Sucresiones do Funciones a fix)

Def una succesión de funciones fix ECHR -> 12

converge puntialmente un EoCE, si tezo

I N=N(e,x) eZt > si nzn => |fn(x) - fco| Le.

i.e. lim fn(x) = f(x).

Eis: 1) seu fn(x) = x", tx ∈ [0,1]. Cuturen,

lim fn(x) = {1, x=1}

. La succesión converge puntialmente.

xx. Note que fn(x) = x" un continua tnezt,

pero Lim fn(x) no en continua.

① Congidere $f_n(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1/n}$, la exal:

i) $f_n(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1/n}}$, i.e. f_n en difference ciable, para todo $x \in R$.

ii) $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 1/n}^n = \sqrt{x^2} = 1 \times 1$, la cual va en differenciable en x = 0.

3 Sea $f_n(x) = \frac{n \ln(n^2 x)}{n}$, la cual:

i) $f_n'(x) = \frac{n^3 \cos(n^3 x)}{n} = n^2 \cos(n^3 x) \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \infty$ ii) $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = 0$ 3 Sea $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = n \times (1 - x^2)^n$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = 0$

- i) Au(x) w wonthwa, $\forall x \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow Au(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ ii) Au(x) w wonthwa, $\forall x \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow Au(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ iii) Au(x) du = $\lim_{n\to\infty} u \times (1-x^2)^n dx = -\frac{n}{2} \int \frac{u^n du}{n+1} = \frac{u^{n+1}}{2} du = x dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{u} = x dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-x^2)^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{n}{2} \frac{(1-x^2)^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{n}{2} \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n$
- (In en continua, dxE[0,1])

 2) Live An Cod =

 1. Ni x6 Qn [0,1]

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 4 usión de Dirochled

 (discontinua dx)

 Def: Sea ESIR y ma la nuesión de foncione

 (th), this E -> IR. Se disce que (th) converge

 which for memente a fix, dx E CE, ni

 de en gla = N(E) = ni no, N = lfn(x) fixe (ce,

 dx e Eol Notación: ln might: ln -- fr

5) Sca Un = [cos2 (n!πx)] + x ε [0,1]

Teorema (citeio de Cauchy) Sequ ESIR y

(for) una puessión de funcioner pobre E.

Entences, [for] converge uniformemente a alguna

función f(x) en Eo C E, soi

4670 \(\) x = N(\e) \(\) \(\) x \(\) x \(\) \(\) x \(\)

=> | fn (x) - fin(x) | = |(fn(x) - f(x))+ (f(x) - fun(x))|

 $\langle |f_n(x) - f(x)| + |f_m(x) - f(x)| \langle \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon,$ $\langle \epsilon \rangle$ Lim $|f_m(x) - f_n(x)|$ $|f_m(x) - f_n(x)|$ $|f_m(x) - f_n(x)|$ $|f_m(x) - f_n(x)|$

Def: se dice que la rene 2 an converge ssi.

la rucesión de somas pareiales (sn) converge;

i.e. I an converge soi Lim sn = L <00;

**Dade I an, aneil, retiere;

 $S_1 = 0 N_1$ $S_2 = 0 + 0 N_2 = S_1 + 0 N_2$ $S_3 = 0 + 0 N_2 + 0 N_3 = S_2 + 0 N_3$

=) Sn = antaztront an = Snort an (Sn): en la puesion de punou paniales

Ej: 1) Encuentre la puna de la penà!

21 12 (2017)2.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2} = \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n^2} + \frac{C}{n+1} + \frac{D}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$3n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{m-1} + a_m \\
= (n - \frac{1}{2^2}) + (\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}) + (\frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(nn)^2}) \\
= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2(nn)^2} = 1 \\
= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2(nn)^2} = 1 \\
= \frac{1}{2^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty$$

Ej (87)
$$\frac{2}{n_{21}} \frac{1}{n(n+m)}$$
, $m \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$.

Ej: Encuertre la puie y pu ma, $n \in \mathbb{S}^{+}$ dada por:

1) $S_{n} = \frac{n+1}{n}$. N_{0} fore que $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{n-1}$

Saberros: $S_{n} = S_{n-1} + a_{n} \Rightarrow a_{n} = S_{n} - S_{n-n} = \frac{n+1}{n} - \frac{n}{n-1} = \frac{(n+1)(n-n)-n^{2}}{n(n-1)} = \frac{n^{2}-1-n^{2}}{n(n-1)}$
 $\Rightarrow a_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$

Admás, $S_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$

2)
$$S_{n} = \frac{2^{n}-1}{2^{n}} \Rightarrow \alpha_{n} = S_{n} - S_{n-1} = \frac{2^{n}-1}{2^{n}} - \frac{2^{n}-1}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{(2^{n}-1)-2(2^{n}-1)}{2^{n}} = \frac{2^{n}-1}{2^{n}} - \frac{2^{n}-1}{2^{n}} = \frac{1}{2^{n}}, \quad n = 0, n, 2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^{n}} = \frac{1}{1-(1/2)} = 2$$
• $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^{n}-1}{2^{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n}}\right)^{n} = 1$

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 1$ = 2 - 1 = 1 $\Rightarrow \text{ Lu pevie w } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n.$ Teorema (criterio de divergencia) $G: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ converge } \Rightarrow \text{ Lim an } = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \text{ Sea } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ convergents } \text{ Then } (\text{Sn}) \text{ lu macrosim}$ $\text{ Lim Su } \text{ Lim Sn} = \text$

=> By = Sy - Sy - 2 | Lim an = Lim [sy - sy -] =

= Lim Sy - Lim Sy - = L - L = 0

Nota: Lu contrapueta del teorema cultur

ev: Si lim an \$0 >> La prince \$\frac{7}{2} an diverge}

Def: And prince \$\frac{7}{2} an converge also du tamento},

\$i \$\frac{7}{2} | an| converge.

Teorema: Si la prince \$\frac{7}{2} an converge also le tamento}

mente >> la prince converge.

Dem: (a) Dada la revie Zian, comière.

Sn = \(\frac{1}{2} \alpha_{\text{K}} = \) \(\frac{1}{2} \alpha_{\text{K}} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{\text{K}} = \) \(\frac{1}{2} \alpha_{\text{K}}

Notese que | Z Ox | < Z | Ox | < E, 4 P, P=1/2.

Song - Son

Por el criterio le Cauchy » Z an conveye.

Nota: Recuerte el caso de las peries en G.

Dada la perie Z Cn, los Cn & C, re

considera la perie Z | Cn | la enal es ma

recie de números reales.