

λ, γ dependent $\Leftrightarrow G(\lambda, \gamma) = 0$ p
 $\Rightarrow E(X\gamma) - E(\lambda)E\gamma = 0$
 $V(\lambda x + b\gamma) = a^2 V(\lambda) + b^2 V(\gamma)$
 $\delta \text{ def} \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$
 $|\operatorname{cov}(\lambda, \gamma)| \leq |E(\lambda)E\gamma| - E(\lambda E\gamma)$
 $\leq \sqrt{V(\lambda)} \sqrt{V\gamma}$ C.S
 as range of linear, positive, also
 $\lambda \neq 0 \wedge \gamma \neq 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{cov}(\lambda, \gamma) = 0$
 $E(X) = \sum_{n \in \Omega} n P(X=n)$
 $= \sum_{n \geq a} n P(X=n) + \sum_{n < a} n P(X=n)$
 $\sum_{n > a} n P(X=n) \leq E(\lambda)$
 $\sum_{n \geq a} n P(X=n) \leq \sum_{n \geq a} n P(X=n) E(\lambda)$
 $\sum_{n \geq a} P(X=n) = P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E(\lambda)}{a}$
 follow
 $P(|X - E(X)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{V(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$
 $= P(X - E(X) \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{E(X - E(X))^2}{\varepsilon^2}$
 $P(X - E(X) \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{V(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$
 $\lambda X \sim \chi^2_n \Leftrightarrow \sum \delta_i^2$
 $P\left(\left|\frac{1}{n} - E\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right| \geq \varepsilon\right)$

$P\left(\left|\frac{S_n}{n} - E(S)\right| \geq \epsilon\right) \leq \frac{E(S^2)}{\epsilon^2}$ f. f. dient bei $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega$
 da $E(x_i) = 0 \Rightarrow V(x_i) > 0$
 da $S^2 \in \{\text{durch 1 gebe}\}$
 n reale Zahlen
 da $f \geq 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ monoton}$
 & hyperbolisch
 H. hyperbolisch liegt ohne
 die Reelle
 \rightarrow hier B ist x' linear B'
 $x = px' \Rightarrow x' = p^{-1}x$
 $p^{-1} = p^{-1}Dp$
 da $E = \text{die Wurfzufall}$
 $E(S) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i)$
 $\text{beralle } p_{ij} \text{ ist } p_{ij} = p_{ji}$
 $\text{sonde } f(p_{ij}) = p_{ij} + p_{ji} = 2p_{ij}$
 $\text{wirre } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_{ii}}{p} = \frac{(n-1)p}{n} + \frac{1}{n}$
 $\text{da } p_{ii} = \frac{p_{ii}^{k+1}}{k!} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} = \frac{p_{ii}^{k+1}}{k!}$
 $\text{gesetzen } e^{-1} \frac{1}{k!} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{p}$
 $\text{fuer } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_{ii}}{p} = \frac{n-1}{n} e^{-1} + \frac{1}{n}$
 $\text{mit } \lambda = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n} e^{-1} + \frac{1}{n} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n} e^{-1} = -\frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow e^{-1} = -\frac{1}{n-1}$
 $\text{da } \text{sysse de Dauer et u.}$
 $\text{sonde colore: } n \neq -e^{-1}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{die dichte f(a) oberegrenzen}$

Def (def) example so
Ex (ex) example ver (ver)

$$u_n \in \{s_i - s_j\}_{i,j} \rightarrow \emptyset$$

new at
opp \neq I hoge

$$\|u_n(u)\| \leq \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\|u_n(u_n - u_m)\| \leq \varepsilon$$

Converging in \mathbb{R} if $\|u_n\|_0 < \varepsilon$
converging = unique
 \Rightarrow closed

closed set do
Een groep met I was
 $v_n \in I$ dus $S \subset I$

$v_n \rightarrow b \in \overline{I}$
and

$\sum_n v_n$ was S was I

\Rightarrow Een c_n et $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n v_n$

