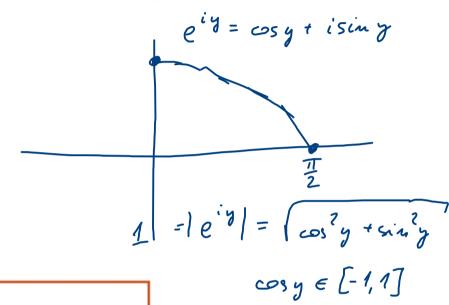
Twierdzenie 44. Istnieje najmniejsze dodatnie miejsce zerowe funkcji zmiennej rzeczywistej $\cos(x)$. Liczbę π definiujemy jako dwukrotność tego miejsca zerowego.

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$$

Dovod pourjong.

Tw. 21 jet devesen sinx i cos x.



Wniosek 45.

$$e^{-i\pi} + 1 = 0.$$

$$e^{-i\pi} = \cos(-\pi) + i\sin(-\pi) = -1$$

Definicja 46. Podziałem \mathcal{P} odcinka [a,b] nazywamy ciąg liczb $x_0,...,x_n$, taki że:

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b.$$



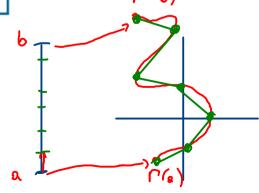
Definicja 47. Niech $\Gamma:[a,b]\to\mathbb{C}$ będzie funkcją ciągłą, czyli krzywą na płaszczyźnie. Dla podziału $\mathcal{P}=(x_0,x_1,...,x_n)$ długością łamanej nazywamy wielkość:

$$L(\Gamma, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} |\Gamma(x_k) - \Gamma(x_{k-1})|. \quad \leftarrow \text{oll. Tomorey}$$

Długością krzywej nazywamy wielkość:

$$L(\Gamma) = \sup\{L(\Gamma, \mathcal{P}) : \mathcal{P} - podzial [a, b]\}.$$

Unage: L(M) maie by +00



Np.
$$f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \qquad f(x) = x \quad \text{gin} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2} \qquad \Gamma'(t) = \left(t, f(t)\right)$$

$$F: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2} \qquad \Gamma'(t) = \left(t, f(t)\right)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 1 \qquad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \qquad x_{k} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -1 \qquad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$y_{k} = \frac{1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 1 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -1 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

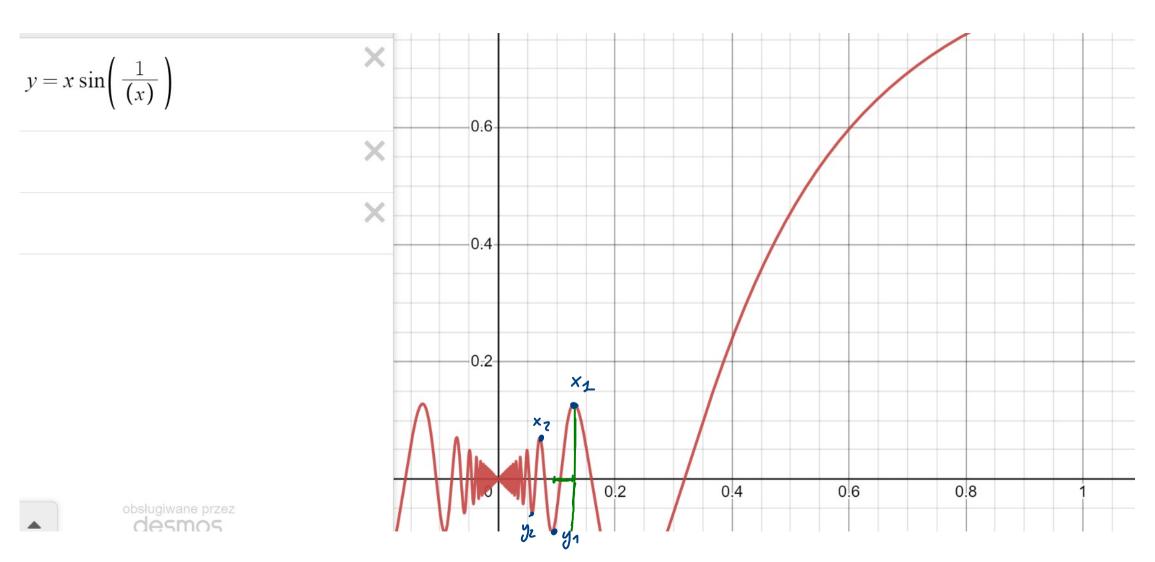
$$\lfloor (\Gamma, P_m) \geqslant \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\Gamma(x_n) - \Gamma(y_n)| =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(|x_n - y_n|^2 + |x_n + y_n|^2 \right) > \sum_{k=1}^{n} |x_n + y_n| > \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{7k} \longrightarrow \infty$$

