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Nevetési karakterisétek

(1) Polinomok karakteriséte

$a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R} \cup \mathbb{C}$ egészhez h

$$P(z) := a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0 \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \cup \mathbb{R}$$

n-ed fokú polinom

Dáttal: $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} a_n z^n = a_n \infty^n \quad \infty \in \mathbb{C} (\mathbb{R})$

Köv $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} P(z) = P(\infty)$

Tegyük fel, hogy $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}, \infty \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = a_n x^n \left(1 + a_{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{a_n x^n} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{a_n x^n} \right) \\ &= a_n x^n \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n x} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{a_n x^n} \right)}_{\downarrow \text{ha } x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \end{aligned}$$

Köv

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} P(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, \text{ ha } a_n > 0 \\ -\infty, \text{ ha } a_n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} P(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, \text{ ha } a_n > 0 \text{ osz nélk} \\ a_n < 0 \text{ osz nélk} \\ -\infty, \text{ ha } a_n > 0 \text{ osz nélk} \\ a_n < 0 \text{ osz nélk} \end{cases} = (-1)^n \operatorname{sgn}(a_n) \cdot (\infty)$$

② Rationale Fortpflanzung

$$P(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$$

$$Q(z) = b_m z^m + b_{m-1} z^{m-1} + \dots + b_0$$

polynom

$$f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$$

rationale Fortpflanzung, bei $a_i, b_j \in \mathbb{Q}$
 $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$

Ifh $Q(z)$ wurschelgelnk heimare: Λ ($z \in \Lambda \Leftrightarrow Q(z) = 0$)

~~Text~~ $\text{Ke } z \notin \Lambda \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow z} \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$

Ke $z \in \Lambda \Rightarrow \exists S(z)$ polynom, wog $S(z) \neq 0$ s

$$Q(z) = (z - z)^r S(z) \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$$

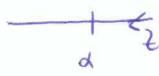
$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{1}{(z - z)^r} \frac{P(z)}{S(z)} \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \Lambda$$

Smirkornnk \mathbb{R} -ue ($z \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \Lambda$)

$$\hookleftarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow z} \frac{1}{(z - z)^r} = \begin{cases} +\infty, \text{ ha r paros} \\ \# , \text{ he r unkan} \end{cases}$$

ha $r = 2k+1$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z+0} \frac{1}{(z - z)^r} = +\infty$$



$$\underset{z > z}{\nearrow}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z-0} \frac{1}{(z - z)^r} = -\infty$$



Kov $\Rightarrow \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$ heutlike z -an meghatorkelt!

3)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} &= \frac{a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0}{b_m z^m + b_{m-1} z^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 z + b_0} = \frac{z^n}{z^m} \cdot \frac{a_n + \frac{a_{n-1}}{z} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{z^n}}{b_m + \frac{b_{m-1}}{z} + \dots + \frac{b_0}{z^m}} = \\ &= z^{n-m} \cdot \frac{a_n + \frac{a_{n-1}}{z} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{z^n}}{b_m + \frac{b_{m-1}}{z} + \dots + \frac{b_0}{z^m}} \quad \underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\downarrow} \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \frac{a_n}{b_m}, \text{ bei } z \rightarrow \pm \infty \end{aligned}$$

⇒

$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z^{n-m}$ meghatározásnak megfelelően a hatalmas $\pm \infty$ -hez.

(3) Analitikus függvények hataltsága

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n \quad x_0 \text{ körponti helyepről}$$

Konvergencia tarto módjával: $K := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n \text{ konvergens} \right\}$

$$D_f := \text{int } K = (x_0 - R, x_0 + R) \quad (R \neq 0) \quad R: \text{konvergenciavagy rövidítés}$$

$$f: D_f \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$$

TETTEL (Transzformációk tétel)

