

Multimes m. reale

Eie $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ o multime

Def.: Spunem că A este mărginită dacă:

$(\exists) m, M \in \mathbb{R}$ c. t. :

$$m \leq a \leq M \quad \forall a \in A$$

margine inferioră
(minorant)
margine superioră
(majorat)

inf. $A =$ cel mai mare minorant.

Sup. $A =$ cel mai mică margine superioră

inf A
min $A =$

inf $A \in A$

max $a = \sup A$, dacă $\sup A \in A$

1.) Determinați inf. A , sup A , min A , max a pl.

a) $A = (0, 1)$

inf. $A = 0 \notin A$

sup. $A = 1 \notin A$

min $A =$ nu există

max $a =$ nu există

$$b) A = (-1, 1] \cup \{2\}$$

$$\inf A = -1$$

$$\sup A = 2$$

$\min A$ = mu esiste

$$\max A = 2$$

$$c) A = [-\infty, 0]$$

$$\inf A = -\infty$$

$$\sup A = 0$$

$\min A$ = mu esiste

$$\max A = 0$$

* Infinie Funktionen ??

$$d) A = \{x^2 - 2x + 5 \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} = \text{Im } f = [y_v, \infty) = \\ f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 5 \quad \overline{f} = [s, \infty)$$

$$y_v = \frac{-\Delta}{4a} ; \quad \Delta = 4 - 20 = -16 \Rightarrow y_v = \frac{16}{4} = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{cases} \sup A = \infty \\ \inf A = s \\ \min A = s \\ \max A = \text{mu } \exists \end{cases}$$

$$e) A = \{-x^2 + 2x - 1 \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} =$$

$$= \text{Im } f = (-\infty, \frac{-4}{4a}]$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Im } f = (-\infty, 0]$$

$$\inf A = -\infty$$

$\min A$ = mu esiste

$$\sup A = 0$$

$$\max A = 0$$

$$*) A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 4x^2 + 3x - 1 > 0\}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = 4x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{8} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|ccccccccc} x & -\infty & -1 & \frac{1}{4} & \infty \\ \hline f(x) & + & 0 & - & + \end{array}$$

$$A = (-\infty, -1) \cup (\frac{1}{4}, \infty)$$

$$\inf A = -\infty$$

$$\sup A = \infty$$

2. Care din următoarele multimi este mărginită?

$$a) A = \left\{ \frac{1}{x} \mid x \in (0, \infty) \right\} = (0, \infty) \Rightarrow \inf A = 0 - \text{mărg.}$$

$$\sup A = \infty - \text{nu mărg.}$$

$$0 < x < y \Leftrightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{x} < \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{0} > \frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{\infty}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \infty \qquad \hookrightarrow 0$$

b) $A = \left\{ \frac{n+1}{n+2} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

$0 < \frac{n+1}{n+2} < 1 \Rightarrow A - \text{märginitö}$

c) $A = \{\sin n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
 $= [-1, 1] \Rightarrow A - \text{märginitö}$

d) $A = \left\{ \frac{n^2}{n+1} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

$$\frac{n^2}{n+1} > 0$$

$$\frac{n^2}{n+1} < \frac{n^2}{n} = n$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\mathbb{N} - \text{nämärginitö}$

$\Rightarrow A - \text{märginitö}$
 $(\xrightarrow{0; \frac{1}{2}})$

3. $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}, A, B \neq \emptyset$, A, B -meng.

Ansatzi -cô:

$$\min \{ \inf A, \inf B \} = \text{Im}(A \cup B) \leq \\ \leq \sup(A \cup B) = \max \{ \sup A, \sup B \}$$

Presupunem $\text{Im } A \leq \inf B \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \min \{ \inf A, \inf B \} = \inf A$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \inf A \leq a, \forall a \in A \\ \inf B \leq b, \forall b \in B \\ \inf A \leq B \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \inf A \leq b, \forall b \in B$$

$$\inf(A \cup B) = \inf A$$

Def.: Ei $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Spunem că multimea V este o vecinătate a lui x_0 dacă:

$$(x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon) \subset V$$

V_{x_0} = multimea tuturor vecinătăților lui x_0 .

