

Függvényosztók konvergenciája

Def. H tetszőleges halmaz

$f_n: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\exists x_0 \in H$ függvényosztó

ponthonkint konvergál $f: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ függvény, ha

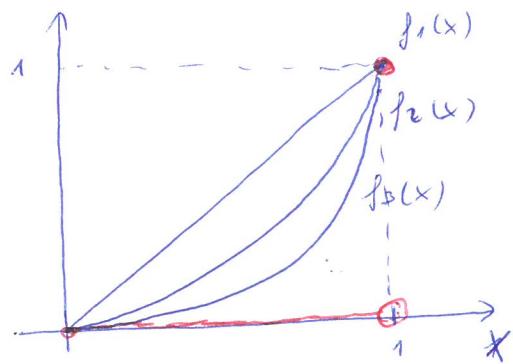
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in H - \{x_0\} \quad (\text{mint numerikus módon})$$

írjuk $f_n \rightarrow f$

Példák

(1) $H = [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$, $f_n(x) := x^n \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ha } x \in [0, 1) \\ 1 & , \text{ha } x = 1 \end{cases}$$



$f_n \in C[0, 1] \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

de $f \notin C[0, 1]$ *

(2) $H = \mathbb{R}$, $f_n(x) := \frac{x^2+n}{2x^2+3n} = \frac{\frac{x^2}{n} + 1}{\frac{2x^2}{n} + 3} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} = f(x)$

$f_n \in C(\mathbb{R}) \quad | \quad f \in C(\mathbb{R})$

HS5/

(3) $H = \mathbb{R}$, $f_n(x) := \arctan n x \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi/2 & , x < 0 \\ 0 & , x = 0 \\ \pi/2 & , x > 0 \end{cases}$

$f_n \in C(\mathbb{R})$, da $f \notin C(\mathbb{R})$

Látni: jobban figyelj szorosan posztulált hűtőnem feltételit jobban!

Kép szerint el a dolgoz?

pl (1): $f_n(x) = x^n$, $a := 1$, $\varepsilon := \frac{1}{2}$

$$|f_n(x) - f_n(a)| = |x^n - 1| < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x > \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Vagyis ha $x < 1$ nincs tétel

↓

$$|f(x) - f_n(x)| = |0 - x^n| < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x < \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2}}$$

↓

az ígyen x -ekre

$$|f_n(x) - f_n(a)| \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

↓

496)

Def. $f_n: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ fijgevoegd

eigengetallen convergel $f: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ fijgevoegd, hc

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -hc $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ houdende, log

$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$, hc $x \in H$ s' $n > n_0$.

Jel. $f_n \xrightarrow{P} f$ H-n.

Meer Ni is fo' houdende a probabiliti s' en eigengetallen convergenie houdt?

• $f_n \xrightarrow{P} f$ H-n, hc $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -hc $\exists n_0(\varepsilon, x) \in \mathbb{N}$, log
fijgetal x-tal

$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$, hc $x \in H$ s' $n > n_0$.

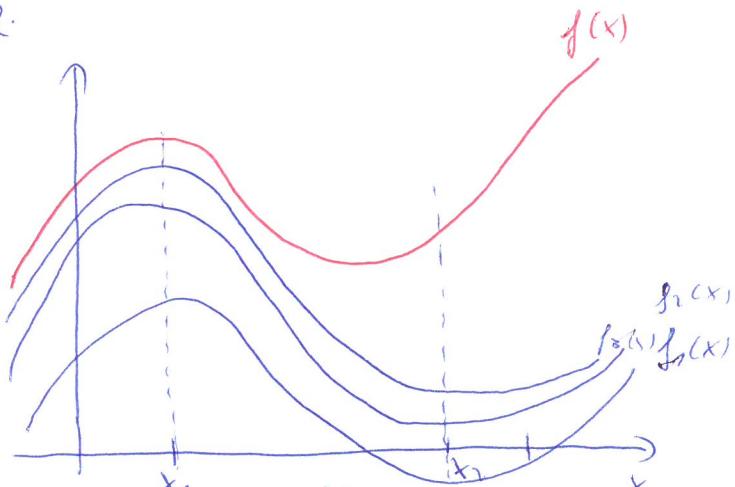
• $f_n \xrightarrow{P} f$ H-n, hc $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -hc $\exists n_0(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$, log

$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$, hc $x \in H$ s' $n > n_0$.

