



ŠTEVILA

1. Nаравна \mathbb{N} (indukcija)
Cela \mathbb{Z} (oditevage)

Racionalna \mathbb{Q} (dejstvoje)

2. Realna \mathbb{R} (absolutna vrednost)

3. Kompleksna \mathbb{C} (karteziano)

1. INDUKCIJA

Princip indukcije: $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}, a \in A, a \in A \Rightarrow a+1 \in A$

$$\downarrow \\ \{a, a+1, a+2, \dots\} \subseteq A$$

Shema uporabe: dokazi, da velja $T(n)$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

a) Baza ind. $T(1)$

$$\downarrow n=1$$

b) Indukcijski korak $T(n) \Rightarrow T(n+1)$

indukcijska predpostavka

predpostavimo, da trditev za katerikoli $n \in \mathbb{N}$ velja

Primer: dokazi $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

D.I.: $n=1$

$$1 = \frac{1(1+1)(2 \cdot 1+1)}{6} \\ 1 = 1$$

$$I.K.: 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 = \frac{(n+1)(n+1+1)(2(n+1)+1)}{6}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + (n+1)^2 = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6}$$

$$\frac{2n^3 + 3n^2 + n + 6n^2 + 12n + 6}{6} \stackrel{\text{preoblikuješ s ciljem, da dobis ta izraz}}{=} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6}$$

V.V. $T(n)$ dokazan $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Recimo, da velja $T(s)$

$T(n) \Rightarrow T(n+3), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

ali velja $T(2025)$?

2. $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$... iracionalna št. ($\sqrt{2}, \pi, e \dots$)

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ima decimalni zapis

OMEJENOST

Naj bo $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}, A \neq \emptyset$

zgoruja meja A , $\exists M \in \mathbb{R}, \forall a \in A, M \geq a$

če je A navzgor omejena, vedno obstaja

nejmanjša zgorja meja: SUPREMUM

če je supremum $\in A$, mu rečemo: MAKSIMUM

Množica A je NAVZGOR OMEJENA, če

sledi meja A , $\exists m \in \mathbb{R}, \forall a \in A, m \leq a$

če je A navzdol omejena, vedno obstaja

največja srednja meja: INFIMUM

če je infimum $\in A$, mu rečemo: MINIMUM

Primer:

množica: $(0, 1) [0, 5] [6, 7) (8, \infty)$

sup	1	5	7	/
max	/	5	/	/
inf	0	0	6	8
min	/	0	6	/



six seven

ABSOLUTNA VREDNOST

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$|x-y| \dots$ razdalja med x in y

Lastnosti:

- $|x| \geq 0$
- $|xy| = |x| \cdot |y|$
- $|x+y| \leq |x| + |y|$

Primer $|x-1| = |x+3|$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad x+3 &< 0 & 2. \quad x+3 \geq 0 & 3. \quad x-1 < 0 \\ x &< -3 & x \geq -3 & x < 1 \\ -x+1 &= -x-3 & & \\ 1 &= -3 \quad // & & \\ \text{ni rešitve} & & & \end{aligned}$$

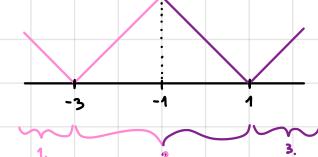
rešitev ustreza pogoju

1. $x=-1$

2. $x=1$

3. $x>1$

Grafično:



3.

KOMPLEKSNA ŠTEVILA

$$i = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\mathbb{C} = \{a+bi; a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$z = a+bi \quad a = \operatorname{Re}(z) \quad b = \operatorname{Im}(z)$$

Kompleksna ravnilna



Pravila za računanje

- vsota/razlika: kot vektorji
- množenje: $(a+bi)(c+di) = (ac-bd) + (ad+bc)i$
- deljenje: $\frac{1+2i}{1-i} = \frac{(1+2i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \dots$

$$i^{4n+ost.} = i^{ost.}, \quad ost. \in \{1, 2, 3\} \wedge n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$i^4 = i \quad i^{4n+4} = i$$

$$i^2 = -1 \quad i^{4n+2} = -1$$

$$i^3 = -i \quad i^{4n+3} = -i$$

$$i^0 = 1 \quad i^{4n} = 1$$



Absolutna vrednost

$$|z| = \sqrt{z \cdot \bar{z}} = \sqrt{(\operatorname{Re}(z))^2 + (\operatorname{Im}(z))^2}$$

Lastnosti:

- $|\bar{z}| = |z|$
- $|z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$
- $|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$

trikotniška neenakost

Konjugirana vrednost

$$\bar{z} = a-bi$$

Lastnosti:

- $\overline{\bar{z}} = z$
- $\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \bar{z}_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2$
- $\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2$
- $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} \quad \operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i} \quad \frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2}$

$$\text{Primer: } 2 \cdot \bar{z} = z^2$$

$$2(x-yi) = x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \quad \operatorname{Im}$$

$$\text{Im: } -2y = 2xy \quad | : 2y \quad | : 2$$

$$xy+y=0$$

$$y(x+1)=0$$

$$x=-1$$

$$\operatorname{Re: } 2x = x^2 - y^2$$

$$1. \quad 2x = x^2 - 0^2$$

$$x(x-2) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 2$$

$$2. \quad -2 = 1 - y^2$$

$$y^2 = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{REŠITVE: } z_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3} \quad (2.)$$

$$z_3 = 0 \quad (4.)$$

$$z_4 = 2 \quad (4.)$$

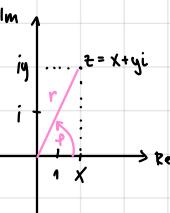
$$z=1$$

$$\bar{z}^2 = 1 \rightarrow z_1 = 1, z_2 = -1$$

$$\bar{z}^3 = 1 \rightarrow z_1 = 1, z_2 = ?, z_3 = ?$$

$$\bar{z}^4 = 1 \rightarrow z_1 = 1, z_2 = i, z_3 = -1, z_4 = -i$$

Kartezični zapis



Polarni zapis

$z = r \cdot (\cos \varphi + i \cdot \sin \varphi)$

argument: polarni kot $\varphi \in \mathbb{R}$ ni enotično določen

$|r| = |z| \in [0, \infty)$ je enotično določen

do $+k2\pi$ natančno, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

pri $z=0$ je kot kar koli

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cdot \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \cdot \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

