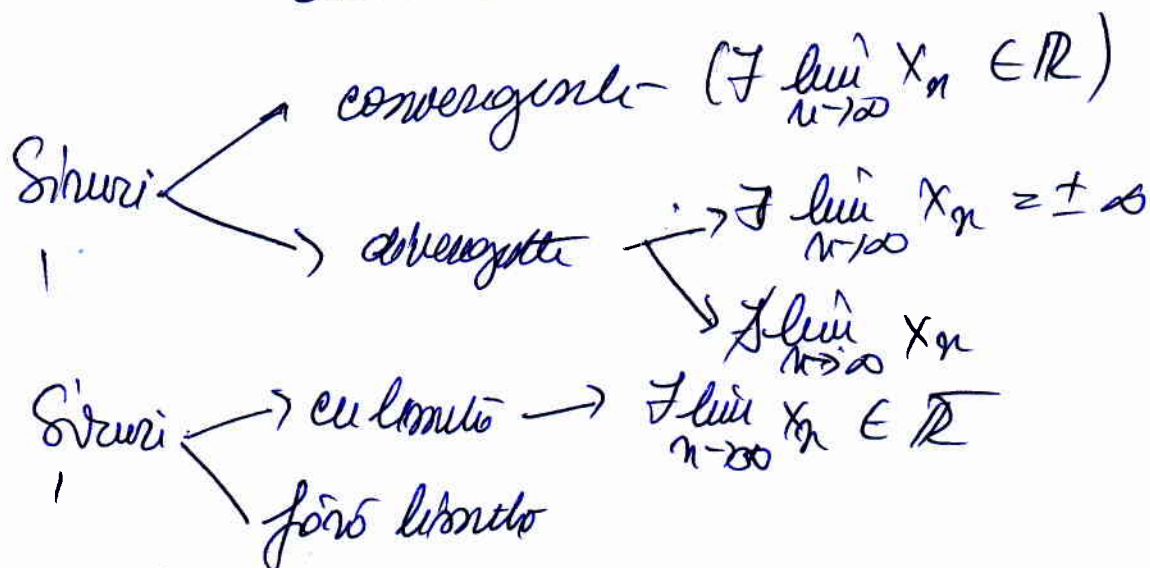


ANALIZĂ SEMINAR

Seriile de nr reale



Limite remarcabile

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = \begin{cases} 1 & a=1 \\ 0 & a \in (-1, 1) \\ +\infty & a > 1 \\ \nexists & a \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e - \text{ct limită Euler}$$

$$a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + a_n)^{\frac{1}{a_n}} = e.$$

$$3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_p n^p + \dots + a_1 n + a_0}{b_q n^q + \dots + b_1 n + b_0} \quad \text{dln}$$

$$4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n\right) = \gamma \in (0, 1) \quad \text{nr limită Euler}$$

Calculați $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1! + 2! + \dots + (2n)!}{(2n+1)!}$

Rez $a_n = 1! + 2! + \dots + (2n)!$

$b_n = (2n+1)!$

a_n trebuie să tindă la $+\infty$

b_n trebuie să tindă la $+\infty$ și să \nearrow

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = +\infty$

$b_{n+1} - b_n = (2n+3)! - (2n+1)! > 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (\nearrow)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{b_{n+1} - b_n} = \frac{(2n+2)! - (2n+1)!}{(2n+2)! - (2n+1)!}$

$= \frac{(2n+1)! + (2n+2)!}{(2n+2)! - (2n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+3}{n^2 + 6n + 1} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{J.L.D.}$

2 Cale: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{C_{2n}^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{C_{2n}^n}{C_{2n}^n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{C_{2n+2}^{n+1}}{C_{2n}^n} = 4$

3 Cale $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} \quad a > 0$

Cazul 1 $a \in (0, 1)$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$

Cazul 2 $a \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$

Cazul 3 $a > 1$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{n+1} = 0$

$0 < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$

Oleks $\forall 0 < a < b \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{b} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b-a} < \frac{1}{a} \right|$

4) Studiați convergența seriei $x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$ $n \geq 1$

Studiuu monotoniei și mărginirii funcției

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{n+1} - (\ln(n+1) - \ln n) < 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1.$$

$$a = n$$

$$b = n+1$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{\ln(n+1) - \ln n}{n+1 - n} < \frac{1}{n} \in \left| \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(n+1) - \ln n < \frac{1}{n} \right|$$

2) e strict descrescătoare și e mărg sup de x_1

$$\ln 2 - \ln 1 < 1$$

$$\ln 3 - \ln 2 < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln n - \ln(n-1) < \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$\ln(n+1) - \ln n < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\ln(n+1) < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$$

$$0 < \ln(n+1) - \ln n < x_n \quad \forall n \geq 1.$$

$$x_n > 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1 \Rightarrow \text{e mărg inf}$$

Seri monoton și mărg \Rightarrow Weierstrass: e convergent.

multimi ordonate. Funcții

Ex 1 Exemplu de inf^{total} ord care nu e compact over.

Rez: (\mathbb{Q}, \leq)

Orică 2 nr $\in \mathbb{Q}$ se compară \Rightarrow e total ord.

Căutăm o mlt $A \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ mărginită în \mathbb{Q} pt care $\exists \sup A \in \mathbb{Q}$
sau $\exists \inf A \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$A = (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) \cap \mathbb{Q}$$

$$0 \leq a \quad \forall a \in A \quad - \text{mărg inf.}$$

$$a \leq 2 \quad \forall a \in A \quad - \text{mărg sup}$$

$\Rightarrow A$ mărginită

Deci cō $\exists \sup A \in \mathbb{Q}$ prin unele locuri.

Pp cō $\exists \sup A = \alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\alpha \neq \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \alpha < \sqrt{3} \text{ sau } \sqrt{3} < \alpha.$$

Deci cō ajungem la contradicție în ambele cazuri
(Se folosește de densitatea lui \mathbb{Q} în \mathbb{R})

$$\text{Caz 1 } \alpha < \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \exists m, n \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ cu } \alpha < m < n < \sqrt{3}, \quad \begin{cases} \exists a \in A \\ n > \alpha > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq \alpha \quad \text{X}$$

$$\text{Caz 2 } \sqrt{3} < \alpha \Rightarrow \exists m, p \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ cu } \sqrt{3} < m < p < \alpha$$

$$\forall a \in A \quad a < \sqrt{3} \quad \vee \quad \forall a \in A \quad a < p.$$

$$\sqrt{3} < p$$

$$p \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow p \text{ e mlt al lui } A \text{ în } \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \alpha \leq p \quad \text{X}$$

Pt $\alpha = \sqrt{3}$ în $\mathbb{Q}_1, \mathbb{Q}_2 \quad \alpha = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{X} \Rightarrow$ nu există $\sup A \in \mathbb{Q}$
 \Rightarrow nu e complet ord.

