Definitier de numerte sin de elemente dont o multime Mo ferretie X: Kl - M. Notam  $X_n = X(n)$ . Mi simul îl vom nota cu  $(X_n)_{n\geq 0}$  sau  $(X_n)_{n\in A}$ . Uneon  $X: H_k - M$  $N_k = \{k+1, k+2, ...\}$  si in acest cag semb se not  $(X_m)_{n\geq k}$ .

Definitie Fee  $(X_m)_{n \ge 0}$   $\subset \mathbb{R}$ . Journem cà  $(X_m)_{m \ge 0}$  uste 1) marginet, daca  $\exists M \nearrow 0$  ai.  $|X_m| \le M$ ,  $\forall N \nearrow 0$  2) rescator (desnescator) daca  $X_m \le X_{m+1}(x_{n} \triangleright X_m \nearrow X_{m+1})$ ,  $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}$ .

3) struct rescator (struct desnesc) daca  $X_m < X_{m+1}(x_{n} \nearrow X_{m+1})$ 

YNEN.

Spunem ca  $(X_m)_{m \ni 0}$  CR este commagent daca existà  $X \in \mathbb{R}$  a.i. + £70,  $\exists M_{\Sigma} \in \mathbb{N}$  a.i.  $+ M_{\Sigma} m_{\Sigma}$  avrem  $|X_m - X| < \Sigma$ In acest caz X se rumeste livinta sirului  $(X_m)_{m \ni 0}$  siriem  $X_m = X$ .

And  $X_m = X$ .  $(X_m)_{n \ni m} m_{\Sigma}$ 

 $|X_n-X| < 2 \iff X_m \in (X-2, X+2)$ Spunem ca lim  $X_m = +\infty$  daea  $\# 270, \exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$   $a.\widehat{l}.$  $\# N7M_2, X_m > 2$ 

Junem lå lem X<sub>n</sub>=-∞ dalå + Σ70, Ju<sub>z</sub>∈N ai. + 477 N ≥, , X n < - ≥. Obs Dara (Xn) n20 CR are limita acessa este remica.  $\lim_{n\to\infty} g^n = \begin{cases} 0, & 2 \in [-1, 1) \\ 1, & 2 = 1 \end{cases}$   $x = \begin{cases} 0, & 2 \in [-1, 1] \\ 0, & 2 = 1 \end{cases}$   $x = \begin{cases} 0, & 2 \in [-1, 1] \\ 0, & 2 = 1 \end{cases}$ Ipunem cà (xm) no CR este Cauchy daea + 270, FN 2EN.

 $\alpha - 1$ .  $\forall m, n \ge m_{\Sigma}$  arem  $|x_m - x_n| < \Sigma$ .

<u>Teoremai</u> Un mn  $(x_m)_{n \geq 0}$  CR este convergent daca si rumai dack este ma Cauchy.

 $(x_n)_{n\geq 1}$ ,  $x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}$ .

 $\left| X_{2n} - X_{n} \right| = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} > \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

deci (xm) non une este Cauchy n'deci nu este convergent.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = +\infty.$ 

Teorema arice ser monoton si marginet este convergent.

Remarca: Onice sin monoton au limita

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) = 2 \in (2,3)$ 

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n} = 1.$ 

Leris de rumere reale Def Fre (Xn) nzo CR, Serul (Sn) nzo. Dn= Kotxit ··· +Xm M rum. sinul sumelor partiale. Perechia de servir

((Xm)m, (Am)m) som seria generatà de (Xm) não si se hot en ZXn san ZXm. Spunem cå ZXm este convergentà dala serul sumela partiale (Dm) n70 este convergent; daea  $D = lens D_m$  aturnei D se rumeste suma seriei D scriem  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n = D$ 

O serie care un este convergent à se rumente devergentà. Exercitai Hudiati commençenta servei  $\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi h^2-1}$  , n' în cazul in care este converg. gasiti suma ei.  $\lambda_{n} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 1^{2} - 1} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2^{2} - 1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4 \cdot n^{2} - 1}$  $\frac{1}{4K^2-1} = \frac{1}{(2K-1)(2K+1)} = \frac{A}{2K-1} + \frac{B}{2K+1} = \frac{A(2K+1)+B(2K-1)}{(2K+1)}$ 4(5K+1)+ B(5K-1)=1 , 4K.  $\begin{cases} 2A+2B=0 \\ A-B=1 \end{cases} \implies A=\frac{1}{2} , B=-\frac{1}{2}$ K(54+58)+4-8=7

