

- ① metrika - vzdálenost na mapě
 - nepřetržitá vzdálenost i když aulem
 - cena i kódenky

$$f(x, y) \geq 0 \quad f(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y, \quad f(x, y) = f(y, x)$$

$$f(x, z) \leq f(x, y) + f(y, z)$$

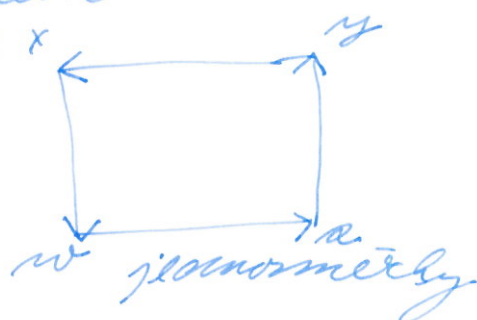
- vzdálenost na mapě

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{(x^2 - y^2)^2}$$

- i) $f(x, y) \geq 0$ a $f(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$
 ii) $f(x, y) = f(y, x)$
 iii) $\sqrt{(x^2 - z^2)^2} \leq \sqrt{(x^2 - y^2)^2} + \sqrt{(y^2 - z^2)^2}$ OK

- nepřetržitá vzdálenost i když aulem

$$f(x, w) \neq f(w, x)$$



- cena i kódenky

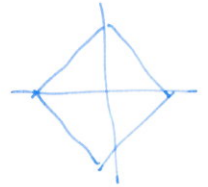


(2) • $f(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i - y_i|$ metrische Abstande -
 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$
von metrischen Räumen?

$f(x, y) \geq 0$ ✓ ✓ Abstande: 0

$f(x, y) = f(y, x)$ ✓ ✓

$f(x, z) = \sum |x_n - z_n| = \sum |x_n - y_n + y_n - z_n| \leq$
 $\leq \sum |x_n - y_n| + \sum |y_n - z_n|$ ✓



• $f(x, y) = \left(\sum |x_n - y_n|^2 \right)^{1/2}$

→ promi der Abstande: Privileg

→ Hölder'sche Ungleichung $\sum |x_i| |y_i| \leq (\sum |x_i|^p)^{1/p} (\sum |y_i|^q)^{1/q}$

$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$

$f^2(x, y) = \sum |x_n - y_n|^2 =$

$= \sum |x_n - y_n| |x_n - y_n| = \sum |x_n - z_n + y_n - z_n| |x_n - y_n| \leq$

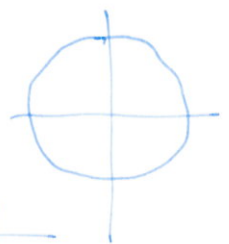
$\leq \sum |x_n - z_n| |x_n - y_n| + \sum |y_n - z_n| |x_n - y_n| \leq$

$\leq \left(\sum |x_n - z_n|^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum |x_n - y_n|^2 \right)^{1/2} +$

$\left(\sum |y_n - z_n|^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum |x_n - y_n|^2 \right)^{1/2} =$

$= f(x, z) f(x, y) + f(y, z) f(x, y) =$

$f(x, y) \leq f(x, z) + f(y, z)$



• $f(x, y) = \sup_n |x_n - y_n|$

→ promi der Abstande: Privileg

→ Abstande: Privileg

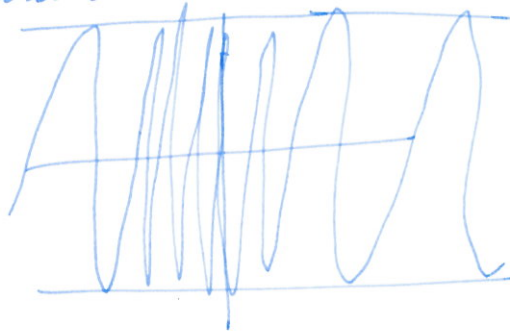
$f(x, y) = \sup_n |x_n - y_n| = \sup_n |x_n - z_n + y_n - z_n| \leq$