x2< y2< x1< y1 < 1

 $\Gamma(x_n) = (x_n, x_n)$

$$\Gamma(L) = \infty$$



Twierdzenie 48. Długość łuku $\Gamma_t: [0,t] \to \mathbb{C}, \ \Gamma(t) = e^{+it} \ wynosi \ L(\Gamma_t) = t.$

$$\Gamma(t) = cost + i sin t$$

Nied
$$P = \frac{1}{2}0 = t_0, t_{1,...}, t_{m} = t_{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$L(\Gamma, P) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\Gamma(t_k) - \Gamma(t_{k-k})| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{it_k} - e^{it_{k-k}}| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{it_k}| |1 - e^{i(t_{k-k} - t_k)}| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{it_k}| |1 - e^{it_k}| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{it_k}| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{it_k}| |1 - e^{it_k}| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{it_k}| |1 - e^{it_k}| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{it_k}| |1 - e^{it_k}| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{it_k}| = \frac{1}{$$

=> L(r, P) < t | L(r) < t |

Ask

$$|\exp(iy)| = 1,$$

$$|\exp(z)| = \exp(\operatorname{Re}(z)) \le \exp(|z|),$$

$$|\exp(iy) - 1| \le |y|.$$

2° Zaloiny tenor, ie
$$P = \frac{1}{2} t_0, l_1, l_2, ..., t_n \frac{1}{2}$$
 jud tohi, ie $\frac{\log l_0}{\log l_0}$ \frac

Nich
$$\varepsilon > 0$$
. Niech P begins poolinten tolim, is $s_N(P) < \delta$ ($\delta = 2$ folitul $| (\Gamma, P) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} |e^{it_{k-2}}| = \sum_{k=1}^{m} |e^{it_{k}}| |1 - e^{i(t_{k-2} - t_{k})}| \ge (1 - \varepsilon) \sum_{k=1}^{m} (t_k - t_{k-2})$

(C) $= 1.67.0$

$$t \geq L(\Gamma) = \sup_{P} L(\Gamma, P) \geq (1-\varepsilon) \cdot t = \chi(\Gamma) = t = (1-\varepsilon)(t_n - t_o) = (t-\varepsilon) \cdot t$$

f uppuble se
$$(a,b)$$
 $x_{1,-1}, x_{n} \in (a,b)$ $t_{1} + ... + t_{n} = 1$ $t_{1} > 0$

(N. Jensene) $f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} t_{i} r_{i}\right) \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} t_{i} f(r_{i})$ $\left(= \iff x_{1} = x_{1} = ... + x_{n}\right)$

Zeol. Znoleic' m - left upisong w denses w arguightnym markingm obsorbie. $w \in (0,\pi)$
 $w \in (0,\pi)$
 $w \in (0,\pi)$
 $w \in (0,\pi)$
 $w \in (0,\pi)$

Remain $f(x) = (1 - \cos x)$
 $f'(x) = \frac{\sin x}{2(1 - \cos x)}$
 $f''(x) = -\frac{\sin^{2} x_{2}}{(1 - \cos x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} < 0$ no $(0,\pi)$

 $l = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{m} f(\alpha_i) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{m} f(\alpha_i) \leq \sqrt{2} \cdot m \cdot f(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{m} \cdot \alpha_i) = \sqrt{2} \cdot m \cdot f(\frac{2\pi}{m})^{m} \text{ for anneg.}$