

$$\frac{2 \text{ קילומטר}}{5 \text{ ג'ירות}}$$

מונטגנו בירב הרים
 $\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ מינון דה פילס : סינוס וкосינוס
 $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ אורך קשת
 $\text{length}(\gamma) = \int_a^b \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt$

$$[a, b] = [0, \frac{\pi}{6}] \quad \gamma(t) = (t, \ln(\cos t)) \quad \textcircled{c}$$

$$x(t) = t, \quad x'(t) = 1$$

$$y(t) = \ln(\cos t), \quad y'(t) = \frac{1}{\cos t} \cdot (-\sin t)$$

$$\text{אורך} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1^2 + (-\tan t)^2} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}} dt = -\tan t$$

$$\frac{1 + \tan^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2}}{\cos > 0} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{dt}{\cos t} = \dots =$$

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 $u = \sin t$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\left| \frac{\sin t + 1}{\sin t - 1} \right| \right) \Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\left| \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1} \right| \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

$$\gamma(t) = (A(t)\cos(t), A(t)\sin(t)) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$A(t) = 1+\cos t, \quad A'(t) = -\sin t$$

$$x(t) = A(t)\cos(t)$$

$$x'(t) = -\sin t \cos t + (1+\cos t)(-\sin t) =$$

$$= -2\sin t \cos t - \sin t = -\sin 2t - \sin t$$

$$y(t) = A(t)\sin t$$

$$y'(t) = -\sin t \sin t + (1+\cos t) \cos t =$$

$$= \cos t + \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t = \cos t + \cos 2t$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{for } t \in [0, \pi] \\ & \cos t = \cos(-t) \\ & \sin t = \sin(-t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Length} = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(s(t)+s(2t))^2 + (c(t)+c(2t))^2} dt =$$

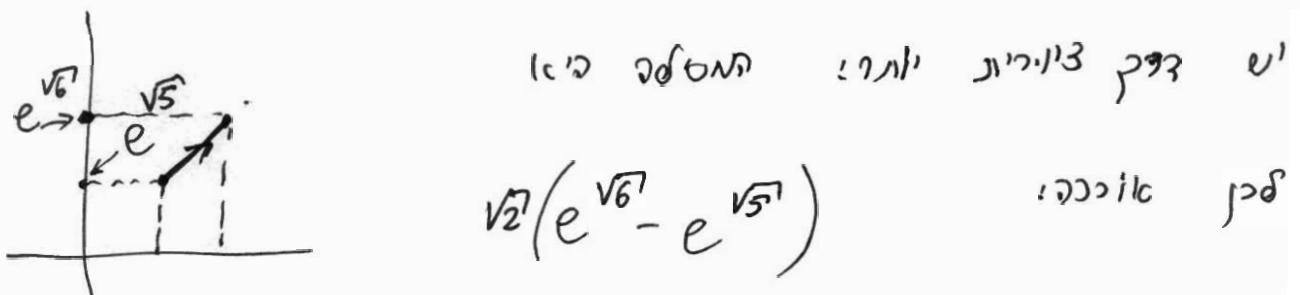
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{s^2(t) + 2s(t)s(2t) + s^2(2t) + c^2(t) + 2c(t)c(2t) + c^2(2t)} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 + 2 \cdot 2s^2(t)c(t) + 2c(t)(1-2s^2(t))} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 + 2c(t)} dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1+c(t)} dt = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+\cos(t)} dt =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \cos(t) \\ du = -\sin(t)dt = \\ = -\sqrt{1-\cos^2(t)}dt \\ = -\sqrt{1-u^2}dt \end{array} \right| \quad dt = -\frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} = -2\sqrt{2} \int \sqrt{1+u} \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \\ \uparrow \\ \text{from} \end{array} \right. \\
 &\quad = -2\sqrt{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u}} du = 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-u}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Big| = \\
 &\quad = 4\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-\cos t} \Big|_0^\pi = 4\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} = 8.
 \end{aligned}$$

dark, Ich denke es kann einfach sein zu schreiben \int_{0}^{π} (2)



$$\sqrt{2} \left(e^{\sqrt{6}} - e^{\sqrt{5}} \right)$$

$(e^{\sqrt{6}} - e^{\sqrt{5}})$ ist der Abstand zwischen den Punkten

: Ich denke es ist

$$\text{Pfeil} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\left(((\sqrt{t+5})' e^{\sqrt{t+5}})^2 + ((\sqrt{t+5})' e^{\sqrt{t+5}})^2 \right)} dt =$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 (\sqrt{t+5})' e^{\sqrt{t+5}} dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{t+5}} d(\sqrt{t+5}) = \sqrt{2} (e^{\sqrt{6}} - e^{\sqrt{5}}).$$

$$F(u) := \int_0^u f(t) dt \quad \text{. גודל } -f \quad (2)$$

$$F'(u) = f(u) \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{הנ' } F, \text{ גודל } f + u \text{ הינו } *$$

