SEGUNDA ETAPA

N = naturais, R = reais

 $Conv = convergentes = \{(x_n) : \lim x_n = a \in R\}$

 $Lim = limitados = \{X \subset R \mid \exists m, M \in R : m \le x \le M, \forall x \in X\}$

 $Decres \subset \sim Cres = n$ ão crescentes $= \{(x_n): x_n \ge x_{n+1}, \forall n \in N\}$

 $Cres \subset \sim Decres = n$ ão decrescentes $= \{(x_n): x_n \le x_{n+1}, \forall n \in N\}$

Mono = monótonas =~ *Cres* ∪ ~ *Decres*

- 110. $Conv \subset Lim$
- 111. $Mono \cap Lim \subset Conv$
- 137. 110,111 para (s_n)

119.
$$(sanduíche)$$
 $\begin{cases} x_n \le z_n \le y_n, \forall n \in N \\ \lim x_n = \lim y_n = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim z_n = a$

- 123,5. $(Bolzano Weierstrass) (x_n) \in L \Rightarrow \exists (x_n)_{n \in N} \in Conv$
- 135. $\sum a_n \in Conv \Rightarrow \lim a_n = 0$

137.
$$\left(comparação\right) \begin{cases} a_n \ge 0, b_n \ge 0 \\ \exists c > 0, n_0 \in N : a_n \le cb_n, \forall n > n_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left(\sum b_n \in Conv \Rightarrow \sum a_n \in Conv\right)$$

139,151. comutativamente conv. $\Leftrightarrow (|x_n|) \in Conv \Rightarrow (x_n) \in Conv$

140.
$$\exists c : \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \le c < 1, \forall n > n_0 \Rightarrow \sum |a_n| \in Conv$$

$$(raiz) \lim \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum |a_n| \in Conv$$

141.
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_n \neq 0, b_n > 0, \sum b_n \in Conv \\ \exists n_0 \in N : \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} \leq \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}, \forall n > n_0 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \sum |a_n| \in Conv$$

142.
$$\exists c : 0 < c < 1, \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} \le c, \forall n > n_0 \Rightarrow \sum |a_n| \in Conv$$

$$\lim \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum |a_n| \in Conv$$

143.
$$(a_n) \in Lim, \lim \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = a \Longrightarrow \lim \sqrt[n]{a_n} = a$$

146. (Leibinitz)
$$(b_n) \in \sim Cres, \lim b_n = 0 \Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n b_n \in Conv$$

$$D^{n}(I) = \{ f : X \to R \mid f \in n \text{ vezes derivável em } I \subset X \}$$

9. (Taylor infinitesimal) Se: $D^n(a) \ni f: I \to R$

Então:
$$\forall h: a+h \in I, \begin{cases} f(a+h) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(i)}(a)}{i!} h^{i} + r(h) \\ \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r(h)}{h^{n}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Então:
$$p(h) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(i)}(a)}{i!} h^{i}$$
 é o único polinômio:
$$\begin{cases} \deg p \leq n \\ f(a+h) = p(h) + r(h) \\ \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r(h)}{h^{n}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

10. (Lagrange)Se:
$$D^n(a,b) \ni f: [a,b] \to R \in C^{n-1}$$

Então:
$$\exists c \in (a,b)$$
: $f(b) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(i)}(a)}{i!} (b-a)^i + \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} (b-a)^n$

Então:
$$\exists \theta \in (0,1)$$
: $f(a+h) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(i)}(a)}{i!} h^i + \frac{f^{(n)}(a+\theta h)}{n!} h^n$

$$m_i = \inf\{f(x): x \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]\}, \omega_i = M_i - m_i$$

$$s(f,P) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \Delta t_i, \int_{\underline{a}}^{\underline{b}} f = \sup_{P} s(f,P)$$

1. refinar
$$P \Rightarrow s(f, P) \le s(f, P_{ref}), S(f, P) \ge S(f, P_{ref})$$

