## Elejameine kunergence polonjusti fer I

Dalsi pullody:

$$\frac{10}{10} f_n(x) = \frac{2x}{1+u^2x^2}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(i) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{4x}{4u^2x^2} = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(ii) upathicus thunequice:  $|\frac{dx}{1+u^2x^2}| \leq \frac{1}{u^2|x|} - \mu r |x| \geq q > 0$  obstancince  $|\frac{dx}{1+u^2x^2}| \leq \frac{1}{u^2|x|} \leq \frac{1}{u^2a}$ ,  $\frac{1}{u+v} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2a} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$   $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{1+u^2x^2}| \leq \frac{1}{u^2|x|} \leq \frac{1}{u^2a}$ ,  $\frac{1}{u+v} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2a} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$   $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{1+u^2x^2}| \leq \frac{1}{u^2|x|} \leq \frac{1}{u^2a}$ ,  $\frac{1}{u+v} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2a} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$   $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{1+u^2x^2}| \leq \frac{1}{u^2|x|} \leq \frac{1}{u^2a}$ ,  $\frac{1}{u+v} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2a} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$   $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{1+u^2x^2}| \leq \frac{1}{u^2|x|} \leq \frac{1}{u^2a}$ ,  $\frac{1}{u+v} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2a} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$   $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{1+u^2x^2}| \leq \frac{1}{u^2|x|} \leq \frac{1}{u^2a}$ ,  $\frac{dx}{1+u^2x^2}| \leq \frac{1}{u+u^2x^2}$ ,  $\frac{dx}{1+u^2x^2}| \leq \frac{1}{u+u^2x^2}| \leq \frac{1}{u+u^2x^$ 

(11) 
$$f_{\mu}(x) = \frac{2\pi x}{1+\mu^2 x^2}$$
,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

(i) line  $\frac{2ux}{1+u^2x^2} = 0$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

(ii) 
$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_n(x)| = f_n(\frac{1}{n}) = 1 + 0 \Rightarrow f_n \neq 0 \neq \mathbb{R}$$

(Pozn: limita neerze lyt synta fundre, i løgs lanneguree nem'slejnmind)

(iii) 
$$\frac{v < q_1 + \infty}{3uce N}$$
,  $a > 0$ :

 $\frac{1}{uoe N} = \frac{1}{uoe a}$ ,  $\frac{1}{uoe a}$ ,  $\frac{1}{uoe$ 

(analysief se ukope lob. slejn, knuneigense i v (-010)), ale polnipust mekanneigenji slejumeime no iablne'm aholi neely.

$$\underline{Dul} \quad (12) \qquad \underline{fu(x)} = \frac{2u^2x^2}{1+u^2x^2}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(i) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2u^2x}{1+u^2x^2} = \begin{cases} 0, x=0\\ \frac{2}{x}, x\neq 0 \end{cases}$$

(ii) wheathe (podobne jahr v pi. 11), is  $f_n(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$  pra int.  $(\alpha_1 + \infty)$   $(\alpha_1 (-\infty_1 - \alpha_2), \alpha_2 > 0)$ ,  $f_n(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$  pra int.  $(\alpha_1 + \infty)$   $(\alpha_1 (-\infty_1 0))$ , all  $f_n(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$  no  $(0_1 + \infty)$   $(\alpha_1 (-\infty_1 0))$  of  $f_n(x)$  in neutrology  $f_n(x)$   $f_n(x)$ 

Panobales: via well 5 opet:

lim lim  $f_n(x) = \lim_{N\to\infty} 0 = 0$ lim lim  $f_n(x) = \lim_{N\to\infty} 0 = 0$ lim lim  $f_n(x) = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{x} = \pm \infty$ lim lim  $f_n(x) = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{x} = \pm \infty$ (for nelemery, observe the vialdale in P(0))

ale:  $\lim_{N\to\infty} \lim_{N\to\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{N\to\infty} 0 = 0$ vale:  $\lim_{N\to\infty} \lim_{N\to\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{N\to\infty} 0 = 0$ lim  $\lim_{N\to\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{N\to\infty} 1 = 0$ uel Haace-Osgood  $\lim_{N\to\infty} \lim_{N\to\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$ 

$$\frac{Du'}{Du'} \frac{(13)}{(13)} \qquad \frac{-\frac{x^2}{m}}{\int_{-\frac{x^2}{m}}^{2}}$$

(i)  $\lim_{M\to\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{M}} = 1$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

(ii) whate, if fu(x) = 1 n R, all me stejumerne no R

(iii) uleaste, que line lim fu(x) \ line lim fu(x)

$$\underline{Du'} \quad (14) \qquad \underline{fu(x)} = \underbrace{-ux^2}_{1} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(i)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-nx^2}{x} = \begin{cases} 0, & x\neq 0 \\ 1, & x=0 \end{cases}$ 

(ii) nysetile, rde fu 3 r R, netr aspor fu 3 r R (ne - lianta ji negojila funkce)

(iii) nojdete mox interval, lede lannegegi fu objecneine, lede lokalne objannerne

( fn = 0 no haldem int. (-0,-a>, <9,+00), a>0, fn = 0 no (0,+00) a (-00,0))

$$Du' (15) \qquad f_{u}(x) = \frac{u x^2}{1 + u^2 x^2} , x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(i) Wharke, ze fu(x) 30 v R (lae zidaoderse odhoden Ifu(x)) )
(ii) Prisnedere se o zamere limit per x->0.