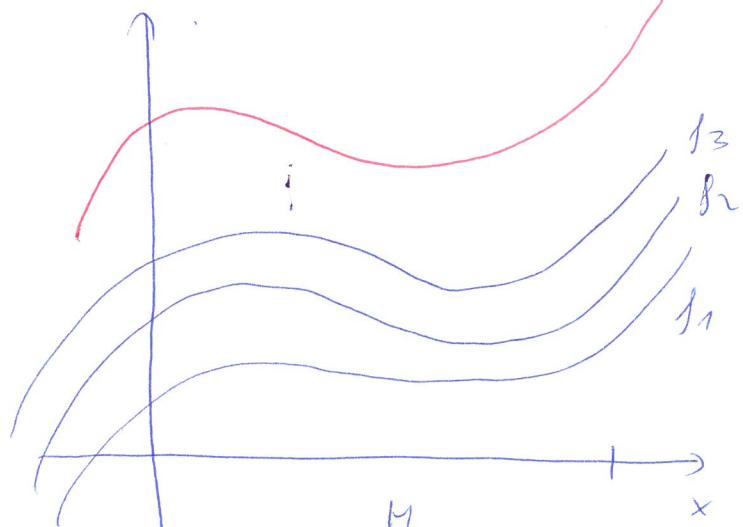
hem fijg x-tal

$f(x)$

pl.



$f_n \xrightarrow{P} f$ $n_0(\varepsilon, x_1) < n_0(\varepsilon, x_2)$



$f_n \xrightarrow{P} f$ houdt (x-tal fijgen)
houdende

557)

Pellchen

① all: $f_n(x) = \frac{2x^3n^2}{x^2n^2+5}$ ergänzteren konverg. $(2,5)-n$

$$\frac{2x^3n^2}{x^2n^2+5} = \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + \frac{5}{n^2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3}{x^2} = 2x =: f(x)$$

hierfür gel

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{2x^3n^2}{x^2n^2+5} - 2x \right| = \left| \frac{2x^3n^2 - 2x^3n^2 - 10x}{x^2n^2+5} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{-10x}{x^2n^2+5} \right| = \frac{10x}{x^2n^2+5} \leq \frac{10 \cdot 5}{2^2 \cdot n^2 + 5} = \frac{50}{4n^2+5} <$$

$x \in (2,5)$ $x \in (2,5)$

$$< \frac{50}{4n^2} < \varepsilon \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad n > \sqrt{\frac{50}{\varepsilon}}$$

\Downarrow

$$n_0 := \left[\sqrt{\frac{50}{\varepsilon}} \right] \quad x-\text{tel' Hypothen}$$

Gesuchtes
ad hoc!

$(2,5)-n$

$$\Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{} f \quad (2,5)-n$$

198)

(2) ~~K~~ova konvergencijel s' logjan $f_n(x) = x^n$

a) $(0, c] - n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < c < 1$ hoeszans

b) $(0, 1) - n ?$

a) $f_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$ hoeszans.

$$(0, c] - n: |f_n(x) - f(x)| = |x^n - 0| = x^n \leq \underset{P}{c^n} < \varepsilon$$

$$0 < x \leq c < 1$$



$$n_0 := \left\lceil \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln c} \right\rceil$$

$$\ln c^n > \ln \varepsilon$$

$$n \ln c < \ln \varepsilon$$

$x \rightarrow 0$ fogelen
liminf



$$n > \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln c} \quad (\ln c < 0)$$

$\Rightarrow f_n \rightrightarrows 0 \quad (0, c] - n$

b) hasonlás:

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = x^n < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow n > \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln x}$$

\uparrow
 $x \in (0, 1)$

de

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^- 0} \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln x} = \infty$$

\downarrow
0

$\Rightarrow \exists N \quad \forall x \in (0, 1) - n$
aztán hossz liminf

$f_n \not\rightarrow f = 0 \quad (0, 1) - n$!

