

19/10/15

$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2} \in [0, +\infty)$$

1) $d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$

2) $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$

3) $d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y)$

$$\mathbb{R} = \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{+++} \\ \alpha \quad \beta \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{p}{q} : p \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$= \bigcup \{ (p, q) : \dots \}$$

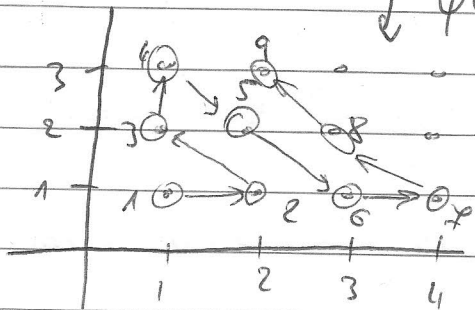
$$= \{ (0, 1) \} \cup \{ (r, q) : -r \in \mathbb{N}, q \in \mathbb{N} \} \cup \{ (r, q) : r \in \mathbb{N}, q \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

\mathbb{N}^2

$$\mathbb{N}^2 \cong \mathbb{N}$$

Μέτρηση

↓ φυσικών αριθμών.



Αν ισχύει ότι $\mathbb{R} = \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: διαχωριστός χώρος

$$\frac{\overline{\mathbb{R}^n}}{\alpha \quad \alpha + \epsilon} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \ni \alpha = \lim r_n, |r_n - \alpha| \rightarrow 0 = d(\alpha, r_n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\overbrace{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}^x = \lim_{\nu} \overbrace{(x_1^\nu, \dots, x_n^\nu)}^{R^\nu}$$

$$d(x, R^\nu) \rightarrow 0$$

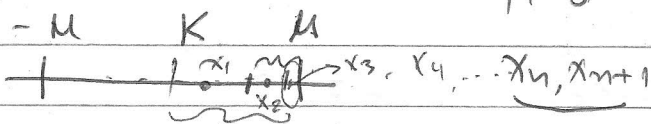
\mathbb{R}^n

δ_{ν} βασική: $(\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists \nu_0) : \forall \nu \geq \nu_0 : d((x_\nu, y_\nu), (x, y)) < \epsilon$

$$\sqrt{(x_\nu - x)^2 + (y_\nu - y)^2} < \epsilon$$
$$\begin{array}{l} |x_\nu - x| \\ |y_\nu - y| \end{array} \leq$$

$$K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$K \text{ compact} \Rightarrow \exists M > 0 : |x| \leq M, \forall x \in K$$



$$-M \leq x \leq M.$$

$$|x_n - x_{n+1}| \leq \frac{M}{2^n}$$

$2^n \Leftarrow$ υποδιπλασιασμός
των διαστημάτων
μέχρι να ομοιωθεί
επίπεδο.

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle = x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \langle \lambda x, y \rangle = \lambda \langle x, y \rangle = \langle \lambda x, y \rangle$$

$$\langle x, x \rangle = x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2$$

$$\sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2} = d(x, 0) = |x|$$

Μία ενδιαφέρουσα Ν-καταίξη ανάμεσα στην \mathbb{R}^n :

$$1) N(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0, \forall x \in X$$

$$2) N(\lambda x) = |\lambda| N(x)$$

$$3) N(x+y) \leq N(x) + N(y)$$

Έστω $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, όπου $x \in A: x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ & $f(x) = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$.

Επίσης $f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x))$, όπου $f_i = y_i, \forall i = 1, \dots, m$.

$$\underline{A \subseteq \mathbb{R}}$$

A' : η κλειστή ομοειδής A (όμοιο σύστημα συσσωρευτών του A).

n.x. $A = (0, 1) \cup (5, +\infty) \Rightarrow A' = \left[(0, 1) \cup (5, +\infty) \right]' = [0, 1] \cup [5, +\infty)$

A'' : η γενικευμένη κλειστή ομοειδής $A \Rightarrow A'' = [0, 1] \cup [5, +\infty]$

$A \sim x \in A \subseteq \mathbb{R} // \delta > 0 \Rightarrow B(x, \delta) = \begin{cases} \{y \in \mathbb{R} : |x-y| < \delta\}, & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \{y \in \mathbb{R} : y > \frac{1}{\delta}\}, & x = +\infty \\ \{y \in \mathbb{R} : y < -\frac{1}{\delta}\}, & x = -\infty \end{cases}$

