

$$* \sup(-A) = -\inf(A)$$

TEOREMĂ Orice corp ordonat este arhimedian.

Dem. Fie $(S, +, \cdot, \leq)$ un corp complet ordonat.

P.p. prin reducere la absurd că S nu este arhimedian $\Rightarrow \exists x > 0$ aî $x \geq n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ este mărginită $\Rightarrow \exists \sup \mathbb{N}$

$$n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow n+1 \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow n+1 \leq \sup \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow 1 \leq 0 \text{ (contradicție)}$$

PROPOZITIE Fie $(S, +, \cdot, \leq)$ un corp ordonat. At. urm. afirm. sunt echiv.

1. S este **ARHIMEDIAN**

$$2. \forall a > 0 \text{ si } \forall b \in S \Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ aî } n \cdot a > b$$

$$3. \forall x < y \Rightarrow \exists r \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ aî } x < r < y$$

$$4. \forall x > 0, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ aî } 0 < \frac{1}{n} < x$$

$$5. a \in S, a = \sup\{r \in \mathbb{Q} \mid r < a\} = \inf\{r \in \mathbb{Q} \mid r > a\}$$

Fie $(S, +, \cdot, \leq)$ și $(\mathbb{R}, \oplus, \odot, \leq)$ două corpuri complet ordonate.

$$a \in S$$

$$a = \sup_S \{r \in \mathbb{Q} \mid r < a\}$$

$$f(a) = \sup_{\mathbb{R}} \{r \in \mathbb{Q} \mid r < a\}$$

$$f(a+b) = f(a) \oplus f(b)$$

PROPOZITIE Fie $(I_n)_n$ un sir descresc de intervale închise de numere reale. Atunci

$$\bigcap_{n \geq 1} I_n = \emptyset \text{ (} I_1 \cap I_2 \cap I_3 \dots \text{)}$$

Dem. $m \geq n$

$$I_n = [a_n, b_n] \Rightarrow [a_m, b_m] \subset [a_n, b_n]$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \leq a_m \leq b_m \leq b_n$$

$$\forall n, m \Rightarrow a_n \leq b_m$$

$$a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_n \leq a_{n+1} \leq \dots \leq b_m$$

$$a = \sup\{a_n \mid n \geq 1\} \leq b_m \Rightarrow a \in [a_m, b_m] = I_m, \forall m$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in \bigcap_{n \geq 1} I_n$$

$$\bigcap_{n \geq 1} I_n = [\sup_{n \geq 1} a_n, \inf_{n \geq 1} b_n]$$

Def. Fie $(x_n)_n$ un sir de nr. reale și $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Spunem că sirul $(x_n)_n$ converge la a și notăm $x_n \rightarrow a$

sau $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ dacă $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists n_\varepsilon$ aî $\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow$

$$|x_n - a| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow -\varepsilon < x_n - a < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow x_n \in (a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon)$$

* $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$ dacă $\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \exists n_M$ aî $\forall n \geq n_M$

$$\Rightarrow x_n \geq M$$

PROPOZITIE Fie $(x_n)_n, (y_n)_n \subset \mathbb{R}$ și $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Atunci

1. $x_n \rightarrow a \Rightarrow$ sirul $(x_n)_n$ este mărginit.
2. $x_n \rightarrow a, y_n \rightarrow b \Rightarrow x_n + y_n \rightarrow a + b$
3. $x_n \rightarrow a, y_n \rightarrow b \Rightarrow x_n \cdot y_n \rightarrow a \cdot b$
4. $x_n \rightarrow a \Rightarrow |x_n| \rightarrow |a|$
5. $x_n \rightarrow a \neq 0$ și $x_n \neq 0, \forall n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}$

DEM.

$$1. x_n \rightarrow a \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_\varepsilon \text{ aî } \forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon = 1, n \geq n_1 \Rightarrow |x_n - a| < 1 \Rightarrow |x_n| \leq |x_n - a| + |a| < |a| + 1$$

$$\{x_n | n \geq n_1\} \subset [-|a| - 1, |a| + 1]$$

$$\forall n, |x_n| \leq \max(|a| + 1, \max |x_k|) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2. x_n \rightarrow a, \forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists n'_\varepsilon \text{ aî } \forall n \geq n'_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |x_n - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$y_n \rightarrow b, \forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists n''_\varepsilon \text{ aî } \forall n \geq n''_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |y_n - b| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$n_\varepsilon = \max(n'_\varepsilon, n''_\varepsilon)$$

$$n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |(x_n + y_n) - (a + b)| = |(x_n - a) + (y_n - b)| \leq |x_n - a| + |y_n - b| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$3. x_n \rightarrow a, \forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists n'_\varepsilon \text{ aî } \forall n \geq n'_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$$

$$y_n \rightarrow b, \forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists n''_\varepsilon \text{ aî } \forall n \geq n''_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |y_n - b| < \varepsilon$$

$$n_\varepsilon = \max(n'_\varepsilon, n''_\varepsilon)$$

$$n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |x_n y_n - ab| = |x_n y_n - x_n b + x_n b - ab| \leq |x_n| \cdot |y_n - b| + |b| \cdot |x_n - a| < \varepsilon(|b| + |x_n|)$$

$$x_n \rightarrow a \Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ aî } |x_n| \leq M, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$|x_n y_n - ab| \leq \varepsilon(|b| + M)$$

$$4. ||x| - |y|| \leq |x - y|, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$||x_n| - |a|| \leq |x_n - a|$$

$$5. \left| \frac{1}{x_n} - \frac{1}{a} \right| = \frac{|a - x_n|}{|a| \cdot |x_n|}$$

$$x_n \rightarrow a, \forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists n_\varepsilon \text{ aî } n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$$

$$a \neq 0, \varepsilon = \frac{|a|}{2}$$

$$|a| - \frac{|a|}{2} \leq |x_n| \leq |a| + \frac{|a|}{2}$$

$$|x_n| \geq \frac{|a|}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{|x_n|} \leq \frac{2}{|a|}$$

$$n \geq m = n_{\frac{|a|}{2}}$$

$$n \geq \max(m, n_\varepsilon) \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{x_n} - \frac{1}{a} \right| \leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{|a|^2}$$

TEOREMĂ Orice sir monoton și mărginit este
CONVERGENT

DEM. Fie $(x_n)_n$ un sir cresc și mărginit de M .
 $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq x_{n+1} \leq \dots \leq M$

$$a = \sup_{n \geq 1} x_n$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_\varepsilon \text{ aî } a - \varepsilon < x_{n_\varepsilon} < a$$

$$\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow a - \varepsilon < x_{n_\varepsilon} \leq x_n \leq a < a + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$$