

17/04/2024

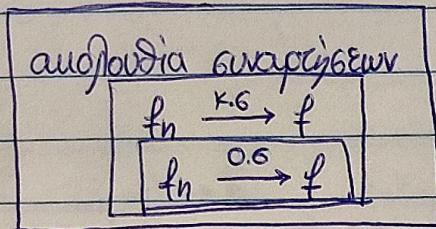
$$(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \quad f_n : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$$

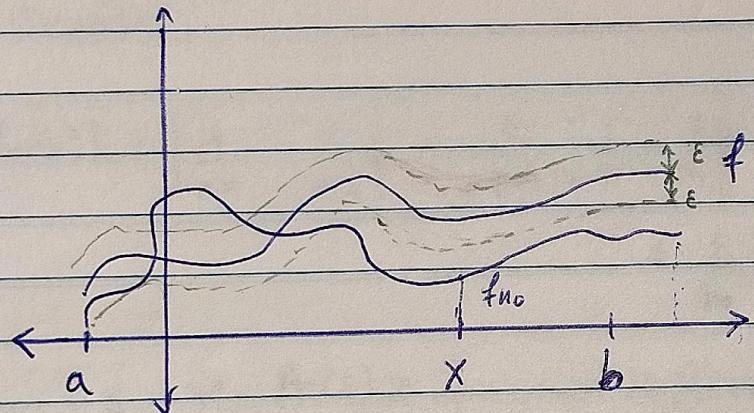
$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow{K.G} f(x)$$

$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow{O.G} f(x)$$

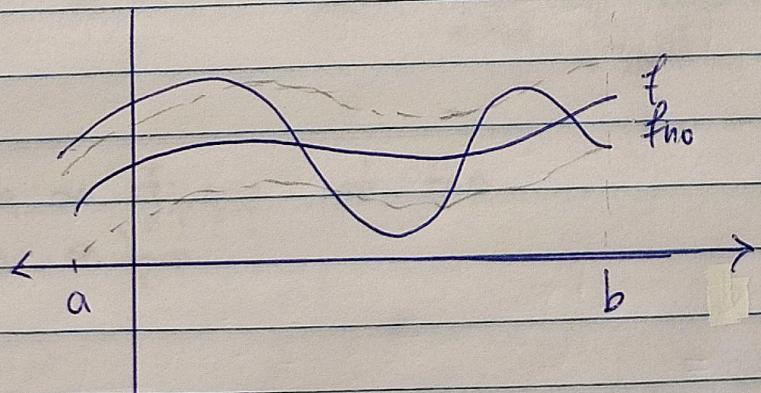


$$f_n \xrightarrow{O.G} f \Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{K.G} f$$

$f_n \xrightarrow{K.G} f$, $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\forall x \in [a, b]$ $\exists n_0(\epsilon, x) := n_0$ $\text{zw. } \forall n \geq n_0$
 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$



$f_n \xrightarrow{O.G} f$ $\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists n_0(\epsilon) = n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ $\text{zw. } \forall n \geq n_0$.
 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$, $\forall x \in [a, b]$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx = j = \int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx.$$

KRITIČNO CAUCHI

$f_n \xrightarrow{0.6} f$ anv $\neq \varepsilon > 0$ $\exists n_0(\varepsilon)$ $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ $\forall m, n \geq n_0(\varepsilon)$ $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon$

Tlapčesky

$$f_n : [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f_n(x) = \frac{1}{nx}$$

$\exists \varepsilon > 0$ ($\varepsilon = 2$) $\exists n_0(\varepsilon)$ tačie $\forall x$ ispúše $n_0(\varepsilon)$ $\forall m, n \geq n_0$
 $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| &= \left| \frac{1}{nx} - \frac{1}{mx} \right| = \frac{1}{|x|} \left| \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{m} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{m} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m} \leq \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n_0} + \frac{1}{n_0} = \frac{2}{n_0(\varepsilon)} < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2}{n_0(\varepsilon)} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n_0(\varepsilon) > \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{n_0(\varepsilon)}{2} > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$n_0(2) > \frac{2}{2} = 1, \text{ aha } \text{ETAKO} \Rightarrow n_0 = 2$$

Kritično: $f_n \xrightarrow{0.6} f$ anv $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [a, b]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0$

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ anv

2. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$

II. παράδειγμα

$$f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n^2 + x^2} \quad x \in [0, +\infty) \quad \text{συγχέει συνοικογραφή}$$

Λύση:

$$f_n \xrightarrow{k \to} f \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + x^2} = 0$$

$$\sup_{x \in [0, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in [0, +\infty)} |f_n(x)| = \sup_{x \in [0, +\infty)} \frac{1}{n^2 + x^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, +\infty)} \frac{1}{n^2 + x^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0.$$

