

vn:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n \geq n_0: |a_n - A| < K\varepsilon$

CHC:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n \geq n_0: |a_n - A| < \varepsilon$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n \geq n_0: |a_n - A| < K \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}$

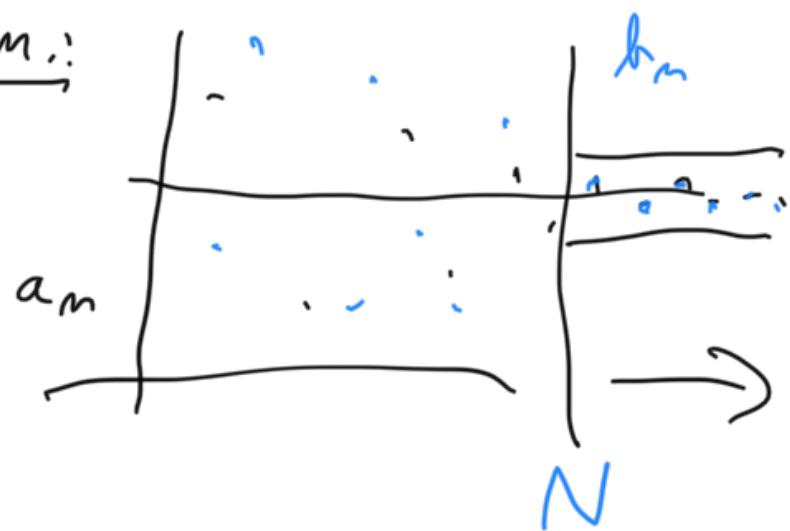
$\underline{\varepsilon}$

$\rightarrow$  heißt "  $\varepsilon > 0$  libovolné".

Položím  $\underline{\varepsilon} = \frac{\varepsilon}{K}$ . Dostávám:

$\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n \geq n_0: |a_n - A| < K \cdot \underline{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon$

Pozn.:



Jedná se o  $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$  a

$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}: a_n = b_n \text{ pro } n \geq N,$

pak ještě  $\lim a_n = A \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$   
 $\lim b_n = A.$

Uvedu mi-li řešení s větou o vztahu, když

se nazývá.

(Limita nazývá sa početným úsekom založením.)

Dôkaz: (i) VLM:  $\left\{ \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq n_0 : |a_n - A| < \varepsilon \right. \\ \left. \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall m \geq m_0 : |b_m - B| < \varepsilon \right\}$

CHC1:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq n_0 : |(a_n + b_n) - (A+B)| < \varepsilon$

$\rightarrow \forall \gamma > 0 \exists n_1 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq n_1 : |a_n - A| < \gamma$   
 $\forall \gamma > 0 \exists m_2 \in \mathbb{N} \forall m \geq m_2 : |b_m - B| < \gamma$

Nechť  $\varepsilon > 0$  bude libovolné. Do ľahšejho  $\gamma = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ . Pak  $\exists n_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ :

$$\forall n \geq n_1 : |a_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\forall m \geq m_2 : |b_m - B| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

Pozor na  $n_0 = \max \{n_1, m_2\}$ . Pak  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq n_0$  je  
 $|a_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  &  $|b_n - B| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ , teda

$$|(a_n + b_n) - (A+B)| = |(a_n - A) + (b_n - B)| \leq |a_n - A| + |b_n - B| < \\ < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$\Delta$  nerovnosť

(ii) CHC:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \nexists n \geq n_0 : |a_n b_n - AB| < \varepsilon$

Zwölfe  $\varepsilon > 0$  beliebig.

$\forall \varepsilon \Rightarrow \exists N > 0 : \forall n \in \mathbb{N} : |a_n| \leq N$

z. Def.  $\lim a_n = A : \exists n_1 \in \mathbb{N} \nexists n \geq n_1 : |a_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2|B| + 1}$

z. Def.  $\lim b_n = B : \exists n_2 \in \mathbb{N} \nexists n \geq n_2 : |b_n - B| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2N}$

Polozim  $n_0 = \max\{n_1, n_2\}$ . Für  $\forall n \geq n_0$  gilt:  $a_n, b_n$  reellen.  
Wähle  $n \geq n_0$ :

$$|a_n b_n - AB| = |a_n b_n - a_n B + a_n B - AB| \leq$$

△ neunst

$$\leq |a_n b_n - a_n B| + |a_n B - AB| =$$

$$= |a_n| \cdot |b_n - B| + |a_n - A| \cdot |B| \leq N \cdot |b_n - B| + |B| \cdot |a_n - A| <$$

$\text{IN}$

$$< N \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2N} + |B| \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2|B|+1} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

(iii) Zeige püdp.  $B \neq 0$ . Z. Def.  $\lim b_n = B \exists n_1 \in \mathbb{N} \nexists n \geq n_1 :$

$$|b_n - B| < \frac{|B|}{2} \quad \text{d.} \quad |b_n| - |B| \leq |b_n - B| < \frac{|B|}{2}$$

$$\therefore \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : |b_n| > \frac{|B|}{2}$$

Obrázek  $\kappa = |B| \left( 1 + \frac{1}{|B|} \right)$ ;  
 Zvolme  $\varepsilon > 0$  libovolné.  
 $|B| - |b_m| \leq \frac{|B|}{2}$ , t.j.  $\frac{1}{|b_m|} \leq \frac{2}{|B|}$

