

# ANALISI MATEMATICA B

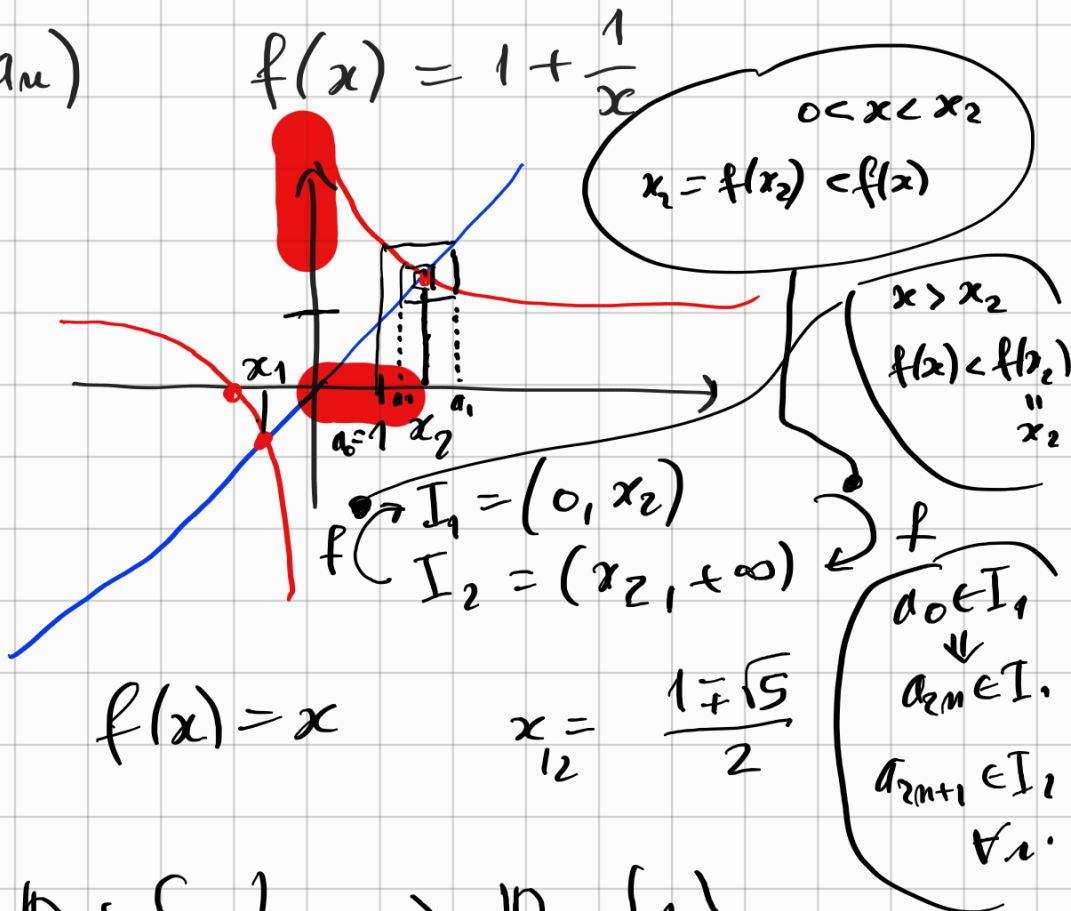
## LEZIONE 31 - 1.12.2021

Es Successioni per ricorrenza

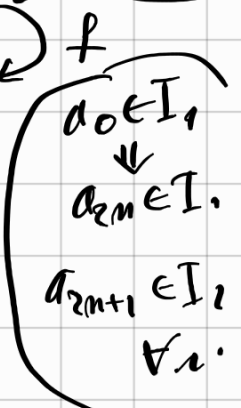
$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 1 \\ a_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{a_n} \end{cases} \quad \bar{e} \text{ ben definita?}$$

$$a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$



puti f'sri:  $f(x) = x$   $x_{1/2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$



$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$I = (0, +\infty) \quad \bar{e} \text{ invariante}$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} > 1 > 0$$

$$f: I \rightarrow I$$

$$a_0 \in I \Rightarrow a_n \bar{e} \text{ ben definita, } a_n > 0 \quad \forall n.$$

Su  $I$   $f$  è decrescente

$\Downarrow$

$a_{2n}, a_{2n+1}$  sono monotone.

$$a_{2n} \rightarrow l_1$$

$$a_{2n+2} = f(f(a_{2n}))$$

$$a_{2n+1} \rightarrow l_2$$

$$a_{2n+3} = f(f(a_{2n+1}))$$

$$a_{2n+2} = f(f(a_{2n}))$$

$\downarrow$

$$l_1$$

$\downarrow$

$$f(f(l_1))$$

$l_1$  punto fisso di  $f \circ f$ .

