Analysis 1

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1 Introduction

This is a general summary of the Analysis 1 course I attended. Prerequisites are the general knowledge of arithmetic's and proofing techniques.

2 Prerequisites

In this section I will go over proofs necessary for the following course.

2.1 Bernoulli's inequality

Theorem:

$$(1+x)^n \geq 1+nx, n \in \mathbb{N}, x \geq -1$$

Proof:
This Proof will use induction.

Proposition:

$$n = 0$$
$$(1+x)^0 = 1 \land 1 + 0x = 1$$
$$\exists_{n \in \mathbb{N}} : (1+x)^n \geq 1 + x$$

Inductive step:

$$(1+x)^{n+1} = (1+x)(1+x)^n \geq (1+x)(1+nx)$$
$$(1+x)(1+nx) = 1 + x + nx + nx^2 = (1 + (n+1)x) + nx^2$$
$$nx^2 \geq 0 \implies (1+x)^{n+1} \geq 1 + (n+1)x, \forall n > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

2.2 Binomial theorem

Theorem:

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$$

Proof:
Note that:

$$\binom{n}{k}\binom{n}{k-1} = \binom{n+1}{k}$$
$$\binom{n}{k} = 0, k > n, k < 0$$

Using induction.
Proposition:

$$n = 0(a+b)^0 = 1, \sum_{k=0}^{0} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k} = \binom{0}{0} a^0 b^0 = 1$$
$$\exists_{n\in\mathbb{N}} : (a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$$

Inductive Step:

$$(a+b)^{n+1} = (a+b)(a+b)^n = (a+b)\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$$
$$= a\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k} + b\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^{k+1} b^{n-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n+1-k}$$

Set $\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n+1-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n+1-k} + \binom{n+1}{k} a^{n+1} b^0 = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n+1-k}$

and $\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^{k+1} b^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n+1-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n+1-k}$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n}{k}\binom{n}{k-1} a^k b^{n+1-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} a^k b^{n+1-k}$$

2.3 Inequality of the arithmetic and geometric mean

For a set of non negative numbers X:

$$\bar{x}_{\text{arithm}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{x_k}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^{n} x_k} = \bar{x}_{\text{geom}}$$

Proof:
Proposition:

$$n = 2$$
$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \geq \sqrt{x_1 x_2}$$
$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}^2 \geq x_1 x_2$$
$$\frac{1}{4}(x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2) - x_1x_2 \geq 0$$
$$\frac{1}{4}(x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2) > 0, \forall_{x \neq y}$$

Inductive step: $n \to 2n$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{x_k}{2n} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} x_k}{2} := \frac{\bar{x}_{\text{arithm}} + \bar{y}_{\text{arithm}}}{2}$$
$$\frac{\bar{x}_{\text{arithm}} + \bar{y}_{\text{arithm}}}{2} \geq \sqrt{\bar{x}_{\text{arithm}} \bar{y}_{\text{arithm}}} \geq \sqrt{\bar{x}_{\text{geom}} \bar{y}_{\text{geom}}}$$

Inductive step: $n \to n - 1$

$$\bar{x}_{\text{arithm}} \geq \bar{x}_{\text{geom}}$$
$$\text{Set: } x_m = \bar{x}_{\text{arithm}}, \forall_{m > n}$$
$$\bar{x}_{\text{arithm}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{x_k}{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\frac{m}{n} x_k}{m} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k + \frac{m-n}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k}{m} =$$
$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k + (m-n)\bar{x}_{\text{arithm}}}{m} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{x_k}{m} \geq \sqrt[m]{\prod_{k=1}^{n} x_k \bar{x}_{\text{arithm}}^{m-n}}$$
$$\bar{x}_{\text{arithm}}^{m} \geq \prod_{k=1}^{n} x_k \bar{x}_{\text{arithm}}^{m-n}$$
$$\bar{x}_{\text{arithm}} \geq \bar{x}_{\text{geom}}$$

2.4 Triangle inequality

$$\mid x+y \mid \leq \mid x \mid + \mid y \mid$$
$$\mid x+y \mid^2 = (x+y)^2 \leq (\mid x \mid + \mid y \mid)^2$$
$$x^2 + 2xy + y^2 \leq x^2 + 2 \mid xy \mid + y^2$$
$$x \leq \mid x \mid$$

3 Convergence of sequences and series

3.1 Definitions

Def: A sequence $(a_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ or in short form (a_n) us a function from the natural numbers to the real or rational numbers, $a : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{Q}$.