$\leq \sup_n |x_n - z_n| + \sup_n |y_n - z_n|$



③ maovēr grafu - piemēri maovēro maddināda

• $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$



$M \rightarrow$ nepārī sumu
jādne' šķaralēriam

\rightarrow nēly $\forall x_0 \in A \exists \{x_n\} \subset A \ x_n \rightarrow x_0 \ x_1 \sin \frac{1}{x}$

$M = \{ (x, \sin \frac{1}{x}), x \in \mathbb{R} \}$

$\bar{M} = M \cup \{ (0, y) | y \in [-1, 1] \}$

• $M = \{ (x, D(x)), x \in \mathbb{R} \}$ $D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

• jodu kusei' \mathbb{R}

$\bar{M} = \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{P} \exists \{x_n\} \subset A \ x_n \rightarrow x$



④ naitrīl, Druvā, Maovēro

$A^\circ, \partial A, \bar{A}$

a) $M = \mathbb{Q} \cap (0, 1)$

$M^\circ = \emptyset$ šķaralēriam olo' $\forall x \in M$ lā' pēvā,

plūv' mēn' M (\mathbb{Q} kusei' \mathbb{R})

$M^\circ = \{ x \in M | \exists \varepsilon > 0, U_\varepsilon(x) \subset M \}$ mēnē

$\bar{M} = [0, 1]$

brānīe

∂M šķaralēriam

del \rightarrow olo' \mathbb{P} ool $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{P} \cap M$

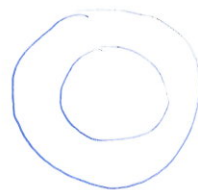
$\exists \{x_n\} \in M$ a $\exists \{x_n\} \in \mathbb{P} \cap M \ x_n \rightarrow x_0 \ (x_n \rightarrow x_0)$

mēnē lā' $\bar{M} = M^\circ \cup \partial M \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \cap M \cup \mathbb{P} \cap M$

5a) $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > 1$

- otvorená, nedotýka sa žiadnej hranice $\forall (x, y, z) \in M \exists \varepsilon > 0 \ U_\varepsilon(x, y, z) \subset M$

b) $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$
 $1 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2$

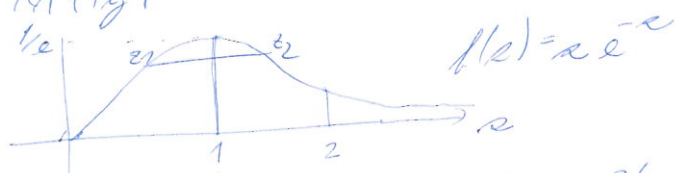


- ani otvorená ani uzavretá

6) nájsť avšak v podrobnosti $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$M_\lambda = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (|x| + |y|) e^{-(|x| + |y|)} \in \lambda\}$$

$$r = |x| + |y|$$



$$1) \quad (r e^{-r})' = e^{-r} - r e^{-r} = e^{-r}(1-r)$$

$$(r e^{-r})'' = e^{-r}(1-r) + e^{-r}(-1) = e^{-r}(r-2)$$

$r \geq 0 \rightarrow \lambda \in (0, \infty)$ avšak v podrobnosti
 $\lambda \leq 0 \rightarrow M_\lambda = \emptyset$

$$\overline{M_\lambda} = M_\lambda^0 = \emptyset$$

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \overline{M_\lambda} = M_\lambda^0 = \{(x, y) : (|x| + |y|) = 0\} = \{(0, 0)\}$$

$$\lambda \geq \frac{1}{e} \quad M_\lambda = \emptyset$$

$$M_\lambda^0 = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x, y) : |x| + |y| = 1\}$$

$$\partial M = \{(x, y) : |x| + |y| = 1\}$$

$$\lambda \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \quad \overline{M_\lambda} = \{(x, y) : 2\lambda \leq |x| + |y| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda}\}$$

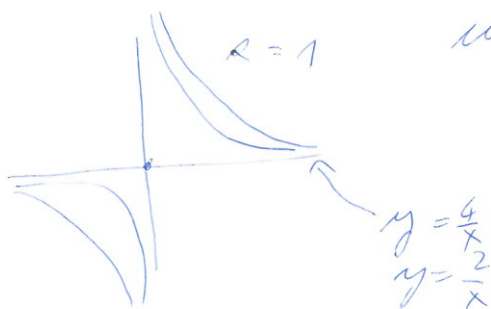
$$M_\lambda^0 = \{(x, y) : 2\lambda < |x| + |y| < \frac{1}{\lambda}\}$$

