

ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 35

- 21.12.2022

Teorema fondamentale dell'algebra

Teo \mathbb{C} è algebricamente chiuso

cioè se $P(z)$ è un polinomio a coefficienti complessi
 $P(z) = a_n z^n + \dots + a_1 z + a_0$ $a_k \in \mathbb{C}$
 $a_n \neq 0$

Se $n \geq 1$ (P non costante)

$n = \deg P$

allora $\exists z_1 \in \mathbb{C}$ t.c. $P(z_1) = 0$.

(in realtà $P(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}$)

$$\begin{cases} P(z) = c \\ P(z) - c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{P} \boxed{\mathbb{C}_{P(z)}}$$

Non solo.

Se $P(z_1) = 0$

$$P(z) = Q_1(z) \cdot (z - z_1) + R(z)$$

$$0 = P(z_1) = Q_1(z_1) \cdot 0 + \underset{0}{c} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \deg R(z) < 1 \\ R(z) = c \end{matrix}$$

Ruffini $P(z) = Q_1(z) \cdot (z - z_1)$ $\deg P = n \Rightarrow \deg Q = n - 1$

$$\exists z_2 : Q_1(z_2) = 0 \quad Q_1(z) = Q_2(z) \cdot (z - z_2)$$

... iterando ...

$$P(z) = c (z - z_1) (z - z_2) \dots (z - z_n)$$

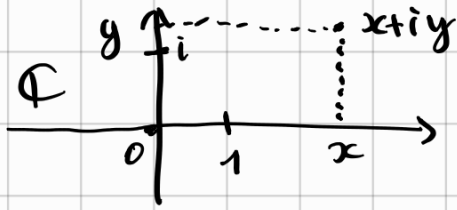
Oss \mathbb{R} non è algebricamente chiuso $P(z) = z^2 + 1$

ma

$$z^2 + 1 = (z - i)(z + i)$$

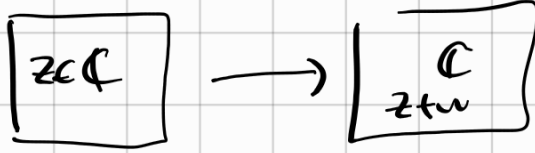
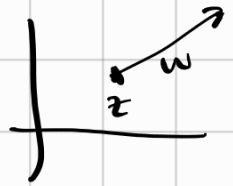
$$i^2 = -1$$
$$(-i)^2 = -1$$

Ripasso

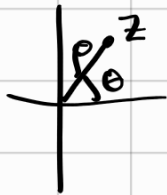


$z + w$

$$f(z) = z + w$$



$z \cdot w$

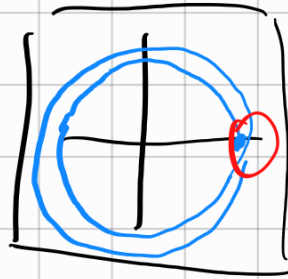
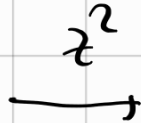
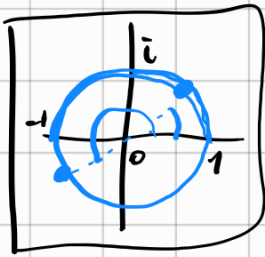


$$z = \rho \cdot (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \rho \cdot (e^{i\theta})$$
$$\rho = |z| = e^{\ln|z| + i\theta}$$
$$\theta = \text{Arg } z$$

\uparrow
 $\neq z \neq \rho$

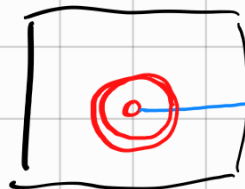
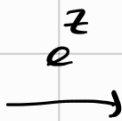
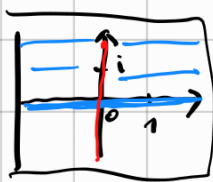
z^2

$$\text{Se } z = \rho \cdot e^{i\theta} \quad z^2 = \rho^2 \cdot e^{i2\theta}$$

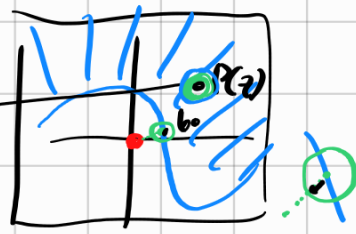
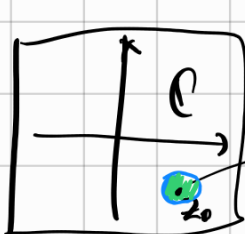


z^n

ES



dim (teo fondamentale dell'algebra)