Ex2 \mathbb{E}_X de mult complet ord care nu e total ord.

Def: Fie X o mult cu cel puțin 2 el.

$$P(X) = \{A \mid A \subseteq X\}$$

Construim rel binară: $A \subseteq B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A \subseteq B$

Reflexiv, Antisimetric, T_2 (x diferent) \Rightarrow 1 \leq rel de ord.

$\exists x, y \in X$ cu $x \neq y$

$$A = \{x\} \quad B = \{y\}$$

$A \cap B = \emptyset \Rightarrow A \not\subseteq B$ și $B \not\subseteq A \Rightarrow A \not\subseteq B$ și $B \not\subseteq A$
 $\Rightarrow A, B$ nu se compară $\Rightarrow P(X)$ nu e total ord.

Fie $\mathcal{A} \subseteq P(X)$ mărg în $P(X) \Rightarrow \exists M, N \in P(X)$
 cu M majorant și N minorant al lui \mathcal{A}

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{A} \quad A \subseteq M \Rightarrow \forall A \in \mathcal{A} \quad A \subseteq M \quad (1)$$

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{A} \quad N \subseteq A \Rightarrow \forall A \in \mathcal{A} \quad N \subseteq A \quad (2)$$

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{A} \quad A \subseteq M \Rightarrow \bigcup_{A \in \mathcal{A}} A \subseteq M \quad (3) \quad (B \subseteq M)$$

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{A} \quad N \subseteq A \Rightarrow N \subseteq \bigcap_{A \in \mathcal{A}} A \quad (4) \quad (N \subseteq C)$$

Notăm \rightarrow

$$B = \bigcup_{A \in \mathcal{A}} A \Rightarrow A \subseteq B, \forall A \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow A \subseteq B \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{A}$$

B mărg al lui $\mathcal{A} \stackrel{3}{\Rightarrow} B$ supremum.

$$C = \bigcap_{A \in \mathcal{A}} A \Rightarrow C \subseteq A, \forall A \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow C \subseteq A \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow C$ minorant $\stackrel{4}{\Rightarrow} C$ infimum $\Rightarrow \exists E$ comparabil

Funcție

Def 1) $f(x) \in f(A) \Leftrightarrow x \in A$

2) $\nexists x \in f(B) \Leftrightarrow f(x) \in B$

3) $f(A) = \text{Im}(f|_A)$

Ex Sei $f: X \rightarrow Y$ fct.

$$a) f(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq B \quad \forall B \subseteq Y$$

$$b) A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A)) \quad \forall A \subseteq X$$

Req 9) Sei $f(x) \in f(f^{-1}(B)) \Rightarrow x \in f^{-1}(B) \Rightarrow f(x) \in B$

$$\Rightarrow f(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq B \quad \forall B \subseteq Y$$

$$b) \text{ Se } x \in A \Rightarrow f(x) \in f(A) \Rightarrow \exists y \in B \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y \Rightarrow x \in f^{-1}(B) \Rightarrow x \in f^{-1}(f(A)) \Rightarrow A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A)) \quad \forall A \subseteq X$$

Ex Sei $\tau \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(R))$ def. per $\tau = \{ \emptyset \} \cup \{ A \subseteq R \mid A \neq \emptyset, (R \setminus A) \text{ finito} \}$

Ar. τ topologia

Req

$$\emptyset \in \tau$$

$$R \setminus R = \emptyset \text{ finito} \Rightarrow R \in \tau$$

$$R \neq \emptyset$$

$$\text{Sei } A, B \in \tau \begin{cases} \rightarrow A = \emptyset \text{ o } B = \emptyset \Rightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset \in \tau \\ \rightarrow A, B \text{ countabili} \end{cases}$$

$$C_R(A \cap B) = \underbrace{C_R A}_{\text{finito}} \cup \underbrace{C_R B}_{\text{finito}} \Rightarrow \text{finito} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \tau$$

$$\text{Sei } (A_i)_{i \in I} \subseteq \tau \Rightarrow A_i \in \tau \quad \forall i \in I$$

$$A_i = \emptyset \text{ o } (A_i \neq \emptyset \text{ e } C_R A_i \text{ finito}) \quad \forall i \in I$$

Arg 1 $A_i = \emptyset \quad \forall i \in I \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i = \emptyset \in \tau$

Arg 2: Sei $i_0 \in I$ s.t. $A_{i_0} \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow C_R A_{i_0} \in \text{finito}$

$$R - C_R A_{i_0} = C_R \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \right) = \bigcap_{i \in I} C_R A_i \subseteq C_R A_{i_0} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \in \tau$$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{C}_R(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i) \text{ finite} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \in \mathcal{C}$
 $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \neq \emptyset$
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ topologie

Spatii topologice, spatii metrice

$d: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ dist pe X

$\mathcal{C}_d = \{ \emptyset \} \cup \{ G \subseteq X \mid G \neq \emptyset, G \text{ deschis } \}$
 $G \subseteq X \text{ s.a. deschis}$

Ex 1 a) $d: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ $d(a, b) = |a - b|$ e dist pe

b) exact biline distan, metrica, metrie distan pe \mathbb{R} .

Rez a) $d(a, b) = |a - b| = |-(b - a)| = |b - a| = d(b, a)$
 $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

b) $d(a, b) = 0 \Leftrightarrow |a - b| = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = b = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = b$

c) $d(a, c) = |a - c|$

$$|(a - b) + (b - c)| \leq |a - b| + |b - c|$$

$$d(a, c) \leq d(a, b) + d(b, c)$$

b) $x \in B(a, r) \Leftrightarrow x \in (a - r, a + r)$

$x \in [a, r] \Leftrightarrow x \in [a - r, a + r]$

$G \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ deschis doare $\forall x \in G \exists r > 0$ a.

$$(x - r, x + r) \subseteq G$$

$\mathcal{C}_d = \{ \emptyset \} \cup \{ G \subseteq \mathbb{R}, G \text{ deschis} \}$ $\mathcal{C}_d = \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$
 topologie pe \mathbb{R} .

