

Curs 7 - Analiză

Serie cu termeni pozitive

STO

Def: Fie $\sum x_n$ o serie. Ea este STO dacă $x_n \neq 0$, $\forall n \geq k$

Obs: $SP \subseteq STO$

(T1) Criteriul lui Abel pentru STO

Fie $(a_n) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ sau siruri de:

a) (a_n) strict descrescător

b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

c) sirul (u_n) de sume parțiale mărginit

Atunci serie $\sum a_n u_n$ este C.

Dem: Dăm $\sum a_n u_n$ este C

Teorema criteriile Cauchy \rightarrow pt serie mărginită

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ c.t. $\forall n \geq N$

$\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$

$|a_{n+1} u_{n+1} + a_{n+2} u_{n+2} + \dots + a_{n+p} u_{n+p}| \leq \varepsilon$

Stim: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

② $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ c.t. $\forall n \geq N$ $|a_n| < \varepsilon$

• (u_n) și (a_n) mărginit \Rightarrow

③ $\exists T > 0$ a.t. $|u_n| \leq T$

Denn: ①

[Te $\epsilon > 0$] $\exists \delta_{\text{min}}$ d.s.

$$\text{?} |Q_{m+1} + \dots + Q_{mp}| =$$

$$= |Q_{m+1}(\alpha_{m+1} - \alpha_m) + Q_{m+2}(\alpha_{m+2} - \alpha_{m+1}) + \dots + Q_{mp}(\alpha_{mp} - \alpha_{mp-1})| =$$

$$= |-Q_{m+1}\alpha_m + \alpha_{m+1}(Q_{m+1} - Q_{m+2}) + \alpha_{m+2}(Q_{m+2} - Q_{m+3}) + \dots + \alpha_{mp-1}(Q_{mp-1} - Q_{mp}) + Q_{mp}\alpha_{mp}|$$

$$\leq \underbrace{|Q_{m+1}/\alpha_m|}_{\text{?}} + \underbrace{|\alpha_{m+1}|(|Q_{m+1} - Q_{m+2}|)}_{\text{?}} + \underbrace{|\alpha_{m+2}|(|Q_{m+2} - Q_{m+3}|)}_{\text{?}} + \dots + \underbrace{|\alpha_{mp-1}|(|Q_{mp-1} - Q_{mp}|)}_{\text{?}} + \underbrace{|\alpha_{mp}|/Q_{mp}}_{\text{?}}$$

$$\leq T(Q_{m+1} + Q_{m+1} - Q_{m+2} + Q_{m+2} - Q_{m+3} + \dots +$$

$$\underbrace{Q_{mp-1} - Q_{mp} + Q_{mp}}_{\text{?}}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\leq 2T Q_{m+1}}_{\text{?}} \leq \epsilon \Leftrightarrow Q_{m+1} \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2T}$$

Pr $\epsilon := \frac{\epsilon}{2T}$ d.m. ② \Rightarrow $\boxed{\exists m_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq m_0}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |Q_n| < \frac{\epsilon}{2T} \\ = \frac{\epsilon}{2T} \end{array} \right.$

$m+1 > n \geq m_0 \quad Q_{m+1} < \frac{\epsilon}{2T}$

pt $\epsilon > 0$ arbitrario des

$\Leftrightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $t_n \geq n_0$

$$\left| e^{it_1} + \dots + e^{it_p} \right| \leq 2t_{n_0} \leq \frac{2T}{\epsilon} = \frac{2T}{\epsilon}$$

$\epsilon - \text{orb} \Rightarrow \text{①} \vee$

C₂ (bivalu lai Leibniz pt STO)

Fix $(a_m) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ un srl. ob. desordenado

- ca $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

Ahora serie $\sum_{m \geq 1} (-1)^m a_m$ este c

Dem: $\boxed{c_2} = \boxed{t_1} \quad u_m = (-1)^m + m \in \mathbb{N}$

Verificación marginada: $(s_m) \quad s_1 = -1$

$$s_2 = 0 + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$s_3 = (-1) + 1 + (-1) = -1$$

$$s_m = \begin{cases} -1 & : m = 2k-1 \\ 0 & : m = 2k \end{cases} \rightarrow k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$s_m \rightarrow$ marginat $\circled{T=1}$

Exemplu: Studiati natura seriei

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

(Sol:) Leibnitz cu $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$ și $n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 1} (-1)^n$ este
(a) deosebită
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

Generalizare:

Studiati natura seriei: $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^x}$

(Sol:) Leibnitz cu $a_n = \frac{1}{n^x}$ și $n \in \mathbb{N}$
cum $\sum_{n \geq 1} (-1)^n a_n$ c

\Rightarrow Denumite $a_n = \frac{1}{n^x}$ convergent \Leftrightarrow marginit monoton

~~marginit monotonic convergent~~

monotonie: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^x =$
 $= 1^x = 1 \neq \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

marginitate: a_1 este marginime inferioră strict crescătoare

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^x} \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{1^x} \quad \begin{cases} -1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ monoton $\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ convergent