($\delta_{j,n} \delta_{j,G(i)}$ אוניברסיטט)

$$F(0) = 0 \quad *$$

$$\int_0^x f(u) (x-u) du = \int_0^x (x-u) d(F(u)) =$$

: פונקציית שיכר פונקציית

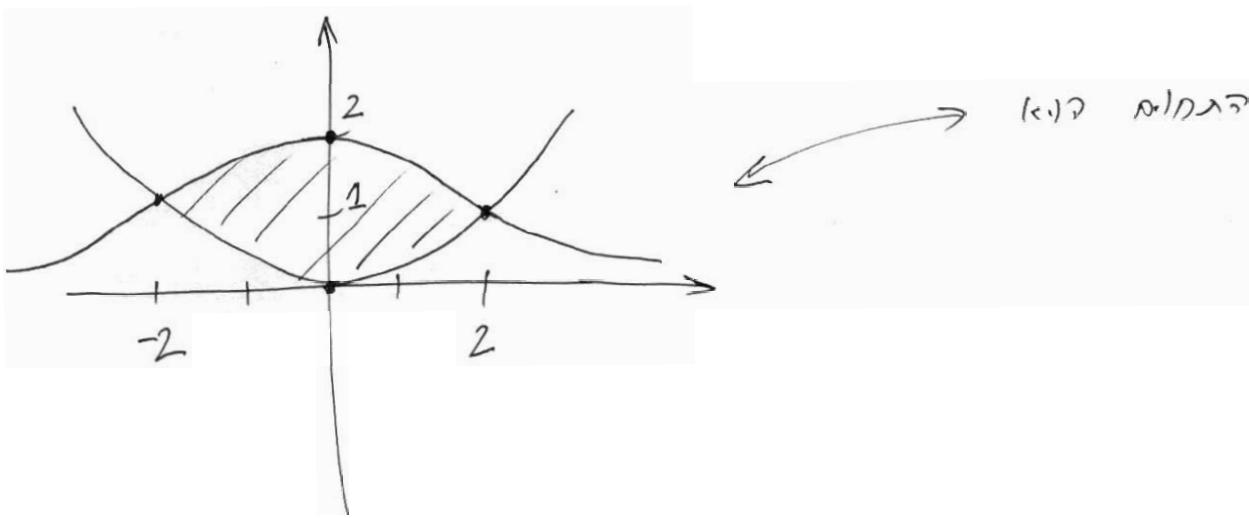
$$= (x-u) F(u) \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x F(u) d(x-u) =$$

$$= 0 - 0 + \int_0^x F(u) du = \int_0^x \left(\int_0^u f(t) dt \right) du = \int_0^x \left(\int_0^t f(u) du \right) dt$$

$\overbrace{\quad}$
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$$y^2 = \frac{8}{4+x^2} , y = \frac{x^2}{4}$$

⑩ . 3



$$\text{면적 } = \int_{-2}^2 \left(\frac{8}{4+x^2} - \frac{x^2}{4} \right) dx = 4 \operatorname{Arctan}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \Big|_{-2}^2 - \frac{x^3}{12} \Big|_{-2}^2 =$$

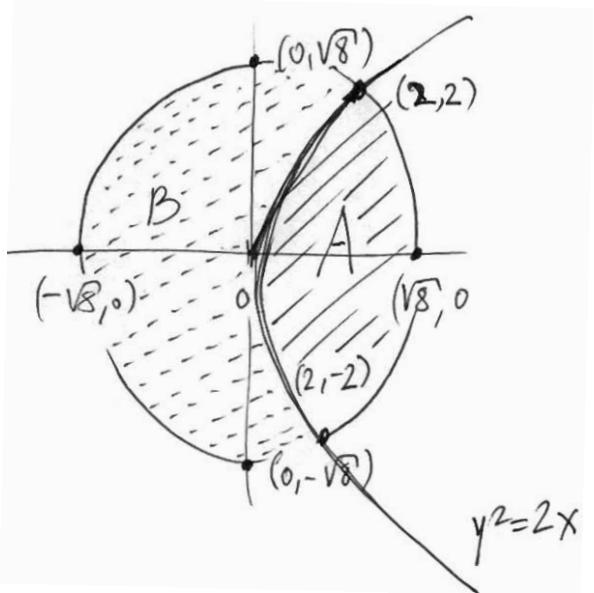
$$= 8 \operatorname{Arctan}(1) - \frac{8}{6} = 2\pi - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 8 , y^2 = 2x$$

