UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCUREȘTI FACULTATEA DE MATEMATICĂ ȘI INFORMATICĂ

Semimate 2

1. Sā re anate cā:

Solutio: is I'm premud round trobuie na nhm ca n+A=3x+a/acA?

Fre N= nup(A). Dara acA, aluai a su (4) acA (=) atresutr.

(HaEA. Dea est este um majorant pentur 144.

Viene na anatam ca u+r. ente cel mon mic majorant.

The w um alt majorant al lui 7+A. Hua atre w ran a & w-x.

(4) act. Com n=onb(7) arem co n=m-x. odico n+x=m

(A) quo + r = (4+r)quo - mon (4+r)quo = r+u - sumun ning

i) Fe v=inf(A). Dim acA. avou v < a (4) acA. be aid arm ca ~+v < a+v. (4) acA. Did x+v este um mindlant pentu x+A.

Nom. x+v - col mai more mindraut.

Mept unusus asson inf(r+x) = r + inf(x).

(4)-mi-=(A)-jaun (d)

Solutio: $-A = \frac{2}{a} - \alpha \mid \alpha \in A$ Fix $m = -\alpha \cdot (A)$ from $m = \inf(A)$ Fix $m_1 > m_1 > -m_1 < -m = \alpha \cdot (A)$. Deci $G : \alpha' \in A$ $\alpha : -m_1 < \alpha'$ Cum $\alpha' \in A \Rightarrow \alpha' = -\alpha_1$ cu $\alpha : \in A \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = -\alpha' \in A$ Deci $G : \alpha' > m \iff -\alpha_1 > -m_1 \iff \alpha : -\alpha = \alpha'$

Deci a'>-m, (=> -a,>-m, (=> a,<m). From when m=inf(A).

is deci sup(-A) = -imf(A)

C). Dup(A+B) = Dup(A) + Dup(B).

Solutie: A+B= 3 a+b | a eA, b eB }.

i) $Oup(A+B) \leq Oup(A) + Oup(B)$

The a+b: EA+B. anbitman.; a EA mi b EB.

class $a \leq \text{Dup}(A)$. or $b \leq \text{Dup}(B)$. Prim where $a + b \leq \text{Dup}(A) + \text{Dup}(B)$. Deci Dup(A) + Dup(B) este um majorant al multimici A + B. or ca atom. $\text{Dup}(A + B) \leq \text{Dup}(A) + \text{Dup}(B)$.

(i) (B+A) $(B) \leq (B+B)$

The $a \in A$ anbithon. Allumi (4) $b \in B$, $a + b \leq pup(A+B) = pa \leq pup(A+B) - b$. Um a ente anbithon: => pup(A+B) - b. De dici arem $b \leq pup(A+B) - pup(A)$ adica pup(A+B) - pup(A+B) - pup(A) adica pup(A+B) - pup(A) and pup(A+B) - pup(A) adica pup(A+B) - pup(A) and pup(

 $Dup(B) \leq Dup(A+B) - Dup(A)$. Dow $Conca Dup(A) + Dup(B) \leq Dup(A+B)$. Dim i) ni ii) Tequella conclusia.

d) inf(A) + inf(B) = imf(A+B). = -Oup(-A) - Oup(-B) = imf(A) + imf(B) = -Oup(-(A+B)) = -Oup(-A) + (-B)) = -Oup(-A) + (-B)

2. Fic. (rm/m. un. sir. de. numere reale strict pozifire. Sa re onate ca lim. Trm. < lim. Trm. < lim. Trm. < lim. Trm.

Solutie: Vorm ariala ca tim $Va_m \leq tim \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m}$ (similar se. arata ca $\lim \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} \leq \lim va_m$)

Forā piedena gennalitații, putem presupune ca tim. Tinti. = LER
deci (#1800 (7) n/200 cu proprietatea ca Tinti. < L+E (4)m>n/2

De aici dedurem ca: Tin. < (L+E) n-n/2

n. deci Man < Trans (L+E) n.

Modrace lim. Mone (L+ε) = 1. 1 (J1 m2 > 0: al (41m ≥ m2) .

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Hunci Mm. < (1+E)(L+E) (+1m≥ mE = Luax } me, me, deci tim. Trn. < (1+E)(L+E) (+1) (+1) co, de unde tim Mm ≤ L., i.e.

Jim. Jan. Sim. Jul.

este convergent ni lim $\sqrt{n_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n}$.