Lo stesso vale per  $l_2$ .

$$\begin{cases} a_{2n+2} = 1 + \frac{1}{a_{2n+1}} \\ a_{2n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{a_{2n}} \end{cases}$$

passando al limite per  $n \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\begin{cases} l_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{l_2} \\ l_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{l_1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} l_1 = f(l_2) \\ l_2 = f(l_1) \end{cases} \quad ||$$

$$l_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{l_1}} = f(f(l_1)).$$

Chi sono i punti fissi di  $f \circ f$ ?

(oss se  $x$  è punto fisso di  $f$   
allora  $x$  è punto fisso di  $f \circ f$ )

$x_1$  e  $x_2$  sono punti fissi di  $f \circ f$ .

$$f(f(x)) = x \quad 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = x$$

$$1 + \frac{x}{x+1} = x$$

$$\frac{x+1+x}{x+1} = x \quad 2x+1 = x(x+1)$$

$$2x+1 = x^2+x$$

$$x^2 = x+1$$

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

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$l_1, l_2 \in [0, +\infty] \neq x_1$$

$$a_0 = 1 \quad a_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{a_0} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$a_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{a_1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \quad a_3 = \dots$$

$$a_0 < a_2 \Rightarrow a_{2n} \text{ è crescente}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$a_{2n+1} \text{ è decrescente}$$

$$a_{2n+1} \rightarrow l_2$$

$$l_2 \leq a_1 < +\infty$$

$$a_{2n} \stackrel{?}{\leq} x_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$l_2 = x_2$$

$$l_2 \neq +\infty$$

$$a_{2n} \in I_1 = (0, x_2)$$

$$l_1 \in [0, x_2] \quad l_1 \neq +\infty$$

$$l_1 = x_1$$

$$l_1 = l_2 = x_1$$

$$a_n \rightarrow x_1$$

In alternativa:

se fosse:

$$l_1 = +\infty$$

$$a_{2n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{a_{2n}}$$

↓

$$l_2 = 1$$

↓

$$l_2 = 2$$

assurdo perché

$$a_{2n+2} = 1 + \frac{1}{a_{2n+1}}$$

↓

$$+\infty$$

≠

↓

$$2$$

assurdo

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_{2n} \rightarrow l_1 \\ a_{2n+1} \rightarrow l_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

lo stesso vale se  $l_2 = +\infty \Rightarrow l_1 = 1 \Rightarrow l_2 = 2$   
assurdo.

□

Nota

$$a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = f(a_n) - a_n$$

$$= g(a_n)$$

è l'analogo discreto  
dell'equazione diff.

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

$$a'(t) = f(a(t)) - a(t) \\ = g(a(t)).$$

Curiosità:

$$F_n = \left( \frac{\varphi^n}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt{5} \varphi^n} \rightarrow 0$$

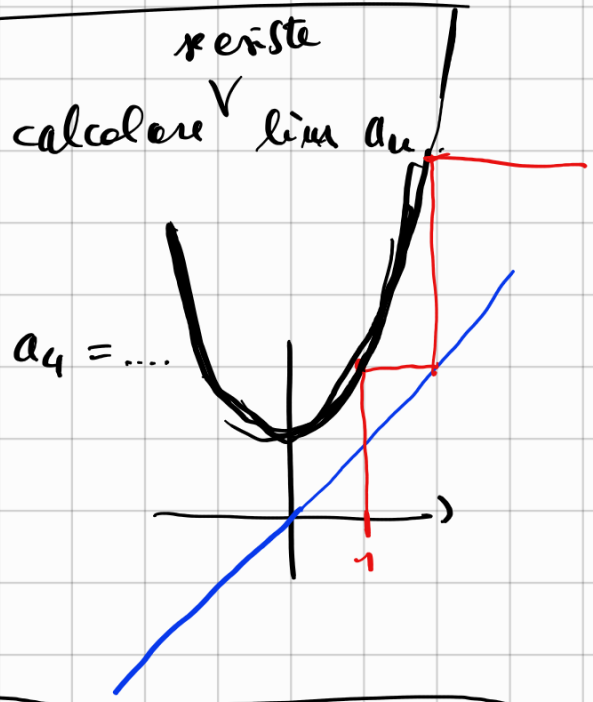
$$\varphi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$T_n$ : 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...

$$\frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} \rightarrow \varphi$$

Esercizio

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 1 \\ a_{n+1} = 1 + a_n^2 \end{cases}$$



