1) Fie X spatou redaial peste R si 11. 11, si 11. 12 douà nome echivalente pc X. Anatati cà ele generajà acelasi topilogue.

(Rejohane: 11.1, ~ 11.12

 $\exists d_1 \not b \not 70$ ai, $d \|x\|_1 \leqslant \|x\|_2 \leqslant |b||x||_1$. Fix $\exists i \text{ top floy a generata de } \exists i$, i=1,2. $a \in X$, $h \not 70$.

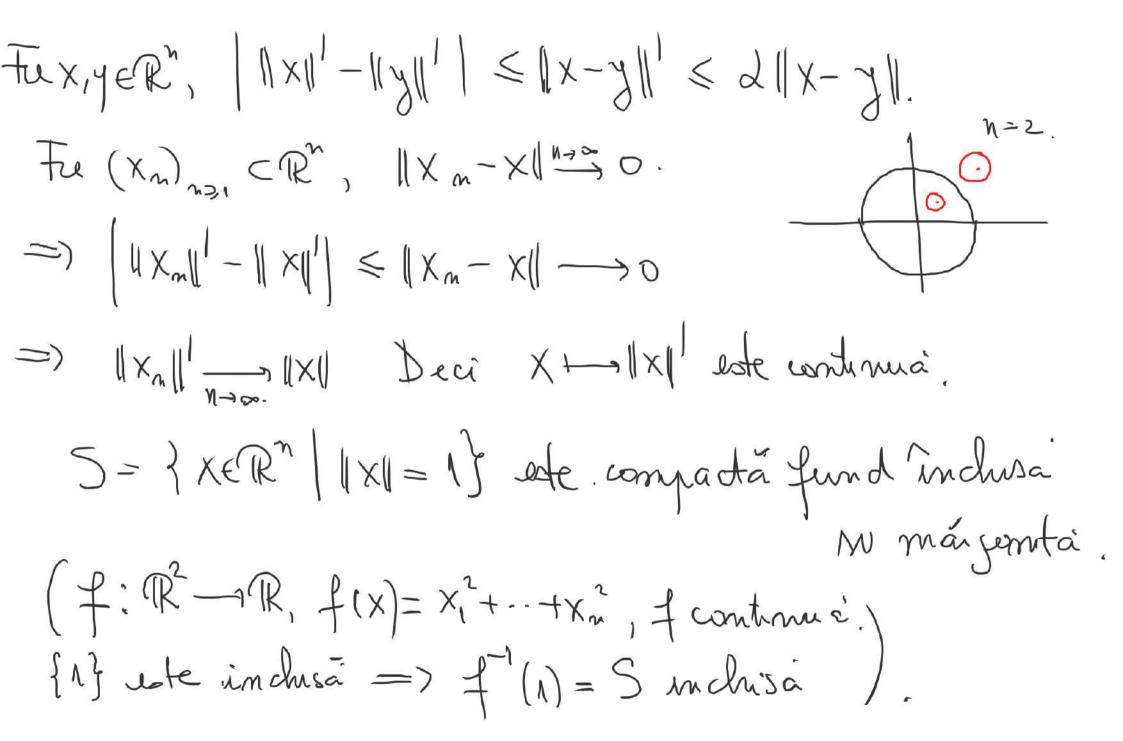
 $B'(a,h) = \{x \in X \mid ||x-a|| < h\}$

DETi dava HaED, existà ha 70 ai Bla, ha) CD.

2 || x || 1 = || x || 2 = | 5 | x ||, (1) $B'(a, \frac{k}{\beta}) \subset B'(a, k)$ pt.ca: $x \in B'(a, \frac{k}{\beta}) <= 7 \|x - a\| < \frac{k}{\beta} = 0 \|x - a\| \leq \beta \|x - a\|_{1} < \beta \cdot \frac{k}{\beta} = k$ $D \in \mathcal{T}_2 \iff \mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{B}(a, h_a) \subset D$ (1) $+ a \in D$, $\exists ha > 0$ ai. $B(a, \frac{ha}{p}) \subset D \Leftarrow 7D \in \mathcal{T}_1$. Asemandon and amica. dava $D \in \mathcal{T}_1$ atunci $D \in \mathcal{T}_2$ In conduzie $Z_1 = Z_2$

2) Orice deux norme pe Rⁿ sunt echiralente. $X = (x_1, ..., x_m)$) $||x|| = ||x_1^2 + ... + x_m^2|$ Fre 11. 11 & alta norma pe R. Aradam cà 11. 11. 11. $\|x\| = \|x_1e_1 + \cdots + x_me_m\| \le \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_ie_i\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i\| \cdot \|e_i\|$ $\leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i}|^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\|e_{i}\|^{2})^{2}}$ Deai $\|x\|^{2} \leq \lambda \|x\|$. Aplication X - ||X|| definitage (TR, 11.11) ou valori in TR

este continua.



Scompacta => inffeste atoms pe S, X ==> || X || continua | deci f x o E S a i, || X || > 10 BUXII < |XII | { L || XII | , + x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{Deci || . || \nu \| . || . || .

X op topilogic. RCX compactà daca: + (Di) i ET o famille de multimi deschuse ai. KCUDi existà JCI funta a.i. KCUDi

Exerction. Aratatica Blank] = {xer? | 11x-a1 = hs este inchisa.

