2.) C. Cantormenge $= \begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{2^{n+1}} & \text{wern } x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{3^n} \in C(q_n \in \{0, 2\}) \\ \text{(sup}\{C(y): y \in C, y \le x\}} & \text{warn } x \in [0, 1] \setminus C \end{cases}$ c(x) = { 2 and 2 notes 22: C ist monoton und swiektiv Sei x, y E [0,1] lel. X < y 1. Fall: x = 2 9n & C 1 y = 2 34 & C $c(x) = \sum_{y=1}^{2} \frac{a_{11}}{2^{n+1}} \quad c(y) = \sum_{y=1}^{2} \frac{b_{11}}{2^{n+1}} \quad da \times c(y) \Rightarrow c(x) \leq c(y)$ 2. Fall: X E C 1 y & C $c(x) = \frac{2}{2} \frac{ay}{2n+1}$ $c(y) = \sup_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{2} c(x) = \frac{1}{2} e(x)$ $x \in \{z \in C, z \leq y\}$ $\Rightarrow c(x) \in \{c(z): z \in C, z \leq y\}$ $\Rightarrow c(x) \leq c(y)$ 3. Fall: X &. C 1 yeC $c(x) = \sup\{c(2): z \in C, z \leq x\}$ $c(y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6n}{2^{n+1}}$ ₩26C,2<y: c(2) < c(y) +> c(x) € c(y) 4. Fall x & C n y & C c(x)=sup 3c(2):26(26x3) (4)=sup 3c(2):26C, 26y3 => c(x) < c(y) Sei y = [0, 1] bel. = an = {0, 1}: \(\frac{2}{2}n = y \) x:= 2 2 an E C mit c(x)=y => monoton, smilkfir und stelig ges: c'(x) fix xe[0,1] C Seixe LO, 1 J. C. Lel. = 8 >0 UE(x) n C = 0 $\Rightarrow c|_{\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{E}}(x)} \text{ ist konstant } \Rightarrow (c|_{\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{E}}(x)})'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow c'(x) = 0$