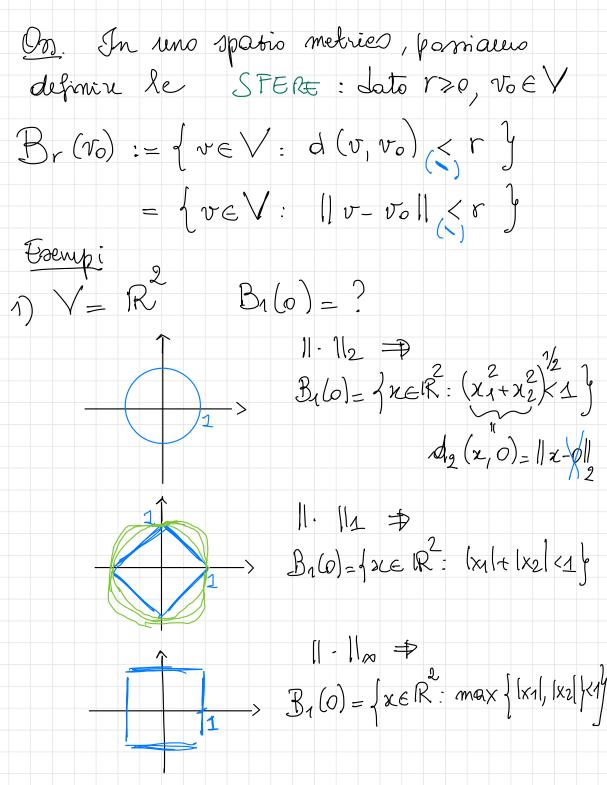
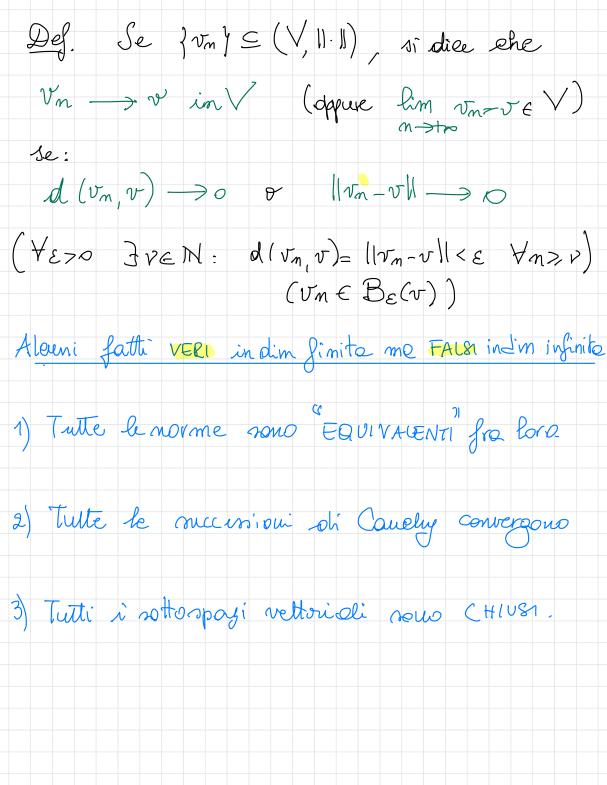
Esempi 1) V= 1R  $\underline{\mathcal{X}} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ •  $||x|| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{x_1 + x_2 + ... + x_m}} = \left(\frac{m}{\sum_{i=1}^{1/2}} \frac{2}{x_i}\right)^{1/2}$ NORMA EUCUDEA. •  $\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$   $o(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i-y_i|$  $\|z\|_{\infty} = \max_{i=1,\dots,n} |x_i|$   $\|x\|_{p} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$   $\lim_{i=1,\dots,n} |x_i|^{p}$   $\lim_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|^{p}$ (La dinig. trianspolan per la norma p, ovvero danz. J. Tinkowski, richiede el'ipoteri  $\beta > 1$ ).

ol(x,y) =  $||x-y||_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |x_i-y_i|^p\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{p}}$ 

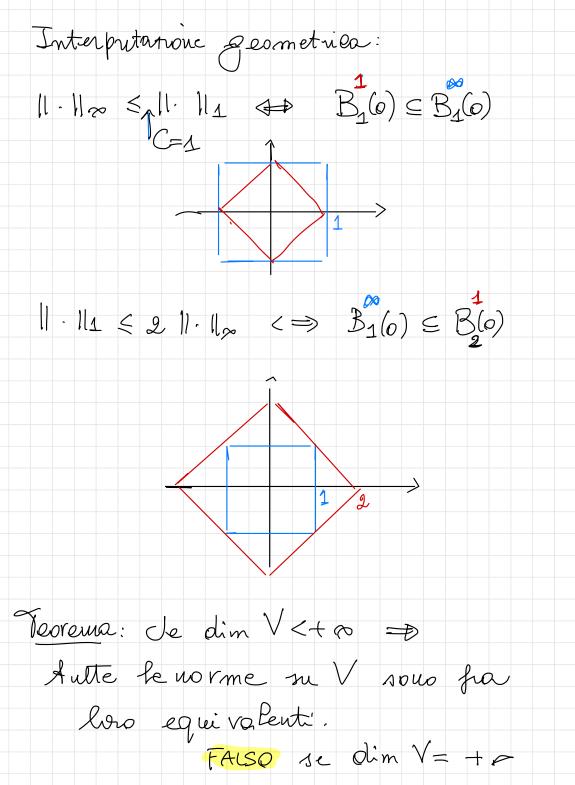
2) V= C°([a,b])  $\|f\|_{\infty} := \max_{x \in [o_1, b]} |f(x)|, o|_{\infty} (f_{\mathcal{O}}) = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x) - g(x)|$  $||f||_{1} := \int_{0}^{b} |f(x)| dx, \quad d_{1}(f,g) = \int_{0}^{b} |f(x) - g(x)| dx$ Def. Sia (V, W. 11) sp. retoriale mormato. Allora d(u,v):= |u-v| definisee una DISTANZA & V, ovvero d: V×V -> R tale che: 1)  $d(u,v) \ge 0$  eou = 0  $\Leftrightarrow$  u=v ROSITIVITÀ e) d(u,v) = d(v,u) SIMMETRIA. 3)  $d(u,v) \leq d(u,w) + d(w,v)$ DISUG. TRIANGOLARE. Def (V, d) si dice JPANO METRICO.

