

CURS V

ANALIZĂ

Fie E sp. vectorial (real). Două norme $\|\cdot\|$ și $\|\cdot\|'$ pe E s.n. ECHIVALENTE de $\exists \alpha, \beta > 0$ a.c. $\alpha\|x\| \leq \|x\|' \leq \beta\|x\|$ $\forall x \in E$

sau: Două norme echivalente definesc aceeași topologie
 $\exists A, B > 0$ a.c. $\begin{cases} \|x\| \leq A\|x\|' \\ \|x\|' \leq B\|x\|, \forall x \in E \end{cases}$

Ex: Două norme echivalente definesc aceeași topologie:

Ex: $E = \mathbb{R}^p$ ($p \geq 2$), $x \in \mathbb{R}^p$, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_p)$

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_p^2}$$

$$\|x\|_1 = |x_1| + \dots + |x_p|$$

$$\|x\|_\infty = \max_{i=1, \dots, p} |x_i|$$

$$\|x\|_2 \sim \|x\|_1 \sim \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\frac{1}{p} \|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_2 \leq \|x\|_1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} \|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_1$$

$$\left(|x_i| \leq \max_{i=1, \dots, p} |x_i| = \|x\|_\infty, \forall i=1, \dots, p \Rightarrow \|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^p |x_i| \leq p \|x\|_\infty \right)$$

Observație: Se poate demonstra altfel, în \mathbb{R}^p lucrăm cu $\|x\|_2 = \|x\|$

2) În \mathbb{R}^p , orice 2 norme sunt echivalente

3) Fie E spațiu vectorial (real)

Ac. orice două norme pe E sunt echiv. atunci

din $E < \infty$, atunci orice două norme sunt echivalente

Funcții continue

Fie $p, q \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^p$, $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$, $g \in A$

$$x \mapsto f(x)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^p & & \mathbb{R}^q \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_2(x))$$

\uparrow
 \mathbb{R}^p \mathbb{R}^2

$$f_1, \dots, f_2 : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Def: $f : D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^p, f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $f = (f_1, \dots, f_2)$ a.e.

Spreaun ca functia f este cont. in a de:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ astfel incat $\forall x \in D, \|x - a\| < \delta_\varepsilon$

avem $\|f(x) - f(a)\| < \varepsilon$

des: Sunt echiv. afirmatii

1) f cont. in a

2) $\forall (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in D$ cu $\lim_n x_n = a$,

avem $\lim_n f(x_n) = f(a)$

3) $\forall V \in \mathcal{V}_{f(a)}, \exists U \in \mathcal{V}_2$ a.e. $f(U \cap D) \subseteq V$

f continuu in a ($f = (f_1, \dots, f_2)$)

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ a.e. $\forall x \in D, \|x - a\| < \delta_\varepsilon$ avem:

$$\|f(x) - f(a)\| < \varepsilon$$

"

$$\|f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_2(x) - (f_1(a), f_2(a), \dots, f_2(a))\|$$

"

$$\|(f_1(x) - f_1(a), f_2(x) - f_2(a), \dots, f_2(x) - f_2(a))\|$$

$$\sqrt{(f_1(x) - f_1(a))^2 + (f_2(x) - f_2(a))^2 + \dots + (f_2(x) - f_2(a))^2}$$

$$\geq \sqrt{(f_1(x) - f_1(a))^2} = |f_1(x) - f_1(a)|$$

Deci $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ a.e. $\forall x \in D, \|x - a\| < \delta_\varepsilon$ avem

$$|f_1(x) - f_1(a)| < \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow f_1, \dots, f_2$ sunt continue in a .