poste nekolik poznamek a perblodie k nekam o

n zame ne linuty a derivaci " a rame ne linut a integralu"

(nie sh 2)

 $\int_{M}(x) = \frac{soin(n^{2}x)}{m}, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int_{M}(x) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} 0 \text{ or } \mathbb{R} \quad \left( \text{melsh} \right) \left| \frac{fin n^{2}x}{m} \right| \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{m} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \right)$  (= f(x))ale formula  $f_{n}'(x) = mco(n^{2}x)$  neme limits f'(x) = 0

 $\int_{n(x)} \int_{n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{anoly}(x^{n}), x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int_{n(x)}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{anoly}(x^{n}), x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int_{n(x)}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{anoly}(x^{n}) = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{anoly}(x^{n}) = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{anoly}(x^{n})$   $\operatorname{deg} f(x) = 0 \quad \text{a} \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \text{r} \quad \mathbb{R}$   $\operatorname{ale}: \quad \int_{n(x)}^{\infty} \int_{n(x)}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^{2n}} \int_{n-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{n(x)}^{\infty} \int_{n-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{n(x)}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{deg}(x^{n}) = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{deg}(x^{n}) = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{deg}(x^{n})$   $\operatorname{deg}(x^{n}) = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{deg}(x^{n}) = \frac{$ 

luef (oper, i leda fu(x)  $\Rightarrow$  0 or R, fu(x) neluninging le f(x). Je n'der, je fu'(x) neluninging shejamirone (ani lobo'lue shejn.) wo R, nelul line fu'(x) neur' sprita' fee (a dolonce r = -1neex.)

No intervalech (0,1) a (1,+00) ale fn' = 0, ledy ade en plat neta o rainent liner g a decirace ":

lim fn(x) = 0 = (lim fn(x)),  $x \in (0,1)$ ,  $x \in (1,1)$ (rahmed lim fn(1) =  $\frac{1}{a} \neq (\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x))_{x=1}^{1} = 0$ )

$$\frac{Du'}{3} \quad f_{\mu}(x) = \frac{dx}{1+m^2x^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

 $f_n(x) \stackrel{>}{\to} 0$  so R ( nia quithoch 10), ale lime  $f_n(x) = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 2, x=0 \\ 0, x\neq 0 \end{array} \right\rangle$ , led one  $f_n(x) = \left\langle \begin{array}{c} 0, x\neq 0 \\ 0, x\neq 0 \end{array} \right\rangle$ 

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x) \neq \left(\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x)\right)^{\prime}$ 

ulaake. (a pokuske se upitit, lede polnyod fu(x)
lenkergegi kokolne skejusme ne a lede lae
eglabut setu o rasnere lieut a decisace)

(4)  $f_n(x) = m$ ,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = +\infty$ ,  $\frac{x \in R}{n}$   $f_n'(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n' \ni 0 \Rightarrow R$ , all open side new rate one limit a decirace — melse synechal petapolital o limit a decirace — melse synechal petapolital o limit political political petapolital o limit political political petapolital o limit political petapolital petapolital o limit political petapolital o limit political petapolital petapolital

(5)  $\frac{xa'neine linuy}{1}$  a integraler "  $f_n(x) = m \cdot x e \qquad x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$ 

 $\lim_{M\to\infty} f_{M}(x) = \lim_{M\to\infty} m_{1} x e^{-2\pi i x^{2}} = 0 \quad \text{for } x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle, \text{ all }$   $\lim_{M\to\infty} \int_{0}^{1} f_{M}(x) dx = \lim_{M\to\infty} \int_{0}^{1} u x e^{-2\pi i x^{2}} dx = \lim_{M\to\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( e^{-2\pi i x^{2}} \right) \right]_{0}^{1} =$   $= \lim_{M\to\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - e^{-2\pi i x^{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} e^{-2\pi i x^{2}} dx = 0 \quad \text{for } f_{M}(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{for } f_{M}(x)$ 

Ted, You(x) j meleruregeye skejasseine 40 v 20,17 - overte! (lae oper usit m. a p. podacialie skejasseine lenneepeuce)

(6) ale!  $f_n(x) = \frac{anx}{1+u^2x^2}$ ,  $x \in <0,1>$ 

 $f_{n}(x) \rightarrow 0$  n < 0, 17, ale me stepasse time (migathod 11 z cash T),  $f_{n}(x) \rightarrow 0$  n < 0, 17, ale me stepasse time (migathod 11 z cash T),  $f_{n}(x) \rightarrow 0$   $f_{n}(x) \rightarrow 0$   $f_{n}(x) \rightarrow 0$   $f_{n}(x) \rightarrow 0$ ( $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{2mx}{1+u^{2}x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2u^{2}x}{1+u^{2}x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{n} \left[ ln(1+u^{2}x^{2}) \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{n} ln(1+u^{2})$ Tecf, styriste  $f_{n}(x) \rightarrow 0$   $f_{n}(x) \rightarrow 0$   $f_{n}(x) \rightarrow 0$   $f_{n}(x) \rightarrow 0$ Tecf, styriste  $f_{n}(x) \rightarrow 0$   $f_{n}($ 

Du (7) Jeste & peidehourne publodu:

deleaste take, se i lids  $f_n(x)$  y nekrunergege lokolne stejameine no zasdne'm intervalu (-9,0) (0>0), the anolit primit foe  $F_n(x)$  &  $f_n(x)$  (xER) tak, for  $F_n(x) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} 0$  or (-9,0) (perta>0) a teef  $F_n(x) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} 0$  or R.