

לירג'ן מילר יאנינה ורונט

$\ell(I) = b-a$ (bulk and proj), $I = [a, b] \subseteq I = [a, b] \times C_I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

(୦୯୮ ୦୩୧) : ନୀତିବ୍ୟାକ

oak أَكْ جِبَر لِي الْمُهَاجِر إِلَيْهِ الْمُهَاجِر

לעתה נוכיח ש $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k)$ קיים.

$$\text{הוכחה של קיומו של }\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} l(I_n) < \epsilon \quad (\{I_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty})$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} l(I_n) < \epsilon$$

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oak נייר A-F וטולק A⊆B ⇒ oak נייר B-F וטולק . 2

: Sk, $\forall x \in K \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall k \geq N \quad A_k - \delta \subset B_k$.

(օօկտոբերի վերաբերյալ՝ "Հայոց պատմություն"), օօկտոբերի միջև կազմ է $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} A_k$

הוכחה:

I_k נס' k בפ' $\epsilon > 0$ נס' $\forall \epsilon > 0$ $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots\}$ נס' ①

$$K \text{ Borel}, A \subseteq \bigcup_k I_k \quad \underline{\text{sk}}. \quad I_k := \left(a - \frac{\epsilon}{2^{k+1}}, a + \frac{\epsilon}{2^{k+1}} \right) : \gamma C_{\gamma}^n$$

$$\text{لذا: } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} I_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} I_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\epsilon}{2^n} = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ell(f_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon}{2^k} = \varepsilon \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{2^k} = \varepsilon$$

dark $\sin A - \delta$

A לְבָנָה כִּי בַּכְּיוֹן. B נָהָר כִּי אֶ. ②

מוגדר H_k כ"י נס' β מוכן בז'ק $\delta \cdot \epsilon > 0$ (3)

$\frac{E}{2k}$ lies in the $-z$ region with phase φ_1 , A_k negative

$\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} H_k \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} H_k \right)$

לוכם מילוי הטעמים, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\epsilon}{2^k} = \epsilon$ היה $\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} H_k$ -?

Lebesgue

(continuous function) continuous

\Leftrightarrow continuous function f s.t. $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

look at if f is continuous then f is continuous

$g: [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ continuous $f: [a, b] \rightarrow [c, d]$ s.t. continuous $g \circ f$, continuous

definition

continuous f at point x_0 is continuous f at point x_0 if $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ such that $|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon$



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continuous $R(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} & \text{if } x = \frac{p}{q} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ at point x_0 is continuous if $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} R(x) = R(x_0)$

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$|R(\frac{m}{n}) - 0| = |\frac{1}{n} - 0| \leq \frac{1}{n} < \epsilon$: $\exists n \in \mathbb{N} . n \geq K$

$|R(x) - 0| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow R(x) = 0$ $\forall x \in (a-\delta, a+\delta) \cap [0, 1]$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow |f(x) - 0| < \epsilon : \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) \in (0, \epsilon)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} R(x) = 0 \quad , \quad a \in [0,1] \quad \text{בג' : נגזרות}$$

• $\exists \delta > 0$ $R(a) \neq 0$ - ! $\exists \delta > 0$ $a \in]a-\delta, a+\delta[\cap [0,1]$ $R(x) \neq 0$



$[0,1] \rightarrow R(x)$ פונקציית רצף בקטע $[0,1]$ \Rightarrow *

לפ' הינה קיימת $x_0 \in [0,1]$ $R(x_0) \neq 0$ $\forall x \in [0,1]$ $R(x) = 0$

כז