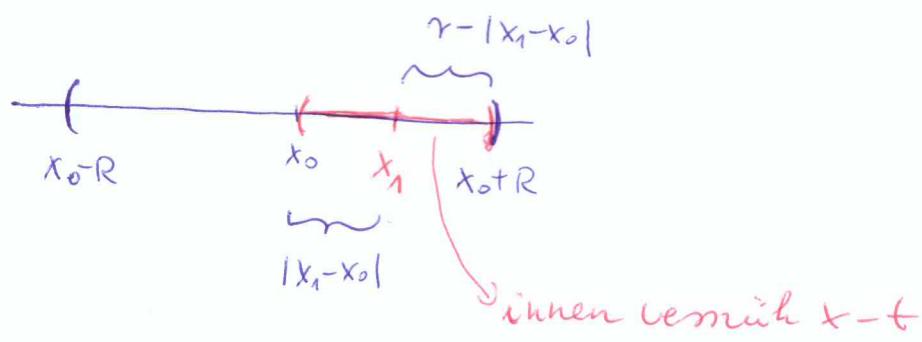
Legyen $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$ hatalponti konvergenciára vonatkozó ($R > 0$),

és $x_1 \in \text{int } K = (x_0 - r, x_0 + r)$ tetszőleges. Ekkor $\forall x \in \text{int } K - x_1$,

teljesül $|x-x_1| < R - |x_1-x_0|$, vagyis,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i (x-x_i)^i \quad \text{akkor}$$

$$b_i = \sum_{n=i}^{\infty} \binom{n}{i} a_n (x_1-x_0)^{n-i}$$



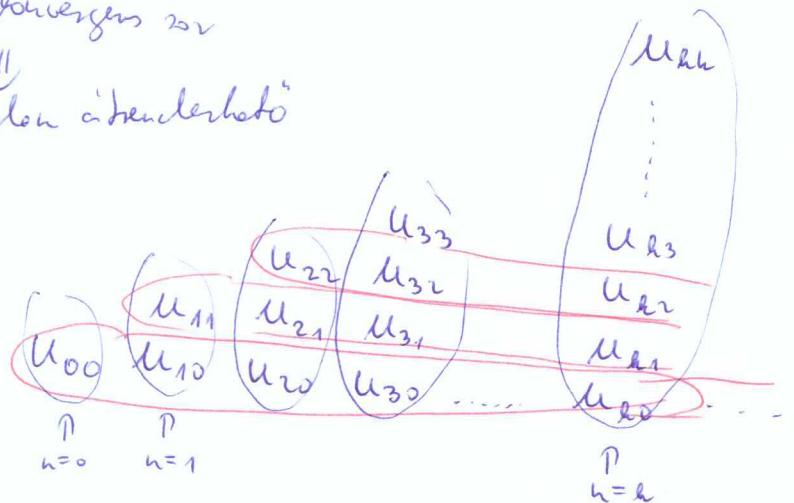
$$X - x_0 = (X - x_1) + (x_1 - x_0)$$

$$\hookrightarrow (X - x_0)^n = [(X - x_1) + (x_1 - x_0)]^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} (X - x_1)^i (x_1 - x_0)^{n-i}$$

entwickelbar

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (X - x_0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^n a_n \binom{n}{i} (X - x_1)^i (x_1 - x_0)^{n-i} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^n u_{ni} \quad \Theta$$

\uparrow
absolut konvergent zu
 \uparrow
nach oben abnehmend



Rechtecke ausgewählt raus:

$$\Theta \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=i}^{\infty} u_{ni} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=i}^{\infty} a_n \binom{n}{i} (X - x_1)^i (x_1 - x_0)^{n-i} =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i (X - x_1)^i \quad \text{! abel}$$

$$b_i = \sum_{n=i}^{\infty} a_n \binom{n}{i} (x_1 - x_0)^{n-i}$$



5)

DEFINITION $f: D_f \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ auf \mathbb{R} stetig $\forall x_1 \in D_f$ bei
 \exists δ heile ϵ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} f(x) = f(x_1)$$

BIZ.

$\exists x_1 \in (x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$ bsz (Ankündigung)

Läßt sich x_1 -nach $\exists \rho > 0$ sogenannte konkrete, bzg

$\forall x \in (x_1 - \rho, x_1 + \rho)$ - zu

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i (x - x_1)^i$$

Legen $0 < r < \rho \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i r^i$ konvergiert

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i r^{i-1} = b_1 + b_2 r + b_3 r^2 + \dots$$

ausreichend, bzg $\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} f(x) = b_0}$

Nur $|x - x_1| < r$, also

$$|f(x) - b_0| = \left| (x - x_1) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i (x - x_1)^{i-1} \right| \leq |x - x_1| \cdot \rho$$

$\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i (x - x_1)^i}_{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i r^i = b_0 + b_1} + b_2 (x - x_1)^2 + \dots$

$|x - x_1| < r$

vgl. $|f(x) - b_0|$ tetralegesetzen, bzg $|x - x_1| \leq \rho$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} f(x) = b_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \binom{n}{0} (x_1 - x_0)^n = f(x_1)$$

6)

Köv ~~$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \exp$~~

Köv $\exists R > 0$ s.t. $x \in (x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$ selin

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-x_0)^n$$

Elér

$a_n = b_n$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, vagyis f egészben

réthető x_0 körül hártyapontját.