$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \lim_{x \rightarrow z} f(x) = l \Leftrightarrow (\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists \delta > 0) (x \in A): x \in B_0(z, \delta) \Rightarrow f(x) \in B(l, \epsilon)$

Μπορεί $z \in \mathbb{R}$ και $l \in \mathbb{R}$

$$B_0(x, \delta) = B(x, \delta) \setminus \{x\}$$

↔

$$1) l \in \mathbb{R} \mid (\forall \varepsilon > 0) (\exists \delta > 0) (\forall x_1, x_2 \in B_0(z, \delta)) \Rightarrow |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$$

$$2) l = +\infty \mid -// - \Rightarrow |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| > \frac{1}{\delta} \varepsilon$$

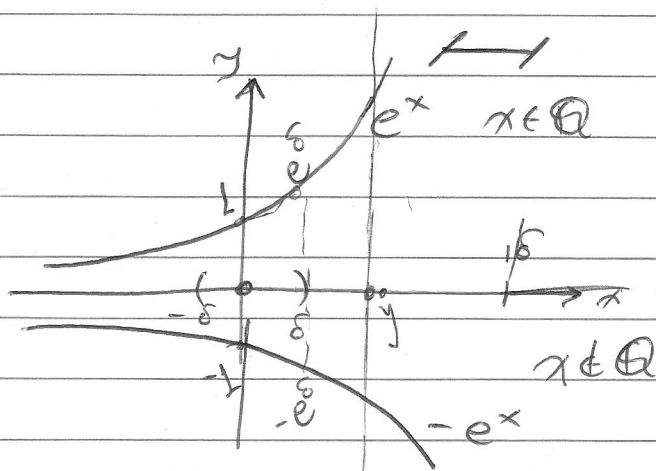
$$3) l = -\infty \mid -// - \Rightarrow f(x_1), f(x_2) < -\frac{1}{\delta} \varepsilon$$

↔

$\forall \varepsilon \in A''$ (= συλλογή όλων των σημείων να πλησιάσω στο γ ως όριο ακολουθιών στο α).

$$\inf_{\delta} \sup \{f(x) : x \in B_0(x, \delta) \cap A\} = \limsup_{x \rightarrow \gamma} f(x) = \limsup_{\gamma} f = \liminf_{\gamma} f$$

$$\sup_{\delta} \inf \{f(x) : x \in B_0(x, \delta) \cap A\} = \liminf_{x \rightarrow \gamma} f(x) = \liminf_{\gamma} f = \limsup_{\gamma} f$$



$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ δίδει } \exists \alpha (q_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow f(q_n) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{ενώ } \exists \alpha (r_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow f(r_n) \rightarrow -1$$

$$\inf_{\delta > 0} e^{\delta} = e^{\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \delta} = e^0 = 1 \text{ ενώ } \sup_{\delta > 0} (-e^{-\delta}) = -\inf_{\delta > 0} e^{-\delta} = -1$$

$$\sup \{f(x) : x > \frac{1}{\delta}\} = +\infty \Rightarrow \limsup_{\delta > 0} \sup \{f(x) : x > \frac{1}{\delta}\} = +\infty \Rightarrow$$

$$\limsup_{\gamma} f = +\infty$$

$$\sup \inf \{f(x) : x < -\frac{1}{\delta}\} = +\infty \Rightarrow \liminf_{\gamma} f = -\infty$$

$$\text{D.S.O. } \frac{\liminf}{\gamma} \leq \frac{\gamma}{\limsup}$$

$$\text{Esow } \delta_1, \delta_2 > 0, \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$$

αρα

$$\begin{aligned} \inf\{f(x) : x \in B_0(\gamma, \delta) \cap A\} &\leq \inf\{f(x) : x \in B_0(\gamma, \delta) \cap A\} \\ &\leq \sup\{f(x) : x \in B_0(\gamma, \delta) \cap A\} \leq \sup\{f(x) : x \in B_0(\gamma, \delta) \cap A\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\liminf}{\gamma} \leq \frac{\limsup}{\gamma}$$

