

A PROXIMACIÓN DE FUNCIONES

PROBLEMA 1: a) $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x - 2 =$

$$= (x+4 - 4)^3 - 2(x+4 - 4)^2 - 5(x+4 - 4) - 2 =$$

$$= (x+4)^3 - 12(x+4)^2 + 48(x+4) - 64$$

$$- 2(x+4)^2 + 16(x+4) - 32$$

$$- 5(x+4) + 20$$

$$- 2 =$$

$$= (x+4)^3 - 12(x+4)^2 + 59(x+4) - 78$$

b) $f(x) = \ln x \quad f'(1) = 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (k-1)!}{x^k}$$

$$f^{(k)}(1) = (-1)^{k+1} (k-1)!$$

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

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

c) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$$\ln' x = \frac{1}{x}$$

ASÍ NUMERO

Si numera MATRIZ

$$\frac{1}{x} = (\ln' x) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} (x-1)^k \right)'$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k (x-1)^k$$

↓

DESARROLLAR TÉRMINO A TÉRMINO
(VER SIGNOS DE OTRAS CLAS)

o TAMBIÉN

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad f(1) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad f'(1) = -1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \quad f''(1) = 2$$

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{3!}{x^4} \quad f'''(1) = -6$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} k!}{x^{k+1}} \quad f^{(k)}(1) = (-1)^{k+1} k!$$

$$\ln' \frac{1}{x} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k (x-1)^k$$

Problem 1:]

Approx. zur Funktion

d) $f(x) = 1/x^2$ $f(-1) = 1$

$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

$f''(x) = \frac{6}{x^4}$

$f^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^k (k+1)!}{x^{k+2}}$ $f^{(k)}(-1) = \frac{(-1)^k (k+1)!}{(-1)^k} = (k+1)!$

$(k! \text{GO}) \quad f(x) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k+1) (x+1)^k$

e) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ $f(1) = 1$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}$

$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4} x^{-3/2}$

$f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8} x^{-5/2}$

$f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{3 \cdot 5}{2^4} x^{-7/2}$

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

$\sqrt{x} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2(k-2)+1)}{k! \cdot 2^k} (x-1)^k$

f) $f(x) = \cos x$

$f'(x) = -\sin x$

$f''(x) = -\cos x$

$f'''(x) = \sin x$

$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x$

etc

$f(\pi/2) = 0$

$f'(\pi/2) = -1$

$f''(\pi/2) = 0$

$f'''(\pi/2) = 1$

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

APPROX (RUL) FUNKTIONEN

PROB (RUL) 2:] a) RUL $(f+y)^k(x) = f^k(x) + y^k(x)$

$\rho_{f+y, k, a}$ EX: $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k + b_k) (x-a)^k$

b) $f \cdot y(x) = f(x)y(x)$

$(f \cdot y)'(x) = f'(x)y(x) + f(x)y'(x)$

$(f \cdot y)''(x) = f''(x)y(x) + f'(x)y'(x) + f'(x)y'(x) + y''(x)f(x) =$
 $= f''(x)y(x) + 2f'(x)y'(x) + y''(x)f(x)$

$(f \cdot y)'''(x) = f'''(x)y(x) + f''(x)y'(x) + 2f''(x)y'(x)$
 $+ 2f'(x)y''(x) + f'(x)y''(x) + f(x)y'''(x) =$
 $= f'''(x)y(x) + 3f''(x)y'(x) + 3f'(x)y''(x) + y'''(x)f(x) =$
 $= \sum_{j=0}^3 \binom{3}{j} f^{(3-j)}(x) y^{(j)}(x)$

SV GEM GANZ: $(f \cdot y)^k(x) = \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} f^{(k-j)}(x) y^{(j)}(x)$

ASS: $(f \cdot y)^{k+1}(x) = \left(\sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} f^{(k-j)}(x) y^{(j)}(x) \right)' =$