Def: A sequence is bounded, iff:

$$\exists_{c\in\mathbb{R}} : \forall_{n\in\mathbb{N}} : \mid a_n \mid < c.$$

Def: A sequence is:

$$\text{strictly monotone increasing, iff: } \forall_{n\in\mathbb{N}} : a_n < a_{n+1}$$
$$\text{strictly monotone decreasing, iff: } \forall_{n\in\mathbb{N}} : a_n > a_{n+1}$$
$$\text{monotone increasing, iff: } \forall_{n\in\mathbb{N}} : a_n \leq a_{n+1}$$
$$\text{monotone decreasing, iff: } \forall_{n\in\mathbb{N}} : a_n \leq a_{n+1}$$

Def: A sequence is convergent:

$$\forall_{\epsilon>0} : \exists_{n_0\in\mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n\geq n_0} : \mid a_n - a \mid < \epsilon \iff$$
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a \iff$$
$$a_n \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} a$$

Note: The Limit is unique.
Proof:
Suppose:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a \wedge \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = b \wedge \mid a-b \mid \neq 0$$
$$\text{Set: } \epsilon = \frac{\mid a-b \mid}{4}$$
$$\exists_{n_1\in\mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n>n_1} : \mid a_n - a \mid < \epsilon \wedge \exists_{n_2\in\mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n>n_2} : \mid a_n - b \mid < \epsilon$$
$$\text{Choose: } n_0 = \max\{n_1, n_2\}$$
$$\mid a-b \mid = \mid a + (a_n - a_n) + b \mid \leq \mid a_n - a \mid + \mid a_n - b \mid$$
$$\forall_{n>n_0} : \mid a_n - a \mid + \mid a_n - b \mid \leq \epsilon + \epsilon$$
$$\mid a-b \mid \leq \frac{\mid a-b \mid}{2} \perp$$

Note: Every convergent sequence is bounded.
Proof:

$$\text{Set: } \epsilon = 1, \exists_{n_0 \in \mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n > n_0} :\mid a_n - a \mid < 1 \tag{1}$$
$$\forall_{n \geq n_0} :\mid a_n \mid < \mid a \mid +1 \tag{2}$$
$$c := \max\{\mid a_1 \mid, \mid a_2 \mid, ..., \mid a_{n_0 - 1} \mid, \mid a \mid +1\} \tag{3}$$

3.2 General arithmetic's for convergent sequences

For all convergent sequences $(a_n), (b_n)$ holds:

$$\forall_{(a_n),(b_n)} : \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a \land \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = b :$$
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n + b_n = a + b$$
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n b_n = ab$$

Proof:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n + b_n = a + b \iff$$
$$\forall_{\epsilon>0} : \exists_{n_0 \in \mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n \geq n_0} \mid a_n + b_n - (a + b) \mid < \epsilon$$
$$\mid a_n + b_n - (a + b) \mid \leq \mid a_n - a \mid + \mid b_n - b \mid$$
$$\exists_{n_1 \in \mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n \geq n_1} \mid a_n - a \mid < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \land \exists_{n_2 \in \mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n \geq n_2} \mid b_n - b \mid < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$
$$n_0 := \max\{n_1, n_2\}$$
$$\forall_{n \geq n_0} :\mid a_n - a \mid + \mid b_n - b \mid < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n b_n = ab \iff$$
$$\forall_{\epsilon>0} : \exists_{n_0 \in \mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n \geq n_0} \mid a_n b_n - (ab) \mid < \epsilon$$
$$\mid a_n b_n - (ab) \mid = \mid a_n b_n + (-a b_n + a b_n) - ab \mid =$$
$$\mid b_n(a_n - a) + a(b_n - b) \mid \leq \mid (a_n - a) b_n \mid + \mid (b_n - b) a \mid =$$
$$\mid a_n - a \mid \mid b_n \mid + \mid b_n - b \mid \mid a \mid$$
$$\text{Set: } c \text{ so } c > \mid b_n \mid, n \in \mathbb{N}$$
$$\exists_{n_1 \in \mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n \geq n_1} \mid a_n - a \mid < \frac{\epsilon}{2c} \land \exists_{n_2 \in \mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n \geq n_2} \mid b_n - b \mid < \frac{\epsilon}{\mid 2a \mid}$$
$$n_0 := \max\{n_1, n_2\}$$
$$\forall_{n \geq n_0} :\mid a_n - a \mid \mid b_n \mid + \mid b_n - b \mid \mid a \mid < \mid b_n \mid \frac{\epsilon}{2c} + \mid a \mid \frac{\epsilon}{2 \mid a \mid} < \epsilon$$

