(CURS 9)

Def: File fm. f: A -> R

In sof + x EA => lim fm(x) = f(x)

∀ x ∈ A ∀ ε > 0 ∃ m<sub>ε,x</sub> a. î. ∀ m > m<sub>ε,x</sub> => |f<sub>n</sub>(x)-f(x)| = ε

fm => f + E > 0 = m & a. I. m > m => Ifm(x)- f(x) | E E am= roup Ifn(x)-f(x)/EE

In -> f -> f -> f

File fm, f: (a, &) -> R si c \( (a, b) a.i. fm => f si for so fie cont in a + m = 1. Atumai f este continua in c

fm → g + ε>0 + m € a.i. + m ≥ m € => |fm(x) - g(x)| < €

File  $m \ge m_E$   $f_m$  cont.  $\partial m < 0 + E > 0 + \sqrt{E} > 0 + \sqrt{E}$ a.2.  $|x-c| < \sqrt{E} = |f_m(x) - f_m(x)| < \frac{E}{3}$ 

1g(x)-g(c) = | g(x)-gm(x)+gm(x)-fm(c)+fm(c)-g(d)=  $\leq |f(x) - f_n(x)| + |f_n(x) - f_n(e)| + |f_n(e) - f_n(e)| = \xi$ 

1x-c1<5=> |f(x)-f(-c)| < E

Teorema (Dini): Fix fm, f: [a, b] - Rai fm -> f, (fm)m så fie monoton si fmså f så fie continue. Atunci fm => f exemple fm(x)=xm(1-x) fm >0 fn: [0,17-)R In I fut 1 =) fm => f Teoroma Fie  $f(a,b) \rightarrow R$  continue Atunci  $f(a) = \sup_{x \in [a_i,b]} f(x)$ Dem: Panul 1 pp. sup f(x) = = => 3 m EN 3 x m Elajbla.i. (xm)m C [a; 6] (deci este merginit) => => 3 (Xmk) & a. 2. Xmk -> c elajt] lim  $f(X_m) = f(-c) = 0$  f(-c) =  $\infty$  contradictie Notam & = roup f(x) < As Parul 2 ₩ € >0 3 y € € [a; &] a.i. ~- € < f(y) € ×  $\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{m} \times m = \frac{1}{2} = 1 \times -\frac{1}{m} \in f(\times m) \in \mathcal{K} = 1$ => lim f(xn)=x (xm)m ([ait] => 7 Xmx ->-c E[eib] f(x = ) -> f(~) 

Def: Fie  $(X_1,d_1)$  si  $(X_2,d_2)$  sp. metrice. O functive  $f: X_1 \longrightarrow X_2$  so m. uniform continuă  $(\underline{u}.c.)$  dacă  $\forall E>0$ =>  $\delta E>0$  a. î.  $d_1(X,Y) < \delta E=> d_2(f(X),f(Y)) < E$ f cont.  $\forall X \in X_1$  f cont. în X  $\forall X \in X_1$   $\forall E>0$   $\exists \delta_{E,X} > 0$  a. î.  $d_1(X,Y) < \delta_{E,X} => d_2(f(X),f(Y)) < E$ exemple  $(X_1,X_2) = X_1$ 

exemple @  $g:R \rightarrow R$  f(x) = x exte u.x.  $\delta_{\zeta} = \mathcal{E} \left[ f(x) - f(y) \right] = |x-y|$ 

exemple (2)  $f: R \to R$   $f(x) = x^{2}$   $|f(x + \frac{1}{m}) - f(x)| = (x + \frac{1}{m})^{2} - x^{2} = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m^{2}}$   $y_{m} = m + \frac{1}{m}$   $|x_{m} - y_{m}| = \frac{1}{m} |f(x_{m}) - f(y_{m})| = 2$  $|x_{m} - y_{m}| = \frac{1}{m} |f(x_{m}) - f(y_{m})| = 2$ 

Teoronna. Fie A CR inchisa si marginità si f. A > R continuà.

Atunci f este uniform continuà.

Dem: p este u.c. + 2 > 0 7 5 2 > 0 a î. + xry e A cu

(x-y) < 5 = > |f(x)-f(y)| < 2

pp. ra f mu este u.e. 3 8>0 a.i. \ 5 70 =)
=> 7 × 5.7 5 EA a.i. |X5-75| <5 ri |f(x5)-f(y5)|7, E