$= \left(\sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} \left[f^{(k-j)}(x) y^{(j)}(x) \right]' \right) =$

$= \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} f^{(k-j+1)}(x) y^{(j)}(x) + \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} f^{(k-j)}(x) y^{(j+1)}(x)$

$= f^{(k+1)}(x) y(x) + \sum_{j=1}^k \binom{k}{j} f^{(k-j+1)}(x) y^{(j)}(x) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{k}{j} f^{(k-j)}(x) y^{(j+1)}(x) + f(x) y^{(k+1)}(x) =$

$= f^{(k+1)}(x) y(x) + \sum_{j=1}^k \binom{k}{j} f^{(k+1-j)}(x) y^{(j)}(x) + \sum_{j=1}^k \binom{k}{j-1} f^{(k+1-j)}(x) y^{(j)}(x) + f(x) y^{(k+1)}(x) =$

$= f^{(k+1)}(x) y(x) + \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\binom{k}{j} + \binom{k}{j-1} \right) f^{(k+1-j)}(x) y^{(j)}(x) + f(x) y^{(k+1)}(x) =$

$= \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{j} f^{(k+1-j)}(x) y^{(j)}(x)$, aus ALU aus OTOBANK
LITGARR.

APROX. POR FUNCIONES.

PROBLEMA 2: b) **CONTINUACIÓN**

$$P_{f, n, a}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \left(\sum_{j=0}^k f^{(k-j)}(a) g^{(j)}(a) \binom{k}{j} \right) (x-a)^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\sum_{j=0}^k \frac{1}{k!} \frac{k!}{(k-j)! j!} f^{(k-j)}(a) g^{(j)}(a) \right) (x-a)^k =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\sum_{j=0}^k a_{k-j} b_j \right) (x-a)^k.$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{f', n, a} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(f')^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k+1)}(a)}{(k+1)!} (x-a)^k =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n (k+1) a_{k+1} (x-a)^k$$

d) $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$

$F(a) = 0$
 $F'(x) = f(x)$ y así $F'(a) = f(a)$

\vdots
 $f^{(k)}(a) = f^{(k-1)}(a)$

LUGO $P_{F, n, a}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{F^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f^{(k-1)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k =$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{(k+1)!} (x-a)^{k+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k+1} a_k (x-a)^{k+1}.$$

e) $\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^a f(t) dt + \int_a^x f(t) dt =$

$$= \int_0^a f(t) dt + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k+1} a_k (x-a)^{k+1}.$$

↓
 Aproximación d)

Approx der Funktionen

Proposition 3:] $f: [a-d, a+d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$$P_{2,u}(x) = f(u) + f'(u)(x-u) + \frac{f''(u)}{2}(x-u)^2$$

$$P_{2,u}(u) = f(u)$$

$$P'_{2,u}(u) = f'(u)$$

LVLGO LA rechte Tangente an f an $P_{2,u}$ bei $x=0$ ist LA MISSEN (u ist statisch)

b) $f(x) = P_{2,u}(x)$ ist x. S. S. f ist von $P_{2,u}$ verschieden

c) $P_{2,u}^{(3)}(x) \equiv 0$ d) $f^{(3)}(x) \equiv 0$? NO nicht für alle

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - P_{2,u}(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - f(u) + f'(u)(x-u) + \frac{f''(u)}{2}(x-u)^2$$

ist $f''(u) \neq 0$, KL LIMITE: Antwort NO (VA A. C. S. U.)