Daca susa exista lum Tom, su resulta ca exista sligat-

Exemplu: Lie $a^{1}p > 0$. u consignam wing (un) $u = \begin{cases} a_{1} \cdot p & w = 5b + 1 \end{cases}$ xember :At wai $\frac{n_{m+1}}{n_m} = \frac{n_{2p+1}}{n_{2p}} = \frac{a^{2m}b^{2p}}{a^{2p}b^{2p}} = a \xrightarrow{m} a \cdot m = 2p \cdot m$ $\frac{\sqrt{M}}{\sqrt{M+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{3b+1}}{\sqrt{3b+1}} = \frac{$ Diept ermon un exista lim $\frac{\alpha_{m+1}}{\alpha_m}$, dar $\frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_m} = \sqrt{ab}$. daca m = 2p. 3. Anālah cā: (a) lim (-2m) = - lim 2m. Solutie: Fie l= tim. (-7m) aluci (+) E>O (71 ME>O a? (41 M > ME - 7 MZ PtE =>.-l-e<7m. ceia ce curromma ca lim nn =-l. Prin enwore: tim (-rn) = - lim-rn. Jum a=timam. Eureania ca (41E>0 (7/m/2) 00 00 (8/m) = 2 mm < 0.000

6. tim. (m+9m) = tim. mm + tim 9m.

Solutie: Fie a = tom an b = tim gn.

b=tim ym. rerulta (4) E>O(+) ne>O ai (4) m>ne =) ym < b+E De aici arem: n+1/m < a+6+28 (4) m>ne:=max3, ne', neg Deci tim (n+4n) < a+b+2E (416>0, de unde tem (n+4n) < a+b. now. tim (nn+yn) < tim nn+ tim yn.

TOTAL: UK = UNDUS (A) K > UNDUS. (A) K>W. =).

UK+AK = UNDUS + UNDUS (A)K>W.

De aici avem:

tim (m+ym) & temman + temym

a) Afta resolvane:

c). tim. (2m+ym) > tim. 2m + lim. ym.

tim (2n+1m) > tim nn + lim yn.

(4) Calculati lim an ni tim gm. peutus: rivul (amin. $\alpha m = 1 + 2(-1)^{m+1} + 3(-1)^{\frac{2}{m(m+1)}}$ (4) $m \in \mathbb{N}$ Solutie: $\int \alpha c \underline{\alpha} = 2\pi \quad \alpha / 3\pi = 1 + 7 (-1) \frac{5}{3x+1} + 3 (-1) \frac{5}{3x+1} = 1 - 5 + 3 (-1) \frac{5}{x} (3x+1)$ = -1+3(-1), K(9x+1), KEM Data K=29. axem. x4p = -1+3(-1)29(4p+1) = 2. K=2P+1 axem (Cap+2 =-1 +3(-1)(2P+1)(4P+3). =-4. Daca M = 3k+1. Green. $J_{x+1} = 1 + 3(-1)^{x+2} + 3(-1) + 3(-1)^{x+2} = -1$ = 1+2 +3(-1)(k+1)(dx+1) x=2p $x_{qp+1}=3+3(-1)^{(2p+1)(qp+1)}=0$ k = sp+1 $\sqrt{ap+3} = 3 + 3(-1)(2p+5)(4p+3) = 6.$ (conclusio: rym = 2 ; rym+1 = 0; rym+2 = -4.; rym+3 = 6. (4)MEN Deci usum = onby-4,0,2,6/= & w/m+2m=inty-4,0,2,6/=-4. de unde. tim am = int supra=6; lim am = sup intam=-4. (5) Sã re defermine. (ut) 1+w+w /w/w/Mil w unb. 3 1+w+w /w/w/M/ Solution Decorace $0 \leq \frac{1+m+m}{m}$ (+1m, mEX), conclusion and ca o este un minoraut pentru multimea. 3 m. /min EN. Daca frim approd (3) x>0 mingrant of multimil 3 min (M) deducem ca << 1. (4)mex) i.e m< \frac{1}{\chi} > (4)mex). him unuare multimea H ente marginità -6- 20

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toadar. int? minelli = 0 Departer _______ < 1. (4/m/nEN). fragem conclusia ca 1 este majorant al multimii ? m, n+N/. Prim abound, daca(7). CCI. majorant al multimii 3 min /minery deducan ca my <x (4/men). i.e. m. < 22. (4/men). Thin unuse multimea. N este margnita. Le toador. out 3. 1+m+m. /mmEM.} = T. (A) quo 2 (A) quo 2 (A) fini 2 (A) fini solitatea informa (A) (A) ente rolabila (4) \$=B=A=R, A-Monginila Solutie: because r. < nup(A) (A) rea misself. Deducem ca nup(A) erte majorour al multimi B. Cum sup(B) ont cel moi mic mojorunt => sup(B) \leq sup(A) \leq simular or avola ca in- $f(A) \leq f(A)$

(7) Sãos ovote ca doca Ani Bount submultimi mingruite ale bui Ratuma:

mum $\frac{1}{2}$ in $\frac{1}{2}$ in

BEAUB => OUP(B) < OUP (AUB)

Deci max funb(y), unb(B) (= unb(40B)

Po prim. obound. max ξ oup (A) ' oup (B) Y ≤ oup (AUB).

