5 v cessioner de Funciones

· Serier par la proxima

Notación de hoy:

A: Conjunto

X, Y: Espacio métrico (conj, dist)

Ejemph

 $f_0: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

 $f_n(x) = n \times + 1$

pas codo X∈R

 $f_n(x) = \underbrace{n \cdot x + 1}_{n} = \underbrace{n \cdot x}_{n} + \underbrace{1}_{n}$

= \times + $\frac{1}{9}$ \longrightarrow \times

$$\leq 3$$

$$f_n(x) \longrightarrow f(x)$$

Cada vez que evalvamos tenemos con vergencia!

Convergencia Puntual

Definición

La sucesión $(f_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ de funciones de A en Y converge puntualmente a $f: A \rightarrow Y$ si para todo $x \in A$,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}f_n(x)=f(x).$$

Ejemplos:

$$f(x) = x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cos}(U \pi) = \operatorname{cos}(U \pi) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{2i} & \text{0 in bar} \\ 0 & \text{2i} & \text{0 in bar} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = x^0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} x^n$$

Ops:

Querenos una noción de convergencia que Preserve la continuidad.

Op2:

for the portual mente

 $Si \forall x \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$

∀x ∈ A: ∀ε>0, ∃no/ d'(fn(x), f(x)) < 0 ∀n>, no

noter que:

no depende de E y de X

Cuando el no no de penda de X ten dremas

Convergencia Uniforme:

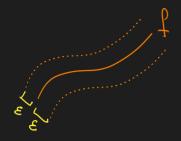
Definición

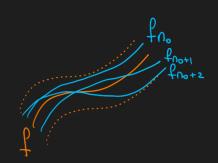
La sucesión $(f_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ de funciones de A en Y converge uniformemente a $f:A\to Y$ si dado $\varepsilon>0$, existe $n_0\in\mathbb{N}$ tal que si $n\geq n_0$ se tiene

$$d(f_n(x), f(x)) < \varepsilon$$

para todo $x \in A$.

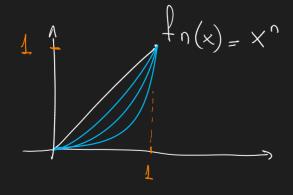
en R, a partir de un no

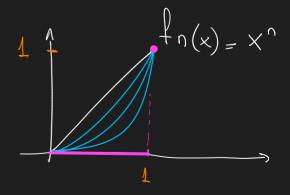




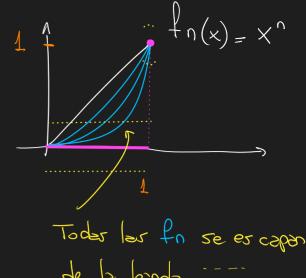
Ejonphs:

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $(x) = x$





$$\begin{cases}
1 & \times = 1 \\
0 & 0 \leq \times < 1
\end{cases}$$



de la banda

(ejocicio: demo) usando ej 1 de la gría 7

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0$$

for (x) -> 0 punto al mente

es uni horme la convergencia?

$$\left| f_n(x) - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{c_{05} x}{n} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$$S: n_0 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

no no deporte de x!

Teorema

Si una sucesión $(f_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ de funciones continuas de X en Y converge uniformemente a $f:X\to Y$, entonces f es continua.

$$\exists no \in \mathbb{N} / d'(f_n(x), f(x)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$
 $\forall n \ge no$
 $\forall x \in X$
 $\forall x \in X$
 $\forall x \in X$

Ademos

fno er continue en Xo (puer er cont.)

$$\Rightarrow 35 > 0 /$$
Si $d(x_1 x_0) (5) \Rightarrow d'(f(x), f(x_0)) / \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

```
Final monte
                                         fn = $ f
  5: d(x, x) < 5
\Rightarrow d'(f(x), f(x_0)) \stackrel{\text{design}}{\leq} d'(f(x), f_{n_0}(x)) +
                               + d(f_{n_0}(x), f_{n_0}(x_0)) +
                               + d ( fro (xo), f (xo))
                               \langle \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \rangle
        d'(f(x), f(x_0)) < \varepsilon
   per cont. en Xo arbitrario
   .. fer continue.
```