Proposition 4:]

$$a) e = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots > 2$$

(VSMW & U. $e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}$)

Bun utru (ANO $k! > 2^k$ für $k > 2$ (Induktion))

$$ASS \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \leq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} = \frac{\frac{1}{2^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

AM. n. n. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{12}{24} + \frac{4}{24} + \frac{3}{24} = \frac{19}{24} > \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}$

LVLGO $e = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} = 1 + 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \leq 2 + \frac{19}{24} = \frac{66}{24} < 3$

b) $e^x = P_{n,0}(x) + R_{n,0}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} + R_{n,0}(x)$

in statischer R

$$e^1 = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} + R_{n,0}(1)$$

Aprox. por funci3n

Proposici3n 4:] b) Conservaci3n

Por la forma n! resto n! Lagrange:

$$R_{n,0}(1) = \frac{e^t}{(n+1)!} (1-u)^{n+1} \text{ para } t \in [0,1]$$

Ent3n $R_{n,0}(1) \leq \frac{3}{(n+1)!}$

$e^t \leq e \leq 3$

Si e es racional $e = p/q$ $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ $\text{max}\{p, q\} > n$

Asi $\frac{p}{q} = 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + R_{n,0}(1)$

Ent3n $n! \frac{p}{q} = n! + n! + \frac{n!}{2!} + \dots + 1 + n! R_{n,0}(1)$

Por tanto tomar $n > q$, f3n funci3n

$n! R_{n,0}(1) = n! \frac{p}{q} - n! - n! - \frac{n!}{2!} - \dots - 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$

Por otro lado $0 < R_{n,0}(1) < \frac{3}{(n+1)!}$

$\gamma \quad 0 < n! R_{n,0}(1) < n! \frac{3}{(n+1)!} = \frac{3}{n+1} \rightarrow 0$

Ent3n $n! R_{n,0}(1)$ no puede ser ni un entero ni un racional.

Proposici3n 5:] $f'' + f = 0, f(0) = 0 \text{ y } f'(0) = 0$

Entonces $f''' + f' = 0 \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 0$ $\text{existen } n \in \mathbb{N}$

Por otro lado $f^{(4)}(0) = 0$ $\text{para todo } k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Por otro lado sea $f^2 + (f')^2 = y \geq 0$ $\text{funci3n positiva y decreciente}$

$g'(x) = 2ff' + 2f'f'' = 2f'(f + f'') = 0$

Asi $g \equiv ct$ $\text{como } f(0) = f'(0) = 0, y(0) = 0 \text{ y sea sea constante es nula. Asi } f^2 + (f')^2 = 0 \text{ como } f^2, f'^2 \geq 0$
 Si se cumple que $f \equiv 0$.

Abdux der Funktion

Proposition 6: $g(x) - g(u) = \int_a^x y'(t) dt$

↓
 Funktion $y'(t)$ $y'(u) = 0$
 Integralrechnung

MS $|g(x)| = |y(x) - y(u)| = \left| \int_a^x y'(t) dt \right| \leq$

↓
 $y'(u) = 0$

$\leq \int_a^x |y'(t)| dt \leq \int_a^x M |t-u|^{n+1} dt =$ Integralrechnung

↓
 $|x-u| < \delta$

$= M \left(\frac{|t-u|^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_a^x \right) = M \frac{|x-u|^{n+1}}{n+1}$ SS $|x-u| < \delta$.

Proposition 7: a) SS $\lim_{x \rightarrow u} \frac{g'(x)}{(x-u)^n} = 0$

per Definition der n-ten Ableitung, dann $\epsilon > 0$ existiert
 $\delta > 0$ $\forall \epsilon > 0$ $0 < |x-u| < \delta$, dann $|g'(x)| < \epsilon |x-u|^n$

$\left| \frac{g'(x)}{(x-u)^n} \right| < \epsilon \Rightarrow |g'(x)| < \epsilon |x-u|^n$
 SS $|x-u| < \delta$.

per Proposition 6 erhalten

$|g(x)| \leq \epsilon \frac{|x-u|^{n+1}}{n+1}$ SS $|x-u| < \delta$

weiter $\left| \frac{g(x)}{(x-u)^{n+1}} \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{n+1}$

dann $|x-u| < \delta$

weiter, per Definition der n-ten Ableitung,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow u} \frac{g(x)}{(x-u)^{n+1}} = 0$

b) SS $g(x) = f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(u)}{k!} (x-u)^k$, $y(u) = 0$

