

$$3 = \frac{\frac{50}{5}}{\frac{50}{2}} = \frac{\frac{50}{15}}{\frac{50}{18}} = \frac{18}{15} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$c_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2}i(1 - \frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{3}i(1 - \frac{1}{4}) + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)}i(1 - \frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{n}i(1 - \frac{1}{4})$$

27 28 29

$$l = 2, 7, 17, \dots$$

$$5n \leq 6n = 1 + \frac{n}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + 1 = n^2 - 1$$
$$\Rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) 2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + 1 = 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)$$

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

$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$ug \in i \frac{(u+u)}{1} + ug = i \frac{(u+u)}{1} \cdot \frac{u}{1} = \frac{i2}{1} + \frac{i2}{1} + 1 = r + ug$$

$$\{L_n\} - \text{negative part} = \{L_n - \text{negative part}\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = l$$

3 4 5

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{96}$$

Die Summe konvergiert

1. (Satz von Cauchy)

also 1. Satz & 2. Satz
konvergenz nach Cauchy

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$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 2 \quad \frac{1}{2^n} \quad n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$S_0 = \frac{1}{2^0} = 1$$

$$S_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$S_{n-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right)$$

$$S_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 2$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n \quad \text{расходящийся}$$

$$S_0 = 1$$

$$S_1 = 1 + 2$$

$$S_2 = 1 + 2 + 2^2$$

$$S_n = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{2 - 1} = 2^{n+1} - 1 \rightarrow \infty$$

Объясню, что такой ряд не имеет предела (расходящийся, расходится) потому что он неограничен. Это можно показать тем, что его члены не стремятся к нулю.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0.0 \geq 0 \\ 0.0 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 0 = 0$$

• also heißt $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \in \mathbb{R}$ und $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(2 + \frac{1}{n^3} \right) - \text{konvergiert}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots - \text{konvergiert}$$

Rechenregeln

hier:

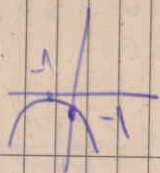
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{n^2} > \frac{1}{n^3} \\ & \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} > \frac{1}{n^2} \\ & \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^4} > \frac{1}{n^2} \\ & \dots \\ & \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^4} + \dots > \frac{1}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

für $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ wähle n so groß, dass $\frac{1}{n} < \epsilon$

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} + \dots > \frac{1}{n}$$

$$s_n \rightarrow \infty$$

also heißt $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \in \mathbb{R}$ und $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$



3: -50

$$\begin{aligned} 1-2 &= -1 \\ 3-4 &= -1 \\ 5-6 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$\infty \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \rightarrow$ e sc ucl ugnar λA

$$u_p \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$$

$$S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \cdot (n-1)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{k(k-1)} &= \frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{n} < 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_n < 2 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$\{S_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ - ocl ugnar

$$S_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = S_n + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$S_{n+1} > S_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \{S_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ e sc } \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \text{ e sc}$$

$$1 \leq S \leq 2$$

$$\textcircled{T} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}\right) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \quad 0! = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} > \frac{1}{24} > \frac{1}{86}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1} > \left(-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$2/(666)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{21} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{6}{\pi^2}$$

$$S_n \rightarrow S$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$$

$$S_2 = a_1 + a_2$$

$$S_1 = a_1$$

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$-x^2 - 2x - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -1$$



$$-1 + 2 - 1 = 0$$

$$a_n > 0 \quad \forall n$$

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

$$S_1 = a_1$$

$$S_2 = a_1 + a_2$$

$$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

$$S_{n+1} = S_n + a_{n+1}$$

$$S_n \leq S_{n+1}$$

Chcemy czy możemy mieć ∞ takich cyfr nie

Chcemy czy możemy mieć $\sum$ i czy możemy mieć

$a_n > 0 \quad \forall n$ może być ∞

Ⓣ jeśli to czy możemy mieć $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ i $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$

jeśli $0 < a_n \leq b_n$ i $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ jest skończony to możemy mieć $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ i jest skończony

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ - skończony} \quad \text{około } 1.64 \quad \text{możemy} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$n^2 \geq n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ - rozbieżny}$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ - rozbieżny}$$

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n+3n-1}$$

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+2} = 0$$

①

reine für jede natürliche $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} < 2$