Biz.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) = a_0 = b_0 \quad \checkmark$$

ontha $(x-x_0)$ -val $f(x) - a_0 = t$

$$g(x) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n (x-x_0)^{n-1} \quad \text{if } x \in (x_0 - R, x_0 + R) \\ x \neq x_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = g(x_0) = a_1 = b_1 \quad \checkmark$$

neighbörönkörül hártyapont



Köv $\forall \omega \in \mathbb{R}$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \omega} \exp(x) = \exp(\omega)$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \omega} \sin(x) = \sin(\omega)$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \omega} \cos(x) = \cos(\omega)$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \omega} \operatorname{sh}(x) = \operatorname{sh} \omega$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \omega} \operatorname{ch}(x) = \operatorname{ch} \omega$

7/

Pfeilchen

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

Neue-Jeile def ~ ! $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, $x_n \rightarrow 0$ & $x_n \neq 0$ für.

L'ittsch lösbar : ha $|x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, aber

$$|\sin x| \leq |x| \leq |\tan x| = \frac{|\sin x|}{|\cos x|}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \cos x \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1 \quad \forall |x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

ausgr
 $\cos x_n < \frac{\sin x_n}{x_n} < 1$
 \downarrow
 $n \rightarrow \infty$
 $\cos 0 = 1$

$$+ \text{ rend'abel} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x_n}{x_n} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e}$$

Neue-Jeile def ~ ! $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R}$ sonst, welche $x_n \rightarrow \infty$

$\hookrightarrow K=1$ - ha $\exists N$ hinreichend, hogy $x_n \geq 1$, ha $n > N$

$\forall n > N$ - ha $\exists k = k(n) \in \mathbb{N}$, hogy

$$k \leq x_n < k+1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad k(n) \rightarrow \infty, \text{ ha } n \rightarrow \infty$$

8)

$$\frac{h+1}{h+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h+1}\right)^{h+1} = \frac{h+1}{h+2} \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{h+1}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{h+1}\right)^h}_{\frac{h+2}{h+1}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{h+1}\right)^h \leq$$

$$\leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_n}\right)^{x_n} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^{h+1} = \frac{h+1}{h} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^h$$

$$h \leq x_n < h+1$$

Vaggris

$$\frac{h+1}{h+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h+1}\right)^{h+1} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_n}\right)^{x_n} \leq \frac{h+1}{h} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^h$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow \infty (\Rightarrow k \rightarrow \infty) \\ \downarrow \\ 1. e \end{array} \right.$$

$$\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \quad (= h \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{verdorben} \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_n}\right)^{x_n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} e \quad \text{A} \quad x_n \rightarrow \infty \text{ zuerst}$$

Kategorie: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$

he $x < -1$, also

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^{-x} = \left(\frac{-x}{-x-1}\right)^{-x} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{-x-1}\right)^{-x} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{-x-1}\right)^{-x-1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{-x-1}\right)$$

$$y = -x - 1 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ setzt in } y \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right)^y \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right) = e$$

dd cl'cl-

9)

Önépítők:

$$\boxed{\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e}$$

(3) Adjuk meg $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}$ függvény minden esetben, ha látunk!

