

- ⑤ $x \in X$ s.m. pt. izolat al lui A este punct de acumulare
aderent al lui A și nu este punct de acumulare
al lui A

Notatie: $\text{Izo}(A) = \{x \in X \mid x \text{ pt. izolat al lui } A\}$
(multimea punctelor izolate ale lui A)

Def: $\text{Izo}(A) = \bar{A} \setminus A'$

22.11.2018

CURS 8

$\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$ s.m. topologie dacă

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

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

3) $(D_i)_{i \in I} \subset \mathcal{C} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} D_i \in \mathcal{C}$

$D \in \mathcal{C}$ s.m. deschisă, F s.m. închisă dacă $X \setminus F \in \mathcal{C}$

$a \in X \quad \mathcal{V}_a = \{V \subset X \mid \exists D \in \mathcal{C} \text{ a.i. } a \in D \subset V\}$

$\forall V_1, V_2 \in \mathcal{V}_a$

1) $V_1 \cap V_2 \in \mathcal{V}_a$

2) $V_1 \subset V \Rightarrow V \in \mathcal{V}_a$

3) $a \in V_1$

$f: (X_1, \mathcal{C}_1) \rightarrow (X_2, \mathcal{C}_2) \quad a \in \mathcal{V}_1$

f este continuă în a dacă $\forall V \in \mathcal{V}_{f(a)} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(V) \in \mathcal{V}_a$

Teoremă Fie (X_1, d_1) și (X_2, d_2) spații metrice, $a \in X_1$ și
 $f: X_1 \rightarrow X_2$. Atunci următoarele afirmații
sunt echivalente. (AUAASE)

1) f este continuă în a

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

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

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

Dem: 1) \Rightarrow 2) $B(f(a), \varepsilon) \in \mathcal{V}_{f(a)} \stackrel{1)}{\Rightarrow} f^{-1}(B(f(a), \varepsilon)) \in \mathcal{V}_a$

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ a. i. $B(a, \delta_\varepsilon) \subset f^{-1}(B(f(a), \varepsilon))$

$\Leftrightarrow f(B(a, \delta_\varepsilon)) \subset B(f(a), \varepsilon)$

$\forall x \in B(a, \delta_\varepsilon) \Rightarrow f(x) \in B(f(a), \varepsilon)$

$\Downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \Downarrow$
 $d_1(a, x) < \delta_\varepsilon \qquad d_2(f(x), f(a)) < \varepsilon$

2) \Rightarrow 1) $\forall \varepsilon \in \mathcal{V}_{f(a)} \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0$ a. i. $B(f(a), \varepsilon) \subset V \stackrel{2)}{\Rightarrow}$

$\exists \delta_\varepsilon$ a. i. $d_1(a, x) < \delta_\varepsilon \Leftrightarrow x \in B(a, \delta_\varepsilon) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow d_2(f(a), f(x)) < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow f(x) \in B(f(a), \varepsilon)$

$B(a, \delta_\varepsilon) \subset f^{-1}(B(f(a), \varepsilon)) \subset f^{-1}(V) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(V) \in \mathcal{V}_a$

2) \Rightarrow 3) Fie $(x_n)_n \subset X$ a. i. $x_n \rightarrow a$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ a. i. $\forall x \in X$

$d_1(a, x) < \delta_\varepsilon \Rightarrow d_2(f(x), f(a)) < \varepsilon \quad x_n \rightarrow a$

$\forall \eta > 0 \exists m_\eta$ a. i. $\forall n \geq m_\eta \Rightarrow d_1(a, x_n) < \eta$

$\eta = \delta_\varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq m_\eta \Rightarrow d_1(a, x_n) < \delta_\varepsilon \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow d_2(f(a), f(x_n)) < \varepsilon$

3) \Rightarrow 2) P_p cã 2) nu este adevãrat

$$\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 \text{ a. i. } \forall \delta > 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_\delta \text{ a. i.}$$

$$d_1(x_\delta, a) < \delta \text{ si } d_2(f(x_\delta), f(a)) \geq \varepsilon$$

$$y_n = x_{\frac{1}{n}} \quad (\delta = \frac{1}{n})$$

$$d_1(y_n, a) < \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow y_n \rightarrow a$$

$$d_2(f(y_n), f(a)) \geq \varepsilon \Rightarrow f(y_n) \neq f(a)$$

contradicție

Teoremă Fie (X_1, \mathcal{C}_1) si (X_2, \mathcal{C}_2) spații topologice si
 $f: X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ - AUASE

- 1) f este cont. pe X_1
- 2) $\forall D \in \mathcal{C}_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(D) \in \mathcal{C}_1$
- 3) $F \subset X_2$, F închisă $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(F)$ închisă

Obs. Fie (X, \mathcal{C}) spațiu topologic. O mulțime $D \subset X$ deschisă $\Leftrightarrow D \in \mathcal{C}_a \forall a \in D$ ($\Leftrightarrow D = \bigcup \mathcal{D}$)

$$\Rightarrow D \in \mathcal{C} \Rightarrow a \in D \subset D \Rightarrow D \in \mathcal{C}_a$$

$$\Leftarrow D \in \mathcal{C}_a \forall a \in D \Rightarrow \forall a \in D \exists D_a \in \mathcal{C} \text{ a. i. } a \in D_a \subset D$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \bigcup_{a \in D} D_a \in \mathcal{C}$$