495

Meng $f_n \rightarrow f$ $H-n \Rightarrow f_n \rightarrow f$ $H-n$.

Def. H ist wichtig, $H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ fügt gewünschtes ein

$$d(f, g) = \sup_{x \in H} |f(x) - g(x)| \quad f, g : H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

metrisches Maßnahmen \Rightarrow uniform metrische

$$f_n \xrightarrow{u} f \Leftrightarrow \sup_{x \in H} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

uniform metrischen Maßnahmen

DEF: $f_n \rightarrow f$ $H-n \Leftrightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{u} f$

Bur. \Rightarrow : $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in H$

$$\sup_{x \in H} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon, \forall n > n_0 \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right)$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow{u} f \quad \checkmark$$

\Leftarrow : $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in H$

$$\sup_{x \in H} |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon, \forall n > n_0$$

$$0 \leq |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \sup_{x \in H} |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon, \forall n > n_0 \quad \forall x \in H$$

\checkmark

$f_n \rightarrow f$ $H-n$

\checkmark

500)

Pelzlch

$$(1) \quad f_n(x) := e^{5x} + \frac{2}{x^4+n^2+3} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(e^{5x} + \frac{2}{x^4+n^2+3} \right) = e^{5x}$$

$$d(f_n, f) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| e^{5x} + \frac{2}{x^4+n^2+3} - e^{5x} \right| = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{2}{x^4+n^2+3} = \frac{2}{n^4+3} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{\text{R-en}} f$$

$$(2) \quad f_n(x) = \frac{x^2+x+n}{x^2+n} \quad \begin{array}{l} a) \quad I_1 = [-2, 5] \\ b) \quad I_2 = [0, \infty) \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x+n}{x^2+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2+x}{n} + 1}{\frac{x^2}{n} + 1} = 1 = f(x) \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$a) \quad I_1 = [-2, 5]$$

$$d(f_n, f) = \sup_{x \in [-2, 5]} \left| \frac{x^2+x+n}{x^2+n} - 1 \right| = \sup_{x \in [-2, 5]} \frac{|x|}{x^2+n} \leq \frac{5}{0^2+n} = \frac{5}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\frac{x^2+x+n-x^2-n}{x^2+n} \quad ||$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow{\text{I-1-n}}$$

501)

$$d(f_n, f) = \sup_{x \in [0, \infty)} \frac{|x|}{x^2+n} = \sup_{x \in [0, \infty)} \frac{x}{x^2+n}$$

$$g_n(x) := \frac{x}{x^2+n}$$

$$\circ g_n(0) = 0$$

$$\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^2+n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x + \frac{n}{x}} = 0$$

$\underbrace{x + \frac{n}{x}}_{\infty}$

$$\circ g_n(x) \geq 0 + g_n(x) \text{ polyharm}$$

II

$$\sup_{x \in [0, \infty)} g_n(x) = \max_{x \in [0, \infty)} g_n(x)$$

$$g_n'(x) = \left(\frac{x}{x^2+n} \right)' = \frac{x^2+n-2x^2}{(x^2+n)^2} = \frac{n-x^2}{(x^2+n)^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{n} \quad (x > 0)$$

x	$(0, \sqrt{n})$	\sqrt{n}	(\sqrt{n}, ∞)
g'	+	0	-
g	\nearrow	MAX	\searrow

$$g_n(\sqrt{n}) = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{(\sqrt{n})^2+n} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{f} I_{2-n}$$

50%

Egy hármas eljárással feltétel ezt a konvergenciához:

TETEL Ha $\exists (c_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ numerikus sorozat, hogy

az $r_n(x) = f(x) - f_n(x)$ monotonikus sorozat

$|r_n(x)| \leq c_n$ H-n mindenre és $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = 0$,

akkor $f_n \xrightarrow{\text{H}} f$ H-n.

