**Errata-Corrige al volume**

*M. Giaquinta, G. Modica*, Note di Metodi Matematici per Ingegneria Informatica, Pitagora editrice, Bologna 2005.

Malgrado le migliori intenzioni degli autori, il volume contiene imprecisioni ed errori. Qui di seguito sono elencati gli errori noti agli autori ad oggi e le correzioni da apportare al volume in oggetto.

Saremo grati a quanti vorranno comunicarci ulteriori errori, imprecisioni o anche critiche agli indirizzi

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Pisa e Firenze, 25 dicembre 2006

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| Pagina | Errore | Correzione |
|---|---|---|
| $10^{14}$ | $w = x + iy$ | $z = x + iy$ |
| $10^{15}$ | è un cerchio o un rettangolo | è un rettangolo |
| $11_{10}$ | $[0.2\pi]$ | $[0, 2\pi]$ |
| $12^{14}$ | univocamete | univocamente |
| $15^{7}$ | $z^j$ | $x^j$ |
| $15_{9,11}$ | if | se |
| $15_{2}$ | $x \neq 1$ | $x \neq -1$ |
| $16^{5}$ | $\frac{\lvert x\rvert^{n+1}}{n+1}$ | $\frac{\lvert x\rvert^{n+2}}{n+2}$ |
| $19^{2}$ | $\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ | $\left(4\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ |
| 19 Figura$^{11}$ | 3.141592653589793 | 3.141592653589793... |
| $19_{16}$ | $\left(\frac{4}{5^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{239^{n+1}}\right)$ | $\left(\frac{4}{5^{2n+1}} - \frac{1}{239^{2n+1}}\right)$ |
| 20 Figura$^{11}$ | 2.718281828459045 | 2.718281828459045... |
| $22^{14}$ | $\sum_{n=o}^{\infty}$ | $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}$ |
| $23^{2}$ | $\{\sum_{k=0}^{p} \lvert x_k\rvert\}_p$ | $\{\sum_{k=0}^{p} \lvert x_k\rvert\}$ |
| $23^{9}$ | , Procedendo | , procedendo |
| $24_{4}$ | $\sqrt[k_n]{\lvert a_{k_n}\rvert z\rvert}$ | $\sqrt[k_n]{\lvert a_{k_n}\rvert}\lvert z\rvert$ |
| $27_{8}$ | $= \int_0^z$ | $= \int_0^x$ |
| $28^{4,6}$ | if | se |
| $28^{10}$ | as $n \to \infty$ | per $n \to \infty$ |
| $29^{2}$ | per l'origine | con centro nell'origine |
| $29^{3}$ | $\lvert e^z\rvert \leq e^x$ | $\lvert e^z\rvert = e^x$ |
| $29^{3}$ | gni | ogni |
| $31_{9}$ | $\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1}\,dz,$ | $\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1},$ |
| $33^{4}$ | $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{n-2}$ | $-\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{n-2}$ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $33^6$ | $\frac{1}{3z}$ | $-\frac{1}{3z}$ |
| $33^6$ | $-\frac{z^2}{3}$ | $+\frac{z^2}{3}$ |
| $33^7$ | $=\frac{1}{3z}$ | $=-\frac{1}{3z}$ |
| $33^7$ | $+\frac{z^2}{3}\log(1-z)$ | $-\frac{z^2}{3}\log(1-z)$ |
| $33^{14}$ | $=\frac{z}{1-z^2}$ | $=\frac{z}{(1-z)^2}$ |