⑪

10.7 3.1 Ndan

$$x^2 + y^2 = 8, \quad y^2 = 2x$$



nij A noor perp 132
y^2=2x x wic y^2=2x

$$\begin{aligned} & \because y \text{ du} \\ y^2 = 2x & \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{y^2}{2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 8 & \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{8-y^2} \\ 2 \leq x \leq \sqrt{8} & \quad -2 \leq y \leq 2 \\ -2 \leq y \leq 2 & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \text{ noor} &= \int_{-2}^2 \left(\sqrt{8-y^2} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy = \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{8-y^2} + 4 \arcsin\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{8}}\right) \right) \Big|_{-2}^2 = \\ &\quad \boxed{\text{[4f 28c, 1 82012 0.1102]}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} B \text{ noor} &= \underbrace{\pi (\sqrt{8})^2}_{\text{per sirkel noor}} - (A \text{ noor}) = 8\pi - 2\pi - \frac{4}{3} = 6\pi - \frac{4}{3}. \\ &\quad \text{V8 s. 132} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{KnZ 1.3.12}) \quad \Gamma(a) := \int_0^\infty t^{a-1} e^{-t} dt \quad a > 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{t^{a-1} e^{-t}}{\frac{1}{t^{1-a}}} = e^{-t} \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow 0]{} 1, \underline{\text{3.5}} \quad \text{so, now } \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{t^{1-a}} dt \quad \text{exists}$$

. $a > 0 - \delta$ open $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^{1-a}} dt$ exists

$$\frac{t^{a-1} e^{-t}}{\frac{1}{t^2}} = t^{(2+a-1)} e^{-t} \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad \underline{\text{"3.5"}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(a+1) &= \int_0^\infty t^{(a+1)-1} e^{-t} dt = - \int_0^\infty t^a d(e^{-t}) = \\ &= - \left(t^a e^{-t} \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty e^{-t} d(t^a) \right) = \\ &= a \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{a-1} dt = a \Gamma(a). \end{aligned}$$

3.5
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 1

$$\Gamma(n) = n \Gamma(n-1) = \underbrace{n(n-1)}_{\text{by}} \Gamma(n-2) = (n-1)! \Gamma(1) = (n-1)! \quad (2)$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma(1) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} dt = 1 \quad \text{def/c}}$$

$$\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-t} dt = 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} = 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-u^2} du = \sqrt{\pi} \quad (2)$$

$u = \sqrt{t}, t = u^2$
 $du = \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}}$

$$\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$n! = \Gamma(n+1) = \int_0^\infty t^n e^{-t} dt \geq \int_n^\infty t^n e^{-t} dt \geq \int_n^\infty n^n e^{-t} dt =$$

$\overbrace{\int_n^\infty t^n e^{-t} dt}^{\text{לפניהם נגזרת}}$

$$= n^n (-e^{-t}) \Big|_n^\infty = n^n e^{-n}$$

$$n! \geq \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \quad \Leftarrow \quad \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

הוכחה 15 $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (5)

ונון $\int_0^\infty f$ קיימת $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\log f)'(x) = L < 0$ (ב)

טנו $(\log f)'(x) < \frac{L}{1+x} < 0$, $(\log f)'(x) \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow \infty]{} L + \infty$

$$\begin{cases} M_0 > 0 & L_0 = -M_0 \\ M > 0 & L = -M \end{cases} \quad \text{ונון } R_0 \text{ מינימום}$$

$$(\log f)'(x) < -M_0 \quad \forall x \geq R_0$$

$$\log(f)(x) \leq \log(f)(R_0) - M_0 x \quad \forall x \geq R_0 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\underbrace{f(x)}_{>0} \leq f(R_0) e^{-M_0 x} \quad \forall x \geq R_0 \quad \Leftarrow$$

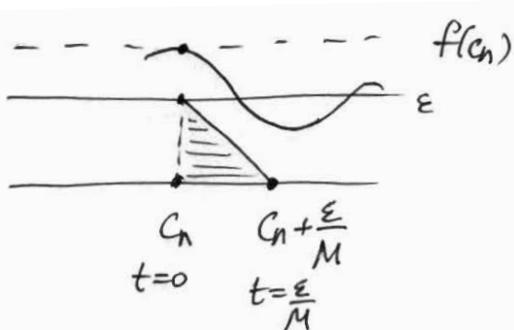
$$\underbrace{\int_{R_0}^\infty f(x) dx}_{>0} \Leftarrow \underbrace{\int_{R_0}^\infty f(R_0) e^{-M_0 x} dx}_{>0} \xrightarrow{x \mapsto e^y} \int_{R_0}^\infty f(R_0) e^{-M_0 e^y} e^y dy$$

$$\underbrace{\int_0^\infty f}_{>0} \Leftarrow \underbrace{\int_0^\infty f(R_0) e^{-M_0 x} dx}_{>0}$$

