

① Heka je $f, g: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ u $\lim_{\mathcal{F}} f = \alpha$, $\lim_{\mathcal{F}} g = \beta$.
 Tada je \mathcal{F} domaćin u S

Donatku: (3) $\alpha < \beta \Rightarrow \{x \in S: f(x) < g(x)\} \in \mathcal{F}$

$$\lim_{\mathcal{F}} f = \alpha \Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0) \{x \in S \mid |f(x) - \alpha| < \varepsilon\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\lim_{\mathcal{F}} g = \beta \Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0) \{x \in S \mid |g(x) - \beta| < \varepsilon\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

uzmimo $\varepsilon = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$ u oboje gub:

$$A = \{x \in S \mid |f(x) - \alpha| < \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$B = \{x \in S \mid |g(x) - \beta| < \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

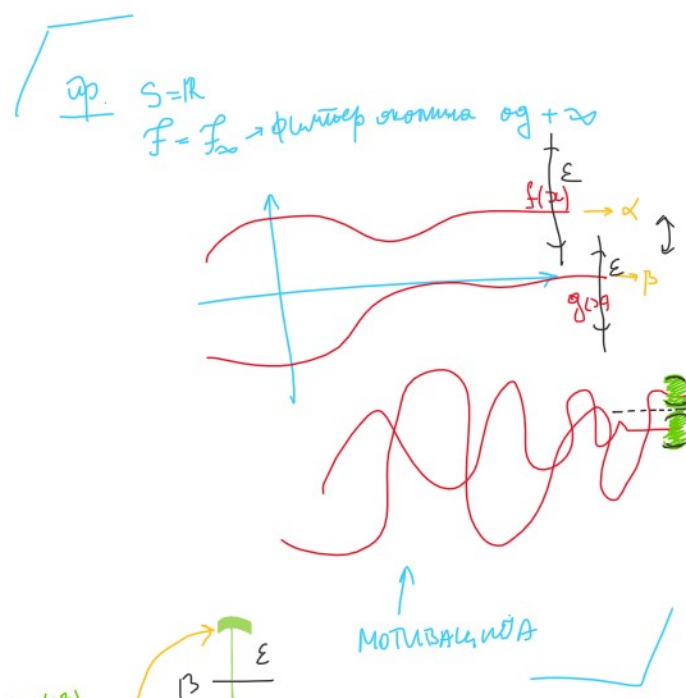
$$\left. \begin{matrix} A \\ B \end{matrix} \right\} \stackrel{(F3)}{\Rightarrow} A \cap B \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$f(x) \in \left(\alpha - \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}, \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{3\alpha - \beta}{2}, \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$g(x) \in \left(\beta - \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}, \beta + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \frac{3\beta - \alpha}{2} \right)$$

$$A \cap B = \{x \in S \mid \underbrace{f(x) \in \left(\frac{3\alpha - \beta}{2}, \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \wedge g(x) \in \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \frac{3\beta - \alpha}{2} \right)}_{f(x) < g(x)}\} \subseteq \{x \in S \mid f(x) < g(x)\}$$

$$A \cap B \in \mathcal{F} \stackrel{(F3)}{\Rightarrow} \{x \in S \mid f(x) < g(x)\} \in \mathcal{F}$$



МОТИВАЦИЈА

уговор: узем $\varepsilon > 0$
 узг. да гбо
 унут. не сепг
 $\varepsilon \leq \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$

② Limab: (Zanim) $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, s \in S'$.

Či. uslođ. y exb:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow s} f(x) = \xi$

đ) $\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ $\forall x \in S$ $\forall n$
 $x_n \rightarrow s, n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow f(x_n) \rightarrow \xi$

č) $(\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists \delta > 0) (\forall x \in S)$

$0 < |x - s| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - \xi| < \epsilon$

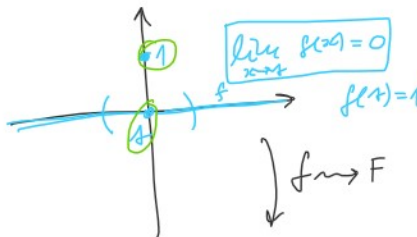
č) ϕ -ja $F: S \cup \{s\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \neq s \\ \xi, & x = s \end{cases}$

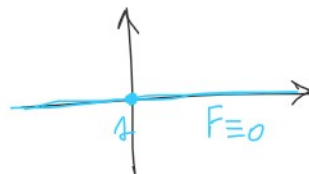
je neprekusna y nastavku s .

