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08-12-21
Πραγματική

ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ (Dini)

Έστω (X, d) συμπαγής μ.χ., $\{f_n\}$ ακολουθία συνεχών πραγματικών συνλ.ων οπ. του X , τ.ω. $f_n \xrightarrow{κ.σ.} f$.

Αν: (Λ) $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής
(Λ) $\{f_n\}$ μονοτονή } $\Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{ο.κ.} f$

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ

Αν $f_n: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, (X, d) συμπαγής και $f_n \xrightarrow{ο.κ.} f$, τότε $\{f_n\}$ είναι ομοιόμορφα φρασμένην.

ΛΥΣΗ:

f συνεχής (από θεώρημα) $\xrightarrow{X \text{ συμπαγής}}$ f φρασμένην \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \|f_n\|_\infty = \|(f_n - f) + f\|_\infty \leq \underbrace{\|f_n - f\|_\infty}_{\text{φρασμένην}} + \|f\|_\infty \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f_n\|_\infty \leq M \text{ και } |f_n(x)| \leq \|f_n\|_\infty \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists M > 0, \tau \omega \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in X \quad |f_n(x)| \leq M$$

ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΗ

Αν ο (X, d) δεν είναι συμπαγής, τότε δεν λύνεται το θεώρημα του Dini.

Πχ $X = (0, 1)$, $d(x, y) = |x - y|$, $f_n(x) = x^n$, $f(x) \equiv 0$

• $\{f_n\}$ φθίνουσα, γιατί $x^n \leq x^{n+1}$, $\forall x \in (0, 1)$

• $f_n(x) = x^n \xrightarrow{\text{ΑΠΙ}} 0$, $\forall x \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{\text{π.σ.}} f$

• $f_n \xrightarrow{\text{ολ.}} f \Leftrightarrow \|f_n - f\|_\infty \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$\|f_n\|_\infty = \sup_{x \in (0, 1)} x^n$. Για $x = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$ έχουμε $(1 - \frac{1}{n})^n \rightarrow \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ τ.ω. $(1 - \frac{1}{n})^n > \frac{1}{2e}$, $\forall n > n_0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \|f_n\|_\infty \geq (1 - \frac{1}{n})^n > \frac{1}{2e}$, $\forall n > n_0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \|f_n\|_\infty \not\rightarrow 0$

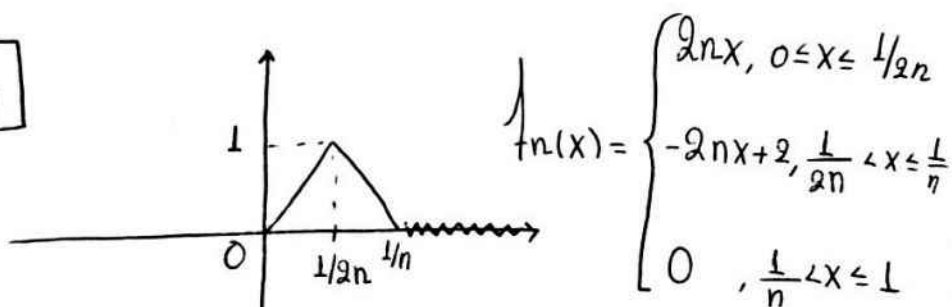
$\Rightarrow f_n \not\xrightarrow{\text{ολ.}} f$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_n: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \rightarrow \text{ολοκληρώσιμες, } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$
~~Κατασκευάζουμε~~
 $f: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ολοκληρώσιμη.