- $f(x) \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$ -> $|f'(x)| < M$, open $\int_0^\infty f$ (2)

-> $\exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall n \geq N \quad |f'(c_n)| < \delta$

$\forall n \quad f(c_n) \geq \varepsilon$



: $c_n + t \rightarrow \mu(n)$
 $t > 0$

$$f(c_n + t) = f(c_n) + \int_{c_n}^{c_n+t} f'(x) dx \geq \varepsilon$$

$$\geq f(c_n) - M \cdot t > \varepsilon - Mt.$$

$$\underbrace{-M < f' < M}_{\text{由定義}} \Leftrightarrow |f'| < M \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \forall n \quad \int_{c_n}^{\infty} f \geq \varepsilon \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{M} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{由定義}$$

$$\int_R^\infty f \xrightarrow[R \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad \text{-> } \int_0^\infty f \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{(由上)}$$

$$- \left(\text{由上 } \int_0^\infty f \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{由上} \right)$$

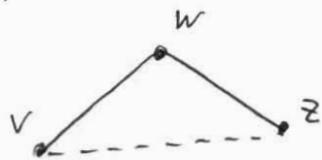
$$\|(\alpha, \beta)\| = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \quad : \text{בנוסף } V = (\alpha, \beta) \quad \text{ובן סעיף (ג) (ג'')} \quad (6)$$

$$\|V+W\| \leq \|V\| + \|W\| \quad : \underline{\text{הוכחה}}$$

$$V, W \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{בנוסף}$$

(הוכחה בדוקה נזקינה ורואה כי הטענה נכונה)

$$(\text{הוכחה נוספת}) \quad d(V, W) := \|V - W\| \quad \text{ולכן: } \underline{\text{הוכחה}}$$

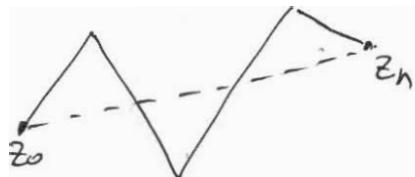


$$d(V, W) + d(W, Z) \geq d(V, Z) \quad \text{ולכן}$$

. (הוכחה של הטענה - המשך)

$$\text{ולכן } z_0, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{ולכן, } \underline{\text{הוכחה}}$$

$$d(z_0, z_1) + d(z_1, z_2) + \dots + d(z_{n-1}, z_n) \geq d(z_0, z_n)$$



הוכחה בדוקה מושלמת

. אם פונקציית נורמה

$$\text{ולא ניתן לומר, ש, נגיד - } \varphi: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow [a, b] \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(t) & \text{ נקראת } \text{curve} & \tilde{\gamma}(s) = \gamma(\varphi(s)) & \text{ נקראת } \text{path} \\ 0 \leq t \leq b & & \alpha \leq s \leq \beta & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{\gamma}\| &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(x(\varphi(s)))'^2 + (y(\varphi(s)))'^2} ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(x'(\varphi(s)))^2 (\varphi'(s))^2 + y'(\varphi(s))^2} ds \\ & \text{ (בנוסף)} \\ \gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t)) &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(x'(\varphi(s)))^2 + (y'(\varphi(s)))^2} |\varphi'(s)| ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \log(n) \quad @ \quad ⑦$$

7.17) מ"מ נ"מ ק"מ. (נ"מ ק"מ) סדרת פונקצייתית.

$$1 \leftarrow \frac{\left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \log(n)}{\frac{1}{n^2}, \dots, \sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 1 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \text{מבחן}$$

מבחן סדרה \leftarrow

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{n} \quad @ \quad ⑧$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} - \alpha \right) : \text{מבחן סדרה}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} : \alpha > 1 \quad \text{פלס} \\ \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{n} < 0 \end{array}$$

מבחן סדרה סגורה

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n} < 0 \quad : \alpha = 1 \quad \text{פלס}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{n} > 0 \quad : \alpha < 1 \quad \text{פלס}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sin(x) < x \\ x > 0 \end{array}$$

