

① $X = [0, 1]$ и $d: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$d(f, g) = \begin{cases} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)| + \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |g(x)|, & f \neq g \\ 0, & f = g \end{cases}$$

a) За да се докаже че d е метрика, трябва да докажем:

1) $d(f, g) \geq 0$ винаги е очевидно тук

(2) $d(f, g) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = g$

↓

приемаме че $f \neq g$, значи че $d(f, g) = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)|$

$$+ \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |g(x)|$$

и че този израз е строго > 0

ако че $\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)| = 0$ и $\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |g(x)| = 0$

т.е. $f \equiv 0$ и $g \equiv 0$

Като че $f \neq g$ винаги че ако $g \equiv 0 \Rightarrow d \neq 0$ (напротив се изключват изключенията)

\Rightarrow че $f \neq g \Rightarrow d(f, g) > 0$

(3) $d(f, g) = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)| + \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |g(x)|$

$d(g, f) = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |g(x)| + \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)|$

и че ако че f, g са че $f, g \in C[0, 1]$

Примерно $g \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)| = |x| \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)| \Rightarrow |x| = 1$

4) Проблема как же $d = 1$

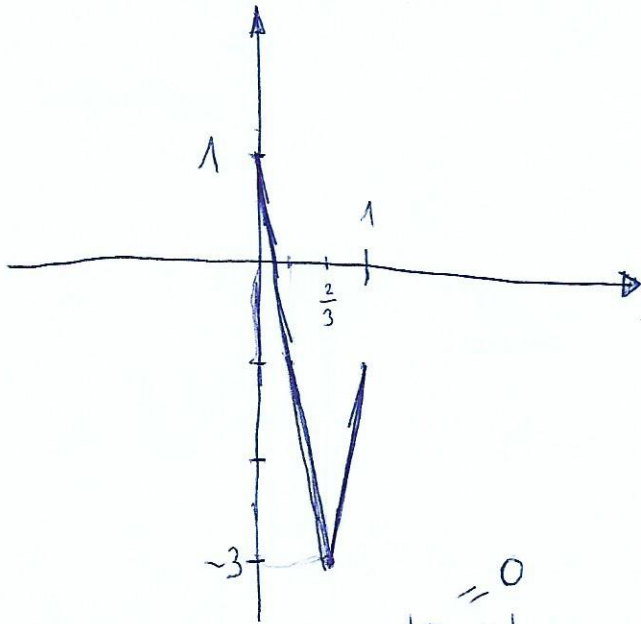
$$d(f, h) = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)| + \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |h(x)|$$

$$d(f, g) + d(g, h) = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)| + \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |g(x)| + \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |g(x)| + \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |h(x)|$$

$$2 \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |g(x)| \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d(f, h) \leq d(f, g) + d(g, h)$$

5) $f_0(x) = 0$ и $f_1(x) = |6x - 4| - 3$



$$\max_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_1(x)| = 3$$

$$g \in B(f_0, 1) \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_0(x)| + \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |g(x)| < 1 \\ \vee g = f_0 = 0 \end{array} \right\} = \{g \in C[0, 1] \mid \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |g(x)| < 1\}$$

$$g \in B(f_1, 1) \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_1(x)| + \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |g(x)| < 1 \\ \vee g = f_1 \end{array} \right\} B(f_1, 1) = \{f_1\}$$

$$B(f_1, 1) = \{g \in C[0, 1] \mid \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |g(x)| < 1 \vee g = f_1\}$$

B) $d(B(f_0, 1), B(f_1, 1))$

$= \inf_{f \in B(f_0, 1)} d(f, f_1)$ (upun $f_1 \notin B(f_0, 1)$)