(88) a) \Leftrightarrow B)

(86) a) \Leftrightarrow B)



$\lim_{x \rightarrow s} f(x) = \xi$



č) F nep. y r: $(\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists \delta > 0) (\forall x \in S) |x - s| < \delta \Rightarrow \frac{|F(x) - F(s)|}{|F(x) - \xi|} < \epsilon$

$\Gamma \Rightarrow B$ $|x - s| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(x) - \xi| < \epsilon$

$x \neq s: F(x) = f(x) \rightsquigarrow 0 < |x - s| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - \xi| < \epsilon$
 \uparrow
 $x \neq s$

$B \Rightarrow \Gamma$

imaemo: $0 < |x - s| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - \xi| < \epsilon$
 \hookrightarrow obziro je $f(x) = F(x)$ } $0 < |x - s| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(x) - \xi| < \epsilon$
 $\hookrightarrow x = s: |F(s) - \xi| = |\xi - \xi| = 0 < \epsilon \checkmark$

čimmi: $|x - s| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(x) - \xi| < \epsilon \checkmark$

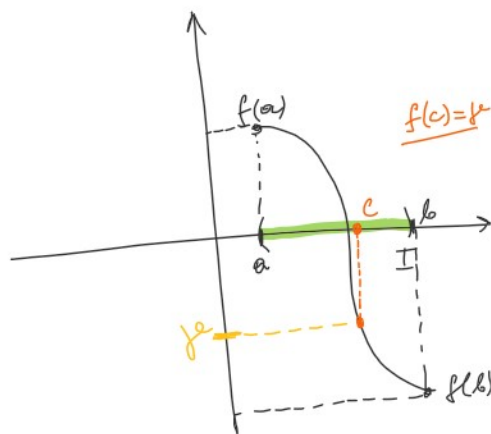
Teorema: Heka je $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ interval, $f \in C(I; \mathbb{R})$ (nep. ϕ -ja $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$)

Tilaga čimmi:

(1) $f(I)$ je interval

(2) Ako su $a, b \in I$ y y neko broj izmedju $f(a)$ y $f(b)$ tilaga $\exists c$ izmedju a y b za koje čimmi $f(c) = y$.

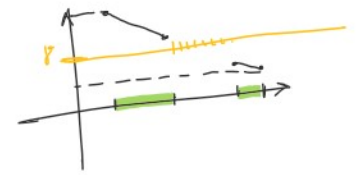
Teorema o međufaznosti



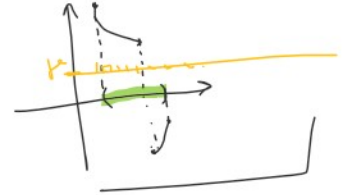
$f(a) < y < f(b)$

I nije interval:

$$f(b) < c < f(a)$$



! f неуп:

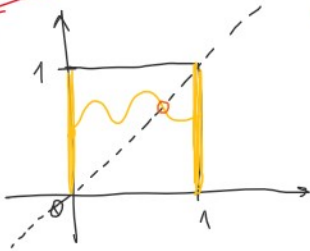


(3) (Брауэрова Т о фиксированной точке)

$f: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$ неуп, тогда $(\exists c \in [0,1]) f(c) = c$.

функция шутка

шутка!



интервал

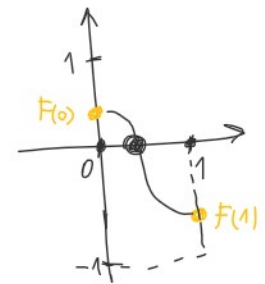
$F: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x) = f(x) - x$$

$$F(0) = f(0) - 0 = f(0) \in [0,1]$$

$$F(1) = \underbrace{f(1) - 1}_{\in [0,1]} \in [-1, 0]$$

F неуп. как сумма 2 неуп!



$$1^\circ F(0) = 0$$

$$f(0) - 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{f(0) = 0} \quad (c=0)$$

$$2^\circ F(1) = 0$$

$$f(1) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{f(1) = 1} \quad (c=1)$$

$$3^\circ F(0) \neq 0 \wedge F(1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow F(0) > 0 > F(1)$$

$$y=0: (\exists c \in [0,1]) F(c) = 0$$

(Тор МБ)

$$\Downarrow$$

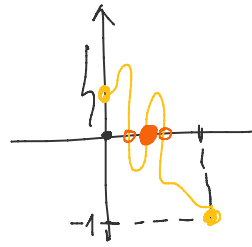
$$f(c) - c = 0$$

\Downarrow

$$\boxed{f(c) = c}$$

④ $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ неперекрестно

доказательство $(\exists c \in [0,1]) (1-c) \cdot f^2(c) = c$.



