

○ 完備性：对任何合 logic 的数学叙述此系统恆可判断其对错

○ Gödel's incompleteness theorems

包含 \mathbb{N} 算数系统的公理化系统：

1. Incomplete (不完備) 即：必有命题不可证伪

2. 无法证明自身 Consistent (自治/一致性) (自治：不矛盾)

○ Elementary Geometry system 完備

Arithmetic system / ZFC system 不完備

○ C.H. (连续统假设) 与 ZFC 相容 (Consistent) 1940. Gödel

○ C.H. 与 ZFC 独立 1963. Paul Cohen

在 ZFC 下不可证伪，如欧氏几何的平行公理

○ 现有数学系统接受 C.H.

ϵ - δ 语言

Def f 为定义在点 a 附近的函数，称 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$ 若：

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \delta(\epsilon, a) \text{ such that } |f(x) - l| < \epsilon \text{ whenever } 0 < |x - a| < \delta$$

Def $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = l$ iff $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N$ s.t. $|f(x) - l| < \epsilon$ whenever $x > N$

Def $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = l$ iff $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N$ s.t. $|a_n - l| < \epsilon$ whenever $n > N$

Limit 的基本性质

定理：夹挤原理

(a) $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$ ，在点 a 附近若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = l$ ，则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$

(b) $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$ ，当 x 夠大若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} h(x) = l$ ，则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = l$

(c) $a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$ ，当 n 夠大若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = l$ ，则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = l$

pf (a): 给 $\epsilon > 0$ ，由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = l$ ， $\exists \delta_1$ s.t. $|g(x) - l| < \epsilon$ whenever $0 < |x - a| < \delta_1$

；同理，由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = l$ ， $\exists \delta_2$ s.t. $|h(x) - l| < \epsilon$ whenever $0 < |x - a| < \delta_2$

；取 $\delta = \min \{ \delta_1, \delta_2 \}$ ，则当 $0 < |x - a| < \delta$ ，有 $l - \epsilon < g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x) < l + \epsilon$

，即 $|f(x) - l| < \epsilon$ whenever $0 < |x - a| < \delta$

ex: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$: (i) $\sqrt[n]{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{1} = 1 \quad \forall n > 1$ (ii) 令 $\sqrt[n]{n} = 1 + \varepsilon_n$, 欲证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0$,

$$n = (1 + \varepsilon_n)^n = 1 + n\varepsilon_n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} \varepsilon_n^2 + \dots \Rightarrow n > \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} \varepsilon_n^2 \Rightarrow \varepsilon_n < \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0 ; (i), (ii) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

ex: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^n = 1$: (i) $(1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^n \geq 1 \quad \forall n > 1$ (ii) I. $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \uparrow \leq e, (1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^n < e,$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^n < e^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{II. } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n \text{ s.t. } \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon, (1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^n < (1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{n})^n$$

$$= (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{n}{\varepsilon} \cdot \varepsilon} \rightarrow e^\varepsilon \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \text{ 任意}, \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} e^\varepsilon = 1 ; (i), (ii) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^n = 1$$

o $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l_1, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = l_2$, then

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + g(x) = l_1 + l_2$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot g(x) = l_1 \cdot l_2$
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \div g(x) = l_1 \div l_2$, 当 $l_2 \neq 0$

pf1: 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l_1, \forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0, \exists \delta_1$ s.t. $|f(x) - l_1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 当 $0 < |x - a| < \delta_1$ — (1),

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = l_2, \forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0, \exists \delta_2$ s.t. $|g(x) - l_2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 当 $0 < |x - a| < \delta_2$ — (2),

取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$, 当 $0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow (1), (2)$ 成立

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } |(f(x) + g(x)) - (l_1 + l_2)| \leq |f(x) - l_1| + |g(x) - l_2| < \varepsilon \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - a| < \delta$$

Remark $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f_k(x) = l_k \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sum_{k=1}^n f_k(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n l_k, \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} l_k$

Lemma $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l \Rightarrow f$ is bounded in some neighbor of a ,