| $33^{11}$ | $\int_\gamma \frac{\log(1-t)}{t}\,dt$ | $-\int_\gamma \frac{\log(1-t)}{t}\,dt$ |
| $33_3$ | $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{z^{2n+1}}{n}$ | $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{z^{2n+1}}{n}$ |
| $33_2$ | $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{z^n}{n(n+1)}$ | $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{z^n}{n(n+1)}$ |
| $33_1$ | $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{z^n}{n^2}$ | $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{z^n}{n^2}$ |
| $35_{3,4}$ | if | se |
| $35_8$ | $\frac{1}{1-z}\ \dots\ \lvert z\rvert < 1,$ | |
| $37_8$ | $x \to 1$ | $x \to 1^-$ |
| $39_7$ | Teorema 6.5 | Teorema 6.4 |
| $40^9$ | $\sum_{n=1}^\infty$ | $\sum_{n=0}^\infty$ |
| $40_6$ | Corollario 6.7 | Teorema 6.4 |
| $40_8$ | $B(0.\rho)$ | $B(0,\rho)$ |
| $41^5$ | $\sum_{k=n}^\infty$ | $\sum_{n=k}^\infty$ |
| $41^{16}$ | $\sum_{k=1}^n a_n w^n$ | $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k w^k$ |
| $41_1$ | $P(x)Q(x)$ | $P(z)Q(z)$ |
| $43^{11}$ | $\sum_{j=0}^\infty b_j..$ | $\sum_{j=0}^\infty b_j.$ |
| $43_2$ | $\sum_{i+j=k} a_j b_j$ | $\sum_{i+j=k} a_i b_j$ |
| $44_5$ | $\sum_{i=1}^n$ | $\sum_{i=0}^n$ |
| $44_5$ | $\Big(\sum_{j=1}^n b_j z^j w^{-j})$ | $\Big(\sum_{j=0}^n b_j z^j w^{-j}\Big)$ |
| $45^2$ | $\sum_{i=1}^n$ | $\sum_{i=0}^n$ |
| $45^4$ | $=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} e^{ikt}\,dt =$ | $=$ |
| $47_{11}$ | si abbia | si ha |
| $47_9$ | sia | è |
| $47_7$ | domini piccoli | domini “piccoli” |
| $48^6$ | $F(\gamma(t)) = F(\gamma(1)) - F(\gamma(0))$ | $F_R(\gamma(t))\,dt = F_R(\gamma(1)) - F_R(\gamma(0))$ |
| $48_6$ | ammissibile | elementare |
| $48_{6..3}$ | opposta. | opposta quando si percorre in senso antiorario $\cup_i \partial A_i$. |
| $49^7$ | $f(z), dz$ | $f(z)\,dz$ |
| $49_7$ | Poiché i segmenti | Poiché gli integrali sui segmenti |
| $50^{10}$ | ammissibili | elementari |
| $51^9$ | $\frac{1}{(\zeta-z)}\,dz$ | $\frac{1}{(\zeta-z)}\,d\zeta$ |
| $51^9$ | $\frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^{k+1}}\,dz$ | $\frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^{k+1}}\,d\zeta$ |
| $52^{14}$ | ammissibili | elementari |
| $53^3$ | un un intorno | un intorno |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $56_2$ | $f(z_0 + re^{i\theta})$ | $f(z_0 + \rho e^{i\theta})$ |
| $57^3$ | per $\|f\|$. Ovviamente | per $\|f\|$. Se $f(z_0) = 0$ la conclusione è ovvia. Se $f(z_0) \neq 0$, è sufficiente provare il teorema quando $f(z_0) = \|f(z_0)\| = 1$. In questo caso |
| $59^3$ | descrivono i campi | descrivono alcuni campi |