Функция $F: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x) = \underbrace{(1-x)}_{\text{непр}} \cdot \underbrace{f(x)^2}_{\text{непр}} - x \rightarrow \text{непр.}$$

$$F(0) = 1 \cdot f(0)^2 - 0 = f(0)^2 \geq 0$$

$$F(1) = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$1^\circ F(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$2^\circ F(0) > 0 \Rightarrow F(1) < 0 < F(0)$$

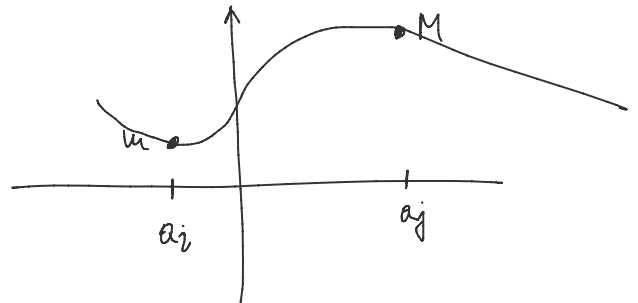
$$\xi = 0: (\exists c \in [0,1]) F(c) = 0$$

$$(1-c)f(c)^2 - c = 0 \Rightarrow (1-c)f(c)^2 = c.$$

⑤ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ непер.

$a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists c \in \mathbb{R}) f(c) = \sqrt[n]{f(a_1) \cdot \dots \cdot f(a_n)}$$



$$f(a_1), \dots, f(a_n) > 0$$

$$(\exists i) f(\underline{a_i}) = \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} f(a_k) = m$$

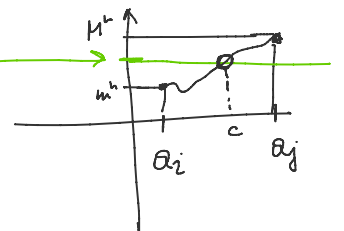
$$(\exists j) f(\underline{a_j}) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} f(a_k) = M$$

$$m^n = \underbrace{m \cdot \dots \cdot m}_n \leq \underbrace{f(a_1) \cdot \dots \cdot f(a_n)}_{\substack{\geq m \\ \leq M}} \leq \underbrace{M \cdot \dots \cdot M}_n = M^n$$

$$F(x) = f(x)^n \text{ — непер.}$$

$$F(a_i) = f(a_i)^n = m^n$$

$$F(a_j) = f(a_j)^n = M^n$$



$$F(a_i) = f(a_i) = M^i$$

$$F(a_j) = f(a_j)^n = M^n$$

$$TOMB \Rightarrow (\exists c \in [a_i, a_j]) \quad F(c) = f(a_1) \dots f(a_n)$$

$$\parallel$$

$$f(c)^n$$

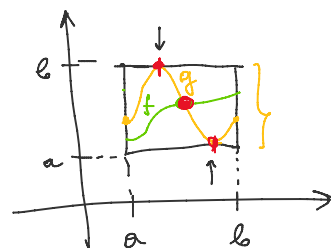


$$f(c) = \sqrt[n]{f(a_1) \dots f(a_n)}$$

⑥ $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ неуп.

g је суперконтинуално

Зак. $(\exists x_0 \in [a, b]) f(x_0) = g(x_0)$



$$F(x) = f(x) - g(x) \quad \text{— неуп. (не } f, g \text{ неуп.)}$$

$$g \text{ не } H_2 \Rightarrow (\exists x_1 \in [a, b]) g(x_1) = a$$

$$(\exists x_2 \in [a, b]) g(x_2) = b$$

$$f(x_1), f(x_2) \in [a, b]$$

$$F(x_1) = f(x_1) - g(x_1) = \underbrace{f(x_1) - a}_{\geq 0} \in [0, b-a]$$

$$F(x_2) = f(x_2) - g(x_2) = \underbrace{f(x_2) - b}_{\leq 0} \in [a-b, 0]$$

$$1^\circ F(x_1) = 0 \Rightarrow c = x_1$$

$$2^\circ F(x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow c = x_2$$

$$3^\circ F(x_1) \neq 0 \wedge F(x_2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow (TOMB) (\exists c \in [a, b]) F(c) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F(x_1) > 0 \\ F(x_2) < 0 \end{array} \right\} f \neq 0$$

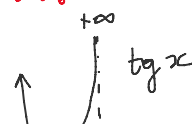
$$\Downarrow$$

$$f(c) = g(c)$$

Теорема: (Бајерштајнсова теорема)