即 for some $M > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, s.t. $|f(x)| \leq M \quad \forall 0 < |x - a| < \delta$

pf: 对 $\varepsilon = 1, \exists \delta$ s.t. $|f(x) - l| < 1$ 当 $0 < |x - a| < \delta$, 即 $|f(x)| < \boxed{l+1}$ 当 $0 < |x - a| < \delta$

pf2: 给定 $\varepsilon > 0, |f(x)g(x) - l_1 l_2| \leq |f(x)g(x) - l_1 g(x)| + |l_1 g(x) - l_1 l_2|$

$$= \overbrace{|f(x) - l_1| |g(x)|}^{(1)} + \overbrace{|l_1| |g(x) - l_2|}^{(2)} ; \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = l_2 \therefore g \text{ is bounded in a nhd of } a,$$

say by M in $(a - \delta_0, a + \delta_0)$; (1) $\leq |f(x) - l_1| M$, 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l_1$

$$\text{对 } \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}, \exists \delta_1 \text{ s.t. } |f(x) - l_1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - a| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow (1) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} \cdot M = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$; \text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = l_2, \text{ if } l_1 \neq 0, \text{ 对 } \frac{\varepsilon}{2|l_1|}, \exists \delta_2 \text{ s.t. } |g(x) - l_2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2|l_1|} \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - a| < \delta_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (2) < |l_1| \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2|l_1|} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}; \text{取 } \delta = \min\{\delta_0, \delta_1, \delta_2\} \Rightarrow (1) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \text{ 且 } (2) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)g(x) - l_1 l_2| < \varepsilon \text{ 当 } 0 < |x - a| < \delta$$

Remark 若 $l_1 = 0, l_2 = 0, 0 < \frac{\epsilon}{2} < \epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot g(x) = l_1 \cdot l_2$ 成立

○ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \div g(x) = l_1 \div l_2$ 只须证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{l_2}$

Lemma $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l, l \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{l}$

pf: 给定 $\epsilon > 0, \left| \frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{l} \right| = \left| \frac{f(x) - l}{f(x) \cdot l} \right|$; 不妨设 $l > 0$, 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$,

$\exists \delta_1$ s.t. $\frac{l}{2} < f(x) < \frac{3l}{2}$ 当 $0 < |x - a| < \delta_1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f(x) \cdot l} < \frac{1}{\frac{l}{2} \cdot l} = \frac{2}{l^2}$,

故 $\left| \frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{l} \right| < \frac{2}{l^2} \cdot |f(x) - l|$; 再由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$, 给定 $\epsilon > 0$,

$\exists \delta_2$ s.t. $|f(x) - l| < \frac{l^2}{2} \epsilon$ 当 $0 < |x - a| < \delta_2 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{l} \right| < \frac{2}{l^2} \cdot \frac{l^2}{2} \epsilon = \epsilon$

当 $0 < |x - a| < \delta$ where $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$

pf3: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{l_2}, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{g(x)} = l_1 \cdot \frac{1}{l_2}$

○ Weierstrass approximation thm.:

f conti. on $[a, b], \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists$ poly. $p(x)$ s.t. $\forall x \in [a, b], |f(x) - p(x)| < \epsilon$

連續函數

○ f def. in a nbd of a , if $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$, say f conti. at a

○ f def. on $I \subset \mathbb{R}$, f conti. at every point $x \in I$, say f conti. on I

連續函數基本定理

○ $I = [a, b], f$ conti. on I

1. 中间值定理 $f(a)f(b) < 0 \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b)$ s.t. $f(c) = 0$

○ 1-dim fixed point thm.: f conti. on $[a, b], f([a, b]) \subset [a, b],$

$f(x) \in [a, b] \forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b)$ s.t. $f(c) = c$

pf: (i) 设 $f(a) \neq a$ 且 $f(b) \neq b$, 令 $g(x) = f(x) - x, g(a) = f(a) - a > 0, g(b) = f(b) - b < 0;$

g conti. on $[a, b]$, 依中间值定理, $\exists c \in (a, b)$ s.t. $g(c) = 0$, 即 $f(c) = c$

(ii) if $f(a) = a$ or $f(b) = b$, then a or b 即 fixed point

○ \mathbb{R}^n 中有相应 fixed point thm.