Teoremă
Deriv (T)

1) \Rightarrow 2)

$$\text{Fie } D \in \mathcal{C}_2 \Rightarrow \forall a \in f^{-1}(D) \Rightarrow D \in \mathcal{V}_{f(a)} \xRightarrow{f \text{ cont. în } f(a)} f^{-1}(D) \in \mathcal{C}_a \forall a \in f^{-1}(D)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(D) \in \mathcal{C}_1$$

$$2) \Rightarrow 1)$$

$$\text{Fie } a \in X_1 \text{ si } v \in \mathcal{V}_{f(a)} \Rightarrow \exists D \in \mathcal{D}_2 \text{ a.i. } f(a) \in D \subset \mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{V} = 1 \\ \Rightarrow a \in f^{-1}(D) \subset f^{-1}(\mathcal{V}) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(\mathcal{V}) \in \mathcal{V}_1 \quad \text{cerc}$$

$$2) \Rightarrow 3)$$

$$F \text{ închisă} \Rightarrow X_2 \mid F \in \mathcal{D}_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(X_2 \mid F) \in \mathcal{D}_1$$

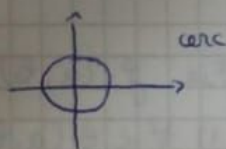
$$F \subset X_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \parallel \\ & f^{-1}(X_2) \setminus f^{-1}(F) \\ & \parallel \\ & X_1 \setminus f^{-1}(F) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(F) \text{ închisă}$$

EXAMPLE

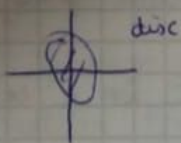
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \quad f \text{ cont.}$$

$$\{1\} \subset \mathbb{R} \text{ închisă}$$

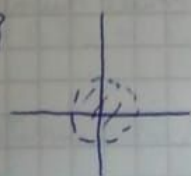


$$f^{-1}(\{1\}) = \{x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \text{ închisă}$$

$$f^{-1}([0, 1]) = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$



$$f^{-1}((-1, 1)) = \{x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$$



$$I = \{x, y \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq 1\}$$



$$f_1, f_2, f_3: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_1(x, y) = x$$

$$f_2(x, y) = y$$

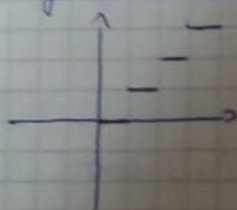
$$f_3(x, y) = x + y$$

$$= f_1^{-1}([0; +\infty)) \cap f_2^{-1}([0; +\infty)) \cap f_3^{-1}((-\infty; 1]) = \text{inchișă}$$

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

$$f(x) = [x] \quad f \text{ este cresc}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_f = \mathbb{Z}$$



Prop. Fie $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ crescătoare. Atunci:

$$1) \forall c \in (a, b) \quad \exists \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow c \\ x < c}} f(x) = l_s(c) \quad \text{și} \quad \exists \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow c \\ x > c}} f(x) = l_d(c)$$

$$2) f \text{ este cont. în } c \Leftrightarrow l_s(c) = l_d(c)$$

$$3) \mathcal{D}_f \text{ este cel mult numărabilă}$$

Dem. Fie $c \in (a, b)$.

$$\cancel{f(c) = \sup_{x < c} f(x)} \quad d = \sup_{x < c} f(x)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow x_\varepsilon < c \text{ a. i. } d - \varepsilon < f(x_\varepsilon) \leq d$$

$$x \in (x_\varepsilon, c) \Rightarrow d - \varepsilon < f(x_\varepsilon) \leq f(x) \leq d < d + \varepsilon$$

$$x_\varepsilon < x < c \quad x < c \quad |x - c| < c - x_\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - d| < \varepsilon$$

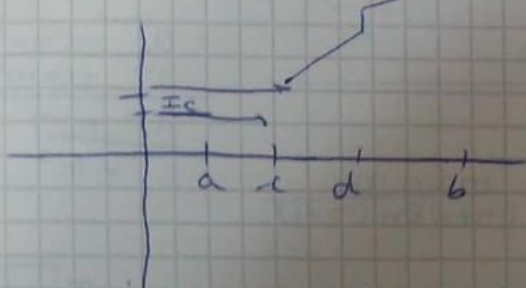
~~vectori liberi, liniari dependente/independente~~
~~legati~~

3) $a < c < d < b$ d punct de des. $\exists c < e < d$

$$\ell_s(c) < \ell_d(c) \leq f(c) \leq \ell_s(d) < \ell_d(d)$$

$$c \in \mathcal{D}_f \quad I_c = (\ell_s(c), \ell_d(c))$$

$$c \neq d \Rightarrow I_c \cap I_d = \emptyset$$



\hookrightarrow interval între ℓ_s și ℓ_d (?)
 $(I_c)_c \in \mathcal{D}_f$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{D}_f$ este numărabilă