BIZ.

$c_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} : |c_n| < \varepsilon, \text{ ha } n > N$

$\hookrightarrow |r_n(x)| \leq |c_n| < \varepsilon, \text{ ha } n > N \quad \forall x \in H$

$\Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{\text{H}} f$ H-n. □
○.

Példák

① Egyetlen konvergens-e a konvergencia-törvényük (KT)

a)
$$f_n(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{n}$$

$f_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \equiv f(x) \quad \forall x \in (-\infty, \infty) = KT$

$$|r_n(x)| = \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \\ C_n$$

||

$f_n \xrightarrow{\text{R}} 0$ ~~is R-en~~.

503/

b)

$$f_n(x) = \frac{\arctg x^n}{n}$$

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) \quad \forall x \in (-\infty, \infty) = K \cap$$

$$|r_n(x)| = \left| \frac{\arctg x^n}{n} \right| \leq \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{n} = \frac{\pi}{2n} \rightarrow 0$$

|||
Cn

$$f_n \xrightarrow{\text{def}} f \quad \text{IR-er}$$

Heg $\& f_n \xrightarrow{\text{def}} f \quad H-n \Rightarrow \forall (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset H$ punktweise

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |r_n(x_n)| = 0$$

Kov $\& \exists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset H$ punktweise, welche $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |r_n(x_n)| \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow f_n \not\xrightarrow{\text{def}} f \quad H-n$$

Pdldch

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f_n(x) = x^n - x^{2n} \rightarrow 0 \quad I = (-1, 1] - n$$

$$x_n := 1 - \frac{1}{n} \in I \quad \text{punktweise meist}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |r_n(x_n)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{2n} \right| = |e^{-1} - e^{-2}| \neq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow f_n \not\xrightarrow{\text{def}} 0 \quad I-n.$$

sos)

(2) $f_n(x) := \frac{1}{n}x \rightarrow 0$ $KT = (-\infty, \infty) \setminus \{0\}$ -n

$$x_n := \frac{1}{n} \in KT$$

$\hookrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |r_n(x_n)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}} \right| = 1 \neq 0$

$\hookrightarrow f_n \not\rightarrow 0 \quad KT - n$.

(3) $f_n(x) := \frac{x}{n} \rightarrow f(x) = 0 \quad KT = (-\infty, \infty)$

Adjuk meg a leghosszabb intervallumot, ahol egyreleti a hossz?

• $x_n = n \in KT \rightsquigarrow |r_n(x)| = \left| \frac{n}{n} \right| = 1 \not\rightarrow 0$

\Downarrow
 $(-\infty, \infty) - n$ nem egyreleti a hossz.

• $I := [a, b]$ téteszéges

$\hookrightarrow b \in |r_n(x)| \leq \frac{\max\{|a|, |b|\}}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$f_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall I_n, b \subset \mathbb{R}$ hosszra.

TETDEL (Candy - Antivirium)

$f_n \Rightarrow f$ in $H_m \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$

$$|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in H, \quad n, m > N.$$

Biz.

\Rightarrow : $t \in f^{-1}(H - u) \wedge \varepsilon > 0 - \text{hor}$ $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \forall x \in H, n > N$$

$$\hookrightarrow |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \leq |f_n(x) - f(x)| + |f(x) - f_m(x)| \stackrel{P}{\leq} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$n, m > N$
 $\forall x \in H$

∞ : If the RHS sign $\approx (f_n(x))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ Cauchy - converges (numerically)

U n telje

$(f_n(x))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ konvergiert

$$\hookrightarrow f(x) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$$

hell: $f_n \rightarrow f$ $H - n$

$$\text{RHS} \sim |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ n > N}}{\leq} \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in H$$

$\sup_{x \in M}$

$$g_n \rightrightarrows g \quad H-n$$



506)

Hielt f_n levemente az egységes konvergenciát?