Ex 2 (Seu co

a) $(a, b), (a, +\infty), (-\infty, b) \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}} \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

b) $[a, b], [a, +\infty), (-\infty, b]$ not in $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$

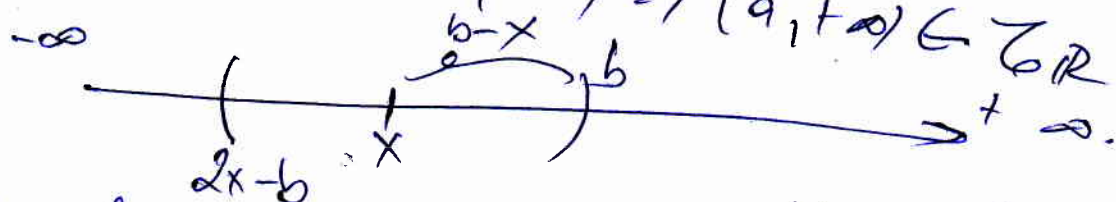
c) \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z} not in $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$

Ref: Show $a \geq b \implies (a, b) \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$

Show $a < b \implies (a, b) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (a + \frac{1}{n}, b - \frac{1}{n}) \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$

Se observo co pt $x \in (a, b) \exists \epsilon = x - a > 0$

$(x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon) \subseteq (a, +\infty) \implies (a, +\infty) \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$

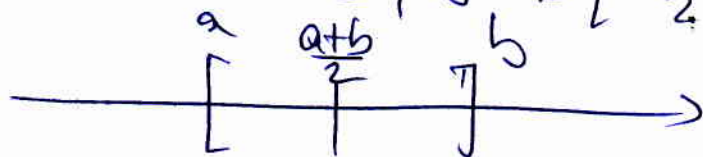


Se observo co pt $x \in (-\infty, b) \exists \epsilon = b - x > 0$

$(x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon) \subseteq (-\infty, b) \implies (-\infty, b) \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$

b) $a > b \implies [a, b] = \emptyset$ not in $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$

$a \leq b \implies [a, b] = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (a + \frac{1}{n}, b - \frac{1}{n}) \implies [a, b] \text{ not in } \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$



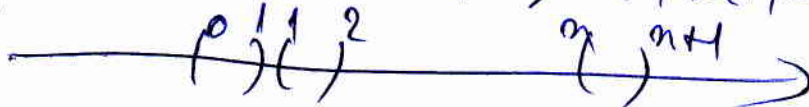
$$b - \frac{a+b}{2} = 2b - \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}} [a, +\infty) = \mathbb{R} \setminus [a, \infty) = \emptyset, (-\infty, a) \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}} \implies$

$\implies [a, +\infty) \notin \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$

do for pt $(-\infty, b]$

c) $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{N} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{N} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, 2) \dots \cup (n, n+1) \cup \dots$



$$= (-\infty, 0) \cup \left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (n, n+1) \right) \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \quad \text{e o número inf. de um} \\ \text{aberto} \Rightarrow 1 \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \\ \Rightarrow 1 \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ e fechado}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{Z} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (n, n+1) \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \dots$$

3) Demos

a) $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ são os int. abertos de \mathbb{R}

b) $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ não são int. fechados de \mathbb{R}

a) \mathbb{R} é aberto

$$\text{Pp co } \mathbb{Q} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{Q} \exists r > 0 \text{ a? } (x-r, x+r) \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow$$

-1. Im introduzindo $(x-r, x+r)$ são números irracionais

E isto co. em todo intervalo de \mathbb{R} não \exists o ponto
em \mathbb{R} irracional ou o ponto em \mathbb{R} \mathbb{Q}

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \notin \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\text{Pp co } \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \dots \text{lo fel.}$$

b) $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ não é aberto $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ não é fechado

$$\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Q} \dots$$

Ex 4 $\forall a < b \in \mathbb{Q}$ Dem co $[a, b]$ não é int. aberto
em \mathbb{R} q não é fechado

Obs $G \neq \emptyset$ não é int. aberto $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in G$

$$\forall r > 0 (x_0 - r, x_0 + r) \not\subseteq G$$

Se obs. co $\exists a \in [a, b)$ pta $r > 0 (a-r, a+r) \not\subseteq [a, b)$
 \Rightarrow não é fechado

$$\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}} [a, b) = (-\infty, a) \cup [b, \infty)$$

Analyze topological a union of sets in
 $A \subseteq (X, d)$

Analyze top $(=)$ $A^\circ = ?$ $\bar{A} = ?$ $A' = ?$ $\overline{A} = ?$

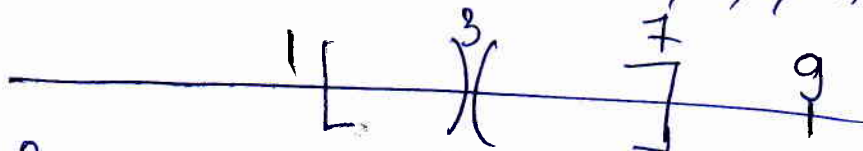
For A

$E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. $A = ([1, 7] \setminus \{3\}) \cup \{9\} = [1, 3) \cup (3, 7] \cup \{9\}$

P1 $A^\circ = ?$

$x \in A^\circ \iff A \in \mathcal{V}_\epsilon(x) \Rightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0 \text{ s.t. } B(x, \epsilon) \subseteq A$

$x \notin A^\circ \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \ B(x, \epsilon) \not\subseteq A$



$A^\circ \subseteq A \implies A^\circ \subseteq [1, 3) \cup (3, 7] \cup \{9\}$

$A^\circ = (1, 3) \cup (3, 7)$

$(1, 3) \in \mathcal{B}_\mathbb{R} \implies \exists \epsilon > 0 \ (1, 3) \subseteq A^\circ$
 $(1, 3) \subseteq A \implies (1, 3) \subseteq A^\circ$

$(3, 7) \in \mathcal{B}_\mathbb{R} \implies \exists \epsilon > 0 \ (3, 7) \subseteq A^\circ$
 $(3, 7) \subseteq A \implies (3, 7) \subseteq A^\circ$

$(1, 3) \cup (3, 7) \subseteq A^\circ \subseteq [1, 3) \cup (3, 7] \cup \{9\}$
 $1, 3, 7$ not in A° (not interior)

Ob $\exists \epsilon > 0 \ B(1, \epsilon) \not\subseteq A \implies 1 \notin A^\circ$

Ob $\exists \epsilon > 0 \ B(7, \epsilon) \not\subseteq A \implies 7 \notin A^\circ$
 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \ B(9, \epsilon) \not\subseteq A \implies 9 \notin A^\circ$

$\implies A^\circ = (1, 3) \cup (3, 7)$

$A^\circ \subsetneq A \implies A \notin \mathcal{B}_\mathbb{R} \quad ???$
 (algebra code)

