cdot \cancel{2} (2-x^2)^{-1/2-1} (\cancel{-2x}) = 2x(2-x^2)^{-3/2}$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 2x(2-x^2)^{-3/2} & x \in (0, \sqrt{2}) \\ -2x(2-x^2)^{-3/2} & x \in (-\sqrt{2}, 0) \end{cases}$$

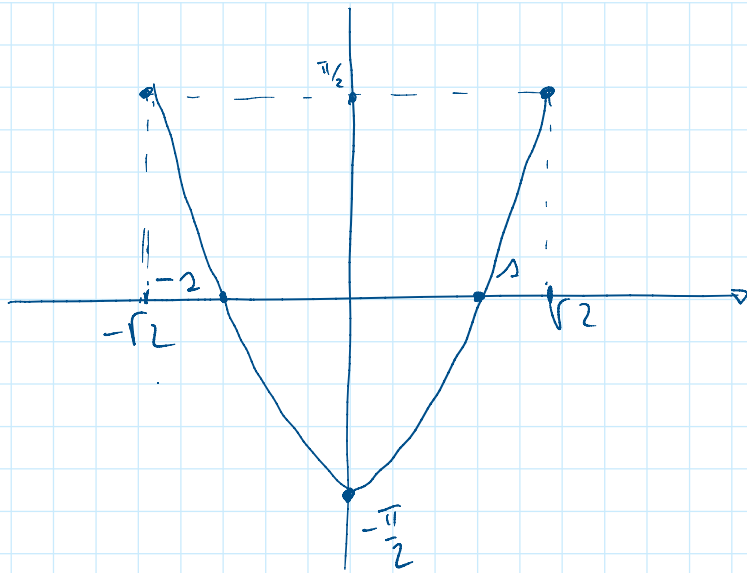


$$f(x) = 0$$

$$\arcsin(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \vee x = -1$$



— 0 —

$$f: (x, y) \in A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \mapsto f(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}$$

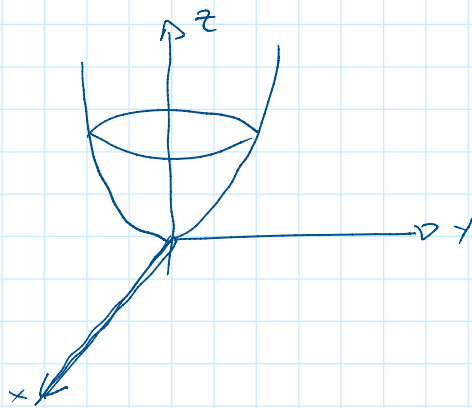
$$g_r(f) = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x, y) \in A ; z = f(x, y) \}$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R} \quad L_c = \{ (x, y) \in A : f(x, y) = c \}$$

ESEMPIO

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$A = \mathbb{R}^2$$



$$f(x, 0) = x^2$$

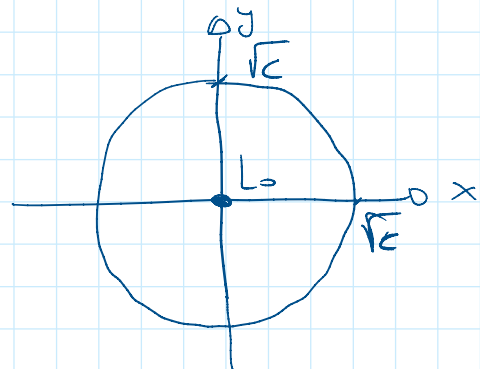
$$f(0, y) = y^2$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R} \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = c$$

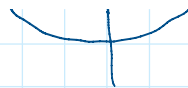
$$c < 0 \quad L_c = \emptyset$$

$$c = 0 \quad L_0 = \{ (0, 0) \}$$

$$c > 0 \quad L_c = \text{circonfrenza centrata in } (0, 0)$$



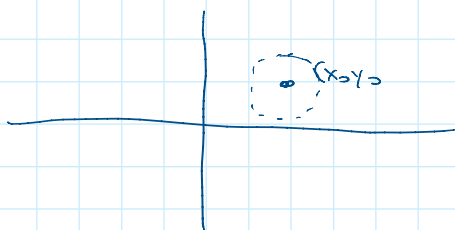
$c > 0$ $L_c =$ circonferenza
centrata in $(0,0)$
e raggio r_c



$$\begin{aligned}x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad c > 0 \quad (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x_0 - \delta < x < x_0 + \delta\} \\&= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\delta < x - x_0 < \delta\} \\&= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x - x_0| < \delta\} \\&= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2} < \delta\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \delta > 0 \quad U_\delta(x_0, y_0) &:= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \\&\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} < \delta\} \\&= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 < \delta^2\}\end{aligned}$$