DÉTEL Típikus $f_n \rightarrow f$ H-n.

! $x_0 \in H'$ (H körülbelül pihen)

Ha $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in H}} f_n(x) = A_n$ $\exists \delta$ ilyes $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ -re, akkor

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in H}} f(x) = A$ $\exists \delta$ ilyes $\delta' \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = A$.

Meg A titkos részlete:

Ha $f_n \rightarrow f$ H-n, akkor

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in H}} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = A = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in H}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$$

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\leftarrow a minden rövidre felsorolható!

Pontszerű konvergenciáról van műs igy!

PLI

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^n = 1 \neq 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n$$

magy

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{arctg}(nx) = 0 \neq \frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{arctg}(nx)$$

507)

Beweis:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 - \text{kor } \exists N : |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in H$
 $n, m \geq N$

(Cauchy-Limit)

$\hookrightarrow |A_n - A_m| = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in H}} |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \leq \varepsilon \quad \forall n, m > N$

||

(An)_{n>N} Cauchy-rezipit

|| IR teils

(An)_{n>N} konvergenz: $A := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 - \text{kor } \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} : |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in H$

$\Rightarrow |A_n - A| < \varepsilon, \text{ für } n > n_0$

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in H}} f_n(x) = A_n \Rightarrow \exists x_0\text{-nah oben } \overset{\circ}{U} = U \setminus \{x_0\} \text{ postwrt}$
 konkrete, bzg $|f_n(x) - A_n| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in H \cap \overset{\circ}{U}$

||

$|f(x) - A| \leq |f(x) - f_n(x)| + |f_n(x) - A_n| + |A_n - A| \leq 3\varepsilon$

 $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

P

 $x \in H \cap \overset{\circ}{U}$
 $n > n_0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in H}} f(x) = A$

0 0

508)

Köv: Ha $f_n \rightarrow f$ H-n \Leftrightarrow , $x_0 \in H$) \Leftrightarrow f-n fgtos
 x_0 -ban H-n-re \Rightarrow f-pflos x_0 -ban.

(Vagyis folytos függvénynek elegendő lenne pflos)

Biz.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

Tétel

0 !

Megj: nem minden feltétel:

$$\text{pl: } f_n(x) := x^n - x^{2n} \rightarrow 0 \quad [0, 1]-n, \text{ de } f_n \not\rightarrow 0 \quad [0, 1]-n.$$

TÉTEL (Dini-tétel)

$$f_n \in C[a, b] \quad , \quad f_1(x) \leq f_2(x) \leq f_3(x) \leq \dots \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

Ha $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$ osz $f \in C[a, b]$, akkor
 $f_n \rightarrow f \quad [a, b]-n.$

Megj: tehet elben a speciális esetben a linear leírás jól következik az elegendő konvergencia.

(tehet $f_n(x) = x^n - x^{2n}$ nem minden n-n "pontosít")

sos)

Biz. $\exists h \in \mathbb{N}$ $f \equiv 0$ $[a, b]_n$ (höherer $(f_n - f)_{new}$ zuvorba erzeugt)

$\Rightarrow f_n(x) \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b], \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

indirekt: $\exists h \in \mathbb{N}$ $f_h \not\equiv 0$, $\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0$, lang rechnen soh
h-re $\exists x_n \in [a, b]$, welche
 $|f_n(x_n) - 0| > \varepsilon$

II

$$-f_n(x_n) > \varepsilon$$

III

$$f_n(x_n) < -\varepsilon \quad (*)$$

• $\exists h \in \mathbb{N}$ $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ x_n (a lbb p-t ($f_n - f$) ehegisch c
zurath!)