Alumci cum oup (AUB) ent cel wai mic majorant al multimic AUB

doducem ca max ξ oup (A), oup (B) Y nue ente majorant el multimic

AUB. Deci (Hro∈AUB) ai max ξ oup (A) ' oup (B) Y < To

Fara prendera openinalitatii pp. ca ro∈A. A cent luvu me conduce.

la contradictia:

 $r_0 \leq rup(A) \leq luax \\ \\ rup(A) \leq luax \\ \\ rup(A), rup(B) \\ \\ rup(A), rup(B) \\ \\ rup(A) \\ ru$

(8) Fie. (1m/m. un nin de numere real aî am+n ∈ am+am. (4) m, m≥1.

Sã ce conate cā: $\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\alpha_m}{m} = \inf_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\alpha_m}{m}$

Solutie:

Notam. ~= inf m. Daca 11>-10, afmci (A) 8>0; (7) mEN, a1.

 $\frac{m}{\sqrt{m}} < \sqrt{1+\epsilon}$

Pentin. u>m. arem erident u=m.g+1, nude 0=1=m-1. TEN

Alumai $r_m \leq g - r_m + r_{tr}$. Date. $\frac{r_m}{r_m} \leq \frac{r_m}{r_m} - \frac{g \cdot m \cdot}{mg + r_t} + \frac{r_r}{m}$.

proby numare: $a \leq \frac{w}{a^{w}} \leq (a+\varepsilon) \cdot \frac{w-\delta+\mu}{\delta \cdot w} + \frac{w}{W}$ (A) w > w. In made.

M= max 7201 -- 12 m-1.7

December. $\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{w}{N} = 0$ w $\lim_{N \to \infty} (x+\varepsilon) \frac{d^{-m+\mu}}{d^{-m+\mu}} = \omega(+\varepsilon) = 0$ (1) wo when $\omega(+\varepsilon)$ as

(A) W. Swo $\frac{W}{W} < \varepsilon$ w. (A) $\frac{1}{W} \leq \frac{1}{W} = \frac{$

Hima benjm. are. w> max } wo'w' me m. wer arew.

 $n \leq \frac{n}{m} \leq n+3\epsilon$, deci lim $\frac{n}{m} = n = int \frac{n}{m}$

Portu n=- 10 resultatul re dabileste arenuanatos.

Spati metice.

- (I)(R,d), unde day)=12-41, (4) ayer este apahu mahic (R, impreuna cu distanta uzuda este apahu mahuc). Exercitiu.
- 2) Fie A O multime conecae merida on B(A) = 3.4: A R/4-warginita A).

 Humai do (4,9) = rup / 4(ra)-g(ra)! (4) 1,9 € B(A) ente o metrica pe B(A)

 Solutie:

do: B(A) +B(A) -> [0, ∞); do: (1, g) = nup (1/2) - g(c) (4) f, g ∈ B(A).

di). (4)-Lige B(A) i dio: (Lig) >0 no dio(Lig) =0 (=> L=g. (peA).
d2) Evident dio(Lig) = dio(g, L) (4) Lige B(A)

d3) (4) 1,9, h ∈ B(A), (4) reA.

 $|f(x) - y(x)| \leq |f(x) - g(x)| + |g(x) - h(x)| \leq \sup_{x \in A} |f(x) - g(x)| + \sup_{x \in A} |g(x) - h(x)|.$

Tracond la rupremien. in membrel. Hang, arm.

Dup | f(1)-g(2)| = dp(f, h) < dp(f,g) + dp(g,h).

- (3) Fie ober ou ach in lie C([ab])= 2f: [ab] -> ir] f combinual.

 do (fig) = rup |f(a)-g(a)| Alma (C([ob]), do) reparte metric.

 (Exercitin-Tema)
- (a) Their denotes $G(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x) g(x)|^2$ (Exercitin-tenia) on quality $G(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x) g(x)|^2$ (Exercitin-tenia)

mordinate. La exercitile 3 vi 4 folomon faptul ca orice function f: K -> 12.

(5) Fix X - 0 multime conocoro: $X \neq \emptyset$. Function $d: X \times X \longrightarrow [0, \infty)$ $d(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \neq y \\ 0, & x = y \end{cases}$ este motivo se X, sumula mutica disorda.