$\{v_n\}$ was C_b

v_n was C_b

$$\Rightarrow \sum_n v_n(t) = \sum_n \int_0^t v_n(s) ds$$

$v_n \in C_b(t)$

Kick $\{v_n\}$ was C_b

$\sum_n v_n$ converges in C_b

Opmerking $I \Rightarrow$ de klok
 $\sum_n v_n(t) = \sum_n v_n(t)$

Def we have the rules $\{u_n\}_0, \varepsilon$: $\sum_n c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n$
er volgt ε is
of u_n was C_b was
(C_b)

$\{c_n\}$ was C_b)
 $\exists (P_n) \in K(\varepsilon)$ such that
such that $\forall n$ $|c_n| < \varepsilon$

Converging \Rightarrow Converging

Converging \Rightarrow Converging

\Rightarrow $b_n = b_m$

$b_n \in \mathbb{R}$ bounded (below)
above

\Rightarrow tel $\{b_n\}$ is

Een $c_n \in \mathbb{R}$ \Rightarrow $v_n \rightarrow 0$

maar dan de groep

v_n was R (either v_n) was

$v_n \rightarrow l$ in R (C) since
in R \Rightarrow $l \in R$?
 $v_n \in R$ \Rightarrow $l \in R$ always

$u_n = 0$ was C_b was
 $\{c_n\}_0$ was C_b was

$$\text{just tends to } (n \in \mathbb{N}) \int_{n-1}^n f(x) dx$$
$$u_n = \int_0^n f(x) dx \in u_n$$

$\{c_n\}_0$ was C_b was

as $\{c_n\}_0$ was
 $\left| \int_0^n c_n \right| \leq \alpha$

Een c_n (absolute)

$$\Rightarrow \left| c_n \right| \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k \right)$$

$\sum_n c_n v_n$ on $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n$

$v_n = 0$ was $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n$

$f \text{ diff sur } \mathcal{E} \times E, P \text{ tg}$ $f(b+h) = f(b) + L(h) + o(h)$	$(\nabla f(b) h) = df(b)(h)$ gradient $\neq 0$ des $\nabla f(b)$ dirac au voisinage de b df est nulle	U continue par arcs et f continue sur $U \ni df = 0$. $\Leftrightarrow U$ contient une partie non muni de $a \in U$ et	continu en U pour tout $x \in U$ $f(x) = \int_0^x df(t) f'(t) dt = 0$ $f(u) = f(b)$.	f et g sont continues en b $f(b) = g(b)$ et $df(b) = dg(b)$ $Df(b) \subset Dg(b)$.
f dérivable sur I avec au voisinage de a et b $\frac{f(a+tc) - f(a)}{t} \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow 0]{} f'(a)$	$df(b) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^r \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}(b) dx_k \right) \otimes \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_j}(b) dy_j \right)$ $= \sum_{k,j} h_k \partial_k f(b)$	D'après si on varie t de 0 à 1 $\exists x \in [a, b]$ tel que $f'(x) = \frac{f(a+tc) - f(a)}{t}$	\Rightarrow $f'(x) = \frac{f(a+tc) - f(a)}{t}$ et $f'(x) = \frac{f(b+tc) - f(b)}{t}$ en général $f'(x)$ Supposons que :	$\det(A) > 0$ op pos. $\det(A) < 0$ op neg de A .
dérivée partielle $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+tc) - f(a)}{t} = f'(a)$	diff stables pour continuer le gradient, ce qui fait que df est lisse (df).	$f'(x) = \partial_1 f(x) = \partial_2 f(x) = \dots = \partial_n f(x)$ df stable.	$\text{Tr}(A) > 0$ op pos. $\text{Tr}(A) < 0$ op neg de A .	$\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} \det(A_{ij}) a_{ij}$ $= \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} \det(A_{ij}) q_j$
f diff sur \mathcal{E} avec g $f(b+h) = f(b) + L(h) + o(h)$	$o(c)$ pour continuer le gradient $dg'(x) = df(g(x)) (g'(x))$	$Hg(b) = \begin{pmatrix} g'(b) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(b) \end{pmatrix}$ $f(b+h) = f(b) + (dg(b))h +$ $\frac{1}{2} (dg(b)h h) + o(h ^2)$	$f'(b) = 0$ \Leftrightarrow $df(b) = 0$.	$(a, b, c) = (0, 1, 1)$
f est dérivable comme (\mathcal{E}, A, F)	$\sum_{k=1}^r \partial f_k(x) = f'(x)$ $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ $f(x) = a + \sum_{k=1}^r f_k(x) e_k$ $f(b) - f(a) = \int_0^1 df(g(t)) (g'(t)) dt$	$f'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^r f'_k(x) e_k$ $\frac{1}{2} (df(g(t)) (g'(t)))^2 dt$	$\det(A) = \det(A) \det(B)$ $\det(A \cdot B) = \det(A) \det(B)$	$A \text{ et } B \text{ sont inverses si } \det(A) \neq 0$ $\det(A^T) = \det(A)$ $A \cap B = \det(A) = \det(B)$