② f minimal

$$\Omega = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z \leq x \leq 2 \leq y \leq 4 \}$$

analiza:

metoda mnozestva ekstremalnih tocek (pocetna analiza) $x \in \mathbb{P}$ a $z \geq 0$ zadovoljava $\forall y \in A$ $f(y) \leq z$



uvajmo $z_0 = (0, 0, 0)$ $z=1$
(pocetna ocena) $z = (x, y, z)$ po
slabim principom z .
 $z \rightarrow z + f(x_0)$

aditivnost z
za $t \in \mathbb{R}$ za neke x, y, z uvek
je $f(x_0, (x, y, z)) \geq z$
 $f(x_0) \geq z$

\rightarrow nema omeđenosti

③ $M = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^3 + y^3 - 2xy = 0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \}$

od poznatih

\rightarrow spir. koordinata

$$r^3 \cos^3 \varphi + r^3 \sin^3 \varphi = 2r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi$$

$\varphi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 1. podrazmatranje

$$r^2 = \frac{2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi}$$

koji su ekstremi $\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi$

gledamo φ der: $-3 \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi + 3 \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi = 0$

$$3 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi (\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi) = 0$$

na $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

minimiziramo

$$\cos \varphi = \sin \varphi \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\Rightarrow r^2 \leq \frac{2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi} \leq \frac{2}{\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi} = \frac{2}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$r \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \text{f omeđenost}$$

⑦ dokaż konwexność mnoż. $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\forall a, b \in A$ jeśli istnieje α a b
 $\forall a, b \in A \quad \forall 0 < \lambda < 1 \quad (1-\lambda)a + \lambda b \in A$

$$\Pi = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : |x| + e^y < e, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2 \}$$

$$(x_1, y_1, z_1) \text{ oraz } (x_2, y_2, z_2) \in \Pi \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1(1-\lambda) + x_2\lambda \\ y_1(1-\lambda) + y_2\lambda \\ z_1(1-\lambda) + z_2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2 \quad \forall x \in (0, 1)$$

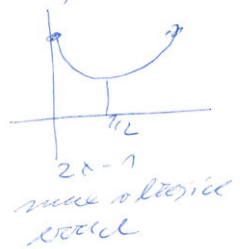
$$\frac{(x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2)(1-\lambda)^2}{(x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2)\lambda^2}$$

$$2(x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2) \lambda (1-\lambda)$$

$$\lambda \in (0, 1)$$

$$\leq 2(1-\lambda)^2 + 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda(1-\lambda) = 2(1-2\lambda+\lambda^2+\lambda^2+\lambda-\lambda^2) = 2(1-\lambda+\lambda^2)$$

$$\sum |x_i| |y_i| \leq \left(\sum |x_i|^p \right)^{1/p} \left(\sum |y_i|^p \right)^{1/p} \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$$



$$|x_1(1-\lambda) + \lambda x_2| + e^{y_1(1-\lambda) + \lambda y_2} < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$|x_1(1-\lambda) + \lambda x_2| + e^{y_1(1-\lambda) + \lambda y_2} \leq$$

$$\leq (1-\lambda)|x_1| + \lambda|x_2| + e^{(1-\lambda)y_1 + \lambda y_2}$$

$$< \frac{1}{e} \lambda(e - e^{y_1}) + (1-\lambda)(e - e^{y_2}) + e^{(1-\lambda)y_1 + \lambda y_2}$$

$$= e - \underbrace{\lambda e^{y_1}}_{>0} - \underbrace{(1-\lambda)e^{y_2}}_{>0} + \underbrace{e^{(1-\lambda)y_1 + \lambda y_2}}_{>0}$$

zobaczmy, czy możemy

$$(1-\lambda)e^{y_1} + \lambda e^{y_2} \geq e^{(1-\lambda)y_1 + \lambda y_2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1-\lambda)e^{y_1} + \lambda e^{y_2} \geq e^{(1-\lambda)y_1 + \lambda y_2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e - e^{(1-\lambda)y_1 + \lambda y_2} + e^{(1-\lambda)y_1 + \lambda y_2} = e$$

