

$$\{a_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$$

$$\sup_{\substack{B \subset A \\ B \text{ finite}}} \sum_{\alpha \in B} a_\alpha < \infty \Rightarrow$$

$$\{\alpha \in A : a_\alpha \neq 0\} \text{ unendlichmenge heißt } f$$

$$X \subset \mathbb{R}$$

Nullstellensatz

$$Z(X) = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists J_1, J_2, \dots \text{ } \mathbb{R}\text{-f. paarig disjunkt}$$

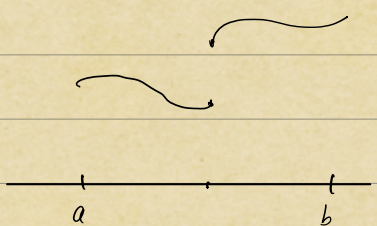
$$X \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} J_k \quad \& \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |J_k| < \varepsilon$$

↳ LWS

Wann ist $f: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ unendlich diffbar? Wenn f' z.B. konstant unendlich ist, ist es auch f .

$g: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, c \in (a,b)$ unendlich ist

$$c\text{-u. unendlich ist} \Leftrightarrow \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} g(x) = g(c^+), \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} g(x) = g(c^-), g(c^+) \neq g(c^-)$$



$$[a,b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b\}$$

$$(a,b) =]a,b[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x < b\}$$

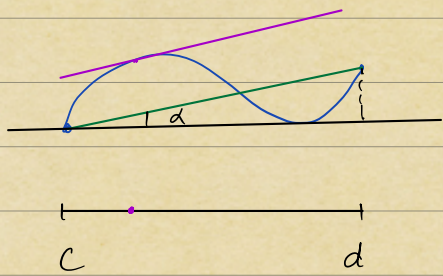
Wann ist f unendlich?

$\forall [x_1, x_2] \subset (a,b) \exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f'(\xi)(x_2 - x_1)$$

$f \in C([c,d])$, f unendlich ist $\forall x \in (c,d)$ $f'(x) = 0$

$$\text{Wenn } \exists \xi \in (c,d) \quad f(d) - f(c) = f'(\xi)(d-c)$$



$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(d) - f(c)}{d - c}$$

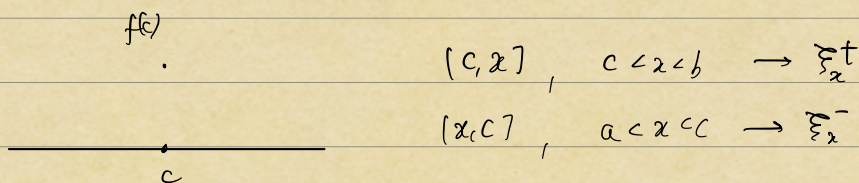
$$\frac{f(d) - f(c)}{d - c} = \text{tg } \alpha$$

$$f(d) = f(c) \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (c,d) \quad f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\bullet \forall x \in (c,d) \quad f(x) = f(c) \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = 0 \quad \forall \xi \in (c,d) \quad (c,d)$$

$$\bullet \text{Wenn } \max_{(c,d)} f > f(c), \text{ Wenn } \min_{(c,d)} f < f(c) \Rightarrow f \text{ nicht } \xi \text{ existiert} \Rightarrow f'(\xi) \neq 0$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - \left(f(c) + \frac{f(d)-f(c)}{d-c} (x-c) \right), \quad g(c) = g(d) = 0$$



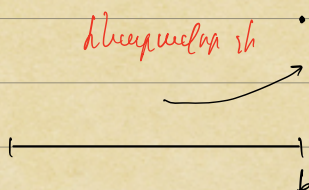
$$A^\pm = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^\pm} f'(x)$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} = f'(\xi_2^+), \quad \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} = f'(\xi_2^-)$$

$x > c \quad \downarrow \quad A^+$
 $x < c \quad \downarrow \quad A^-$

$$A^+ \neq A^-$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} = A^+ \neq A^- = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$



$$f(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \underbrace{2x \sin \frac{1}{x}}_{\rightarrow 0} - \underbrace{\cos \frac{1}{x}}_{\text{nicht verschwindend}}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} n (f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x))$$

Regel für die Ableitung

Definition Sei $f \in R[a, b]$, $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$: F ist die Stammfunktion f und $x_0 \in [a, b]$ gilt $F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$

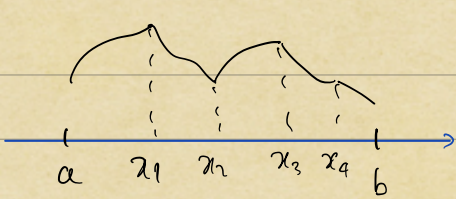
Abweichung

$$\frac{F(x_0+h) - F(x_0)}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \left(\int_a^{x_0+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^{x_0} f(t) dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} (f(x_0) + g(t)) dt =$$

weil $g(t) \rightarrow 0$, für $t \rightarrow x_0$:

$$= f(x_0) + \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} g(t) dt \rightarrow f(x_0), \quad \text{für } h \rightarrow 0:$$