$g'(x) = f'(x) - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(u)}{(k-1)!} (x-u)^{k-1} =$

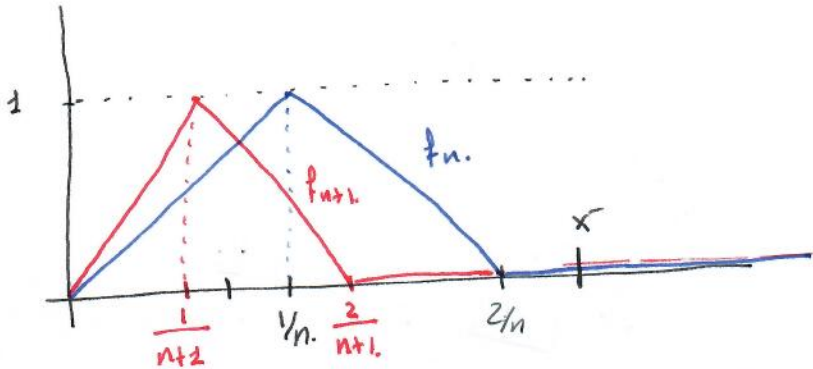
$= f'(x) - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(f^{(k)})'(u)}{(k-1)!} (x-u)^{k-1} =$

$= f'(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(f^{(k)})'(u)}{k!} (x-u)^k = f'(x) - f'_{n-1}(u)$

APPROX. FÜR FUNKTIONEN

PROBLEMA 8: b) $f_n(x) = \begin{cases} nx & \text{ss } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ 2-nx & \text{ss } \frac{1}{n} \leq x \leq \frac{2}{n} \\ 0 & \text{ss } \frac{2}{n} < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$

EMPIRISCH NÄHERUNGEN LA GRÜNDSCHNITZ f_n , f_{n+1} .



Wenn $x=0$, $f_n(x)=0$ für alle n , $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$

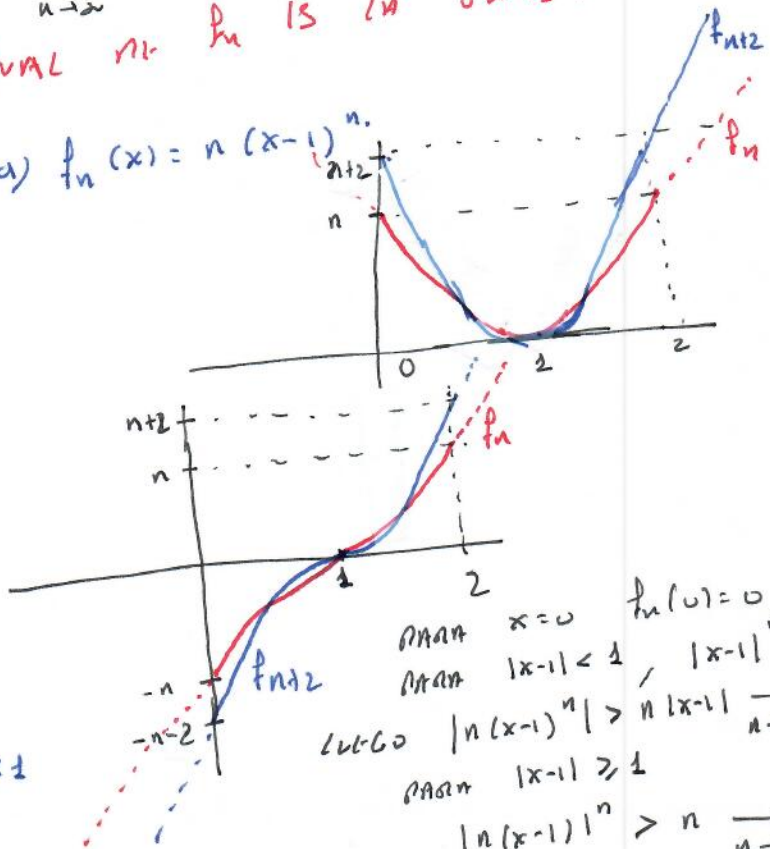
Wenn $x > 0$, existiert n_0 mit $\frac{2}{n_0} < x$, für alle $n > n_0$, $\frac{2}{n} < x$ gilt $f_n(x) = 0$

Es gilt $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$

Die Grenzfunktion ist $f(x) = 0$.

