

METODA PROSTÉ ITERACE

- funkce $f(x)$
- hledáme řešení $f(x) = 0$ na intervalu (a, b)
- $f(x)$ má právě 1 řešení na (a, b)
- převodnice $f(x) = 0$ na $F(x) = x$
- vybereme $x_0 \in (a, b)$
- počítame $x_i = F(x_{i-1})$
- funkce POKUD F je kontrakce na $((a, b), \rho)$, $\rho(x_0) = |x - g|$
- podmínka je $|F'(x)| \leq \lambda < 1$

Příklad 1' INTERVALU

- funkce $f(x)$
- interval (a, b) t. z. $f(x)$ má na (a, b) právě jedno řešení
 $f(x) = 0$

$$\text{sig}(f(a)) \neq \text{sig}(f(b))$$

Příklad 1' intervalu v kontextu BVPB

$$X = \{(x, y) \mid x > a \wedge y < b \wedge x < y\}$$

$$\rho((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) = |(y_1 - x_1) - (y_2 - x_2)|$$

počnou' bod z $\in (z, z) \in X$. $f(z) = 0$

1. ITERACE cíle Příklad 1' INTERVALU JE KONTRAKCE
NA $\emptyset X = (X, \rho)$

$$A(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle) = \langle x'_1, y'_1 \rangle \quad \text{f.z.} \quad y'_1 - x'_1 = \frac{y_1 - x_1}{2}$$

ukází, že A je kontrukce

$$\lambda \cdot \rho(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle) \geq \rho(A(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle), A(\langle x_2, y_2 \rangle))$$

$$\lambda \cdot |(y_1 - x_1) - (y_2 - x_2)| \geq \left| \frac{x_1 - y_1}{2} - \frac{x_2 - y_2}{2} \right|$$

$$\lambda \cdot |(y_1 - x_1) - (y_2 - x_2)| \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot |(x_1 - y_1) - (x_2 - y_2)|$$

$$(\lambda - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot |(y_1 - x_1) - (y_2 - x_2)| \geq 0$$

platí pro $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{2}$ je kontrukce

BANACKOVA VĚTA O PEVNÉM BODE

Pokud $X = (X, \rho)$ a A je kontrukce

a X je uplný tak potom

$x, A(x), A^2(x), \dots$ konverguje k pevnému bodu

$$A(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \\ 0 & \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \\ -1 & \Leftrightarrow x < 0 \end{cases}$$

NEA₁

$x = -1$	$y = 1$	$\rho(-1, 1) = 2$
$A(x) = -1$	$A(y) = 1$	$\rho(-1, 1) = 2$

$$2 \leq d \cdot 2 \quad \text{hcplati' pao } d < 1$$

$$X = (\mathbb{R}^2, \rho)$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2}$$

$$A((x, y)) = \left(\frac{x}{2}, \frac{y}{2}\right)$$

$$d \cdot \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2} \geq \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_1}{2} - \frac{y_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_2}{2} - \frac{y_2}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$d^2 \cdot (x_1 - y_1)^2 + d^2 \cdot (x_2 - y_2)^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \cdot (x_1 - y_1)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot (x_2 - y_2)^2$$

$$(d^2 - \frac{1}{4}) \cdot (x_1 - y_1)^2 + (d^2 - \frac{1}{4}) \cdot (x_2 - y_2)^2 \geq 0$$

$$d^2 \geq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\boxed{d \geq \frac{1}{2}}$$

je kontraktiv

~~$A((k_1, k_2))$~~

$$A((x, y)) = (k_1, k_2)$$

$$k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A(x,y) = \left(\frac{x}{2}, y\right)$$

NENÍ kontrukce

body $(0,1) \wedge (0,2)$

$$A((0,1)) = (0,1) \wedge A((0,2)) = (0,2)$$

$$\rho((0,1), (0,2)) = 1$$

NENÍ konstrukce

KONTRAKCE

$$X = (X, \rho)$$

$A: X \rightarrow X$ je kontrakce $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists \lambda < 1$ t. z.

