

deci $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)}$ este conv.

CURS 7

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Exemple de serii

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \quad x > 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \cdot \left(\frac{a(a+1) \cdot \dots \cdot (a+n)}{b(b+1) \cdot \dots \cdot (b+n)} \right)^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{\beta}} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, a, b > 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \cdot (2 - \sqrt[n]{a}) \cdot (2 - \sqrt[n]{a}) \cdot \dots \cdot (2 - \sqrt[n]{a}), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n \cdot n!}{n^{n+\alpha}} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{1}{x}\right]^2} & , x > 0 \\ x^2 & , x < 0, x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ x^4 & , x < 0, x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

$f_1, f_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabile

$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f_1(x) & x \in A \\ f_2(x) & x \notin A \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ x^3 & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases} \quad A = \mathbb{Q}$$

Def. Fie X o mulțime. O mulțime $\mathcal{Z} \subset P(X)$ o.m. topologie dăc.

1) $\emptyset, X \in \mathcal{Z}$

2) $D_1, D_2 \in \mathcal{Z} \Rightarrow D_1 \cap D_2 \in \mathcal{Z}$

3) $(D_i)_i \in \mathcal{Z} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} D_i \in \mathcal{Z}$

$D \in \mathcal{Z}$ o.m. deschisă, F o.m. închisă dacă $X \setminus F \in \mathcal{Z}$
 $V \subset X$ o.m. vecinătate a lui $a \in X$ dacă $\exists D \in \mathcal{Z}$
 $a \in D \Rightarrow a \in D \subset V$

$N_a = \{V \subset X \mid V \text{ vec. pt. } a\}$

Def. $A \subset X$

$A' = \{a \in X \mid \forall V \in N_a \Rightarrow V \cap A \setminus \{a\} \neq \emptyset\}$ puncte de acumulare

$\bar{A} = \{a \in X \mid \forall V \in N_a \Rightarrow V \cap A \neq \emptyset\} = A \cup A'$ - închisura lui A

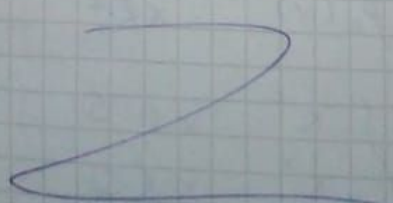
$\bar{A} = \bigcap_{F \text{ închisă}} F$ - închisă
 $A \subset F$

$\overset{\circ}{A} = \text{Int}(A) = \{a \in X \mid A \in N_a\} = \bigcup_{\substack{D \in \mathcal{Z} \\ D \subset A}} D$ interiorul lui A

$\overset{\circ}{A} \subset A \subset \bar{A}$

$F_n(A) = \partial A = \bar{A} \setminus \overset{\circ}{A}$ - închisă

$i_z(A) = A \setminus A'$



$$f: \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow x$$

Prop: Fie (X, \mathcal{C}) topologie și $A, B \subset X$

$$1) \overset{\circ}{A} \subset A \subset \bar{A}$$

$$2) A \subset B \Rightarrow \overset{\circ}{A} \subset \overset{\circ}{B}, \bar{A} \supset \bar{B} \text{ și } A' \subset B'$$

$$3) \overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}, (A \cup B)' = A' \cap B', \overset{\circ}{A \cap B} = \overset{\circ}{A} \cap \overset{\circ}{B}$$

$$4) \overline{X \setminus A} = X \setminus \overset{\circ}{A}, \overset{\circ}{X \setminus A} = X \setminus \bar{A}$$

$$5) \text{Fr}(A) = \bar{A} \setminus \overset{\circ}{A} = \bar{A} \cap (X \setminus \overset{\circ}{A}) = \bar{A} \cap (\overline{X \setminus A})$$

Dem pt. "3)" : $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$

$$\bar{A} = \{a \in X \mid \forall V \in \mathcal{V}_a \Rightarrow V \cap A = \emptyset\}$$

$$A \subset C \quad a \in \bar{A} \Rightarrow \emptyset \neq V \cap A \subset V \subset C \quad \forall V \in \mathcal{V}_a \\ \Rightarrow a \in \bar{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{A} \subset \bar{C}$$

$$A, B \subset A \cup B \Rightarrow \bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \subset \overline{A \cup B}$$

Vrem să ar. că $\overline{A \cup B} \subset \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$, $a \in \overline{A \cup B} \Rightarrow a \in \bar{A}$ sau $a \in \bar{B}$

$$a \in \overline{A \cup B} \quad \forall W \in \mathcal{V}_a \Rightarrow W \cap (A \cup B) \neq \emptyset$$