2. minmax 定理 f conti. on $[a, b] \Rightarrow f$ 在 $[a, b]$ 有 min, max

均匀连续 Uniformly Continuous

Def f conti. on I , if $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\epsilon)$ (与 x 无关) s.t. $\forall x, y \in I$

$|y-x| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(y)-f(x)| < \epsilon$, 称 f 在 I 上均匀连续

o 否定命题: $\exists \epsilon > 0, \forall \delta > 0$ s.t. $\exists x, y \in I, |y-x| < \delta$ 但 $|f(y)-f(x)| \geq \epsilon$

o 证 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, 0 < x < 1$ 非均匀连续: Let $\epsilon = 1, \forall \delta > 0, \exists x = y - x = \frac{\delta}{k} < \frac{1}{2}$ where $k > 1$
s.t. $|y-x| = \frac{\delta}{k} < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{y-x}{xy} \right| = \frac{\frac{\delta}{k}}{\frac{\delta}{k}(\frac{\delta}{k} + \frac{\delta}{k})} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{\delta} > \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = \epsilon$

☆ Logic 存在先後顺序, 不能隨便换位: $\forall \epsilon, \exists \delta$ (δ 能指定); $\exists \epsilon, \forall \delta$ (δ 不能指定)

Thm: $|f'(x)| < M$ on I , I 为任意开、闭区间 $\Rightarrow f$ is uniformly continuous on I

Pf: $|f(x)-f(y)| = |f'(z)||x-y| < M|x-y| < \epsilon$ 只要 $|x-y| < \frac{\epsilon}{M} = \delta$

o \mathcal{F} : family of 开区间, $A \subset \mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F}$ cover A iff $x \in A \Rightarrow \exists I \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $x \in I$

o Heine Borel 定理

\mathcal{F} : family of 开区间 cover $[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists$ finite subcovering 即: $\exists I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t.

$$[a, b] \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^n I_k$$

Pf: Suppose \mathcal{F} 中找无有穷个开区间能 cover $[a, b]$ (i) 把 $[a, b]$ 二等分, $[a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$, $[\frac{a+b}{2}, b]$, 其中必有一等分无法被 \mathcal{F} 中有穷个开区间 cover, 令其为 $I_1 = [a_1, b_1]$, $|I_1| = b_1 - a_1 = \frac{b-a}{2}$ (ii) 重複上述论述於 $I_1, \exists I_2 = [a_2, b_2], |I_2| = b_2 - a_2 = \frac{b-a}{2^2}$, I_2 无法被 \mathcal{F} 中有穷个开区间 cover (iii) 依此类推無穷次, $\exists I_1 \supset I_2 \supset \dots$, $|I_n| = \frac{b-a}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, I_n 无法被 \mathcal{F} 中有穷个开区间 cover; 依区间套定理, $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n = \{x_0\}, x_0 \in I_n \subset [a, b]$, 又 \mathcal{F} cover $[a, b] \therefore \exists I \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $x_0 \in I$, 而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = x_0 \therefore I_n \subset I$ 当 n 夠大, 矛盾 ($\because I \in \mathcal{F}$)

Remark (a, b) 不行

ex: 在 $(0, 1)$ 上, 考虑 $I_n = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}), n=2, 3, \dots; (0, 1) \subset \bigcup_{n=2}^{\infty} I_n$, 但 \neq finite subcovering

3. 均匀连续定理 f conti. on $[a, b] \Rightarrow f$ is uniformly continuous on $[a, b]$

pf: $x, y \in [a, b]$, f conti. at x ; given $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta = \delta_x$ s.t. $|y-x| < \delta_x \Rightarrow |f(y) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$;
 令 $I_x = (x - \frac{\delta_x}{2}, x + \frac{\delta_x}{2})$, $\mathbb{F} = \{I_x \mid x \in [a, b]\}$ covers $[a, b]$, 依 Heine Borel thm.,
 \exists finite 开区间 of \mathbb{F} cover $[a, b]$, 令其为 $I_{x_k} = (x_k - \frac{\delta_{x_k}}{2}, x_k + \frac{\delta_{x_k}}{2})$ where $k=1, \dots, n$;
 取 $\delta = \min\{\frac{\delta_{x_1}}{2}, \frac{\delta_{x_2}}{2}, \dots, \frac{\delta_{x_n}}{2}\}$, 此 δ 即为所求, $x \in I_{x_j}$ for some $j=1, \dots, n$,
 $|y-x| < \delta \leq \frac{\delta_{x_j}}{2} \Rightarrow x, y \in I_{2x_j} = (x_j - \delta_{x_j}, x_j + \delta_{x_j}) \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_j)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, $|f(y) - f(x_j)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow |f(y) - f(x)| \leq |f(y) - f(x_j)| + |f(x) - f(x_j)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$

