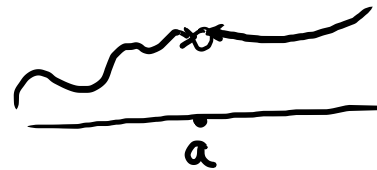


~ Непрерывности (наставка) ~

$$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad a \in A \quad f \text{ не пр. в } a \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq f(a)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}} & , x \neq 1 \\ 1, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

Истинность непрерывности.

$\overline{x \neq 1}$ $x-1$ не пр.
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1}$ не пр.
 $e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$ не пр.
 $\Rightarrow 1+e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$ не пр.
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}}$ не пр.
 ✓

$$x=1: f(1)=1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \underbrace{\frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}}}_{f(x)} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{f(1)}$$

$$x-1 \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{1}{x-1} \rightarrow ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}} = \frac{1}{1+0} = \boxed{1}$$

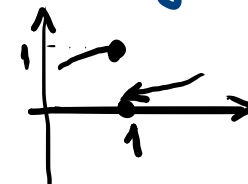
непр. слева
 $\rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}} = \boxed{0} \neq f(1)$$

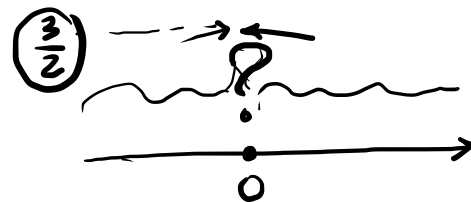
" $\frac{1}{+\infty}$ "
 $\Rightarrow$ не пр. справа

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f \text{ не пр. в } x=1}$$

$$f \text{ не пр. на } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$



② за да $x > -1, x \neq 0$ дефинисана је $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1}$
 да ли се може дефинисати у $x=0$
 иако да f буде непр. у 0?



Ако може да се дефинише: $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ (и f буде непр.)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{(1+x)^{1/2} - 1}{x}}_{\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{x}{(1+x)^{1/3} - 1}}_{\rightarrow \frac{1}{1/3} = 3} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x > -1, x \neq 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

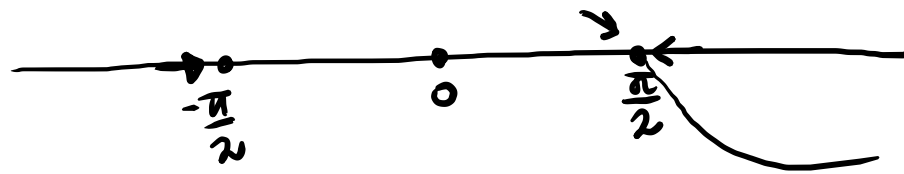
$\tilde{f}$ непр. на $(-1, +\infty)$

✓

③

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2\sin x, & x \leq -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ A\sin x + B, & |x| < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \cos x, & x \geq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$1 - \sin x$
 $-2\sin x$
 $A\sin x + B$



За ми $\exists A, B \in \mathbb{R}$ тџ f непрерывна на $\mathbb{R}$?

$x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}$ f непрерывна $\checkmark$

$x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ $-2\sin x$ непрерывна на $(-\infty, -\frac{\pi}{2}]$
 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ непрерывна слева $\gamma -\frac{\pi}{2} \checkmark$

$x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} + ?$ $f(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} +} f(x)$
 $\underbrace{-2\sin(-\frac{\pi}{2})}_{=2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} +} (A\sin x + B) = -A + B$

f непрерывна $\gamma -\frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 = -A + B$ (1)

$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ f непрерывна справа $\gamma \frac{\pi}{2} \checkmark$
 $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - ?$ $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} -} (A\sin x + B) = A + B$
 $\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

f непрерывна $\gamma \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow 0 = A + B$ (2)

f непрерывна на $\mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 = -A + B \\ 0 = A + B \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B = 1 \\ A = -1 \end{cases}$

④ За нас да изведем закони:

а) f не е пр. у. x_0 , g има пр. у. x_0 $\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} f+g$ има пр. у. x_0 (Т)

б) f има пр. у. x_0 , g има пр. у. x_0 $\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} f+g$ има пр. у. x_0 $\leftarrow (\forall f)(\forall g)$ (Т)
 $\{ \text{пр. } x_0, g \text{ пр. } y x_0 \} \Rightarrow f+g \text{ пр. } y x_0$

а) $\left. \begin{array}{l} f \text{ не е пр. у. } x_0 \\ g \text{ пр. у. } x_0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f+g \text{ има пр. у. } x_0$ (Т)

п.н.с. $\exists f, g \uparrow \uparrow f+g$ не е пр. у. x_0

$$g(x) = (f+g)(x) - f(x)$$

разлика
 $\Rightarrow g$ не е пр. у. x_0 $\nRightarrow$

б) $f(x) = g(x) = [x]$ пр. у. 0

$f(x) + g(x) = 2[x]$ пр. у. 0 $\leftarrow$ збир може
 и да е пр. у.