| $60^4$ | $u_y = v_x$ | $u_y = -v_x$ |
| $60^5$ | $u_x = -v_y$ | $u_x = v_y$ |
| $61_{10}$ | $\frac{f(e^{ikt})}{e^{ikt}}$ | $\frac{f(z+re^{ikt})}{e^{ikt}}$ |
| $61_{10}$ | $\int_0^{2\pi} f(e^{ikt})\,dt$ | $\int_0^{2\pi} f(z+re^{ikt})\,dt$ |
| $61_8$ | ammissibile per $\Omega$. | elementare per $\Omega$ e sia $f \in \mathcal{H}(\Omega)$. |
| $63_1$ | se $z = 0$ | se $z = z_0$ |
| $64^2$ | $h(0)$ | $h(z_0)$ |
| $65^3$ | se e solo | se e solo se |
| $65^6$ | un punto singolare isolato | una singolarità isolata |
| $66_8$ | $1/\rho_2$ | $1/\rho_1$ |
| $67_{12}$ | $= \frac{-1}{z-z_0} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\zeta-z_0}{z-z_0}\right)^k$ | $= -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\zeta-z_0)^k}{(z-z_0)^{k+1}}$ |
| $67_{15}$ | $\zeta \in B(z_0, r_2)$ | $\zeta \in \partial B(z_0, r_2)$ |
| $67_{14}$ | $= \frac{1}{\zeta - z} \sum$ | $= \frac{1}{\zeta - z_0} \sum$ |
| $67_{10,13}$ | totalmente | uniformemente |
| $67_{10}$ | $\int_{\partial B(z_0,r)}$ | $\int_{\partial^+ B(z_0,r)}$ |
| $67_1$ | $\frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^k}$ | $\frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^{k+1}}$ |
| $68_3$ | dominio ammissibile per | dominio con $A^c$ elementare per |
| $68_7$ | ammissibile | elementare |
| $68_9$ | $\mathrm{Res}\,(f,\infty) ==$ | $\mathrm{Res}\,(f,\infty) :=$ |
| $68_9$ | $\int_{\partial B(0,r))}$ | $\int_{\partial B(0,r)}$ |
| $68_{10}$ | $\overline{A} \subset B(z_0, r)$ | $\overline{A} \subset B(0, r)$ |
| $69_5$ | un polo semplice | uno zero semplice |
| $70^{10}$ | $\lim_{z\to z_0} \ldots (z_0)$. | $\lim_{z\to z_0} \ldots$ . |
| $71^7$ | ammissibile. | elementare per $\Omega$. |
| $71_9$ | $\frac{1}{2}(z - \frac{1}{z})$ | $\frac{1}{2i}(z - \frac{1}{z})$ |
| $72_6$ | $\frac{\pi}{a} e^{\alpha a}$ | $\frac{\pi}{\|a\|} e^{-\alpha\|a\|}$ |
| $74^5$ | $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x^q}\,dx = \frac{1}{p} \ldots$ . | $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2p}}{1+x^{2q}}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{q} \frac{1}{\sin(\pi\frac{2p+1}{2q})}$. |
| $74_1$ | $r\,dt =$ | $r\,d\theta =$ |
| $74_1$ | $r\,dt \leq$ | $r\,d\theta \leq$ |
| $74_1$ | $\frac{\pi}{2\omega}$ | $\frac{\pi}{\omega r}$ |
| $74_{15}$ | $= 2\pi\, i$ | $= -2\pi\, i$ |
| $74_{11}$ | $\to \mathbb{C}$ Sia | $\to \mathbb{C}$ e tale che $\|f(z)\| \to 0$ per $\|z\| \to \infty$. Sia |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $74_7$ | $ir\,d\theta$ | $ire^{i\theta}\,d\theta$ |
| $74_9$ | $f(z)e^{i\omega x}\,dz$ | $f(z)e^{i\omega z}\,dz$ |
| $75^6$ | $\mathrm{Res}\,(f,z)$ | $\mathrm{Res}\,(f(z)e^{i\omega z},z)$ |
