

Def. Fie $(x_n)_n \subset \mathbb{R}$ și $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ dacă $\forall \varepsilon > 0$
 $\exists n_\varepsilon$ aî $\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$

Def. Fie X o mulțime. O funcție $d: X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$
 aî.

1. $d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$
2. $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$, $\forall x, y \in X$
3. $d(x, y) + d(y, z) \geq d(x, z)$, $\forall x, y, z \in X$

Perechea (X, d) s.n. **SPATIU METRIC**
 d - distanță sau metrică

Def. Fie (X, d) un spațiu metric $(x_n)_n \subset X$ și $a \in X$.
 Spunem că șirul $(x_n)_n$ converge la a și notăm $x_n \rightarrow a$ sau $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ dacă $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_\varepsilon$
 aî $\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow d(x_n, a) < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, a) = 0$

Exemple

1. $(\mathbb{R}, d) - d(x, y) = |x - y|$
2. $(\mathbb{C}, d) - d(z, w) = |z - w| = \sqrt{(z_1 - w_1)^2 + (z_2 - w_2)^2}$
 $z = z_1 + i z_2$
3. (X, d) spațiu metric și $Y \subset X$
 $d_Y: Y \times Y \rightarrow [0, \infty)$
 $d_Y(x, y) = d(x, y)$, $\forall x, y \in Y$

4. $X = \emptyset$, $d: X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$

$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = y \\ 1, & x \neq y \end{cases}$$

$$x, y, z \in X$$

$$d(x, y) + d(y, z) \geq d(x, z)$$

$$1^\circ x = z \Rightarrow d(x, z) = 0$$

$$2^\circ x \neq z \Rightarrow d(x, z) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x \neq y \text{ sau } z \neq y \Rightarrow d(x, y) = 1 \text{ sau } d(y, z) = 1$$

$$d(x, y) + d(y, z) \geq 1 + 0 = 1 = d(x, z)$$

Def. Fie (X, d) , $a \in X$ și $r > 0$
 $B(a, r) = \{x' \in X \mid d(a, x') < r\}$ s.n. **BILĂ** sau **SFERĂ** de centru a și rază r

$$\text{în } \mathbb{R} \quad B(a, r) = (a - r, a + r)$$

$$\text{în } \mathbb{C} \quad B(a, r) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid (z_1 - a_1)^2 + (z_2 - a_2)^2 < r^2\}$$

$$a = a_1 + i a_2$$

$$z = z_1 + i z_2$$

$$(x_n) \in (P)$$

$$x_n \in B(a, \varepsilon) \Leftrightarrow d(a, x_n) < \varepsilon$$

Def. $A \subset (X, d)$ s.n. **MĂRGINITĂ** dacă $\exists a \in X$ și $r > 0$ aî $A \subset B(a, r)$
 * În (\mathbb{R}, d) A este mărginită dacă $A \subset (a-r, a+r)$

Def. Un sir $(x_n) \subset (X, d)$ s.n. **CAUCHY** dacă pt. orice $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists n_\varepsilon$ aî $\forall n, m \geq n_\varepsilon$
 $\Rightarrow d(x_n, x_m) < \varepsilon$

Propoziție Fie (X, d) un spațiu metric

1. Orice sir convergent este Cauchy.
2. Orice sir Cauchy este mărginit.
3. Orice sir convergent este mărginit.
4. Un sir Cauchy care are un subsir conv. este convergent.

Dem. 1. $x_n \rightarrow a$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists n_\varepsilon$ aî $\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon$
 $\Rightarrow d(x_n, a) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$$\text{Fie } n, m \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow d(x_n, x_m) \leq d(x_n, a) + d(a, x_m) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

2. $(x_n)_n$ Cauchy $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists n_\varepsilon$ aî
 $\forall n, m \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow d(x_m, x_n) < \varepsilon$
 $\varepsilon = 1$, $m = n_1 \Rightarrow d(x_{n_1}, x_n) < 1$
 $\forall n \geq n_1 \Leftrightarrow x_n \in B(x_{n_1}, 1)$, $\forall n \geq n_1$
 $r = 2 + \max d(x_k, x_{n_1})$
 $\forall n \quad x_n \in B(x_{n_1}, r)$

1, 2 \Rightarrow 3.