$f_1(x) = [x]$ пр. у. 0

$f_2(x) = 1 - [x]$ —||—

$f_1(x) + f_2(x) = 1$ не е пр. у. 0 $\leftarrow$ збир може
 да не е пр.

⑤ $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x$
 $g(x) = 1 + x - [x]$ $f \circ g$ и $g \circ f$ - непрерывны.

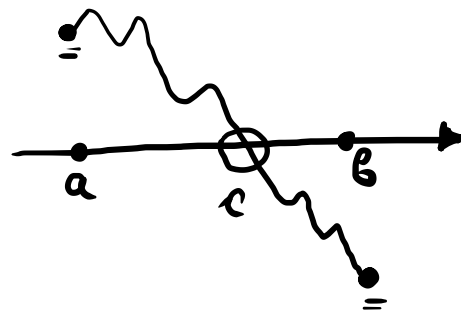
$$g \circ f(x) = g(\operatorname{sgn} x) = 1 + \underbrace{\operatorname{sgn} x}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} - \underbrace{[\operatorname{sgn} x]}_{\operatorname{sgn} x} = 1 + \underbrace{\operatorname{sgn} x - \operatorname{sgn} x}_0 = 1 \quad \forall x \Rightarrow g \circ f \text{ непрерывна на } \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(1 + x - [x]) = \operatorname{sgn}(\underbrace{1 + x - [x]}_{\geq 1}) = 1 \quad \forall x \Rightarrow f \circ g \text{ непрерывна на } \mathbb{R}$$

Болуан-Вашу: $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ нұр.

(T1)

$f(a)$ и $f(b)$ разный знака $\underbrace{(f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0)}$
 $\Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b)$ шд. $f(c) = 0$

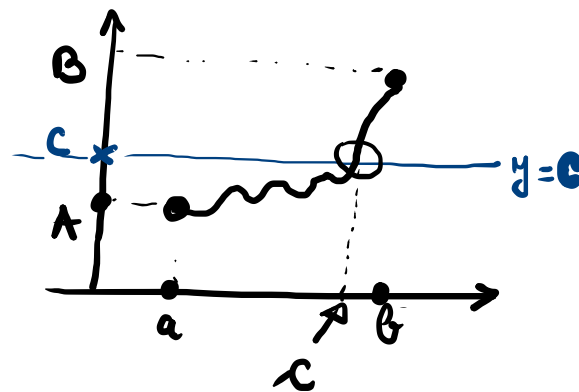


шағы

Б-К: $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ нұр. $f(a) = A$, $f(b) = B$ C -измелу A и B ($C \in (A, B)$ или (B, A))

(T2)

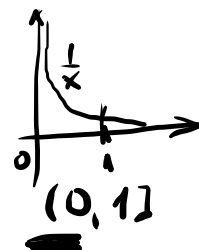
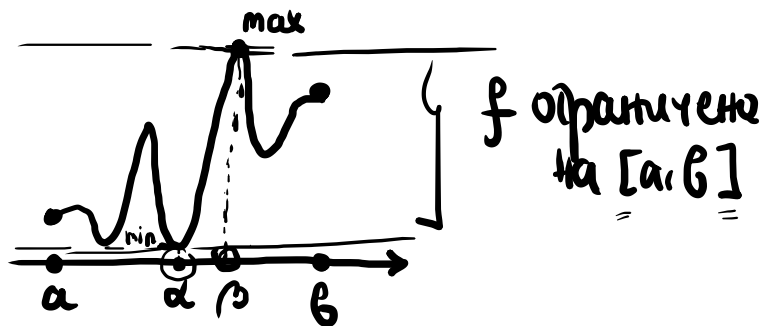
$\Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b)$ шд. $f(c) = C$