| $75^{11}$ | $=\mathrm{Res}\,(f,i)=$ | $=2\pi i\,\mathrm{Res}\,(f,i)=$ |
| $75_7$ | Da queste sommando e sottraendo ritrovare | Analogamente, si provino |
| $75_6$ | $a,b>0.$ | $\alpha,\beta>0.$ |
| $75_6$ | $e^{-ab}$ | $e^{-\alpha\beta}$ |
| $75_4$ | $\frac{\sin x}{x}=$ | $\frac{\sin x}{x}\,dx=$ |
| $76^3$ | $g(z_0)$ | $g(0)$ |
| $76^3$ | $\mathrm{Res}\left(\frac{g(z)}{z},z\right)$ | $\mathrm{Res}\left(\frac{g(z)}{z},0\right)$ |
| $76_8$ | $e^{ir^2\theta^2}$ | $e^{ir^2e^{2i\theta}}$ |
| $76_7$ | $i(\cos\theta\ldots r^2\sin 2\theta)$ | $e^{2i\theta}=\cos 2\theta+i\sin 2\theta$ |
| $76_7$ | interale | integrale |
| $77_{Figura}$ | per l calcolo | per il calcolo |
| $78_{15}$ | $\leq n+1/2)\}$ | $\leq n+1/2\}$ |
| $78_{13}$ | $\cot(\pi z))\to 0$ | $\cot(\pi z)\Big)\to 0$ |
| $78_{4,4,2}$ | $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}$ | $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ |
| $83_2$ | J. H. Hopcropft | J. E. Hopcroft |
| $83^9$ | funzione positiva | funzione positiva nondecrescente |
| $84^8$ | $C:=\tau T(1)+B\frac{\tau}{\tau^{\alpha-\beta}-1}$ | $C:=\tau^{\alpha}T(1)+B\frac{1}{1-\tau^{\alpha-\beta}}$ |
| $84^{10}$ | $C:=\tau T(1)+B\frac{\tau}{\tau^{\alpha-\beta}-1}$ | $C:=\tau^{\alpha}T(1)+B\frac{1}{1-\tau^{\beta-\alpha}}$ |
| $84^{14}$ | $\tau^{k^{\alpha}}$ | $\tau^{k\alpha}$ |
| $85^{13}$ | nonnegativi | non negativi |
| $85_{14}$ | $u_1,\,u_2,\ldots,\,u_n$ | $x_1,\,x_2,\ldots,\,x_n$ |
| $86^2$ | $\sum_{k=1}^{n}$ | $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ |
| $87^9$ | $P(a_1),\ldots P(A_n)$ | $P(a_1),\ldots,P(A_n)$ |
| $88^1$ | $\leq\sum_{i=1}^{n}\varphi(x_i)$ | $\leq\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\varphi(x_i)$ |
| $89^{10}$ | $,(k+1)k]$ | $,(k+1)h]$ |
| $89_{10}$ | $f_n$ | $\{f_n\}$ |
| $89_1$ | $\forall n\geq 1$ | $\forall n\geq 0$ |
| $91^{11}$ | $\lambda^n(2a\lambda+b)$ | $\lambda^{n+1}(2a\lambda+b)$ |
| $98^{10}$ | (Prodotto) | (Prodotto di convoluzione) |
| $98^{17}$ | $w^n)$ | $w^n\Big)$ |
| $98_{15}$ | (Prodotto di convoluzione) | (Prodotto) |
| $99^2$ | $\underset{k}{\overbrace{0,\ldots,0}}$ | $\overbrace{0,\ldots,0}^{k}$ |
| $99_1$ | $\sum_{n=k}^{\infty}$ | $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ |
| $100_{12}$ | $a_n n\sin(\omega n)$ | $a_n=n\sin(\omega n)$ |
| $104^3$ | $\lvert z\rvert>\rho$ | $\lvert z\rvert<\rho$ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $104^5$ | componente di $S$ | componente di $S(z) := F(1/z)$ |
| $104^5$ | $\|z\| > r$ | $\|z\| > r := 1/\rho$ |
| $104^6$ | $z^{n-1}F(z)$ | $z^{n-1}S(z)$ |
| $104^7$ | le componenti di $F(z)$ | le componenti di $S(z)$ |
| $104^8$ | $z^{n-1}F(z)$ | $z^{n-1}S(z)$ |