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} = \infty \quad \checkmark$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 1 = a$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - a \cdot x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - x) =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - x + 1 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} + x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} = \frac{-1}{1 + 1} = -\frac{1}{2} = b$$

\Rightarrow minden esetben: $y = ax + b = x - \frac{1}{2}$

10)

Egy gyölt hozzáírtott tétele:

$$\text{TEOREM} \quad \text{Ha} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |g(x)| = \infty \quad \text{akkor}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x_0 \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}}} g(x)[f(x)-1] = b, \quad \text{akkor} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^{g(x)} = e^b.$$

Biz

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^{g(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [1 + (f(x)-1)]^{g(x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{f(x)-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{f(x)-1}} \right]^{g(x) \cdot [f(x)-1]} = e^b \\ &\quad \nearrow \text{(2) szabály} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)[f(x)-1] = b$$

11)

Pelödlich

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = ?$$

$$f(x) := \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} \quad | \quad g(x) := \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} = \underset{\text{l'Hospital}}{\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{P}}} \lim} \frac{1 + \tan 0}{1 + \sin 0} = \frac{1+0}{1+0} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |g(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{1}{\sin x} \right| = +\infty \quad \checkmark$$

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

Klausur

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x)[f(x)-1] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x} \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1 + \tan x - 1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}}_{\frac{\tan x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} - 1}{1 + \sin x} = \underset{\text{l'Hospital}}{\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{P}}} \lim}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\cos 0} - 1}{1 + \sin 0} = \frac{1-1}{1+0} = 0 = : \text{lo}$$

Köln:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \sin x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = e^0 = 1$$

!

$$\text{②} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin a} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-a}} = ? \quad | \quad a \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(x) := \frac{\sin x}{\sin a} \quad , \quad g(x) := \frac{1}{x-a}$$

L) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x}{\sin a} = \frac{\sin a}{\sin a} = 1 \checkmark$

$\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} |g(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left| \frac{1}{x-a} \right| = \infty \checkmark$

$\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)[f(x)-1] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{x-a} \left[\frac{\sin x}{\sin a} - 1 \right] =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{x-a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{\sin a} =$$

↑

$$\boxed{\sin x - \sin a = 2 \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}$$

HF

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin a} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} = \frac{\cos a}{\sin a} = \operatorname{ctg} a$$

↓

$$\cos \frac{2a}{2} = \cos a$$

↓

$$y := \frac{x-a}{2} \Rightarrow y \rightarrow 0, \text{ bei } x \rightarrow a$$

$$\text{es } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1$$

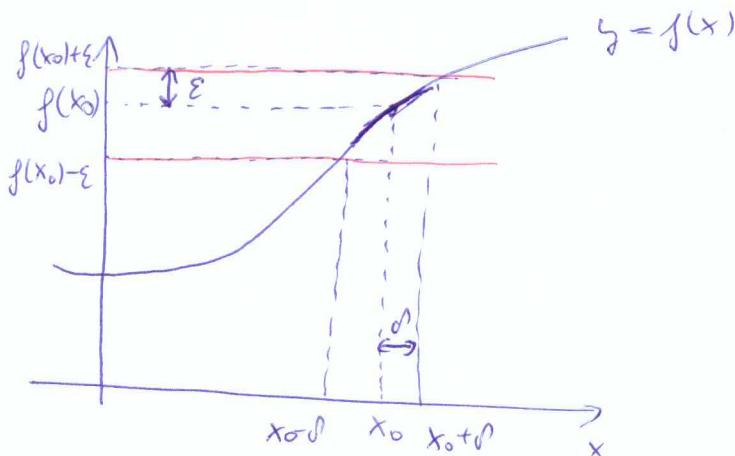
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin a} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-a}} = \operatorname{ctg} a}$$

B)

Függvény folytonossága

Def: $f: E \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ folytonos az $x_0 \in E$ pontban, ha

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -hoz $\exists \rho(\varepsilon) > 0$, hogy $\forall x \in E$, $|x - x_0| < \rho(\varepsilon)$ esetén $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$.



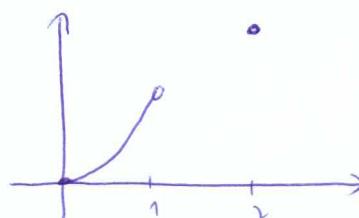
II. $f(x)$ folytonos legyen hisztikailag $f(x_0) - \text{kk}$, ha x elég közel van x_0 -hoz⁴

Megy: ① Cauchy-féle definíció

② $\forall x_0 \in$ hibások pontja ($E \equiv D_f$), akkor
 f folytonos x_0 -ban $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