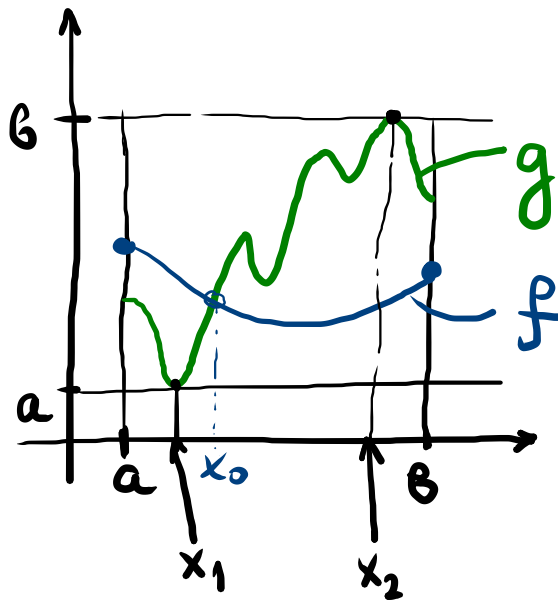
(T3) (Вайерштрасс) $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ нұрнұна

$\Rightarrow f$ гоминимин и макс на $[a, b]$

шд. $\exists \alpha, \beta \in [a, b]$ шд. $f(\alpha) = \min_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$
 $f(\beta) = \max_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$



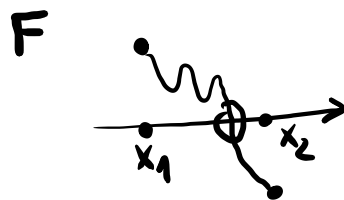
⑥ $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ непрекидне
 g HA функција
 $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in [a, b]$ тј. $f(x_0) = g(x_0)$



Учимо фкц: $F(x) = f(x) - g(x)$
 $F: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

F је непрек. на $[a, b]$ као разл. непрек.

g је HA $\Rightarrow \exists x_1 \in [a, b]$ $g(x_1) = a$
 $\exists x_2 \in [a, b]$ $g(x_2) = b$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} F(x_1) &= \underbrace{f(x_1)}_{\geq a} - \underbrace{g(x_1)}_a \geq 0 \\ F(x_2) &= \underbrace{f(x_2)}_{\leq b} - \underbrace{g(x_2)}_b \leq 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Бачено
 постоји

$\Rightarrow \exists c$ из $[x_1, x_2]$

тј. $F(c) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(c) = g(c)} \quad \square$$

Послегица:

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ непрек.
 $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in [a, b]$ тј. $f(x_0) = x_0$

Δ $g(x) = x$
 $g: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ непрек.
 HA

⑥ $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in [a, b]$ тј.
 $f(x_0) = g(x_0)$
 $f(x_0) = x_0 \quad \square$

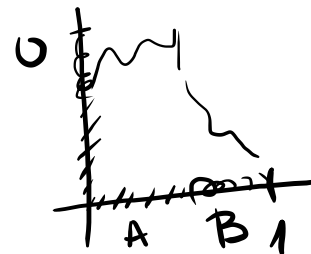
⑪ теореме о фикс. тачки



$f: D \rightarrow D$ непрек.
 $\exists x_0 \in D$
 тј. $f(x_0) = x_0$

јер $D \approx \text{кр.}$... ☺

* за вербу: да ли постоји нека функција $[0,1] = A \sqcup B$ ($A \cup B = [0,1]$, $A \cap B = \emptyset$)
 и функција $f: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$ нпр. тако да
 $f(A) \subset B$ и $f(B) \subset A$?



⑦ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ нпр. тп. $\exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ $f(f(c)) = c$
 док. да $\exists d \in \mathbb{R}$ тп. $f(d) = d$. разлика $f(d) - d = 0$

$$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid F(x) = f(x) - x \quad (\text{? } \exists d \ F(d) = 0)$$

F нпр. на $\mathbb{R}$ ✓

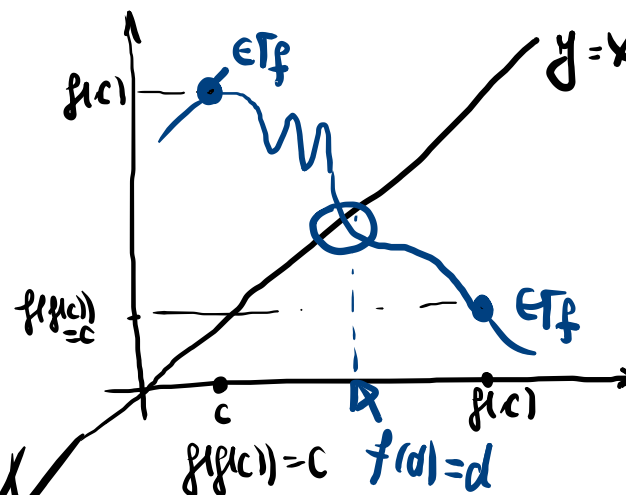
$$F(c) = f(c) - c \quad \text{--- разн. знака или 0} \quad \Rightarrow F(c) \cdot F(f(c)) \leq 0$$