$a_0 = 1, a_1 = 2, a_2 = 5, a_3 = 26, a_4 = \dots$

$a_n$  è crescente

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &> x \\ f(x) &= 1+x^2 \\ \Downarrow \\ a_{n+1} &> a_n \end{aligned}$$

$$a_n \rightarrow l \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$$

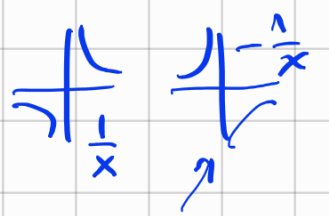
$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} &= 1 + a_n^2 \\ \downarrow & \quad \downarrow \\ l &= 1 + l^2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \text{se } l \in \mathbb{R} \\ l^2 - l + 1 &= 0 \\ \Delta &= 1 - 4 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

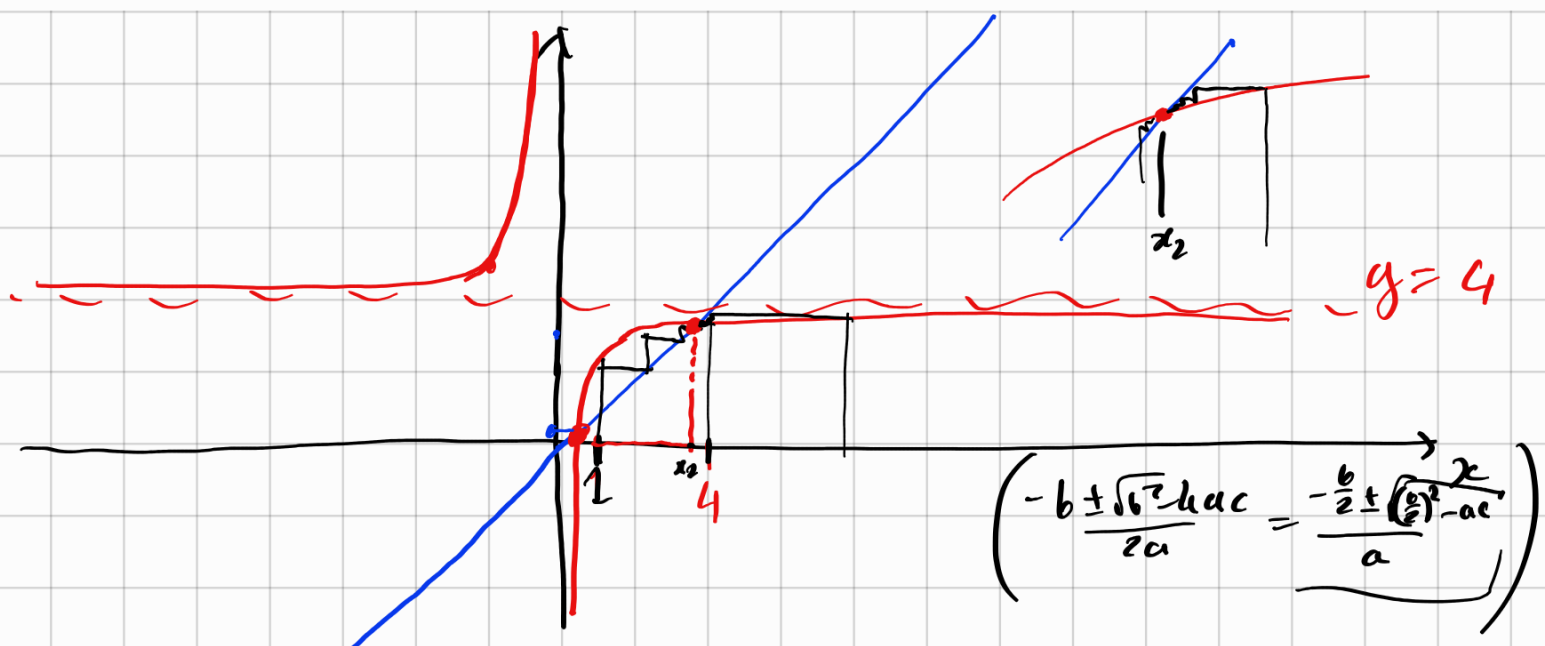
$$l \notin \mathbb{R} \quad l = +\infty \quad \text{D}$$

Esercizio

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 1 \\ a_{n+1} = 4 - \frac{1}{a_n} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} &= f(a_n) \\ f(x) &= 4 - \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$





$$x = 4 - \frac{1}{x} \quad x^2 = 4x - 1$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \quad x_{1,2} = 2 \mp \sqrt{4 - 1} = 2 \mp \sqrt{3}$$

$$x_1 = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$x_2 = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$(2 + \sqrt{3} < 4 \iff \sqrt{3} < 2 \quad \checkmark)$$

$I = (x_1, x_2)$  è invariante

$$0 < x_1 < x < x_2$$

$$\parallel$$

$$f(x_1) < f(x) < f(x_2)$$

$f(x) = 4 - \frac{1}{x}$   
 $f(x)$  è crescente su  $(0, +\infty)$   
 stretta.