Def: Fie (X, τ_x) și (Y, τ_y) sp. topologice. O mult. $A \subset X$
 $a \in A'$ și $f: A \rightarrow Y$. Spunem că f are limita $b \in Y$
în punctul a și notăm $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b$ dacă

$$\forall V \in \mathcal{V}_b \Rightarrow \exists W \in \mathcal{V}_a \text{ a. i. } \forall x \in W \cap A \setminus \{a\} \Rightarrow f(x) \in V$$

(reamintire definiția continuității)

$\hookrightarrow f: (X, \tau_x) \rightarrow (Y, \tau_y)$, $a \in X$ f este cont. în $a \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall V \in \mathcal{V}_{f(a)} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(V) \in \mathcal{V}_a \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall V \in \mathcal{V}_{f(a)} \Rightarrow \exists W \in \mathcal{V}_a \text{ a. i. } W \subset f^{-1}(V) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall V \in \mathcal{V}_{f(a)} \Rightarrow \exists W \in \mathcal{V}_a \text{ a. i. } x \in W \Rightarrow f(x) \in V$$



Obs: $\tilde{A} = A \cup \{a\}$

$$\tilde{f} : \tilde{A} \rightarrow Y$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \neq a \\ b & x = a \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b \Leftrightarrow f \text{ contin. la } a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + e^{nx}}{1 + e^{nx}} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{nx} = \begin{cases} \infty & , x > 0 \\ 1 & , x = 0 \\ 0 & , x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & , x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & , x = 0 \\ x & , x < 0 \end{cases} = f(x) \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow{\Delta} f$$

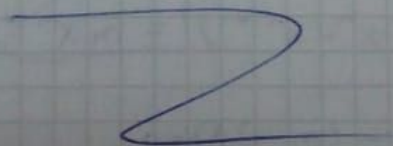
f_n cont. f disc.

Def. Fie A o multime, (X, d) un spatiu metric si $f_n, f: A \rightarrow X$

f_n converge simplu sau punctual la f ($f_n \xrightarrow{\Delta} f$) daca

$$\forall x \in A \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$$

$$\forall x \in A \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists m_{\varepsilon, x} \text{ a.i. } n \geq m_{\varepsilon, x} \Rightarrow d(f_n(x), f(x)) < \varepsilon$$



f_n converge uniform la f ($f_n \xrightarrow{u} f$) dacă
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m_\varepsilon$ a.i. $n \geq m_\varepsilon \Rightarrow d(f_n(x), f(x)) \leq \varepsilon \forall x \in A$

$$a_n = \sup_{x \in A} d(f_n(x), f(x)) \leq \varepsilon$$

Def: $f_n \xrightarrow{u} f \Leftrightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0$

Obs: $f_n \xrightarrow{u} f \Leftrightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{p} f$

exemplu $f_n: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f_n(x) = x^n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \end{cases} = f(x)$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow{u} f$$

$$a_n = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} x^{n-1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$x=1 \quad f_n(1) = 1 = f(1)$$

$$f_n: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_n(x) = x^n(1-x)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n(1-x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ 0 & x = 1 \end{cases} \quad f_n \xrightarrow{u} 0$$

$$a_n = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} f_n(x)$$

$$f_n(0) = f_n(1) = 0$$

$$f_n'(x) = (x^n - x^{n+1})' = nx^{n-1} - (n+1)x^n =$$

$$= x^{n-1}(n - (n+1)x) = 0$$

$$\text{I } x=0$$

$$\text{II } x = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$a_n = f_n\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right) = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n \frac{1}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow{u} f$$

Teorema Fie $f_n, f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $c \in (a, b)$ a.i.

$f_n \xrightarrow{u} f$ și f_n cont. în c pt. $\forall n \geq 1$.

Atunci f este cont. în c .

Dem: $f_n \xrightarrow{u} f \Rightarrow$ pt. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_\varepsilon$ a.c. $\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon$ și $\forall x \in (a, b) \Rightarrow |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

f_{n_ε} cont. în $c \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ a.i.

$$|x - c| < \delta_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |f_{n_\varepsilon}(x) - f_{n_\varepsilon}(c)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

x a.i. $|x - c| < \delta_\varepsilon$

$$|f(x) - f(c)| = |f(x) - f_{n_\varepsilon}(x) + f_{n_\varepsilon}(x) - f_{n_\varepsilon}(c) +$$

$$+ f_{n_\varepsilon}(c) - f(c)| \leq |f(x) - f_{n_\varepsilon}(x)| +$$

$$+ |f_{n_\varepsilon}(x) - f_{n_\varepsilon}(c)| + |f_{n_\varepsilon}(c) - f(c)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} =$$

$$= \varepsilon$$

Z

$$F = \{f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$d_u: F \times F \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

$$d_u(f, g) = \sup_{x \in A} |f(x) - g(x)|$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow{u} f \iff d_u(f_n, f) \rightarrow 0$$