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

Wahrscheinlich $\in \mathbb{R}$ $1 > 0$ nicht möglich

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} - 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} - 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow 1$$

$$\frac{2n \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{4n^2} \right)}{3n \left(1 + \frac{1}{3n} + \frac{1}{9n^2} \right)} = \frac{2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{4n^2} \right)}{3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{3n} + \frac{1}{9n^2} \right)}$$

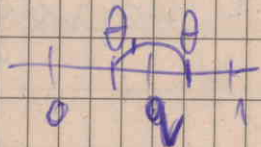
⊕ (уменьш. на границе)

если $q > 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q$ то $a_n \rightarrow 0$ за $\forall n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q$$

если $q < 1$ то $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q$
 если $q > 1$ то $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q$

если $q < 1$



бз $\theta \in (q, 1)$

$$\theta < \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow q < \theta \text{ за } \text{дост. } \text{ранее } n$$

$$\theta < \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \in (\theta, \theta) \text{ за } \forall n$$

$$a_2 < \theta a_1$$

$$a_3 < \theta a_2 < \theta^2 a_1$$

$$a_4 < \theta^3 a_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_n < \theta^{n-1} a_1$$

$$n \geq 1$$

$$a_n < \theta^{n-1} a_1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = L \text{ if } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n$ - usoy qur $|q| < 1 \Rightarrow$ Seriyas pay do'ngri usoy

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = q > 1$$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a_n} > 1$ for yoddan katta n

$$a_n > 1$$

Ushbu, $a_n > 1 \Rightarrow$ paydo e pozix

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1$$

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

$$d > 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n^d} \leq \sum_{n=1}^2 \frac{1}{n^d} = 1 + \sum_{1 < n \leq 2} \frac{1}{n^d} + \sum_{2 < n \leq 4} \frac{1}{n^d} + \dots + \sum_{2^{k-1} < n \leq 2^k} \frac{1}{n^d}$$

$$\sum_{1 < n \leq 2M} \frac{1}{n^d} \leq \sum_{M < n \leq 2M} \frac{1}{n^d} = \frac{1}{M^d} \sum_{M < n \leq 2M} 1 = \frac{M}{M^d} = \frac{1}{M^{d-1}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^d} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{1^{d-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{d-1}} + \frac{1}{4^{d-1}} + \frac{1}{(2^3)^{d-1}} + \dots = \frac{1}{(2^{1-p})^{d-1}} =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{1^{d-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{d-1}} + \frac{1}{(2^{2 \cdot 2})^{d-1}} + \frac{1}{(2^{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2})^{d-1}} + \dots = \frac{1}{(2^{d-1})^{1-p}} =$$

$$0 < q = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} < 1$$

$$1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-q}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n = \frac{1}{1-q}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} - \text{series}$$

over absolute, $\sum u_n$ is abs conv and $\sum p_n$ is conv

$$\sum \left| \frac{p_n}{u_n} \right| = \sum \frac{1}{n^2}$$

also $1/p_n$ is abs conv and u_n is conv

① (Mittelpunktssatz)

$$p_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n$$

$$u_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 + \dots$$



also

определить на каком x из нормы
 предел $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n(n+1)}$ расход

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot x^n$$

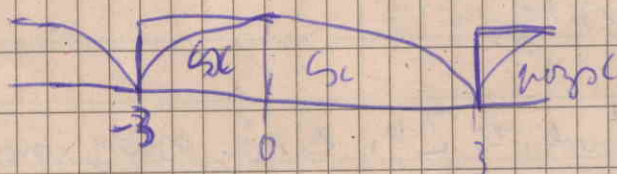
пер. 1) $x=0$ — сходится

2) $x \neq 0$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{3^{n+1}(n+2)} \cdot \frac{3^n(n+1)}{x^n} = \frac{x(n+1)}{3(n+2)} = \frac{x \cdot n(1+\frac{1}{n})}{3 \cdot n(1+\frac{2}{n})} = \frac{x}{3}$$

$0 < x < 3$ — сход

$x > 3$ — расх



$x < 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{3^n(n+1)}$$

сходимо $|x| < 3$

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

↓
сх

$x < -3$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{3^n(n+1)} = \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{3^{n+1}(n+2)} \cdot \frac{3^n(n+1)}{|x|^n} = \frac{|x|}{3} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2} = \frac{|x|}{3}$$