3.3 Cauchy series

Def: (a_n) is a Cauchy-series, iff

$$\forall_{\epsilon>0} : \exists_{n_0 \in \mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n,m > n_0} :\mid a_n - a_m \mid < \epsilon$$

3.4 Construction of the real numbers

We are now able to define the real numbers as a Equivalence class of class of Cauchy series. We consider the set of all the Cauchy series X and define a equivalence relation:

$$(a_n) \sim (b_n) \iff \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n - b_n = 0$$

and define the set of real numbers $\mathbb{R}$ as all the sets of all equivalence classes $S((a_n))$:

$$S((a_n)) = \{(x_n) \in X, (x_n) \sim (a_n)\}$$

<u>Showing that $(a_n) \sim (b_n)$ is a equivalence relation:</u>

$$\text{reflexivity: } (a_n) \sim (a_n), \forall_{(a_n)\in X}$$
$$\text{symmetry: } (a_n) \sim (b_n) \implies (b_n) \sim (a_n), \forall_{(a_n),(b_n)\in X}$$
$$\text{transitivity: } (a_n) \sim (b_n) \wedge (b_n) \sim (c_n) \implies (a_n) \sim (c_n), \forall_{(a_n),(b_n),(c_n)\in X}$$

<u>Proof:</u>

$$\text{reflexivity: } a_n - a_n = 0 \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0$$
$$\text{symmetry: } a_n - b_n \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0 \iff -1(b_n - a_n) \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} -1(0) = 0$$
$$\text{transitivity: } a_n - b_n \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0 \wedge b_n - a_n \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0$$
$$a_n - c_n = a_n - b_n + b_n - c_n \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0$$

We have now shown that this is an equivalence relation and due to the arithmetic's for convergent series it is easy to show that all the axioms for the real numbers are given by this set.

<u>Theorem:</u> Every convergent sequence is a Cauchy sequence.
<u>Proof:</u>

$$\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} : \forall_{n\geq n_0} :\mid a_n - a \mid < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \wedge \forall_{m\geq n_0} :\mid a_m - a \mid < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$
$$\mid a_n - a \mid + \mid a_m - a \mid < \epsilon$$
$$\mid a_n - a \mid + \mid a_m - a \mid = \mid a_n - a \mid + \mid a - a_m \mid \geq \mid a_n - a + a - a_m \mid < \epsilon$$

<u>Theorem:</u> In $\mathbb{R}$ every Cauchy Sequence converges.
<u>Proof:</u> This follows directly from the construction of the real numbers.
<u>Note:</u> This holds for all complete fields.

3.5 Subsequences and accumulation points

<u>Def:</u> A subsequence (a_{n_i}) is a selection of elements of the sequnce.

$$(a_{n_i}) = (a_{n_i})_{i\in\mathbb{N}}, \text{with } n_{i+1} > n_i, \forall i \in \mathbb{N}$$

Accumulation Point: A number h is called an accumulation point, iff

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 : \forall n \in \mathbb{N} : \exists n_0 > n :\mid a_{n_0} - h \mid < \epsilon$$

Def: The maximum and minimum respectively of a set X is defined as:

$$\max_{x \in X} X = a \iff \forall_{x \in X} : a \geq x$$
$$\min_{x \in X} X = a \iff \forall_{x \in X} : a \leq x$$

Def: The supremum and infimum of a set X is defined as:

$$\sup X := max\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}} : x \leq a_n\}$$
$$\inf X := min\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}} : x \geq a_n\}$$