Def. f_1, \dots, f_2 cont. in $a \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ a.
 $\forall x \in \delta, \|x-a\| < \delta \Rightarrow \|f(x) - f(a)\| < \epsilon$.
 (f cont. in $a \Rightarrow \exists \delta_\epsilon > 0$ in $\forall x \in \delta, \|x-a\| < \delta_\epsilon$
 $\|f(x) - f(a)\| < \epsilon$)

Aug $\delta_\epsilon = \min \{ \delta_\epsilon^1, \dots, \delta_\epsilon^2 \}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \|f(x) - f(a)\| &= \sqrt{(f_1(x) - f_1(a))^2 + \dots + (f_2(x) - f_2(a))^2} \\ &\leq \sqrt{\left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2 \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}} = \epsilon \\ &= \frac{\epsilon \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \epsilon \Rightarrow f \text{ cont. in } a. \end{aligned}$$

Def. $f = (f_1, \dots, f_2) : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $a \in D$

Attence f cont. in $a \Rightarrow f_1, \dots, f_2$ cont. in a

Ex: $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, f(x,y) = (\underbrace{x^2 y}_{f_1}, \underbrace{x+y}_{f_2}, \underbrace{x \sin y}_{f_3})$

$f_1, f_2, f_3: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f_1(x,y) = x^2 y \quad f_2(x,y) = x+y$

$f_3(x,y) = x \sin y$

$f_n(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$\exists \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 (x_n, y_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ in $\lim_n (x_n, y_n) = (a,b)$

$x_n \rightarrow a$

$y_n \rightarrow b$

attence: $f_1(x_n, y_n) = x_n^2 y_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} a^2 b$

$f_2(x_n, y_n) = x_n + y_n \rightarrow a+b$

$f_3(x_n, y_n) = x_n \sin y_n \rightarrow a \sin b$

$\Rightarrow f_1, f_2, f_3$ cont. in (a,b) Att. (a,b) - fort att.

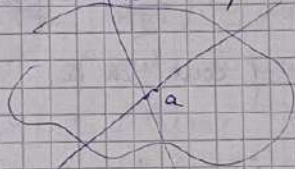
arbitraire $\Rightarrow f$ cont. in \mathbb{R}^2 Def: $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

Atunci 1) $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^p$ compact $\Rightarrow f(\Delta)$ compact
 2) Dacă Δ conv $\Rightarrow f(\Delta)$ conv.

Δ derivabilitate în \mathbb{R}^p .

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ f derivab. în a de f $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \in \mathbb{R}$

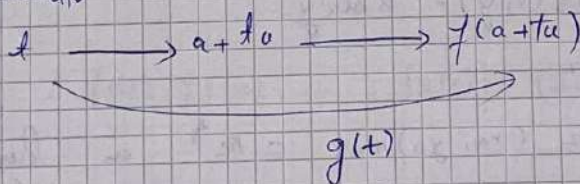
$f: \Delta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $a \in \Delta \cap \Delta'$ $x \in \Delta$ $x - a \in \mathbb{R}^p$



$u \in \mathbb{R}^p$ $u \neq 0$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^p$

$\Delta_{a,u} = \{a + tu \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\} \rightarrow$ dreapta de dir. care trece prin a

$f|_{\Delta_{a,u}}$



$$\frac{g(t) - g(0)}{t - 0} = \frac{f(a+tu) - f(a)}{t}$$

Def: Fie $u \in \mathbb{R}^p$ $\|u\| = 1$ s.n. vector

Multimea $\{a+tu \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ s.n. dreapta de directie ce trece prin a .

Def: Fie $\Delta = \Delta^u \subseteq \mathbb{R}^p$, $f: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $a \in \Delta$ $u \in \mathbb{R}^p$

$\|u\| = 1$

Spunem cã functia f are derivatã dupã direcția sau în punctul a de-existã (în \mathbb{R}^2)

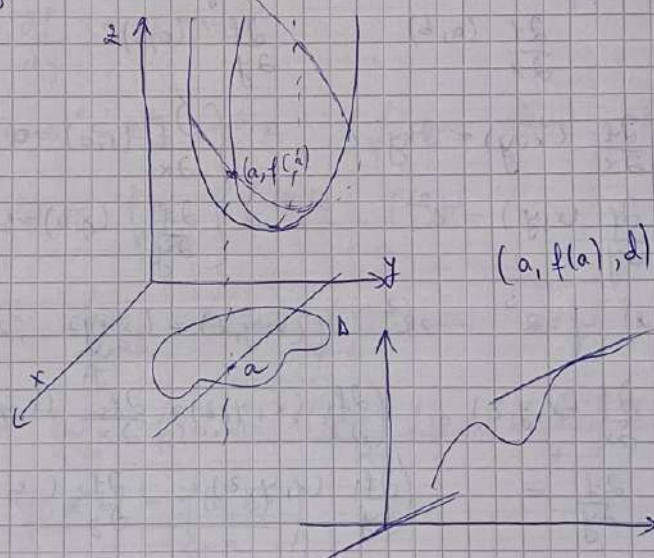
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+tu) - f(a)}{t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(a) \in \mathbb{R}$$