$$x \in I \Rightarrow f(x) \in I$$

$$? \quad 1 \in I$$

(S1)

$$2 - \sqrt{3} \stackrel{?}{<} 1 \stackrel{?}{<} 2 + \sqrt{3} \quad (S1)$$

↗

$$\sqrt{3} > 1$$

↘

$$\sqrt{3} > -1 \quad \checkmark$$

ok

$a_n \in I \quad \forall n$

$f(x)$  è crescente su  $I$

$f(x) > x$  su  $I$

$$a_{n+1} = f(a_n) > a_n$$

$a_n$  è strett. crescente su  $I$

$$a_n \rightarrow l \in [2-\sqrt{3}, 2+\sqrt{3}]$$

$$a_n \text{ crescente} \quad l \geq a_0 = 1$$

$$l \in [1, 2+\sqrt{3}]$$

$$a_{n+1} = 4 - \frac{1}{a_n}$$

↓

$$l = 4 - \frac{1}{l}$$

$$l^2 = 4l - 1$$

$$l \in \{l_1, l_2\}$$

$$l_1 < 1 \quad \text{la escludo}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = l_2.$$

□

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

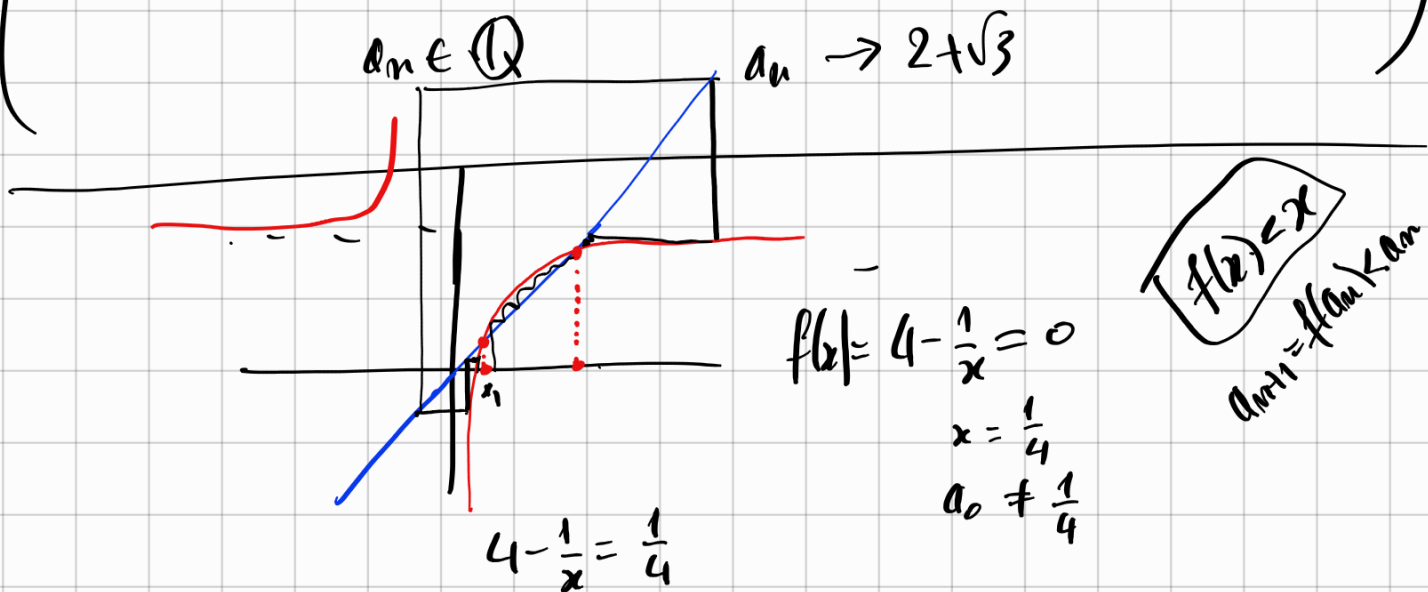
$$a_0 = 1 \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$a_{n+1} = 4 - \frac{1}{a_n}$$

$\mathbb{Q}$  è invariante

$$a_n \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$a_n \rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{3}$$



$$f(x) = 4 - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_0 \neq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$a_{n+1} = f(a_n) < a_n$$

A ES

$$J = \left(0, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = d \\ a_{n+1} = 4 - \frac{1}{a_n} \end{cases} \quad d \in J$$

dimostrare che  $a_n \rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{3}$

$$J \xrightarrow{f} (-\infty, 0) \rightarrow (2 + \sqrt{3}, +\infty)$$

$a_n \rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{3}$

Cosa succede se  $d \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, 2 - \sqrt{3}\right)$ ?

Per quali  $d$  la succ. non è ben definita?