(upoštevamo kvadrant!)

Primer: Zapisi v polarni obliko

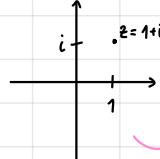
$$z = 1+i$$

$$x = 1 \quad r = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$\varphi \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{9\pi}{4}, \dots, -\frac{3\pi}{4}, -\frac{7\pi}{4}, \dots \right\}$$

kvadrant
zadosten odg.

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

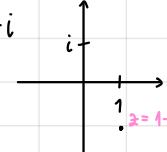


Konjugirano:

$$z = 1-i$$

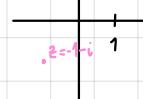
$$r = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$



če bi imeli $z = -1-i$

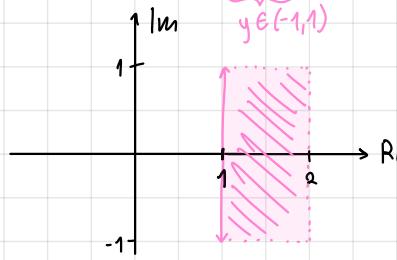
$$\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{4}, r = \sqrt{2}$$



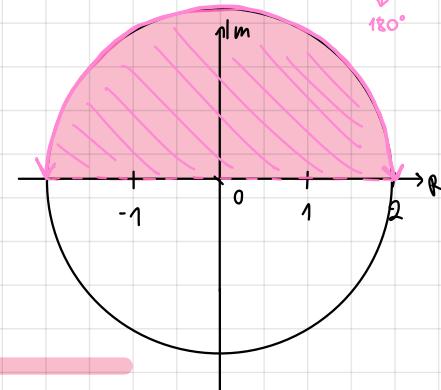
Primer: Nariši naslednjo množico

$$\{x+iy; x \in [1,2], |y| < 1\}$$

$$y \in (-1, 1)$$



$$\{r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi); r \leq 2, \varphi \in (0, \pi)\}$$



Množenje v polarnem zapisu

$$z_j = |z_j| \cdot (\cos \varphi_j + i \sin \varphi_j), j \in \{1, 2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 z_2 &= |z_1| \cdot (\cos \varphi_1 + i \sin \varphi_1) \cdot |z_2| \cdot (\cos \varphi_2 + i \sin \varphi_2) \\ &= |z_1| \cdot |z_2| (\cos \varphi_1 \cdot \cos \varphi_2 - \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \sin \varphi_2 + i (\cos \varphi_1 \cdot \sin \varphi_2 + \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \cos \varphi_2)) \\ &= |z_1| \cdot |z_2| (\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)) \end{aligned}$$

proizvod znamovi absolutne vrednosti in sestavlja kote

Eulerjeva formula

$$e^{ip} = \cos p + i \sin p$$

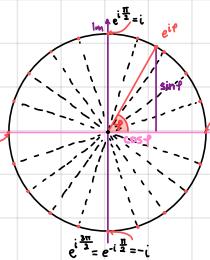
Polarni zapis

$$z = r \cdot e^{ip}$$

$$r_1 \cdot e^{ip_1} \cdot r_2 \cdot e^{ip_2} = r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdot e^{i(p_1+p_2)}$$

absolutna vrednost

$$e^{i\pi} = -1$$

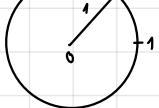


Primer:

$$\{e^{ip}, p \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

središte u (0,0)

polmer je 1



$$\{r \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}, r \in [0, \infty)\}$$

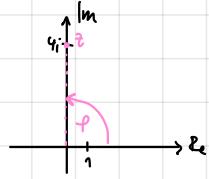
$$z = 4i = 4e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = 4$$

$$r = 4$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Lastnosti:

$$1. x_1 + iy_1 = x_2 + iy_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \wedge y_1 = y_2$$

$$r_1 e^{ip_1} = r_2 e^{ip_2} \Leftrightarrow r_1 = r_2 \wedge (p_1 - p_2) = k \cdot 2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Ali
 $r_1 = r_2 = 0$

$$2. r \cdot e^{ip} = r \cdot e^{-ip}$$

$$3. (r \cdot e^{ip})^n = r^n \cdot e^{inp}$$

de Moivrejeva formula

$$4. (re^{ip})^{-1} = r^{-1} \cdot e^{-ip} \quad r \neq 0$$

$$5. \frac{r_1 e^{ip_1}}{r_2 e^{ip_2}} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{i(p_1-p_2)} \quad r_2 \neq 0$$

Primer:

$$z = 1 - i\sqrt{3}$$

napišemo $z, z^2, z^3 \dots$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = -\sqrt{3}$$