PROBLEMA 9: a) $f_n(x) = n(x-1)^n$

GRÜNDSCHNITZ SS n



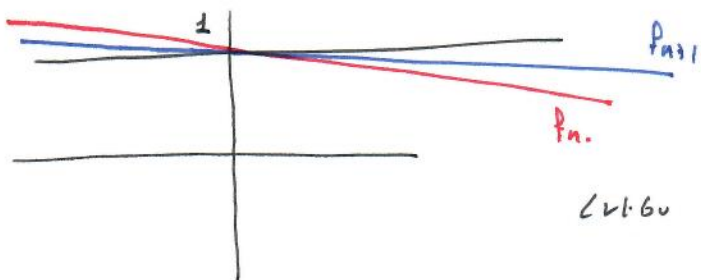
SS n

$f_n \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ss } x=0 \\ \infty & \text{ss } 1 < x < 2 \\ \infty & \text{ss } x > 2 \end{cases}$

Wenn $x=0$, $f_n(x) = -n$
 Wenn $|x-1| < 1$, $|x-1|^n \rightarrow 0$
 Wenn $|x-1| > 1$, $|x-1|^n \rightarrow \infty$
 Wenn $|x-1| \geq 1$, $|n(x-1)^n| > n \rightarrow \infty$

APROX SUR FONCTIONS

PROBLEMA 9: b) $f_n(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{n}$



$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{n} = 1$

Limite puntual $f = 1$ LIMITE PUNTUAL

ss $x \in [-M, M]$,

$-M \leq x \leq M \Leftrightarrow$

$-\frac{M}{n} \leq \frac{x}{n} \leq \frac{M}{n}$

$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{M}{n} \leq 1 - \frac{x}{n} \leq 1 + \frac{M}{n}$

$\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty$
 \downarrow
 1

\downarrow
 1

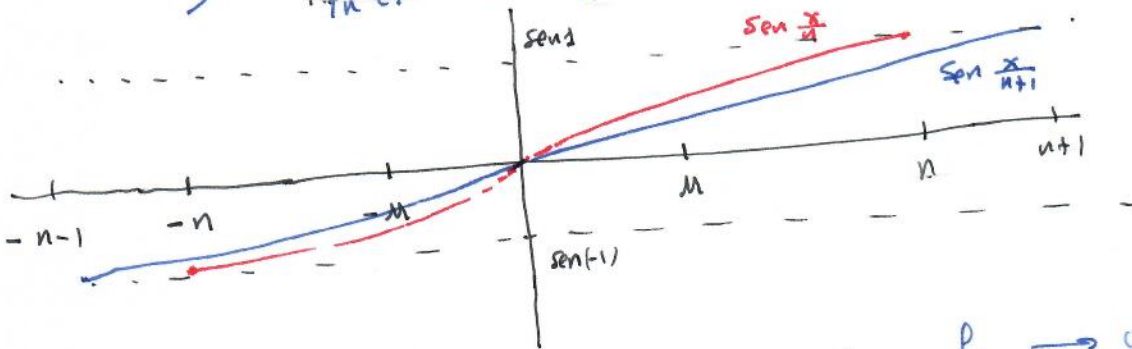
ASS $|1 - (1 - \frac{x}{n})| = |\frac{x}{n}| \leq \frac{M}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

Limite $f_n \rightarrow 1$ uniformemente en $[-M, M]$.

