

# Enunciu' MAI 3 - Convergențe polinoșilor funcții

## Teoreticily' sărbător:

Def:  $f_n, f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $M \neq \emptyset$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

•  $f_n \rightarrow f$  (ordinar)  $uo M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall x \in M \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 : |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$   
( $n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon, x)$ )

•  $f_n \rightrightarrows f$  (stegunice)  $uo M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 \forall x \in M : |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$   
( $n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon)$ )

•  $f_n \xrightarrow{loc} f$  (lokalno stegunice)  $uo M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall x \in M \exists U(x) : f_n \rightrightarrows f \text{ } uo U(x)$

Plan:  $f_n \rightrightarrows f \text{ } uo M \Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{loc} f \text{ } uo M \Rightarrow f_n \rightarrow f \text{ } uo M$

## Negativna' convergențe {f\_n} uo M ≠ ∅

1) bodova' convergențe - uprjet lineij polinoșilor po  $x \in M$   
( $x$ -pene' -  $f_n(x)$  cvalno' polinoșilor)

2) stegunice' convergențe uo M

(i)  $f_n \rightrightarrows f \text{ } uo M \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in M} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0$

(ii)  $\exists \alpha_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$  tal,  $\forall x \in M : |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \alpha_n$  po  $n$ .

a  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0 \Rightarrow f_n \rightrightarrows f \text{ } uo M$

(iii) (Bolzano - Cauch. podm'nlje) (stegunice')

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n, m > n_0 \forall x \in M : |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon$

(iv) metre' podm'nlje stegunice' convergențe:

1)  $f_n \rightrightarrows f \text{ } uo M$ ,  $f_n$  jsm omerene' uo M  $\Rightarrow f$  jsm omerene' uo M

2)  $f_n \rightrightarrows f \text{ } uo M$ ,  $f_n$  jsm spjta' uo M  $\Rightarrow f$  jsm spjta' uo M  
(dika' uo p'edno'sce)

(hodi' se k uplno'ne' stegunice' convergențe uo M)

3) lokoalne strogostna' konvergencija(i) casto se upotrebljavaju: (zidnodelice') $M = (a, b)$ ,  $f_n \Rightarrow f$  na svakom usudone' intervalu

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \subset (a, b) \Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{\text{loc}} f \text{ na } (a, b)$$

(ii) plati' lokalno: ("te'ke') $f_n \xrightarrow{\text{loc}} f \text{ na } (a, b) \Rightarrow f_n \Rightarrow f \text{ na svakom intervalu}$ 

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \subset (a, b)$$

4) Zakona' limesa "u polinomi' funkcijama"

## V. (Moore-Osgood):

$$1) f_n \Rightarrow f \text{ na } D(x_0) \quad (x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, x_0 = \pm\infty) \quad \} \Rightarrow \text{ex. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \text{ i } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$$

$$2) \text{ex. } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_n(x) = a_n$$

$$a \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \quad (\text{g. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x))$$

(analogno po limesu zidnodelice')

Posljedice

$$1) f_n \Rightarrow f \text{ na } (a, b), f_n \text{ svaki' na } (a, b) \Rightarrow f \text{ i' svaki' na } (a, b)$$

$$2) f_n \in R(\langle a, b \rangle), n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \} \Rightarrow f \in R(\langle a, b \rangle) \text{ a } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$f_n \Rightarrow f \text{ na } \langle a, b \rangle$$

$$(\text{g. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)) dx)$$

$$3) f_n : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad ((a, b) - \text{otvoreni interval}), \text{ex. } f_n' \in R \text{ na } (a, b)$$

$$\text{a } f_n' \xrightarrow{\text{loc}} g \text{ na } (a, b), \text{ a ex. } x_0 \in (a, b) \text{ tak, da } \{f_n(x_0)\} \text{ konvergira}$$

$$\text{Polnu plati': } f_n(x) \xrightarrow{\text{loc}} f(x) \text{ na } (a, b) \text{ a } f'(x) = g(x) \text{ na } (a, b)$$

Čiňu' seoretiki:

1. Dokazte, je' platí:

$$f_n \rightrightarrows f, g_n \rightrightarrows g \text{ na } M \Rightarrow f_n \pm g_n \rightrightarrows f \pm g \text{ na } M$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R}, f_n \rightrightarrows f \text{ na } M \Rightarrow c f_n \rightrightarrows c f \text{ na } M$$

2. Dokazte:

$$f_n \rightrightarrows f \text{ na } M, f_n \text{ jsou funkce omezené na } M \text{ pro } n: n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow f \text{ je omezená na } M$$

3. Ukazte, že' uplatňuje:

$$\text{na } M: f_n \rightrightarrows f, g_n \rightrightarrows g \Rightarrow f_n g_n \rightrightarrows f g \text{ na } M$$

4. Pokud  $f_n, f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$  a  $(a, b)$  je uzavřený interval) mají na  $(a, b)$  primitivní funkce  $F_n, F$ , lze něco říci o  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n$ , když  $f_n \xrightarrow{\text{p.}} f$  na  $(a, b)$ ?