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 1} (-1)^n a_n$ convergent

Rechtsseitig:

$\exists \lambda > 0 \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n^\lambda} \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ descend }
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad \left. \right\} \in C$

$\exists \lambda = 0 \quad \sum (-1)^n \quad a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & n \text{ odd} \\ 0 & n \text{ even} \end{cases}$

$\exists \lambda < 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lambda$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \cdot a_n \not= 0 \Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n \quad \square$

$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\lambda} \quad \left. \right\} \begin{array}{l} C : \lambda > 0 \\ D : \lambda \leq 0 \end{array}$

für $\sum \frac{1}{n^\lambda}$ $\left. \right\} \begin{array}{l} C : \lambda > 1 \\ D : \lambda \leq 1 \end{array}$

SERII ABSOLUT CONVERGENTE

Def: $\sum x_n$ s.r.m. A.C. doce $\sum |x_n|$ este C.

Exemplu: $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$ AC

$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \text{ AC deoarece } \sum \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \right| = \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ C}$$

$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \text{ nu e AC deoarece } \sum \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \right| = \sum \frac{1}{n^3}$$

① $\sum x_n$ AC $\Rightarrow \sum |x_n|$ C

Bem: folosim din nou criteriul Cauchy

Stim: $\sum x_n$ AC $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \sum |x_n|$ C $\stackrel{\text{Cauchy}}{\Leftrightarrow}$
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists m_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}$ o.t. $\forall n \geq m_\varepsilon$
 $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$|(x_{m+1} + x_{m+2} + \dots + x_{m+p})| < \varepsilon$$

Dstim: $\sum x_n$ C $\stackrel{\text{Cauchy}}{\Leftrightarrow}$

② $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists m_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}$ o.t. $\forall n \geq m_\varepsilon$
 $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$|(x_{m+1} + x_{m+2} + \dots + x_{m+p})| < \varepsilon$$

Fie $\varepsilon > 0$ arbitrar des

③ $|x_{m+1} + x_{m+2} + \dots + x_{m+p}| \leq |(x_{m+1} + x_{m+2} + \dots + x_{m+p})| < \varepsilon$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ arbitrar deci $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ astfel incat $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Rightarrow |x_{n+1} + \dots + x_{n+p}| < \varepsilon \quad (3)$$

E arbitrar $\Rightarrow (2) \vee$

(Obs:) $C \stackrel{?}{\neq} AC$ (NU)

$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} este C iar \sum \frac{1}{n} este D$$

Aplikatie: Atunci cand studiem ota convergentă cît
si absolut convergentă este util să începem
cu absolut convergentă deoarece $AC \Rightarrow C$,
diferența AC și C trebuie studiate cu alte
 mijloace

- Abel
- Leibnitz
- teoreme
- (cauza)

Studiind natura seriei $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\sin n}{n(n+1)}$ STO
(ota convergentă cît si
absolut convergentă)

$$x_n = \frac{\sin n}{n(n+1)} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$|x_n| = \frac{|\sin n|}{n(n+1)} \quad \text{iar } \sum |x_n| \text{ este STP}$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad |x_n| \leq y_n$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|x_m|}{m(m+1)} \leq \frac{1}{m(m+1)}$$

y_m

Astfel $\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \quad |x_m| \leq y_m$

$$\sum y_m = \sum \frac{1}{m(m+1)} \leq \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \in C \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C \\ C \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum |x_m| \in C$$

$\Leftrightarrow \sum x_m$ este AC $\stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{\rightarrow} C$.

b) AC, și $C \neq \emptyset$ $\sum_{n \geq 1} (-1)^n \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^3 + 2}}$

Incepem cu AC. Studiem $\sum |x_m| = \sum \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^3 + 2}} \in \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \sum x_m$$
 nu e AC

! Nefind AC nu oferă nici o informație despre convergență.

! C se studiază separat

$$a_n = \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^3 + 1}}$$

$$a_n > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\sqrt{n^4 + n^3 + n + 1}}{n^4 + 4n^3 + 3n + 2} < 1 \Rightarrow (a_n) \text{ s.d.}$$

Leibnitz

$$\Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n a_n$$
 este C deci $\sum x_m$ este C

IV LIMITE DE FUNCȚII

Observațiile studiate sunt considerate în topologie pe \mathbb{R} .

