

# CURS 14

Def: Fie  $(X, \tau)$  un spațiu topologic. O mulțime  $A$  se numește neconexă dacă  $\exists A_1, A_2 \text{ a. i.}$

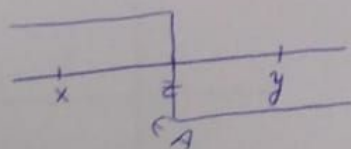
- 1)  $A_1 \cup A_2 = A$
- 2)  $A_1 \neq \emptyset$  și  $A_2 \neq \emptyset$
- 3)  $\overline{A_1} \cap A_2 = A_1 \cap \overline{A_2} = \emptyset$

$A$  se numește conexă dacă nu este neconexă

I. O mulțime  $A \subset \mathbb{R}$  este conexă  $\Leftrightarrow$  este un interval

$A$  nu este interval  $\Rightarrow A$  este neconexă

$\Downarrow$   
 $\exists x, y, z \text{ a. i. } x < y < z \quad x, z \in A \quad y \notin A$



$$A_1 = (-\infty; y) \cap A \quad A_2 = (y; +\infty) \cap A$$

$$x \in A_1 \neq \emptyset \quad z \in A_2 \neq \emptyset \quad A_1 \cup A_2 = A \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{z\}) = A \cap \mathbb{R} = A$$

$$\overline{A_1} \cap A_2 \subset (-\infty; y] \cap (y; +\infty) = \emptyset$$

Prop

1)  $A_1$  și  $A_2$  conexe și  $A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow A_1 \cup A_2$  este conexă

2)  $A$  este conexă și  $A \subset B \subset \overline{A} \Rightarrow B$  este conexă

3)  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  cont.  $\left| \begin{array}{l} A \subset X \text{ este conexă} \\ \hline \Rightarrow f(A) \text{ este conexă} \end{array} \right.$

1')  $(A_i)_{i \in I}$  conexe și  $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$  conexă

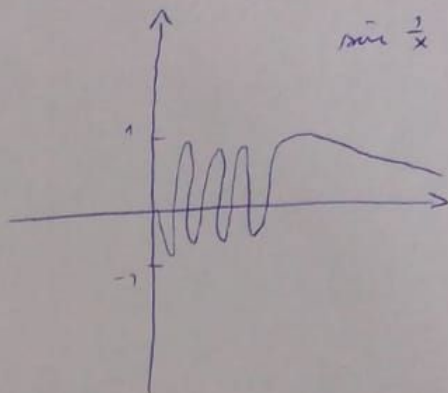
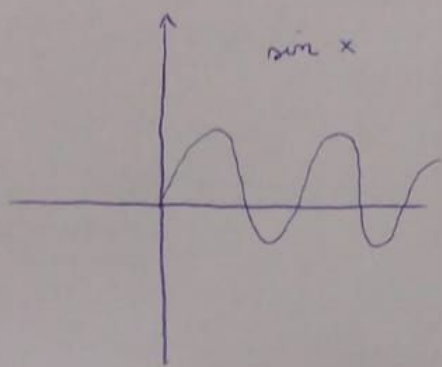
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- 1)  $f: [a; b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  continuă  $\Rightarrow f([a; b])$  conexă
- 2)  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  n. stelată dacă  $\forall x \in A \Rightarrow [a; x] \subset A$   
 $([a; x])_{x \in A}$  - conexe
- 3)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} & , x \neq 0 \\ \alpha & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$f$  are prop. Darboux  $\Leftrightarrow \alpha \in [-1; 1] \Leftrightarrow G_f$  este conexă



$x \sin \frac{1}{x}$  cont. pe  $(0; +\infty) \cup (-\infty; 0)$  (decă are P.D.)

$$[-\varepsilon; \varepsilon] \quad f([- \varepsilon; \varepsilon]) = [-1; 1] \cup \{\alpha\}$$