JB E^* ja & E tege
 $\text{f}(x) = \text{f}(x_0)$ & x_0 -en
 hoe de E dus $\text{f}(x) =$
 $\begin{cases} x_0 & (\text{e}) = x_0 \\ x_0 & (\text{g}) \end{cases}$ ongelijk

$$\text{Dreig} (\text{Wally}) = (\text{ad } v^*(\eta))$$

$$(v \otimes \theta) = v^* \otimes \theta \quad | \quad (\text{AB}^T = B^T A^T)$$

fstbl per v des F stelt
 per v^* : $\theta \in F$ elke θ
 $(Wally) = (u \mid u \theta) = 0$

$$\text{Not } v^* = \text{Not } v^T$$

$$v_{ij} = (v_{ij}) \otimes_j =$$

$$(G_i \otimes_j) \otimes_j = v^* \otimes_j$$

$$0 \in O_n(\mathbb{C}) \Leftrightarrow 0^T 0 = I_n$$

$$0^T 0 = (c_i^T c_j) = \delta_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$$

des $(c_i)_{i \in \{1, 2\}}$ hechten

reken op goed

$$(v(\mathbb{C}), \times) \text{ is gegeven de } G_b(\mathbb{C})$$

$\theta \in O_n$ is θ met de eigenschap
 dat θ orthogonaal

$$\text{dienens: } \|v\|_2 = \|v\|_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|v\|_2 = \|v\|_2, \|v\|_2^2 = \langle v(v), v \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \|v\|_2^2 = \|v\|_2^2, \|v\|_2^2 = \langle v(v), v \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Orthog} \Leftrightarrow (v(v) \mid v(v)).$$

$$\Rightarrow v^* \subset v^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \text{ is de drie lastste per } v.$$

$$v(\theta) \text{ heeft de } g(\theta).$$

$$\Rightarrow O \in O^T \theta \text{ doos } v = f^*(g(\theta))$$

de form

$$\theta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \text{ de horizontale}$$

$$\text{spiegel van de rechte}$$

$\theta(\theta)$ noemt orthogone de def &
 groep per θ .

$$\text{groep orthogone: } \theta^2 = id$$

$$w(\theta) \text{ is wissel}$$

reken: $\theta^2 = id$ orthogone et
 dan $w(\theta) = \text{id}$

$$\theta(\theta) = (c_i \otimes -m_i)$$

$$\theta(\theta) = (c_i \otimes m_i)$$

$\theta \in O_n(\mathbb{C})$ is B orthogonaal telger

$$\text{Not } v = \begin{pmatrix} \theta \\ -z \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad | \quad \theta \in \mathbb{C}$$

orthogonaal (symmetrie)
 $v^* \subset v$

protegant (\Rightarrow) p orthogonaal
 wcp θ w(p) $\Rightarrow \theta^* \neq \theta$

Th spezial:

$v^* \subset v$ des θ doe chene de
 op des $O_n(\mathbb{C})$ of O
 dus telles ge de $\theta = O^T \theta$

$$O \otimes I \mid \theta^{**} \mid \theta^- \mid \theta^+$$

$$\text{so: } (0 \otimes I) \geq 0 \geq 0 \leq 0 \leq 0$$

$$\text{so: } \theta(\theta) \in R^+ \mid R^* \mid R^- \mid R^+$$

de θ^{**} unieke de θ reue
 in dunkt θ reue de O de reue
 we: verdelen de ses θ op θ
 en indert op horizontale den
 nulle.

aet b cele des

$$y^* = a(\theta) y + b(\theta) \rightarrow$$

$$y^* = a(\theta) y + b(\theta) e^{-A(\theta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} y^* = a(\theta) y + b(\theta) e^{-A(\theta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^* = (e^{-A(\theta)} + b(\theta) e^{-A(\theta)}) y$$

$$\text{cekk.}$$

cekk.

