Literate 1 topologie 8 metrica. Sixuria

1. Spotii motrice:

Se xxx : Le sitement o x comultiment de stagement es : Le &

core are sum propr: i) d(x,y) = d(y,x), \ x,y \ X

i) d(x,y) = 0, +x,y ex

m) q(x,y) = 0 (=) x=y

an) q(x,2) < q(x,y), q(y,2), +x,y, 2 ex

Del. So mum geta <u>apoptiu motric</u> o multume nevida X pe care

Ω ← X × X : A atrotaid o nitual la atrenifeb ea

Exemple: 1° (R, d) spatin matrix $d: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}; d(x,y) = |x-y|, \forall x,y \in \mathbb{R} \leftarrow \text{durage usuals}$ ex: x = 5, y = -2

2° KEK, K=2

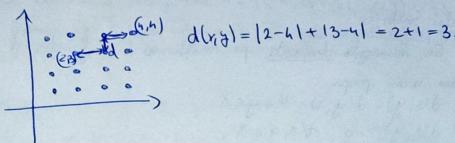
(RK, da) apolin metric

da: RKR; d ((x1,... xK), (y1,...,yK)) = \((x1-y1)^2+...+(xK-yK)\)

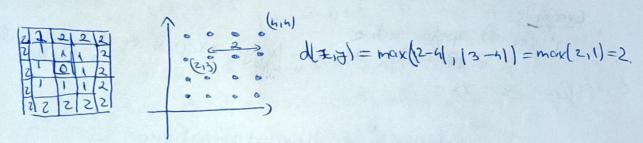
L distanto usuola o lui RK

$$\frac{1}{(213)^{2}d^{3}}(h,h) \quad d(x_{1}g) = \sqrt{(2-h)^{2}+(3-h)^{2}} = \sqrt{2^{2}+1^{2}} = \sqrt{5}$$

8° RK, d1, K=3 di RK xRK -R d, ((x1, ... xx), (y1, ... yk)) = |x1-y1)+...+ |xx-yx| = distanta "taxi" ex: x=(2,3), }=(4,4). d(xx) = |2-41+13-41 = 2+1=3.



" (B, 90) ' K≥5 do : RK x RK → R, do ((x1...xx), (y1, ...yx)) = max (xi, -yil, 1 €1 € K ex: x= (2,3), 7=(4,4)



sistem history mit ox tramals mu, sixtem nitoga mu (b, X) six situited os un numar read 2000.

a) Se numeste bila deschisa de centre « si raza r mullimes B(x0, x) = / x = N | d(x, x0) < 70 /

6). Se mumeste lila andisa de sentru xo si sasa à multimes B[x0,2] = /x = X/d(x,x0) (x)

definitie: As (& px) & 2 0 0 x E asab A well la rount interior al la A 3 ox (a 0× An (r, 21) & socro \$ such down to advanta about \$100 € (6, 21) & 600 € (6) c) VEA este jounet de acumulare al lui A doct Y >>> ~,

B(Ko, 70) n (A 14 Kol) + X lost=An(x,0x)& 2000x E asob A incl la talosi tanua stra A30x (6 A ost Fr. A e) xo e pet este frantiera al lui A dass xo e pet aderent dus . A incl. A include sum is

Probleme

(1) Se considerà multimea A - ((-0,0)1/-1,-2) y) v /3, 4 s. Sà
se determine A (pote interiorn), A (pote de adesente), Fr. A, A (pot de acus

Contract with

5 topologie pe X ← Ø, X ∈ G; G, G, ∈ G ⇒ G, NG, ∈ G

Giet, Viel au Giet.

→ (-0, -d) U(-2,-1) U(-1,0) SÅ

* * 5 3 4 > A = (-0, -2) U(-2, -1) U(-1,0) U \3, 45 $(-\infty, -\alpha) \subseteq A$ $\Rightarrow (-\infty, -\alpha) \subseteq A$ ¥ = ? are more broke AEA (-1,0) EA (-1,0) EA (-1,0) EA A=A (=) J = A

(-2,-1) SA |=) (-2,-1) SA

A = A = ((-00,0) 14-2,-18) U43,45

Aver co (-0,2) U(-1,-1) U(-1,0) = A = ((-0, 0, 4, 4, -1)) 43,49

Se absorta co B(-2, 2) \$A, +7 >0 => 21 & A B(-1, 21) & A, 4 2270 =) -1 & A B(3, 2) &A, VN70 => 3 & A B(4, 7) \$A, +2700 4 6A

 $\Rightarrow A = (-\infty, -\alpha) \cup (-\alpha, -1) \cup (-1, 0)$

A FÅ = A & GR

ASA

[A=?] duam F=(-0,0]Uh3,45 muslime inchia | = A SF =>

AST, Fmultindise = ASF = A S (-00, 0) Uh3, 4).