Нека је $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ непрекидна

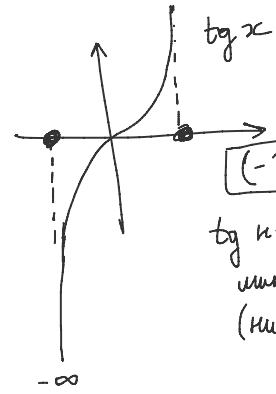
$[a, b] !!!$



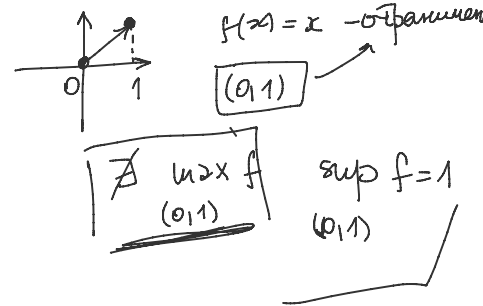
Нека је $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ непрекидна функција. Тада је f оуративна на свом домену и достигне свој максимум и минимум.

m - мин
 M - макс

$$(\exists x_1, x_2) \begin{cases} f(x_1) = m \\ f(x_2) = M \end{cases}$$



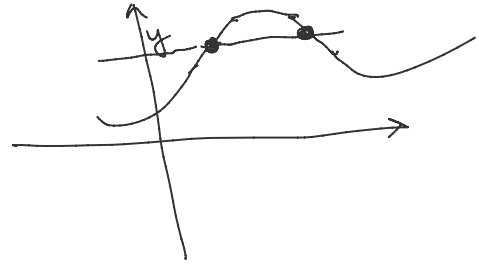
tg не достиже ни мин. ни макс. (није ни оуративна!)



⑦ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ нпс. $(\forall y \in \mathbb{R}) f^{-1}(\{y\})$ глобал. Доказати да f није непрекидна на \mathbb{R} .

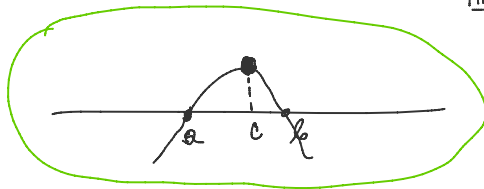
нпс f јесте непрекидна

$$f^{-1}(\{y\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) = y\}$$



$$y=0: \underline{f^{-1}(\{0\}) = [a, b]}, \quad a < b$$

• На (a, b) f мора бити истог знака

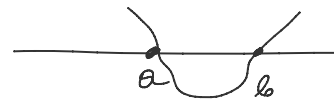


Буду, $f > 0$ на $[a, b]$

• Вајерштрауса Т на $[a, b]$:

$$(\exists c \in [a, b]) f(c) = \max_{[a, b]} f = M > 0$$

нпс $\exists x_1, x_2 \in (a, b) \begin{cases} f(x_1) > 0 \\ f(x_2) < 0 \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(Томп)} \\ \exists c \in (a, b) \\ f(c) = 0 \end{array} \right.$



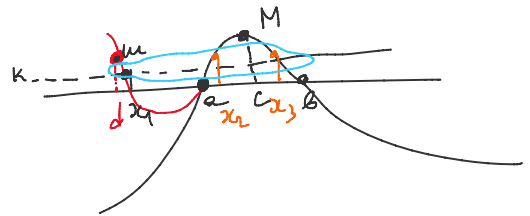
$$\begin{aligned} c &\in f^{-1}(\{0\}) \\ c &\neq a, b \end{aligned}$$

• $f < 0$ na $(-\infty, a)$ u $(b, +\infty)$

mc
 $(\exists d < a) \quad f(d) > 0$
 $(\exists x_1)$

$u = f(d) > 0$

$K = \frac{1}{2} \min\{u, M\} > 0$



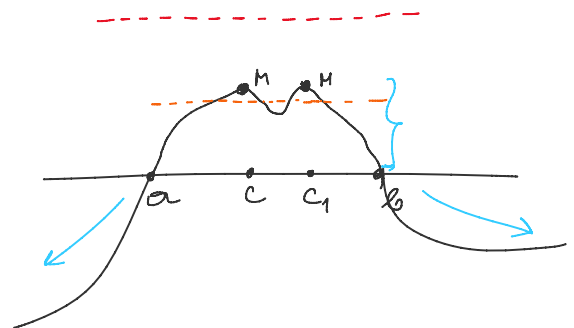
TOMB na $a, d \Rightarrow (\exists x_1 \in (d, a)) \quad f(x_1) = K$
 $0 = f(a) < K < f(d) = u$

TOMB na $a, c \Rightarrow (\exists x_2 \in (a, c)) \quad f(x_2) = K$
 $0 = f(a) < K < f(c) = M$

TOMB na $c, b \Rightarrow (\exists x_3 \in (c, b)) \quad f(x_3) = K$
 $0 = f(b) < K < f(c) = M$

$(\exists x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3) = K$
 $d < x_1 < a < x_2 < c < x_3$

• Črepu ga je $f^{-1}(\{M+\epsilon\}) = \emptyset$
 p̄p je $f \leq M$.



f nije neprekidna