$(\theta \otimes b(\theta)) \gamma = \theta(\theta)$

$$\gamma \text{ tot } y_0$$

probleme de Candy
 & a mes sonne pas de
 me de de idag.

$$\text{not } Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ int}$$

notice copie de Q des
 $\theta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \text{differences}$

$$X' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X + B(t)$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} u(t) \\ v(t) \\ w(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow X(t) = X$ des
 we reue selva (partie de
 Candy matuelle).

S ensemble des zullen de
 $u = \text{dure des u-kompo}$

we reue dure den b

we reue dure n reue

den $b = n$.

we reue weet reue

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} A(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

affine de derrele B

$A \in \exp(\theta)$ cele des

$\theta \in B(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{R})$ $\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}$ organe

de $\exp(\theta)$ we reue $B(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{R})$ of
 we $\theta > 0$ den case we θ

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \alpha(\alpha(\theta))$$

$$\alpha(\theta) = \exp((t-t_0)\theta)$$

proba de
 Candy

dan pro notree

$$\theta \in A \otimes b \quad x' = Ax$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 e^{At} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n e^{At} x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x_1 - x_n) \text{ hoe de op}$$

$$x' = Ax \Rightarrow x(t) \text{ Ce } tA$$

$$C_2 \text{ Cadek de la y.}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 e^{At} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n e^{At} x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{or } e^{At} x_k = e^{At} x_k$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 e^{At} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n e^{At} x_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$y^* + a(y') + b(y'') = 0$$

$$W(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ noe de gheen}$$

$$\text{sin } W(\theta) = 0 \text{ sin } \theta$$

$$\text{per } y^* + a(\theta)y' + b(\theta)y'' = 0$$

$$\cos \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{of } y_1 y_1 + y_2 y_2 \text{ valre de}$$

$$\text{regre diff.}$$

<p>Le plan n'est pas</p> <p>$\{p_1, p_2\} \cup \{p_3, p_4\} = \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4\}$</p> <p>$V_{p_1} \cap V_{p_2} \subset V_{p_3} \cap V_{p_4}$</p> <p>$p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4$</p>	<p>$\forall A \in \mathcal{A}, \exists B \in \mathcal{B} \text{ tel que } B \subseteq A$</p> <p>ou une autre chose</p> <p>soit un peu plus précisément</p> <p>$\forall A \in \mathcal{A}, \exists B \in \mathcal{B} \text{ tel que } B \subseteq A \text{ et } B \leq \omega$</p> <p>$f(A) - f(B) < \epsilon$.</p>	<p>f est continue sur \mathbb{R}</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ tel que } x - y < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) - f(y) < \epsilon$.</p>	<p>f est continue sur \mathbb{R}</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ tel que } x - y < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) - f(y) < \epsilon$.</p>
<p>$\{p_1, p_2\} \subseteq \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4\}$</p> <p>$d(p_1, p_2) = d(p_1, p_3)$</p> <p>$d(p_1, p_4) = d(p_2, p_3) = d(p_2, p_4)$</p> <p>$d(p_1, p_2) + d(p_1, p_3) = d(p_1, p_4) + d(p_2, p_3) = d(p_1, p_4) + d(p_2, p_4)$</p> <p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p> <p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p> <p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p>	<p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p> <p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p> <p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p>	<p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p> <p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p> <p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p>	<p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p> <p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p> <p>$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ x - y\ _p = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$</p>
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$f \circ g \rightarrow f$ zusammensetzen und sie
faktur ist die auf die
Multiplikation.