Ερώτηση:

$$f_n \xrightarrow{\text{κ.σ.}} f \stackrel{?}{\implies} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f_n \rightarrow \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f$$

Απάντηση: Όχι



Θέτουμε $g_n(x) = \frac{f_n(x)}{\int_0^1 f_n} \implies \int_0^1 g_n = 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Ισχυρισμός: $g_n \xrightarrow{\text{κ.σ.}} 0$

Για $x=0$: $g_n(x) = 0 \xrightarrow{\forall n \in \mathbb{N}} g_n(0) \rightarrow 0$

Για $0 < x \leq 1$: $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ τω $\frac{1}{n_0} < x \implies \forall n \geq n_0, \frac{1}{n} < x \implies \implies$
 $\implies \forall n \geq n_0, g_n(x) = 0 \implies g_n(x) \rightarrow 0.$

$\implies g_n \xrightarrow{\text{κ.σ.}} 0$

Όμως $\int_0^1 g_n = 1 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \neq 0.$

Αν: (α) $\sum f_n$
(β) $\sum f_n$

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ

$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f_n$
 $n \sum f_n$

ΛΥΣΗ

$\int f_n$

ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ

Έστω $\{f_n\}$ ακολουθία ολοκληρωσιμων πραγματικων συναρτησεων $[a, B] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, τω $f_n \xrightarrow{ολ} f$, οπου $f: [a, B] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ολοκληρωσιμη.

Τοτε $\int_a^B f_n \rightarrow \int_a^B f$.

Αποδειξη:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \int_a^B f_n - \int_a^B f \right| &= \left| \int_a^B (f_n - f) \right| = \\
 &= \left| \int_a^B (f_n(x) - f(x)) dx \right| \\
 &\leq \int_a^B |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx \\
 &\leq \int_a^B \sup_{x \in [a, B]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx \\
 &\leq \int_a^B \underbrace{\|f_n - f\|_{\infty}}_{\text{ενος αριθμος}} dx = (B-a) \cdot \|f_n - f\|_{\infty} \\
 &\quad \downarrow \\
 &\quad 0
 \end{aligned}$$

ω -
ΛΗΞΗ
 $\int_a^B f_n \cdot x -$
 $n \int_a^B f_n$
ΛΥΣΗ:
 $f \cdot \sigma$
 $=$

(3)

Ερώτηση: $f_n \xrightarrow{στ} f \stackrel{!}{\implies} f_n' \xrightarrow{στ} f_n'$

με $f_n: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ παραγωγίσιμες $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$
και $f: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ παραγωγίσιμη

Απάντηση: $\boxed{Οχι}$

$$f_n(x) = \frac{\sin(nx)}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

$$\|f_n - 0\|_\infty = \frac{\sup |\sin(nx)|}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \implies$$

$$\implies f_n \xrightarrow{στ} 0 = f$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_n'(x) &= \frac{n \cdot \sin(nx)}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{n} \cdot \cos(nx) \\ \text{Για } x=0: f_n'(0) &= \sqrt{n} \rightarrow \infty \neq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \implies f_n' \not\xrightarrow{στ} f' = 0$$

Case $f_n: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cont. / f_n real, $f_n^2: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ non-const
 $f_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0 \Rightarrow f_n^2 \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$

Ex $0 < x < 1$ Anna, $f_n: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f_n(x) = \frac{\sin(nx)}{\sqrt{n}}$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x) = \frac{\sin(nx)}{\sqrt{n}}, x \in [0, 1]$

$\|f_n - 0\|_\infty = \frac{\sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |\sin(nx)|}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$\Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$

$f_n' = \frac{n \cos(nx)}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{n} \cos(nx)$ (propagator in space)

for $x=0$ $f_n'(0) = \sqrt{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_n' \not\xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$

Q Given $f_n: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cont. / f_n real, $f_n^2: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ non-const, $f_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$
 Is $f_n^2 \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$?
 Answer: Yes, $f_n^2 \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$ (since $f_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$)
 For $f_n: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cont. / f_n real, $f_n^2: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ non-const, $f_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$
 Is $f_n^2 \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$?