$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow{0.6} 0$$

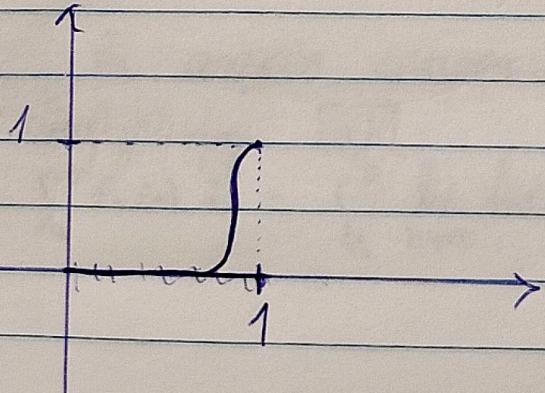
III. παράδειγμα

$$f_n: [0, 1] \to \mathbb{R} \quad f_n(x) = x^n$$

$$\text{Λύση: } \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x \in [0, 1) \\ 1 & , x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sup |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \sup |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1 \neq 0.$$

f_n δεν έχει συνοικογραφή συγχέει



$$f_n \xrightarrow{k \to} \begin{cases} 0 & , x \in [0, 1) \\ 1 & , x=1 \end{cases}$$

Ταπάδεγκτα

$$f_n : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_n(x) = \frac{x}{x+n}$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow{\text{kg}} 0$$

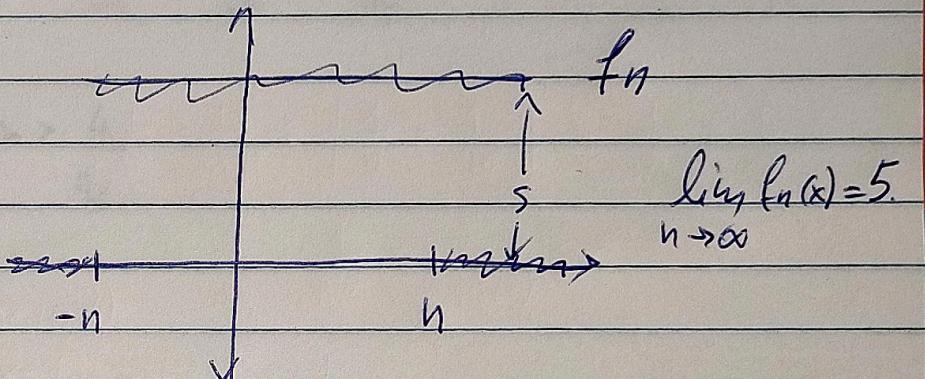
$$\sup_{x \in [0, 1]} \left| \frac{x}{x+n} \right| = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} \frac{x}{x+n} \geq \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{x+n} \quad g'(x) = \frac{(x+n)-x}{(x+n)^2} = \frac{n}{(x+n)^2} > 0 \quad f_n \uparrow$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+n} = 0 \quad f_n \xrightarrow{\text{o.6}} 0$$

Ταπάδεγκτα

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 5, & x \in [-n, n] \\ 0, & x \notin [-n, n] \end{cases}$$



$$\sup_{x \in (-\infty, \infty)} |f_n(x) - 5| = 5$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-\infty, \infty)} |f_n - f| = 5 \neq 0, \text{ δεν } \epsilon\text{-διαφορά στη συμβολή}$$

ΠΟΤΑΣΗ

$$f_n : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f_n \text{ ανεξίς αναρήγεις}$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow{\text{o.6}} f \text{ ολουργώσιμη } [a, b]$$

$$\text{Τότε } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Παράδειγμα

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx, \quad f_n(x) = \frac{n + \sin x}{3n + \cos^2 x}$$

Αντίθετη:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n + \sin x}{3n + \cos^2 x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{n}\right)}{n \left(3 + \frac{\cos^2 x}{n}\right)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left| f_n - \frac{1}{3} \right| = \left| \frac{n + \sin x}{3n + \cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{3} \right| = \left| \frac{3n + 3\sin x - 3n - \cos^2 x}{9n + 3\cos^2 x} \right| \\ = \left| \frac{3\sin x - \cos^2 x}{9n + 3\cos^2 x} \right| \leq \frac{3+1}{9n} = \frac{4}{9n} \leq \frac{4}{9n_0} < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{4}{9n_0(\varepsilon)} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \frac{9n_0}{4} > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow n_0 > \frac{4}{9\varepsilon}$$

Apa $f_n \xrightarrow{0.6} \frac{1}{3}$

Όποιες $\int_0^1 \frac{n + \sin x}{3n + \cos^2 x} dx \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 dx = \frac{1}{3}$

ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ

$f_n \xrightarrow{0.6} f$, f_n εννέας στο $[a, b]$, το ούτε $\#(a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \in \mathbb{R}$

με $a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} a \in \mathbb{R}$, πρέπει να ισχύει $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(a_n) = f(a)$