Propostie-Daea ZXn conveyenta atana lim xn=0. Deci dava X,  $\neq 0$  atunai sensa  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$  este divergentai. ∑ 2 " este convergenta (=) 2 € (-1,1)  $\Delta_n = 1 + 2 + 2^{\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + 2^{\frac{n}{2}} = \frac{1 - 2^{\frac{n+n}{2}}}{1 - 2}$  dacā  $2 \neq 1$ Jenia este convergente pt  $2 \in (-1,1)$  si  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n = \frac{1}{1-2}$ Pt 2 \$ (-1.1) seria este divagentai.

$$\frac{1}{4k^{2}-1} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k+1}\right).$$

$$\lambda_{n} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2-1-1} + \frac{1}{2-1+1}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2-2-1} - \frac{1}{2-2+1}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k+1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2k+1}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k+1}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \lambda_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2k+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \lambda_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2k+1}\right) + \frac{1}{2k+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \lambda_$$

Teoremà (Guterul condensaini) Fre Z X<sub>n</sub> o seul cu termeni positivi a.i (X<sub>m</sub>)<sub>nzi</sub> este descrescator. Afunci seria ∑ Xn este conveyenta daca si rumai daca ∑ 2" X2n este Convergenta Spunem ca doua sem I X n ni I y n au acceasi natura n screm 1 I X n N I Y n h=0 x n N h=0 I n daes file ambel sunt convergente fie ambele sent dir. Out condensaine spune:  $(X_m) \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ ,  $X_m \vee : \overset{\sim}{Z} \times_n \sim \sum_{n \geq 0} 2^n \times_2 n$ 

Prop Seria  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^d}$  este convergenta pt d > 1 ni terregentai pt d < 1. Dem. Gut. condensarii  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{d}} \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n} \times_{2^{n}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{nd}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$  $\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{d-1}}\right)^{N}$  $\frac{\sum_{120} \left(\frac{1}{2^{d-1}}\right)^{1} \left(\cos w\right) \left(\frac{1}{2^{d-1}}\right)^{1}}{2^{d-1}} \left(\frac{1}{2^{d-1}}\right)$ 2d-1 > 1 (=) d-170(=) d71.

 $\sum_{k=0}^{N} 2^{k} conw (=) 2 \in (-1,1) \text{ bi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{k}} conw (=) 2 > 1.$ 

Teorema (Primul cultur al comparatiei) Fie ZXm, Zym douci sem cu termeni posturi cu prop ca 3 No E/H a-ri Xn Eyn, Hnzmo.

1) Daca Zym conw, atemai Zxm est conv

2) Daca I X ndureng, atomá Z yn este diverg.

Exercetini Studiodi convengenta ceriei  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+3^n}$   $X_m = \frac{1}{n+3^n} < \frac{1}{3^n} = Y_m, +hz = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+3^n} convengenta$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+3^n} conveng.$ 

Teoremà (Al doilea crutierin al comparatiei). Fie ZXm, Zym servir en termeni positivir en prop. Là existà le lum Xm. 1) 0< l < \infty , \( \text{Z} \times \_n \times \text{Z} \times \_n \) 2) l=0 ni Z yn conveyentà => Z xn conveyentà 3) l= so ni 2 jn dureyentà = ) 2 xn dûrerjenta Exemple  $\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n}{n^4 + n + 1}$ ,  $\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4 + n + 1}$  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n^2 + 2n)n^d}{n^4 + n + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{d+2} + 2n^{d+1}}{n^4 + n + 1} = 1. \text{ pt } d + 2 = 4 = 1$ 

$$\sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{N^2 + 2n}{N^4 + N + 1} \sim \sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2} convergentai$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2+3}{3n^2-n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2(1+\frac{3}{n^2})}{n^2(3-\frac{1}{n})} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_0 n + a_1 n^{k+1} + \cdots + a_k}{b_0 n^p + b_1 n^{p+1} + \cdots + b_p} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_0}{b_0} & k = p. \\ 0 & p > k. \\ +\infty & k > p \text{ mid} \frac{a_0}{b_0} > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$-\infty , k > p \text{ mid} \frac{a_0}{b_0} < 0.$$

Teorema (but raportulu). Fie Ž×n seul un terment pozitivoi a.i existà l= lim ×n+n xm. 1)  $L < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} X_{m}$  convey. 2)  $L > 1 = 1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n dureng$ 3) l=1 un ne putem prominta Exemplu-  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{5^n}$ ,  $X_n = \frac{n^2}{5^n}$ ,  $X_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)}{5^{n+1}}$ lim  $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_m} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{5x^n} \cdot \frac{5x}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{5} \cdot (\frac{n+1}{n}) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot (1=)$  serica este convergenta

