

## UwekSewk G weh d h k u y n e p j n e k

$X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$  G u n e u e l e u e k G l i g  $x_0$ -h k u n e u e  
 $(\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad B(x_0, \varepsilon) \cap (X \setminus \{x_0\}) \neq \emptyset)$

### UwekSewk u e d

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists r > 0 \forall x \in B(x_0, r) \setminus \{x_0\} \quad |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$

$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists R > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad |x| > R \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$   
 $(f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$

$|x| = d(x, 0) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^m x_j^2\right)^{1/2}$

UwekSewk u e d  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $B = \{B \subset X\}$

G u n e u e k t e k, n e B-h h e k e t t, k i r k e  $\forall B \in \mathcal{B} \quad B \neq \emptyset$  G  $\forall B_1, B_2 \subset B$   
 $\exists B \in \mathcal{B} \quad B \subset B_1 \cap B_2$

### Opf k u e l e k t i g

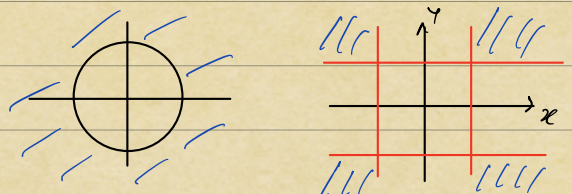
- 1)  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $B = \{B(x_0, r) \setminus \{x_0\}, r > 0\}$
- 2)  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $B = \{ \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m : 0 < |x_j - x_{j_0}| < r_j, j = 1 \dots m\}, r_j > 0 \}$
- 3)  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$  G u n e u e l e u e k G l i g t  $x_0$ -h k u n e u e  
 $B = \{ (B(x_0, r) \cap X) \setminus \{x_0\}, r > 0 \}$
- 4)  $B = \{ \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid |x| > R\}, R > 0 \} = \{ \overline{B(0, R)}^c, R > 0 \}$

UwekSewk u e d  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ , B h e k e t  $x_0$ -h k u n e u e

$\lim_{B \ni x} f(x) = A \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists B \in \mathcal{B} \quad f(B) \subset B(A, \varepsilon)$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists B \in \mathcal{B} \forall x \in B \quad |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$   
 $d(x, A)$

### Opf k u e l e k

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} f(x, y) \quad B_1 = \{ \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} > R \}, R > 0 \}$   
 $B_2 = \{ \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid |x| > R, |y| > R \}, R > 0 \}$



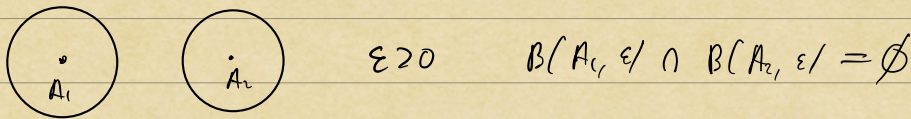
**Umsatz**  $f$   $\epsilon$ -Umsatz,  $\epsilon$   $\rightarrow$   $f$   $\epsilon$ -Umsatz  $\Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0 \exists B \in \mathcal{B} \ f(B) \subset B(0, c) \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in B \ |f(x)| < c$

**Plingel**  $\omega$   $\exists \lim_B f \Rightarrow$   $f$   $\epsilon$ -Umsatz  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists c > 0 \exists B \in \mathcal{B} \ \omega(f, B) < c$

$\Leftarrow$   $\exists \lim_B f \Rightarrow f$   $\epsilon$ -Umsatz  $\Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0 \exists B \in \mathcal{B} \ \omega(f, B) < c$

$\Leftarrow$   $\exists \lim_B f \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists B \subset B \ \omega(f, B) < \epsilon$

**Umsatz**  $\omega$   $\lim_B f = A_1, \lim_B f = A_2, \ A_1, A_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$



$\exists B_1 \in \mathcal{B} \ f(B_1) \subset B(A_1, \epsilon) \ \& \ \exists B_2 \in \mathcal{B} \ f(B_2) \subset B(A_2, \epsilon)$

$\exists B \in \mathcal{B} \ B \subset B_1 \cap B_2 \Rightarrow f(B) \subset B(A_1, \epsilon) \cap B(A_2, \epsilon) = \emptyset$

$\Leftarrow \epsilon = 1 \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{B} \ \omega(f, B) < 1 \Rightarrow f(B) \subset B(f(x_0), 1)$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 $\sup_{x_1, x_2 \in B} |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < 1$

$\epsilon_n = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow B_n \in \mathcal{B} \ \omega(f, B_n) < \frac{1}{n}, \ B_1 \supset B_2 \supset \dots$

$B_1, \ B_2 \cap B_1 \supset B_2, \ B_3 \cap B_2 = B_3, \dots$

$x_n \in B_n \rightarrow \forall \epsilon \in B_n \ |f(x_n) - f(x_n)| < \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \geq n \ |f(x_n) - f(x_n)| < \epsilon$

$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) =: A$

**Umsatz**  $\omega$   $\lim_B f = A$

$f(x_n) \rightarrow A \ \& \ \omega(f, B_n) < \frac{1}{n}$

ηθνγνφ  $\varepsilon > 0$ :  $\forall x \in B_n$   $n \geq 1$   $|f(x_n) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  &  $\frac{1}{n} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$$\forall x \in B_n \quad |f(x) - A| \leq \underbrace{|f(x) - f(x_n)|}_{\omega(f, B_n) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}} + \underbrace{|f(x_n) - A|}_{< \frac{\varepsilon}{2}} < \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \varepsilon > 0 \rightarrow B \subset B \quad f(B) \subset B(A, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$

$$\omega(f, B) = \sup_{x_1, x_2 \in B} |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq \varepsilon$$