$$F(f(c)) = \underbrace{f(f(c))}_{=c} - f(c) = c - f(c)$$

Б.к. непрекида
 $\Rightarrow \exists d$ између c и $f(c)$ $[c, f(c)]$

тп. $F(d) = 0$ тп. $f(d) = d$ ✓

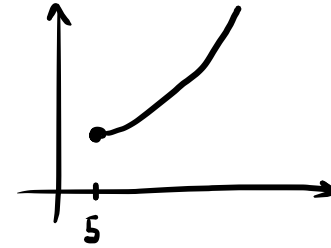
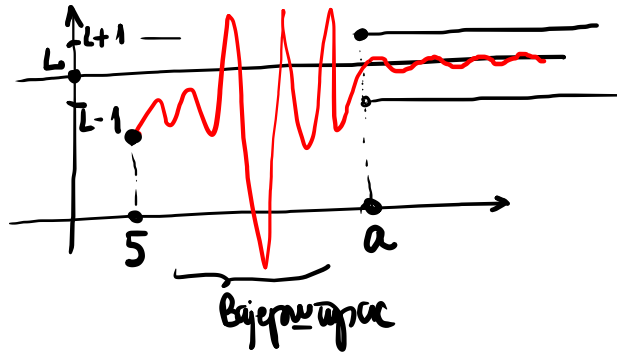
☺ $\left. \begin{array}{l} F(a) \leq 0 \\ F(b) \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} F(a) \cdot F(b) \leq 0$
 F нпр. на $[a,b]$
 $\Rightarrow \exists c \in [a,b] \ F(c) = 0$



⑧ $f: [5, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ невр.

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L \in \mathbb{R}$$

док. га је f свр. на $[5, +\infty)$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L \in \mathbb{R} \xRightarrow{\varepsilon=1} \exists a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x \geq a \quad |f(x) - L| \leq 1$$

$$(a \geq 5) \quad \boxed{\forall x \geq a \quad \underline{L-1} \leq f(x) \leq \underline{L+1}} \quad (1)$$

$$[5, a]: f \text{ невр. на } [5, a] \xRightarrow{\text{Важноћа}} f \text{ свр. на } [5, a]$$

$$\exists m, M \in \mathbb{R} \quad \boxed{\forall x \in [5, a] \quad \underline{m} \leq f(x) \leq \underline{M}} \quad (2)$$

$$\forall x \in [5, +\infty)$$

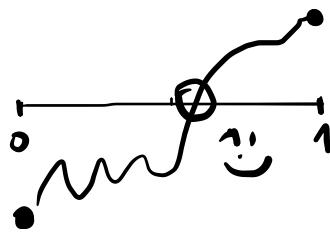
$$\min\{m, L-1\} \leq f(x) \leq \max\{M, L+1\}$$

$\Rightarrow f$ ограничена на $[5, +\infty)$.

9.

$$7x^5 - 5x^3 + 3x - 2 = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)$$

dok. ga ject, ima prawe na $(0,1)$.



$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{7x^5 - 5x^3 + 3x - 2 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)}_{F(x)} = 0$$

$F(x)$

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

$$F(0) = -2 - \sin 0 = -2 < 0$$

$$F(1) = 7 - 5 + 3 - 2 - \underbrace{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}_{=1} = 2 > 0$$

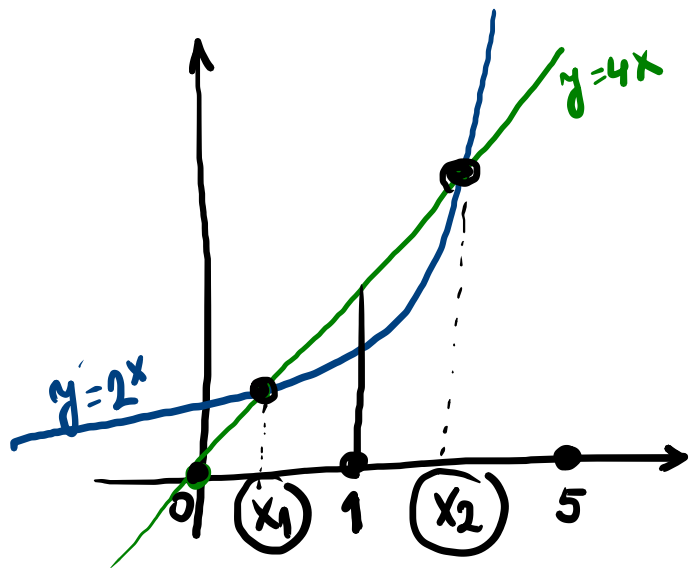
$\text{B.K.T.} \Rightarrow$

$$\exists x_0 \in (0,1)$$

$$F(x_0) = 0$$

prawe ✓.