Stim A ⊆ A => ((-∞, 0) 14-2,-15) U43, 45 ⊆ A A - multimochisa (=) A = A

=> A ≤ Ā ≤ F ⇒ ((-∞,0) 1 f-2,-15) U f 3, 45 € Ā ⊆ (-∞,0] U f 3, 45

B (9 x) (A+0, 420) Se diserva cà: 3(-d, x) (A + Ø, #x70 => -d EA B(-1, x) AA + Ø, + 270 =) -1 EĀ

For A = A - A = (-00,0] U/3,491 ((-00,-2) U(2,-1) U(-1,01)= For A =?] TEVA = ANCXA => ForA= 4-2, -1,0,3,49] FaA = A \ A $A' \subseteq \overline{A} \Rightarrow A' \subseteq (-\infty, 0) \cup 13,45$ 1 = 5 A unidem els atgrands el elements als multimes of interests al adentifications of interests and inte A CA A = AUA Obs ca B(0,2) n(A1/104) + 0, +200 => 0 EA A multime such $\mathcal{B}(3, \infty) \cap (A \setminus 43 \setminus) = \emptyset \Rightarrow 3 \notin A' \text{ (putom sa}$ B(4,2) n (A-445) = Ø => 4 & A) Fie x e (-0,0); x ∈ A'? Obs ca B (x, 2) n (A 14xy) + \$\psi, \$\psi >0 =) x EA' A' = (-00, 0) Jao A=?] Jao A = A \ A' => Jao A = ((-00,0) 14-2,-15) U/3451 (20) J20 A SA(A) => J20 A S 43,45 Se obs ca $\overrightarrow{B}(3,\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{5}{2},\frac{7}{2}) \cap A = 435 \Rightarrow 3 \in 320 A$ B(4, 1) = (1, 2) NA = 445 => 4 = 380 A

B (=> [Jao A - 43, 45]

Siburi de mumore reale

Notium: marginit, creec I done I moinstan, limita +00/-00, convergent I divigit rizelus mu nitua les veo elaer em de tingram ria visco. cracos ind omes

Teorema lui Weentrain (pt vivirie de mos reale) : Un pir de mo reale monoton si manginit este convergent

Britarii de convergenta:

R. O. Guteriel Alexalii: (Xn) NEH, (Yn) NEH, (2n) NEH core sondepliness.

i) Froet as xn = yn = 2n, tr>no

ii). (xn) nEH, (2n) nEH convergenta

in it mid = 1 mid (in

=> (yn) next e convergent ou lim 1,= lim yn = lim on

R+ @ Exiterial raportului : (10) ners, 7 hum xn+1 = l = R

a) daca l < 1 = 3 lim 1 n = 0

b) dara 1 > 1 => flim x n= 00

R+ 3. Exiterial radicalului: (xn) nEH, Flim xn xn = R = R I = nXV mil E (= 1

 \mathbb{R} \mathbb{G} dema lui Stal2 - Gerara $(\frac{\pm \infty}{\pm \infty})$: $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, $(y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ care indeplinant

in In = 100 B (A) tell a source (EA) lim 2 = 00 in (10) weapor

 $\overline{R} \ni l = \frac{nX - 1+nX}{nV - 1+nY} \quad \text{and} \quad E \quad (\vec{a})$

 $\exists \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n}$ 3. Lema lui Stald-Gerano (3): (xn) NEM, (yn) NEM can indeplinere:

i) lim yn= lim xn=0 & (yn) next e st. mondon I = nx mil E (=

ii) 3 lim xnu-xn = l ER

1. Stim Rã Dim
$$x \in [-1,1]$$
, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Avern dec $x = -1 \le \text{Dim}(n!) \le 1$, $\frac{x}{n^2+3}$

$$= -\frac{20}{n^2+3} \le \frac{x}{n} \frac{\text{Dim}(n!)}{n^2+3} = 0, \text{ din cutouil control diduction}$$

Com lim $(-\frac{x}{n^2+3}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n^2+3} = 0, \text{ din cutouil control diduction}$

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Apricam cutouil supportului gi: calcular $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n^2+3} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n^2+3} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{x}{n^2+n!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n^2} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n^2} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{x}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n^2} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n^2} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{x}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n^2} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n^2} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n^2} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{x}{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n^2} \cdot \frac{x}{n^2} \frac{$$

(3) line $\frac{2n^2+\frac{2n^3}{3}+\cdots+\frac{2nn}{n}}{2n^2}$; motor and $a_n=\frac{2n^2}{2}+\cdots+\frac{2nn}{n}$, $b_n=2n^2n$.

lim 2011-an, pentre a aplica Gesaro-Stold.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_{nn}-a_n}{b_{n+1}-b_n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\underline{a_n(n+1)}}{\underline{a_n(n+1)}-\underline{b_n(n)}}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\underline{a_n(n+1)}}{(\underline{a_n(n+1)}-\underline{b_n(n)})}(\underline{a_n(n+1)}+\underline{b_n(n)})$ = lim ln(n+1) n-100 (n+1). ln n+1 (ln(n+1) + lnn) = lim lm(n+1) . (n+1) . lm n+1 . (n+1) . lm n+1 = lun 1+ lun . In lu (1+1) n+1 = $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{1+\ln n}$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\ln (1+\frac{1}{n})^{m}}$ = 11. Ine = 12, pt ca; line lm nr 4'4 lim 1/n = lim n+1 = 1
n = 0 1/(n+1) = n = 0 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} = \ln\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right)^{\frac{n+1}{n}} = \ln\left(e^{\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+1}{n}}\right) =$ = lm e' = ln e = 1 Deci lum ani-an - 1 Geran State lim an - 1. (F). Se considera sirul de numera reale (xn) nen cu propriétate Lim Folosim o "reciproca" a criteriului Cesaro - Stela di pousim Solutie: de la Japtul ca Flum anti-an el, unde an = nxn si bn=n. Deci stim ca $\frac{1}{2}$ lum $\frac{(n+1)^2 x_{n+1} - n^2 x_n}{n+1-n} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ lim $\frac{q_n}{p_n} = 1$ = $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2 x_n}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} n x_n = 1$. Dan lim n = 00, ian l ETR (ma real fint) Daca lum xn = XER = limnxn = ± 00 &R;

Doe singul cat convenabil a glim xn = ± 00 & R

Cad de medeternare des autorité des présidé lum nom prosidé des autorités des autorités des des medeternares des autorités des des medeternaises des autorités de la configuration de la configuration