Remark 以 $\{I_x \mid I_x = (x - \frac{\delta_x}{2}, x + \frac{\delta_x}{2}), x \in [a, b]\}$ 为 open covering 证明之

另pf: 反证法: 假设 f 非均匀连续, 即: $\exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall \delta > 0$ s.t. $\exists x, y \in I$,
 $|y-x| < \delta$ 但 $|f(y) - f(x)| \geq \varepsilon$; 不妨考虑 $\delta_n = \frac{1}{n}$, 对此 $\delta_n, \exists x_n, y_n \in [a, b]$,
 $|y_n - x_n| < \delta_n$ 但 $|f(y_n) - f(x_n)| \geq \varepsilon$, $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\} \subset [a, b]$, 依 B-W thm., (i)
 $\{x_n\}$ 为 bounded seq., \exists conv. subseq. say $\{x_{n_k}\} \subset \{x_n\}, x_{n_k} \rightarrow x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$,
 $\because x_{n_k} \in [a, b] \therefore x_0 \in [a, b]$ (ii) 次考虑 $\{y_{n_k}\} \subset \{y_n\} \subset [a, b] \exists$ conv. subseq. say
 $\{y_{n_{k_j}}\} \subset \{y_{n_k}\}, y_{n_{k_j}} \rightarrow y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ as $j \rightarrow \infty, \because y_{n_{k_j}} \in [a, b] \therefore y_0 \in [a, b]$
 $\Rightarrow (x_{n_{k_j}}, y_{n_{k_j}}) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ as $j \rightarrow \infty, f$ conti. at $x_0, y_0, \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f(x_{n_{k_j}}) = f(x_0),$
 $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f(y_{n_{k_j}}) = f(y_0)$, 又 $|x_{n_{k_j}} - y_{n_{k_j}}| < \frac{1}{n_{k_j}} \rightarrow 0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow f(x_0) = f(y_0) \text{ --- (1)},$
 $|f(x_{n_{k_j}}) - f(y_{n_{k_j}})| \geq \varepsilon, \text{ 令 } j \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow |f(x_0) - f(y_0)| \geq \varepsilon \text{ --- (2)}, (1) \text{ 与 } (2) \text{ 矛盾}$

Remark B-W thm. \mathbb{R}^n 中成立, 但 ℓ^2 或一般 metric space 中不成立

o 证 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 均匀连续: (i) $x \in [1, \infty), |f'(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}$, bounded $\therefore f$ 均匀连续 on $[1, \infty)$ (ii) $x \in [0, 2], \because f$ conti. on $[0, 2] \therefore f$ 均匀连续 on $[0, 2]; \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta,$
 say $\delta < 1, |y-x| < \delta$, 则 x, y 一定同时存在於 $[1, \infty)$ <用 (i)> or $[0, 2]$ <用 (ii)> (重叠法)

Remark 1, 2 \Rightarrow conti. func. 填满 min, max 中间的任何数: $m < y < M \Rightarrow \exists x \in [a, b]$ s.t. $f(x) = y$

Remark 均匀连续定理保证 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 存在

○ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = l$: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ s.t. $|a_n - l| < \varepsilon$ as $n > N$ (须知道 l)

Cauchy seq.

