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2.

A

$x = (m_1, x_1, x_2)$
 $y = (m_1, y_1, y_2)$

$m_1, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ verschieden, in

$x + y = (m_1, x_1, x_2) + (m_1, y_1, y_2) = (m_1 + m_1, x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2) \in A$ da

Auch $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ in $\alpha x = (\alpha m_1, \alpha x_1, \alpha x_2) \notin A$ da. falls $\alpha \neq 2$ obelie.

A bin auf \mathbb{Z} abh. da.

B

$x = (x_1, x_1, x_2)$

$\in B$

$y = (y_1, y_1, y_2)$

$x + y \in B$ da

$\alpha x = \alpha(x_1, x_1, x_2) = (\alpha x_1, \alpha x_1, \alpha x_2)$

$\alpha x_1 + 2\alpha x_2 = \alpha(x_1 + 2x_2) = \alpha \cdot 0 = 0$

B bin auf \mathbb{Z} abh. da.

C

Bunte nicht gefahrlos. C bin auf \mathbb{Z} abh. da.

3

L_1, A_1

$f, g \in A$ also in B. falls $\forall x \in S$ in $f(x) = 0$ or $g(x) = 0$ da.

\in beide

$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = 0 + 0 = 0$ old. $(f+g) \in A$ da.

$(\alpha f)(x) = \alpha f(x) = \alpha \cdot 0 = 0$ old $\alpha f \in A$ da

A bin auf \mathbb{Z} abh. da.

1

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(4) $x, y \in A \cap B$ also $x \in A$ und $x \in B$ da $A \cup B$ offener old.
 $x, y \in A$ und $x, y \in B$ also $x, y \in A \cap B$ da
 $x \in A, x \in B, x \in (A \cap B)$ $A \cap B$ bei offener old.

(5) ~~$x \in A \cup B$~~
 $A + B = \{x = (a + b, b, 0) : a, b \in \mathbb{F}\}$

(6) $a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$a_1 (1, 0, \dots, 0) + a_2 (1, 1, 0, \dots, 0) + \dots + a_n (1, 1, \dots, 1) = (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n, a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n, \dots, a_n)$$

$$= (0, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_n = 0 \\ a_{n-1} + a_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

alle $a_i = 0$ old.

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n vektorien lin. basis d. H ! bei $y = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{F}^n$ ist

$$y = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = a_1 (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) + a_2 (1, 1, 0, \dots, 0) + \dots + a_n (1, 1, \dots, 1)$$

$$= (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n, a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_n = a_n \\ a_{n-1} + a_n = a_{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = a_1 \end{array} \right.$$

den Vektor a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n für beliebiges
 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) vektorien H bilden lin. basis
 kann für H sein bei H alt.

③

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$x_1(1, 1, 0) + x_2(0, 1, -1) + x_3(0, 0, 1) = (0, 0, 0)$

den $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ eide edlin. $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ vdt lin. beginstdr.

⑧ A

$x_1 x_1 + x_2 x_1 + x_3 x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1(1, 1, 0) + x_2(1, 0, 1) + x_3(0, 1, 1) =$

$\Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_3, x_2 + x_3) =$

$(0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$

eide edlin. von $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ lin. beginstdr. Oke gndn $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$y = (y_1, y_2, y_3) = x_1(1, 1, 0) + x_2(1, 0, 1) + x_3(0, 1, 1) = (x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_3, x_2 + x_3)$

blawde blawne. O halde A kenne \mathbb{R}^3 lin

bn bader

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{y_1 + y_2 - y_3}{2} \\ x_2 &= \frac{y_1 + y_2 - y_3}{2} \\ x_3 &= \frac{-y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

⑨

uden.

⑩ C $f, g \in C$ in $f(x) \geq 0$ ur $g(x) \geq 0$ old.