\rightarrow konwexność mnożenia

$$(10) A \subset P \quad \partial A = \overline{A} \cap (\overline{P \setminus A})$$

- doli hranice obsahují body z P i z $P \setminus A$

$$B = P \setminus A$$

$$\partial B = \overline{B} \cap (\overline{P \setminus B}) \quad \text{e stejné jako}$$

$$\partial(P \setminus A) = \overline{P \setminus A} \cap (\overline{P \setminus (P \setminus A)}) = \overline{P \setminus A} \cap \overline{A} = \partial A$$

$$(11) A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^N$$

$$(\partial A \times B) \cup (A \times \partial B) \subset \partial(A \times B) \quad \text{je vlastnost?}$$

$$x \in \partial A, y \in B \quad \partial A \times B$$

$$\exists x_n \in A \quad x_n \rightarrow x$$

$$\exists y_n \in P \setminus A \quad y_n \rightarrow x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (x_n, y_n) \in A \times B \\ (x_n, y_n) \in (P \setminus A) \times B \end{array} \right\} (x, y) \in \partial(A \times B)$$

analogicky pro $A \times \partial B$

\rightarrow rovnice pro A nebo B nejsou

$$\Rightarrow \text{máme } A = \overline{A}$$

$$(x, y) \in \partial(A \times B)$$

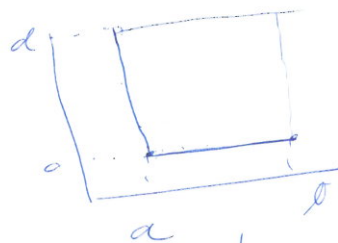
$$\exists (x_n, y_n) \in (A \times B) : (x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x, y)$$

$$\exists (x_n, y_n) \in P \setminus (A \times B) : (x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x, y)$$

$$x_n \rightarrow x, x \in A \quad (\text{A uzavřen}) \quad \text{nebo } y \in P \setminus B$$

$$\text{analogicky}$$

$$y \in B \rightarrow y \in \partial B$$



$$A = (a, b)$$

$$B = (c, d)$$

12) $X, Y \quad (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$
 $A, B \subset X$

a) $\bar{A} = A^\circ \cup \partial A$ (disjointness)
 $\bar{A} \equiv A \cup \partial A$ a každý množino patří $A^\circ \cap \partial A = \emptyset$

$$A^\circ \cap \partial A = \emptyset$$

Dokážeme $x \in A^\circ \rightarrow$ existuje množina $\exists \varepsilon > 0 \ U_\varepsilon(x) \subset A$
 a tedy nemůže být prvkem ∂A (musí
 obsahovat bod z A i $P \setminus A$)

$x \in \partial A \quad U_\varepsilon \cap P \setminus A \neq \emptyset$ a $U_\varepsilon \cap A \neq \emptyset \rightarrow$ nemůže
 existovat

b) $X = A^\circ \cup A^x \cup \partial A$ (disjointness)

$$A^x = X \setminus \bar{A}$$

$x \in A^\circ \rightarrow$ existuje

$\exists \varepsilon > 0 \ U_\varepsilon(x) \subset A$ a tedy $U_\varepsilon \cap P \setminus A = \emptyset$
 (vzhledem k nerovnosti každého bodu z $P \setminus A$)
 $\neq \emptyset$

$x \in A^x \rightarrow$ existuje $\exists \varepsilon > 0 \ U_\varepsilon(x) \subset P \setminus A$ a $U_\varepsilon(x) \cap A = \emptyset$

$x \in \partial A \rightarrow$ $\forall \varepsilon \ U_\varepsilon(x) \cap A \neq \emptyset$ a $U_\varepsilon(x) \cap P \setminus A \neq \emptyset$
 a tedy nemůže být prvkem A° ani A^x

• C-2) A° nejvyšší otevřená podmnožina A
 A° otevřená $x_0 \in A^\circ \exists \delta > 0 U_\delta(x_0) \subset A$
 zvolíme $x \in U_\delta(x_0)$ libovolně a $\delta := \varepsilon - \rho(x, x_0)$
 $y \in U_\delta(x) \Rightarrow \rho(x_0, y) \leq \rho(x, x) + \rho(x, x_0) < \delta + \rho(x, x_0) = \varepsilon$
 $\Rightarrow y \in U_\varepsilon(x_0) \subset A$
 x bylo libovolně $\rightarrow A^\circ$ je otevřená

