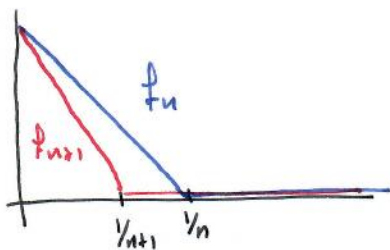


SVLEŠUNGS RT FUNKCIJAH.

Praviloma 1: a) $f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ss } x > \frac{1}{n} \\ -nx + 1 & \text{ss } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{n} \end{cases}$



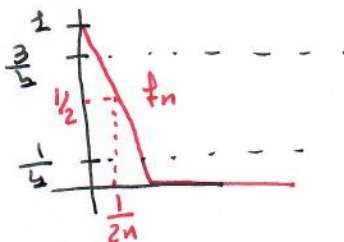
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(0) = 1$
 ss $x > 0, \exists n_0 : \frac{1}{n_0} < x$, LUGO
 $\forall n > \frac{1}{x}, f_n(x) = 0$

MS: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$

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

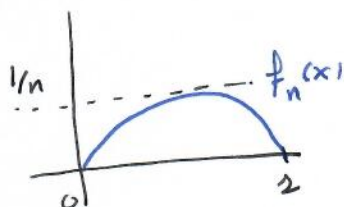
Črna f_n ES kontinua y f nullo 1), LUGO NU LAY
 Črna LUGO GUA VAŠ FUNKCJE NA $[0,1]$

Ostala funkcija RT VLELO. SS $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}$



$f_n(\frac{1}{2n}) = \frac{1}{2}$, MS:
 $|f - f_n(\frac{1}{2n})| = \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$ Vn.

b) $f_n(x) = x - x^n$ na $x \in [0,1]$
 ss $0 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \geq x^n$



$f'_n(x) = 1 - nx$; $f'_n(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{n}$
 $\times f_n(\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^n} < \frac{1}{n}$

LUGO $|0 - f_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

MS: $f_n \rightarrow 0$ VAS FUNKCJE NA $[0,1]$

Success limits of functions

PROBLEMA 1:] e) $f_n(x) = \frac{1+x \ln n}{1+x^n}$ $x \in [0, \infty)$

SS $x=0$ $f_n(0) = 1$

SS $x > 0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x \ln n}{1+x^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} + x \frac{\ln n}{n}}{\frac{1}{n} + x} = 0$

LUGU $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x=0 \\ 0 & x>0 \end{cases}$ LIMITE PUNTUAL

Como f no es continua y si lo es como $\frac{1+x \ln x}{1+x^n}$, LA CONVERGENCIA NO ES UNIFORME EN $[0, \infty)$

ANOTA EN $[a, \infty)$ $a > 0$

$\left| \frac{1+x \ln x}{1+x^n} \right| \leq \frac{1+x \ln n}{x^n} \leq \frac{1}{a^n} + \frac{\ln n}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

LUGU $f_n \rightarrow 0$ UNIFORMEMENTE EN $[a, \infty)$

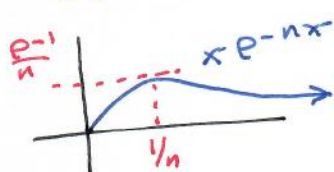
f) $f_n(x) = \left(\frac{1+\pi x}{n}\right)^{2n}$ FUNCIÓN CONTINUA

SS $x = \frac{n+1}{n}$, $f_n\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) = 1$

SS $x \neq \frac{n+1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$ $\left(\frac{1+\pi x}{n}\right) < 1$ y ASS $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$

NO LIMITE PUNTUAL en $[1, \infty)$ continuo, LUGU NO HAY CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME.

PROBLEMA 2:] a) $f_n(x) = x e^{-nx} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$



$f'_n(x) = e^{-nx} - nx e^{-nx} = e^{-nx} [1 - nx]$

SS $x = \frac{1}{n}$, f tiene un MÍNIMO con

$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} e^{-n \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{e-1}{n}$

ASS $|0 - f_n(x)| \leq \frac{e-1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ HAY CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME.

c) $f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+nx}$ $\begin{cases} f_n(0) = 0 \\ f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+nx} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad x > 0 \end{cases}$ LIMITE PUNTUAL

no continuo, LUGU NO HAY CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME EN $[0, \infty)$

ANOTA SS $x \in [a, \infty)$, $a > 0$, $\left| 1 - \frac{nx}{1+nx} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{1+nx} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+an} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

LUGU $f_n \rightarrow 1$ UNIFORMEMENTE EN $[a, \infty)$, $a > 0$.