$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) \geq 0$ den $f(x) \geq 0$ ur $g(x) \geq 0$ in

(x to) $(x f)(x) = x f(x) < 0$ oldend C, $C[-1, 1]$ in aff uton

④ $f, g \in A$, aff. bil. olson f bil. d. f, g - aff. bil. f, g - aff. bil. f, g - aff. bil.

⑤ $f, g \in B$, $f(-x) = f(x)$, $g(x) = g(x)$
 $(f+g)(-x) = f(-x) + g(-x) = f(x) + g(x) = (f+g)(x)$
 $(x f)(-x) = x f(-x) = x f(x) = (x f)(x)$

$B - aff. uton$

Case

$$(1, 0, 0) = c_1(0, 1, 1) + c_2(1, 0, 1) + c_3(1, 1, 0)$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$c_1 = -c_3 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1, 0, 0) = -\frac{1}{2}(0, 1, 1) + \frac{1}{2}(1, 0, 1) + \frac{1}{2}(1, 1, 0)$$

Plane Problem:

R^3 de $(1, 0, 0)$ dekhain.

$(0, 1, 1)$, $(1, 0, 1)$, $(1, 1, 0)$

vektoren ke bichan

one point.

① N₁) $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

N₂) $\|x\| = 2|x| = 2|x| = |x| \cdot 2|x| = |x| \cdot \|x\|$

N₃) $\|x+y\| \leq 2|x+y| \leq 2(|x|+|y|) = 2|x|+2|y| = \|x\| + \|y\|$

old. $\| \cdot \|$, $\| \cdot \|$ da $\| \cdot \|$ norm erfüllt.

② ① $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$ old Normfkt. defekt

③ ① N₁) $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ old $x = 0$ old norm gelehrt.

old $f(x) = |x|$, $\| \cdot \|$ da $\| \cdot \|$ norm defekt.

④

$$g(x) = |x_1 + x_2|$$

$$\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x_1 + x_2| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = -x_2$$

old $x = 0$ old norm g , $\| \cdot \|$ da $\| \cdot \|$ norm defekt.

⑤ $\|x\|_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|$

N₁) $\|x\|_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|x_i\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

N₂) $\|x\|_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| = |x| \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n 1 = |x| \cdot n = n \cdot \|x\|$

N₃) $\|x+y\|_0 \leq \|x\|_0 + \|y\|_0$ old. $\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i+y_i\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n (\|x_i\| + \|y_i\|) = \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\| + \sum_{i=1}^n \|y_i\|$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\| + \sum_{i=1}^n \|y_i\| = \sum_{i=1}^n (\|x_i\| + \|y_i\|)$$

$$\|x+y\|_0 \leq \|x\|_0 + \|y\|_0 \text{ old.}$$

6

$C[a, b]$

$$\|f\| = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

N₁) $\|f\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b |f(x)| dx = 0 \Leftrightarrow |f(x)| = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = 0$

N₂) $\|f+g\| = \int_a^b |f(x)+g(x)| dx = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx + \int_a^b |g(x)| dx = \|f\| + \|g\|$

N₃) $|f(x)+g(x)| \leq |f(x)| + |g(x)|$ always

$$\int_a^b |f(x)+g(x)| dx \leq \int_a^b (|f(x)| + |g(x)|) dx = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx + \int_a^b |g(x)| dx = \|f\| + \|g\|$$

$$\|f+g\| \leq \|f\| + \|g\|$$

10) $x \in L^1$ in $\|x\|$ ve $\|x\|$ denle $\|x\|$ norm-olsun. $\|x\|$ halde denim day,

$$\|x\| \leq \alpha \|x\|$$

ol. selide $\alpha > 0$ sagisi verdir.

f denimims $\|x\|$ norme gce sagli olsun. $\|x\|$ halde her $\epsilon > 0$

Sagisi ish

$$\|x-x_0\| < \delta$$

ol.

$$\|f(x)-f(x_0)\| < \epsilon$$

ol. sel $\delta > 0$ sagisi verdir.