$A^\circ \subset A$, poludry množina $G \subset A$ otevřená, takže
 množina pod nějakou otevřenou množinou $G \subset A$ a proto
 musí být A° . Jedy $G \subset A^\circ$

\bar{A} nejmenší uzavřená množina \perp nejvyšší uzavřená množina
 $\bar{A} = P \setminus (P \setminus A^\circ)^\circ$ $P \setminus A^\circ$
 \rightarrow doplněk nejvyšší otevřené množiny \rightarrow nejmenší uzavřená množina

$A \subset \bar{A}$, poludry množina $F \supset A$ $\bar{A} \setminus F \neq \emptyset$, ale
 $P \setminus (\bar{A} \cap F)$ otevřená množina $(P \setminus A)^\circ$ ~~nejvyšší~~
 nejvyšší otevřená množina

$$A \subset \bar{A} = P \setminus \underbrace{(P \setminus A)^\circ}_{P \setminus A^\circ}$$

$$\overline{(P \setminus A)^\circ} = P \setminus (P \setminus P \setminus A)^\circ = P \setminus \underbrace{A^\circ}_{\text{min}}$$

$A \subset \bar{A}$
 \uparrow
 nejvyšší uzavřená množina

$\Rightarrow A$ nejmenší uzavřená množina
 $x \in P \setminus A$ a $u \in P \setminus A$
 $x \in P$ a $x \in P \setminus A$
 \rightarrow doplněk!

④ $x_0 \in \bar{A} \Leftrightarrow \text{wskazuj } x_n \in A \text{ } x_n \rightarrow x_0$

\rightarrow skąd widać $x_n \equiv x_0$ albo $x_0 \in A$

⑤ $x_0 \in \partial A \quad x_n \in A \cap U(\frac{1}{n})(x_0) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

\in punkt - li jest $x_n \in A$ a $x_n \rightarrow x_0$, x_0 nazywa się punktem granicznym (o otoczeniu nie ma punktu z A)

⑥ $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \quad \bar{A} = A \cup \partial A$

$\rightarrow x \in \overline{A \cup B}$ a więc jest z A albo z A albo z ∂A albo z ∂B

$\in x \in \bar{A}$ lub $x \in \bar{B}$ i problem z ∂A i ∂B

h) ? $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B} ?$

$\overline{A \cap B} \subset \bar{A}$ a $\overline{A \cap B} \subset \bar{B}$

$\overline{A \cap B} \subset \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$

$A = (0, 1) \quad B = (1, 2)$

$A \cap B = \emptyset \quad \bar{B} = \emptyset$

$\rightarrow \overline{A \cap B} = \emptyset$

$\in \bar{A} = [0, 1]$

$B = [1, 2]$

$\rightarrow \bar{A} \cap \bar{B} = \{1\}$

h) $x \rightarrow y \quad F(\bar{A}) \subset \overline{F(A)} \quad F \text{ ciągła}$

$\exists x_n \in A \quad x_n \rightarrow x \in A$

$\{f(x_n)\} \subset f(A)$

$\{f(x_n)\} \rightarrow f(x) \quad a \quad f$

Funkcia viď promienkych

$$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad n \geq 2$$

\mathbb{R}^n normovaný priestor

limity

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta: x \in \Omega \wedge 0 < \|x - x_0\| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$$

limity zobrazení
 $(P_1, P_1) \rightarrow (P_2, P_2)$

$$\varphi: P_1 \rightarrow P_2 \quad x_0 \in P_1 \text{ po-} \\ \text{maly bod}$$

$$D_\varphi \text{ a } y_0 \in P_2$$

$$\varphi \text{ má v bode } x_0 \text{ limitu rovnú } y_0 \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad x \in D_\varphi(x_0) \cap D_\varphi \rightarrow \varphi(x) \in U_\varepsilon(y_0)$$

- obvykle nerealizované maximálne limity
- zlepešenie, najmä vzhľadom na zobrazenie, avšak -
niekedy, dva body