Cerchio di centro (x_0, y_0) e raggio δ



DEF Sia $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ e ha $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Dico che (x_0, y_0) è interno ad A se $\exists \delta > 0$ t.c. $U_\delta(x_0, y_0) \subset A$

L'insieme dei pti interni ad A si chiama INTERNO DI A

$\text{int}(A) = \overset{\circ}{A}$. Ovviamente $\text{int}(A) \subseteq A$

Dico che (x_0, y_0) è esterno ad A se (x_0, y_0) è interno

a $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus A$. L'insieme dei pti esterni si dice ESTERNO

DI A e si indica $\text{ext}(A)$.

Dico che (x_0, y_0) è un pto di frontiera di A se
 $\forall \delta > 0$ l'intorno $U_\delta(x_0, y_0)$ contiene sia pti di A che
pti di $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus A$ -

L'insieme dei pti di frontiera di A si chiama FRONTIERA
di A e si indica ∂A

L'unione di A e ∂A si dice CHIUSURA di A e
si indica \overline{A} -

$$\text{int}(A) \subseteq A \subseteq \overline{A}$$

$\text{int}(A)$, $\text{ext}(A)$ e ∂A sono e due e due disgiunti:

$$\text{int}(A) \cup \text{ext}(A) \cup \partial A = \mathbb{R}^2$$

Def INSIEME APERTO

$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ si dice aperto se $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in A$

$\exists \delta > 0$ T.c. $U_\delta(x_0, y_0) \subseteq A$

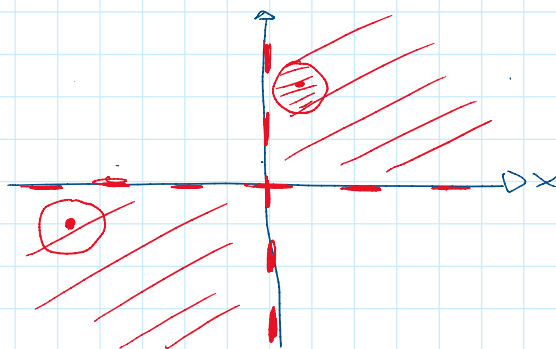
ovvero A è aperto sse $A = \text{int}(A)$

Def INSIEME CHIUSO

$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ si dice chiuso se $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus A$ è aperto

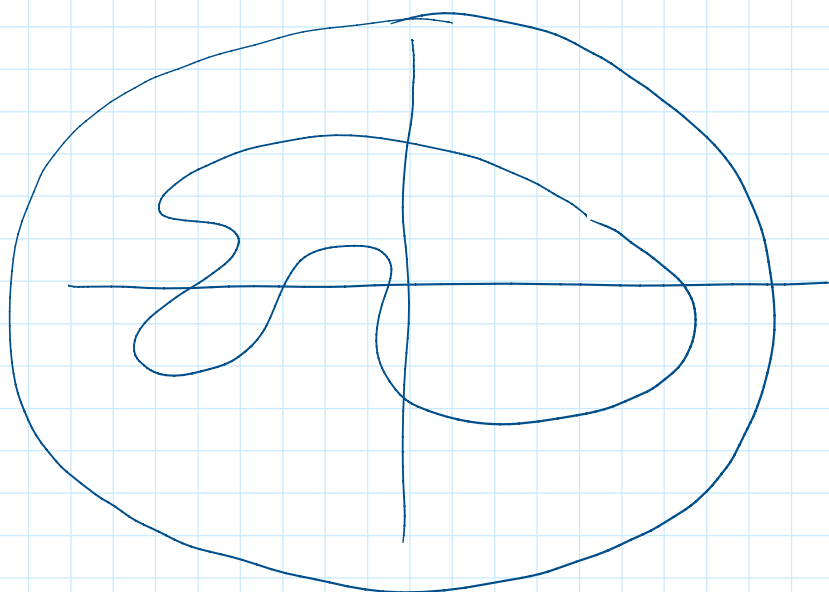
Si può dimostrare che A è chiuso sse $A = \overline{A}$