• $\exists h \in \mathbb{N}$ $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ konvergenz $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ konvergenz $\Rightarrow \exists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ konvergenz rechts
rechts

↓

schreibt an
rechts
gekennzeichnet
gehoben)

$c := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \Rightarrow c \in [a, b] \notin f_n$ p-zugeh
p-für c den

$\Rightarrow f_n(c) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ mit } -\varepsilon < f_N(c)$

510) f_n folytos c-ben \Rightarrow c-vel \exists olyan δ hogy minden,

$$\log f_n(x) > -\varepsilon \quad \forall x \in U \cap [a, b] \\ (\text{jelölés})$$

$x_n \rightarrow c \Rightarrow x_n \in U$ elég nagy n -re

legyen n index olyan, hogy $n \geq N \Leftrightarrow x_n \in U$

\hookrightarrow

$$-\varepsilon < f_N(x_n) \leq f_n(x_n)$$

de $f_n(x_n) < -\varepsilon \quad (*) \quad x_n$ -et rögtök választottuk

U

$\downarrow \sim f_n \rightrightarrows f$

④

Megy itt $[c, b]$ -re levezethető, mivel $f_n: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f_n \in C(K)$

K kompakt pontok

$f_n(x) \nearrow$

A kompakt szám sorozatot kapható el:

$$f_n(x) := \frac{1}{nx+1} \quad x \in (0, 1)$$

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f_{n+1}(x) \leq f_n(x) \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

de $f_n \not\equiv 0 \quad (0, 1)$ -n

511)

Pdde

$$\boxed{f_n(x) = \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n}$$

• $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = e^x \quad K\Gamma = (-\infty, \infty)$

$f_n \not\rightarrow f \quad (-\infty, \infty) - u$, nicht

$$x_n := n - xe \quad |r_n(x_n)| = |f_n(x_n) - f(x_n)| = |2^n - e^n| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

• $[a, b]$ kompakt

$$\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \geq e^x + \text{f_n ist f in } [a, b] \text{ auf } [a, b] - x$$

↳ Dini-tiel

$f_n \rightarrow f \quad [a, b] - u$.

A minden hépes és az integrális felsorolhatósága

Példák:

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} (n+1)x^n & \text{ha } x \in [0, 1) \\ 0 & \text{ha } x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

$$\int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 (n+1)x^n dx = [x^{n+1}]_0^1 = 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = 1 \neq 0 = \int_0^1 (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)) dx$$

DEFEL: Tpl. $f_n \rightarrow f$ $[a, b]$ -n. Ha f_n integrálható $[a, b]$ -n $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, akkor f is integrálható $[a, b]$ -n!

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx,$$

Vagyis a minden hépes és az integrális felsorolhatósága.

Köv. Ha az $[a, b]$ -n vett integrálban nem konvergálhat a hétfölön integrálható, akkor a konvergencia nem lehet egységes.

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Bew. sch. $f_n \in C[a, b]$ -> integierbar
(daher f_n integrierbar Pcl. Pl. Darstellung - T. Sos.)

$$\text{I)} \quad f \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists \int_a^b f(x) dx =: A$$

$$a_n := \int_a^b f_n(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} |a_n - A| &= \left| \int_a^b f_n(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx \leq \\ &\leq \int_a^b \sup_{x \in [a, b]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx = d(f_n, f)(b-a) < \varepsilon, \text{ he} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{II)} \quad d(f_n, f) \quad n > N\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}\right)$$

My Ans:

$$f_n \rightarrow f \rightsquigarrow \forall \tilde{\varepsilon} > 0 \exists N(\tilde{\varepsilon}) \quad d(f_n, f) < \tilde{\varepsilon}, \text{ he}$$

$$n > N(\tilde{\varepsilon})$$

$$\tilde{\varepsilon} := \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f_n(x) dx \rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



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Pildalk

(1)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin(n^4 x^2 + 3)}{x^3 + n^3} dx = ?$$

$$f_n(x) = \frac{\sin(n^4 x^2 + 3)}{x^3 + n^3} \in C[0, 2\pi]$$

$\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$d(f_n, f) = \sup_{x \in [0, 2\pi]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in [0, 2\pi]} \left| \frac{\sin(n^4 x^2 + 3)}{x^3 + n^3} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^3} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} f \quad [0, 2\pi] - u$$