3) Fe f: ACR - R m a E A. UASE 1) of continua in a 2) H VET(f(a)), FUET(a) a.i f(UnA) CV 3) + 2 >0, 3 &2 >0 a.î + x E A, ||x-a|| < & 2 aven. 11f(x)-f(a) 1/< E 4) $+(x_n)_{n\geq 1}$ -A cu $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$ arem $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = f(a)$ f= (f, f2-.., fm): A --- R m m α∈A, UASE (1) f continua in a (2) f1, f2---, fn continue ma.

$$\begin{aligned} & () =)(2) \quad \text{Fre } (x_m)_{m \ge 1} \subset A \text{ a.i. } x_m \rightarrow a. \\ & \text{f cont} =) \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = f(a). \\ & \text{adia} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(f_1(x_n), f_2(x_n), \dots, f_m(x_n) \right) = (f_1(a), \dots, f_m(a)) \\ & = > \lim_{n \to \infty} f_i(x_n) = f_i(a) \quad , \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, m. \text{ adia} \\ & \text{fi permet continue in a.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) =)(1) \quad \text{Fre } (x_m)_{m \ge 1} \subset A \quad \text{cus dem } x_n = a.$$

$$f_i \text{ continue} =) \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} f_i(x_n) = f_i(a)$$

$$= > \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = f(a).$$

4) $f:\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ $f(x,y) = (xy, e^{x+y})$ tratatica feste continua pe R2 Johntie. Fu (a,b) ER. Fu (Xn, ym) man CR con lum $(x_m, y_m) = (a, b)$. $f(x_m, y_n) = (x_m y_m, e^{x_m + y_m}) \longrightarrow (ab, e^{a+b}) = f(a,b).$ Dea f continuà in (a,b).

5) Fu
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{R}$$
, $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} \\ 0 \end{cases}$, $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$
tratatica

- 1) f continuà
- 2) fan dervrate partiale pe R
- 3) fan dernodà dupà orice rector 0 \$ 0. im (0,0)
- 4) f un ede diferentiabila in (0,0) ni este diferentiabila Tolutie: fun tha feste cont. per [10,0). Per 1 (0,0).

$$|f(x,y)-f(o,o)|=|f(x,y)|=\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{x^{2}+y^{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2}|x| \text{ adica } \frac{x^{2}|y|}{x^{2}+y^{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2}|x|.$$

$$|f(x,y)-f(0,0)| \leq \frac{1}{2}|x|. \text{ Dea'.}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} |f(x,y)-f(0,0)| = 0. \text{ Dea' f conf pe } \mathbb{R}^{2}.$$

$$\frac{2}{2}|x| + \frac{2}{2}|x| + \frac{2}{2}|x| + \frac{2}{2}|x| + \frac{2}{2}|x| + \frac{2}{2}|x|$$

$$\frac{2}{2}|x| + \frac{2}{2}|x| + \frac{2}{2}|x| + \frac{2}{2}|x| + \frac{2}{2}|x|$$

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$$\frac{2}{2}|x| + \frac{2}{2}|x|$$

$$\frac{2}{2}|x|$$

$$\frac{2}{2}$$

3)
$$V = (V_1, V_2) \neq (v_1 v_1)$$

 $I = (v_1 v_2) \neq (v_1 v_2)$

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(t_0,0)+t(v_1,v_2)-f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(t_0,t_0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^2 V_1^2 + V_2}{t^2 (V_1^2 + V_2^2) \cdot t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^3 V_1^2 V_2}{t^3 (V_1^2 + V_2^2)} = \frac{V_1^2 V_2}{V_1^2 + V_2^2}.$$

Asadan f au denvoda dupa onice rector N=(Nn,Nz) \= (010)

$$T(v,v) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(o,o)\right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(o,o) \cdot v = 0.$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(o,o) \cdot u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(o,o) \cdot v = 0.$$

(Daia f este deferentiabilà in (0,0), aferentiala ei in (0,0) an trubui sa file T.) Perificam dala lum f(x,y) - f(0,0) - T((x,y)-(0,0)) exista si este 0. (x,y)-(0,0)

 $\frac{f(x,y) + (o,o)}{f(x,y) - f(o,o) - T((x,y) - (o,o))} = \frac{x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{(x,y)}.$ $\frac{1}{(x,y) - (o,o)} = \frac{x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2}}.$ $\frac{1}{(x,y)} = \frac{1}{(x,y)} = \frac{1}{(x,y)}.$

de a lim $f(x,y)-f(o(0))-T((x,y)-(o(0))) \neq 0$. (x,y)-f(o(0)) f(x,y)-(o(0))In conduju f nu este diferentiabila in (0,0). lumi $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ este deschisa mi derivatele partiale remt continue pe $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ rejultà că f este diferentiabilă pe $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$

Exercitii

1) Fu A.B CR multimi incluse si

C = A+B = {a+b} a ∈ A, b ∈ B}. Aratati ca

1) Multimea C nu este în mod necesar închisă

2) Daia A molusa ni B compacta, alunci C'este induisa

3) Dava A mi B sunt compacte atunci C este compactà.

2*) Fu S = }(x,y) \in R | x+y=1] si f; S - R o function continuà tratati ca existà (x,y) \in S aî. \in (x,y) = \in (-x,-y).

3) Studiati continuitatea functiei. $f:\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}}{x^4+y^4}, \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, \quad (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$