2. ponto intermediário para
$$\int e^{\int \int$$

$$\inf(A+B) = \inf A + \inf B, \inf(f+g) \ge \inf f + \inf g$$

$$\sup(f+g) \le \sup f + \sup g$$

$$c > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sup cA = c \sup A \\ \inf cA = c \inf A \end{cases}; c < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sup cA = c \inf A \\ \inf cA = c \sup A \end{cases}$$

$$Lim = limitadas = \{f : X \rightarrow R \mid \exists m, M \in R : m \le f(x) \le M\}$$

3.
$$Lim \ni f, g : [a,b] \rightarrow R$$

$$(\inf f)(b-a) \le \int_a^b f + \int_a^b g \le \int_a^b (f+g) \le \overline{\int_a^b} (f+g) \le \overline{\int_a^b} f + \le \overline{\int_a^b} g \le (\sup f)(b-a)$$

5.
$$\int_a^b (f+g) = \leq \int_a^b f + \int_a^b g$$

3.
$$c < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\int_{a}^{b} cf = c \int_{a}^{b} f}{\int_{a}^{b} cf = c \int_{a}^{b} f} & 5 \cdot \int_{a}^{b} cf = c \int_{a}^{b} f \end{cases}$$

3.
$$f(x) \le g(x), \forall x \in [a,b] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\int_a^b f}{\int_a^b f} \le \frac{\int_a^b g}{\int_a^b g} \\ \frac{1}{\int_a^b f} \le \frac{1}{\int_a^b g} \end{cases}$$
 5.
$$\int_a^b f \le \int_a^b g$$

Integ_a^b = integráveis =
$$\left\{ Lim \ni f : [a,b] \to R \middle| \underbrace{\int_a^b f} = \overline{\int_a^b f} \right\}$$

Agora é que vêm as integrais (in)definidas

$$\emptyset \neq \sigma, \Sigma \in Lim$$

$$\forall s \in \sigma, \forall S \in \Sigma, s \leq S \Rightarrow \left(\sup \sigma = \inf \Sigma \Leftrightarrow \exists s, S : S \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} s\right)$$

$$\emptyset \neq Y \in Lim, m = \inf Y, M = \sup Y \Rightarrow M - m = \sup_{x, y \in Y} |x - y|$$

$$Lim \ni f: [a,b] \to R \Rightarrow (\emptyset \neq X \subset [a,b] \Rightarrow \omega(f,X) = \sup |f(x) - f(y)|)$$

4.
$$f \in Integ_a^b \Leftrightarrow \exists P, Q : S(f,Q) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} s(f,P)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists P : S(f,P) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} s(f,P) \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n} \omega_{i} \Delta t_{i} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} 0$$

5.
$$f \in Integ_a^b \Leftrightarrow f|_{[a,c]} \in Integ_a^c \wedge f|_{[c,b]} \in Integ_c^b$$

$$f \in Integ_a^b \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \int_a^b f = \int_a^c f + \int_c^b f \\ |f| \in Integ_a^b : \left| \int_a^b f \right| \le \int_a^b |f| dx \le (\sup|f|)(b-a) \\ fg \in Integ_a^b \end{cases}$$

6.
$$C^0 \ni f : [a,b] \to R \Rightarrow f \in Integ_a^b$$

 $Desc(f:[a,b] \rightarrow R) = \{x \in [a,b]: f \text{ \'e descontínua em } x\}$

7.
$$\#Desc(f) \in N \Rightarrow f \in Integ_a^b$$

8.
$$\begin{cases} f \in Integ_a^b \\ \lim_{x \to c} f(x) = f(c) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F : [a,b] \to R \\ F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \in D^1(c) \\ F'(c) = f(c) \end{cases}$$

9.
$$F:[a,b] \to R, F' \in Integ_a^b \Rightarrow F(b) - F(a) = \int_a^b F'(t) dt$$

10.
$$[c,d] \xrightarrow{g} [a,b] \xrightarrow{f} R, f \in C^0, g \in D^1_{[c,d]}, g' \in Integ_c^d \Rightarrow \int_{g(c)}^{g(d)} f \, dx = \int_c^d f(g(t))g'(t) dt$$

11.
$$f,g:[a,b] \to R, f',g' \in Integ_a^b \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(t)g'(t)dt = [f(t)g(t)]_{t=a}^b - \int_a^b f'(t)g(t)dt$$