\hookrightarrow ha x_0 az értelmezési tartomány isolált pontja, akkor
 a def alapján a függvény folytonos

pl.: $f(x) := \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{ha } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2, & \text{ha } x = 2 \end{cases} \quad D_f = [0, 1) \cup \{2\}$



folytonos higyék

KÜ

$f: E \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ folytós ~~x₀~~ $x_0 \in E$ -ben

$\Leftrightarrow \forall (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset E$ reellen, melye $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$

tetszil, hogy

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(x_0).$$

Megy ① A'ntitli elv következménye \rightarrow Kézre-felé definíció

② Környezetű közelítés a Cauchy-definícióhoz:

$f: E \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $x_0 \in E$ -ben folytós, ha $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -kor

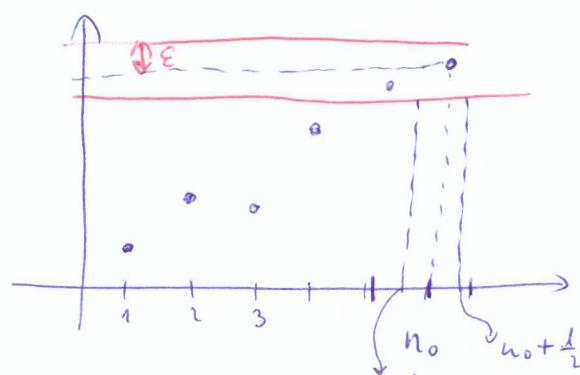
$f(x_0) \in B(f(x_0), \varepsilon)$ környezetében $\exists \delta > 0$, hogy ha

$x \in B(x_0, \delta) \cap E$, akkor $f(x) \in B(f(x_0), \varepsilon)$

Példák

① $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ folytató (szorosan) folytos \mathbb{N} -en:

$\cap \mathbb{R}$



! $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ tetszil. $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -kor $\delta(\varepsilon) := \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow |n - n_0| < \frac{1}{2}$ sőt $n = n_0 - m$ tetszil

$\hookrightarrow |f(n) - f(n_0)| = |f(n_0 - m) - f(n_0)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow f$ folytos n_0 -ban

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

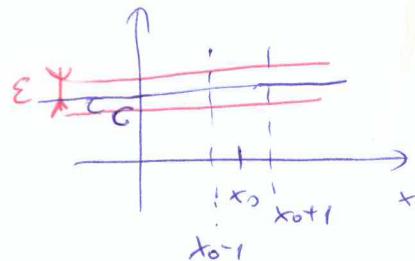
szoros !

15) (2) $f(x) = c \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ (konstante Funktion)

$\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ -ben fiktiv, mest $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -ber $\delta(\varepsilon) := 1$

Wertkennzeichnung:

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, |x - x_0| < 1 \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| = |c - c| = 0 < \varepsilon$$



(3) $f(x) = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ -ben fiktiv, mest

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -ber $\delta(\varepsilon) := \varepsilon$ Wertkennzeichnung:

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow |x - x_0| < \delta(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| = |x - x_0| < \varepsilon$$

(4) $f(x) := \sqrt[n]{x}$, ($x \geq 0$) fiktiv, $x_0 = 0$ -ben:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -ber $\delta(\varepsilon) := \varepsilon^n \Rightarrow \forall x \geq 0, |x - 0| = x < \varepsilon^n$ erfüllt

$$|f(x) - f(0)| = |\sqrt[n]{x} - \sqrt[n]{0}| = \sqrt[n]{x} < \sqrt[n]{\varepsilon^n} = \varepsilon$$

DEFINITION Rationale örtsgleichige Funktionen an einzelnen Stellen haben mindestens einen Punkt.

Bsp. $f(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x - x_0)$ he $x \in (x_0 - R, x_0 + R) = D_f$

Lösung: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$

↓ x ist der einzige Punkt D_f -tel

$f(x)$ fiktiv, x - ben

16)

Kov ① $\exp(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ polytous $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ setzt.

leitlin: he $r \in \mathbb{Q}$, alber $\exp(r) = e^r$.