Def 称 $\{a_n\}$ 为 Cauchy seq. iff $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ s.t. $|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$ as $m, n > N$ (不须知道 l)

定理: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在 $\Leftrightarrow \{a_n\}$ 为 Cauchy seq.

pf: $(\Rightarrow) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = l, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ s.t. $|a_n - l| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ as $n > N \Rightarrow$

$$|a_m - a_n| \leq |a_m - l| + |a_n - l| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \text{ as } m, n > N \therefore \{a_n\} \text{ 为 Cauchy seq.}$$

(\Leftarrow) 设 $\{a_n\}$ 为 Cauchy seq. (i) $\{a_n\}$ is bounded \therefore 对 $\varepsilon = 1, \exists N$ s.t. $|a_m - a_n| < 1$

as $m, n > N$, 特别 $|a_m - a_{N+1}| < 1$ as $m > N \Rightarrow |a_m| < |a_{N+1}| + 1$ as $m > N$, 取

$k = \max\{|a_1|, \dots, |a_N|, |a_{N+1}| + 1\}$, 则 $|a_n| \leq k \forall n$ (ii) $\{a_n\}$ bdd, 依 B-W thm.,

\exists conv. subseq. say $a_{n_k} \rightarrow l \in \mathbb{R}$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, 给定 $\varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1$ s.t. $|a_{n_k} - l| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

as $k > N_1$, 又 $\{a_n\}$ 为 Cauchy seq., 对此 $\varepsilon, \exists N_2$ s.t. $|a_m - a_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ as $m, n > N_2$

取 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$, 取 $n_k, n > N \Rightarrow |a_n - l| \leq |a_{n_k} - a_n| + |a_{n_k} - l|$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = l$$

Remark $\{a_n\}$ 为 Cauchy seq. $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 用到 B-W thm. (由 \mathbb{R} 完备性保证), \mathbb{R}^n 中成立,

一般 metric space 中不成立

○ 1-D B-W thm. 分二等分, 2-D B-W thm. 分四等分 (每维二等分), 依此类推

Cauchy seq.

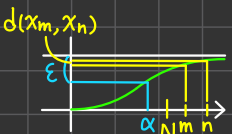
- $\{a_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ s.t. $|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$ as $m, n > N$
- In $\mathbb{R}^2, X_n = (x_n, y_n)$, 称 $\{X_n\}$ 为 Cauchy seq. if $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ s.t. $|X_m - X_n| < \varepsilon$ as $m, n > N, |X_m - X_n| = \sqrt{(x_m - x_n)^2 + (y_m - y_n)^2}$
- $\{X_n\}$ 为 Cauchy seq. $\Leftrightarrow \{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 为 Cauchy seq. $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$ 存在 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n$ 存在
- 类推至 $\mathbb{R}^n, X_k = (x_1^{(k)}, x_2^{(k)}, \dots, x_n^{(k)})$, $\{X_n\}$ 为 Cauchy seq. iff $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ s.t. $|X_k - X_j| < \varepsilon$ as $k, j > N$; $\{X_k\}$ 为 Cauchy seq. $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} X_k$ 存在
- $\{X_k\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n, |X_{k+1} - X_k| < \alpha_k, \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k < \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} X_k$ 存在

Metric space 赋距空间

- \mathcal{X} : set, $d: \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ = \{x | x \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq 0\}$
- (i) $d(x, y) > 0$ if $x \neq y, d(x, x) = 0$ 即: $d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$
- (ii) $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$
- (iii) 三角不等式 $d(x, y) \leq d(x, t) + d(t, y)$

ex: $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}, d(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \neq y \\ 0 & x = y \end{cases}$ 孤独世界

- (\mathcal{X}, d) metric space, $\{x_n\} \subset \mathcal{X}$ 为 Cauchy seq. $\nRightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在

ex:  $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^+,$ given $\varepsilon > 0, x_n = n,$ 取 $N > \alpha,$ $m, n > N \Rightarrow d(x_m, x_n) = d(m, n) < \varepsilon$
 $\therefore \{x_n\}$ 为 (\mathcal{X}, d) 中一 Cauchy seq.; 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n$ 在 \mathbb{R}^+ 中 D.N.E.