$$\int_{\text{Kreis}} f g \circ g = \lambda f + \mu g$$

$$\text{daher } \int f = \int g \circ g$$

$$f \circ g \rightarrow f \circ g$$

$$f \circ g \leq g$$

$$|f| \in \{g\}$$

$$f \circ g = \int^u_{v_0} f \text{ Gerade in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{die } \circ \text{ def } g \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ ist}$$

$$\text{die } \circ \text{ funktionen haben}$$

$$\int f \text{ Gerade reziproche in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\circ \text{ def } g \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ der def}$$

$$f \circ g \text{ do.}$$

$$f \text{ gerad } n(a, b)$$

$$\int_a^b \int_b^c (a+b) \rightarrow \int_a^b \int_b^c$$

$$\text{daher } \text{rezip.}$$

$$f' \frac{1}{a^m}$$

$$f \circ g \rightarrow f \text{ ist } \int g$$

$$f = O(g) \text{ schreibt}$$

$$f \circ g \text{ das } f \text{ my } g$$

$$f \circ g \text{ perma } \int^u_{v_0} f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int f \circ g \in \int f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(n) \in \int f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{in } \int f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int (f \circ g) \geq \int (f - g) > 0$$

$$\text{wodurch } \int f \text{ perma in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \circ g \rightarrow f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \circ g \rightarrow \int^u_{v_0} f$$

$$\text{gerade } f \circ g \Rightarrow \int f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \circ g \rightarrow \int^u_{v_0} f$$

$$\text{daher } \text{rezip.}$$

$$f' \frac{1}{a^m}$$

$$\text{Beweis: folgend}$$

$$\text{dass } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\text{es wird weiter}$$

$$TCD \rightarrow f \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ or } \mathbb{I}$$

$$\text{in } \int f \text{ ist } |f| \leq p \text{ my } \int$$

$$f \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ or } \mathbb{I}$$

$$\text{TCD cahr: } f \rightarrow f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{in } \int f \text{ ist } |f| \leq p \text{ my } \int$$

$$\int f \rightarrow \int f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$u \mapsto f(u, t) \text{ carbe in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$t \mapsto f(u, t) \text{ carbe in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$|f(u, t)| \in p(t) \text{ my in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Gerade in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{funktion } f \text{ ist } \text{funktion } f \text{ ist } \text{funktion } f$$

$$g \circ f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ in } \int^u_{v_0} g \circ f \text{ my in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$|\int^u_{v_0} g \circ f| \in p(t) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ or } \mathbb{I}$$

$$g^{(n)}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \int^u_{v_0} g \circ f$$

$$\sum (f_k) \text{ or } \text{set } \Sigma \text{ aus my } \sum$$

$$\Sigma f_k \text{ my } \mathbb{R} \text{ or } \mathbb{I}$$

$$\sum f_k = \int f$$

$$\text{funktion et } \text{funktion}$$

$$\sum f_k = \sum f_k$$

$$\text{Rekurrenz}$$

$$f \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ or } \mathbb{I}$$

$$f \circ g \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$(f, g) \text{ fkt gebrae ob } \text{funktion } \text{funktion } \text{funktion}$$

$$|(f, g)| \in \text{Null}(f, g)$$

$$\|u+g\|^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|g\|^2 + 2\langle u, g \rangle$$

$$\|u-g\|^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|g\|^2 - 2\langle u, g \rangle$$

$$\langle u, g \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\|u+g\|^2 - \|u-g\|^2)$$

$$\text{pythagoras } \|u+g\|^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|g\|^2$$

$$\text{in } \|u\|=0$$

$$\text{funktion } \text{funktion } \text{funktion}$$

(Von Schult:
 $v_n - v_m$ wie hier
 in \mathbb{R} er - v_n et
 $e_k = v_n - \sum_{i=1}^k v_i$
 (an etwas b s konvergiert
 gegen v_k)
 um an andere $e_k = \frac{v_k}{\|v_k\|}$

An \rightarrow a) keine
 dagegen da schwierig

f in \mathbb{R} oder \mathbb{I} in
 erster Fall $f \oplus f = \bar{f}$
 $(f^+)^+ \in f$ ergibt sich \bar{f}

$$(f, g) = \text{Null}(f, g)$$