

Definition: Gränsvärde

Funktionen f har gränsvärdet $\bar{f}$ i punkten $\bar{x}$ om

$$(i) \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : 0 < |x - \bar{x}| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - \bar{f}| < \varepsilon$$

$$(ii) \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : x \in B_\delta(\bar{x}) \Rightarrow f(x) \in B_\varepsilon(\bar{f})$$

$(x \neq \bar{x})$

$$(iii) x \rightarrow \bar{x} \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow \bar{f} \quad (\text{ej definition})$$

Definition: Cauchy-följd $\{x_i\}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N > 0 : i, j \geq N \Rightarrow |x_i - x_j| < \varepsilon$$

Definition: Konvergent talföljd $\{x_i\}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N > 0 : i \geq N \Rightarrow |x_i - \bar{x}| < \varepsilon$$

Sats: Konvergens $\Leftrightarrow$ Cauchy

$$\{x_i\} \text{ konvergent} \Leftrightarrow \{x_i\} \text{ Cauchy}$$

$$|x_i - x_j| \leq |x_i - \bar{x}| + |\bar{x} - x_j|$$

definition on $\mathbb{R}$

Övning 4: $\{x_i\}, \{y_i\}$ Cauchy, $|y_i| \geq \alpha > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \{x_i/y_i\} \text{ Cauchy}$$

Låt $z_i = x_i/y_i$.

$$\begin{aligned} |z_i - z_j| &= |x_i/y_i - x_j/y_j| \\ &= \frac{|x_i \cdot y_j - x_j \cdot y_i|}{|y_i \cdot y_j|} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot |x_i y_j - x_j y_i| \\ &= 1/\alpha^2 \cdot |x_i y_j - x_j y_j + x_j y_j - x_j y_i| \\ &\leq 1/\alpha^2 |x_i - x_j| \cdot |y_j| + 1/\alpha^2 |x_j| \cdot |y_i - y_j| \end{aligned}$$

Notera nu att $\{x_i\}$ Cauchy $\Rightarrow x_i \rightarrow \bar{x}$

$$\Rightarrow |x_i| = |x_i - \bar{x} + \bar{x}| \leq |x_i - \bar{x}| + |\bar{x}| \leq 1 + |\bar{x}| \text{ för } i \geq N_x(1)$$

På samma sätt: $|y_i| \leq 1 + |\bar{y}|$ för $i \geq N_y(1)$

$$\Rightarrow |z_i - z_j| \leq \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot |x_i - x_j| \cdot (1 + |\bar{y}|) + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} (1 + |\bar{x}|) \cdot |y_i - y_j|$$

$$\leq \frac{1 + |\bar{y}|}{\alpha^2} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon/2 \cdot \alpha^2}{1 + |\bar{y}|} + \frac{1 + |\bar{x}|}{\alpha^2} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon/2 \cdot \alpha^2}{1 + |\bar{x}|}$$

$$= \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{om } i, j \geq \max(N_x(1), N_y(1), N_x\left(\frac{\varepsilon/2 \cdot \alpha^2}{1 + |\bar{y}|}\right), N_y\left(\frac{\varepsilon/2 \cdot \alpha^2}{1 + |\bar{x}|}\right))$$

(3)

Adams 4.9.16

$$\sqrt{47} \approx ?$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \approx f(\bar{x}) + f'(\bar{x}) \cdot (x - \bar{x})$$

$$= \sqrt{\bar{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\bar{x}}} \cdot (x - \bar{x})$$

$$\text{Tag } \bar{x} = 49$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{47} = f(47) \approx \sqrt{49} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{49}} \cdot (47 - 49)$$

$$= 7 + \frac{1}{14} \cdot (-2) = 7 - \frac{1}{7} = \underline{\underline{6 \frac{6}{7}}}$$

(Korrekt med 2 decimaler.)