Teorema (but raidainini)
Te 2 Xn serre cu termeni pozitiri a i 7 l=lem \x n 1)  $l < l = ) \sum x_m com r$  $\lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n)^n$ 2) Lon => I Xm during. 3) l=1 run purtem décide Exemple.  $\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{n^2}{2^{n+1}}}{\binom{n+1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2} \langle 1 \rangle = \lambda \text{ seria este comm}$   $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{n^2}{2^{n+1}}}{\binom{n+1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2} \langle 1 \rangle = \lambda \text{ seria este comm}$ 

Teorema (Out. Raabe-Duhamel) Fee I Xm seru cu termeni positivi a i exista  $l = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - i \right)$ 1) l > 1 => \( \times \times \) x n commengentà 2) L<1 -> \(\sum\_{\text{m}}\) durenjenta (2n+1)(2n+2) 3) l=1 un putem decede. Exemple.  $\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2m)!}{4^N(n!)^2}$ ,  $\frac{X_{m+1}}{X_m} = \frac{(2(n+1))!}{4^N(n+1)!}$ .  $\frac{A^m(n!)^2}{4^N(n+1)!}$ .  $\frac{A^m(n!)^2}{4^N(n+1)!}$ .

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2)}{4(n+1)^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \cdot \left( \frac{4(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n \cdot \left( \frac{4(n+1)^2}{(2n+1) \cdot 2(n+1)} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \cdot \left( \frac{2n+2}{2n+1} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2} < 1 \implies \text{Arria este divagenta}$$

Teorema (but lui deibniz). | Xm > 0 = | (xm) - 0. Fre (xm) n = 0 CR + a.i. | + 270, 7 u z, tu z u z, | xm | < 2 1) lum x = 0. X~~~~ (=) (-1)" X~~~~ 2) (xn), descrescator. Atomai seria [ 1-11 Xm compensata Example.  $\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(1)^{N}}{N!}$  convergentai  $\frac{1}{m} \frac{N-200}{N!} = 0$ . (1)  $\frac{1}{m} > \frac{1}{N+1}, \forall N > 1$ . (2)  $\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N}$ 

Définitée 0 seur 2 × n x remeste absolut convergent à dans [ ] | x ml este commengentai. Feorema Daca IX meste absolut convergenta derna Ix m est cornerg [ [ Xml como. =) [ Xm commengentà]  $\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{(+)^{N}}{N^{3}+1} \qquad \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{N}}{N^{3}+1} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N^{3}+1} \sim \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1$ absolut comme m' deci | \frac{\sum (-1)^n}{n} este commercentée dan commercentée. | \frac{n}{n} este absolut commerce. Noturni de tropologie.

 $\mathbb{R}^{N} = \left\{ (x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}) \middle| x_{\tau} \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \right\}$ 

 $\mathbb{R}^2 = \left\{ (x,y) \middle| x,y \in \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3 = \left\{ (x,y,z) \middle| x,y,z \in \mathbb{R}^3 \right\}$ 

1. 1. R. - (Co, 00) n=1, norma este modulul.

 $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ ,  $\|X\| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$  - norma euclidiana

X=(a,b), Y=(a',b')  $\|X-Y\|=\sqrt{(a'-a)^2+(b'-b)^2}$ 

- 1) 11x+y11 < 11x11+11y1., x,y = Rn
- 2) || LX( = | L | | | X | |.
- 3) [[x[[=0 <=] X=0=(0,0,--,0)

(9,6)

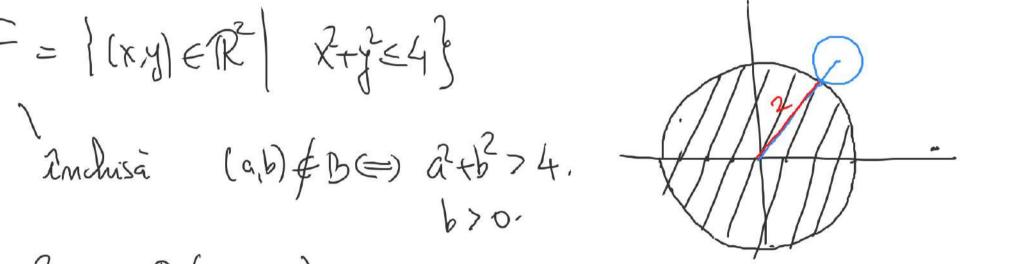
(u,v) = R2 d((a,b),(v,v))< 2) 11(v,v) - (a,b) 11 < 12

a < R" B(a, h) = 5 XER / | |X-a| < h] - bola deschisa cu centrul a si raja h.  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , B(a, h) = (a - h, a + h)Unultime D CR" este deschisà dacă ta ED exista 270 a is B(a, r) CD deschisa A=(0,1) >a, 2= min {a, La}, (a-r, a+2) < A.