(f_n) NO converge uniformemente a 1 en todo \mathbb{R} , ya que $\forall \epsilon > 0$, \exists n_0 tal que para todo $n > n_0$, ss $|x| > n \in$

entonces $|1 - (1 - \frac{x}{n})| = |\frac{x}{n}| > \frac{\epsilon n}{n} = \epsilon$.

c) $f_n(x) = \text{sen } \frac{x}{n}$



Para x , $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{sen } \frac{x}{n} = 0$; $f_n \rightarrow 0$ puntualmente

ss $x \in [-M, M]$, para $\epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$: $|y| < \delta \Rightarrow |\text{sen } y| < \epsilon$

sea $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $\frac{M}{n_0} < \delta$, ASS $\forall |x| < M$

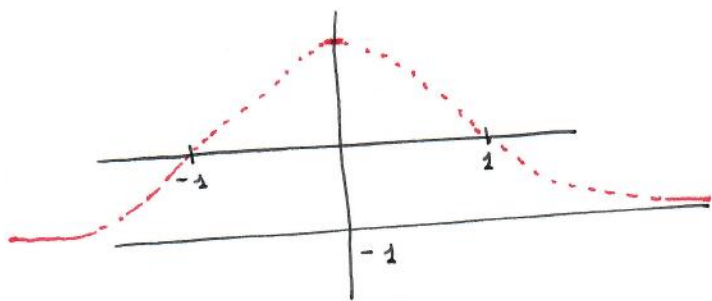
se tiene que $|\frac{x}{n}| \leq \frac{M}{n} < \delta \forall n > n_0$

limite $\text{sen } \frac{x}{n} < \epsilon \forall n > n_0$ y $\forall x \in [-M, M]$

$f_n \rightarrow 0$ uniformemente en $[-M, M]$; **observación** $\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$

AROUX PUA FVN CI UNIS

PROBLÈME 4: f) $f_n(x) = \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^{2n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x^{2n}} + 1}$



$x=0 \quad f_n(0) = 1$ pour tout n

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}} = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < 1 \\ -1 & |x| > 1 \\ 0 & |x| = 1 \end{cases}$$

↳ limite structurelle

NO HAY CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME POR QUE SE DISTINGUE LA CONTINUIDAD

SE PUEDE PROBAR QUE SI $a < 1$, HAY CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME EN $[-a, a]$

SE PUEDE PROBAR QUE SI $a > 1$ HAY CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME EN $(-\infty, -a] \cup [a, \infty)$.

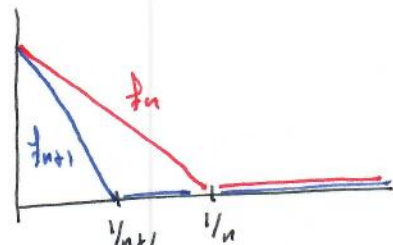
PERO SI EN $(-\infty, -a] \cup [a, \infty)$ $f_n \rightarrow -1$ UNIFORMEMENTE

$$|-1 - f_n(x)| = \left| -1 - \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}} \right| = \left| \frac{-2}{1+x^{2n}} \right| \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{1+a^{2n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

↓ $|x| > a > 1$ \leftarrow ∞

g) $f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1-nx & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ 0 & \text{si } \frac{1}{n} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$



para $x=0 \quad f_n(0) = 1 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$

para $x \neq 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$, YA QUE SI $x > 0$, EXISTE n_0 CON $\frac{1}{n_0} < x$ Y PASA $\forall n > n_0 \quad \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{n_0} < x$ Y $f_n(x) = 0$

PERO QUE SE QUEDE LA CONTINUIDAD, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x=0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x>0 \end{cases}$ NO ES CONTINUA, NO SE PUEDE HABLAR CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME EN $[0, 1]$.