$$\|x-x_0\| \leq \alpha \|x-x_0\| < \alpha \delta = \epsilon$$

halde her x ish

ol. selide $\alpha > 0$ verdir. Ayrica;

$$\|f(x)-f(x_0)\| \leq \alpha \|x-x_0\| < \alpha \delta < \epsilon$$

ol. selide $\delta > 0$ sagisi verdir. Ol. halde f $\|x\|$ norme gce δ sagli day

oder

$$\|x\| \leq \|y\| \Rightarrow \|x\| \leq \|y\| \text{ oder } \|x\| \leq \|y\|$$

$$\|x\| \leq \|y\| \Rightarrow \|x\| \leq \|y\| \text{ oder } \|x\| \leq \|y\|$$

$$\|x\| \leq \|y\| \Rightarrow \|x\| \leq \|y\| \text{ oder } \|x\| \leq \|y\|$$

old. $x_n \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow y_n \rightarrow y_0$ old.

$$\|x_n - x_0\| \leq \|y_n - y_0\| \Rightarrow \|x_n - x_0\| \leq \|y_n - y_0\|$$

$$\|y_n - y_0\| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\|x_n - x_0\| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \text{ old } x_n \rightarrow x_0 \text{ und } y_n \rightarrow y_0$$

old. gesteuert

$$\|x_n\| \rightarrow \|x_0\| \Rightarrow \|y_n\| \rightarrow \|y_0\|$$

!AUF!

$$x_n \rightarrow x \text{ dann}$$

$$\|x_n - x\| \leq \|x_n - x\| \Rightarrow \|x_n - x\| \leq \|x_n - x\|$$

$$\|x_n - x\| \leq \|x_n - x\| \Rightarrow \|x_n - x\| \leq \|x_n - x\|$$

$$x_n \rightarrow x \text{ old. gesteuert. } \emptyset \text{ halde!}$$

(x_n) ist eine Folge; bei der es sich um x handelt.

(1) \forall alt Banach uteng, $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ald gæfennhætt.

(a) $Y \subset \mathbb{Q}$ ald-gættli. -- (F)

(b) $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ alsm. Þu teldi Y de bilvan ve x e ykrisoyun þri.

(X_n) dæsi meuttli. Y Banach uteng ald. $x \in Y$ dir. O halde $\mathbb{Q} \subset Y$.

(I) ve (II) æn $Y = \mathbb{Q}$

Teisni. Y X de kepli olsm (X_n) \forall de keft Cauchy dæsi.

alsm. $Y \subset X$ ald (X_n) X de þri Cauchy dæsi. X Banach uteng.

ald. $x_n \rightarrow x \in X$ dir. Y X de kepli ald. $x \in Y$ dir. O halde

$x_n \rightarrow x \in Y$ ald. \forall alt Banach uteng dir.

(3) $x \in [0, 1]$ in $x=0 \Rightarrow f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)=0$

$x=1 \Rightarrow f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)=0$

$x \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)=0$ ald. $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ in

$f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)=0$ olur.

(4) $f_n(x)$ noktesal olval $f(x)=2$ ye ykrisoyun. Gættli $\forall \epsilon > 0$

saqisi in $|f_n(x) - f(x)| = |2 - 2| = 0 < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ ald. $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ in.

$n > \frac{3}{2\epsilon}$ dir. Þolagisi $\forall n > \frac{3}{2\epsilon}$ olval olivsg, $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

olur. Hæcal þu ykrisoyun dægiðin Gættli Mo saqisi ϵ ye de keftli.

