## Analiza

Tie m,  $\rho \in \mathbb{N}$ , m,  $\rho \geqslant 2$ Dil: a> O funcie  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\rho}$ , unde  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , se numiste  $\forall x \in A$ ,  $f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_p(x)) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ b) Junctic  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  unde  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ , se numuște  $\forall (x, ..., x_m) \in A$ ,  $f(x, ..., x_m) \in \mathbb{R}$  c) fundie  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$  und  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ , se numere  $\forall (x_1, ..., x_m) \in A, \ f(x_1, ..., x_m) = f(f_1(x_1, ..., x_m), ..., f_p(x_1, ..., x_m)) \in \mathbb{R}^p$   $(x_1, ..., x_m) - \text{variabile function}$   $(f_1, ..., f_p) - \text{componential Scalare ale function}$ 2. Sirwi în R Def: Orice functie  $f: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}^P$  se numble en de puncte din  $\mathbb{R}^P$ .  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $f(n) \stackrel{\text{mot}}{=} (x^m)$ ,  $x^m = (x^m, ..., x^m)$ ,  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ .  $(x^m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ , ...,  $(x^m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$  sunt siruri de numere reale. Spinin cā XERP esti limita similar (x^n) dacā YE>O 3

Ex: 
$$x^{m} = \left(\frac{(-1)^{m}}{m}\right)$$
,  $(1-\frac{1}{m})^{m}$ )  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^{2}$ ,  $\forall m \geqslant 1$ 

Esta  $x = (0, x^{-1})$  limita similar  $(x^{m})^{7}$ 

Africation  $(x^{m})$  standardiant  $(x^{m})^{7}$ 

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Augment  $(x^{m}-x)$  of  $(x^{m}-x)$  standardiant  $(x^{m})^{7}$  divide  $(x^{m})$  sin de  $(x^{m})$  such that  $(x^{m}-x)$  is  $(x^{m}-x)$  standardiant  $(x^{m})^{7}$  and  $(x^{m})^{7}$  standardiant  $(x^{m})^{7}$  at  $(x^{m}-x)^{7}$ 

Augment  $(x^{m}-x)^{7}$  standardiant  $(x^{m})^{7}$  standardiant  $(x^{m})^{7}$  standardiant  $(x^{m})^{7}$  standardiant  $(x^{m}-x)^{7}$  standardiant  $(x$ 

=> lim || x^- x || = 0 => lim x^= X brop (caracterizaria cu siruri a punctulor de acumulari) Tie A S IR Multime mevida și XEIR P. Aru loc X E A' <=> 3 (x") Lm: ,=>" x ∈ A' => ¥ n>0 : B(x,n) n (A\ {x3) ≠ Ø  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$  aligem  $n = \frac{1}{m} > 0 = > B(x, \frac{1}{m}) \cap (A \setminus \{x\}) \neq \emptyset = >$ =>  $\exists x^m \in B(x, \frac{1}{m}) \cap (A \setminus \{x\}) => (x^m)$  iste sin a puncte , <= " Tie >> > > 5! (x m) ⊆ A \ {x x 3 cm lim x = x => 3 no EIN a. a. + m> no : 11 x m - x 11 < n => x EB(x,n), + m> mo => B(x,n) N(A\ {x3) + Ø => x & A 3. Limito si continuitate pentru funcții reale de variabilo vectorială Lef: Tie A ⊆ R<sup>m</sup> multime nevide, o functie f: A → R l ∈ R si x° ∈ A'. Spurem ca l'este lunts functie f in punctel x. Oacā \(\x^n\)\_meIN sin de puncte din A\\\x\^3 cu lim x^m = x^n,

atunci lim 
$$f(x^{m}) = l$$
, si vom serie lim  $f(x) = l$  sau

lim
$$(x_{1}, ..., x_{m}) \rightarrow (x_{1}^{*}, ..., x_{m}^{*})$$

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$$(x_{1}, ..., x_{2}^{*}) \rightarrow (x_{1}^{*}, ..., x_{m}^{*})$$