$$\forall x, y \in X : \rho(A(x), A(y)) \leq \lambda \cdot \rho(x, y)$$

$$X = (\mathbb{R}, \rho) \quad \rho(x, y) = |x - y|$$

$$A(x) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lambda \cdot |x - y| \geq |A(x) - A(y)| = |0 - 0| = 0$$

$$A(x) = k \quad \checkmark$$

$$A(x) = \frac{x}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lambda \cdot |x - y| \geq \left| \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |x - y|$$

$$\left(\lambda - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot |x - y| \geq 0$$

$$\text{Pro } \lambda \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{PLATÍ} \rightarrow JE \text{ KONTRAKCE}$$

NEUPCAR / METRICK'S PROPOSITION

$X = (N_0, \rho)$, kde ρ je def. miskonc:

$$*\rho(x, x) = 0$$

$$*\rho(0, 1) = 1$$

$$*\rho(x, x+1) = \frac{\rho(x-1, x)}{2}$$

- pro $x < y$

$$*\rho(x, y) = \rho(x, x+1) + \rho(x+1, y)$$

- pro $y < x$

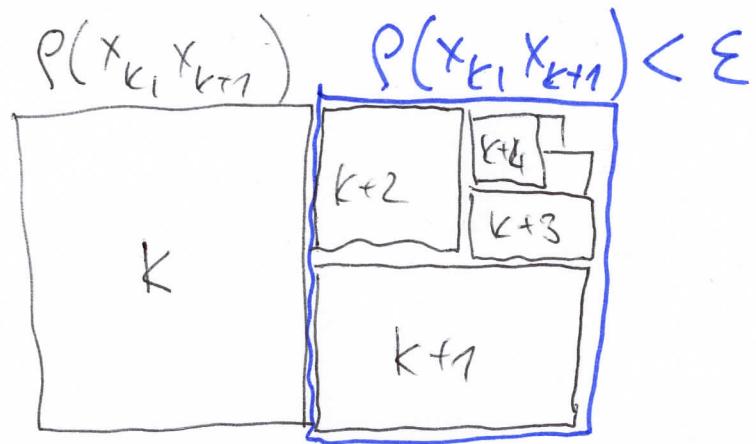
$$*\rho(y, x) = \rho(y, x)$$

$$\{x_i\} \quad x_i = i$$

$$\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$$

- vime, že pro $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ existují x_k : $\rho(x_k, x_{k+1}) < \varepsilon$

$$\boxed{N(\xi) = k+1}$$



postau prost $\{x_n\}$ konvergir
 $k \in \omega_2 \in \mathbb{N}_0$

úPLN' METRICKÝ PROSTOR

$X = (X, \rho)$ je úplný \Leftrightarrow ^{def} každá' odhadovská' posloupnosť konvergují k bodu $x \in X$

$$X = (X, \rho)$$

Postupnost $\{x_n\}$ $\forall n: x_n \in X$

Postupnost konvergje $\leftarrow x \in X$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n, x) = 0$$

$$X = (\mathbb{R}^1, \rho) \quad \rho(x_i, y) = |x - y|$$

* $\{x_n\}$ $x_i = \frac{1}{i}$ $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots$

Konvergje \leftarrow bodu $x = 0$

* $\{x_n\}$ $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3, x_4 = 4, \forall i > 5: x_i = x_{i-1}$

Konvergje \leftarrow bodu $\boxed{x = 4}$
 $\boxed{N(\varepsilon) = 4}$

CAUCHYJSKÝ POSTOUPNOST

Def: $\{x_n\}$ je CAUCHYJSKÝ $\Leftrightarrow \underset{\text{def}}{\lim} \forall \varepsilon > 0 :$

$$\exists N(\varepsilon) : \forall m, n \geq N(\varepsilon) : \rho(x_m, x_n) < \varepsilon$$

Posto-upnost $\{x_n\}$ $x_i = \frac{1}{i}$

$$N(\varepsilon) = i \text{ t. z. } \frac{1}{i} < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Pro } j > i : \rho\left(\frac{1}{i}, \frac{1}{j}\right) < \frac{1}{i}$$

$$X = (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \rho)$$

$$\rho = \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right|$$

ukazte, že X je metrický prostor

1) $\Rightarrow \rho(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow x = y$

$\Leftarrow x = y \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = 0 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \rho(x,y) = 0$