מבחן סדרה סגורה

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{מבחן סדרה פונקצייתית, פלס} \\ : \sum \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{סדרה סגורה וסדרה} \\ \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{n} \rightarrow 1 - \alpha \neq 0 \end{array}$$

ריבוע נורמלית

$$\sin(x) = x + \tilde{o}(x^2) \quad \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\text{ריבוע נורמלית}} \quad : \alpha = 1 \quad \text{ריבוע נורמלית}$$

$$\frac{\sin(\frac{1}{n}) - \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \Leftarrow$$

עליה ריבוע נורמלית. אוניבר $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ ריבועית

$$\cdot \text{ אוניבר} \quad \sum \sin(\frac{1}{n}) - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ריבוע נורמלית} \\ \text{ריבוע נורמלית} \end{array} \right) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{x \sin(x)}{x^3+1} dx \quad \textcircled{c}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{x \sin x}{x^3+1} > 0 \\ [0, 1] \text{ ריבוע} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{x \sin(x)}{x^3+1} \leq x \quad \text{ריבוע}$$

$$x \in [0, 1] \text{ ריבוע}$$
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{x \sin(x)}{x^3+1} dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} x dx = \frac{1}{2n^2} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\cdot \text{ אוניבר} \quad \sum \frac{1}{2n^2} \quad \text{ריבועית}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{x \sin(x)}{x^3+1} dx \quad \text{עליה ריבוע נורמלית} \Leftarrow$$
$$\cdot \text{ אוניבר}$$

$h_n \nearrow +\infty$; $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{h_n}$ is ∞ ; $a^{h_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{h_n} \rightarrow \infty$ (d)
 $- h_n > 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{h_n} : \underline{a > 0}$$

($a > 0$ \wedge $\forall N \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 a^{h_n} > N$) $a > 0$

$a^{h_n} \not\rightarrow 0$ \Rightarrow $a^{h_n} \rightarrow \infty$: $a > 1$: $a < 1$

, $a < 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$\frac{a^{h_n}}{a^h} \downarrow 0$, $h_n \nearrow +\infty \rightarrow a^h$: $0 < a < 1$

: a^h \in \mathbb{R} \wedge $a^h > 0$ \wedge $a^h \neq 1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{h_n} \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n a^{h_{2^n}}$$

: a^h \in \mathbb{R} \wedge $a^h > 0$ \wedge $a^h \neq 1$

$$\sqrt[n]{2^n a^{h_{2^n}}} = 2a^{\frac{h_{2^n}}{n}} \rightarrow 2a^{\ln(2)} / \begin{cases} < 1 \Leftrightarrow a < \frac{1}{e} \\ = 1 \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1}{e} \\ > 1 \Leftrightarrow a > \frac{1}{e} \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{h_n}{\ln(n)} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1 \right. \wedge \text{why?} \uparrow$$

$0 \leq a < \frac{1}{e}$ \rightarrow $a^h < 1$
 \rightarrow open $\forall n \exists N$

closed $\forall n \exists N$ $\forall n > N$ $a^h < N$
 $\therefore a = \frac{1}{e}$

$$2^n a^{\frac{h_{2^n}}{2^n}} = \frac{2^n}{e^{h_{2^n} - \ln(2) \cdot n + \ln(2)n}} = \text{Definition der e}$$

$$= \frac{2^n}{e^{h_{2^n} - \ln(2^n)}} \cdot 2^n = \frac{1}{e^{h_{2^n} - \ln(2^n)}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{e^{\delta}} \neq 0$$

- Euler-Mascheroni: def. ist $\gamma = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} h_m - \ln(m)$

• γ ist ein reeller Zahlenwert

• γ ist irrational

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad : \text{gegen Null konvergent} \quad \textcircled{e}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\log_2 n)^{\log_2 n}}$$

(P)

$$0 < \frac{1}{(\log_2 n)^{\log_2 n}} \downarrow 0, \quad \log_2 n \nearrow \infty \rightarrow 0$$

∵ 0 < $\frac{1}{(\log_2 n)^{\log_2 n}}$ $\downarrow 0$, $\log_2 n \nearrow \infty \rightarrow 0$

$$\sum \frac{1}{(\log_2 n)^{\log_2 n}} \sim \sum 2^n \frac{1}{(\log_2(2^n))^{\log_2(2^n)}} =$$

$$= \sum 2^n \frac{1}{n^n}$$

↑ $\frac{1}{n^n} \rightarrow 0$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\left| \sqrt[n]{2^n \cdot \frac{1}{n^n}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{2}{n}} = \frac{2}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 < 1 : \text{VIP SC} \right.$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{(\log_2(n))^{\log_2(n)}}$$