12.
$$C^0 \ni f: [a,b] \to R \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a,b): \int_a^b f = f(c)(b-a)$$

$$p \in Integ_a^b$$

$$p(x) \ge 0, \forall x \in [a,b] \text{ ou } p(x) \le 0, \forall x \in [a,b]$$
 $\Rightarrow \exists c \in [a,b] : f(c) = \frac{\int_a^b fp}{\int_a^b p}$

$$p, p' \in Integ_a^b$$

$$p(x) > 0, \forall x \in [a,b]$$

$$p'(x) \le 0, \forall x \in [a,b]$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in [a,b] : p(a) = \frac{\int_a^b fp}{\int_a^c f}$$

13. (Taylor integral)
$$f:[a,a+h] \to R, f^{(n+1)} \in Integ_a^{a+h} \Rightarrow f(a+h) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f^{(i)}(a)}{i!} h^i + \left[\int_0^1 (1-t)^n f^{(n+1)}(a+th) dt\right] \frac{h^{n+1}}{n!}$$

Aqui o cara começa a sair pulando matéria

$$m(X) = 0 \iff \exists \{I_1, \dots, I_n, \dots\} : X \subset \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} I_n \in \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |I_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$Y \subset X, m(X) = 0 \implies m(Y) = 0$$

$$m(\emptyset) = 0$$

$$Y = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} X_n, m(X_n) = 0 \implies m(Y) = 0$$

20.
$$f \in Integ_a^b \iff m(Desc(f)) = 0$$

$$f_n: X \to R \xrightarrow{\text{simplesmente}} f: X \to R \iff \forall x \in X, f_n(x) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon(x), n_0(x)} f(x)$$

$$Unif.Conv. = \text{uniformemente convergentes} = \left\{ f_n \mid f_n \xrightarrow{\text{uniformemente}} f \right\} = \left\{ f_n \mid f_n \xrightarrow{\varepsilon, n_0} f, \forall x \in X \right\}$$

$$Coughly = \text{sequências de Cauchy} = \left\{ f_n \mid f_n \xrightarrow{\varepsilon; m, n > n_0} f(x) \right\}$$

Cauchy = sequências de Cauchy = $\{f_n \mid f_m(x) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon; m, n > n_0} f_n(x)\}$

1.
$$f_n \in Unif.Conv. \Leftrightarrow f \in Cauchy$$

3. Se:
$$f_n \in Unif.Conv.$$
; $\forall n \in N, \lim_{x \to a} f_n(x) \in R$

Então:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \lim_{x\to a} f_n(x) = \lim_{x\to a} \lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x)$$

Então:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum f_n = \sum \lim_{n\to\infty} f_n$$

6. Se:
$$f_n \in Unif.Conv.$$

Então:
$$\int_{a}^{b} \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} f_n$$

Então:
$$\int_{a}^{b} \sum f_{n} = \sum \int_{a}^{b} f_{n}$$

7.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(c) \in R \\ f'_n = g_n \in Unif.Conv. \} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_n \in Unif.Conv. \\ f' = g \end{cases}$$

9.
$$\exists r > 0 : \sum a_n x^n \text{ converge em } (-r, r). \quad r = \frac{1}{\lim \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$$

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INTRODUÇÃO À ANÁLISE
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E ainda tem coisas que não caíram naquelas provas

$$a$$
 é valor de aderência de $(x_n) \Leftarrow \exists (x_{n_k})_{k \in \mathbb{N}} : \lim x_{n_k} = a$

Seja
$$X \subset R$$
. $x \in P$ ponto interior de $X \leftarrow x \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} a \Rightarrow a \in X$, ou seja, $\exists \varepsilon > 0 : (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \subset X$ int $X = \{x \in X : x \in P$ ponto interior de $X\}$

$$A \notin aberto \Leftarrow int A = A$$

$$R \supset \overline{X} = \text{fecho de } X = \{a \in R : a \in \text{aderente a } X\} = \{a \in R : a = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n, \exists (x_n) \subset X\}$$