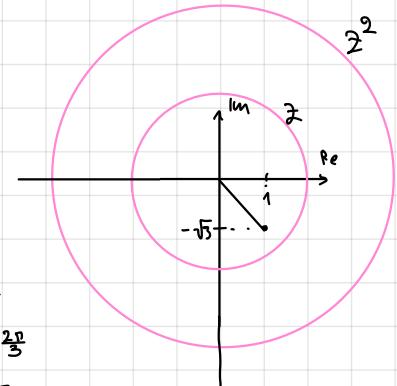
$$r = 2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$z = 2 \cdot e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$z^2 = 4 \cdot e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$z^3 = 8 \cdot e^{-i\pi} = -8$$



Geometrija operacija v ravni

preslikava

$$\begin{aligned} z &\mapsto \bar{z} \\ z &\mapsto -z \\ z &\mapsto z+z_0 \\ z &\mapsto z \cdot e^{ip} \\ z &\mapsto z \cdot r \cdot e^{ip} \end{aligned}$$

transformacija v \mathbb{C}

zrcaljenje preko Re (premice)
zrcaljenje preko $z=0$ (točke)
prerek za z_0
rotacija za $+p$
raztag $\times r$, rotacija $+p$

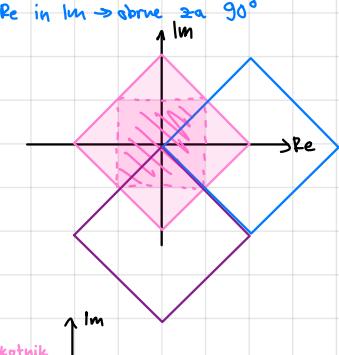
Primer: V kaj se s preslikavo $z \mapsto (z(1+ti)-2i)$ menjata Re in Im \Rightarrow obrne za 90°

preslikava:

$$\{x+iy, |x|<1, |y|<1\}$$

$i \in \sqrt{2}$, kot pa $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$2\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$



Koreni enote

$$\text{Primer: } z^5 = 1 = 1 \cdot e^{i0}$$

$$z = r \cdot e^{ip}$$

$$r^5 \cdot e^{i5p} = 1 \cdot e^{i0} = e^{i0} = e^{i2\pi} = e^{i(4n+1)\pi}$$

$$r^5 = 1 \quad \text{za toliko se } p \text{ veča}$$

$$r = 1 \quad \text{za toliko se } p \text{ veča}$$

$$4. 5-p = 0 + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad 2. 5-p = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad 3. 5p = 4\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$-p = 0 + \frac{\pi}{20} \quad -p = \frac{2\pi}{5} + \frac{\pi}{20} \quad p = \frac{4\pi}{5} + \frac{\pi}{20}$$

vstaviti izračunane p
za toliko se p veča

$$z_1 = 1 \cdot e^{i0} = 1$$

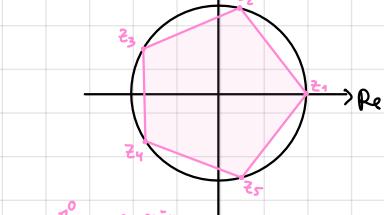
$$z_2 = 1 \cdot e^{i\frac{2\pi}{5}} = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{5}}$$

$$z_3 = 1 \cdot e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}} = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}}$$

$$z_4 = 1 \cdot e^{i\frac{6\pi}{5}} = e^{i\frac{6\pi}{5}}$$

$$z_5 = 1 \cdot e^{i\frac{8\pi}{5}} = e^{i\frac{8\pi}{5}}$$

$$z_6 = 1 \cdot e^{i\frac{10\pi}{5}} = 1 \cdot e^{i2\pi} = z_1$$



Formula za korenjenje

$$n \in \mathbb{N}, z^n = r \cdot e^{ip} \quad k=0, \dots, n-1$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[n]{r} \cdot e^{i(\frac{p}{n} + \frac{2k\pi}{n})} = \sqrt[n]{r} \cdot e^{i(\frac{p}{n} + \frac{2k\pi}{n})}$$

pravilni n-kotnik

n različnih, razen pri r=0

$$\text{Primer: } (z^3 - 2) \cdot (z^2 + i) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad z^3 = 2$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{0}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot e^{i0}$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$z_3 = \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$

popolni □

$$\textcircled{2} \quad z^2 = -i = 1 \cdot e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$z_4 = 1 \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$z_5 = 1 \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi)} = -z_4$$

popolna —

Osnovni izrek algebre

Vsaka enačba

$$a_n \cdot z^n + a_{n-1} \cdot z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 \cdot z + a_0 = 0$$

ima natanko n rešitev

$$p(z) = a_n(z-z_1)^{v_1} \cdot (z-z_2)^{v_2} \cdots (z-z_n)^{v_m}$$

$$v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_m = r$$

če so $a_k \in \mathbb{R}, \forall k$, potem

ne-realne niti nastopajo v

konjugiranih parih

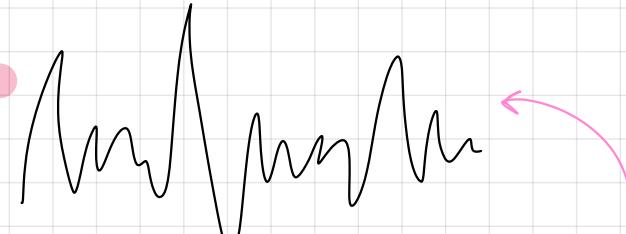
Diskretna Fourierjeva transformacija - DFT

"nek signal" → kako visoko smo pri $\sqrt{X_0^2 + X_1^2 + \dots + X_N^2}$

$(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N) \rightsquigarrow (y_0, y_1, \dots, y_N)$ zaporedje frekvenc
(zaporedje jakosti)

