7.) je: [0, 1] -> R2 y(0)-(3), g(+)= (+2 cos (#)) for +>0 Zzy ist stelig, aber wicht relatifities bar y ist in jede Komponente als Zusammensehrung stelige Forletionen stelig in (0, 1]. $\lim_{t\to 0+} t = 0 \qquad \lim_{t\to 0+} t^2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{t^2}\right) = 0 \qquad \text{beschault mal Nullfunktion})$ => y ist auch in O stelia. => ju ist and ganz [0, 1] steling $2 = \{0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\}$ $||y(\sqrt{n-i})-y(\sqrt{n-i+1})||_{2} = ||y(\sqrt{n-i})-y(\sqrt{n-i+1})||_{2}$ = \(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-i+1}}\)^2 + \(\frac{1}{n-i} \cos(\pi(n-i)) - \frac{1}{n-i+1} \cos(\pi(n-i+1))^2 = \\ \land \land \frac{2}{\n-i} - \land \land \frac{2}{\n-i+1} + \land \frac{1}{\n-i+1} + \land \frac{2}{\n-i} - \land \frac{2}{\n-i+1} + \land \frac{1}{\n-i+1} \rand \frac{2}{\n-i+1} + \land \frac{1}{\n-i+1} + \land \frac{2}{\n-i+1} + \land \frac{1}{\n-i+1} + \land \frac{2}{\n-i+1} + \land \frac{2}{\n- $= \sqrt{\frac{(n-i)+1}{(n-i)^2} + \frac{n-i+1+1}{(n-i+1)^2} - \frac{2\sqrt{n-i}\sqrt{n-i+1}}{(n-i)(n-i+1)}} + 2$ $= \sqrt{\frac{n-i+1}{(n-i)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{n-i+1}{n-i}} = \sqrt{\frac{n-i+1-n+i}{(n-i)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{n-i+1-n+i}{(n-i)^2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{n-i+1-n+i}{(n-i)^2}}$ l(y) = sup ((x) $L(\hat{Z}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} ||g(\hat{z}) - g(\hat{z})||_{2} \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} ||g(\hat{z})||_{2} \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} ||$ lim 2 = +0 also existent en Ze Z mit L(Z) = +00 => l(y)= sup ((2)= +0 also ist y night rektifiziebar