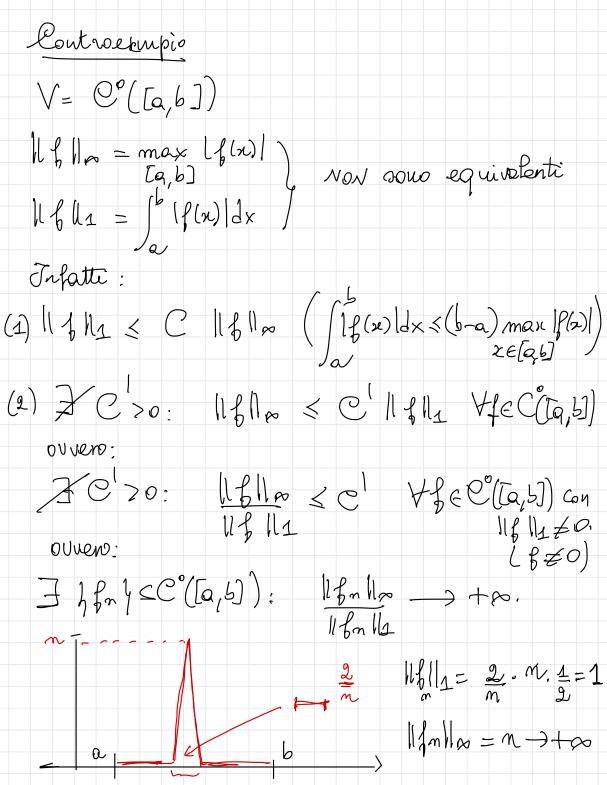


2) 
$$V = C^{\circ}([a,b])$$
 $B_{1}(0) = \sqrt{f} \in V : \|f\|_{2} < 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 
 $= \sqrt{f} \in V : \max |f| < 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 
 $A_{1}(0) = \sqrt{f} \in V : \|f\|_{2} < 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 
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1) Norme equivolenti Ef. Sia Vuno spazio vettoriste (suR), L'considerionno su V due norme 11. 11, 111. 111 as norme vidicous EquivaLENTI re: (1) 3 C >0: YveV, ||v|| & C ||v|| (2) 7 C >0 : Yre V, Wr M & C' Nr 11 lle nuccessioni convergenti melle due norme souolestesse  $\| \nabla n - v \| \leq C \| \nabla n - v \| \longrightarrow 0$ Mvn-vW < C | Nvn-v N → 0 ) Esempio V=12, 11-110 e 11.111 sono equivelenti (1) 7 C>0: Yeek2, lall < Claly 1/2 | 121/4 / 2) (2) ] C70: YXER2, ||x||\_ (C| ||x||\_ mex | |x||, |x||





2) Succession de Couchy Def. Sia V, W. II) uno sp. vett. normata Une nucesoione franç CV si dice SUCCESSIONE ON CAUCHY se YESO BUEN: d(vm, vm) < E Vn, m>, 2  $||\nabla n - \nabla m||$ On: Vole JEMPRE: Je { Vm y converge, allera é obi Cauchy. 

Teorema de din V<+00, vole auche il vicevera, ovsero Zvny converge <=> Zvny d' Cauely FALSO of din V= +0. Contraescupio In V=(C°([a,b]), 11-11) si può sostreire una successione d'anely che von converge. llfn-fmllz < E  $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |f_{m} - f_{m}| = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |f_{m} - f_{m}|$ 

Def. Una spazio rettoriale mormato (V, 11-11) si dice COMPLETO & DIBANACH se Autle le successioni 2- Cornely lonvergono. Esempi.

o blim V <+00 => V e di Banach

N=(C°(Ta,b1), 11-11\_1) Non e d'Banach Teorema V=(C°(Ta,6]), 11.110) e di Banach generalitearoni: Sono J. Banach: V=C1([a,6]) | 1/5 | 1/2 := | 1/5 | 1/2 + 1/6 | 1/2  $V=C^{K}([a,b])$   $||f||_{L^{K}} := \sum_{|\alpha| | \leq K} ||D^{\infty}f||_{\infty}$  (e omalogamente se [a,b]  $mag \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m}$ ),