P2 $\bar{A} = ?$

$$x \in \bar{A} \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad B(x, \epsilon) \cap A \neq \emptyset$$

$$x \notin \bar{A} \Leftrightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0 \quad B(x, \epsilon) \cap A = \emptyset$$

$$x \in \bar{A} \Leftrightarrow \exists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq A \text{ s.t. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$$

$$A \subseteq \bar{A} \Rightarrow [1, 3) \cup (3, 7] \cup \{9\} \subseteq \bar{A}?$$

$$[1, 7] \cup \{9\} = \underbrace{[1, 7]}_{\text{inclusion}} \cup \underbrace{\{9\}}_{\text{inclusion}} \Rightarrow \text{inclusion} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{A} \subseteq [1, 7] \cup \{9\} \\ A \subseteq [1, 7] \cup \{9\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$[1, 3) \cup (3, 7] \cup \{9\} \subseteq \bar{A} \subseteq [1, 7] \cup \{9\}.$$

$$3 \in \bar{A}?$$

$$x_n = 3 + \frac{1}{n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 3$$

$$x_n \in [3, 4] \Rightarrow x_n \in A \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 3 \\ x_n \in A \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 3 \in \bar{A}$$

$$\text{Observe } \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad B(3, \epsilon) \cap A \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow 3 \in \bar{A}$$

$$\bar{A} = [1, 7] \cup \{9\}$$

$$A \subset \bar{A} \Rightarrow \text{a set of limit points}$$

$$\text{Int } A = \bar{A} - \bar{A}' = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$$

$$A' \subseteq \bar{A}$$

P3: $A' = ?$

$$x \in A' \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad B(x, \epsilon) \cap (A - \{x\}) \neq \emptyset$$

$$x \notin A' \Leftrightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0 \quad B(x, \epsilon) \cap (A - \{x\}) = \emptyset$$

$$x \in A' \Leftrightarrow \exists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq A \text{ s.t. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \text{ and } x_n \neq x \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$A' \subseteq A = \overline{A} = \overline{A \cap [1, 7]} \cup \{9\}$$

$$1 \in A'$$

$$\& \text{ obs co } \forall r > 0 \quad B(1, r) \cap (A \setminus \{1\}) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow 1 \in A'$$

$$\& \text{ obs co } \forall r > 0 \quad B(7, r) \cap (A \setminus \{7\}) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow 7 \in A' \quad (\text{eob})$$

$$\text{Obs co } B(9, r) \cap (A \setminus \{9\}) = \emptyset \Rightarrow 9 \notin A'$$

$$\text{Obs co } \forall r > 0 \quad B(1, r) \cap (A \setminus \{1\}) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow (1, 7) \subseteq A'$$

$$A' = [1, 7]$$

$$P_4 \quad \text{Let } A$$

$$x \in \text{Int } A \Leftrightarrow \exists r_0 > 0 \text{ s.t. } B(x, r_0) \cap A = \{x\}$$

$$\text{Let } A \subseteq A \setminus A' = \overline{A} \setminus A = \{9\}$$

$$\text{Obs co } B(9, r) \cap A = \{9\} \Rightarrow 9 \in \text{Int } A \Rightarrow \text{Int } A = \{9\}$$

$$\text{Prop } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \text{ s.t. } (y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \\ \text{a) } x_n \neq x \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, y_n \neq x \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ or } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \\ \text{b) And top o in } \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{Rez: } \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \text{ is abs. } \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{Ob } \text{Prop co } \mathbb{Q} \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists x \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ s.t. } \exists r > 0 \text{ s.t.}$$

$$B(x, r) \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \exists r > 0 \text{ s.t. } (x-r, x+r) \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \dots \dots$$

$\overline{\mathbb{Q}} = ?$. Deu $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} \stackrel{v}{=} \mathbb{R}$

" \Rightarrow Fi $x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \exists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ a) $x_n \rightarrow x \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$
 b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Q}' \Rightarrow x \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$

$$\overline{\mathbb{Q}} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}' \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \Rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{Q}' = \mathbb{R}$$

Seri

Ex 1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+2)}$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{n(n+2)}$$

$$\Delta_n = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \Rightarrow$$

" $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_n = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow$ e conv.

Notu lu $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$.

$$\Delta_n = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_n = ?$$

Folosim criteri:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = L \text{ cu } L < 1 \text{ sau } L > 1$$

Altel:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{\alpha} - n^{\alpha}}{n} = \alpha$$

I $\alpha < 1 \Rightarrow$ seri cu $\rho_n \rightarrow 0$ + ∞

II $\alpha \geq 1 \Rightarrow$ seri conv.

III $\alpha = 1$. In cazul in care pronuiera cu o alt seri cu $\rho_n \rightarrow 0$ + ∞ .

$$\Delta_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_n = +\infty \Rightarrow \text{div}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}$$

converge se $\alpha > 1$

diverge se $\alpha \leq 1$

serie ~~con~~ armonica

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^n$$

assolutamente convergente

se $|a| < 1$

$(a \in (-1, 1))$

diverge se $|a| \geq 1$

Teorema di

Leibniz per la serie

SI

Siruri de numere reale

Def Sm. nr $(x_n)_n \subset \mathbb{R}$ este convergent dacă
 $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ aî. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_\varepsilon \geq 1$ aî $\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |x_n - x| < \varepsilon$
 $\alpha_n \in (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \alpha_n$
 $\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon$
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_\varepsilon \geq 1$ aî $\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow x_n \in V_\varepsilon(x)$

$$x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ aî } \forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow x_n > \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ aî } \forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow x_n < -\varepsilon$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{n}, n \geq 1$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\text{Fie } \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_\varepsilon \geq 1 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ aî } \forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |x_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{n} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{n_\varepsilon} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n_\varepsilon > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow n_\varepsilon = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\exists n_\varepsilon = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1$$

$$\text{a) } \forall n \geq n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n_\varepsilon} < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$$

\Downarrow

$$(x_n)_n \text{ e conv. la } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$$

Siruri $\begin{cases} \text{cu limită} \\ \text{fără limită} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \infty \\ -\infty \end{cases} \text{ finită} \rightarrow \text{convergent}$

Criteriul raportului pentru siruri cu termeni pozitivi

$$x_n > 0 \quad \forall n$$

$$\text{Dacă } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = l \in [0, \infty] \text{ atunci:}$$

$$1) \quad l < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$$

$$2) \quad l > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$$

$$3) \quad l = 1 \text{ nu se ştie nimic despre convergenţa lui } (x_n)_{n \geq 1}$$

$$\text{ex: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot a^n$$

$$x_n = n a^n \quad a \geq 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)a^{n+1}}{n a^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot a = a$$

$$\text{Dacă } a < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0 \quad (x_n)_{n \geq 1} \text{ convergent}$$

$$a > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty \quad (x_n)_{n \geq 1} \text{ divergent}$$

$$a = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n = n \cdot 1^n = n$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$$

Concluzie !