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

$$\frac{n}{(n-k) \frac{2}{3}} + \frac{n}{(n-k) \frac{2}{3}} + \frac{n}{(n-k) \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{n}{(n-k) \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \frac{n}{(n-k) \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{n}{(n-k) \frac{2}{3}}$$

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$$(a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots) (b_0 + b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots) =$$

$$a_0 b_0 + (a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0) + (a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0) + (a_0 b_3 + a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 + a_3 b_0) + \dots$$

получим на каждом шагу сумму тех слагаемых, которые

приходят к данному $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n$ на каждом шагу

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \text{ где } c_n = a_0 b_n + a_1 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_n b_0 = \sum_{\substack{k+l=n \\ k,l \geq 0}} a_k b_l$$

и тогда у нас в сумме на каждом шагу $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n$

То же самое $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n$ с $|a_n|, |b_n|$ на

каждом $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n$ где $c_n = \sum_{\substack{k+l=n \\ k,l \geq 0}} a_k b_l$ и $|a_n|, |b_n|$ и

Сумма $a_n b_n$ с помощью $A \cdot B$

И пусть $a_n \geq 0, b_n \geq 0 \forall n$

тогда $c_n \geq 0 \forall n$

$$\text{Возьмем } \sum_{n=0}^N c_n = \sum_{n=0}^N \sum_{\substack{k+l=n \\ k,l \geq 0}} a_k b_l = \sum_{\substack{k,l \geq 0 \\ k+l \leq N}} a_k b_l \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{\substack{0 \leq k \leq N \\ k+l \leq N}} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l \leq N \\ k+l \leq N}} a_k b_l = \left(\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \right) \left(\sum_{l=0}^N b_l \right) \leq A \cdot B$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$n \approx 2 \times 10^6$$

$\begin{matrix} & \rightarrow \\ A & \rightarrow B \\ C & \rightarrow D \end{matrix}$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

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$$n = \sum_{k=0}^n b_k$$

$$L_n = A' B'$$

$$P_n = A' B''$$

$$R_n = A'' B'$$

$$S_n = A'' B''$$

$$C_n = A' B' - A' B'' - A'' B' + A'' B'' = A' (B' - B'')$$

$$(A' - A'') (B' - B'')$$

even dp-2

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$E(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$E(0) = 1$$

$$E(1) = e$$

$$E(x+y) = E(x) E(y)$$

$$E(x+y) = E(x) \cdot E(y)$$

$$E(y) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^i}{i!}$$

$$C_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{y^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n E(x)^k E(y)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} x^k y^{n-k} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k} = \frac{1}{n!} (x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} x^k y^{n-k} = E(x+y)^n = E(x+y)^n$$

$$E(0) = 1$$

$$E(1) = e$$

$$E(2) = E(1+1) = E(1)E(1) = e \cdot e = e^2$$

$$E(3) = E(2+1) = E(2)E(1) = e^2 \cdot e = e^3$$

$$E(4) = e^4$$

$$E(n) = e^n$$

$$E_0 = E(x+1-x) = E(x)E(-x) = E(x) \cdot \frac{1}{E(x)} = 1$$

$$x > 0 \quad E(x) > 0 \quad x < 0 \quad E(x) < 0$$

$$x > 0 \quad E(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad x < 0 \quad E(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$E(-n) = \frac{1}{E(n)} = \frac{1}{e^n} = e^{-n}$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow E\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$e^x = E(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

29.11

нозл, э хол м.с. на М оло боб башо олар но то
Убуз м.о. м.х.