Pp. prin red. la absurd că $a \notin \bar{A}$ și $a \notin \bar{B} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \exists V_1, V_2 \in \mathcal{V}_a \text{ a. i. } V_1 \cap A = \emptyset \text{ și } V_2 \cap A = \emptyset$$

$$W = V_1 \cap V_2 \in \mathcal{V}_a$$

$$\emptyset = W \cap A \subset V_1 \cap A = \emptyset \\ W \cap B = \emptyset$$

$$W \cap (A \cup B) = (W \cap A) \cup (W \cap B) = \emptyset \cup \emptyset = \emptyset$$

contradicție

(X, d)

$$A' = \{a \in X \mid \exists (x_n)_n \subset A \quad x_n \rightarrow a \text{ si } x_n \neq a\}$$

$$\bar{A} = \{a \in X \mid \exists (x_n)_n \subset A \text{ si } x_n \rightarrow a\}$$

$$\dot{A} = \{a \in X \mid \forall x_n \rightarrow a \Rightarrow \exists n_0 \text{ si pt } \forall n > n_0 \Rightarrow x_n \in A\}$$

$$F_X(A) = \{a \in X \mid \exists (x_n)_n \subset A \text{ si } (y_n)_n \subset \bar{A} \text{ si } x_n \rightarrow a \text{ si } y_n \rightarrow a\}$$

ex. $A = [1, 2]$

$$A' = [1, 2]$$

$$\dot{A} = (1, 2)$$

$$\bar{A} = A \cup A' = [1, 2]$$

$$F_X(A) = \bar{A} \setminus \dot{A} = \{1, 2\}$$

$$i_X(A) = A \setminus A' = \emptyset$$

$$A' = [1, 2]$$

$$[1, 2] \subset A'$$

$$1 \leq 1 + \frac{1}{n} = [1, 2] = A \Rightarrow 1 \in A'$$

$$2 - \frac{1}{n} \nearrow 2 \Rightarrow 2 \in A'$$

\cap_A

$$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} < 2$$

$$x \in (1, 2)$$

$$x < x_n = x + \frac{1}{(n+1)} \cdot (2-x)$$

$$x_n \in A \Rightarrow x \in A'$$

$$a \in A' \Rightarrow \exists (x_m)_m \subset A \text{ a.e. } x_m \rightarrow a$$

$$1 \leq x_m \leq 2$$

↓

$$1 \leq m \leq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow A' \subset [1, 2]$$

$$(1, 2) \subset A \Rightarrow (1, 2) \subset \overset{\circ}{A}$$

m derhisă

$$\overset{\circ}{A} \subset A \quad a \in A \setminus (1, 2) \Rightarrow a \notin \overset{\circ}{A} \Rightarrow \overset{\circ}{A} \subset (1, 2)$$

||
 $\{1, 2\}$

$$1 - \frac{1}{m} \nearrow 1 \Rightarrow 1 \notin \overset{\circ}{A}$$

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$$2 + \frac{1}{m} \searrow 2 \Rightarrow 2 \notin \overset{\circ}{A}$$

Example

$$A = \left\{ \frac{1}{m} \mid m \geq 1 \right\} \cup (2, 4) \cup (5, 6]$$

$$B \subset C \Rightarrow B' \subset C'$$

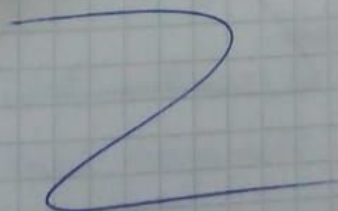
$$\overset{\circ}{A} = (2, 4) \cup (5, 6)$$

$$A = [2, 4] \cup [5, 6] \cup \{0\}$$

$$\bar{A} = A' \cup A = [2, 4] \cup [5, 6] \cup \{0\} \cup \left\{ \frac{1}{m} \mid m \geq 1 \right\}$$

$$F_2(A) = \bar{A} \setminus \overset{\circ}{A} = \left\{ \frac{1}{m} \mid m \geq 1 \right\} \cup \{0, 2, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$i_2(A) = \left\{ \frac{1}{m} \mid m \geq 1 \right\}$$



$$A = (2, 3) \cup ([4, 5] \cap \mathbb{Q})$$

$$\overset{\circ}{A} = (2, 3)$$

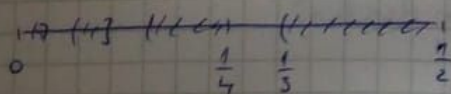
$$A' = [2, 3] \cup [4, 5] \supset A$$

$$\bar{A} = A'$$

$$\text{Fr}(A) = \{2, 3\} \cup [4, 5]$$

$$\text{int}(A) = \emptyset$$

$$A = \bigcup_{m \geq 1} \left(\frac{1}{2m+1}, \frac{1}{2m} \right)$$



$$\overset{\circ}{A} = \bigcup_{m \geq 1} \left(\frac{1}{2m+1}, \frac{1}{2m} \right) \quad \frac{1}{4} \notin \overset{\circ}{A} \quad \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{12(m)} < \frac{1}{3}$$