③

⑥ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ f0k dass: $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$ f0k dass: $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & : 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & : x = 1 \end{cases}$$

f0k dass: $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$

Aber $f(x)$ f0k dass: $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$ f0k dass: $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$

2, 8, 3 4, 7

④ $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$ f0k dass: $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$ f0k dass: $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$

Normiere $f(x) = 0$ f0k dass: $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$

$$\|f_n - f\| = \int_0^1 |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx = \int_0^1 |n \cdot \cos(n^2 x) - 0| dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 n \cdot \cos(n^2 x) dx = n \int_0^1 \cos(n^2 x) dx = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \sin(n^2 x) \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} (\sin(n^2) - \sin(0)) \leq \frac{1}{n} < \epsilon$$

dass: $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$ f0k dass: $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$

f0k dass: $f_n(x) = n \cdot \cos(n^2 x)$

$$\text{Bew } f_n(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad x \geq 0$$

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(2) L bir l_n wt $\| \cdot \|_1$ ve $\| \cdot \|_2$ deki normlar, $x \in L$ ish

$\|x\|_1$ ve $\|x\|_2$ deki norm old. $\|x\|_2 \leq \alpha \|x\|_1$ ol. sek. α vardi.

(x_n) dassi $\| \cdot \|_2$ norme gap yaklasak yani $x_n \rightarrow x$ ol. sva.

ϵ belde. $\forall \epsilon > 0$ sayisi n $n \geq n_0$ old.

$$\|x_n - x\|_2 < \epsilon \text{ ol. sek. } n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ vardi. } 0 \text{ halde}$$

(x_n) dassi $\|x_n - x\|_1 \leq \alpha \|x_n - x\|_2 < \alpha \epsilon$ yaklasak.

Yani (x_n) $\| \cdot \|_1$ norme ϵ in de yaklasak.

(3) (X, d) kompakt metrik uzay ~~ol. sva.~~ 0 halde X deki $V(x_n)$

Cauchy d. sva. yaklasak bir (x_n) alt d. sva. vardi. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n)$

(X, d) metrik uzayda $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n)$ Cauchy d. sva. ol. sva. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n)$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ n_0 $n, m \geq n_0$ $d(x_n, x_m) < \epsilon$ de. Cauchy d. sva. yaklasak old.

(x_n) n (x_n) alt d. sva. de yaklasak.

Limit edilm. $x_n \rightarrow x$ de. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n)$ edilm. $x_n \rightarrow x$ de.

Cauchy; $d(x_n, x) \leq d(x_n, x_{n_1}) + d(x_{n_1}, x) < \epsilon$ ol. sva. $x_n \rightarrow x$ de.

0 halde (X, d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n)$ ol.

(7) $c (|a_1| + |a_2|) \leq \|x_1(1,0) + x_2(0,1)\| = \|(a_1, a_2)\| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} \Rightarrow$

di. $c \leq \frac{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2}}{(|a_1| + |a_2|)}$

Defin

$\| \cdot \|$

Ege $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ normu uaygundeli her mutfak gektirsek ser

gaktirsek ise, $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ un bir Banach veyi old. gektir.

olitel δ_1 \Rightarrow serir uader. O halde $f, \| \cdot \|$ uader gektir.

$$\|f(x) - f(x_0)\| \leq \alpha \|x - x_0\| < \alpha \delta < \epsilon$$

O halde $\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ old. $\|x - x_0\| < \delta \Rightarrow \|f(x) - f(x_0)\| < \epsilon$ old.

$\|f(x) - f(x_0)\| < \epsilon$ old. $\delta > 0$ uader.

$\|x - x_0\| < \delta$ old. Serir uader gektir.

f -dizim $\| \cdot \|$ normu gektir. O halde $\forall \epsilon > 0$

$x \in L, \| \cdot \|$ uader $\|x\| \leq \alpha \|x\|$ old. $\alpha > 0$.

gectirsek old.

$$\|x_n - x\| \leq \alpha \|x_n - x\| < \epsilon$$

O halde (x_n) dizim uader

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ uader $\exists n_0$ old. $\|x_n - x\| < \epsilon$ old. $n \geq n_0$ uader

(x_n) dizim $\| \cdot \|$ normu gektir. uader $x_n \rightarrow x$ old. O halde

$$\|x\| \leq \alpha \|x\|$$

$x \in L$ uader $\|x\| \leq \alpha \|x\|$ old. $\alpha > 0$ uader

(12)