10) Заг. да $2^x = 4x$ има бар 2 решења на $(0, +\infty)$



$$F: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(x) = 2^x - 4x \text{ неуп.}$$

$$\underline{[0, 1]}: \begin{array}{l} F(0) = 2^0 - 4 \cdot 0 = 1 > 0 \\ F(1) = 2^1 - 4 = -2 < 0 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Б.к.} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\exists x_1 \in (0, 1)$$

$$\underline{F(x_1) = 0}$$

$$\text{решение } 2^x = 4x$$

$$x_1 \neq x_2$$

$$\underline{[1, 5]}: \begin{array}{l} F(1) < 0 \\ F(5) = 2^5 - 4 \cdot 5 = 12 > 0 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Б.к.} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\exists x_2 \in (1, 5)$$

$$\underline{F(x_2) = 0}$$



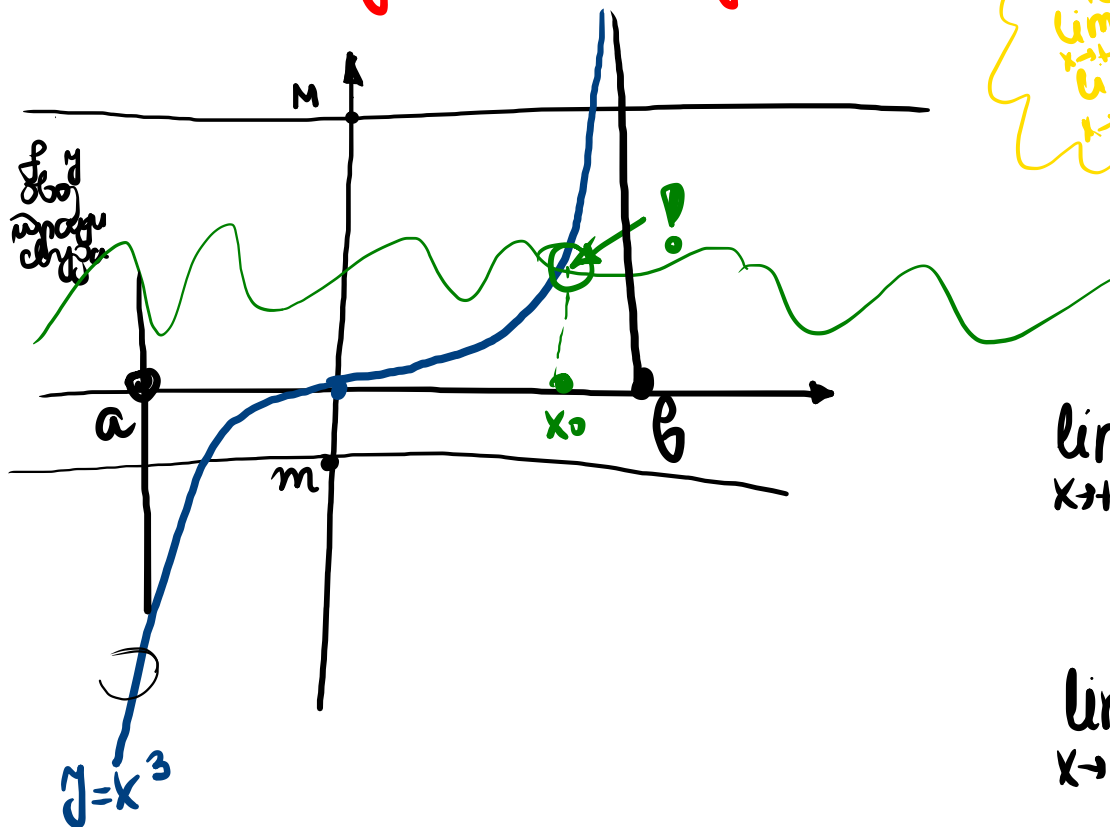
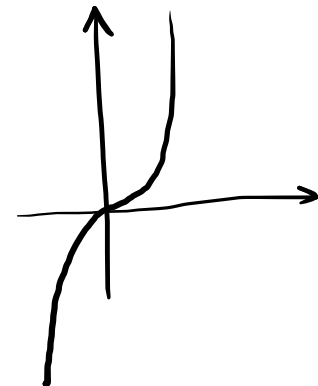
⑪ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ несп. и ограничена
 док. да $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x_0) = x_0^3$