$$A = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : xy > 0 \}$$



Def INSIEME LIMITATO

$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ si dice LIMITATO se $\exists R > 0$ T.c. $A \subseteq \bigcup_R (0,0)$

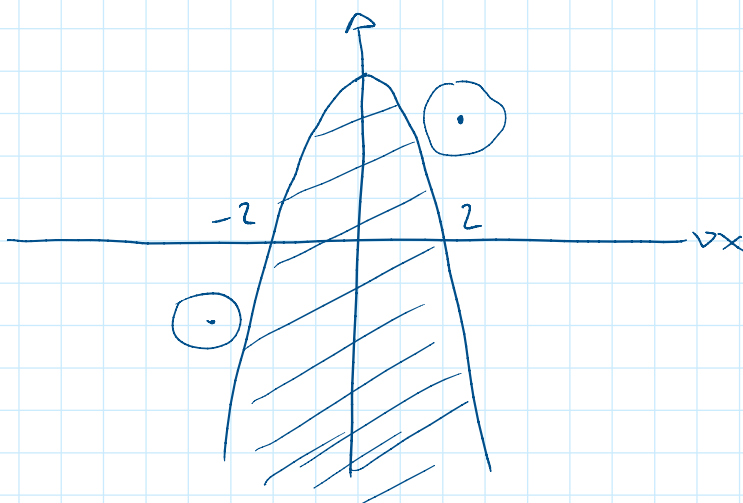


Se A non è limitato, dico che A è illimitato.

$$f: (x,y) \in A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \mapsto f(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{4-y-x^2}$$

$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 4-y-x^2 \geq 0\} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \leq 4-x^2\}$$



$$y = 4 - x^2$$

$$\vee x=0 \quad y=4$$

$$y=0 \Leftrightarrow x=2 \vee x=-2$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y > 4 - x^2\} \text{ è aperto}$$

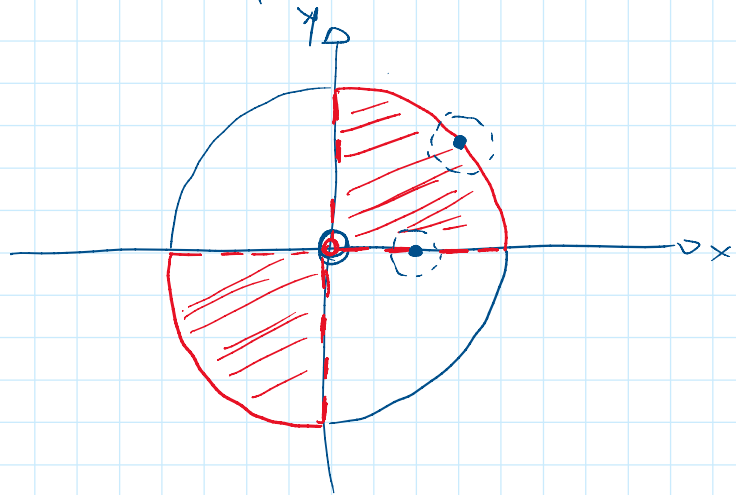
$\Rightarrow D$ è chiuso

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\log(xy)}{\operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{4}\right)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy > 0 \\ -1 \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{4} \leq 1 \\ \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{4}\right) \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy > 0 \\ x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \\ \frac{x^2+y^2}{4} \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy > 0 \\ x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \\ x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \end{array} \right.$$



$$f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{x+y}}{\log(1-x^2+y)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y \geq 0 \\ 1-x^2+y > 0 \\ \log(1-x^2+y) \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y \geq -x \\ y > x^2 - 1 \\ 1-x^2+y \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y > -x \\ y > x^2 - 1 \\ y \neq x^2 \end{array} \right.$$