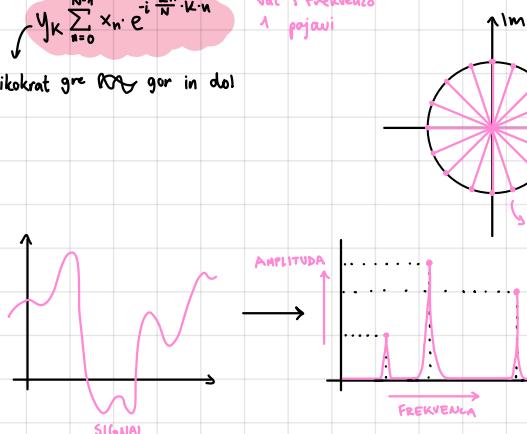
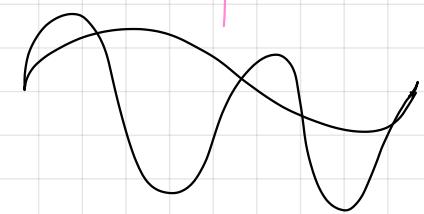
$$y_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} k n}$$

kolikokrat gre x_n gor in dol



velikost vala - abs. vred.

phase - kot



ZAPOREDJE

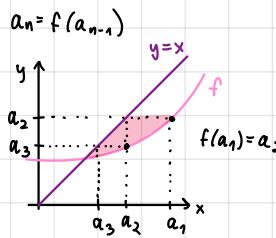
Def: preslikava $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $n \mapsto a_n$ $(a_n) = (a_1, a_2, \dots)$

Podejanje zaporedja:

• EKSPlicitno: $a_n = f(n)$

• REKURZIVNO: $a_n = f(a_{n-1}, a_{n-2})$ 2-člena
+ začetni člen
 $a_n = f(a_{n-1})$ 1-člen

GRAFIČNI PRIKAZ REKURZIVNEGA ZAP.



Primeri:

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$1. \frac{n^2-1}{n} = n - \frac{1}{n}$$

↓ omejeno, ↑ neomejeno, ↑ strogo

$$2. b_n = \frac{b_{n-1}}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2.1 b_n > 0 & 2.2 b_n < 0 \\ \text{strogo padajoče} & \text{strogo naraščajoče} \\ \inf_n b_n = 0 & \sup_n b_n = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2.3 b_n = 0 & \text{komit. v 0} \\ \text{strogo padajoče, } \inf_n b_n = 0 & \text{strogo naraščajoče, } \sup_n b_n = 0 \end{array}$$

Primeri: $a_n = (-1)^n$

• Aritmetično zap.

$$a_n = a_0 + n \cdot d$$

$$a_n = a_0 + n - 1$$

• Geometrijsko zap.

$$a_n = a_0 \cdot q^n$$

$$\text{ali } a_n = q \cdot a_{n-1}$$

• Fibonaccijevo zap.

$$a_1 = a_2$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$$

• Collatzova domnevna (1937)

$$a_{n+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_n}{2}; & a_n \text{ sodo} \\ 3a_n + 1; & a_n \text{ liha} \end{cases}$$

Ali se za $\forall a_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ to zap. vrne v 1?

↳ Preverjeno do 2^{31}

Lastnosti zaporedja: $(a_n)_n$ je

• Navzgor omejeno, če obstaja zgornja meja $M \in \mathbb{R}$: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge a_n \leq M$
Supremum $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n = \text{najmanjša zgornja meja}$

• Navedol omejeno, če obstaja spodnja meja $M \in \mathbb{R}$: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge a_n \geq m$
Infimum $\inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n = \text{najvišja spodnja meja}$

• Omejeno, če je navzgor in navedol omejeno

• Naraščajoče, če $\forall n: a_{n+1} \geq a_n$
strogo naraščajoče, če $\forall n: a_{n+1} > a_n$

• Padajoče, če $\forall n: a_{n+1} \leq a_n$
strogo padajoče, če $\forall n: a_{n+1} < a_n$

• Monoton, če je povsod ali padajoče ali naraščajoče

LIMITA ZAPOREDJA

Def: $a \in \mathbb{R}$ je limita zap. $(a_n)_n$, če

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$

$\forall n > N \mid a_n - a \mid < \varepsilon$

Zaporedje je konvergentno, če ima limito

Zaporedje je divergentno, če nima limite

Zaporedje $(a_n)_n$

• Narašča preko vsake meje $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$ zap.

$\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists N \in \mathbb{N}: a_n > M, \forall n \geq N$

• Pada pod vsako mejo $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -\infty$ zap.

$\forall m \in \mathbb{R} \exists N \in \mathbb{N}: a_n < m, \forall n \geq N$

Primeri: 1. $a_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$

Dokažimo, da je $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

$$n^2, \varepsilon > 0$$

Izberešemo $\varepsilon > 0$ po def.

$$\frac{1}{n^2} < \varepsilon / \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} < n^2$$

$$n > \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x > 0 \\ \lceil x \rceil = \min \{ n \in \mathbb{N}_0; n \geq x \} \\ \lfloor x \rfloor = \max \{ n \in \mathbb{N}; n \leq x \} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. b_n = (-1)^n$$

Ali je 0 limita?

Izberešemo $\varepsilon > 0$

$$|(-1)^n - 0| < \varepsilon$$

$$1 < \varepsilon$$

Ni okaj za $\varepsilon < 1$!