$g(x_0)$
 $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 несп.
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = -\infty$

док. да $f(x) = x^3$ има решение :

$$F(x) = f(x) - x^3$$

$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ несп.



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{(f(x) - x^3)}_{\text{отр.}} = -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\exists b > 0 \quad F(b) < 0} \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{(f(x) - x^3)}_{\text{отр.}} = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\exists a < 0 \quad F(a) > 0} \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \exists x \text{ на } [a, b] \\ \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$F(x_0) = 0$$

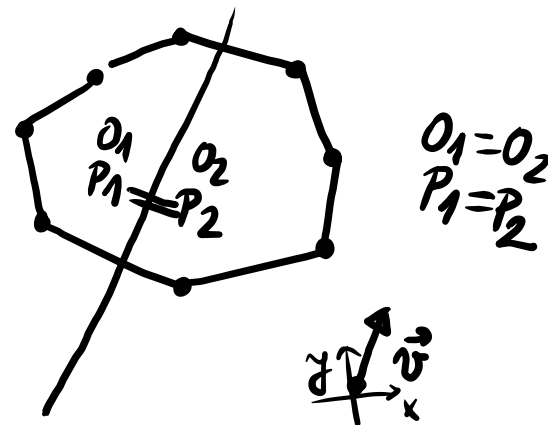
$$\downarrow$$

$$f(x_0) = x_0^3$$

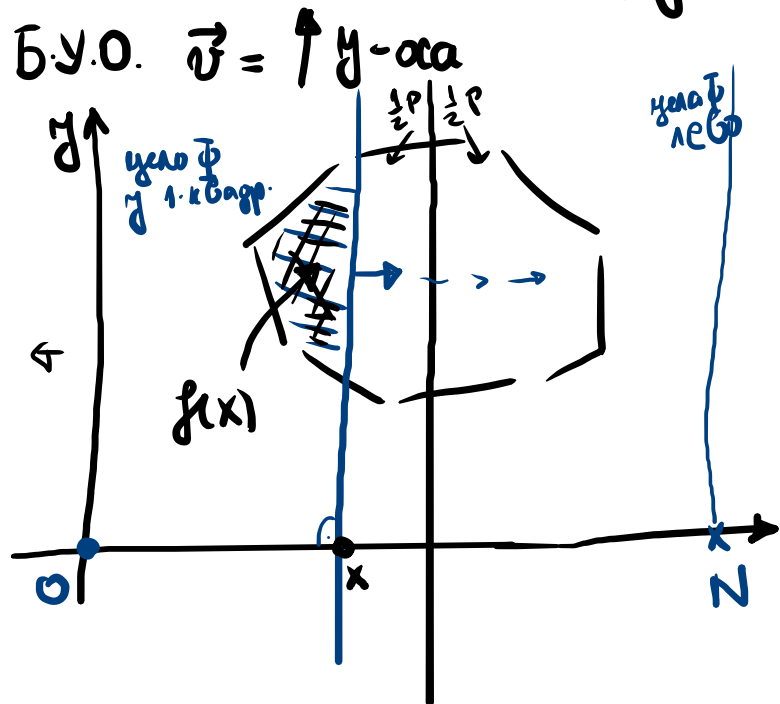
□



Φ -полигон у равни (конвексан)
 док. да $\exists$ права која га дели на два дела
једнаког обима и једнаке површине.



(I) За $\forall$ правцу у равни ($\forall \vec{v} \neq 0$)
 $\exists$ права паралелна том правцу
 која дели Φ на 2 дела једнаке површине



$$f: [0, N] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$f(x) :=$ површина дела Φ лево од праве $\perp$ x -осу
 у тачки x

f -непр. на $[0, N]$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(N) = P(\Phi)$$

цело Φ
 лево

$$0 < \frac{1}{2} P(\Phi) < P(\Phi)$$

Б.К.
 $\Rightarrow$

$$\exists x_0 \in [0, N] \\ |f(x_0) - \frac{1}{2} P(\Phi)|$$