米

возв, что $f(x) \rightarrow l$ равнос $x \rightarrow x_0$ iff для любого $\epsilon > 0$ найдется $\delta > 0$ такое, что для любого $x \in M$ $x \neq x_0$ из $|x - x_0| < \delta$ следует $|f(x) - l| < \epsilon$.

was ist $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) =$

Зам 2 * оно го $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ може да се најде $\delta > 0$ такво, се оно $x \in M$ $x \neq x_0$ $|x - x_0| < \delta$ то

$$\|f(x) - 1\| < \epsilon$$

① ~~сознание~~^{ум} ~~он~~ ~~а~~ ~~исключительно~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) + g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)$$

$$\lim (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = \lim f(x) \cdot \lim g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)}$$

0 ± 8

$f(x) = x^2 + 1$
 $f'(x) = 2x$
 $f''(x) = 2$
 $f(x_0) = 1$
 $f'(x_0) = 0$
 $f''(x_0) = 2$

~~one for each x_0 in M~~

only have a way $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $f(x_0) = 1$
 & want to find M

① implications 1, 2, 3 $\Rightarrow$ characterization

only 3 * with $f(x_0) = 1$ and $A \subseteq \{x \in M \mid f(x) = 1\}$
 implies $f(x_0) = 1$ and $A \subseteq \{x \in M \mid f(x) = 1\}$

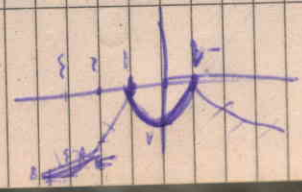
$x_n \rightarrow x_0$ & $f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x_0)$

$\{x_n\} \subset M$

only 2 * with $f(x_0) = 1$ and $A \subseteq \{x \in M \mid f(x) = 1\}$

one $x_0 \in M$ with $f(x_0) = 1$ and $A \subseteq \{x \in M \mid f(x) = 1\}$
 implies $f(x_0) = 1$ and $A \subseteq \{x \in M \mid f(x) = 1\}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

only have a way $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x+1)^2 \\
 & (x+1)^2 - 2(x+1)^2 + 2 \\
 & 1 - (1)^2 \\
 & 1 - (1)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3x^3 - x + 2 - \text{nepr}$$

$$g(x) = x \quad - \text{nepr}$$

$$x^2 = x \cdot x = \text{nepr}$$

$$x^3 = x^2 \cdot x = \text{nepr}$$

$$\frac{3x^3 - x + 2}{x^2 - 1}$$

nepr bpr $x \neq \pm 1$

$$f: M \rightarrow N$$

$M, N \subset \mathbb{R}$

$$g: N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

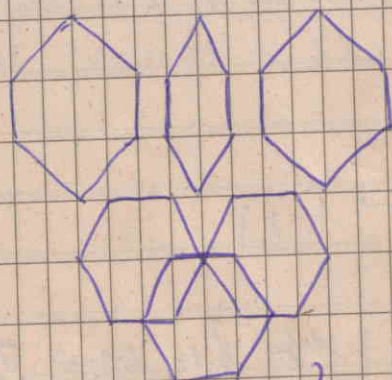
$$F: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(x) = g(f(x))$$

$$F = (g \circ f)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = \sin x$$

$$g \circ f = \sin x^2$$



$$f \circ g = (\sin x)^2$$

nepr $g \circ f$ nepr f, g nepr $x_0 \in M$ $f(x_0) \in N$ $g(f(x_0)) \in \mathbb{R}$
nepr g nepr b $f(x_0)$
nepr $F = g \circ f$ nepr b x_0

to za nepr obr bpr ~~zapr~~ uprav

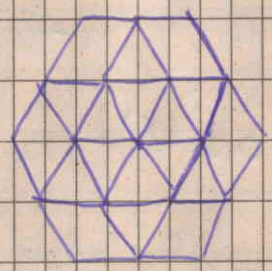
$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ nepr $*$
fine nepr b $[a, b]$ monoto $\exists$ zavr $x' \wedge x'' \in [a, b]$
monoto $\forall x \in [a, b]$ $\text{umane}(f(x') \leq f(x''))$

f nepr $*$ ono umane $f(a), f(b)$ $\in \mathbb{R}$ $\exists$ $c \in (a, b)$ monoto, $\forall c$ $f(c) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x(x-1) \rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) \\
 302 \cdot 151 = 151^2 \\
 151 \cdot 151 = 151^2
 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 7x^2 - x + 218$$

$$f(x) = 0$$



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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

① Diese fülle mit $\delta \in [0, \epsilon]$ mit der Stetigkeitsbedingung
 $\forall x'' \in [a, b] : \exists \delta \in [0, \epsilon] \text{ es gilt } f(x') \leq f(x'') \leq f(x')$

$$\text{es gilt } m = \sup f(x)$$

$$x \in [a, b]$$

Wahrnehmen wir $\{f(x) \mid x \in [a, b]\}$ $\Rightarrow$ stetigwerts $x \in [a, b]$
 beschränkt ist $f(x) > m - \frac{1}{n}$

