

23-11-18

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sup f(x) = \sup \{f(x) : x \in A\} = \sup f(A)$$

$$\inf f(x) = \inf \{f(x) : x \in A\} = \inf f(A)$$

- $f$  άνω φραγμένη αν  $\sup f(x) < +\infty$
- $f$  κάτω φραγμένη αν  $\inf f(x) > -\infty$

### Παράδειγμα

(i) Έστω  $f(a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , αύξουσα. Τότε (α)  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \inf f(x)$ ,  $x \in (a,b)$  και  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = \sup f(x)$ ,  $x \in (a,b)$ , (β)  $\forall x_0 \in (a,b)$  θα  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) \exists \infty \mathbb{R}$  κ'  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) \leq f(x_0) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$

(ii) Έστω  $f(a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , φθίνουσα. Τότε (α)  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \sup f(x)$  και  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = \inf f(x)$ ,  $x \in (a,b)$ , (β)  $\forall x_0 \in (a,b)$  θα  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$   $\exists \infty \mathbb{R}$  κ'  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) \leq f(x_0) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$

\*  $\exists$  τα αριθμητικά όρια

### Απόδειξη

Έστω ότι  $f \rightarrow$  άνω φραγμένη. Ορίζω  $S = \sup f(x)$ ,  $x \in (a,b)$  να  $f(x_\epsilon) > S - \epsilon$ ,  $\forall x > x_\epsilon$  ( $x \in (a,b)$ )

$$f(x) \geq f(x_\epsilon) > S - \epsilon \Rightarrow S - \epsilon < f(x) < S + \epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = S$$

$$\hookrightarrow S \leq S < S + \epsilon$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) &= \sup f(x), x \in (a, x_0) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) &= \inf f(x), x \in (x_0, b) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Τα όρια είναι } \neq \pm \infty \text{ γιατί} \\ \text{είναι ίσα με πράγματα} \end{array}$$

Έστω  $x_0 \in (a, x_0) \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(x_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) \leq f(x_0)$   
 Ομοίως,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) \geq f(x_0)$

### Θεώρημα

Έστω  $f \in \mathbb{R}$  είναι (δεξιά ή αριστερά) σ.σ. αν  $\Omega$  ανήκ.  $f$ .  
 Τότε  $\lim_{x \rightarrow f^{\pm}} f(x) \exists (\infty \in \mathbb{R})$  αν  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists$  περιοχή αν

$f$  (αυτοσυνεχώς δεξιά ή αριστερά)  $\mathbb{R}$  αν  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \text{AND}(\Omega)$   
 να ισχύει  $f(x_1) - f(x_2) < \varepsilon$

### Απόδειξη

Έστω ότι  $f \in \mathbb{R}$  και  $\lim_{x \rightarrow f} f(x) = l \in \mathbb{R}$ . Έστω  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,

$\exists \delta > 0$  αν  $\forall x \in ((f-\delta, f+\delta) \setminus \{f\}) \cap D(f)$ ,  $|f(x) - l| < \varepsilon/2$

Αν  $x_1, x_2 \in ((f-\delta, f+\delta) \setminus \{f\}) \cap D(f) \Rightarrow |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |f(x_1) - l| + |l - f(x_2)| \leq |f(x_1) - l| + |f(x_2) - l| < \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 = \varepsilon$

" $\Leftarrow$ " Έστω  $\{x_n\} \subseteq D(f)$  μια ακολουθία αν  $x_n \rightarrow f, x_n \neq f$ ,

$\forall n \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ , αν  $\forall n \geq n_0, |x_n - f| < \delta \Rightarrow \forall n \geq n_0$ ,

$x_n \in ((f-\delta, f+\delta) \setminus \{f\}) \Rightarrow \forall m, n \geq n_0 \xrightarrow{\text{Σημείωση Cauchy}} |f(x_m) - f(x_n)| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \{f(x_n)\}$  Cauchy  $\Rightarrow \exists l \in \mathbb{R}$ , αν  $f(x_n) \rightarrow l$ . Έστω

$l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$ . Έστω  $y_n \rightarrow f, \{y_n\} \subseteq D(f), y_n \neq f$ ,

$\forall n$  παίρνω  $z_n = \sum_{\substack{y_n, n \text{ περιζωσ} \\ \text{στο } x_n}}$ ,  $n$  άπειρος  $\Rightarrow z_n \rightarrow f$

Αν  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y_n) \neq l \Rightarrow \{f(z_n)\}$  δεν συγκλίνει, ΆΤΟΧΟ



## Άξιοσημείωτα όρια

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mu x}{x} = 1$$

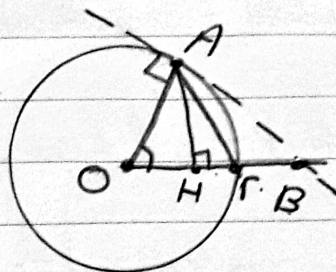
$$E(\widehat{O\hat{A}\Gamma}) = \frac{1}{2} (O\Gamma)(AH) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \mu x = \frac{\mu x}{2}$$

$$E(\widehat{O\hat{A}\Gamma}) = \frac{x}{2}$$

→ κυκλικός τομέας

$$\frac{2n}{x} \quad \frac{n}{E};$$

$$E = \frac{n \cdot x}{2n} = \frac{x}{2}$$



$$E(\widehat{O\hat{A}B}) = \frac{1}{2} (OA)(AB) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \epsilon \varphi x$$

$$E(\widehat{O\hat{A}\Gamma}) < E(\widehat{O\hat{A}\Gamma}) < E(\widehat{O\hat{A}B}) \Rightarrow \frac{\mu x}{2} < \frac{x}{2} < \frac{\epsilon \varphi x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\mu x < x < \epsilon \varphi x}, \quad x > 0$$

$$\frac{\mu x}{x} < 1 \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{\epsilon \varphi x}{x} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\mu x}{\epsilon \varphi x} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\mu x}{x} > \frac{\epsilon \varphi x}{x}, \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \neq 0, \quad \frac{\epsilon \varphi x}{x} < \frac{\mu x}{x} < 1$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sigma \nu x}{x} = 1$$

$$\sigma \nu x = \sqrt{1 - \mu x^2}. \quad \forall \alpha \quad x \in (0, \pi/2) \rightarrow \mu x > 0 \text{ και } \sigma \nu x < x$$

$$\mu x > x$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu x^2 < x^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 - \mu x^2} > \sqrt{1 - x^2} \Rightarrow \sigma \nu x > \sqrt{1 - x^2}, \quad x > 0, \quad x < \pi/2$$

$$\sigma \nu x, \sqrt{1 - x^2} \rightarrow \delta \rho \sigma \epsilon \varsigma$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma \nu x > \sqrt{1 - x^2}, \quad \forall x \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1 - x^2} < \frac{\mu x}{x} < 1 \quad \forall x \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{από ισότητα λήψεις} \\ \text{συναρτήσεων} \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mu x}{x} = 1$$





$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x = e^a \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{a}}\right)^{\frac{x}{a}}\right]^a = e^a$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad e^x \geq x + 1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \geq 1 + n \cdot \frac{x}{n} = 1 + x \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + x)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x \geq 1 + x$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-x} \geq 1 - x, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow e^x \leq \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \textcircled{2}, \quad \forall x < 1$$

Ans  $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \leq \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{1-x} - 1}{x} = \frac{x}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$