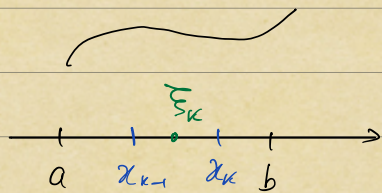


Mathematische Beweismethoden

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$P = \{x_0 = a < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b\}$$

$$(P, \xi), \quad \xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n), \quad \xi_k \in \Delta_k = [x_{k-1}, x_k]$$

Mathematische Formelsumme.
$$\sigma(f; P, \xi) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k, \quad \Delta x_k = x_k - x_{k-1}$$

Mathematische Formelsumme
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx := \lim_{\lambda(P) \rightarrow 0} \sigma(f; P, \xi), \quad \lambda(P) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \Delta x_k$$

mathematisch formalistisch mathematisch mathematisch

Proposition 1. $f \in R[a, b] \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists d > 0 \forall (P', \xi') \forall (P'', \xi'')$
 $\lambda(P'), \lambda(P'') < d \Rightarrow |\sigma(f; P', \xi') - \sigma(f; P'', \xi'')| < \varepsilon$

$$B_d = \{(P, \xi) : \lambda(P) < d\}; \quad \omega(f, \Delta) = \sup_{x_1, x_2 \in \Delta} |f(x_1) - f(x_2)|$$

Proposition 2. $f \in R[a, b] \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists d > 0 \sum_{k=1}^n \omega(f, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k < \varepsilon$, für $\lambda(P) < d$.

Mathematische Formelsumme.
$$s(f, P) = \sum_{k=1}^n (\inf_{\Delta_k} f) \Delta x_k = \inf_{\xi} \sigma(f, P, \xi)$$

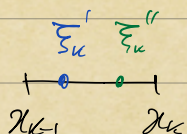
$$S(f, P) = \sum_{k=1}^n (\sup_{\Delta_k} f) \Delta x_k = \sup_{\xi} \sigma(f, P, \xi)$$

Proposition 3. $f \in R[a, b] \Leftrightarrow \exists \lim_{\lambda(P) \rightarrow 0} s(f, P) = \underline{I}, \exists \lim_{\lambda(P) \rightarrow 0} S(f, P) = \bar{I}$,

$$\underline{I} = \bar{I} = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$S(f, P) - s(f, P) = \sum_{k=1}^n (\sup_{\Delta_k} f - \inf_{\Delta_k} f) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \omega(f, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k$$

Proposition 2-4 mathematisch $\bullet P' = P'' \Rightarrow |\sigma(f, P', \xi') - \sigma(f, P'', \xi'')|$
 $= \left| \sum_{k=1}^n (f(\xi'_k) - f(\xi''_k)) \Delta x_k \right|$
 $\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \omega(f, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k < \varepsilon$



• $P'' \subset P' \subset P'' \Rightarrow P' \subset P''$

$$x_{k-1} = x_0^k < x_1^k < \dots < x_{i_k}^k = x_k \quad \begin{matrix} P'' \\ P' \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f(\xi_k') \Delta x_k - \sum_{j=1}^{i_k} f(\xi_j^k) (x_j^k - x_{j-1}^k) \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{j=1}^{i_k} (f(\xi_k') - f(\xi_j^k)) (x_j^k - x_{j-1}^k) \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{i_k} \omega(f, \Delta_k) (x_j^k - x_{j-1}^k) = \omega(f, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \sigma(f, P', \xi') - \sigma(f, P'', \xi'') \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \omega(f, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k$$

• $P', P'' \rightarrow P = P' \cup P''$ P', P'' Suedynnymsdλ t

$$\varepsilon > 0 \rightarrow d > 0 \quad P, \lambda(P) < d \Rightarrow \sum \omega(f, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k < \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sigma(f, P', \xi') - \sigma(f, P'', \xi'') \right| &\leq \left| \sigma(f, P', \xi') - \sigma(f, P, \xi) \right| + \left| \sigma(f, P'', \xi'') - \sigma(f, P, \xi) \right| \\ \lambda(P') < d, \lambda(P'') < d &\leq \sum_{\Delta_k' \in P'} \omega(f, \Delta_k') \Delta x_k' + \sum_{\Delta_k'' \in P''} \omega(f, \Delta_k'') \Delta x_k'' \\ &\leq 2\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

Oppdragsoppgaver 1) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

$$\forall [a, b] \quad f \notin R[a, b]$$

$$\forall \Delta = [a, \beta], a < \beta \quad \inf_{\Delta} f = 0, \sup_{\Delta} f = 1$$

$$s(f, P) = 0, \quad S(f, P) = b - a \Rightarrow f \notin R[a, b]$$

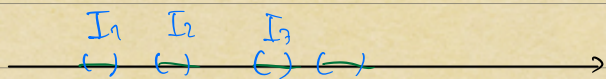
2) Rationelle funksjoner

$$R(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & x = \frac{m}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}, m \wedge n = 1, \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}. \end{cases}$$

Δ tross $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ finnes R -n uehrlig huser t $\wedge \forall x \in \mathbb{Q}$ finnes R -n uehrlig t

Унешнее покрытие Значит, $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ называется extern, если
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists$ конечное покрытие I_1, I_2, \dots , удовлетв., на

$$A \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} I_j, \quad \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |I_j| \leq \varepsilon$$



Определение 1) A называется extern $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{L}(A) = 0$

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}; \quad \varepsilon > 0, \quad I_j = (a_j - \frac{\varepsilon}{2n}, a_j + \frac{\varepsilon}{2n}) \ni a_j$$

$$A \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^n I_j, \quad \sum_{j=1}^n |I_j| = n \times \frac{\varepsilon}{n} = \varepsilon$$