Criteriul radicalului

$$x_n > 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\text{Dacă } \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = l \in [0, +\infty] \text{ atunci } \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = l$$

Ex $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) = \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \infty$$

Criteriul Stolz - Cesaro

Fie $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}, (y_n)_{n \geq 0} \subset \mathbb{R}$ cu

i) y_n strict crescător și nemărginit

ii) $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n} = l \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = l$$

Ex $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ nr convergent la x

Cot este $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$

fi $a_n = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \quad n \geq 1$

fi $b_n = n$

i) b_n strict crescător și nemărginit
($b_{n+1} > b_n \Leftrightarrow n+1 > n$)

ii) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{b_{n+1} - b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{1} = x$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} = x$$

$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \quad n \geq 1 \quad \rightarrow a_n = \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}}$$

$$xV \begin{cases} x_n = \sqrt[n]{n!} \\ y_n = n \end{cases} \text{ -- streng wachsend oder monoton fallend}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!} - \sqrt[n]{n!}}{1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!} - \sqrt[n]{n!} \quad NV!$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}}{\frac{n}{n!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{n+1} \right)^n =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{n+1} \right)^{-(n+1)} \right]^{\frac{-n}{-(n+1)}} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{e}$$

ALTF

• Kriterium erstellen

• Weierstrass

$$\forall n \quad (n+1)x_{n+1}^2 - nx_n^2 < 0 \quad n \geq 1$$

$$\subseteq \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad x_n &= \frac{1}{n}, \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \\ \frac{(n+1)}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{n}{n^2} &= \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} = \\ &= \frac{n - n+1}{n+1} = -\frac{1}{n+1} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \quad y_n = \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{Notwendig } nx_n^2 = y_n$$

$$\text{Dann ist: } y_{n+1} - y_n < 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1 \Rightarrow y_n \text{ streng abnehmend}$$

$$y_n \geq 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n \geq 0 \\ x_n^2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \uparrow$$

= e m\u00e2rg inf. \iff y\u00e2 conver.

si din \downarrow = e m\u00e2rg sup

$$\text{Not\u00e2m } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$0 \leq x_n^2 = \frac{y_n}{n} < \frac{y_1}{n}$$

$$y_n < y_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^2 = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$$

Ex $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ $x_n = \frac{10}{1} + \frac{11}{3} + \dots + \frac{10+n}{2n+1}$ e convergent?

$$x_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{10+k}{2k+1}$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n$$

$$\frac{10+n}{2n+1} \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad \left(\frac{10}{1} > \frac{10+n}{2n+1}, \frac{11}{3} > \frac{10+n}{2n+1}, \dots \right)$$

$$x_n > \frac{n+1}{2} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \text{e divergent}$$

Ex $x_{n+1} = x_n^3 - x_n^2 + 1$, $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ e convergent?

Inductiv dem ca $0 < x_n < 1 \quad \forall n \geq 0$

Vf. $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ verific\u0103 ad\u00e2r\u00e2m

Pp ad\u00e2r $P_k \quad x_k \in (0, 1)$

Dem $P_k \Rightarrow P_{k+1} \quad x_{k+1} = x_k^2(x_k - 1) + 1 \in (0, 1)$

$$x_k^2 < 1 \Rightarrow x_k^2(x_k - 1) > -1$$

$\rightarrow 1$ $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ monoton (1)

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = x_n^3 - x_n^2 + 1 - x_n = x_n^2(x_n - 1) - (x_n - 1) = (x_n^2 - 1)(x_n - 1) > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cancel{x_{n+1} < x_n}$$

(1), (2) \xrightarrow{w} $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ convergent $\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = L \quad L \in [0, 1]$ (2)

$$L = L^3 - L^2 + 1 \Rightarrow L^3 - L^2 + 1 - L = 0 = (L-1)^2(L+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{L=1} \quad \underline{L=1 \text{ New}}$$

ANALIZA

S2

$$\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$$

$$1) A \cap \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \right) = \bigcap_{i \in I} (A \cap A_i)$$

$$2) A \cup \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \right) = \bigcap_{i \in I} (A \cup A_i)$$

$$3) A \cap \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \right) = \bigcup_{i \in I} (A \cap A_i)$$

$$(A_i)_{i \in I} \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$$

$$1) \text{Fie } x \in A \cap \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \right) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \text{ si } x \in \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \text{ si } \forall i \in I, x \in A_i \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in I, x \in A \text{ si } x \in A_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall i \in I, x \in A \cap A_i \Leftrightarrow x \in \bigcap_{i \in I} (A \cap A_i)$$

$$2) \text{Fie } x \in A \cup \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \right) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \text{ sau } x \in \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \text{ sau } \forall i \in I, x \in A_i \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall i \in I, x \in A \text{ sau } x \in A_i \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in I, x \in A \cup A_i \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \bigcap_{i \in I} (A \cup A_i)$$

$$3) \text{Fie } x \in A \cap \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \right) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \text{ si } x \in \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \text{ si } \exists i \in I \text{ si } x \in A_i \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists i \in I \text{ si } x \in A \text{ si } x \in A_i \Leftrightarrow \exists i \in I \text{ si } x \in A \cap A_i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \bigcup_{i \in I} (A \cap A_i)$$

Legge di De Morgan

$$A \setminus \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \right) = \bigcap_{i \in I} (A \setminus A_i)$$

$$\nexists x \in A \setminus \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \right) \Leftrightarrow x \notin \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \text{ or } x \notin A (=)$$

$$(1) \text{ or } \exists i \in I \text{ s.t. } x \notin A_i \text{ or } x \notin A (=) \text{ or } \exists i \in I \rightarrow$$

$$(2) \forall i \in I \ x \in A \setminus A_i (=) x \in \bigcap_{i \in I} (A \setminus A_i)$$

$$A \setminus B = A \cap {}_X B$$

$$X, Y \neq \emptyset$$

Ex $f: X \rightarrow Y$, $(B_i)_{i \in I} \subset Y$ o fam de subseturi. Atunci:

$$i) f^{-1} \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} B_i \right) = \bigcup_{i \in I} f^{-1}(B_i)$$

$$(ii) f^{-1} \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} B_i \right) = \bigcap_{i \in I} f^{-1}(B_i)$$

$$i) \text{ or } x \in f^{-1} \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} B_i \right) \Rightarrow f(x) \in \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} B_i \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists i \in I \text{ s.t. } f(x) \in B_i \Leftrightarrow \exists i \in I \text{ s.t. } x \in f^{-1}(B_i) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(2) x \in \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} f^{-1}(B_i) \right) \Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1} \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} B_i \right) = \bigcup_{i \in I} f^{-1}(B_i)$$

Ex $f: X \rightarrow Y$, $(A_i)_{i \in I} \subset X$ o fam de m.