3.6 Infinite series

For a sequence (a_k) the sum $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k$ is called a series.
Def: A series is called convergent, iff

$$\exists_{s \in \mathbb{R}} : \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k = s$$

For the following the sequence of partial sums S_n of a sequence (s_n) is defined as:

$$S_n := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k$$

Def: A sequence is absolutely convergent, iff $(\mid S_n \mid)$ converges.
Theorem: If (S_n) converges (a_n) converges to zero.
Proof:
We know that (S_n) is a Cauchy sequence.

$$\forall_{\epsilon > 0} : \exists_{n_0 \in \mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n,m > n_0} :\mid S_n - S_m \mid < \epsilon$$
$$\mid S_n - S_m \mid = \mid \sum_{k=m+1}^{n} s_n \mid < \epsilon$$
$$\mid a_n - 0 \mid = \mid \sum_{k=n}^{n} s_n \mid < \epsilon, \forall n > n_0$$

Theorem: Comparison test: A series C_n is convergent, if an absolutely convergent series (A_n) exists with:

$$\forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}} :\mid c_n \mid < \mid a_n \mid$$

Proof:

$$\forall_{\epsilon>0} : \exists_{n_0\in\mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n,n>n_0} :\mid S_n - S_m \mid < \epsilon$$
$$\mid C_n - C_m \mid < \mid A_n - A_m \mid < \epsilon$$

Lemma: If S_n is absolutely convergent the two series S_n^+ and S_n^- converge, with:

$$s_n^+ = \begin{cases} s_n, s_n > 0 \\ 0, s_n \leq 0 \end{cases}, s_n^- = \begin{cases} s_n, s_n < 0 \\ 0, s_n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$
$$S_n^+ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} s_n^+, S_n^- = \sum_{k=0}^{n} s_n^-$$

Proof:

$$\mid s_n^+ \mid \leq \mid s_n \mid, \mid s_n^- \mid \leq \mid s_n \mid$$

Riemann rearrangement theorem: For an absolutely convergent series, if you rearrange the order of the elements (s_n) the limit does not change.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_{\sigma(n)}, \sigma(n) : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}, \sigma \text{ bijective}$$

Proof:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_{\sigma(n)}^+ = \lim_{n\to\infty} S_n^+$$
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_{\sigma(n)}^- = \lim_{n\to\infty} S_n^-$$
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n^+ + S_n^- = \lim_{n\to\infty} S_n$$
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_{\sigma(n)}^+ + S_{\sigma(n)}^- = \lim_{n\to\infty} S_n^+ + S_n^- = \lim_{n\to\infty} S_n$$

3.7 Evaluation of infinite series

Comparison test: A series C_n is convergent, if an absolutely convergent series (A_n) exists with:

$$\forall_{n\in\mathbb{N}} :\mid c_n \mid < \mid a_n \mid$$

Generalized ratio test: A series (A_n) absolutely converges, if

$$\exists_{q\in(0,1)} : \exists_{n_0\in\mathbb{N}} : \forall_{n>n_0} :\mid \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \mid \leq q$$

Root test:
A series (A_n) converges absolutely, if

$$\exists_{q\in(0,1)} : \exists_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\forall_{n>n_0} : \sqrt[n]{\mid a_n \mid} \leq q$$

Leibniz test:
If (a_n) is monoton decreasing and converges to 0, than the series S_n converges, with:

$$S_n := \sum_{k=0}^{n}(-1)^k a_k$$

Proof for generalized ratio test:
Lemma: $\sum_{k=0}^{n} q^k, q \in (-1,1)$ converges to $\frac{1}{1-q}$
Proposition:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{0} q^k = q^0 = 1 \wedge \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} = \frac{1-0^1}{1-0} = 1$$
$$\exists_{n\in\mathbb{N}} : \sum_{k=0}^{n} q^k = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q}$$

Inductive step:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} q^k = \sum_{k=0}^{n} q^k + q^{n+1} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} + q^{n+1} =$$
$$\frac{1-q^{n+1}+(1-q)q^{n+1}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}+q^{n+1}-q^{n+2}}{1-q}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} = \frac{1}{1-q}$$

