Chy Limit of functions

 $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, $f:A \to \mathbb{R}$ We want to define sthe like "limfox) = L''Note

- ! The def can be made equivalently in any of

 (1) E/S style these three ways:

 (2) by seq.s

 (3) using open sets.
- 2. The main case is where $c, l \in \mathbb{R}$ (but we can also make the def when $c, l = \pm \infty$)
- 3. The def is analogus to "lim sn = l" 定际上线们知道 seq 也是 function.
 因而我们之前使用的 lim Sn=l & 是 A=N, C=00 时的特殊情况
- 4. 我们将先把"subsequential limit"推广至general care.

1-limit point

Def Limit point 在topology中已经知识过了,但是现在 Let ASR and CER. 钢路之

C is a limit pt. of A if $V \in \mathcal{D}$, $\exists x \in A \text{ s.t.}$ $(D \leq |x-c| \leq E)$ \mathcal{B} : if \forall open nbh $V_{\varepsilon}(c)$, $(V_{\varepsilon}(c) \cap (A \setminus \{c\}) \neq g$

(topologically)
不论多小的 open nbh about c,都在A中健身的外的意

(由2证明:一定有infly many the)

O 我们可比发现,limit point)的概念实际可比差比如bseq.lim

如果A是一个seq.phh有点的笔器,形。A的一个lim.pt. C

就是这个seq.的一个subseq.limit:

可能を存在。 具有 A subsect 的 lim 为 C. 因而:

fact 1 全 (an) もート R 中的 Seq., 全 A= {M(NEN)} 即極十 lim. pt. of A 都是 (an) 的ート subseq. lim.

P A'CS Lnote: (五) 未必由立! H' キ」

但我们可以发现:

Fact 2 CER & A SER 65 -> lim. pt. (iff) = a seq. in A \ \ Cc\rangle st. liman = C

lim.pt. 的意义是:这是一个和周围之间没有消化点.它可以 不在A中心是和A中其的点的有间隙 即一定有infly monyf A中态无限描述它。

Notation A: all limit pts of A

Def closure c1(A) (或 A) = AUA', 即A知其所有lim.pt. 662集, 教養 A Bà closure

Closure的这些是把A的所有和其家庭还(pf:hw) 一起但不在A中的点全张了进来,形成了一个是知的 closed set. ex(1) N 在R中沒有limit pt.
(2) 任意 real num 都是见的 limit pt.
(3) (10) U (1,2) U (2,3) = [1,3]

Def isolated point that FADIENTE limpt. WE HAE ALA' AR SE A LOS isolated pts.

C 不是 lim. pt.的意义是: 不存在一个 A(L) 中的 Seq. 以图 lim. 即 C 和它周围的点不是连续的混离的的,有一般距离

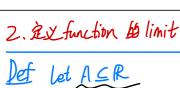


Def Discrete set 為數集

if A = A\A'(PA'=P) RIAN-1 discrete set

— t discrete set是十没有 lim pt. 的点: RA isolated pt.

所有表都不连续



Let $f:A \rightarrow R$ be a function of A of Existing (28%)

IX LER to the limit of f as x approaches c

if \$\lambda \times >0, \(\alpha \) st. If \$\times - \lambda \(\xi \) whenever \(0 < \ta - \xi \) < \&

(B# limfox) = l) or for → Las x → c)

回顾: Seq.的 lin 如何起之? f(N V E 70, ヨル EN, 使 | Sn- L| < E whenever ハラル 田子 Seq. 的 lin 是 x → の 目的, 即 (九→の) 田市走"whenever ハラル", nanae

而在产业的function lin 定义电线的则需要限制 C, 图为了一C,CF-包括+00、如何表示(分)? 我们用另一个 基础子包的方法: 我们用一个(STO)来 bound (THOC的 dist), (S-D 时即下一) C时, 此时 for)—C即 ling for)—V

if 並L st lim fox)=し、別称f diverges as x→0

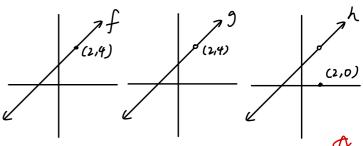
Comment (i) limits are unique

(BP if lim for) = L, lim for) = M => L=M)

(ii) (12: lim for) is lonly defined when c is a lime pt. of dom (f)

(iii) lim for) 并不依赖于fcc) 的值知存在性

ex fix) = 7+2, g(x) = x2-4, h(x)= 1x+2, if x =2



 $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = \lim_{x\to c} g(x) = \lim_{x\to c} h(x) = 4$

这就引出了另一个问题: |im并不能区分达些间断点 于是我们应严谨地叙"continuous function"的概念

P: Yx edom(f), [lim for)=fc)

过一概能搁置下一章(ds)领上.

Thr Let A S.R. f:A→R.全C为A的-个limit pt.

lim fix) = l iff

Y) A (se) \$ [converge to c bis seq. (an), lim f(an) = l

film fram

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as (n-100)

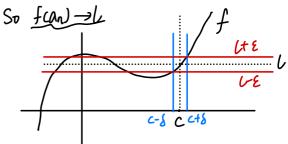
Pf Suppose lim f(x) = 1

(for) (版A((c)中 conv. to C 的 seq. (an) let &>D. fix S>D s-t~ |fox)-U<E

whenever $0 < |x-c| < \delta$

Fix N EN st. lan-cl & whenever N>N.

>> Yn>N, 0<|an-c| < 8 >> |fav-U|< €



(back) by contrapositive:

Suppose lim for \$1

コミカsit. YNEN, we can find an eA sit. [an-c] < 九 但是 [fan]-U<E

Such seq. (an) conv. to c

even though f(an) +> L

Corollary

(1) limits of functions 是unique is (因为 tronv. seq. 收敛于世一一走)

(2) Y cleR, (lim L=L)

(3) YCER, (lim 7=C)

(4) (lim. lans for functions)

let fig be real-valued functions

A suppose = lim for), lim g(s)

i) lim kfos) = k limfos) for all ker (i) lim (fos)+glos) = limfos) + limgos)

(iii) lim for) g(x) = (lim for) (lim gos)

(iv) lim for) = lim for) (provided lim gov to)

Corollary O = p(x), pg\$ polynomials

Virational function (in particular, polynomials)

(好在dom(r)都有 [im rox = rcc])

BP: National functions 在dom 内一定连续 $(ex: f(x) = \frac{x^2-2}{x-2}, dom 6 x \neq 2)$

Corollary if lim for 知 lim gov 超春在且 3500 s.t. (wherever o < bx-cl < 8, for) < gox)

lim fex) < lim g(x) #S & dist bound 19,

Squeeze Thm for functions H 3 S > 0 s.t

(whenever $0 < lx < l < \delta$, for $\leq g(x) \leq h(x)$)

A $\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = \lim_{x \to c} h(x) = U$ The $\lim_{x \to c} g(x) = U$

ex take some small 8 near 0, $\cos x \le \frac{\sin x}{x} \le 1$ by squeeze than, $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

exe Since $-|\pi| \le \pi \sin \frac{1}{\pi} \le |\pi|$ for all x, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \pi \sin \frac{1}{\pi} = D$

note: $a_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow 0$ while $Sin(\frac{1}{2})$ diverges.



后便: continuity
uniform countinuity,
derivatives,
integrals
series,
seq. & series of functions.