$f$  are P.D.  $\Leftrightarrow \alpha \in [-1; 1]$

$$\overbrace{G_f|_{(0; +\infty)}}^{\text{conexă}} = \underbrace{G_f|_{(0; +\infty)}}_{\text{conexă}} \cup [-1; 1] \times \{0\}$$

$G_f|_{(0; +\infty)}$  este conex  $\Leftrightarrow \alpha \in [-1; 1]$

$$G_f|_{(0; +\infty)} \cap G_f|_{(-\infty; 0)} = \left\{ \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ f(0)}}{0; \alpha} \right\} \Rightarrow G_f \text{ conexă}$$

## Exercitii recapitulative

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 y^7}{x^{10} + y^{10}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = y = 0 \end{cases}$$

1) cont. lui  $f$ .  $f$  este cont. pe  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = ax}} \frac{x^4 a^7 x^7}{x^{10} (1 + a^{10})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^7}{1 + a^{10}} = 0.$$

$$\frac{|x^4 y^7|}{x^{10} + y^{10}} \leq \left( \frac{x^{10}}{x^{10} + y^{10}} \right)^{\frac{4}{10}} \left( \frac{y^{10}}{x^{10} + y^{10}} \right)^{\frac{7}{10}}$$

$$(x^{10} + y^{10})^{\frac{4}{10} + \frac{7}{10} - 1} \leq (x^{10} + y^{10})^{\frac{1}{10}} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 0]{y \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$b) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{4x^3 y^7 (x^{10} + y^{10}) - x^4 y^7 10x^9}{(x^{10} + y^{10})^2} = \frac{-6x^{13} y^7 + 4x^3 y^{17}}{(x^{10} + y^{10})^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ (y=0)}} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = ax}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-6x^{13} a^7 x^7 + 4x^3 a^{17} x^{17}}{x^{20} (1 + a^{10})^2} = \frac{-6a^7 + 4a^{17}}{(1 + a^{10})^2}$$

depinde de  $a =$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  are  $\infty$  in  $(0, 0)$

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$f$  exte der  $\ln(0,0) \Leftrightarrow \exists T \in L(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$  a. i.

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - T(x,y)}{|x|+|y|} = 0$$

$$T(x,y) = ax + by \quad a = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0$$

$$b = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0 \\ y=ax \\ x>0}} \frac{x^4 y^7}{(x^{10} + y^{10}) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 \cdot a^7 \cdot x^7}{x^{10}(1+a^{10}) \cdot x \sqrt{1+a^2}} = \frac{a^7}{(1+a^{10}) \sqrt{1+a^2}} \neq 0 \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$\Rightarrow ? f(0,0)$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} x^m \cdot \frac{a(a+1) \dots (a+m)}{(m+1)!} \quad \begin{matrix} x > 0 \\ a > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = x^{m+1} \cdot \frac{a(a+1) \dots (a+m)(a+m+1)}{(m+1)!} \cdot \frac{(m+1)!}{x^m \cdot a \cdot (a+1) \dots (a+m)} =$$

$$= \frac{a+m+1}{m+1} \rightarrow x$$

$$x > 1 \Rightarrow \text{div} (a_n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$x < 1 \Rightarrow \text{conv}$$

$$x = 1$$

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$$\dots, m = a_m$$

$$x=1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a(a+1)\dots(a+n)}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\text{R.D. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{a+n+1} - 1 \right) \cdot n =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10-a}{a+n+1} \cdot n \rightarrow 10-a$$

$$10-a > 1 \quad \text{D. conv.}$$

$$9 > a \quad \text{conv.}$$

$$10-a < 1 \quad \text{D. div.}$$

$$9 < a \quad \text{div.}$$

$$a=9 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{9 \cdot 10 \cdot \dots \cdot (9+n)}{(n+1)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{8! \cdot (n+1)} \quad \text{div.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \sqrt{n!}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$= 5 =$$



$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{|x|^n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = a_n$$

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{|x|^n}{n}$$

$x=0$   $\Rightarrow$  abs conv.

$$x \neq 0 \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{|x|^n} = |x| \cdot \underbrace{\frac{n+1}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}}}_{\downarrow \frac{1}{e}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{n}{n+1}}_{\downarrow 1} = |x|$$