R: NI LIMITA

Pravila za račun limit

Naj bo $a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$, $b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$

$$1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$$

$$2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n \cdot b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$$

3 V smislu naravnosti in padanja preko vseh mož:

$$\infty + \infty = \infty$$

$$5 \cdot \infty = \infty$$

$$\infty \cdot \infty = \infty$$

$$-\infty \cdot \infty = -\infty$$

$$\frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{n}) = 1$$

$$5 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{a}{n})^n = e$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{a}{n})^n = e^a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{a}{n})^n = \frac{1}{e^a}$$

Dokaz: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{a}{n})^n = e^a$; $a > 0$ je konst. prejšes,

$$(1 + \frac{a}{n})^n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{a}}\right)^{\frac{n}{a} \cdot a} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^a$$

$e \approx 2,7\dots$

$\frac{1}{e} \approx 0,368\dots$

Primer: 2% letno obr. mera

$$1. \text{ leto: } G \cdot 1,02 = G \cdot (1 + \frac{2\%}{1})^1$$

$$4 \times \text{letno: } G \cdot (1 + \frac{2\%}{4})^4$$

$$\text{mesečno: } G \cdot (1 + \frac{2\%}{12})^{12}$$

$$\text{konstantno: } G \cdot e^{2\%}$$

23.10.

Primeri (ne) konvergencije:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^a) = \begin{cases} \infty : a > 0 \\ 1 : a = 0 \\ 0 : a < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{div.}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a^n) = \begin{cases} \infty : a > 1 \\ 1 : a = 1 \\ 0 : \text{lak} < 1 \\ / : a \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$(-1)^n$ – alternirajoče zaporedje
(div.)

$(a_n)_n$ zaporedje: $a_n \neq 0, \forall n$

$$\frac{1}{\infty} = 0 = \frac{1}{-\infty}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n) = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{a_n}\right) = \begin{cases} \infty : a_n > 0 \\ -\infty : a_n < 0 \\ / : \text{ostalo} \end{cases}$$

vsi razen končno mnogo členov

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{|a_n|}\right) = \infty$$

STEKALIŠČE LIMITE

Def: a je STEKALIŠČE $(a_n)_n$, če

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \quad |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$$

za neskončno mnogo členov

Izrek: Vsaka LIMITA je STEKALIŠČE.

Primer: $(-1)^n$ nima limite,

ima pa 2 stekališči

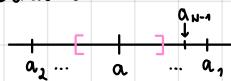
$$(1, -1)$$

$(-1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ ima stekališči e in $-e$

Izrek: Vsako KONVEKSNO zap. je omejeno.

Vsako omejeno zap. ima STEKALIŠČE.

Dokaz: $\varepsilon = S$



$$\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset [a-S, a+S] \cup \{a_i\}_{i=1}^{N-1}$$

Hitrosti algoritmov

Počti največje število izmed n števil: n primerjanj $O(n)$
Lvv urejenem seznamu: 1 "primerjanje" $O(1)$

Počti določeno število v seznamu:
Lvv urejenem seznamu: n primerjanj $O(n)$
 $\log_2(n)$ primerjanj $O(\log_2(n))$

Uredi seznam n števil $1+2+\dots+n-1$ primerjanj $O(n^2)$

Obravnavaš konvergenco:

Primer: $a_1 = 0, a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + 6}{2}$ I.P.

a. konvergenca: je obstaja $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n) = A$:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_{n+1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_n + 6}{2}\right)$$

$$A = \frac{A+6}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{A+3}{2}$$

$$A = 6$$

2. omejnost: $a_n \leq 6$ (INDUKCIJA)

B.I. $n=1 \quad a_1 \leq 6 \quad \checkmark$

I.K. $n \rightarrow n+1 \quad a_{n+1} \leq 6$

$$\frac{a_n + 6}{2} \leq 6$$

$$a_n + 6 \leq 12$$

$$a_n \leq 6 \quad \checkmark$$

3. naraščanje: $a_{n+1} - a_n \geq 0$ ali preoblikuješ v I.P.

$$\frac{a_n + 6}{2} - a_n \geq 0$$

$$\frac{a_n + 6 - 2a_n}{2} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{6 - a_n}{2} \geq 0$$

$$a_{n+1} \geq a_{n+1}$$

$$a_{n+1} + 6 \geq a_{n+1}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1} + 6}{2} \geq \frac{a_{n+1}}{2}$$

$$a_{n+1} \geq a_{n+1}$$

Sklep: zaporedje je narašč. (3.),
navzgor omejeno (2.), torej
je konvergentno z limito
 6 , ki je edini kandidat (1.)

Vrsti

Def: Vrsta je simbolna vsota R števil.

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

$$\text{m-ta delna vsota } S_m = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_m \in \mathbb{R}$$

Vrsta konvergira, če konvergira $(S_n)_n$.

• V tem primeru je vsota vrste:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_n)$$

Vrsta divergira, če divergira $(S_n)_n$.

Primer: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right) = 1$

? Obratno NE velja?

Trditve: Če $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ konvergira, velja $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n) = 0$

HARMONIČNA VRSTA

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

divergira

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + \\ & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \\ & \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \\ & \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{15} + \\ & \vdots \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ & \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \\ & \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \\ & \vdots \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right) = \infty$$

GEOMETRIJSKA VRSTA

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (g^n) = g + g^2 + g^3 + \dots = \frac{g}{1-g}$$

$|g| < 1 \Rightarrow$ konvergira, sicer divergira.

$$S_m = g + g^2 + \dots + g^m \quad \forall g$$

$$g \cdot S_m = g^2 + g^3 + \dots + g^m + g^{m+1}$$

$$S_m (1-g) = g - g^{m+1}$$

$$S_m = \frac{g - g^{m+1}}{1-g}$$

27.10.