B=[0,1), Ar, (-r,r) &B, Brun este deschisa

Défendre D'multime F CR se rumeste inchisé daca CF=R" F este deschisà

 $A = [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$ ,  $CA = (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, \infty)$  deschisà =)  $A \subset A \subset A$ 



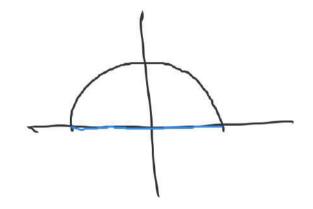
h=? ai.  $B(la,b), n) = \mp$ .  $d=\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ , h=d-2, B((a,b), n) = CF

$$T = [0,3] \cup \{4\}$$
 îmchisa

 $R = [1,3] \cup \{4,5]$  - niai închisa niai deschisa

 $M = f(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 4, y > 0\}$ 

ma inclusa mai deschisa.



Proprietati i) p ni R<sup>n</sup> sunt deschiel si inchise

2) O rennime arbitrarà de multime deschuse este deschisa O intersecte ferrità de multimi deschuse este dischisa 3) O intersecte arbitrarà de multimi incluse este inclusa O reunime finità de multimi incluse este inclusa

 $D_{m} \subset \mathbb{R} \text{ deschise } _{n} D_{m} = \left(-\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right)$   $\bigcap D_{m} = \left\{0\right\} - \text{Im chist.}$ 

Propozitie Drue multime dischisé den R n poste seur ca

Q = [ hm | n EN]

 $D = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \left( h_n - \frac{1}{2^n}, h_n + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) deschisa D + \mathbb{R}.$ 

Multimi compacte. O multime A CR M numeste compactà doca pt oue familie (Di); EI de multimi deschise du R en prop. vá A C UDi exista JCI funta a î. ACUDi.

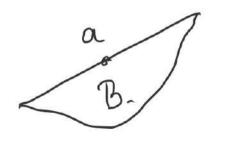
Teoremá A CR" este compactá (=) A inclusa ni mangenta.

Def. A CR" maryimta dana FM70 a i ||X|| < M, tx E A.

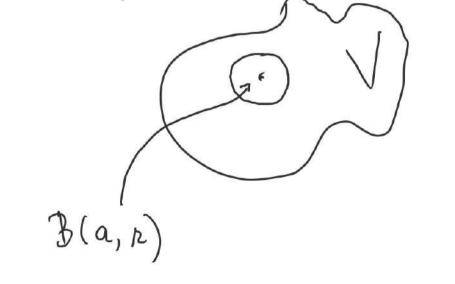
(echin. A C produs. cartejian de intero. margante)

 $A = [7,9] \cup \{99\} \subset \mathbb{R}$  compactà  $B = \{(x,y) \mid x+y \geq 4\}$  aux ests compacta et cà un e marzimta  $C = \{0\} \times [1,4] - \text{compacta}$ 

Fie a eR. O multime V CR s.m. vecinatate a lui a dans existà 1270 a.i. B(a, r) C V



Bru este rec. a lui a.



## Function continue

Defentier Fu f; ACR-R mix, CA. Spunem cai f este vontenna în xo dacă

HV o reconsitate a lui f(a), FU o recinatate a lui xo a ri f(U) CV (adrica + x e U avem f(x) EV)

Feoremai Fie f: ACRP-IR<sup>2</sup> M'XDEA. WASE: 1) f este continua in X.

2) HEro, FJ20 ai. AXEA cuprop cai 11X-Xol<br/>Savem.

3)  $f(t_n)_{n\geq 0}$  < A a.î lum  $t_n = t_n = t_n$  regultà cà lum  $f(t_n) = f(t_n)$ 

f:R-R, f(x)= 1 1 x = Q
0, x = R \ Q f este discontinuà in oule pernet. Fie a ER. Exista (xn)nzo C D M (Yn) NZO CR \ Q a.n. Xm - a Jana. lem f(yn) = 0 = ) fru este cont in a lun f(xm)=1 Am folost. Dava existà (xm) men cha i xm a dan.
f(xn) / f(a) aternei f mu este continua in a.