Riemann integral

- Riemann integral: f def. on $[a, b], p: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$, 称为 $[a, b]$ 上的一切割 partition; $M_i = \sup_{x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i} f(x)$, $m_i = \inf_{x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i} f(x)$; def. $U(p, f) = \sum M_i \Delta x_i$, $L(p, f) = \sum m_i \Delta x_i, \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}; \int_a^b f(x) dx = \inf_p U(p, f), \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sup_p L(p, f)$, if $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$, 则称 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上 Riemann 可积分, 以 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 表之, 称 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上之 Riemann integral

1. p 为一 partition, $c \in [a, b], p' = p \cup \{c\}$, then $U(p', f) \leq U(p, f), L(p', f) \geq L(p, f)$

2. $P_1 \subset P_2$, then $U(p_2, f) \leq U(p_1, f), L(p_2, f) \geq L(p_1, f)$

3. $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \bar{\int}_a^b f(x) dx$

lemma given $\epsilon > 0$, if $\exists p$ st. $U(p.f) - L(p.f) < \epsilon \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$ 存在

pf: $L(p.f) \leq \underline{\int}_a^b f(x) dx \leq \bar{\int}_a^b f(x) dx \leq U(p.f)$, $U(p.f) - L(p.f) < \epsilon \Rightarrow$

$\bar{\int}_a^b f(x) dx - \underline{\int}_a^b f(x) dx < \epsilon$, ϵ 任意 $\Rightarrow \underline{\int}_a^b f(x) dx = \bar{\int}_a^b f(x) dx \therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx$ 存在

定理: f conti. on $[a, b]$, then $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 存在

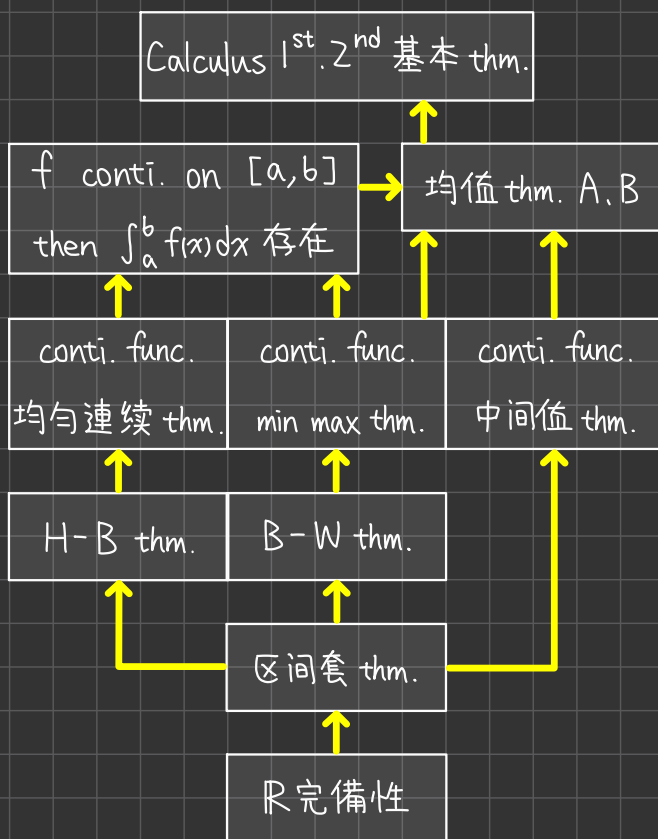
1. f conti. on $[a, b]$, $p: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$, $M_i = \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) = \text{Max}_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) = f(\xi_i)$,
 $m_i = \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) = \text{Min}_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) = f(\eta_i)$

2. f conti. on $[a, b]$, \therefore 均匀连续, given $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta$ st. $|x - y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{b-a}$,

把 $[a, b]$ n 等分 st. $\frac{b-a}{n} < \delta$, 对此 p , $U(p.f) - L(p.f) = \sum_{i=1}^n [f(\xi_i) - f(\eta_i)] \Delta x_i$

$< \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\epsilon}{b-a} \Delta x_i = \frac{\epsilon}{b-a} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i = \frac{\epsilon}{b-a} (b-a) = \epsilon$; 依上述 lemma, $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 存在

Calculus 基石



o Heine Borel thm. 引出 Compact

o $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 称 A 为 open set if $\forall x \in A, \exists B_r(x) \subset A, B_r(x) = \{y \mid y \in \mathbb{R}^n, |y-x| < r\}$

o $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 称 A 为 compact if $\forall F$: family of open sets in \mathbb{R}^n cover $A \Rightarrow$

\exists finite open sets in F cover A