4. $(x_n)_n$ Cauchy
 $\exists (x_{n_k})_k$ aî $x_{n_k} \rightarrow a \mid \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow a$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists n_\varepsilon$ aî $\forall n, m \geq n_\varepsilon$
 $\Rightarrow d(x_n, x_m) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists k_\varepsilon$ aî $\forall k \geq k_\varepsilon \Rightarrow d(x_{n_k}, a) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

Alegem un k aî $k \geq k_\varepsilon$ și $n_k \geq n_\varepsilon$
 $(n_k \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$

$$\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow d(x_n, a) \leq d(x_n, x_{n_k}) + d(x_{n_k}, a) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

Propozitie Limita este unică. ($x_n \rightarrow a$ și $x_n \rightarrow b \Rightarrow a=b$)

Dem. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_\varepsilon$ aî $\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow d(x_n, a) < \varepsilon$
și $d(x_n, b) < \varepsilon$

$$d(a, b) \leq d(a, x_n) + d(x_n, b) \leq \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon$$

$$n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow d(a, b) \leq 2\varepsilon, \forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow d(a, b) = 0 \Rightarrow a = b$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$x + y = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)$$

$$a x = (a x_1, a x_2, \dots, a x_n)$$

$$+ : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\cdot : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

1. $(\mathbb{R}^n, +)$ grup comutativ

$$2. i) (a+b)x = ax + bx, a, b \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$ii) a(x+y) = ax + ay, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$iii) a(bx) = (ab)x, \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ și } x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$iv) 1 \cdot x = x$$

\mathbb{R}^n = spatiu vectorial real

$$d_1, d_2, d_\infty : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$

$$d_1(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i|$$

$$d_2(x, y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$$

$$d_\infty(x, y) = \max_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i|$$

$$\infty > p \geq 1 \quad d_p = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$1. d_1(x, y) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_i = y_i, \forall i = \overline{1, n} \Leftrightarrow x = y$$

$$2. d_1(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i| = \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - x_i| = d_1(y, x)$$

$$3. d_1(x, y) + d_1(y, z) = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i| + \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - z_i|$$

$$\geq \sum_{i=1}^n (|x_i - y_i| + |y_i - z_i|) = d_1(x, z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_1(x+a, y+a) &= d_1(x, y) \\ d_2(x+a, y+a) &= d_2(x, y) \\ d_2(x, y) &= d_2(x-y, 0) = \|x-y\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$d_2(x, 0) = \|x\|_2 - \text{NORMA 2 A LUI } x$$

Def. $\|\cdot\|: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ s.n normă dacă

1. $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$
2. $\|ax\| = |a| \cdot \|x\|, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
3. $\|x+y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Dem. $\|\cdot\|: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $d_{\|\cdot\|}(x, y) = \|x-y\|$

$$1. d_{\|\cdot\|}(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|x-y\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-y=0$$

$$2. d_{\|\cdot\|}(x, y) = \|x-y\| = \|(-1) \cdot (y-x)\| = \|y-x\| = d_{\|\cdot\|}(y, x)$$

$$3. d_{\|\cdot\|}(x, y) + d_{\|\cdot\|}(y, z) = \|x-y\| + \|y-z\| \geq \|x-z\| = d_{\|\cdot\|}(x, z)$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

$$\|x\|_n = \max_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2, a = (x, y)$$

$$a_n = (x_n, y_n)$$

$a_n \xrightarrow{d_1} a$ (= convergent la a pe dist. 1)

Pt. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ aî $\forall n \geq n \Rightarrow d_1(a_n, a) < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$
 $|x_n - x| + |y_n - y| < \varepsilon$

$$|x_n - x| + |y_n - y| \geq |x_n - x| \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow x \text{ și } y_n \rightarrow y$$

$$a_n \rightarrow a \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow x \text{ și } y_n \rightarrow y$$

$$x_n \rightarrow x, y_n \rightarrow y \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ aî } \forall n \geq n$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_n - x| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ |y_n - y| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$d_1(a_n, a) = d_1((x_n, y_n), (x, y)) = |x_n - x| + |y_n - y| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$\|x\|_{\infty} \leq \|x\|_2 \leq \|x\|_1 \leq n \|x\|_{\infty}$$

$$\max_{i=1}^n |x_i| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \leq n \cdot \max_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

$$x_n \xrightarrow{d_{\infty}} a \Rightarrow x_n \xrightarrow{d_1} a$$

Teoremă în \mathbb{R}^n orice 2 norme sunt echivalente

$$(\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\| : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, \infty) \Rightarrow \exists 0 < \alpha < \beta \text{ aî } \alpha \|\cdot\| \leq \|\cdot\| \leq \beta \|\cdot\|)$$