$$i) f \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \right) = \bigcup_{i \in I} f(A_i)$$

$$ii) f(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i) \subset \bigcap_{i \in I} f(A_i)$$

$$i) \text{ Dao } f \text{ surj} \Rightarrow f(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i) = \bigcap_{i \in I} f(A_i)$$

iv) ngược

$$1) A \subset B \Rightarrow f(A) \subset f(B)$$

$$\frac{A_i \subset \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i}{f(A_i) \subset f(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i) \quad \forall i \in I} \Rightarrow$$

$$2) \bigcup_{i \in I} f(A_i) \subset f(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i)$$

$$\text{Reciprocal: } \exists y \in f(\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i) \Rightarrow \exists x \in \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists i \in I \text{ s.t. } x \in A_i \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y \Rightarrow \exists i \in I \text{ s.t. } f(x) \in f(A_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists y \in \bigcup_{i \in I} f(A_i)$$

$$ii) \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \subset A_i \quad \forall i \in I \Rightarrow f(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i) \subset f(A_i) \quad \forall i \in I \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i) \subset \bigcap_{i \in I} f(A_i)$$

$$iii) f \text{ inj}$$

$$\text{thì } \bigcap_{i \in I} f(A_i) \subset f(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i)$$

$$x \in \bigcap_{i \in I} f(A_i) \Rightarrow \forall i \in I \quad x \in f(A_i)$$

$$\exists y \in \bigcap_{i \in I} f(A_i) \Rightarrow \forall i \in I \quad y \in f(A_i) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall i \in I \quad \exists x_i \in A_i \text{ s.t. } f(x_i) = y \xrightarrow{f \text{ inj}} y = f(x_i) = f(x_j)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i = x_j \text{ s.t. } x_i \in \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \Rightarrow \exists x = x_i \in \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y$$

$$\Rightarrow y \in f\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i\right)$$

iv) P_p cã $i = \{1, 2\}$ și $A_1, A_2 \subseteq X$

$$A_1 = \{x_1\}$$

$$A_2 = \{x_2\}$$

$$\text{din ip: } f(A_1 \cap A_2) = f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$$

$$f(A_1) = f(x_1)$$

$$f(A_2) = f(x_2)$$

$$\text{Dacă } f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \Rightarrow f(A_1) \cap f(A_2) = \emptyset \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} f(A_1 \cap A_2) = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A_1 \cap A_2) = \emptyset \Rightarrow x_1 \neq x_2$$

$$\text{Dacă } x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset \Rightarrow f(A_1) \cap f(A_2) = \emptyset \Rightarrow f(A_1 \cap A_2) = \emptyset \Rightarrow f \text{ inj?}$$

(4) Ex. Fie $f: X \rightarrow Y$ atune

(f^{-1} - preimagine)

$$a) \forall A \subset X \Rightarrow A \subset f^{-1}(f(A))$$

$$b) f \text{ inj} \Leftrightarrow A = f^{-1}(f(A))$$

Fie $f: X \rightarrow Y$

$$a) \forall B \subset Y, f(f^{-1}(B)) \subset B$$

$$b) f \text{ surj} \Leftrightarrow f(f^{-1}(B)) = B \quad \forall B \subset Y$$

ANALIZĂ

S34

Def. $X \neq \emptyset$ $\mathcal{P}(X) = \{A \subseteq X \mid A \subseteq X\}$

$\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$ s.m. topologie dacă: 1) $\emptyset, X \in \mathcal{C}$

2) $G_i \in \mathcal{C} \forall i \in \mathbb{I}$

$\Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{I}} G_i \in \mathcal{C}$

3) $G_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{C} \Rightarrow G_1 \cap G_2 \in \mathcal{C}$

Perechea (X, \mathcal{C}) s.m. spațiu topologic

$D \in \mathcal{C}$ s.m. mulțimi deschise

$F \subseteq X$ s.m. închisă dacă $C_X F = X \setminus F \in \mathcal{C}$

• $x \in X$

$V \subseteq X$ s.m. vecinătate a lui x , dacă $\exists G$ d.d. $x \in G \subset V$

$x \in G \subset V$

$X = \mathbb{R}$

$\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}} = \{\emptyset\} \cup \{G \subset \mathbb{R} \mid \forall x \in G \exists \varepsilon > 0 \text{ cu } (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \subseteq G\}$

i) $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$ e topologie pe \mathbb{R} - se numește topologie obișnuită pe \mathbb{R}

ii) $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}})$ s.t.

Deu Num $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$ topologie pe \mathbb{R}

1) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{C}$ evident

$$\mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \exists \varepsilon_x > 0 \text{ a} \text{ } (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \subset \mathbb{R} \underline{\text{ob}}$$

$$2) \text{ Dacă } G_i = \emptyset \quad \forall i \in I \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} G_i = \emptyset \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\text{Dacă } \exists i_0 \in I \text{ a} \text{ } G_{i_0} \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} G_i \neq \emptyset$$

$$\text{Fie } x \in \bigcup_{i \in I} G_i \Rightarrow \exists i \in I \text{ a} \text{ } x \in G_i \left(\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \\ G_i \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 \text{ a} \text{ } (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \subset G_i$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \subset \bigcup_{i \in I} G_i \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} G_i \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$3) \text{ Dacă } G_1 \cap G_2 = \emptyset \Rightarrow G_1 \cap G_2 \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\text{Dacă } G_1 \cap G_2 \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Fie } x \in G_1 \cap G_2 \Rightarrow x \in G_1 \wedge x \in G_2$$

$$x \in G_1 \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_1 > 0 \text{ a} \text{ } (x - \varepsilon_1, x + \varepsilon_1) \subset G_1$$

$$x \in G_2 \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_2 > 0 \text{ a} \text{ } (x - \varepsilon_2, x + \varepsilon_2) \subset G_2$$

$$\text{Alegem } \varepsilon = \min(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) > 0 \Rightarrow (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \subset (G_1 \cap G_2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow G_1 \cap G_2 \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Dacă } a < b, \text{ a} \text{ } (a, b) \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\text{Fie } x \in (a, b) \Rightarrow a < x < b$$

$$\text{N} \quad \varepsilon = \min(x - a, b - x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \subset (a, b)$$

$$G_{\mathbb{R}}[a, b] = (-\infty, a) \cup (b, \infty) \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z} incluse în $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$

$$C\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Z} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (n, n+1)$$

$$C_{\mathbb{R}}\mathbb{N} = (-\infty, 0) \cup \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (n, n+1)$$

\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z} multimi rare

1) $[a, b)$ - are e ^{deschisă} (deschisă) la b , are e închisă la a

$\nexists x = a$ cu $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \ (a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon) \not\subset [a, b) =$
 \Rightarrow are deschisă. $a - \varepsilon \notin$