$\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ - ber $\exists (r_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{Q}$ sozwt, bzg $r_n \rightarrow x_0$

x_0 brüder, polyt \mathbb{R} -nel $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \exp(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp(r_n) =$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{r_n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n} = e^{x_0}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ setzt } \exp(x) = e^x}$

② $\sin x, \cos x, \operatorname{ch} x, \operatorname{sh} x$ polytous $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ setzt

Neking eindes peilde

① $f(x) := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{he } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & \text{he } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Diničlet-funkcij
 \times eigentlich polytum

Biz $a \in \mathbb{R}$ fator. $\exists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{Q}$ sozwt, bzg $x_n \rightarrow a$
 $\exists (y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ sozwt, bzg $y_n \rightarrow a$

$$f(x_n) = 1 \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{, da } f(y_n) = 0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq \quad \Rightarrow f \text{ nem polytous an-lag}$$

A)

(2)

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ha } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \\ \frac{1}{q} & \text{ha } x = \frac{p}{q}, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0, (p, q) = 1 \end{cases}$$

Riemann-føgevært

All: A Riemann-fø mæn den irrationals hæver følgvaor,
de egenkæn rationals hæver nem følgvaor.

Bz:

Sætthæmt os i (-1,1)-re og egenkæn lede'it!

$a \in (-1,1) \rightsquigarrow$ megnætghab, da $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ (ærlig)

Hell: $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : |f(x) - 0| < \varepsilon, \text{ ha } |x - a| < \delta, a \in (-1,1)$

$\varepsilon > 0$ tæt $\Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ setin $|f(x)| < \frac{1}{n}, \text{ ha } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q},$

Vælg: $x = \frac{p}{q}, (p, q) = 1 \Rightarrow q > n$, albor $|f(x)| = |f(\frac{p}{q})| = \frac{1}{q} < \frac{1}{n},$

$\Rightarrow |f(x) - 0| \geq \frac{1}{n} \Leftrightarrow x = 0, \pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{3}, \dots, \pm \frac{n-1}{n}$

Al. $a \in (-1,1)$ tæt, albor der $\overset{\nearrow}{\exists} b \in (-1,1)$ hævet $\exists a-b \in \mathbb{Q}$ hæver, $(q \leq n)$ (*)

mely $a-b$ er a følgæbleb van, pl: $\frac{p_1}{q_1}$

$\Rightarrow \rho := \left| \frac{p_1}{q_1} - a \right| \Rightarrow (a-\rho, a+\rho) - kan \not\exists$
 a-b $\in \mathbb{Q}$ følgæb' (*)-lebi
 nem.

18)

II

Ke $0 < |x-a| < \delta = \left| \frac{p_1}{q_1} - a \right|$, alber

$|f(x)| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon\text{-hor } \exists' a \delta = \left| \frac{p_1}{q_1} - a \right|$
 es reicht

I

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0 \quad \forall a \in (-1, 1)$

$\Rightarrow \bullet$ Ke $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, chker $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0 = f(a) \rightsquigarrow a\text{-lan}$
 polytous

\bullet Ke $a \in \mathbb{Q}$, alber $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0 \neq f(a) \rightsquigarrow a\text{-lan}$
 new polytous

o!

Megj: Olyan függvény f , mely a racionális helyeken polynoms
 és az iracionális helyeken nem polynoms.

(Baire-féle hártegységtel miatt (András 1.))

Def: Ke $f: H \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ függvény valenly $K \subseteq H$ reihelma
 minden pontjában polynoms, alber f polynoms $\underline{K-n}$

iel: $f \in C(K) = \{ K \subset \mathbb{R} \text{ teljess polynoms függvény}\}$

continuous = polynoms

19)

Pelldra

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

måndentt folytos

$f \in C(\mathbb{R})$

Láttuk: $\sin x$ folytos az elérhető terjedésében

Ha $a \neq 0$ és $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R}$ olyan sorozat, hogy $x_n \rightarrow a$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \quad \text{és} \quad f(x_n) = x_n \sin \frac{1}{x_n} \rightarrow a \sin \frac{1}{a} = f(a)$$

\Rightarrow Ha $a \neq 0$ párban
folytos.

Ha $a=0$ és $x_n \rightarrow 0$, akkor

$$0 \leq |f(x_n)| = \left| x_n \sin \frac{1}{x_n} \right| \leq |x_n|$$

\downarrow
 0

\downarrow
 0

rendszervi miatt $f(x_n) \rightarrow 0 = f(0)$ \Rightarrow f 0-kor
is folytos.

Megyezzen, hogy minden folytos függvény nem lehetséges, hogy lezárt halmazon