① Applicare Weierstrass. Supponiamo che $P(z) \neq 0 \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$
 per assurdo

$$f(z) = |P(z)|$$

$$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$P(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k = a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n \quad \underline{a_n \neq 0}$$

$$f(z) = |a_0 + a_1 z + \dots + a_n z^n| \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = ?$$

$$= |z^n \cdot \left(\frac{a_0}{z^n} + \frac{a_1}{z^{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{z} + a_n \right)|$$

$$= |z|^n \cdot \left| \frac{a_0}{z^n} + \dots + a_n \right|$$

$z \rightarrow \infty \quad (|z| \rightarrow \infty)$
 $z \rightarrow 0 \quad |z| \rightarrow 0$

$\rightarrow +\infty$

$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è coerciva $\left(\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = +\infty \right)$.

f è continua

Weierstrass (generalizzato) $\Rightarrow f$ ha minimo.

Sia z_0 tale minimo.

Valgono dunque che $P(z_0) = 0$ (cioè $f(z_0) = 0$).

Per assurdo supponiamo $|P(z_0)| > 0$.

$$P(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k = \sum_{k=0}^n b_k (z - z_0)^k = Q(z - z_0)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_W$

$$z = z_0 + w$$

$b_n \neq 0$

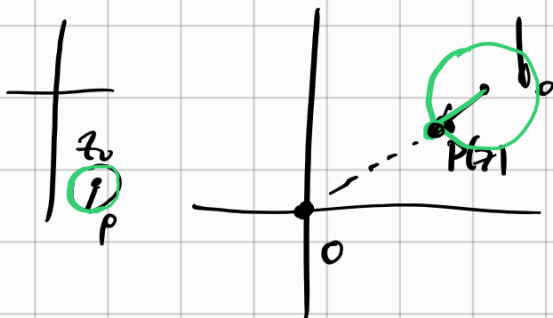
$$P(z) = b_0 + b_1 (z - z_0) + b_2 (z - z_0)^2 + \dots + b_n (z - z_0)^n$$

$$b_0 = P(z_0) \neq 0 \text{ (per assurdo)}$$

Sia k il minimo indice > 0 t.c. $b_k \neq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(z) &= b_0 + \underbrace{b_k (z-z_0)^k}_{\text{green}} + b_{k+1} (z-z_0)^{k+1} + \dots + b_n (z-z_0)^n \\
 &= b_0 + b_k (z-z_0)^k \cdot \left[1 + \frac{b_{k+1}}{b_k} (z-z_0) + \dots + \frac{b_n}{b_k} (z-z_0)^{n-k} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$\circ z \rightarrow z_0$.



Scelgo $z = z_0 + \rho e^{i\theta}$

È possibile trovare θ t.c.

$$\left| b_0 + b_k \underbrace{(z-z_0)^k}_{\text{green}} \right| = |b_0| - \underbrace{|b_k| \cdot \rho^k}_{\text{blue}}$$

Se ρ è abbastanza piccolo:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left| \frac{b_{k+1}}{b_k} (z-z_0)^1 + \dots + \frac{b_n}{b_k} (z-z_0)^{n-k} \right| \\
 &\leq \left| \frac{b_{k+1}}{b_k} \right| \cdot \rho + \dots + \left| \frac{b_n}{b_k} \right| \rho^{n-k} \ll 1. \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad < \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

... e questo basta per dire

che $|P(z)| < |P(z_0)| = |b_0|$ assurdo perché z_0 era il punto di minimo per $|P(z)|$ \square

CARDINALITA' INFINITE

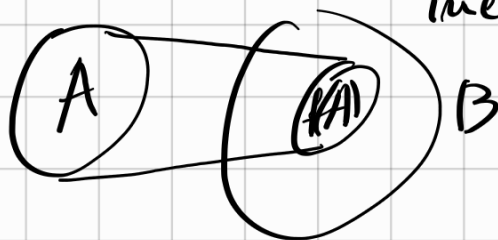
Ricordo

A, B insiemi

dicemo che $\#A = \#B$ se $\exists f: A \rightarrow B$
(hanno la stessa cardinalità). bigettiva.

$\#A \leq \#B$ se $\exists f: A \rightarrow B$
iniettiva

$\#A < \#B$ se $\begin{cases} \#A \leq \#B \\ \text{e non } \#A = \#B \end{cases}$



$$\# \mathbb{N} = \# \mathbb{Z} = \# \mathbb{Q} < \# \mathbb{R} = \# \mathbb{C}$$

\mathbb{N} : 0 1 2 3 4 5 ... $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \supseteq \mathbb{N}$

\mathbb{Z} : 0 1 -1 2 -2 3 ...

$$f(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{2} & \text{se } k \text{ pari} \\ \frac{k+1}{2} & \text{se } k \text{ dispari} \end{cases}$$

Paradosso dell'infinito (anzi definizione)

(o di Galileo)

A è infinito (per Dedekind)

se $\exists f: A \rightarrow A$ iniettiva ma non suriettiva

$f: A \rightarrow f(A)$ è bigettiva

$\#A = \#f(A)$ con $f(A) \subsetneq A$.

