SEMINAR 6 Serveri si servi de functii Il sa se studiere convergenta simpla si uniforma a urmatoarelor sirieri de functii: a) fn: [0,1] > 12, fn(x) = xn(1-xn) theth tacing b) fn: R+ ) R, fn(x)= mx txeR+, 4nexx e) fn: [a,b] -> Refn(x) = mx +xc[a,b], thex d) fn: [0,1] > R, fn(x) = xm + xe [0,1] tnexx. Devolvare a) Convergenta simpla Fre &G TO, 17. Calculam lim fn(x)=lim xm(1-xm)= 1 1(1-1)=0, x=1. A={xe [0,1] | Flim fn (x) er] = [0,1] f: A > IR, f(x)= 0 HXC [0,1] for sof Convergenta uniforma Calculam sau loaluam sup Ifm (x)-f(x) sup /fn(24)-f(26)|-sup /2m(1-2m)-0|=sup 2m(1-2m)

retg1] 2m(1-2m)-0|=sup 2m(1-2m)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \in \text{to}_{1}/\sqrt{3} = \text{sup} \quad \chi^{m}(1-\chi^{m}) \geq \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{m} \left[1-\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{m}\right] = \text{sup} \quad \chi^{m}(1-\chi^{m}) \geq \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{m} \left[1-\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{m}\right] = \text{sup} \quad \chi^{m}(1-\chi^{m}) \geq \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{m} \left[1-\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{m}\right] = \text{sup} \quad \chi^{m}(1-\chi^{m}) \geq \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{m} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \leq \text{sup} \quad \chi^{m}(1-\chi^{m}) \geq \text{sup} \quad \chi^{m}(1-\chi^{m}) \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad \chi^{m}(1-\chi^{m}) \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad \chi^{m}(1-\chi^{m}) \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad \chi^{m}(1-\chi^{m}) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad \chi^{m}(1-\chi^{m})$$

c) f: ta, b] > R, f(x) = nx fie xeta, b] lim fn(x)=line mx m+x m+x = x A= Ta, b] fit >ir, fix)=xxxxc [a, b] for Ia, by Fre new. sup |fm(x)-f(x)|=nep x= x= m+x m+x = b2 m+x = b2 +xeta, b] =) sup retail of more (b2)
m+a => sep |fn(x)-f(x)|( b2)
m+a bnex trene sa  $0 \le \alpha ep$   $|f_n(x) - f(x)| \le \frac{b^2}{m\pi a} + meto =)$ d) for Equipolity = 1 m HXETONI YNERS he te to, 17 lim fn(x) = lim 2m, 0, xc[0,1]

m>0 1+12m= 1 1, x=1 A= TON] 4: A > R, P(TK)= } = 1 0, XC [O,1)

Fm 3 t Observain ca f nu este continue in 20=1 x ca foreste continua en 20=1 tones. Aplicam vorolarul teoremee lu veierstrass sentru servir de functii si obtinem ca Exercitive 2 Sase studiese convergenta simpla si uniforma a arrivalor de function a) fn: [0,+2) -> |R fn(x) = \frac{1}{2+1} + xe [0,+20] +mepx. b) fn: R - R, fn(x) = correlg(nx) +xer, +new (c) for: [-1,1] > 1R, for(x)= 1+1222 +xC[-1,1], tones. Exercitail 3 fax arcite ca serva de function si absolut convergenta = sinfaxt) + x er vnext.  $\frac{\text{ain}(nx)}{m(n+1)} = \frac{|\text{ain}(nx)|}{m(n+1)} \leq \frac{1}{m(n+1)} \leq \frac{1}{m^2} + x \in \mathbb{R}$ AME DY.

Wotam an = 1 unex Seria de numere reale Zan = \$1 este convergenta O Ifn(x) 1 Lan YXEIR + mex (2) Den Orio, aplicand criterial lui Weierstrass fentru siruri de functio, deducem ca seria de functii to fin este absolut si uniform convergenta pe IR. Extercitively sa se arate ca seria defunction Et este uniform convergentà per, dar nu este absolut convergentà per. Revolvare fn: IR > IR Ifn(x) = f1/m +xcrx+rept Studien abolit convergența seriei de rumere reale \$\frac{\pmathematica}{2} \frac{\pmathematica}{2} \fr lim mar = 1 => drièle de numere reale Leva In est convergentà es dria de

number reale = 1 m+x este de vergenda -) =) dria de numere reale F (-1)^n nu este abolut convergenta +xer=) seria de function m=n n+x2 = = fn(x) ner este absolut convergentà  $f_n(x) = f_1 \frac{m}{m+ne} = \frac{1}{m+ne} \cdot (-1)^m$ Notam gn(x)= 1 HER, HMEXX hn (x)= f1) one IR, un Exx fn(x)= gm(x). hn(x) tter, tnext Se demonstreata usor of gn (TEMA)

gnt (X)-gn(X)= mtx normal north = gnt = gn true to 1 h, (76)+....+ h, (x) = |+1)+1+(-1)+...+(-1)m =  $= \int_{1}^{1} \int_{1}^{1} m = 2kH$ Avenu ca /h/(x)+--+hn(x)/E14xe12,7nGW. Aplicam criteruil lui birichlet pentru serii defunction à deducem ca seria de function In gn (x) hn(x) = I for (x) converge uniform

PR1
Exercetive o foi a demonstreve ca serea
de functio I I este absolut convergentà per
de functii mo mi este absolut convergentà pur si uniform convergenta pe ouce multime
LEIR.
Leadware the finite of for (x)= 2m +xcm
he tolk.
studiem abolit convergenta ærili de numere reale 2 xm
1 = 0   xm   = \frac{1}{20}
lim min 121
lim 121 = lim 121 = 0C1 =) dria \$\frac{7}{n=0} \frac{1}{n!}\$  exterconverging to 2 2000 de 200
The way the second of the more black
- Inclavolit converginta the P - J servis
de functie = = = = lu(x) este absolut
de furratie $\frac{x}{x} = \frac{x}{x} f_m(x)$ este absolut convergentà pe pe
The KER omultime compacta
Conform tearemer Heine-Borel, Keste multima
marginità => 7 PSO QI. 12/2 PHXEK.
Ifm(x) = 1x1m = Pm +xek, +mell.
mi = T tack, to told.

Wotam an = R" Seria de numere reale É En este convergenta (veri explication anteriorerà)! Ifn(2) 1 = an HKGK, HNEN(3) Den On O, aplicand criterial lui Weierstrass pentru serie de functii, oblinem a serea defunctie For 2m et uniform convergenta Exercitive 6 a) la se avoite sa seria defunction Dardy hot este uneform si absolut convergentà pe IR l') Sa se cirate cà seriele defunctii  $\frac{1}{m=0} \frac{(-1)^m x^{2m}}{(2m+1)!} \propto \frac{1}{m=0} \frac{1}{(2m+1)!}$  sunt absolut convergente pe R si uniform convergente je ovice multime compacta LCR.