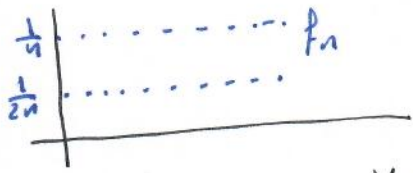
SUCCESSIONS RI FUNCIAMI

PROBLEMA 3:] $f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \quad x \in [0, 2]$

$\text{se } x=0 \quad f_n(0) = 0$
 $\text{se } x > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^n} + 1} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x \in [0, 1) \\ 1/2 & \text{se } x = 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } x \in (1, 2] \end{cases}$

COMO IL LIMITE PUNTUALE $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n$ ES CONTINUO Y SE LO SONO C'HA UNA RI CAS f_n , IN QUEL CASO CON UNA GRANDE VAL FURME:

PROBLEMA 4:] STA $f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1/n & \text{se } x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1] \\ 1/2n & \text{se } x \in [0, 1] - \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$



f_n IS CONTINUA IN NESSUN PUNTO DI $[0, 1]$ Y HA QUE $\forall [a, b] \subseteq [0, 1], [a, b] \cap \mathbb{Q} \neq \emptyset \text{ y } [a, b] - \mathbb{Q} \neq \emptyset$.

PER UNO LOCO $|f_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$, LUOGO

$f_n \rightarrow 0$ UNIFORMEMENTE IN $[0, 1]$.

PROBLEMA 5:] DADO $\epsilon > 0$ EXISTE $\delta > 0$ TAL QUE SE $|x - y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ (f UNIFORM. CONTINUA)

ANON $|f(x) - f_n(x)| = |f(x) - f(x + \frac{1}{n})| \leq \epsilon$ DADO

TOMO $n > n_0 \geq \frac{1}{\delta}$ (P.D. $\frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n_0} \leq \delta$, ASS $|x - x - \frac{1}{n}| < \delta$)

Y PARA TOMO $x \in \mathbb{R}$. LUOGO SEA DEFINICION RI CON UNA GRAN VAL UNIFORME, $f_n \rightarrow f$ UNIFORMEMENTE IN \mathbb{R} .

SUCCESSANTS PT FUNCSUNT

PROBLEMA 6: $f_n(x) = n^2 x e^{-nx^2}$, $x \in [0, 1]$

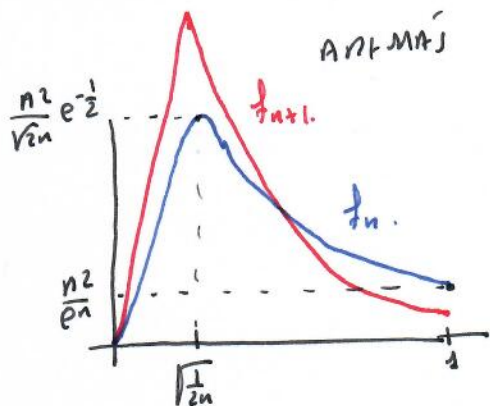
a) $f_n(0) = 0$ pentru orice $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$f_n(1) = \frac{n^2}{e^n} \rightarrow 0$ (ca $n \rightarrow \infty$)

$f'_n(x) = n^2 e^{-nx^2} + n^2 x e^{-nx^2} (-2nx) =$
 $= n^2 e^{-nx^2} [1 - 2nx^2]$

$f'_n(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2nx^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n}}$ MAXIMU

ALTMAS $f_n\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2n}}\right) = \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{2n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{2n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \infty$ (ca $n \rightarrow \infty$)



Altmn $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ss } x = 0 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 x}{e^{nx^2}} = 0 & \text{ss } x > 0 \end{cases}$

Curba de limite punctual $f \equiv 0$,
 este continua nu are partea gri

$|0 - f_n\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2n}}\right)| = \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{2n}} e^{-1/2} \rightarrow \infty$ (ca $n \rightarrow \infty$)

b) 1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 n^2 x e^{-nx^2} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{n}{2} \int_0^1 -2nx e^{-nx^2} dx =$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{n}{2} (e^{-nx^2}) \Big|_0^1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{n}{2} (e^{-n} - 1) = \infty$

$\int_0^1 0 dx \equiv 0$

2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f_n(x) \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{e^n} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \equiv 0$

3) $f'(1/2) = 0$, $f \equiv 0$; sau utru capu
 $f'_n(x) = n^2 e^{-nx^2} [1 - 2nx^2]$; $f'_n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{n^2}{e^{n/4}} \left[1 - \frac{n}{2}\right] =$
 $= \frac{n^2 [2-n]}{2e^{n/4}} \rightarrow 0$ (ca $n \rightarrow \infty$)

SVESIVANJE NA FUNKCIJI

PROPOZICIJA 7:]

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SS } x = r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n \\ 0 & \text{SS } x \in [a, b] \setminus \{r_1, \dots, r_n\} \end{cases}$$

$\mathbb{R} \cap [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b] \cap \mathbb{Q}$
 $n \rightarrow r_n$
 RISTRAN

f_n IS CONTINUA SMOU NA $x = r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$,
 GUA TANU f_n IS INTEGRABILU X

$$\int_a^b f_n \equiv 0.$$

IS LAMU GU $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x) \leq \dots \leq f_n(x) \leq \dots$