Wahrnehmen $\{x_n\}$ eine Folge stetiger $\{x_n\}$ gilt

$$x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$$

$$m - \frac{1}{n} \leq f(x_n) \leq m$$

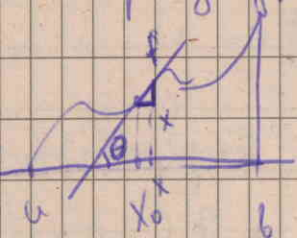
mit $f(x_n) \rightarrow m$ $\Rightarrow$ $f(x'') \rightarrow m$

$$\text{mit } m \leq f(x'') \leq m$$

$$f(x) \in f(x'') \text{ so } A \times \epsilon [a, b]$$

2) Если $f(x)$ непрерывна в $[a, b]$ и в м.
 (a) , $f(b)$ то с помощью теоремы о промежуточных
 $\in (a, b)$ монотонности, $f(x) = 0$

используя теорему, о т. в криво.



$$\frac{f(x_0)}{x_0}$$

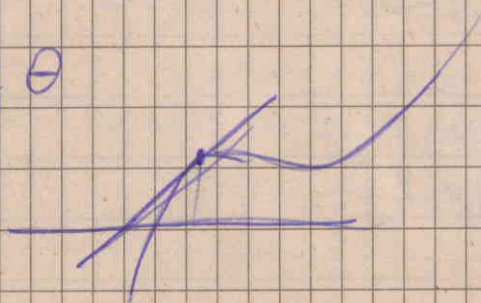
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \neq x_0}} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

Если $f(x)$ непрерывна в x_0 то с помощью

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \neq x_0}} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} (*)$$

где $f(x)$ непрерывна в x_0 то с помощью (*)
 или по формуле $f'(x_0)$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \operatorname{tg} \theta$$



$$f(x) = x$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{x - x_0}{x - x_0} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{x^2 - x_0^2}{x - x_0} = \frac{(x - x_0)(x + x_0)}{x - x_0} = x + x_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 2x_0$$

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

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}}{x - x_0} = \frac{\frac{x_0 - x}{xx_0}}{x - x_0} = \frac{-1}{xx_0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = -\frac{1}{x_0^2}$$

$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{x^3 - x_0^3}{x - x_0} = \frac{(x - x_0)(x^2 + x x_0 + x_0^2)}{x - x_0} = x^2 + x x_0 + x_0^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 3x_0^2$$

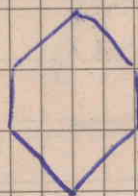
$$f(x) = \ln(x)$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{\ln(x) - \ln(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$55.54 = 38(3)$$

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

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



Тому $f(x)$ є гудоєрною b_{x_0} ~~може~~ є перш b_{x_0}

Тому $f(x)$ та $g(x)$ є гудоєрними b_{x_0}
 може означимо $h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$
 $r(x) = f(x) - g(x)$
 $l(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$

є гудоєр b_{x_0} та

$$h'(x_0) = f'(x_0) + g'(x_0)$$

$$r'(x_0) = f'(x_0) - g'(x_0)$$

$$l'(x_0) = f'(x_0)g(x_0) + f(x_0)g'(x_0)$$

абожемо $\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \neq 0$ б означимо на x_0 мо
 означ $p(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ є гудоєр b_{x_0} та

$$p'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$

Тому $f(x)$ є гудоєр b_{x_0} , $g(x)$ - гудоєр b_{y_0}
 $y_0 = f(x_0)$ може

$F(x) = g(f(x))$ є гудоєр b_{x_0}

$$\text{та } F'(x_0) = g'(f(x_0)) \cdot f'(x_0) = g'(f(x_0)) \cdot f'(x_0)$$

$x^2 = (x^2)$

15191

$$(4)s + 1 = \cancel{\frac{1}{s} + \frac{i3}{4} + \frac{i5}{4} + \frac{i7}{4} + 1} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{1 - e^{x_0}} = \frac{y}{e^{x_0 + y} - e^{x_0}} = \frac{y}{f(x_0 + y) - f(x_0)}$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$(a_1)_{\mathcal{F}} \cdot (a_2)_{\mathcal{F}} =$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{g(f(x)) - g(f(x_0))}{f(x) - f(x_0)} \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$f(x)f'(x)f''(x)$$

up
mo

$f(x)$ e gado b M u x_0 e b'ny 3u M
 uozh, e $f(x)$ upom uok uot b x_0 oko d'ny
 on ~~ono~~ u no to monob, e upu $x \in U$ e ugn
 $f(x) \leq f(x_0)$