$\rightarrow \text{open N}$

$$\log = \log_2 \text{ f(x) } \text{ or } (g)$$

$$\text{unend } \mu \leftarrow 0 < a_n \downarrow 0$$

$\therefore (\text{f(x)}) \rightarrow \text{VIP function}$

$$\sum_{n=10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\log n)^{\log \log n}}$$

a_n

$$\sum \frac{1}{(\log n)^{\log \log n}} \sim \sum 2^n \frac{1}{(\log(2^n))^{\log \log(2^n)}} =$$

$$= \sum 2^n \frac{1}{\log_n \log n} =$$

$$= \sum 2^n \frac{1}{2^{(\log n)^2}} = \sum 2^{n - (\log n)^2}$$

$$\cdot 2^{n - (\log n)^2} \rightarrow_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ n \neq 0}} \text{posi} \quad n - (\log n)^2 \rightarrow_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ n \neq 0}} \text{dec}$$

~~0 is not positive~~

if 0 is positive then -ve even n. is pos

$$\sum \frac{1}{(\log n)^{\log \log n}}$$

→

$$\text{ר'ז} \quad \{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \quad (8)$$

$$P_n := \prod_{k=1}^n a_k$$

$\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n =: P \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$ "ר'ז" $\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ " : 22322

- $a_n = \frac{P_n}{P_{n-1}} \rightarrow \frac{P}{P} = 1$ sic, ר'ז $\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ plc (1c)

, ו' אם $P_n > 0$ אז ניתן (ו' אם $a_n > 0$) (2)

ר'ז נסבכ' $P > 0$ -,

אם $a_n < 0$ ו' אם $P < 0$

1) $\ln(P_n) = \ln \left(\prod_{k=1}^n a_k \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(a_k) = S_n$

↓

2) $P_n = e^{S_n}$ נ'זם נ'זם
 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ נ'זם נ'זם

sic $P_n \rightarrow P > 0$ plc ר'ז (2)

$S_n \rightarrow \ln(P)$ ר'ז (2)

sic $S_n \rightarrow S$ plc

$0 \leq \ln(a_n) \leq c_n$ \Leftrightarrow $a_n = 1 + c_n$, $c_n \geq 0$ (רונ. N ו- B, נגזרת)

$$\text{וגם } \prod a_n \Leftrightarrow \text{וגם } \sum \ln(a_n) \stackrel{\text{sic}}{\leq} \text{וגם } \sum c_n \text{sic, לפה}$$

$$\boxed{\ln(a_n) \geq c - \frac{1}{2}c^2} \quad \text{পর্য*$$

$$1 + c_n = e^{\ln(a_n)} \rightarrow 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln(a_n) \rightarrow_0 0$$

$$c_n \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\ln(a_n) \geq c - \frac{1}{2}c^2 \geq \frac{1}{2}c_n \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

↑ ↑
וגם רונ. נגזרת נגזרת

$$\text{וגם } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \Leftrightarrow \text{וגם } \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}c_n \Leftrightarrow$$

↑

נמצא n_0 כך ש: $\ln(a_n) \geq \frac{1}{2}c_n$

! שורש ריבועי של $\ln(a_n) \geq \frac{1}{2}c_n$

$$\ln(1+c) = c - \frac{1}{2(1+d)^2}c^2$$

$0 < d < c$

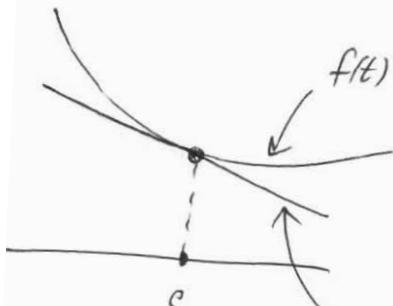
$$\leq c$$

$$\geq c - \frac{1}{2}c^2$$

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$$f\left(\int_0^1 g(x) dx\right) \leq \int_0^1 f(g(x)) dx$$



$$f(t) \geq f(c) + f'(c)(t - c) \iff$$

$$c := \int_0^1 g(x) dx$$

$$f(c) \leq f(t) - f'(c)(t - c) \iff$$

$$f(c) = \int_0^1 f(c) dx \leq \int_0^1 f(g(x)) dx \quad \text{---}$$

$$f\left(\int_0^1 g(x) dx\right) \leq \int_0^1 f(g(x)) dx \iff$$

$$f(c) \leq f(g(x)) - f'(c)(g(x) - c) \quad \text{---}$$

$$\int_0^1 f(c) dx \leq \int_0^1 f(g(x)) dx - f'(c)\left(\int_0^1 g(x) dx - c\right)$$

$$\left(\int_0^1 \right) \cdot \text{...} \quad \text{---}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{---} \\ & t = g(x) \\ & \text{---} \\ & c = \int_0^1 g(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