Teilel \Rightarrow

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} f_n(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} 0 dx = 0$$

(2)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos nx}{x^2 + n^2} dx = ?$$

$$f_n(x) = \frac{\cos nx}{x^2 + n^2} \in C[0, 2\pi], \quad f_n \not\equiv 0 \quad f_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{\cos nx}{x^2 + n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^2 + n^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad \Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} f$$

$$\text{Teilel } \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos nx}{x^2 + n^2} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos nx}{x^2 + n^2} dx = 0$$

515)

it Qinenhipps s' a dawolles flesenhetige

Beispiel

$$f_n(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{n} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$d(f_n, f) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_n \rightrightarrows 0 \quad \text{IR-en}$$

$$f_n'(x) = \cos nx \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\not\rightarrow} 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n'(x) \neq \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right)' \text{ or ejeklets konvergencia} \\ \text{ellenere!}$$

516)

TETEL Legyenek f_n függvények deréktartásúak a hármas I intervallon!

TfL i) $f_n' \rightarrow g$ I-n

ii) $\exists x_0 \in I$, melyre $(f_n(x_0))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ konvergens

$\Rightarrow f_n \rightarrow f$, ahol f différálható I-n és

$$f'(x) = g(x) \quad \forall x \in I$$

Megj A tétel feltétele mellett:

$$\underbrace{\frac{d}{dx} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)}_{\text{Tétel}} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = g(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n'(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\frac{d}{dx} f_n(x)}_{\text{Tétel}}$$

\Rightarrow a derékelőzés a mindenhez közelítőleges.

Biz Speciálisan: $f_n \in C^1[a, b]$ $I := [a, b]$

(általánosítva: Lachmand - T. SzS)

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n' = g \in C[a, b]$$

Tétel (int)

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \in [a, b]} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^x f_n'(t) dt = \int_a^x \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n'(t) dt = \int_a^x g(t) dt$$

$\overbrace{f_n(x) - f_n(a)}$

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

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$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [f_n(x) - f_n(a)] = \int_a^x g(t) dt$$

Tfh x -len bewegen $(f_n(x))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

||

$$f(x) - f(a) = \int_a^x g(t) dt$$

|| $\frac{d}{dx}$ ig folgt

$$\frac{d}{dx} (f(x) - f(a)) = f'(x) = g(x)$$

Reg. Differenzierbar fürechre erkennt tatsächlich nem diff'f'bar fürechre \Rightarrow
(diff'f'bar nem mööglich in Lasterfu-e)

pl:

$$f_n(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} \rightarrow |x|$$

\uparrow
n - len nem
diff'f'bar

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Reg: Wenn (f_n) new f. linear folgende new diff'lt' x_0 -lan, alber f_n' w. lebet egerleben konvergenz I-n, he $x_0 \in I$.

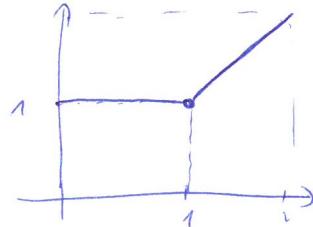
(he $f_n' \rightarrow g$ lenne, alber $g(x) = f'(x)$ lenne, da es x_0 -lan: \exists)

Pl 1 Egerleben konvergenz-e (f_n') I-ben, he

c) $f_n(x) = \sqrt[n]{1+x^n}$, $I = [0, 2]$

$$\downarrow$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{he } x \in [0, 1] \\ x, & \text{he } x \in (1, 2] \end{cases}$$



\hookrightarrow nem diff'lt' $x_0 = 1$ -len

$\Rightarrow f_n'$ w. egerleben konvergenz $[0, 2]$ -n

b) $f_n(x) = \frac{x^2 e^{nx} + x}{e^{nx} + 1}$ $I = [-1, 1]$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{he } x \geq 0 \\ x, & \text{he } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow nem diff'lt' $x_0 = 0$ -lan

||

f_n' w. egerleben konvergenz I-n.