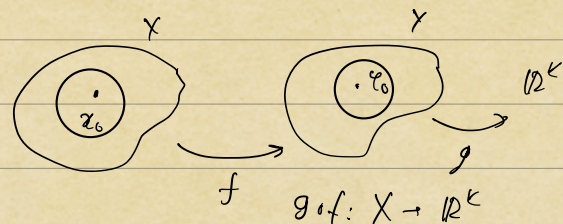
$$\leq |f(x_1) - A| + |f(x_2) - A| \leq \varepsilon$$

Πλνμνξ

ηθνγνφ ανελνφνδ νλν  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$  &  $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  κνμν νννννννννννννν,  $B_1$ -ν νλννφ ν  $X$ -ν νλνν,  $B_2$ -ν νλννφ ν  $Y$ -ν νλνν,  $f: X \rightarrow Y$ ,  $g: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$  νννννννννννννν νλν: νλνννννννννννν, νλν.

•  ~~$\exists \lim_{B_1} f$~~ ,  $\exists \lim_{B_2} g$

•  $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}_2 \exists B' \in \mathcal{B}_1 \quad f(B') \subset B$



ηθνγνφ  $\exists \lim_{B_1} g \circ f = \lim_{B_2} g$ :

ηθνγνγνξ

$$A := \lim_{B_2} g \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists B \in \mathcal{B}_2 \quad g(B) \subset B(A, \varepsilon)$$

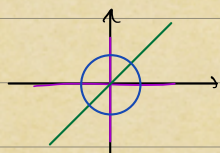
$$\Rightarrow \exists B' \in \mathcal{B}_1 \quad f(B') \subset B$$

$$\Rightarrow (g \circ f)(B') = g(f(B')) \subset g(B) \subset B(A, \varepsilon)$$

Οπθνννννννν

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$  νλνννννννννννννν



$$f(x, 0) = 0 = f(0, y) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x, x) = \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

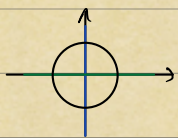
$\forall r > 0 \quad \omega(f, B(0, r)) \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

2)

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (-1) = -1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f \right) = 1$$



$$\forall r > 0 \quad \omega(f, B(0, r)) \geq 2$$

3)

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0$$

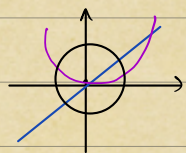
$$\varepsilon > 0; \quad (x, y) \in B(0, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) \Rightarrow |f(x, y)| \leq |x| + |y| < 2 \times \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right) \quad \lim_{x \neq 0} \left( x + \underbrace{y \sin \frac{1}{x}}_0 \right)$$

ganz einfach
zuerst
unendlich

4)

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$



$$\begin{aligned} x &= \alpha t \\ y &= \beta t \end{aligned} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(\alpha t, \beta t) = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta t^3}{\alpha^2 t^2 + \beta^2 t^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta t}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \rightarrow 0, \quad t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(\alpha t, \beta t) = 0 \quad \forall (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$$

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow f(x, x^2) = \frac{x^4}{x^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \omega(f, B(0, r)) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$$

Proposition

$X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $f, g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $B$  heißt  $X$ -f. d. m.  
 z. h. p. u. p. k. h. f. p. k.  $\lim_B f = A$ ,  $\lim_B g = B$ : dann

$$\lim_B (f + c g) = A + c B; \quad \lim_B f g = A B; \quad B \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_B \frac{f}{g} = \frac{A}{B}$$

**Ursatz 1.1**  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $x_0 \in X$   $f$  stetig in  $x_0$  und  $f$  nicht konstant

- $f$  ist in  $x_0$  nicht differenzierbar,  $f$  ist nicht linear

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in B(x_0, \delta) \cap X \quad |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

•  $\omega(f, x_0) := \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \omega(f, B(x_0, \delta) \cap X)$

**Proposition**  $\omega(f, x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f$  ist in  $x_0$  differenzierbar

1)  $f$  ist in  $x_0$  differenzierbar  $\Rightarrow f$  ist in  $x_0$  stetig

2)  $f, g$  sind in  $x_0$  differenzierbar  $\Rightarrow f + cg, f/g, \frac{f}{g}$  ( $g(x_0) \neq 0$ ) sind in  $x_0$  differenzierbar

3)  $f: X \rightarrow Y, g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k, x_0 \in X, f(x_0) = y_0 \in Y, f$  ist in  $x_0$  differenzierbar,  $g$  ist in  $x_0$  differenzierbar  $\Rightarrow g \circ f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$  ist in  $x_0$  differenzierbar

4)  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f$  ist in  $x_0$  differenzierbar,  $f(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in B(x_0, \delta) \quad f(x) > \frac{1}{2} f(x_0) > 0$

**Definition**  $\omega(f, x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in B(x_0, \delta) \quad |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in B(x_0, \delta) \quad |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \omega(f, B(x_0, \delta)) \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \omega(f, B(x_0, \delta)) = 0$$

$\omega(f, x_0)$

$\Leftarrow \varepsilon > 0, \omega(f, x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \quad 0 < \omega(f, B(x_0, \delta)) - \omega(f, x_0) < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \omega(f, B(x_0, \delta)) < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \forall x \in B(x_0, \delta) \quad |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

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

**Operatoren** 1)  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  ist in  $x_0$  differenzierbar  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_0 \in X$   $f$  ist in  $x_0$  differenzierbar

$Y \subset X \Rightarrow f|_Y$  ist in  $x_0$  differenzierbar

2)  $\pi^j: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \mapsto x_j$  ist in  $x_0$  differenzierbar

3)  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow f$  ist in  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$  differenzierbar, aber nicht in  $(0, 0)$