Pravila za računavanje vrst

Naj bosta $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ konvergentni
Tedaj konvergirata:

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$$

$$2. c \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c a_n$$

Primer:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n\right) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \dots \\ b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = \infty \quad \infty? = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Dominiranje vrst

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ DOMINIRA } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n, \text{ če } a_n \geq b_n, \forall n \Rightarrow S_n^a \geq S_n^b$$

V tem primeru velja:

Če $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ divergira, potem tudi $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ divergira

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ konvergira $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ konvergira

Primer:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\sin(e^{6x^3} 8 \pi^2))^6}{2^n} &\stackrel{-1 < \sin(e^{6x^3} 8 \pi^2) < 1}{\leq} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\sin(e^{6x^3} 8 \pi^2))^6}{2^n} &\leq \frac{1}{2^n} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{divergira} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{konvergira} \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

velja \rightarrow konv.

manjša \rightarrow div.

Konvergenčni kriteriji

$$a_n > 0, \forall n$$

1. Kvocientni kriterij

$$a_n = g^n \quad g = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \quad S_n = \frac{g}{1-g}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g^n \quad \begin{cases} \text{konv. } |g| < 1 \\ \text{div. } |g| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}, \text{ naj obstaja } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cdot D > 1 \Rightarrow \text{vrsta divergira } (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \infty)$$

$$\cdot D < 1 \Rightarrow \text{vrsta konvergira}$$

$$\cdot D = 1 \Rightarrow \text{konvergira}$$

2. Korenski kriterij

$$D_n = \sqrt[n]{a_n}, \text{ naj obstaja } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cdot D > 1 \Rightarrow \text{vrsta divergira } (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \infty)$$

$$\cdot D < 1 \Rightarrow \text{vrsta konvergira}$$

$$\cdot D = 1 \Rightarrow \text{konvergira}$$

Primer:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^n & \\ a_n = \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^n & \\ \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{x}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 & \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{konv. za } x > 0 \\ \text{div. za } x \leq 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

3. Leibnitzov kriterij

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ monotono (tj.: } a_{n+1} \leq a_n, \forall n) \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n &\text{ konvergira} \end{aligned}$$

Primer:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ div.} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \text{ div.}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots = \infty$$

$$-1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \dots = -\infty$$

! VESTNI RED SEŠT. JE POMEMBEN!

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \text{ konv.}$$

Primer:

$$a) \text{ za katere } X > 0 \text{ vrsta konv. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot X^n$$

$$a_n = n \cdot X^n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$$

Konv. za $X < 1$

div. za $X > 1$

$$b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X^n}{n!} \quad a_n = \frac{X^n}{n!}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} \cdot \frac{X^{n+1}}{X^n} = \frac{n+1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

Konv. za $X > 0$

Absolutna konvergencia

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ in } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$$

konvergirata

Pogojna konvergencia

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$$

konvergira divergira

Limita funkcije:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, x \neq a$

$$|x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-b| < \varepsilon$$

\downarrow

$a-\delta \quad a \quad a+\delta \quad b-\varepsilon \quad b \quad b+\varepsilon$

Leva limita

$$x \rightarrow a^-$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = b$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, x \neq a$

$$x \in (a-\delta, a) \Rightarrow |f(x)-b| < \varepsilon$$

\downarrow

$a-\delta \quad a \quad b-\varepsilon \quad b \quad b+\varepsilon$

Desna limita

$$x \rightarrow a^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = b$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, x \neq a$

$$x \in (a, a+\delta) \Rightarrow |f(x)-b| < \varepsilon$$

\downarrow

$a \quad a+\delta \quad b-\varepsilon \quad b \quad b+\varepsilon$

Definicije limitnega obnašanja

Trditve:

Limita f v a obstaja natanko takrat

ko obstajata ujemajoči se leva in desna limita.

Primer: 1. $f(x) = \text{sgn}(x)$

$$2. f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^t = \infty$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} e^t = 0$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{s} = 1$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{s} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{0}}} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$e^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{e^{\infty}}$$

$e^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{e^{\infty}} \rightarrow$ bliža se 0

Lastnosti limit funkcij

$x, p \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$; tedaj velja

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = p$$

Primer:

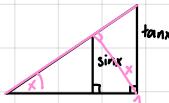
$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \sin t = 0$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} = /$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

LASTNOSTI SO ISTE KOT PRI ŽAPOREDJIH

Dokaz za $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ ($x > 0$)



$$\sin x < x < \tan x$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin x} > \frac{1}{x} > \frac{\cos x}{\tan x}$$

$$1 > \frac{\sin x}{x} > \cos x$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$1 \quad 1 \quad 1$$

sklep

Zveznost funkcije

funkcija f je zvezna na $a \in D_f$, če

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

LASTNOSTI ZVEZNOSTI

1. Vse elementarne funkcije so zvezne

2. Če sta f in g zvezni v a :

→ grafa sta v a neprekiniti krivulji

→ so zvezne $f + g$, $sgn(g)$, ... na a

→ lahko zamenjamo vrstni red funk. in limite v a

3. f zvezna na a , g zvezna v $f(a)$ ⇒ $g \circ f$ zvezna v a

4. Če $\lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x)$ obstaja, $b \in D_f$, lahko f s predpisom

$$f(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x)$$

zvezno razširimo na b

5. Če je f zvezna na intervalu $[a, b]$

→ f je omejena

→ f doseže svoj inf. in sup. ($\inf. = \min.$, $\sup. = \max.$)