2) $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$ - nu sunt nici deschise, nici închise

$\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{Q}$ mul deschisă $\Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{Q} \exists \varepsilon > 0$ cu
 $(x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \subset \mathbb{Q}$
 $\exists y \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$ cu $y \in (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \Rightarrow y \notin \mathbb{Q} \nexists$

MRA

$\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}, \exists \varepsilon > 0$ cu $(x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

$\exists y \in \mathbb{Q}$ cu $y \in (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \Rightarrow y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \nexists$

Spații metrice

Def. $X \neq \emptyset$
 $d: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ s.m. distanță (metrică)

pe X dacă

1) $d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$

$$2) d(x, y) = d(y, x)$$

$$3) d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z) \quad \forall x, y, z \in X$$

ANALIZĂ S5 Relatii de ordine

Def. Fie $X \neq \emptyset$
S.m. rel de ordine pe X e mt $\rho \subset X \times X$ cu prop $\forall x, y, z \in X$

- 1) $x \rho x \quad \forall x \in X$ (refl)
- 2) $x \rho y$ si $y \rho x \Rightarrow x = y \quad \forall x, y \in X$ (antisim)
- 3) $x \rho y$ si $y \rho z \Rightarrow x \rho z$ (trans)

(X, \leq) - mt ordonata

Def. Daca $\forall x, y \quad x \rho y$ si $y \rho x$ avem $x \leq y$ sau $y \leq x$
e rel de ordine totala

Def. $A \subset X, A \neq \emptyset$, A majorata daca are majoranti

• $\alpha \in X$ e m. majorant pt A daca $\forall x \in A, x \leq \alpha$

$A^* = \{ \alpha \in X \mid \alpha \text{ majorant pt } A \}$ e m. majorati

• $\sup A = \min A^*$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (X, \leq) \text{ m. ord.} \\ A \neq \emptyset \\ a = \min A^* \text{ deo } a \in A \text{ si } \forall x \in A, a \leq x \end{array} \right.$

Def. (X, \leq) complet ordonata (= Orice parte nevida
majorata are marg sup.

Def. (X, \leq)

Spunem ca Spunem ca (X, \leq) este complet ordonata
daca "Orice parte $(A \subseteq X)$, nevida majorata are marg sup"

\mathcal{E}_X

$X \neq \emptyset$

$$(\mathcal{P}(X), \subseteq) \quad A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B \quad \forall A, B \in \mathcal{P}(X)$$

1) Refl.

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{P}(X) \quad A \subseteq A \quad \text{evident}$$

2) Antisim.

$$\begin{array}{l} A \subseteq B \\ B \subseteq A \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = B \quad \text{evident}$$

3) Transitivitate

$$\begin{array}{l} A \subseteq B \\ B \subseteq C \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad A \subseteq C \quad \text{evident}$$

\Rightarrow e rel de ordine

Complet ordonat ?

1) $\exists \mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X), \mathcal{F} \neq \emptyset \quad \mathcal{F} = \{A_i\}_{i \in I}$

\mathcal{F} este majorat: $\forall A_i \in \mathcal{F} \exists A_i' \subseteq X$
 $X \in \mathcal{P}(X)$

2) Nume să arătăm că $\sup \mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{P}(X)$

i) $\forall A_i \in \mathcal{F}$ avem că $A_i \subseteq A_0$, unde $A_0 = \sup \mathcal{F}$

ii) ~~$\forall A \in \mathcal{P}(X)$~~

$\forall B \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ ai $A_i \subseteq B \quad \forall i \in I \Rightarrow A_0 \subseteq B$

ii) $\exists A_0 = \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \quad A_0 \in \mathcal{P}(X)$

Evident $\forall A_i \in \mathcal{P}(X) \quad A_i \subseteq A_0$

iii) $\exists B \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ ai $A_i \subseteq B \quad \forall i \in I \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \subseteq B \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow A_0 \subseteq B$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P}(X), \subseteq)$ parte nume majorat de are \Rightarrow
 $\sup \mathcal{F} = A_0$

=) $(\mathcal{P}(X), \subseteq)$ complet ordonată

Ex. $\text{Card}(X) \geq 2$ atunci $(\mathcal{P}(X), \subseteq)$ nu este total ord.
Pp total ord.
Fam. $A = \{a_i\} \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ $B = \{b_i\} \in \mathcal{P}(X) \Rightarrow$
nici $A \not\subseteq B$, nici $B \not\subseteq A \Rightarrow$ nu este total ord.

Ex: 1) (\mathbb{Q}, \leq) este total ord.
2) (\mathbb{Q}, \leq) nu este complet ord.

1) (\mathbb{N}, \leq) e total ordonată

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{ -x, x \mid x \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$\text{Sic } \frac{a}{b}, \frac{c}{d} \in \mathbb{Q}, b, d \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ si } a, c \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Vrem } \frac{a}{b} \leq \frac{c}{d} \text{ sau } \frac{c}{d} \leq \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} \leq 0 \text{ sau } \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{ad - cb}{bd} \leq 0 \text{ sau } \frac{cb - ad}{bd} \leq 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} bd \in \mathbb{N}^* \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} \leq \frac{c}{d} \text{ sau } \frac{c}{d} \leq \frac{a}{b} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q} \quad \frac{c}{d} \in \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{total comp.}$$

(\leq) total ord

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}, \leq)$ total ordonată

2) $\forall A \subseteq \mathbb{Q}, A \neq \emptyset, A$ majorată, $\exists \sup A \in \mathbb{Q}$
 \mathbb{Q} nu e complet ordonată dacă $\exists A \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ nicio
majorată, dar $\sup A \notin \mathbb{Q}$

$$\text{Sic } A = \{ x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid x \geq 0, x^2 < 2 \} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}, A \neq \emptyset, 1 \in A$$

A majorată de 3, $\forall x \in A, x \leq 3$

MFA: (\mathbb{Q}, \leq) - complet ord $\Rightarrow \exists M = \sup A \in \mathbb{Q}$

1°) $M^2 < 2$ $M^2 = 2$ imposibil deoarece $M \in \mathbb{Q}$

2°) $M^2 > 2$

$$\left(M + \frac{1}{m_0}\right)^2 \in A$$

Happy H.I.I.I.I.I
Trick or treat?