$|x| > 1$  ( $a_n \rightarrow \infty$ )  $\Rightarrow$  div

$|x| < 1$   $\Rightarrow$  abs conv.

$$|x| = 1 \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \sim \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n} \quad (x=1 \text{ div.})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}}}{\frac{1}{n}} = (-1, \infty)?$$

$$x = -1 \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = C_n$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \rightarrow 0$$

nu este abs-conv

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} &= \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}} = \frac{n^{n(n+1)}}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n!)^{n+1}}} \\ &= \frac{n^{n(n+1)} \cdot n!}{(n!)^n (n+1)^n} \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$a_n \rightarrow 0$  semi conv ( $\Rightarrow$  conv, dar nu abs conv)

Nu e sa avem ceva mai complicat de atat

$$4) A = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n \geq 1 \right\} \cup (3, 4] \cup ((7, 8) \cap D)$$

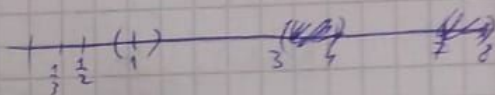
$$\overset{\circ}{A} = \underset{D=D}{\underset{DCA}{UD}} = (3, 4)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{A}' = \{a \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset A \text{ a. i. } x_n \rightarrow a, x_n \neq a\} =$$

$$\bar{A} = A \cup \overset{\circ}{A}' = [3, 4] \cup [7, 8] \cup \{0\} \cup \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n \geq 1 \right\}$$

$$\text{Fr}(A) = \bar{A} \setminus \overset{\circ}{A} = [7, 8] \cup \{0, 3, 4\} \cup \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n \geq 1 \right\}$$

$$\text{int}(A) = A \setminus \overset{\circ}{A}' = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n \geq 1 \right\}$$



$$= [3, 4] \cup [7, 8] \cup \{0\}$$

$$(3, 4) \subset A \Rightarrow (3, 4) \subset \overset{\circ}{A}$$

derhisa

$$\overset{\circ}{A} \subset A \quad \forall a \in A \setminus (3, 4) = a \neq \overset{\circ}{A}$$

$$A \setminus (3, 4) = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n \geq 1 \right\} \cup ((7, 8) \cap D)$$

$$a \in \overset{\circ}{A} \text{ (z) } x_n \subset A \text{ a. i. } x_n \rightarrow a$$

$$x_n = a + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n} \in A \quad x_n \rightarrow a$$

$$0 \in \overset{\circ}{A}' \quad \frac{1}{n} \in A \quad \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$3 \in \overset{\circ}{A}' \quad x_n = 3 + \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 3$$

$$\in (3, 4) \subset A$$

$$a \in (3, 4) \quad x_n = a + \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot (4-a) > 3$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x_n \in A$$

$$= 7 =$$

$$= 8 =$$



$$c \in [7,8] \Rightarrow \exists x_n \subset (7,8) \cap \mathbb{Q} \text{ a. i. } x_n \rightarrow a \text{ a. i. } x_n \neq a =)$$

$$\Rightarrow [7,8] \subset A'$$

$$(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$$

$$A' = \left( \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\} \right)' \cup ((3,4])' \cup ((7,8) \cap \mathbb{Q})'$$

$$\textcircled{1} a \in ((3,4])' \Rightarrow (x_n)_n \subset (3,4] \text{ a. i. } x_n \rightarrow a \text{ a. i. } x_n \neq a$$

$$3 \leq a \leq 4$$

$$\textcircled{2} a \in ((7,8) \cap \mathbb{Q})' \Rightarrow (x_n)_n \subset (7,8) \text{ a. i. } x_n \rightarrow a$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in [7,8]$$

$$\textcircled{3} \{x_n\} \subset \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\} \quad x_n \rightarrow a \begin{cases} a=0 \\ \text{or } a=\frac{1}{n_0} \text{ si } x_{n_0} = \frac{1}{n_0} \text{ } \end{cases}$$