$\exists m_2 \in \mathbb{N}: \forall n \geq m_2: |a_n - A| < \varepsilon, \exists m_3 \in \mathbb{N}: \forall n \geq m_3: |b_n - B| < \varepsilon$

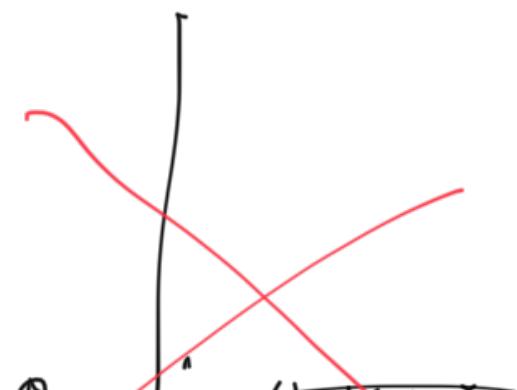
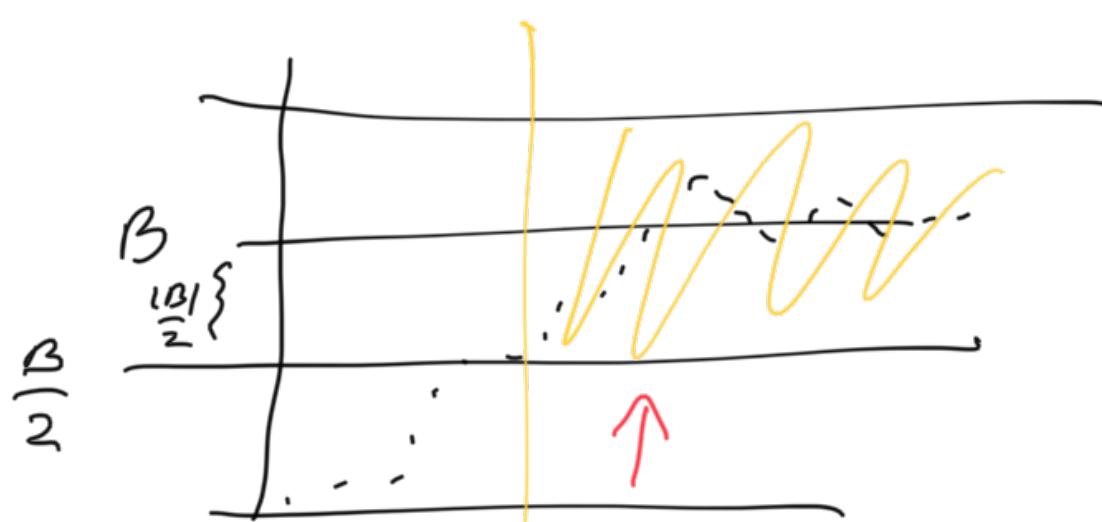
Pořádme  $m_0 = \max\{m_1, m_2, m_3\}$ . Pak pro  $n \geq m_0$  platí  $a_n - A < \varepsilon$  a  $b_n - B < \varepsilon$ .

$$\left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} - \frac{A}{B} \right| = \left| \frac{a_n B - A b_n}{b_n \cdot B} \right| = \left| \frac{a_n B - AB + AB - A b_n}{b_n \cdot B} \right| =$$

$$\left| \frac{B(a_n - A) + A(B - b_n)}{b_n \cdot B} \right| \stackrel{\text{Diferenciace}}{\leq} \left| \frac{B(a_n - A)}{b_n \cdot B} \right| + \left| \frac{A(B - b_n)}{b_n \cdot B} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{|b_n|} \cdot |a_n - A| + \left| \frac{A}{B} \right| \cdot \frac{1}{|b_n|} \cdot |b_n - B| < \frac{2}{|B|} \cdot \varepsilon + \left| \frac{A}{B} \right| \cdot \frac{2}{|B|} \cdot \varepsilon = \\ = \frac{2}{|B|} \left( 1 + \left| \frac{A}{B} \right| \right) \cdot \varepsilon = K \cdot \varepsilon$$

C4C1:  $\frac{1}{|b_m|}$  nesmí být vzdálenější než  $\frac{|B|}{2}$  pro všechny  $n$ , t.j.  $|b_m|$  nesmí být vzdálenější než  $\frac{|B|}{2}$ .



~~b=0~~

Ques: • "Lima ronātu jī sonēl lim l" | "lim(a<sub>n</sub>+b<sub>n</sub>)=lim a<sub>n</sub>+lim b<sub>n</sub>"  
 ALE sa dayid pēc folklora, t.i. lim a<sub>n</sub>, lim b<sub>n</sub> ∈ ℝ?

$$a_n = (-1)^n, b_n = (-1)^{n+1}$$

a<sub>n</sub>+b<sub>n</sub>=0, t.j. lim (a<sub>n</sub>+b<sub>n</sub>)=0, ale lim a<sub>n</sub>,  
 lim b<sub>n</sub> neesistē

- v(iii) stāv pēdī, tē  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ :  $\forall n \geq N$ : b<sub>n</sub> ≠ 0  
 (lima reālais' na jocā' beku' nūrē)