SI $x \in [a, 1]$, CON $a > 0$, $f_n \rightarrow 0$ UNIFORMEMENTE; YA QUE $\forall n > n_0$, CON $\frac{1}{n_0} < a$, $f_n(x) \equiv 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, 1]$.

APROX. DE FUNCIONES

PROBLEMA 10:) SEA $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{n}$ $x \in (0,1]$

$f_n(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$ $\forall x \in (0,1]$ puntualmente.

y $|f(x) - f_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{x} - \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right| = \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

LA CONVERGENCIA ES UNIFORME EN $(0,1]$.

SEA $g_n(x) = \frac{1}{n}$, CLARAMENTE $g_n \rightarrow 0$ UNIFORMEMENTE EN $(0,1]$

AMEN $f_n(x) g_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ SS $x \in (0,1]$

PERO NO HAY CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME EN $(0,1]$

Y EN QUÉ $|f_{n_0}(x) - 0| = \frac{1}{n_0} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{n_0} \right)$ SS $x_0 = \frac{1}{n_0^2} \in (0,1]$

$f_{n_0} \left(\frac{1}{n_0^2} \right) = \frac{1}{n_0} \left(n_0^2 + \frac{1}{n_0} \right) = n_0 + \frac{1}{n_0^2} > 1.$

PROBLEMA 11:) SEA $f_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & \text{SS } x \in [1/n, 1] \\ n & \text{SS } x \in (0, 1/n] \end{cases}$

CADA FUNCIÓN f_n ESTÁ ACOTADA EN n ,

y $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $x \in (0,1]$ ES UNIFORME.

PUNTO NO ACOTADO

•) SS $f_n \rightarrow f$ UNIFORMEMENTE SOBRE A Y CADA f_n ESTÁ ACOTADA SOBRE A , ENTONCES PARA $\epsilon = 1$, $\exists n_0 : n > n_0 \implies |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq 1 \forall x \in A$

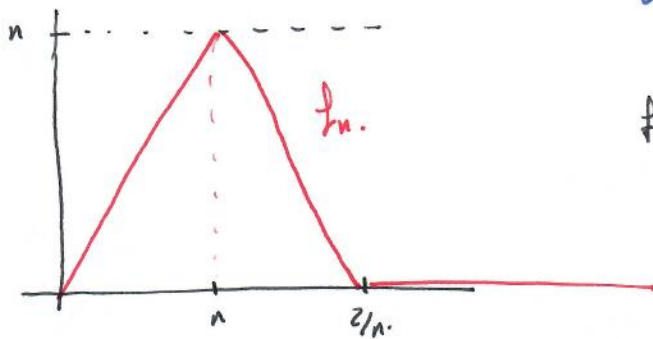
SS $|f_{n_0}(x)| \leq M$ PARA ALGÚN $M > 0$ Y $\forall x \in A$,

ENTONCES $|f(x)| \leq |f_{n_0}(x) - f(x)| + |f_{n_0}(x)| \leq M + 1 \forall x \in A$

CUANDO EL LÍMITE UNIFORME TIENE QUE ESTAR ACOTADO.

Apoux fun funciunals

PROBLEMA 12:] $f_n(x) = \begin{cases} n^2 x & \text{si } 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{n} \\ -n^2(x - \frac{2}{n}) & \text{si } \frac{1}{n} \leq x < \frac{2}{n} \\ 0 & \text{si } \frac{2}{n} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$



$f_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ Limite punctual
(vra funciune $f=0$)

a)

in $[0, 1]$ nu may convergenca uniforma, y-a cu-

$|0 - f_n(1/n)| = n \uparrow \infty$ n.c.m.