CLAMU $f_n(r_j) = f_{n+1}(r_j) \quad j=1, \dots, n \quad \gamma \quad f_n(r_{n+1}) = 0 < 1 = f_{n+1}(r_{n+1})$

SS $x \neq r_1, \dots, r_{n+1}, \quad f_n(x) = f_{n+1}(x) = 0.$

SS $x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [a, b]$

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

(CLAMU A SPADAJE NA NO
 GU $r_n = x, f_n(x) = 1$
 $n \geq n_0$)

SS $x \notin \mathbb{Q} \cap [a, b]$

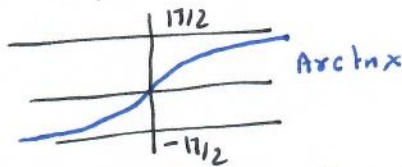
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0.$$

U LIMITE PUNTU IS GA FUNKCIJA NA RISTRANU
 I GU NA IS INTEGRABILU RISTRANU NA [a, b]!

PROPOZICIJA 8:]

$$f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Arctn} x^n.$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Arctn} x^n \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0, \quad \text{LVL 60}$$



$f_n(x) \rightarrow 0$ UNIFURMNU NA TONU 1/2.

ALTERN $f_n'(x) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{1+x^{2n}} \cdot n x^{n-1}$

$$f'(1) = 0 \quad \gamma \quad f_n'(1) = \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2}$$

PROPOZICIJA 9:] STA $\epsilon > 0 \exists N$ GU $|f(x) - f_n(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{3} \quad \forall x$.

GUU f_n IS UNIF. CONTINUA $\exists \delta > 0 : |x-y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f_n(x) - f_n(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$

LVL 60 SS $|x-y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| \leq |f(x) - f_n(x)| + |f_n(x) - f_n(y)| + |f_n(y) - f(y)| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{3} + \frac{\epsilon}{3} + \frac{\epsilon}{3} = \epsilon$

f IS UNIFURMNU CONTINUA.

SUCESIONES DE FUNCIONES

PROBLEMA 10)

$$c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^n} =$$

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

$$0 < \frac{1}{x^2+1} \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x=0 \\ x^2 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2+1}} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \end{cases} = x^2 \frac{1}{x^2} = x^2 \text{ en } (0,1]$$

Suma serie geométrica

¿existe punto a? $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x=0 \\ 1 & \text{si } x \neq 0 \end{cases}$ \neq no es continua

y como $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^n}$ es continua, luego NO

Primer criterio de convergencia uniforme

PROBLEMA 11) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$

Para $x=0$, la serie vale 0
 Si $x > 0$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{x(2n-1)}$

Para $x \in (0,1)$ esta serie es convergente.
 Para $x=1$ la serie alterna $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$ converge.

Luego existe el límite puntual.
 Afirmar $\left| (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \right| \leq x^{2n-1}$ y $\sum x^{2n-1} < \infty$
 $0 \leq x < 1$
 Serie geométrica

El criterio de Weierstrass no da la convergencia uniforme.
 No la serie a \neq (límite puntual) en $[0,1]$

Así $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left((-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ $x \in [0,1]$
 derivada de Taylor

Con criterio de Cauchy uniforme,
 así el teorema de la derivada alterna a la convergencia de funciones nos dice que

$f'(x) = \sum (-1)^n x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ $x \in [0,1]$ y $f = \text{Arctan } x$ $x \in [0,1]$
 Así $f(1) = \text{Arctan } 1 = \pi/4$

SVCSSEUNTS RT GUNCFUNT/

PROVSLIM 12:] STA $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Arctan} \frac{x}{n^2}$ (OR $x \in \mathbb{R}$)

$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{Arctan} a}{a} \stackrel{\text{L'HOPITAL}}{=} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+a^2} = 1$; STA $|x| \leq M$.

STA $\epsilon = 1/2$, EXISTE n_0 , FOR $n > n_0$
 $|\text{Arctan} \frac{x}{n^2}| \leq \text{Arctan} \frac{M}{n^2} \leq 3/2 \frac{M}{n^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

ART. MA $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3/2 \frac{M}{n^2} < \infty$. FOR LA CONV. STA

M-WEITERFASS, ST SEIGER OR $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Arctan} \frac{x}{n^2}$

CONV. LA CONV. UNIFORMITÄT B SU LIMITE STRECKE.

CONV. LA CONV. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\text{Arctan} \frac{x}{n^2})' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{n^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} =$

$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + x^2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

CONV. LA CONV. M-WEITERFASS LA STRECKE $\sum (\text{Arctan} \frac{x}{n^2})'$

CONV. LA CONV. UNIFORMITÄT.

CONV. LA CONV. UNIFORMITÄT IS TL LIMITE.

RT LHS UNIFORMITÄT
 $f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\text{Arctan} \frac{x}{n^2})' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + x^2}$