| $104_4$ | $\|z\| > \rho$ | $\|z\| < \rho$ |
| $105_6$ | $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}$ | $\sum_{k=0}^{n}$ |
| $106_1$ | $\forall n.$ | $\forall n \geq 1.$ |
| $106_1$ | $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}$ | $\sum_{j=0}^{n}$ |
| $108^{15}$ | $\|g(x_2) - g(x_1)$ | $\|g(x_2) - g(x_1)\|$ |
| $108_6$ | $x_n + M^{-1}\phi(x_n)+$ | $x_n - M^{-1}\phi(x_n)+$ |
| $110^{11}$ | $\mathbf{D}F(0)$ | $\mathbf{M}F(0)$ |
| $110^{18}$ | $\phi(x) = y$ | $f(x) = y$ |
| $127^7$ | $\in \mathbb{K}^n$ ;" | $\in \mathbb{K}^n$ "; |
| 130Figura | $a_1^p, \dots a_n^p$ | $a_1^m, \dots, a_n^m$ |
| $131^{2,3}$ | $\mathbf{BA}$ | $\mathbf{AB}$ |
| $137^{12}$ | $(\,x \bullet e_j\,)e_j$ | $(\,x \bullet v_j\,)v_j$ |
| $142^{14}$ | Dati $k$ vettori $v_1,\, v_2, \dots,\, v_n \in \mathbb{K}$ | Dati $n$ vettori $v_1,\, v_2, \dots,\, v_n$ |
| 144Figura | $\mathcal{E}^{-1}$ | $\mathcal{E}$ |
| 144Figura | $\mathcal{E}$ | $\mathcal{E}^{-1}$ |
| 145Figura | $\mathcal{E}^{-1}$ | $\mathcal{E}$ |
| 145Figura | $\mathcal{E}$ | $\mathcal{E}^{-1}$ |
| 145Figura | $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$ | $\mathcal{F}$ |
| 145Figura | $\mathcal{F}$ | $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$ |
| $145_{11}$ | $\ell : X \to X$ | $\ell : X \to Y$ |
| $147^{11}$ | $s \in \mathbb{C}$ | $s \in \mathbb{K}$ |
| $147_{17}$ | dall'identità *non* | da $\pm$Id *non* |
| $149^7$ | l'operatore $\dots z \to \mathbf{A}z.$ | l'operatore $z \to \mathbf{A}z.$ |
| $149^8$ | $M_{n,n}(\mathbb{C})$ | $M_{n,n}(\mathbb{K})$ |
| $149^{10}$ | $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{S}^{-1}\mathbf{AS}$ | $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{SAS}^{-1}$ |
| $149_3$ | $= 0$ | $\neq \{0\}$ |
| $153^7$ | Span $\Big\{u_2, \dots, u_n\Big\}$ | Span $\Big\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\Big\}$ |
| $154^5$ | $\geq n$. Essendo | $\geq n$ e quindi $\sum_{i=1}^{k} \dim V_{\lambda_i} = n$. Essendo |
| $155^8$ | ha ha $\lambda_i$ | ha $\lambda_i$ |
| $156^1$ | $J_{1,2}$ | $J_{2,1}$ |
| $156_2$ | $(0, 0, 1, -1, -1)^T$ | $(0, 0, 1, -1, 1)^T$ |
| $156_5$ | $V_2$ degli autovalori | $V_2$ degli autovettori |
| $157^1$ | colonna $(0, 0, 1, -1, -1)$ | colonna $(0, 0, 1, -1, +1)$ |
| $157^2$ | $(0, 1, 0, -1, 0)^T$ | $(0, 1, 0, -1, 2)^T$ |
| $157^3$ | colonna $(0, 1, 0, -1, 0)$ | colonna $(0, 1, 0, -1, 2)$ |
| $157^4$ | $(1, 0, 0, -1, 0)^T$ | $(1, 0, 0, -1, 2)^T$ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $157_3$ | riga $-1,0,0,1,0$ | riga $1,2,2,1,0$ |
| $160_8$ | $-t=(x\|y)$ | $-t\|y^2\|=(x\|y)$ |
| $161_7$ | $z,w\in V$ | $z,w\in X$ |