in $[r, 1]$, $r > 0$, cum $\exists n_0$ taq cu $r > \frac{1}{n_0}$
ta jumla $\forall n > n_0 \forall x \in [r, 1], f_n(x) = 0$, y
asi $f_n \rightarrow 0$ vasaun uniforma in $[r, 1]$ ($r > 0$)

b)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1$

$\int_0^1 f_n = 1$ Area ne va totaia cura

Pun utau lnu $\int_0^1 0 dx = 0$ nu st na la igua nra

PROBLEMA 13:] a) $\frac{\sin t}{t} = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k+1} (-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k} (-1)^k}{(2k+1)!}$

stata ne
Taylor, convergenca
vasaun uniforma in $[-a, a]$

utau $\int_1^a \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_1^a \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k} (-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_1^a \frac{t^{2k} (-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} dt =$
 $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k+1} (-1)^k}{(2k+1)(2k+1)!} \Big|_1^a = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2k+1} (-1)^k}{(2k+1)(2k+1)!} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)(2k+1)!}$

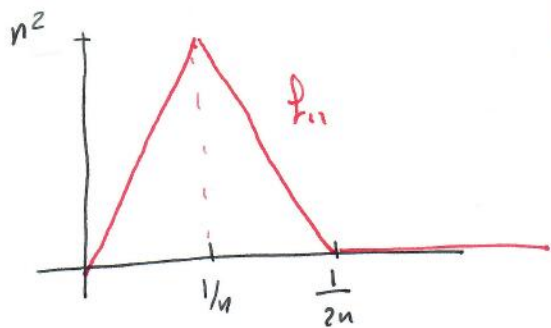
b) pun u) $\int_0^{1/2} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (1/2)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)(2k+1)!}$

si $k \geq 1 \frac{1}{2^{2k+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(2k+1)(2k+1)!} \leq \frac{1}{2^{2k+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2k}} = \frac{1}{2^{3k+2}}$

asi $\left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{2k+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(2k+1)(2k+1)!} \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{3k+2}} = \frac{1}{2^{3+2}} = \frac{1}{2^5} = \frac{1}{32} < \frac{1}{10}$

Abkürz für Funktionen

Beispiel 14:] $f_n(t) = \begin{cases} 2n^3 t & \text{für } t \in [0, \frac{1}{2n}] \\ -2n^3(t - \frac{1}{2n}) & \text{für } t \in [\frac{1}{2n}, \frac{1}{n}] \\ 0 & \text{für } t > \frac{1}{n} \end{cases}$



- $f_n \rightarrow 0$ durch Normierung in [0,1] (siehe 8.1)

- $f_n(\frac{1}{n}) = n^2 \rightarrow \infty$ in Punkt

MAßstab konvergenz ungleichmäßig in [0,1]

Beispiel 15:] c) $f_n(x) = \sqrt[n]{x}$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$

für $x=0$ $f_n(0) = 0$

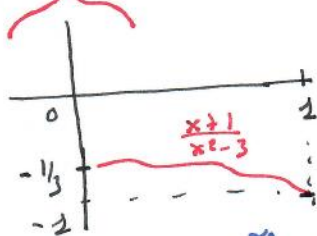
für $x>0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x} = 1$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{für } x=0 \\ 1 & \text{für } x>0 \end{cases}$

f ist kontinuierlich, aber es gibt kein MAßstab konvergenz ungleichmäßig in [0,1]

d) $|f_n(x)| = \frac{1}{n} \left| \frac{x+1}{x^2-3} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

konvergenz ungleichmäßig in \mathbb{R}



Beispiel 16:] $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{k}}{n} (x-1)^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^k}{\sqrt{k}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (x-1)^k$

für $x \in (0,2)$ $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(x-1)^k}{\sqrt{k}} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x-1|^k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} A(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

siehe geometrische

- dann $|x-1| > 1$ in konvergenz
 - in $x=2$ in MAßstab konvergenz
 - $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x-1|^k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{|x-1|}{1-|x-1|}$ dann $x_2 = 2 - \frac{1}{n}$ $f_n(x_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{n}}{1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})} = \frac{n(n-1)}{\sqrt{n} \cdot n} \rightarrow \infty$
- es gibt keine konvergenz ungleichmäßig in (0,2)