Generalized ratio test:

$$\forall_{n>n_0} \mid \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \mid \leq q$$
$$\mid a_n \mid \leq q \mid a_{n-1} \mid \Longrightarrow \mid a_n \mid \leq q^{n-n_0} \mid a_{n_0} \mid$$
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mid a_k \mid \leq \mid A_{n_0} \mid + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mid A_{n_0} \mid q^k = \mid A_{n_0} \mid + \mid A_{n_0} \mid \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k$$

Which converges.
Proof for the root test:

$$\exists_{q\in(0,1)} : \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} : \forall_{n>n_0} : \sqrt[n]{\mid a_n \mid} \leq q$$
$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} \leq q \iff \mid a_n \mid \leq q^n$$
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mid a_k \mid \leq A_{n_0} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k$$

Proof of the Leibniz test:

$$S_{2n-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{2n-1} (-1)^k s_k = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (s_{2k+1} - s_{2k}) > 0$$

$$S_{2n-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{2n-1} (-1)^k s_k = s_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (s_{2k} - s_{2k-1}) - s_{n-1} < s_0$$

We know know that (S_n) is bounded and monoton decreasing, so it must converge.

3.8 Construction of the exponential function

The exponential functrion is defined as:

$$E_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$\exp(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

We will now show that this function converges for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Using the generalized ratio test:

$$e_n(x) = \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$\frac{\mid e_{k+1} \mid}{\mid e_k \mid} = \frac{\mid x^{k+1} \mid k!}{\mid x^k \mid (k+1)!} = \frac{\mid x \mid}{k+1}$$

$$\text{Set: } k_0 > x - 1 : \forall_{k>k_0} : \frac{x}{k+1} \leq \frac{x}{k_0+1} < 1$$

A different expression of the exponential function:

$$\exp(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n$$

Proof:

$$\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \frac{x^k}{n^k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x^k n!}{n^k k!(n-k)!} =$$

$$1 + x + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{x^k}{k!} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{j}{n}\right) \leq E_n(x)$$

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \leq \limsup_{n \to \infty} E_n(x)$$

$$1 + x + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{x^k}{k!} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{j}{n}\right) \leq \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\text{Set: } c_n = \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{j}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} = 1$$

$$E_m(x) \leq \liminf_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\exp(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n$$

Functional equation:

$$\exp(x + y) = \exp(x) \exp(y)$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)\left(1 + \frac{y}{n}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{x + y}{n} + \frac{xy}{n^2}\right)^n =$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{x + y}{n}\right)^n \left(1 + \frac{xy}{n(n + x + y)}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \to \infty}$$

$$\text{Note that:} \frac{xy}{n(n + x + y)} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} = 0 \wedge \exp(0) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{0^k}{k!} = 1$$

$$\exp(x + y) \exp(0) = \exp(x + y)$$

Lemma:

$$\exp(-x) = \frac{1}{\exp(x)}$$

$$\exp(-x) \exp(x) = exp(x - x) = 1 \iff \exp(-x) = \frac{1}{\exp(x)}$$

Lemma:

$$\exp(x) > 0$$

$$\forall_{x \geq 0} : \exp(x) \geq 1 + x$$

$$\forall_{x < 0} : \exp(x) = \frac{1}{\exp(-x)}$$

Lemma:

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \exp(x) = \infty, \exp(x) < x$$
$$\lim_{x\to-\infty} \exp(x) = 0, \exp(x) > \frac{1}{x}$$
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^n}{e^x} = 0$$
$$\exp(x) > \frac{x^{+1}}{(n+1)!}$$
$$\frac{x^n}{\exp(x)} \le \frac{(n+1)!}{x} \xrightarrow{x\to\infty} 0$$

3.9 Limits of functions and continuity

Def: An interval I is called open in $\mathbb{R}$, iff

$$\forall_{x\in I} \exists_{\delta>0} : [x-\delta, x+\delta] \subset I$$

Def: An interval I is called closed, iff it's not open.
Note: This will become severely important in Analysis 2 .

Def: For a function $f : I \to \mathbb{R}$ and an open interval I g is called limit of I, iff

$$\forall_{(x_n)\subset I\setminus\{a\}} : \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a \implies \lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = g \iff$$
$$\forall_{\epsilon>0} : \exists_{\delta>0} : \forall_{x\in I\setminus a} :\mid x-a \mid \implies \mid f(x) - g \mid < \epsilon$$