1°) So $b = \frac{2-M^2}{2(M+1)^2} \in \mathbb{Q} \quad M^2 < 2 \Rightarrow b > 0$

Assume $M+b \in A \Leftrightarrow (M+b)^2 < 2$
 $(M+b)^2 = M^2 + 2bM + b^2 =$

$$b < \frac{1}{(M+1)^2} < 1$$

$$b \cdot (M+1)^2 = \frac{2-M^2}{2} < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= M^2 + 2bM + b^2 = \\ &= M^2 + 2bM + b \cdot M^2 b = \\ &= M^2 + b(M+1)^2 = M^2 + b \\ &= M^2 + \frac{2-M^2}{2} = \\ &= \frac{2+M^2}{2} < \frac{2+2}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow (M+b)^2 < 2 \mid M+b \in A \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow M+b \leq M \Rightarrow b \leq 0 \quad \text{X} \end{aligned}$$

2°) So $c = \frac{M^2-2}{2(M-1)^2} \in \mathbb{Q} \quad c > 0$

Assume $(M-c)^2 > 2 \Rightarrow M-c$ est majorant pfa
 $(\forall x \in A, x \leq M-c)$
 $\forall x \in A$ avec $x^2 < 2 < (M-c)^2$

Obs on $(M-c)^2 < 2 \mid$ pt est $\frac{M^2-2}{2(M-1)^2} < 1 \mid$
 $\Leftrightarrow M^2-2 < 2(M-1)^2 \Leftrightarrow M^2-2 \leq 2M^2+4M+2 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow 0 < M^2+4M+4 \quad A$

Assume $(M-c)^2 > 2 \mid M > 0$
 $(M-c)^2 = M^2 - 2Mc + c^2 > M^2 - 2Mc - c^2$
 $> M^2 - 2Mc - c - Mc^2 = M^2 - c(2M+M^2) = M^2 - c(M+1)^2$
 $= M^2 - \frac{M^2-2}{2} = \frac{M^2+2}{2} > \frac{2+2}{2} = 2$
 $M^2 > 2$

$$\text{Concluzie } i(M-C)^2 > 2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (M-C) \in \mathbb{Q} \\ M-C > 0 \\ M > 1, C > 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow M-C \notin A$$

~~$M-C$ este un element al A~~

$$\forall x \in A \cup \{x^2 < 2(M-C)^2\} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow M-C \geq \sqrt{2} \text{ imposibil}$$

$$\text{Pe } \mathbb{C} \text{ definim } z_1 \leq z_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} z_1 \leq \operatorname{Re} z_2 \\ \operatorname{Im} z_1 \leq \operatorname{Im} z_2 \end{cases}$$

- 1) Dem \mathbb{C} este un ord.
- 2) (\mathbb{C}, \leq) complet ord.
- 3) (\mathbb{C}, \leq) nu e total ord.

1) Refl. se vede
Antisim. se vede
Trans. se vede

2) buna tr

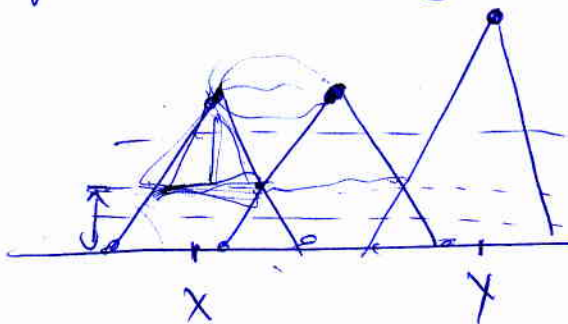
3) trivial (se vede ca $2+3i$ si $3+2i$ nu sunt comp)

2) Fi $A \subset \mathbb{C}$, $A \neq \emptyset$, A are un \sup in \mathbb{C}

$$\exists M \in \mathbb{C} \text{ cu } \forall z \in A \quad z \leq M \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} z \leq \operatorname{Re} M \\ \operatorname{Im} z \leq \operatorname{Im} M \end{cases}$$

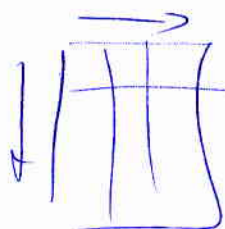
puncti - trianguli isosceli

I Zeeuwse



— gheor ai' so nei fu
nidoato m
afro A

$N \leq 100000$ Discursi de tip turnuri din Honoi
Se primesc succesiile de discursi



$\mathcal{I}(u, u)$
 soboto
 lini de pe coloare
 cost un element
ste cost bunor

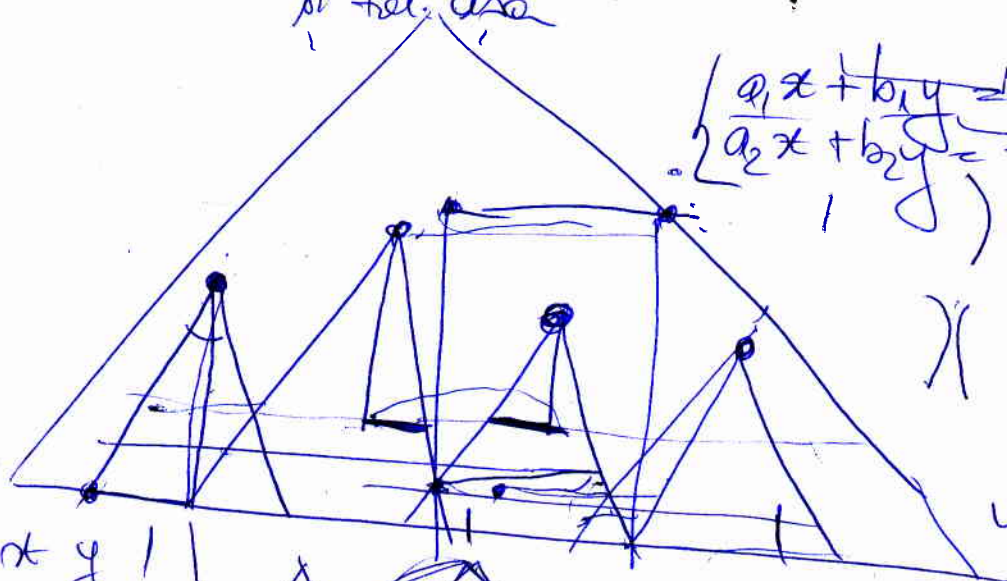
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	3	7	10	14	22	30

~~Vreau să gasesc elementele care~~
~~sunt bune.~~

$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ ^{schon immer}
evident

$\int_0^{\infty} \theta(n) -$
 Ex 2.1. pt un $a[i]$ count ~~the~~ complement
 pt 1 $\longrightarrow k = 5$
 pt 3 count max lo of k

Let a



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{l} a_1 x + b_1 y = -c_1 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y = -c_2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$O(n \log n)$$

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$$\begin{array}{cc} x & y \\ x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{array}$$

Interval

Problemas: 1.1 negro

transport 2
Factorial
- Loto
Rate