Příklad:

1.  $f_n(x) = x^n, n \in \mathbb{N}, x \in (0, 1)$

(jde o produkt, nyní zde podvolně)

bodná limita:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in (0, 1) \\ 1, & x = 1 \end{cases}$

odtud:  $x^n \not\xrightarrow{\text{p.}} 0$  na  $(0, 1)$ , neboť limita je neprůstředná funkce

2. definice:  $x^n \xrightarrow{2} 0$  na  $(0, 1)$  - může zde být konvergence stejnorodá??

1. ?  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 \forall x \in (0, 1): |x^n| < \varepsilon$

$$x^n < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow ? \text{ max } x < \text{ max } \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow n > \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln x}$$

$$x \in (0,1)$$

per  $x \rightarrow 1^-$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln x} = +\infty$ , def neke nolič  
no lat, af per n.  $n > n_0$  a  $x \in (0,1)$  glr  $x^n < \varepsilon$

stijue i n.a.p. podružke stjezanine' konvergence:

$$f_n \rightarrow f \text{ uo } M \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in M} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0$$

$$\sup_{x \in (0,1)} x^n = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (0,1)} (x^n - 0) = 1 \neq 0, \text{ def}$$

$$x^n \not\rightarrow 0 \text{ uo } (0,1)$$

lokalne stjezanine' konvergence

$$x \in \langle 0, a \rangle, 0 < a < 1, \text{ pa}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in \langle 0, a \rangle} x^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = 0, \text{ def } x^n \rightarrow 0 \text{ uo svakom}$$

$$\text{intervalu } \langle 0, a \rangle, a < 1, \text{ a def } x^n \rightarrow 0 \text{ uo } \langle 0, 1 \rangle$$

(Prim. konvergence neni' lokalne stjezanine' uo  $\langle 0, 1 \rangle$  -  
u svakom kompaktu intervalu  $\langle 0, 1 \rangle$   $\&$  konvergence  
pa glr i stjezanine')

②  $f_n(x) = x^n(1-x), x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$

(i)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n(1-x) = 0$  ( $= f(x)$ ) per  $\forall x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$

(ii) upitni, zde konvergence i stjezanine' :

$$\sup_{x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \max_{x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle} x^n(1-x) = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n \cdot \left(1 - \frac{n}{n+1}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

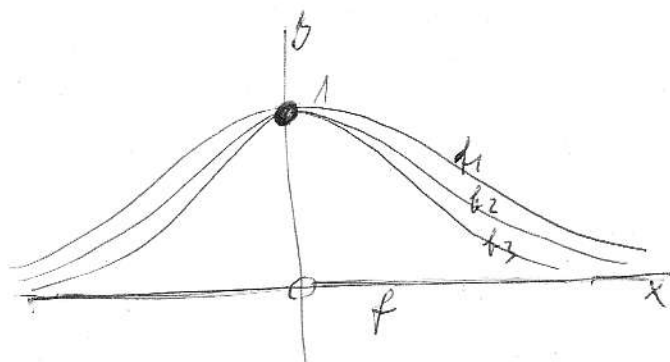
$$\Rightarrow \underline{x^n(1-x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ uo } \langle 0, 1 \rangle}$$

Výskum:  $\max_{x \in (0,1)} x^n(1-x) (= \sup_{x \in (0,1)} |f_n(x) - 0|)$  standardne:

$f_n(0) = f_n(1) = 0$ ,  $f_n(x) > 0$  v  $(0,1) \Rightarrow$  max bude tam, kde  $f'_n(x) = 0$   
 t.j.  $f'_n(x) \in (0,1)$

$$f'_n(x) = (x^n - x^{n+1})' = nx^{n-1} - (n+1)x^n = x^{n-1} [n - (n+1)x]$$

$$f'_n(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$$



③  $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n}, x \in \mathbb{R}$

(i)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=0 \\ 0, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$

(ii)  $f_n(x)$  je funkcia splytnutá vo  $\mathbb{R}$ , limita  $f(x)$  je neprytnutá  
 v  $x=0 \Rightarrow f_n \not\rightarrow f$  vo  $\mathbb{R}$

(iii) ? konvergenca v  $(0, +\infty)$  (analog v  $(-\infty, 0)$  -  $f_n(x)$  je sudá funkcia):

$$\sup_{x \in (0, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in (0, +\infty)} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} = 1, \text{ keď,}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (0, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1, \text{ keď } \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} \not\rightarrow 0 \text{ vo } (0, +\infty)$$