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(un) m CA - marginità => 7 CER a. I. Un, -) c A mchisă =) e EA lun-vml< => Vmx -> c E = | f(unk) - f(vnk) | = | f(unk) - f(x) | + + |f(x)-f(vnx)|->c f cont in t => 0 < E < 0 contradictie Def: Fie (X,d) un matric 0 multime A C X s.n. secrential compacto daca V (Xm) m CA =) f(Xmx) as Xmx -) a eA Def: O multime K C(X, 6) s. m. compacta daca ∀ (Di lier C 6 a.i. K CU Di =1 J C I finite a.i. k C V Di Teorema O multime A clem, dz) este compaeta (=) este inchise si marginità File (X,d) um sp metric on A < X. \* AUASE 1) A este compacta 2) + 2 >0 3 X1, X2 -- Xm a.2. A = ÜB(X3, E) (A - precompactà sau total marginità) si A est complete (+ xir Cauchy A este conv. inA) 3) A este secrential compacta

1) =1 2) <=13) Dem AZZ ACU B(X, E) =) IX... In eAai. Ac ÜB(Xi, E) A compacta Prop. Fie (X, d) un sp. metric 1) Alack Dace A C X este compactà => A este inchisa 2) A C X este compactà si B = B C A => B compactà 3) (km/m CX, km > km+1, compacte => 1) Km + 10 Dem. (X, d) op metric si a, b ex a + b  $0 < n < \frac{d(a, b)}{2} = B(a, n) \cap B(b, n) = \emptyset$ (D) (E) A amchisa (=> X | A deschis à Vx EXIA In>O a.i. B(a, r) C X/A (F) (D) ∀y ∈A => ny >0 a. ≥ B(y, ny) ∩ B(x, ny) = Ø ACUB(y, ny) -> = y ... y = A a.s. A C UB(y, ny:) n = min ny: >0 B(x,n) n ( "B(yi, ni)) = 0 B(x,1) C B(x,13)

KCX = A UXXA C(XH) U(V) A-A CK-compacta K compacts (Di)iez CT ACU =) J CI ofinità a.l. ACK C(XIA) UUDi AN (XIA) = Ø => ACUDi Km Km>Km+1 In=[an, An] DIm+ NJm + Ø => 1 Km + Ø PP. ea nkn=0 kicx=X\ nkn = U (x\km) & 6 1 k, compacta \$ + km C to C (X \ ki) = X \ M to = X \ Km contradictie

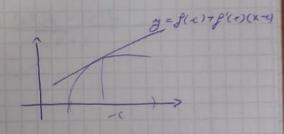
## Derivabilitate

$$0 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x) - f'(x)(x-x)}{x - cx}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x) - f'(x)(x-x)}{x - cx}$$

Def: Eie  $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  si  $c \in (a, b)$ . Spunem  $-c\bar{a} f$  esta derivabile in c docă  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$  si  $w: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a. i.

1)  $f(x) = f(x) + x(x-c) + (x-c) \cdot w(x)$ 



Proprietatile fot deriv.

File f.g: (a, b) -> R derivalité in c E(a, b). Atumi

- 1) of este cont in c
- 2) = (f+g) (-c) = f'(e)+g'(c)
- 3) 7 (f.g) (e) = f'(e).g(e) + f(e).g'(e)
- 1) lim g(x) = lim f(-c) + f'(e)(x-e) + (x-c). w(x) = g(e)
- 2) lim  $(g+g)(x) (g+g)(c) = \lim_{x\to c} \frac{f(x)-f(c)}{x-c} + \frac{g(x)-g(c)}{x-c} = \lim_{x\to c} \frac{f(x)-g(c)}{x-c} = \lim_{x\to c} \frac{f(x)-g(c)}{x$ 
  - g'(c) + g'(c)

 $\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{(f \cdot g)(x) - (f \cdot g)(c)}{x-c} = \lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{g(x) \cdot g(x)}{x-c} - \frac{f(c) \cdot g(x)}{x-c}$ + f(-c)-g(x)-f(c)-g(c) =  $\lim_{x\to\infty} g(x) (f(x) - f(x)) + f(x) \cdot (g(x) - g(x))$ = g(e) f'(e) + f(e) g'(e) Brop: File g: (a, b) -> (c,d), g: (c,d) ->/R zi Xo E(a,t) Daci I f'(xo) si I g'(f(xo)) => I (gof)'(xo) = f'(xo).g'(f(x))  $\lim_{X\to X_o} \frac{(g\circ f)(x)-(g\circ f)(X_o)}{f(x)} = \lim_{X\to X_o} \frac{(g\circ f)(x)-(g\circ f)(X_o)}{f(x)-f(X_o)}.$ g' (f(x .)) Prop. Fie f. (a, b) -> (c,d) bijectiva a. i. I f'(xo) +0 gi of sa fie cout in f(Xo) =) ] (g-1)'(g(xo)) = 1/g'(xo) 8'(x) = 1+ tg2 x = 1+ g2(x) (f')'(y) = 1 + (f of -1)(y)) = -1