4. Precizați care din următoarele multimi sunt vecinătăți pentru x_0

a) $(-1, \infty) \ni x_0$

$$(-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \subset (-1, \infty)$$

$$\varepsilon = 1 \Rightarrow (-1, 1) \subset (-1, \infty)$$

b) $(10, 11) \ni x_0$

$$\underbrace{(10 - \varepsilon, 10 + \varepsilon)}_{< 10} \not\subset (10, 11)$$

c) $\{0, 1, 2\} \in V, \quad (\text{NU})$

d) $\overline{\mathbb{R}} \in V_{-\infty} \quad (\Delta A)$

$$(-\infty, \infty) \subset [-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \infty]$$

e) $\mathbb{Q} \in V_0 \quad (\text{NU})$

Siruri de numere reale

Def.: Un sir de nr. reale este o functie

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow M, M \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{N} \ni n \rightarrow f(n) = x_n \in M$$

\hookrightarrow termenul general
al sirului

Ex: 1) $x_n = n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

2) $x_n = 2 \cdot n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ (subirii al parcursei - nr. naturale)

3) $x_n = 2n + 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ (-ii -)

Notatie: $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ - sir de nr. naturale

Def.: Spunem că sirul $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ este monoton crescător dacă:

a) x_n - crescător, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$x_0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq x_{n+1} \leq \dots \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

sau

b) x_n descreșcător, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x_0 \geq x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n \geq x_{n+1} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Criteriu: $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ este:

a) crescător dacă:

$$x_{n+1} - x_n \geq 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

b) descrescător dacă:

$$x_{n+1} - x_n \leq 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Ex: 1) Studiați monotonia sirurilor:

a) $x_n = \frac{2n+1}{4n+3}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{2(n+1)+1}{4(n+1)+3} = \frac{2n+3}{4n+7}$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{\cancel{4n+3}}{2n+3} - \frac{\cancel{4n+3}}{2n+1} =$$

$$= \frac{(2n+3)(4n+3) - (2n+1)(4n+7)}{(4n+3)(4n+7)} =$$

$$= \frac{8n^2 + 18n + 9 - 8n^2 - 10n - 7}{(4n+3)(4n+7)} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{(4n+3)(4n+7)} > 0$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 2 \nmid k \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow x_{n+1} - x_n > 0, x_n$ monoton crescător

$$b) x_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}, n \geq 1$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+2} + \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2}$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \dots$$

$$-\frac{1}{2n}$$


$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+2} > 0,$$

x_n monoton-erhöht

$$c) x_n = (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n}, n \geq 1$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow x_1 = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow x_3 = -1 + \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 < x_2 \\ x_2 > x_3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x_n - \text{nn e monoton}$$

$$d) x_n = -\cos(\pi \cdot n), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$n=0 \Rightarrow x_0 = -\cos 0 = 1$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\cos \pi = -1$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow x_2 = -\cos 2\pi = 1$$

$$x_n = (-1)^n \rightarrow n \in \text{monoton}$$

$$e) x_n = \frac{1 \cdot 4}{3^2} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 5}{4^2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n(n+3)}{(n+2)^2}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1 \cdot 4}{3^2} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 5}{4^2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n(n+3)}{(n+2)^2} \cdot \frac{(n+1)(n+4)}{(n+3)^2}$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot n(n+3)(n+1)(n+4)}{3^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot \dots \cdot (n+2)^2 \cdot (n+3)^2}.$$

$$\frac{3^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot \dots \cdot (n+2)^2}{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot n(n+3)} =$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(n+4)}{(n+3)^2} = \frac{n^2 + 5n + 4}{n^2 + 6n + 9} < 1 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow x_{n+1} < x_n \Rightarrow (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ monoton. desc.