(iv) ? lokálne stejnomerne konvergenca vo  $(0, +\infty)$  (resp.  $(-\infty, 0)$ ):

$$x \in (a, +\infty), a > 0;$$

$$\sup_{x \in (a, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in (a, +\infty)} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} = \frac{1}{(1+a^2)^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow$$

(keďže, keďže vo  $(a, +\infty)$ )

$$\Rightarrow f_n(x) \xrightarrow{\text{lokalne}} 0 \text{ vo každom intervalu } (a, +\infty), a > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f_n(x) \xrightarrow{\text{lokalne}} 0 \text{ vo } (0, +\infty) \text{ (i.e. } (-\infty, 0) \text{ - stejne)}$$

! ale  $f_n(x) \not\rightarrow f(x)$  vo  $\mathbb{R}$ , keďže, keďže, zvlášť, akoby bol 0,  
 nekonverguje  $\{f_n(x)\}$  konvergovala stejnomerne

Prüfung:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1$   $\left. \vphantom{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n}} \right\} \neq 0,$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$

bed. (Moore-Osgood), wo zählere P(D)  $f_n(x)$  rekursiv  
 definiert &  $f(x)$

(4)  $f_n(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}, x \in \mathbb{R}$

(i)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n} = 0$  per  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

(ii) explizite Majorante:

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n-1}} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$f'_n(x) = \frac{2x(1+x^2)^n - x^2 \cdot n(1+x^2)^{n-1} \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^{2n}} = \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} (1 + (1-n)x^2)$

$f'_n(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x^2 = \frac{1}{n-1}$  per  $n > 1$

$\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n-1}} \quad (*)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n} \Rightarrow 0$  in  $\mathbb{R}$

(5)  $f_n(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{n}, x \in \mathbb{R}$  : (gleichmäßig 'punktweise')

(i)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$  (mit o. lineare 'senäre' pol.)

(ii)  $\left| \frac{\sin nx}{n} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin nx}{n} \Rightarrow 0$  in  $\mathbb{R}$

(6)  $f_n(x) = \sin \frac{x}{n}, x \in \mathbb{R}$

(i)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{x}{n} = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

(ii)  $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_n(x) - 0| = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \sin \frac{x}{n} \right| = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$

$(= \max \left| \sin \frac{x}{n} \right| = f_n\left(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right))$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x) \not\rightarrow 0 \text{ na } \mathbb{R}$

(iii) ale:  $x \in \langle -a, a \rangle$ , paž

$\sup_{x \in \langle -a, a \rangle} |f_n(x) - 0| = \sup_{x \in \langle -a, a \rangle} \left| \sin \frac{x}{n} \right| \leq \frac{a}{n}, \} \Rightarrow$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{n} = 0$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ na } \langle -a, a \rangle \text{ per lič. } a > 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x) \xrightarrow{\text{loč}} 0 \text{ na } \mathbb{R}$

Du! (7)  $f_n(x) = n \cdot \sin \frac{x}{n}, x \in \mathbb{R}$  - Du!

(i)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \sin \frac{x}{n} = x, x \in \mathbb{R}$

(ii)  $f_n(x) = n \sin \frac{x}{n}$  je omejeno v  $\mathbb{R}$  ( $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ )  $\} \Rightarrow$  konvergenca  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = x$  - neomejeno  
 na  $\mathbb{R}$

(iii) uleaste, če  $n \cdot \sin \frac{x}{n} \rightarrow x$  na katerikoli int.  $\langle -a, a \rangle$ ,  
 $a > 0$

leč,  $n \sin \frac{x}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{loč}} x \text{ na } \mathbb{R}$

Dal' (8)  $f_n(x) = \arctg nx, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(i) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctg nx = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}, x=0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & x \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (0, +\infty) \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & x \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (-\infty, 0) \end{cases}$$

(ii) limita funkci' spřítých na  $\mathbb{R}$  ji neposkytá  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow f_n \not\rightarrow$  na  $\mathbb{R}$

(iii) upřítě, zde  $\arctg nx \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  na  $(0, +\infty)$  (ne)  
 nebo opřt lokálně stejnoměnně na  $(0, +\infty)$  (ano)

Dal' (9)  $f_n(x) = x \cdot \arctg nx, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(i) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x \arctg nx = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(ii) ukáze, žt  $x \arctg nx \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} x$  na  $\mathbb{R}$

Pomůcku k úloze (8) - sděnné limity:

$$f_n(x) \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ na } (0, +\infty), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{ex. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} (= \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{ale: } \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \arctg nx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctg nx &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctg nx = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

kdž  $f_n$  nekonečně stejnoměnně na zádnnm  $P_+(10)$   
 (analog per  $P_-(10)$ )