— || — min b x_0 — || — $f(x) \geq f(x_0)$

⊕ • nemo $f(x)$ e gado b M , x_0 e b'ny ~~3u~~ M no M

$f(x)$ upom uok k'nypl'nyu b x_0 u e gado b x_0
 uobob $f'(x_0) = 0$

zoy k'nypl'nyu uot-zay u uot-mov an no d'ny

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$ b uotn $[-2; 3]$ u go e o'ny
 u. b uotno uot'p'om'no e gado

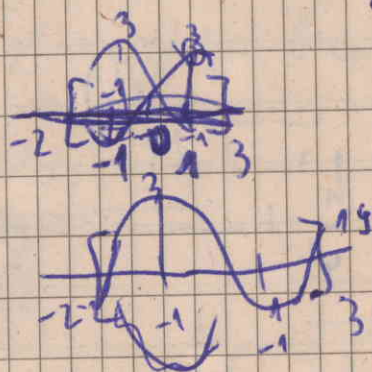
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$$

$$3(x-1)(x+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 - 3 + 1 \\ -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 + 3 + 1 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -9 + 6 + 1 \\ -1 \end{array}$$



$$27 - 9 + 1 = 19$$

$$\min_{[-2, 3]} f(x) = -1 = f(-2) = f(1)$$

$f(1) = 3$
 $f(2) = 3$
 $f(3) = 3$

① (no par)

$f(x)$ is not in $[a, b]$, $f(a) < a$

$f(a) = f(b)$
 $f'(a) = 0$

① (no maximum) $f(x)$ is not in $[a, b]$, $f(a) < a$

$f(x)$ is not in $[a, b]$, $f(a) < a$

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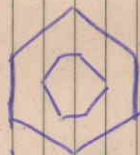
$f(x)$ is not in $[a, b]$, $f(a) < a$

$f(x)$ is not in $[a, b]$, $f(a) < a$

$f(x)$ is not in $[a, b]$, $f(a) < a$

① (no max) $f(x)$ is not in $[a, b]$, $f(a) < a$

$f(x) \neq g(x)$
 $f'(x) \neq g'(x)$



moreover $\exists c \in (a, b)$ where, we $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ where $f(x_0) = g(x_0) = 0$

where $f(x), g(x)$ is continuous at x_0 and $x_0 \in U$ where $x \in U, x \neq x_0$ and $f(x_0) = g(x_0) = 0$

moreover $\exists$ a point $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ where $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ is a constant

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

$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
 $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

$\frac{\sin x - \sin x_0}{x - x_0} =$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
 $\alpha + \beta = u, \alpha - \beta = v$
 $\sin u - \sin v = 2 \cos \frac{u+v}{2} \sin \frac{u-v}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{x - x_0} \left(2 \cos \frac{x+x_0}{2} \sin \frac{x-x_0}{2} \right) = \cos \frac{x+x_0}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x-x_0}{2}}{\frac{x-x_0}{2}} \rightarrow 1$

$\rightarrow \cos x_0$

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

$$(f \circ g)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{(\cos x)(\cos x) - \sin x(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$(f \circ g)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{(\cos x)(\cos x) - \sin x(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$f(x) = \cos x$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = f(x) = \cos x \quad f^{(1)}(x) = -\sin x \quad f^{(2)}(x) = -\cos x \quad f^{(3)}(x) = \sin x \quad f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \cos(x - \frac{n\pi}{2})$$

① $f(x) = \cos x$ $f^{(n)}(x) = \cos(x - \frac{n\pi}{2})$ $f^{(n)}(0) = \cos(-\frac{n\pi}{2}) = \cos(\frac{n\pi}{2})$