2) A называется extern $\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(A) = 0$

$$A = \{a_j, j \in \mathbb{N}\}, \quad I_j = (a_j - \varepsilon \cdot 2^{-j-1}, a_j + \varepsilon \cdot 2^{-j-1}) \ni a_j$$

$$A \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} I_j, \quad \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |I_j| = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon \cdot 2^{-j} = \varepsilon$$

3) $A_1, A_2, \dots \subset \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall j \in \mathbb{N} \mathcal{L}(A_j) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j) = 0$

4) $B \subset A, \quad \mathcal{L}(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(B) = 0$

5) $\forall a < b \quad \mathcal{L}([a, b]) \neq 0$

$$[a, b] = \bigcup_{x \in [a, b]} \{x\}$$

д. л. с. с. $[a, b] \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} I_j, \quad I_j = (\alpha_j, \beta_j) \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |I_j| > b - a$

Уточнение $K \subset \mathbb{R}$ называется extern $\Leftrightarrow K$ есть \emptyset или несчетное множество
 $\Leftrightarrow K \subset \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} G_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R} \quad K \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n G_{\alpha_i}$

Равенство на $[a, b]$ -а ϵ -негустота, $\exists n > 1$ $[a, b] \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^n I_j$:

Умножив равенство, на $\sum_{j=1}^n |I_j| > b-a$:

$n=1$ $[a, b] \subset (d, \beta) \Rightarrow d < a, \beta > b \Rightarrow \beta - d > b - a$

$n=k$ Δ ϵ -негустота

$n=k+1$ $[a, b] \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^{k+1} I_j$; $a \in I_1 = (d_1, \beta_1)$; $\beta_1 > b$, $d_1 < a \Rightarrow \beta_1 - d_1 > b - a$

$\beta_1 \leq b$ $[\beta_1, b] \subset \bigcup_{j=2}^{k+1} I_j \Rightarrow \sum_{j=2}^{k+1} |I_j| > b - \beta_1$
 $= \sum_{j=1}^{k+1} |I_j| > (b - \beta_1) + (\beta_1 - d_1) = b - d_1 > b - a$ \blacktriangleright

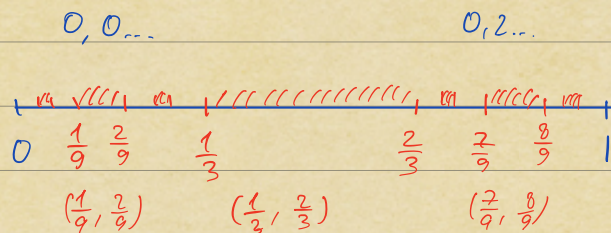
Пример (дискретная непрерывность)

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ϵ -негустота $\Leftrightarrow f$ -негустота $\Leftrightarrow \exists A \subset [a, b]$ $\mathcal{L}(A) = 0$, $\forall x \in [a, b] \cap A$
 f -негустота $\Leftrightarrow x$ ϵ -негустота:

Определение $R(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & x = \frac{m}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}, mn=1 \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ ϵ -негустота R -негустота $\Leftrightarrow R \in \mathcal{R}[0, 1]$

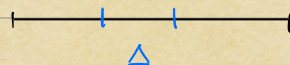
Умножив равенство



$\mathcal{C} = \{0, a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots : a_i \in \{0, 2\}\}$, $\text{card}(\mathcal{C}) = 2^{\aleph}$

$R \in \mathcal{R}[0, 1] \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists d > 0 \forall \Delta \text{ с } \mathcal{L}(\Delta) < d \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \omega(f, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k < \epsilon$

$\Delta \subset [0, 1]$, $N(\Delta) = \min \{n : \frac{m}{n} \in \Delta\}$



$$\omega(R, \Delta) = \frac{1}{N(\Delta)}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \omega(f, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k: N(\Delta_k) \geq N_0} + \sum_{k: N(\Delta_k) < N_0} = I + II$$

$$I \leq \sum_{k: N(\Delta_k) \geq N_0} \frac{1}{N_0} \Delta x_k = \frac{1}{N_0} \times (b-a)$$

$$II \leq \sum_{k: N(\Delta_k) < N_0} 1 \times d = d \times \text{card} \{k \in \{1, \dots, n\} : N(\Delta_k) < N_0\}$$

$$n \in \{1, \dots, N_0-1\} \rightarrow \frac{0}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{n}{n} \rightarrow n+1$$

$$\text{card} \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \in [0, 1) \mid n \in \{1, \dots, N_0-1\} \right\} = \sum_{n=1}^{N_0-1} (n+1) = \frac{2+N_0}{2} (N_0-1) \leq C N_0^2$$

$$II \leq C N_0^2 d$$

$$I + II \leq \frac{1}{N_0} + C N_0^2 d < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow N_0 = \left[\frac{2}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1, \quad d < \frac{\varepsilon}{2 C N_0^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{N_0} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad C N_0^2 d < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\omega(f, x) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \omega(f, (x-\delta, x+\delta))$$

$$f \text{ - } \omega \text{ continuous at } x \text{ if } \omega(f, x) = 0$$

2-й курс математический анализ. 14/03, 22/04 ; 2-й курс физико-математический факультет. 23-31/05
 2 сем 3 сем 5 сем

$$q = \frac{1}{6}(q_1) + \frac{1}{3}(q_2) + \frac{1}{2}(q_3) \in [0, 20]$$

+2 +2

$$f = O(q) \Rightarrow \exists C > 0 \exists B \in B \forall x \in B |f(x)| \leq C |q(x)|$$