Thm If $f_n: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cont. / f_n real, $f_n^2: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ non-const, $f_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$
 then $f_n^2 \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$ (since $f_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$)

The $f_n^2 \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$

$f_n^2 \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0 \Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$ (since $f_n^2 \geq 0$)

Anal

Given $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = F'(x) + \left(\int_a^x g(t) dt - c(x-a) \right)$$

Derivative of $F(x)$
Derivative of $\int_a^x g(t) dt$

$$\rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b], f(x) = c + \int_a^x g(t) dt$$

with $\int_a^x g(t) dt = 0$ at $x=a$

Since $\forall x \in [a, b]$ we have $f(x) = c + \int_a^x g(t) dt$

$$\bullet \|f\|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} \left| f(x) - c - \int_a^x g(t) dt \right|$$

$$= \sup_{x \in [a, b]} \left| \left(\int_a^x g(t) dt \right) - \left(\int_a^x g(t) dt + f(x) - c \right) \right|$$

$$= \sup_{x \in [a, b]} \left| \int_a^x g(t) dt \right| + |f(x) - c|$$

$$= \sup_{x \in [a, b]} \left| \int_a^x g(t) dt \right| + |f(x) - c|$$

$$= \sup_{x \in [a, b]} \left| \int_a^x g(t) dt \right| + |f(x) - c|$$

$$= \|g\|_{\infty} \sup_{x \in [a, b]} (x-a) + |f(x) - c|$$

$$\leq \|g\|_{\infty} (b-a) + |f(b) - c| = 0 \quad (b-a) + 0 = 0$$

Since $f(x) = c + \int_a^x g(t) dt$
 we have $f(a) = c$
 Define $g(x) = f'(x) - c$
 then $\int_a^x g(t) dt = f(x) - c$

Q. Let $(x_n) \in \mathbb{R}$, $f_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. $S_n = s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f_k$ (where s_n is the partial sum)
 (to prove (s_n) is a Cauchy sequence)

A. If $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $(s_n) \rightarrow x$, then (s_n) is a Cauchy sequence. (Use $\sum_{k=1}^n f_k \leq x$)

A. If $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $(s_n) \rightarrow x$, then (s_n) is a Cauchy sequence. (Use $\sum_{k=1}^n f_k \leq x$)

Proof: It is clear that (s_n) is a Cauchy sequence. (Use $\sum_{k=1}^n f_k \leq x$)

Q. (Example of not convergent series) Let $(x_n) \in \mathbb{R}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\exists M_n > 0$, such that $\sum_{k=1}^n M_k$ is a Cauchy sequence, but $\sum_{k=1}^n x_k$ is not.

Ans

Proof: $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ exist of Cauchy

Let $\epsilon > 0$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $m > n$. $\|s_m - s_n\| = \left\| \sum_{k=1}^m x_k - \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right\| =$

$$= \left\| \sum_{k=1}^m x_k \right\| \leq \sum_{k=1}^m \|x_k\| \leq \sum_{k=1}^m M_k \leq \sum_{k=1}^m M_k \leq \sum_{k=1}^m M_k$$

If $\sum_{k=1}^m M_k$ is a Cauchy sequence \Rightarrow It is a Cauchy sequence. $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^m M_k \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$.

$\Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $\forall m > n$, $\sum_{k=1}^m M_k < \epsilon \Rightarrow \|s_m - s_n\| < \epsilon$, for $m > n$.

$\Rightarrow \{s_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence $\Rightarrow \{s_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence. (2) It is a Cauchy sequence.

Thm 1 Op $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$ (with $R, x \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$)

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$ converges
 in \mathbb{R} no less than V
 in \mathbb{R} no less than V
 in \mathbb{R} no less than V
 in \mathbb{R} no less than V

(i) $R > 0$, case $R=0$ $\exists s \in (R, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ converges $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$
 (ii) $R > 0$, case $R=0$ $\exists s \in (R, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ converges $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$
 (iii) $R > 0$, case $R=0$ $\exists s \in (R, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ converges $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$
 (iv) $R > 0$, case $R=0$ $\exists s \in (R, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ converges $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$

Theorem A new definition of the integral $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ is given by the limit of the Riemann sum as the number of subintervals goes to infinity.

Proof

(i) $\int_a^b x^n dx = \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{n+1}$

(ii) $\int_a^b x^n dx = \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{n+1}$

(iii) $\int_a^b x^n dx = \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{n+1}$

(iv) $\int_a^b x^n dx = \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{n+1}$

$\int_a^b x^n dx = \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{n+1}$
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