→ $\forall y \in [\inf, \max, f], \exists x \in [a, b], f(x) = y$

$$f([a, b]) = [\inf, \max, f]$$

NIČLE ZVEZNIH FUNKCIJ

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

• Živito ugibanje (educated guessing)

Če je f zvezna:

$$f(a) \cdot f(b) \leq 0 \Rightarrow f$$
 ima ničlo na $[a, b]$

Bisekcijska

1. Naj velja $f(a) < 0 < f(b)$

2. Začetek približka: $a_1 = a$, $b_1 = b$

3. Induktivno računamo približke: $X_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}$

4. Računamo za:

$$f(x_n) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{WE BALL}$$

$$f(x_n) > 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = a_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = x_n$$

$$f(x_n) < 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n$$

Funkcija več spremenljivk

→ KOLOKVIJ 2

Def: $n \in \mathbb{N}$ funkcija več spremenljivk je predpis

$$f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mapsto f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n),$$

kjer je $D_f \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ definicijsko območje

Graf f je

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}; (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in D_f\}$$

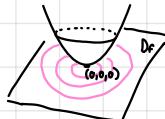
Nivojnica f pri $a \in \mathbb{R}$ je množica

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in D_f; f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a\}$$

Vizualizacija a

$$n=2$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$



$f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je zvezna v $a \in D_f$, če

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

Elementarne funk. so zvezne na D_f

Primer: $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$ leva in desna \lim nista enaki

Strategije računanja limit v $(0,0)$

1. Papišemo f v polarnih koordinatah
2. $x \rightarrow (0,0)$ pomeni $r=0$
3. $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f(r, \varphi)$ mora obstajati in biti neodvisna od φ

Primeri:

$$1. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{2r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{r^2} = 2 \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi = \sin 2\varphi$$

če je nakaj odvisno od φ potem limite ni

polarne koordinate:
 $x = r \cos \varphi$
 $y = r \sin \varphi$



$$2. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2x^2y}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{2r^3 \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} 2r \cdot \cos^2 \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi =$$

neodvisno od φ

$$= 0$$

ODVOD

$$f' = \dot{f} = \frac{df}{dx} f'$$

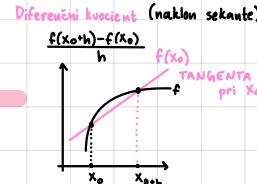
$f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; D_f \subset \mathbb{R}$ v $x_0 \in D_f$ je

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

Odvedljivost

f je odvedljiva v x_0 , če $f'(x_0)$ obstaja

ne-odvedljiva v 0: ✓ |x|



Pomen $f'(x_0)$:

- naklon tangente pri x_0
- hitrost spremenjanja f v x_0
- f'' predstavlja pospešek

Zveznost

f je zvezno odvedljiva, če obstaja f' in je zvezna.

Trditev: če je f odvedljiva v x_0 , je zvezna v x_0 .

Druugi odvod

$$f''(x_0) = (f')'(x_0)$$

n-ti odvod

$$f^{(n)}(x_0) = (f^{(n-1)})(x_0)$$

f je n-krat odvedljiva (v x_0), če obstajajo $f, f', f'', \dots, f^{(n)}$ (v x_0)

Levi odvod f v x_0

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

Desni odvod f v x_0

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

Primer: $|x|$ ima levi in desni

odvod v 0, nima pa odvoda

Pravila za odvajanje

$$(\alpha \cdot f + g)' = \alpha \cdot f' + g'$$

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = g^{-1}(D_f) \cap (D_g)$$

Osnovni odvodi

$$(\text{konstanta})' = 0$$

$$(x^n)' = n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} \cdot x'$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln a} \cdot x'$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x \cdot x'$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x \cdot x'$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x \cdot x'$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a \cdot x'$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\log x^k = (\log x) \cdot k$$

$$\text{Izpeljava: } (\ln x)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \ln\left(\frac{x+h}{x}\right) \cdot h^{-1} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \ln\left(\frac{x+h}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{h}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \ln\left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{h}}\right) = \ln e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

UPORABA ODVODA

L'Hospitalovo pravilo

f, g odvedljivo na (a, b) , $g \neq 0$

Naj za $c \in (a, b)$ velja bodisi

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = 0$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = \infty$$

Tedaj velja:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

velja tudi za $c = \pm\infty$

Primeri:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \cdot \ln x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \left(= \frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 0$$

npr. zanimala nas kateri (stevec ali imenovalec) je hitrejši

odvod od $\ln x$
odvod ed x
pomeni da je menovalec hitrejši

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{100}}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{100!}{e^x} = 0$$

z. odv. $100 \cdot x^{99}$
z. odv. $100 \cdot 99 \cdot x^{98}$
⋮

Počasnejši

Hitrejši
 $O(e^n)$ $O(n^2)$ $O(n)$ $O(n)$ $O(1)$
način je
pri prog.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{100}}{\pi^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{100!}{\pi^x \cdot (\ln \pi)^{100}} = 0$$

$(\alpha^x)' = \alpha^x \cdot \ln \alpha$
 $(\pi^x)' = \pi^x \cdot \ln \pi$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \ln x}{x^2} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x = 0$$

20.11.