Ad esempio \mathbb{Z} con la f di prima

$$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \subsetneq \mathbb{Z}$$

(Hotel Hilbert)

\mathbb{N}

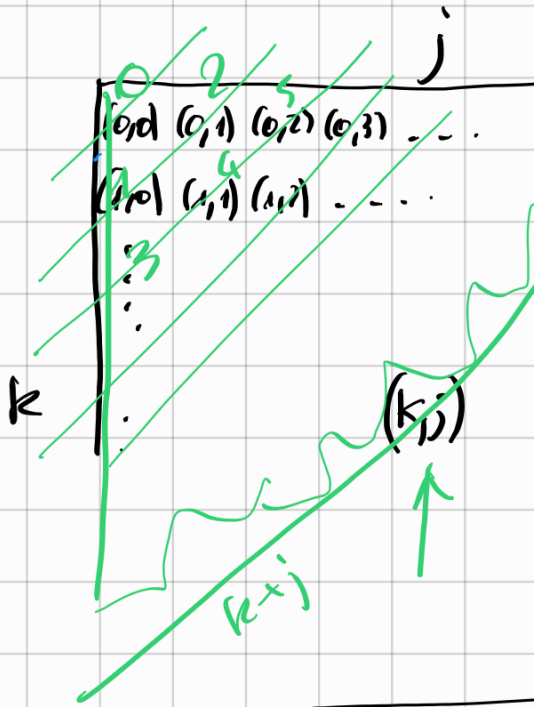
$$\sigma: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$n \mapsto n+1$$

σ è iniettiva ma non suriettiva.

Primo metodo diagonale di Cantor

$$\# \mathbb{N} = \# (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$$



Esercizio scrivere questa
funzione $f: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$\# \mathbb{N} \leq \# \mathbb{Q} \leq \# (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{Z}) = \# (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}) = \# \mathbb{N}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} \sim (p, q)$$

$$\# \mathbb{Q} = \# \mathbb{N}$$

\Leftarrow

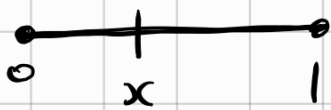
Cantor-Schröder

$$\begin{cases} \#A \leq \#B \\ \#B \leq \#A \end{cases}$$

\Downarrow

$$\#A = \#B$$

Secondo metodo diagonale di Cantor $(\# \mathbb{N} < \# [0,1]) \in \# \mathbb{R}$



Sia $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow [0,1]$

$$f(0) = 0,1415279\dots$$

$$f(1) = 0,77772000000$$

$$f(2) = 0,1999999999$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x = 0,7222772277$$

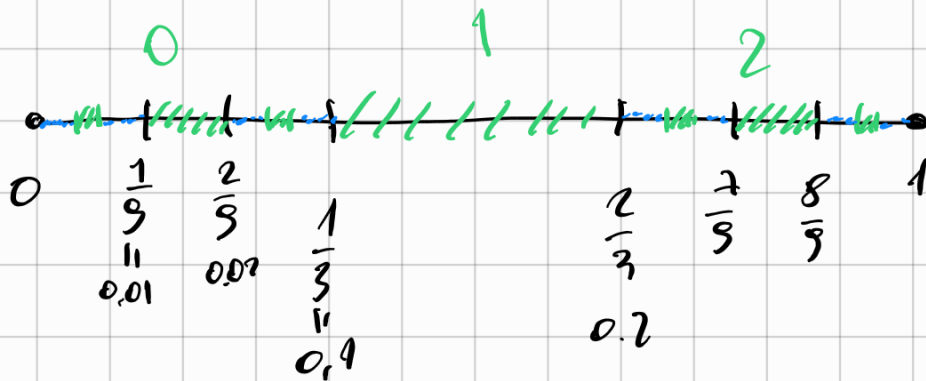
Idea: costruire un numero $x \in [0,1]$ che non è nell'elenco.

$x \neq f(k)$ perché la k -esima cifra è diversa.

Se lo faccio in base 3

0, 1, 2
↑ ↑

$C = \{x \in [0,1] : \text{in base 3 } x \text{ non ha mai la cifra } 2\}$



$$\#C = \#P(\mathbb{N})$$

$x \in C$

$x = 1133113133$

Teo Cantor

$$\#P(A) > \#A.$$

□