2) $\rho(x,y) = \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right| = \left| (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \right| = \cancel{| -1 |} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x} \right| = \rho(y,x)$

$$\|A - B\| = (-1) \cdot (B - A)$$

3) $\rho(x,y) + \rho(y,z) = \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{z} \right| = \left| \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{z} \right)}_{|a+b|} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{y} \right)}_{|a-b|} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{z} \right| \geq$
 $|a+b| \geq |a| - |b|$

$$\left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{z} \right| - \left| \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{y} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{z} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{z} \right| = \rho(x,z)$$

$$X = (\{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \rho)$$

ρ_1	1	2	3	4
1	0	3	4	5
2	3	0	2	2
3	4	2	0	1
4	5	2	1	0

NESPEČITUJE AX3 →

$$\rho(1,4) > \rho(1,2) + \rho(2,4)$$

DOPCÍTE DEFINICI
 ŠTAK ABS X
 BJC METRICKÝ
 PROSTOR

ρ_2	1	2	3	4
1	0	1	2	5
2		0		2
3			0	
4				0

UKÄZTE, ZE $X = (\mathbb{R}^2, \rho)$ $\rho((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = |x_1 - y_1| + |x_2 - y_2|$

" \Rightarrow " $\rho((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = 0 \Rightarrow |x_1 - y_1| + |x_2 - y_2| = 0 \Rightarrow |x_1 - y_1| = 0$
 $|x_2 - y_2| = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = y_1 \wedge x_2 = y_2 \Rightarrow (x_1, x_2) = (y_1, y_2)$$

" \Leftarrow " $(x_1, x_2) = (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow |x_1 - y_1| + |x_2 - y_2| = |0| + |0| = 0$

2) $\rho((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = |x_1 - y_1| + |x_2 - y_2| = |(-1) \cdot (y_1 - x_1)| + |(-1) \cdot (y_2 - x_2)| =$
 $= |y_1 - x_1| + |y_2 - x_2| = \rho((y_1, y_2), (x_1, x_2))$

$$3) \rho((x_1, x_2), (z_1, z_2)) = |x_1 - z_1| + |x_2 - z_2| = |(x_1 - y_1) + (y_1 - z_1)| + |(x_2 - y_2) + (y_2 - z_2)| \leq$$

$$|A + B| \leq |A| + |B|$$

$$\leq |x_1 - y_1| + |y_1 - z_1| + |x_2 - y_2| + |y_2 - z_2| = \rho((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) + \rho((y_1, y_2), (z_1, z_2))$$

$$2) \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}: \rho(x, y) = \rho(y, x)$$

$$\rho(x, y) = |x - y| = |(-1) \cdot (y - x)| = \cancel{|-1|} \cdot |y - x| = \rho(y, x)$$

$$3) \forall x, y, z: \rho(x, y) + \rho(y, z) \geq \rho(x, z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x, z) &= |x - z| = |x - y + y - z| = |(x - y) + (y - z)| \leq \\ &\leq |x - y| + |y - z| = \rho(x, y) + \rho(y, z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^1 = (\mathbb{R}, \rho) \quad \rho(x, y) = |x - y|$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \rho) \quad \rho((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

Dokážte, že $\mathbb{R}^1 = (\mathbb{R}, \rho)$ je metrický prostor

1) $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} : \rho(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$

" \Rightarrow " $\rho(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x - y| = 0 \Rightarrow x - y = 0 \Rightarrow x = y$

" \Leftarrow " $x = y \Rightarrow |x - y| = |x - x| = |0| = 0 \Rightarrow \rho(x, y) = 0$

METRICS PROSTOR

$$X = (\{0, 1, 2\}, \rho)$$

$$\rho: \{0, 1, 2\} \times \{0, 1, 2\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^+$$

ρ	0	1	2
0	0	1	2
1	1	0	2
2	2	2	0

$X = (X, \rho)$

$\rho: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0^+$

1: $\forall x, y \in X: \rho(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$

2: $\forall x, y \in X: \rho(x, y) = \rho(y, x)$

3: $\forall x, y, z \in X: \rho(x, y) + \rho(y, z) \geq \rho(x, z)$