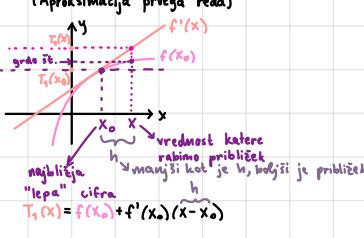
Aproksimacija funkcij

$f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, D_f odprto, $x_0 \in D_f$

1. Aproksimacija f s konst.
(Aproksimacija vištega reda)

$$f(x) = x_0$$

2. Aproksimacija z linearno funk.
(Aproksimacija prvega reda)



$$T_1(x_0) = f(x_0) \quad \& \quad T_1'(x_0) = f'(x_0)$$

$$2. \cos(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

$$\sin(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

Primer:

Izračunaj približek $\sin(1)$ s T_5 , $x_0=0$

$$T_5(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!}$$

Kako natančno? Nejam vprašaj, gde labil pri $R_n(x)$

$$T_1(1) = \frac{1-0-1+1}{2!} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R_1(x) = \frac{|f''(0)|}{2!} (1-0)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2!} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Primer: } e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$e^{ix} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$+ ix - \frac{ix^3}{3!} + \frac{ix^5}{5!} - \frac{ix^7}{7!} + \dots$$

$$= \cos x + i \sin x$$

3. Aproksimacija s kvadratno funk.
(Aproksimacija drugega reda)

$$T_2(x) = a + b \cdot (x - x_0) + c \cdot (x - x_0)^2$$

$$T_2(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

$$T_2'(x_0) = f'(x_0)$$

$$T_2''(x_0) = f''(x_0)$$

$$a = f(x_0)$$

$$b = f'(x_0)$$

$$c = \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}$$

$$T_2' = b + 2c(x - x_0)$$

$$T_2'' = 2c = f''(x_0)$$

4. Aproksimacija s polinomom stopnje n
(Aproksimacija n -reda)

Taylorjev polinom stopnje n

$$T_n(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} \cdot (x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \cdot (x - x_0)^n$$

Zadešča: $T_n^{(k)}(x_0) = f^{(k)}(x_0)$, $\forall k \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$

$$T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} \cdot (x - x_0)^k$$

Ostanek

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - T_n(x)$$

Izrek: Naj bo f $(n+1)$ -krat odvedljiva. Tedaj je

$$R_n(x) = \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(c)|}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

za nek $c \in [x_0, x]$

Taylorjeva vrsta f pri x_0

$$T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} \cdot (x - x_0)^k$$

Ce $R_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$, potem $f(x) = T(x)$

Bonus: V notranjosti območja konv.

dobljenega preko konv. krive-
rjev lahko $T(x)$ odvajamo in
integriramo po členih

Primer: 1. $f(x) = e^x$, $x_0 = 0$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = e^x \xrightarrow{x=0} 1$$

$$T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} x^k = e^x$$

konvergira na \mathbb{R}

$$f(x) = e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$\int e^x dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1} + C$$

"trust me bro"

Geometrijski pomen odvoda

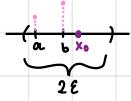
$$f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x_0 \in D_f$$

Lokalna lastnost f v x_0 :

Če $\exists \varepsilon > 0 ; \forall a, b \in (x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon)$

1. $[a > b \Rightarrow f(a) < f(b)]$ implicira

f je naraščajoča v x_0



2. Če je f padajoča na

$(x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon)$, je f padajoča

v x_0

3. $f(a) \leq f(x_0), \text{je } x_0 \text{ LOKALNI MAX}$

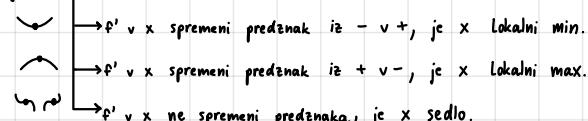
4. $f(a) \geq f(x_0), \text{je } x_0 \text{ LOKALNI MIN}$

Naj bo f odvedljiva v x

1. $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ je v } X \text{ naraščajoča}$

2. $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ je v } X \text{ padajoča}$

3. $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x \text{ imenujemo STACIONARNA TOČKA}$



Izrek: f odvedljiva na $[a, b]$

Globalni ekstremi se pojavijo v stacionarnih točkah ali v mehah a, b.

$$f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x_0 \in D_f$$

Lokalna lastnost f v x_0 :

Če $\exists \varepsilon > 0 ; \text{na intervalu } (x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon)$

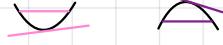
1. Vsaka tangenta pod grafom,



Vsaka sekanta nad grafom,

je f v x_0 konveksna

konkavna

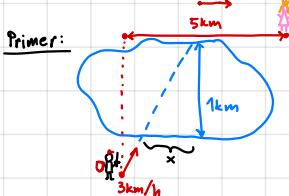
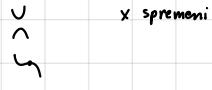


Naj bo f 2-krat odvedljiva v x

1. $f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ v } x \text{ konkavna}$

2. $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ v } x \text{ konveksna}$

3. $f''(x) = 0 \text{ in se predznak } f'' \text{ v } \Rightarrow x \text{ je PREVOJ}$



$$f: [0, 5] \rightarrow (0, \infty) \text{ čas}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{3} + \frac{5-x}{5}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{5} = 0$$

$$5x = 3\sqrt{1+x^2}/2$$

$$25x^2 = 9 + 9x^2$$

$$16x^2 = 9$$

$$x^2 = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3}{4}, x_2 = -\frac{3}{4}$$

\hookrightarrow ne ustrezeno ker je v razdobju

Potencialni global. min.

$$x_1 = \frac{3}{4}$$

1. vse daš v f in pogledati kura je najnizjija

$$x_3 = 0$$

2. pogledati robove

funke (deluje če je som 1 rtac. točka)

$$x_4 = 5$$

3. pogledati $f''(x)$ na sredini