J - op. de derivare

$$\text{De-existã } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+tu) - f(a)}{t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(a), \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(a) \text{ s.n.}$$

deriv. lui f dupã direcția u în pct. a

$$\text{Ex } f: \Delta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



Obs: f are derivatã dupã dir. u în orice punct x cu densitatea a punct $x \in \Delta$ definiã:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \partial f(u) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \Delta & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Remarca: $u = e_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(a) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+te_i) - f(a)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a_1, \dots, a_p) - f(a_1, \dots, a_p)}{t}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)$$

Def: Pe. $v = e_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ și
 f are derivată după direcția în pct. a ,
 spunem că f are derivată parțială în raport
 în punctul a și avem:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial e_i}(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)$$

Ex: 1) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x, y) = x^2 y$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b), \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2xy \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 0) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

2) $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $f(x, y, z) = (\underbrace{x+yz}_{f_1}, \underbrace{xy^2+\sin z}_{f_2})$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(x, y, z), \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(x, y, z) \right) = (1, y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(x, y, z), \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}(x, y, z) \right) = (z, 2xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z}(x, y, z), \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z}(x, y, z) \right) = (y, \cos z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} = y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = z$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} = 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} = y$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} = \cos z$$

3) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\widehat{(0,0)}^a) + \widehat{(1,0)}^b}{x} - f(0,0)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, (0,0) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{x} = 0.$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,0) + f(0,1) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,t) - f(0,0)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{t} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0.$$

Def: $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ f on deriv. partial in (a,b)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}(a,b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x,b) - f(a,b)}{x-a}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b) = \lim_{y \rightarrow b} \frac{f(a,y) - f(a,b)}{y-b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a,b) + f(1,0) - f(a,b)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+t,b) - f(a,b)}{t} \right. \\ \left. = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a,b) - f(a,b)}{t-a} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $u = u_1, u_2 \quad \|u\| = 1 \quad u \in (e_1, e_2)$
 $(u_1, u_2 \neq 0)$

(if deriv exist then 3.)

$$\lambda \neq 0 \quad f(0,0) + f(u_1, u_2) - f(0,0) =$$

$$= \frac{f(tu_1, tu_2) - f(0,0)}{t} = \frac{tu_1 \cdot tu_2}{tu_1^2 + tu_2^2} = 0$$

$$= \frac{t^2 u_1 u_2}{t^3 (u_1^2 + u_2^2)} = \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{u_1 u_2}{u_1^2 + u_2^2}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{u_1 u_2}{u_1^2 + u_2^2}$$

Def: $\frac{d}{du} (a, 0) \quad (a \neq e_1, e_2) \quad u = (u_1, u_2),$
 $u_1, u_2 \neq 0$

Def: Apl. $T: \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$ es lineal de:

$$T(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha T(x) + \beta T(y) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^p, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

seal $T(x+y) = T(x) + T(y) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^p$
 $T(\alpha x) = \alpha T(x) \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow$ base canónica $\{e_1, \dots, e_p\}$
 $\mathbb{R}^q \rightarrow$ base canónica $\{e_1', \dots, e_q'\}$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}^p, x = (x_1, \dots, x_p) \quad x = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + \dots + x_p e_p$
 $T(x) = T(x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_p e_p) =$
 $= x_1 T(e_1) + \dots + x_p T(e_p)$

T. lineal

$$T: \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad A \in M_{q,p}(\mathbb{R})$$

Ex: $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad T(x, y) = 2x + y \quad = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

Prop. $\forall T: \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$ lineal $A \in M_{q,p}(\mathbb{R})$

Entonces T es continuo si existe $M > 0$ a.e.

$$\|Tx\| \leq M\|x\| \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

(~~además~~) T es uniformemente continuo.