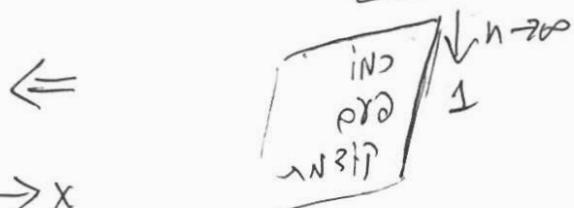
. ۱۴.۱۸۲۰ ۱۳۷۱.۱۲۷ پ.۱۰۰۰ (۱)

$\text{D}(0, \infty) \text{ پ.} ۱۰۰ \text{ , } f_n(x) = \sqrt[n]{1+x^n}$ (۱۲) (۱۰)

$$1 \leq f_n(x) \leq \sqrt[n]{1+1^n} = \sqrt[n]{2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 : 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \Leftarrow$$

$$f_n(x) = \sqrt[n]{1+x^n} = x \sqrt[n]{1+\frac{1}{x^n}} : x > 1$$



$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$$

۱۳.۱۰۰۰ (۱۰) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \leq 1 \\ x & x > 1 \end{cases} \Leftarrow$

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۱۰.۱۳ پ.۱۰۰ , $f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+n^2x^2}$ (۱۲)

$$f_n(0) = 0 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 : x=0$$

$$f_n(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + x^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 : 0 < x \leq 1$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \equiv 0 \Leftarrow$$

$$f_n(x) = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^n \quad (۱۲)$$

$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x^2}.$$

$$f_n(x) - 1 = \sqrt[n]{1+x^n} - 1 = \quad [0,1] \rightarrow \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{(1+x_1^n)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} x^n \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ &\stackrel{(3) \text{ und}}{\Rightarrow} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ &x \leq x_1 \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_n(x) - x &= \sqrt[n]{1+x^n} - x = \quad [1, \infty) \rightarrow \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{(1+x_1^n)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} \cdot 1 \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ &\stackrel{(3) \text{ und}}{\Rightarrow} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ &\leq x_1 \leq x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \sup_{x \in [0, \infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \text{uniform convergence} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) \equiv 0 \quad \text{: uniform } \textcircled{D}$$

$x_n = \frac{1}{n}$ unif, n soß \rightarrow , una uniform \int^x

$$f_n(x_n) = \frac{n \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{1 + (n \cdot \frac{1}{n})^2} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow f_n \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ &\Rightarrow 0 \neq \text{f(x) uniform?} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x^2} \quad -\infty < x < \infty \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

when $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $f_n(x) = 0$ if $|x| \geq n$ ($0 < f \leq 1$) when

$(0 < n \leq |x|)$. n if

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = f_\infty \quad \text{SIC}$$

\Rightarrow $f_n(x)$ is a function of n

$$x^2 \leq A^2 \Leftrightarrow |x| \leq A \Leftrightarrow x \in [-A, A] \quad : \underline{[-A, A]} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$f_n(x) \text{ is } n \text{ times } n_0 = \lceil A^2 \rceil + 1 \quad -N \text{ times } 0$$

$[-A, A] \rightarrow$ \mathbb{N} \cup $\{0\}$ \cup $\{\infty\}$ \cup $\{-\infty\}$ \cup $\{n\}$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$1 - \frac{x^2}{n} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{n} < 1 \Leftrightarrow n > A^2 \Leftrightarrow n > n_0 *$$

$$\text{so } f_n(x) = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^n \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f_n(x) = e^{n \ln\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n}\right)} \quad \text{if } n \neq 0$$

$$\therefore f_n(x) = e^{n \ln\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n}\right)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$n \uparrow \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{n} \downarrow \Rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{n} \uparrow \Rightarrow \ln\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n}\right) \uparrow \Rightarrow n \ln\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n}\right) \uparrow$$

$\boxed{\text{לפיכך, } \frac{x^2}{n} \text{ כמות קטנה מ-1, }\ln\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n}\right) \text{ כמות גדולה מ-0}}$

$\ln(1+y) \approx y$ $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$ $\text{and } y \ll 1$ \Rightarrow $y \approx \ln(1+y)$

(Take 2) 7e

$$\text{Given } \alpha(x) \text{ is } \sum_{n=1}^{\lfloor \sqrt{h} \rfloor} (-1)^n \sin\left(\frac{x}{h}\right) \text{ at } x = \sqrt{h}$$