Person: 5: In = f

- for unif. ont $\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow}$ \downarrow unif. ont.
- $f \cap \partial \omega + \partial \omega = \partial \partial \omega$

Proposición

Sea $f_n
ightrightarrows f$, con $f_n, f: [a, b]
ightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuas. Entonces

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_a^b f_n(t)dt=\int_a^b f(t)dt.$$

Don:

Tops: 2: Par onlar zou bacciope => par ajest oppajo que

Vte [a,b]

$$\left|\int_{a}^{b}f_{n}(t)dt - \int_{a}^{b}f(t)dt\right| = \left|\int_{a}^{b}f_{n}(t) - f(t)dt\right|$$

$$\leq \int_{\infty}^{b} |f_{n}(t) - f(t)| dt$$

<u>ε</u>?

quiero

$$\int_{\alpha}^{b} \left| f_{n}(t) - f(t) \right| dt < \varepsilon$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{b} \frac{\varepsilon}{?} dt = \frac{\varepsilon}{?} \cdot (b - \alpha) < \varepsilon$$

$$= \int_a^b f_n(t) dt - \int_a^b f(t) dt | < \varepsilon$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f_{n}(t) dt \longrightarrow \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt$$

com pecto !

Proposición

Sean f_n de clase C^1 en [a,b], $f_n \to f$ puntualmente en [a,b], y $f'_n \rightrightarrows g$. Entonces, f es derivable y f' = g.

Den (Ida):

$$f_{n}(x) - f(a) = \int_{a}^{x} f'_{n}(t) dt$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad$$

Prop: Convergncia de integraler

$$\int_{a}^{x} g(t) dt$$

Sign:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{a}^{x} f'(t) dt = \int_{a}^{x} g(t) dt$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f_{n}(x) = f(x)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f(a) = f(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{a}^{x} g(t) dt = f(x) - f(a)$$

H:
$$[a_1b] \rightarrow IR$$
 | H den 7 H'-h.

K compacto, en espacios métricos, vimos que

$$(f_n)_n \subset \mathcal{C}_e(k)$$

$$f \in \mathcal{C}_e(k)$$

$$f_n \rightarrow f_{en} \parallel \parallel_{\infty}$$

E. Completos

 $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$, $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$

G[0,1], G[Compacto]

Le convergncia uni dorme se lleva bien con ser de Cauchy.

Definición

Una sucesión $(f_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ de funciones de A en Y es uniformemente de Cauchy si dado $\varepsilon > o$, existe $n_o \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que

$$d(f_n(x),f_m(x))<\varepsilon$$

para todos m, n MM y todo $x \in A$.

Si la sucesión $(f_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ de funciones de A en \mathbb{R} es uniformemente de Cauchy, entonces converge uniformemente a una función $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$.

Den:

O6 5 3

Si (fn), er unif. de Carchy

⇒ pera cada XeA,

(fo(xo)) C R es de Cauchy 2000.00 20 pc nv X g.70

· Como R es completo

 $\Rightarrow (f_n(x_0))_n$ es convergente en \mathbb{R} .

Defino candidato a limite

Sé
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$
, $\exists \lim_{n \to +\infty} f_n(x)$

Defino conditato

 $f: A \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x)$
 $q \neq q$

?

 $f_n \Rightarrow f$

See $\xi > 0$

$$\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} /$$

$$d'(f_n(x) - f_m(x)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

 $\frac{1}{h}(f_n(x) - f_m(x)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \qquad \forall n, m \geqslant n_0$ $\forall x \in A$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $0 \leqslant \left| f_n(x) - f_m(x) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

Vm > no

Como
$$f_{m}(x) \longrightarrow f(x) \quad (condidato)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \longrightarrow |f_n(x) - f(x)|$

$$\Rightarrow |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \forall n > n_0$$

$$\forall x \in A$$

$$\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$$
 \downarrow \uparrow

W

Pensar

$$X \text{ METRICO}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_b(X) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f: X \rightarrow 1/2 \\ - 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