Θεωρεί $\int_a^b f'(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$

Υποκαθιστώντας:

$$\int_a^b f'(x) dx = (F(x_1) - F(a)) + (F(x_2) - F(x_1)) + \dots + (F(x_n) - F(x_{n-1})) + (F(b) - F(x_n))$$

$f \in L([a, b])$, $F(x) = \int_{[a, x]} f(t) dt \Rightarrow F$ είναι συνεχής και $F'(x) = f(x)$ σχεδόν παντού.

Πρόταση 1 Θεωρεί $u, v \in C^1([a, b])$:
 (Συνταγματική ταυτότητα)

$$\int_a^b u'(x)v(x) dx = \underbrace{uv \Big|_a^b}_{u(b)v(b) - u(a)v(a)} - \int_a^b u(x)v'(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b v du = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u dv$$

$du = u' dx$

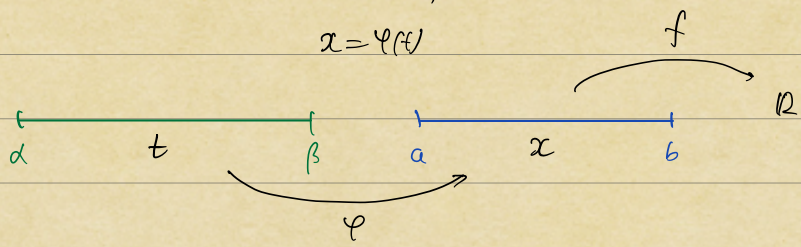
Θεωρώντας $(uv)' = u'v + uv' \Rightarrow \int_a^b (uv)' dx = \int_a^b u'v dx + \int_a^b uv' dx$

$$\Rightarrow (uv)(b) - (uv)(a) = \int_a^b u'v dx + \int_a^b uv' dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b u'v dx = uv \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} - \int_a^b uv' dx$$

Πρόταση 2 (αλλαγή μεταβλητών)

Θεωρεί $f \in C([a, b])$, $\varphi \in C^1([\alpha, \beta])$, $\varphi([\alpha, \beta]) \subset [a, b]$, $\varphi(\alpha) = a$, $\varphi(\beta) = b$:



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^{\beta} \underbrace{f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t)} dt \quad \frac{d\varphi}{dt}, \quad d\varphi = \varphi'(t) dt$$

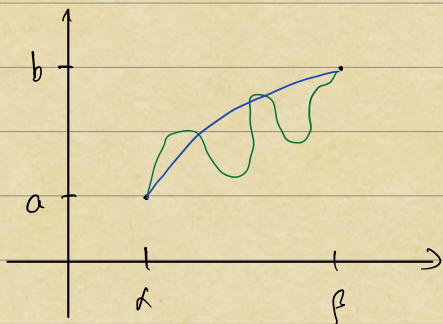
$$x = \varphi(t) \Rightarrow dx = \varphi'(t) dt$$

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(y) dy \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(y) dy = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} F(\varphi(t)) = F'(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) = \underline{f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t)}$$

$$\int_a^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt = F(\varphi(\beta)) - F(\varphi(a)) = F(b) - F(a)$$

Пример 3 Функция $f \in R([a, b])$, $\varphi: (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow [a, b]$ C^1 функция, обратная функции f , такая, что $\varphi(a) = \alpha$, $\varphi(b) = \beta$:



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt$$

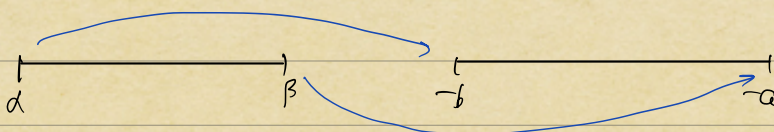
$\varphi: (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow [a, b]$, $\varphi \in C^1((\alpha, \beta))$, φ -н обратная функция f , $f \in R([a, b])$.

$$\int_a^{\beta} \underbrace{f(\varphi(t))}_x \underbrace{\varphi'(t) dt}_{dx} = \int_{\varphi(\beta)}^{\varphi(\alpha)} f(x) dx = - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$y = -x$

$g(y) = f(-y), \quad y \in [-b, -a], \quad -\varphi(t)$

$\varphi(a) = b, \quad \varphi(\beta) = a \Rightarrow -\varphi(a) = -b, \quad -\varphi(\beta) = -a$



$$[a, b] = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} (c_k, d_k) \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (d_k - c_k) > b - a$$