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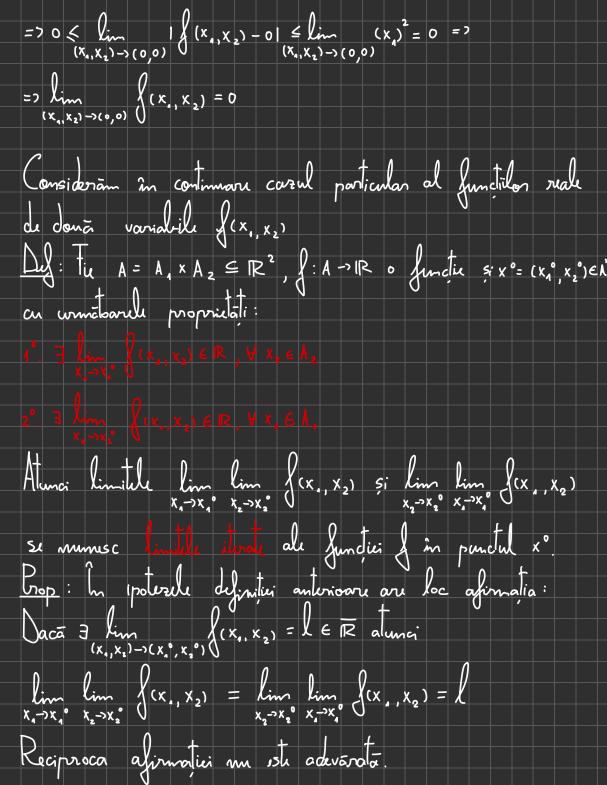
$$(x_{1}, ..., x_{2}^{*}) \rightarrow (x_{1}^{*}, ..., x_{2}^{*})$$

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$$(x_{1}, ..., x_{2}^{*})$$

 $\frac{\sum_{x} A = \mathbb{R}^{2} \setminus \{(0,0)\}}{(X_{1})^{2} \cdot (X_{2})^{2}}, \quad \{(X_{1})^{2} \cdot (X_{2})\} \in A \Rightarrow i \quad x^{0} = (0,0)$   $\frac{1}{1}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = \frac{(X_{1})^{2} \cdot (X_{2})^{2}}{(X_{1})^{2} + (X_{2})^{2}}, \quad \{(X_{1})^{2} + (X_{2})^{2} \in (X_{1})^{2}\}$ 



 $\frac{\sum_{x} a}{(x_1, x_2)} = \frac{(x_1)^2 \cdot x_2}{(x_1)^4 + (x_2)^4}, x^6 = (0,0)$ Limitele iterate sunt egale și totuși \$ lim (x,x2)-1(0,0) f(x,x2) Del: Tie A ∈ IR™ multime nevida si x° ∈ A N A'. Spumem ca Junctia J: A → IR este: a) commo in panetal x, dace 3 lim f(x) = f(x°)

b) commo promotione A dace f continue in  $\forall x \in A$ . Ex: f(x) = |x| continua pe  $\mathbb{R}^m$ . Del: Fie A = Rm multime ne viva , f: A->R o functie si g(A) = \(\frac{1}{2}\) y \(\text{ER}\) | \(\frac{1}{2}\) x \(\text{E}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\ a) l'este marginité dacé d'(A) este marginité.
b) l'ési alinge estrende pe 4 dacé 3 x, x, & A o. 8.: f(x) = inf f(A) si f(x,) = sup f(A) numite extende function.  $f(x) = \min \left\{ f(A) \right\} = \max \left\{ f(A) \right\}$ Tu A \( \text{R}^m \) o multime compacto \( \text{s}; \) \( \text{J}: A \to \) \( \text{R} \) o \\ \text{function} \( \text{continuous} \) \( \text{Pe} \) \( \text{A} \cdot \) \( \text{Loc} \) \( \text{afino} \) \( \text{J}: A \( \text{P} \) \( \text{R} \) \( \text{loc} \) \( \text{afino} \) \( \text{J}: A \( \text{P} \) \( \text{R} \) \( \text{loc} \) \( \text{afino} \) \( \text{J}: A \( \text{P} \) \( \text{R} \) \( \text{loc} \) \( \text{afino} \) \( \text{J}: A \( \text{P} \) \( \text{R} \) \( \text{loc} \) \( \text{afino} \) \( \text{J}: A \( \text{P} \) \( \text{R} \) \( \text{loc} \) \(