$$X$$
 é fechado $\Leftarrow X = \overline{X}$

$$Y \supset X$$
 é denso em $Y \Leftarrow \forall y \in Y, y$ é aderente a X

$$X \text{ \'e denso em } Y \Leftrightarrow Y \subset \overline{X} \Leftrightarrow \left[\forall I = (a,b) \subset R, Y \cap I \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow X \cap I \neq \emptyset \right]$$

$$X \text{ \'e denso em } R \Leftrightarrow I = (a,b) \subset R \Rightarrow X \cap I \neq \emptyset$$

$$R \supset X' = \{a \in R : a \text{ \'e ponto de acumulação de } X\} = \{a \in R : \forall I = (a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon) \subset R, X \cap I - \{a\} \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$X' = \left\{ a \in R \mid \exists x \in X : a \neq x \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} a \right\} = \left\{ a \in R \mid \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x \in X : 0 < |x - a| < \varepsilon \right\}$$

a é ponto isolado de $X \subset R \Leftarrow a \in X - X'$

$$A_1,...,A_n,...\text{ são abertos} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} \bigcap_{i \leq n} A_i \text{ \'e aberto} \\ \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \text{ \'e aberto} \end{cases}$$

 $\inf X$, $\sup X$ são aderentes a X

169.
$$a \in \text{ ponto aderente a } X \iff (x_n) \subset X, a = \lim x_n \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0, X \cap (a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon) \neq \emptyset$$

171.
$$F = \overline{F} \iff R - F = \operatorname{int}(R - F)$$

$$F_1,...,F_n,...\text{ são fechados} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bigcup_{i \leq n} F_i \text{ \'e fechado} \\ \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n \text{ \'e fechado} \end{cases}$$

172.
$$\overline{\overline{F}} = \overline{F}$$

177.
$$X \subset R \Rightarrow \overline{X} = X \cup X'$$

 $X = \overline{X} \Leftrightarrow X' \subset X$

182.
$$X ext{ \'e compacto} \equiv X \in Lim \land X ext{ \'e fechado}$$

$$Seq. Cauchy = \text{Sequências de Cauchy} = \left\{ \! \left(x_{_{n}} \right) \mid \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_{_{\!\!0}} \in N : m,n > n_{_{\!\!0}} \Longrightarrow \left| x_{_{\!\!m}} - x_{_{\!\!n}} \right| < \varepsilon \right\}$$

Conv = Seq.Cauchy

$$\sum a_n = s \Longrightarrow s_n = a_1 + \dots + a_n; s = \lim s_n; a_n = s_n - s_{n-1}$$

$$a\in X', \lim_{x\to a} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow f(x) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon,\delta,z\to a} L, \text{ ou seja, } (\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in X, 0 < |x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-L| < \varepsilon)$$

$$X\subset R; f, g, h: X\to R; a\in X'$$

$$\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a} h(x) = L$$

$$\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a} h(x) = L$$

$$6.(p.199) \qquad X\subset R, f: X\to R, a\in X'; \lim_{x\to a} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \left[\forall (x_n)\subset X-\{a\}, \lim_{x\to a} x_n = a\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to a} f(x_n) = L\right]$$

$$X,Y\subset R; X\xrightarrow{f} Y\xrightarrow{s} R; a\in X'$$

$$\lim_{x\to a} g(f(x)) = g\left(\lim_{x\to a} f(x)\right)$$

$$g\in \text{continua em } b$$

$$\text{acumulação à esquerda}: R\supset X'_+ = \{a\in R: \forall I=(a,a+\varepsilon)\subset R, X\cap I\neq\varnothing\} = \{a\in R: \forall \varepsilon>0, \exists x\in X: 0< x-a<\varepsilon\}$$

$$\text{acumulação à esquerda}: R\supset X'_+ = \{a\in R: \forall I=(a,a+\varepsilon)\subset R, X\cap I\neq\varnothing\} = \{a\in R: \forall \varepsilon>0, \exists x\in X: 0< x-a<\varepsilon\}$$

$$\text{acumulação à esquerda}: R\supset X'_- = \{a\in R: \forall I=(a,a+\varepsilon)\subset R, X\cap I\neq\varnothing\} = \{a\in R: \forall \varepsilon>0, \exists x\in X: 0< x-a<\varepsilon\}$$

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