

```
- KVADRATHI KOREN:
  REALNA - ouigenost mnozic: m = inf A = - sup(-A)
                                                                                                                                               Yaer, 1>0, Fler: b=a
  STEVILA - abs. vrednost: x \in y  \int \Rightarrow |x| \in y \int |R| \cdot Q| - |R| = |P||N||
                                                                                       "KONTINUM" = C = 2 to MALE O"
                                                                                                                               O+1+ w+ m = m (m+1) = TRIKOTHISKA ST.
- |A|= |B| ( ) 3/: A > B (bij) | |N|= |N+|
 - |A| { |B| , |B| { |A| => |A|=|B| | |N| |= |N × ... × |N|=|N|
                                                       k
         5 ] f = A > B (inj.)
                                                                                                                               (M)O ES AWEIN)
              34: B>A (suy) | 1(0,1)|=|(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2})|= |\mathbb{R}| = |(\times_1)| \ \frac{\pi_1}{2}| = |\mathbb{R}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| = |\mathbb{R}| \ \frac{\pi_1}{2}| = |\mathbb{R}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| = |\mathbb{R}| \ \frac{\pi_1}{2}| = |\mathbb{R}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_1}{2}| = |\mathbb{R}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| = |\mathbb{R}| \ \frac{\pi_1}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_1}{2}| = |\mathbb{R}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_1}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_1}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_1}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_1}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2}| \ \frac{\pi_2}{2
  marist = celo st. (ne ulomet) 10-6/3/101-16/
 KOMPLEKSNA - PRODUKT: d \cdot \beta = a \cdot c - b \cdot d + (ad + b \cdot c) \dot{\nu}

TEVILA: ( - INVERZ: d \cdot \beta = 1 \Leftrightarrow \beta = d^{-1}; (a + bi)^{-1} = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \dot{\nu}

- KONAUG. ST(od d): Re d = \frac{1}{2}(d + \overline{d})

d = \frac{1}{2} = \overline{d}
                                         Im d = 1 (d-I)
                                                                                          1d1.1d-1=1
  - |d| = Va2+b2 = Vd. I
 - POLARNI ZAPIS: d= |d1. (cosq + i sinq); W= cosq + i sinq = (W) + (cosq + sin2q =1)
  -1/2+ B| < 1/2 + 1 B| → =, EE B= lod, le 30 (ali obratno)
  -d-B=1d1-1B1 (cos (4+4) + i sin (4+4)); b(B)=1d1-1B); arg(dB) = argd + argB
                                                                                                                                                                      tan f= = Im z
  - 20 = 1
    Lm=121m- (cosmy+ i sinmy) Ymell, & Hoivrejeva formula
 - B = ML ( B= WILL ( cos ( + le 21 ) + i sin ( + le 21 ) | le E 21 - le ( 0,1 , ..., m-1)
  - KORENI ENOTE: MT 1 W= cos 21 + i pin 21 1 W=1
   LERGIL = L = 121. (cosf-isinf
  REALNA ST.: - AKSIOM O KONTINUMU: Vsaka nauzgor omeguna mnozica real. it. ima sup A(ER) - ni nyino VA.
 ZAPOREDJA
 -LIMITA *APOREDIA: anc(a-e,a+e) ( lam-a)(E; (a=liman)) a=liman ( VE>0) ( Jme EN)
            a=lim an \Leftrightarrow \exists m \in \mathbb{N}: m \geq m \in (a-\epsilon, a+\epsilon)

\Leftrightarrow -11- \Rightarrow |a_m-a| \leq \epsilon
                                                                                                                                           (m3me =) lamal(E) =) DEF
- Vsako narasiajo ce navzgor omejeno zaporedje (an) je konvergentno.
              lim an = lim sup an
- Vsako padajote navidol omejeno zaporedje je konv. = lim an = lim infan - geowetnijsko zaporedje: an (npr.)
 - Vsako konv. zaporedje je omejeno. (če ni omejeno, ni konv.) - obvatno NE velja
  - (m) = m! (m-k)!. le!
(k) = (m-k)!·k!

- EULERJEVO ST. (ivac.): l:= lim (1+1) m lim (1+1) m lim (1+1) m = l

- VSOTA ** APPOREDIS, LIMIT: lim (an + bn) = a + b  - KVOCIENT: lim (am) = a (b + 0)

- PRODUKT LIMIT: lim (an bn) = lim an - lim bn - INVERZ: lim an = lim an - lim bn moon moon moon moon moon moon intervalu (0-6,0+6), 8>0,000 mnogo clenov (an).
 - Heine-Borelov izrek: Nsako omejeno zaporedje real. st. ima vsaj 1 stekaliste. Im (an) = stekaliste
 - Exportage (an) je CAUCHYSEVO, se je lim (an-am)= 0.
     02: (46>0)(3m€ €N)(N) m 2m € > | m/m 300 (8)
   · LEMA: Vsako cauchyjevo zaporedje je augeno. (gor in dol) - in ima kverjemu 1 stetali sce
   · IZREK: Zaporedje (an) je konvergentus ( ko je
                                                                                                      cauchy jevo.
- r = R \ a : a^ = lim a^m - rm je zaporedje približkov jevo.

- cauchyjer pogoj je potreben in zadosten za konvergeneo zaporedje.
 - a = lim an & lim | an - a | = 0 ?
 - HEREK O OHRANJANJU NEENAKOSTI: am & bm Vm > lim an & lim bm
  - 12REK O SENDUI CU: (lim xm = lim ym) (xm & am (ym) (Vm) = lim zm = lim ym mod ym
            ansbusen (Vn)
    BIHOHSKI IZREK: (a+b)"= & (")a"+(")a"+(")a"-1b+...+(")ab"-1+(")b"
```