Diferență este că avem 3 tipuri de bile.

$$r > 0$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, B(x, r) = (x-r, x+r)$$

$$B(\infty, r) = (r, \infty]$$

$$B(-\infty, r) = [-\infty, -r)$$

\rightarrow pt $a \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ arbitrar, $V \in \mathcal{V}(a)$ dacă $\exists r > 0$ s.t.

$$B(a, r) \subseteq V$$

Def: Multimea punctelor de acumulare

$$\emptyset \neq A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$A' = \{x \in \overline{\mathbb{R}} : \forall V \in \mathcal{V}(x), \forall r > 0, B(x, r) \cap A \setminus \{x\} \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\{-1, 2\} \cup \{3\} \setminus \{3\} = \mathcal{Q}(A) \subsetneq A$$

A	$A' (\subset \overline{\mathbb{R}})$
$(-1, 2] \cup \{3\}$	$[-1, 2]$
$(-\infty, 2) \cup (4, \infty)$	$(-\infty, 2] \cup \{4, \infty\}$
$(-\infty, 3] \cup \{4, 8, 10\}$	$(-\infty, -3]$

$$N' = \{x \in V \text{ deasemenea } \forall (r, \epsilon) \subset V$$

(fie $r < \epsilon$)

$$\Rightarrow \exists r' \in \mathbb{R} \quad r' < r$$

$$\Rightarrow V \cap N' = \emptyset$$

$$V \cap N \setminus \{x\} \neq \emptyset$$

$\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

 $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$

① de caracterizare ce situație e multimea punctelor de acumulare

Fie $\emptyset \neq A \subset \mathbb{R}$ și $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$\{x_n\} \subset A \quad \leftarrow$ $\{x_n\} \subset A \setminus \{a\}$ c.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$

Dem:

(\Leftarrow) Stim ②

Def. ① $\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}(0), \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq N, x_n \in B_\epsilon(a)$

Fie $\boxed{N \in \mathbb{N}}$ arbitrar deasă

Def. ② $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}(0), \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq N_0, x_n \in B_\epsilon(a)$

$\Rightarrow \exists m \geq N_0, x_m \in B_\epsilon(a) \quad \text{Def. ④}$

$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq m, x_n \in B_\epsilon(a) \text{ c.t. } \forall n \geq m, x_n \in V$

$\Rightarrow x_n \in V \cap A \setminus \{a\} \Rightarrow \boxed{V \cap A \setminus \{a\} \neq \emptyset}$

$V - \text{orb} \Rightarrow \text{③ deasemenea} \Leftrightarrow \text{① } V$

\Rightarrow Stim ①
Denum ②

II Cosz 1. ($c \in \mathbb{R}$)

Denum ② $\exists (e_n) \subseteq A \setminus \{c\}$ s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e_n = c$ \forall

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq n_0 \quad |e_n - c| < \varepsilon$ ⑤

Stim ① $\Leftrightarrow \forall r > 0, B(c, r) \cap A \setminus \{c\} \neq \emptyset$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists r_n > 0$
 \downarrow ⑤
 $B(c, \frac{r_n}{2}) \cap A \setminus \{c\} \neq \emptyset$

$\exists m \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } e_m \in B(c, \frac{r_n}{2}) \cap A \setminus \{c\}$

\Rightarrow om generiert um c $(e_m) \subseteq A \setminus \{c\}$ s.t. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$e_n \in B(c, \frac{r_n}{2}) \Leftrightarrow |e_n - c| < \frac{r_n}{2} \quad \text{K} \varepsilon$

om sieht $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t.}$
 $\forall n \geq m_0 \quad |e_n - c| < \varepsilon$
 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e_n = c$

(Cosz II) ($c = \infty$) Denum: $\exists (e_n) \subseteq A \setminus \{\infty\} = A \text{ s.t.}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e_n = \infty$

Stim: $\infty \in A' \Leftrightarrow \forall r > 0, B(\infty, r) \cap A \setminus \{\infty\} \neq \emptyset$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall r > 0 \quad (r, \infty] \cap A \neq \emptyset$

$\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists r_m > 0, (m, \infty] \cap A \neq \emptyset$

$\exists m \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \geq m \Rightarrow f(n) > A$

deci am generat un sir $(e_n) \subseteq A = f(\mathbb{N})$ s.t.

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad e_n \in (m, \infty] \Rightarrow e_n > A$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e_n = \infty$$

Cazul III

$e = -\infty$ (teme)

Obs: din teorema \Rightarrow multimea pt de numere
adună limită totulă și răuă din multime

Def: (limitei unei funcții într-un punct)

$$\begin{array}{l} X \neq A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \\ f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ Q \in A' \end{array}$$

Spunem că funcție f are limite
în punctul $Q \in A'$ dacă $\forall (e_n) \subseteq A \setminus \{Q\}$
cu $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e_n = Q$,
 $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(e_n) \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$

Obs: Pt a demonstra că $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ putem evidenția
2 situații

$$\begin{array}{l} (e_n) \\ (b_n) \end{array} \subseteq A \setminus \{Q\} \text{ cu } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = Q$$

$$\text{pt că } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(e_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(b_n)$$

$$f(x) = \sin x : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\infty \in \overline{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} (?) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x \end{array} \right]$$

$$Q_n = 2\pi n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0_n) = 0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$b_m = 2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow f(b_m) = 1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \sin x$$