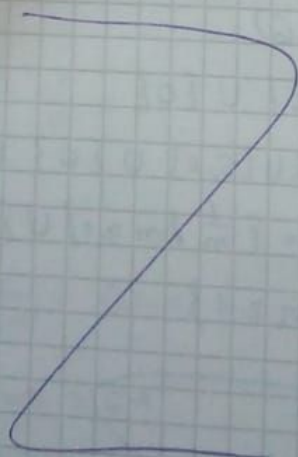
$\frac{1}{5}$ \nwarrow $\frac{1}{12(m)}$ \nearrow $\frac{1}{3}$
 $\notin A$

$$A \subset A' = \bigcup_{m \geq 1} \left[\frac{1}{2m+1}, \frac{1}{2m} \right] \cup \{0\}$$

$$\bar{A} = A'$$

$$\text{Fr}(A) = \{0\} \cup \left\{ \frac{1}{m} \mid m \geq 2 \right\}$$

$$\text{int}(A) = \emptyset$$



Def: Fie (X, τ_X) și (Y, τ_Y) două spații topologice.
 $f: X \rightarrow Y$
 $a \in X$

Spunem că f este continuă în a dacă pt $\forall V \in \tau_{f(a)}$
 $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(V) \in \tau_a$

($\Leftrightarrow \forall V \in \tau_{f(a)} \exists W \in \tau_a$ a.i. $f(W) \subset V \Leftrightarrow W \subset f^{-1}(V)$)

Propozitie: Fie $(X, \tau_X), (Y, \tau_Y)$ și (Z, τ_Z) sp. topologice.
 $f: X \rightarrow Y$
 $g: Y \rightarrow Z$
 $a \in X$

Dacă f este cont. în a și g este cont. în $f(a) \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow g \circ f$ este cont. în a

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$$

Dem: f cont. în $a \Rightarrow$ pt. $\forall V \in \tau_{f(a)} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(V) \in \tau_a$ (1)

g cont. în $f(a) \Rightarrow$ pt. $\forall V \in \tau_{g(f(a))} \Rightarrow g^{-1}(V) \in \tau_{f(a)}$ (2)

$V \in \tau_{g \circ f(a)} \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} g^{-1}(V) \in \tau_{f(a)} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V)) \in \tau_a$

$$\quad \quad \quad \uparrow$$

$$\quad \quad \quad (g \circ f)^{-1}(V)$$

Prop: Fie (X, τ) un sp. topologic, $f, g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ și $a \in X$.

Dacă f și g sunt continue în $a \Rightarrow$

- 1) f este local mărginită
- 2) $|f|$ este continuă în a
- 3) $f+g$ și $f \cdot g$ sunt continue în a

Dem. $(f(a)-1, f(a)+1) \in \mathcal{V}_{f(a)} \Rightarrow W = f^{-1}(f(a)-1, f(a)+1) \in \mathcal{V}_a$

pt. $\forall x \in W \Rightarrow f(x) = (f(a)-1, f(a)+1) \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(a)| < 1$

2) $|f|$ este cont. în $a \Rightarrow$ pt. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{V}_\varepsilon^1 \in \mathcal{V}_a$ a. i.

$x \in \mathcal{V}_a^1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(a)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = \underbrace{(f(a) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, f(a) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2})}_{I}$

g cont. în $a \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{V}_\varepsilon^2 \in \mathcal{V}_a$ a. i. $\forall x \in \mathcal{V}_a^2$

$$\Rightarrow |g(x) - g(a)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$x \in \mathcal{V}_\varepsilon^1 \cap \mathcal{V}_\varepsilon^2 \Rightarrow |(f+g)(x) - (f+g)(a)| \leq$$

$$\leq |f(x) - f(a)| + |g(x) - g(a)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

Teoremă. Fie (X_1, d_1) și (X_2, d_2) două spații metrice.

O funt. $f: X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ și $a \in X_1$.

Atunci urm. afirmații sunt echivalente

1) f este cont. în a

2) pt. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ a. i. $d_1(x, a) < \delta_\varepsilon \Rightarrow d_2(f(x), f(a)) < \varepsilon$

3) $\forall (x_n)_n \in X$ a. i. $x_n \rightarrow a \Rightarrow f(x_n) \rightarrow f(a)$

(X, d) a. i. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{V}_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{V}_a$ a. i. $B(a, \varepsilon) \subset \mathcal{V}_\varepsilon$

1) \Rightarrow 2) Fie $\varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow B(f(a), \varepsilon) \in \mathcal{V}_{f(a)} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(B(f(a), \varepsilon)) \in \mathcal{V}_a \Rightarrow \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ a. i. f cont.

a. i. $B(a, \delta_\varepsilon) \subset f^{-1}(B(f(a), \varepsilon)) \Rightarrow \forall x \in B(a, \delta_\varepsilon) \Rightarrow f(x) \in B(f(a), \varepsilon) \Rightarrow d_2(f(x), f(a)) < \varepsilon$