② $f(x) = \sin x$ $f^{(n)}(x) = \sin(x - \frac{n\pi}{2})$ $f^{(n)}(0) = \sin(-\frac{n\pi}{2}) = -\sin(\frac{n\pi}{2})$

мы можем доказать, что $f(x)$ — выпуклая функция на I тогда и только тогда, когда $\forall x_1, x_2 \in I$ и $\forall \theta_1, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ такие, что $\theta_1, \theta_2 \geq 0$ и $\theta_1 + \theta_2 = 1$ выполняется

$$f(\theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2) \leq \theta_1 f(x_1) + \theta_2 f(x_2)$$

$$\theta \in [0, 1]$$

$$f(\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2) \leq \theta f(x_1) + (1-\theta)f(x_2)$$

тогда и только

① Если $f(x)$ — выпуклая функция на I и $f''(x) \geq 0$ для $\forall x \in I$, то $f(x)$ — выпуклая функция на I .

доп. покажем, что $f(x)$ — выпуклая функция на I тогда и только тогда, когда

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow [c, d]$ — функция

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b] \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$$

$$\forall y \in [c, d] \Rightarrow \exists x \in [a, b]: f(x) = y$$

$$f^{-1}: [c, d] \rightarrow [a, b]$$

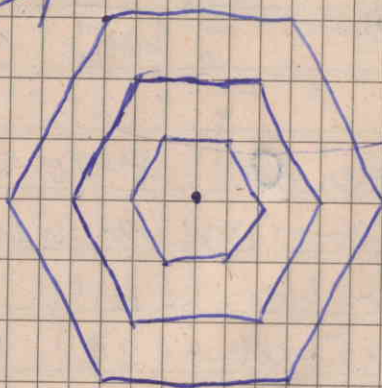
$$y \rightarrow x$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$$

$f^{-1}(y)$ — множество значений x на f

$$f(f^{-1}(y)) = y$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$$



Exponentialfunktion (Monoton)

1. Exponentialfunktion (Monoton)
 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow [c, d]$ u. $\exists f^{-1}(x)$ mo

1. Exponentialfunktion (Monoton)
 also $f \in \text{Exp}([a, b])$ u. f ist surjektiv u. $f(a) = d$
 $f(b) = c$

2. Exponentialfunktion (Monoton)
 u. $f^{-1}(y)$ d. f ist surjektiv u. $f^{-1}(y)$ ist

3. Exponentialfunktion (Monoton)
 $f(a) = d$ u. $f(b) = c$ u. f ist surjektiv u. $f(a) = d$

1. Exponentialfunktion (Monoton)
 $f(x)$ ist surjektiv u. $f(a) = d$ u. $f(b) = c$ u. f ist surjektiv u. $f(a) = d$

Abk. B
 1. $f \in \text{Exp}([a, b])$ u. f ist surjektiv u. $f(a) = d$
 2. $f \in \text{Exp}([a, b])$ u. f ist surjektiv u. $f(a) = d$
 3. $f \in \text{Exp}([a, b])$ u. f ist surjektiv u. $f(a) = d$
 $e^x = y$
 $(\ln y) = \frac{1}{x}$
 $(\ln y) = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y}$
 $(\ln y) = \frac{1}{y}$

$$\ln x_1 \cdot x_2 = \ln x_1 + \ln x_2$$

$$\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \ln x_1 - \ln x_2$$

$$\ln 1 = 0$$

$$a^x : (-\infty; +\infty) \rightarrow [0; +\infty]$$

$$a > 0$$

$$a^x = e^{x \ln a}$$

Ch-ba

$$1) a^0 = e^{0 \cdot \ln a} = e^0 = 1$$

$$2) a^{x_1+x_2} = a^{x_1} \cdot a^{x_2}$$

$$3) a^{x_1-x_2} = \frac{a^{x_1}}{a^{x_2}}$$

$$4) (a^x)' = (e^{x \ln a})' = e^{x \ln a} \cdot \ln a = a^x \cdot \ln a$$

$$5) a > 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln a > 0 \Leftrightarrow (a^x)' > 0 \Leftrightarrow a^x \uparrow$$

$$6) a < 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln a < 0 \Leftrightarrow (a^x)' < 0 \Leftrightarrow a^x \downarrow$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{x \cdot y}$$

⊗
⊗