| $162^5$ | Si calcolare | Si può calcoloare |
| $164^6$ | $\sum_{j=1}^k$ | $\sum_{j=1}^n$ |
| $164_4$ | $\|z-x+tw\|^2$ | $\|z-x+te^{i\varphi}w\|^2$ |
| $164^{11}$ | (ii) $x-z$ | (ii) $z\in V$ e $x-z$ |
| $164^{13}$ | $\sum_{i=1}^n(x\|e_i)(e_i\|e_j))$ | $\sum_{i=1}^n(x\|e_i)(e_i\|e_j)$ |
| $168^2$ | se $\lambda$ | se $\ell$ |
| $170^8$ | $M_{n,n}(\mathbb{R})$ | $M_{n,n}(\mathbb{C})$ |
| $170^8$ | Dalla Teorema | Dal teorema |
| $171^4$ | $\forall x,y\in X,$ | $\forall x,y\in X.$ |
| $171^{18}$ | $\mathbf{S}^T\mathbf{AS}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{S}}^T\mathbf{AS}$ |
| $171_6$ | da (ii) Proposizione 22.4 | da (ii) Proposizione 22.5 |
| $173^{15}$ | $\lambda_{\max},\|x\|^2$ | $\lambda_{\max}\|x\|^2$ |
| $175^{10}$ | $\phi(\mathbf{x})$ | $\phi(x)$ |
| $179_{13}$ | $\lambda_i\delta_{ij}$ | $\lambda_i\|u_i\|^2\delta_{ij}$ |
| $181_{21}$ | $A:X\to X$ | $A:X\to Y$ |
| $181_2$ | $A=SU$ | $A=SU^*$ |
| $182^{10}$ | $\mu_i(e_i\|e_j)=\mu_i\delta_{ij}$ | $\mu_i^2(e_i\|e_j)=\mu_i^2\delta_{ij}$ |
| $182_{16}$ | corrisonpenti | corrispondenti |
| $183^3$ | , la decomposizione | e la decomposizione |
| $184^8$ | $A^*Q=Q$ | $A^*Q=A^*$ |
| $184^{19}$ | se $A=(A^*A)^{1/2}U^*$ | se $A=(AA^*)^{1/2}U^*$ |
| $184_{14}$ | esperimento $b$. | esperimento $y_1,\,y_2,\dots,\,y_m$. |
| $184_{13}$ | i dati $b_1,\,b_2,\dots,\,b_m$ | i dati $y_1,\,y_2,\dots,\,y_m$ |
| $184_{10}$ | i parametro | il parametro |
| $184_2$ | la funzione la funzione $C:X\to\mathbb{R}^n$ | la funzione $C:X\to\mathbb{R}$ |
| $184_1$ | $\|Ax-y\|_Y$ | $\|Ax-y\|^2_{\mathbb{R}^m}$ |
| $185^8$ | $A^*(Ax-b)=0$ | $A^*(Ax-y)=0$ |
| $185^{12}$ | distanza da $b$ | distanza da $y$ |
| $185_{10}$ | $\operatorname{Im}A=\ker A^*$ | $\operatorname{Im}A^*=\ker A^\perp$ |
| $192_{15}$ | periodo $\omega$ | pulsazione $\omega$ |
| $194^{17}$ | $c_j$ | $c_k$ |
| $196^8$ | $\frac{c_j}{z^j}$ | $c_jz^j$ |
| $197^4$ | $\sin t/2$ | $\sin(t/2)$ |
| $197_4$ | dalla (iv) della | dalla (v) della |
| 199Figura | $C$ | $C^{-1}$ |
| 199Figura | $C^{-1}$ | $C$ |
| $200^{12}$ | $:=\sum_{j=0}^{N-1}$ | $:=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{j=0}^{N-1}$ |
| $200_{-16}$ | $:=\sum_{j=0}^{N-1}$ | $:=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{j=0}^{N-1}$ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200_{-15}$ | $:= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{j=0}^{N-1}$ | $:= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1}$ |
| $204_4$ | , dalla Proposizione 24.21 segue | dal teorema di convergenza in energia, Teorema 27.4, segue |

Infine, il lettore troverà utile la seguente illustrazione del teorema dell'alternativa, da inserire a pg. 168.