Solutio: 91). (A) with EX; quit) >0. quit) =0 (=) x=4.

d2). q(vi)= qid'x).;(A) vid∈X

d3) (4) ~11,7 EX,

i) doca n + y + 2 + 2 i almai don2) = 1 < don4) + doy,2) = 2

ii) daca 1 = 2 = 4 dima d(12) = 0 < d(12) + d(12) = 2

(ii) doca x = y = z a/ma d(x,z) = 1 = d(1,y) + d(y,z) = 1.

in) daca ~=4 +2, alma d(n,2)=1=d(n,y)+d(y,2) =1.

1) darā n=g=7, atmai d(n,7) = 0 = d(n,y)+d(y,2).

6 Fier orber. azb.

a). Sa ce. Journalise ca 95(1.6) = 1/2(1.6) a (Iema).

(Followin: Daca h: (016) -> R: h-combinua h>0 in daca h = 0).

b). The Saire domonstrate ca onice pin (fm/m i fm E ((ab)) convergent on maport on dintanta de don reciprara este fabra.

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Solutie: b). Fie. Im, t & C((ab)). at. of. (Im, t). -> 0 (Dan. affol nons Im doint). $q^{5}(t^{w}t) = \int |t^{w}(a) - t(a)|qx \in (p-\alpha)$: Unb. $|t^{w}(t) - t(t)| = p$ Adwai $= (p-a) \cdot q^{\wp}(f^{m'}t) \longrightarrow 0.$ Poutru a arata ca recipoca este falsa, luam. vivil Anim $f_{m}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{1+m\alpha}$. Humai $f_{m} = \frac{dz}{dz} > 0$ (i.e. $d_{2}(f_{m}, 0) \longrightarrow 0$). gau um courside en sabat on ge (7) Sā cz. demoustreze.cā oplicația.d:RxR -> [0,16). a) d(114) = | anctgr-anctgy| (4) rig \in R ente dintourità pe iR. Solutie. b). Spatiul methic (IR,d) nu ente complet. a). Functio x - oudgre site injectivà, deci d(ny)=0 (=) x=y. Colalate propietati ce ventica mon. b). Simil. un = m. ente rin. Courchy in regat on dirlanta d:

 $d(r_{m}, r_{m}) = |\operatorname{anclg} m - \operatorname{anclg} m| = |\operatorname{anclg} \left(\frac{m - m}{1 + n \cdot m} \right)| \longrightarrow 0 dc m_{1}m \rightarrow \infty.$ Pe de alta parte. Pusupunand prim aband; cā virul (r_{m})_{m}. exte converg.

la $a \in \mathbb{R}$, atuci $d(r_{m}, a) \longrightarrow 0$ (as a an tubui), r_{m} \(\overline{a}:\) $d(r_{m}, a) = |\operatorname{anclg} m - \operatorname{anclg} a| = |\operatorname{anclg} \cdot \frac{m - a}{1 + na}| \longrightarrow |\operatorname{anclg} \frac{1}{a}| \neq 0$

(4) a ER &

(8) Sà re caracterizeze rimuile convergente ni nimente (auchy-într-un Sà re demonstreze cà orice opalin metric diosot este complet.

Solutie:

Fie. (x_id) . un makin methic discret. (leti produma 5 spahi muture.). In fie. (x_id) . un makin methic discret. (leti produma 5 spahi muture.). on fie. $(x_im)_m \subseteq X$. The E>0. $EE(o_ii)$. Data $a_m \longrightarrow a$ at un $a_m \in A(m_ia) < E < 1$. Deci $A(m_ia) = 0$ (4) $m \ge n \le 1$, the field $a_m = 0$ (4) $m \ge n \le 1$, the field $a_m = 0$ (4) $a_m = 0$ (4) $a_m = 0$ (4) $a_m = 0$ (5) $a_m = 0$ (6) $a_m = 0$ (6) $a_m = 0$ (7) $a_m = 0$ (6) $a_m = 0$ (7) $a_m = 0$ (8) $a_m = 0$ (8) $a_m = 0$ (9) $a_m = 0$ (9)

(9) Pe multimua numura rationale (A couniduous dintauta uzuala (indusa din R). d(riy) = | r-y|.
Sa re orati ca spatiul mutric (A, d) rus este complet.

Solutie:

Courridonau viul de numero rationale (An)m. ', An = (1+ tm.)m. Se. Aire ca an -> e e R. Q. Perulla ca (An)m ente vin. Couchy. în R. deci vi în. Q., daca (An)m ente combuser în Q., calma în R. an avea. dana limite ceia ce combuser evidend la Xo.