- to show $\alpha(x) = \bar{o}(x^2)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^M (-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{h} \rfloor} \frac{1}{h} \text{ at } x = \sqrt{h} \text{ is } \underline{\text{proof}} \text{ for } \#1 \text{ of 13}$$

- proof

$$\sin(x) = x + o(x) \quad : 2 \text{ 30N 2.5.1.2} \text{ at } x = \sqrt{h}$$

$$o(x) = \bar{o}(x^2)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^M (-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{h} \rfloor} \sin\left(\frac{x}{h}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^M (-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{h} \rfloor} \frac{1}{h} \iff$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^M (-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{h} \rfloor} \frac{1}{h} \sim \sum_{n=1}^M (-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{h} \rfloor} \underbrace{\alpha\left(\frac{x}{h}\right)}_{+ \sum_{n=1}^M (-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{h} \rfloor} \alpha\left(\frac{x}{h}\right)}$$

(using $\alpha(x)$ is $\bar{o}(x^2)$)

Now, we prove

$$\sum_{n=1}^M \frac{1}{h^2} \text{ is small}$$

$$\left| \frac{\alpha\left(\frac{x}{h}\right)}{\frac{1}{h^2}} \right| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{K^2-1} (-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{h} \rfloor} \frac{1}{h} = S_{K^2-1} \text{ at } x = \sqrt{h} \text{ is } \underline{\text{proof}} \text{ for } \#2 \text{ of 13}$$

- now

$$S_M = S_{(\lfloor \sqrt{M} \rfloor)^2 - 1} + \sum_{n=\lfloor \sqrt{M} \rfloor^2}^M (-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{h} \rfloor} \frac{1}{h}$$

$\sum_1^M \dots | \quad \left| \sum_{k=1}^{K^2-1} \dots \right| \quad \underbrace{\lfloor \sqrt{h} \rfloor}_{\text{!!}} \quad T_M$

$$|T_M| \leq \sum_{n=\lfloor \sqrt{M} \rfloor^2}^M \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{2\lfloor \sqrt{M} \rfloor + 1}{\lfloor \sqrt{M} \rfloor^2} \xrightarrow[M \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$\lfloor \sqrt{M} \rfloor^2 \leq M < (\lfloor \sqrt{M} \rfloor + 1)^2$

$\lfloor \sqrt{M} \rfloor^2 + 2\lfloor \sqrt{M} \rfloor + 1$

$(\lfloor \sqrt{M} \rfloor \xrightarrow[M \rightarrow \infty]{} \infty)$

$$\exists \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S_{K^2-1} = S \quad \text{p/c} \quad \text{p/s}$$

$$\cdot \exists \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} S_M = S \quad \text{s/c}$$

$$A_n = \sum_{R=0}^{2n} \frac{1}{n^2+R} \quad \text{ר'ב} \quad : \underline{\text{נומנ } S_{K^2-1}} - e \quad \text{ר'כ}$$

$$S_{(K+1)^2-1} = \sum_{n=1}^K (-1)^n A_n \quad \text{s/c}$$

$$(S_8 = \underbrace{-1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}}_{-A_1} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}}_{A_2}) \leftarrow \text{cn2.13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_n &= \frac{2}{n} + R_n && \text{ר'כ} \\ |R_n| &\leq \frac{5}{n^2} && \text{(ר'כ)} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{(K+1)^2-1} = \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^K (-1)^n \frac{2}{n}}_{\text{ר'כ} \text{ נומנ}} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^K (-1)^n R_n}_{\text{ר'כ} \text{ נומנ}} - e \quad \text{ר'כ} \text{ נומנ}$$

$0 < \frac{2}{n} \leq 0$

$\left[\sum_{n=1}^K \frac{5}{n^2} \right] \text{ ר'כ}$

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 S $(k+1)^2 - 1$
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$$R_n := A_n - \frac{2}{n} = \left(\sum_{R=0}^{2n} \frac{1}{n^2+R} \right) - \frac{2n}{n^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} + \sum_{R=1}^{2n} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+R} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{2n}{n^2} = \sum_{R=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = \frac{1}{n^2} + \sum_{R=1}^{2n} \frac{n^2 - n^2 - R}{(n^2+R)n^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} - \sum_{R=1}^{2n} \frac{R}{(n^2+R)n^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |R_n| \leq \frac{1}{n^2} + \sum_{R=1}^{2n} \frac{R}{(n^2+R)n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} + \sum_{R=1}^{2n} \frac{2n}{(n^2+0)n^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{(2n)^2}{n^4} = \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{4}{n^2} = \frac{5}{n^2}.$$

d.o.N