 $\chi < 1$   $\chi > 1$  $f: R \rightarrow R, f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 \\ x^2+\alpha \end{cases}$ a=? a-i f continà prR.  $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 2$ ,  $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 1 + a$ , f(1) = 1 + a, f(1) = 1 + a, f(1) = 1 + a.

L=1+a =1a-1.

Prop Fie f! ACR-TR, KoEA can este mi pet de acumulant al multimin A. Atunci f continuic in Xo (=) Flim f(x), Flimf(x) n' munt egale cu f(xo).

Sonni de function Definite. (fn) nz, fn: A CR-R, f: A-R. 1) Spurnem ca (fn) n2, converge somple pe 4 catre f daca lim  $f_n(x) = f(x), \forall x \in A$ . Seriem  $f_n \xrightarrow{s} f$ . +x ∈A, + 270, ∃ n<sub>ε,x</sub>∈N a.i. +h7/n<sub>2</sub> |f<sub>n</sub>(x)-f(x)| < 2 2) Spunem Lá  $\{f_n\}_{n\geq 1}$  Converge uniform Latre f pe A. De scriem  $f_m = f$ . daca 4270, JUZEN a.i. HUZNZ, HXEA, Ifa(X)-F(X) < E

Obs:  $f_m \xrightarrow{m} f = f_m \xrightarrow{3} f$ f: A -> R, || + || = sup-[| + GA| x + +]. fn m, f (=) + I70; FNzEN añ. +47, 11fn-fla < 2. lum sup |fm(x)-f(x) =0 (=) lim ||fm-f||<sub>00</sub>=0-

Exemple 
$$f_n: [o,i] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_n(x) = x^m, u = 1$$

lem  $f_n(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} x^n = \{0, 0 \le x < 1\}$ 
 $f_n(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} x^n = \{0, 0 \le x < 1\}$ 
 $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \{x^n \mid 0 \le x < n\} = 1$ 
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$$f_{n}: [1/2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_{n}(\kappa) = \frac{\chi}{1+\eta\chi} + \chi,$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f_{n}(\kappa) = \chi \qquad f(\kappa) = \chi \qquad f_{n}(\kappa) = \chi$$

$$|f_{n}(\kappa) - f(\kappa)| = \frac{\chi}{1+\eta\chi}$$

$$g(\kappa) = \frac{\chi}{1+\eta\chi} \qquad g'(\kappa) = \frac{1\cdot (1+\eta\kappa) - \chi(1+\eta\kappa)}{(1+\eta\kappa)^{2}} = \frac{1}{(1+\eta\kappa)^{2}}$$

$$g \text{ shrict assert one.} \qquad \sup_{\kappa \in [1/2]} g(\kappa) = g(2) = \frac{1}{(1+\eta\kappa)^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \sup_{\kappa \in [1/2]} |f_{n}(\kappa) - f(\kappa)| = \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \frac{2}{(1+\eta\kappa)^{2}} = 0 \implies f_{n} \xrightarrow{\kappa} f_{n}$$

Feorema (Waierstraus) Fe In: ACRAR, f: AAR si (an) no CR+ cu an-o. Daca' |fn(x)-f(x)| < an, +x < A mi + u > 1 odereci + m + f fn(x)= x +x, f(x)=x, xe[1,2]  $\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} f(x) - f(x) \right| = \frac{\chi}{1+m\chi} \leqslant \frac{2}{1+m\chi} \leqslant \frac{2}{1+m\chi} \leqslant \frac{2}{1+m\chi}$ 

Teoremá Fre fon: A - PR, non continue pe A ni f: A - PR Daea for Mosf ateura f este continua pe A.  $f_n: [0,1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_n(x) = x^n$   $f_n \xrightarrow{5} f_1 f(x) = \begin{cases} 0,0 \le x < 1 \\ 1,x = 1. \end{cases}$ Consecrata terroma Daca fn: A -TR, 471 sent continue fn-s f ni f un e continua pe A atenia fn-4 f In capul mostru.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, 0 \le x < 1 \end{cases}$  we este undowned in 1. Deci fmuf.

$$f_{n}: (o, n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_{n}(x) = \frac{1}{n \times n}.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f_{n}(x) = 0, \forall x \in (o, 1), f(x) \equiv 0.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} |f_{n}(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in (o, 1)} |f_{n}(x)| = 1. \implies f_{n} \not f$$

$$\lim_{x \in (o, 1)} |f_{n}(x)| = \lim_{x \in (o, 1)} |f_{n}(x$$