$= \inf_{f \in B(f_0, 1)} (\underbrace{\max_{x \in [0, 1]} |f(x)|}_{\leq 0} + \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_1(x)|) = 3$

a rezultat 0 so $f=0$

$\text{diam}(B(f_1, 4))$

$= \sup_{f, g \in B(f_1, 4)} d(f, g)$

$= \sup_{f, g \in B(f_1, 4)} (\max_{x \in [0, 1]} |f(x)| + \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |g(x)|) \leq 4$

clausura e ≥ 0
 ≤ 3 ≤ 1

ne may de diam 3 ip
 eg obg rezultat f_1

ypunus $f = f_1$

$g_n(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$

$\Rightarrow \text{diam}(B(f_1, 4)) = 4$

C) $A = \{f \in X \mid m(f(x) - x) = 1 \text{ sa claus } x \in [0, 1]\}$

$= \{f_n(x) = x + \frac{1}{2} + \sin t, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

u 3 d) Sa apedans puecudu ga ze

clasa cp-ja outpres acju

Hauwe $B(f_n, \frac{\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)|}{2}) = \{f_n\} \subseteq A$

$\Rightarrow A$ ze outpres ker yufa outpresu u clausu

sau presu.

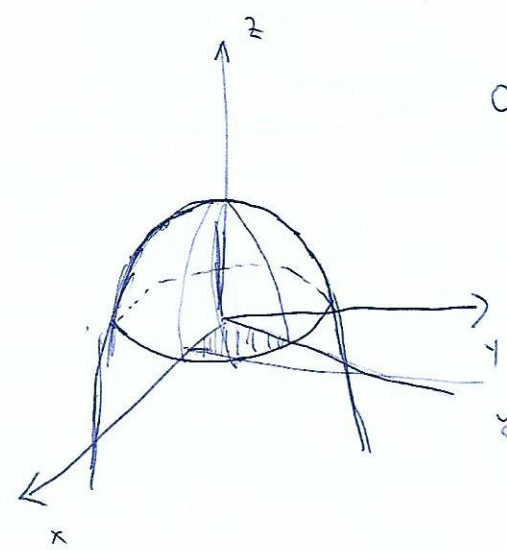
$$B = \left\{ f(x) \mid \text{если } g \in X \text{ тогда } g \text{ не дан} \right. \\ \left. x \in [0,1] \text{ или } 2 f(x) = \frac{\arctan(g(x))}{\in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})} \right\}$$

$= B(0; \frac{\pi}{4}) \rightarrow$ область сверху как
 область левее, а не снизу и справа

$\Rightarrow A \cup B$ не область и справа

A и B не области / справа сверху
 $A \cup B$ и $A \cap B = \emptyset$ на их границах,
 и). $A \cup B$ тоже область.

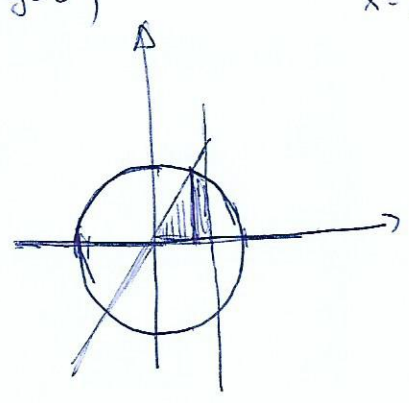
③ $z=0, y=0, y=x\sqrt{3}, x\sqrt{2}=1, x^2+y^2+z=1$



$$0 \leq z \leq 1 - x^2 - y^2$$

O_{xy} плоскость $z=0$

$y=0, y=x\sqrt{3}, x\sqrt{2}=1, x^2+y^2=1$
 $x=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, y=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$



$$(x\sqrt{3})^2 + x^2 = 1$$

$$4x^2 = 1 \\ x^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$V = \iiint_T dx dy dz = \iint_D (1-x^2-y^2) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} (1-x^2-y^2) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (1-x^2-y^2) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_0^{x\sqrt{3}} (1-x^2-y^2) dy \right) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1-x^2-y^2) dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(y - yx^2 - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=x\sqrt{3}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(y - yx^2 - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (x\sqrt{3} - x^3\sqrt{3} - x^3\sqrt{3}) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(\sqrt{1-x^2} - x^2\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}{3} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (x\sqrt{3} - 2x^3\sqrt{3}) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{2}{3}x^2\sqrt{1-x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} \sqrt{3} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad \begin{matrix} \text{for } x = \cos t \\ dx = -\sin t dt \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \right) + \frac{2}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^4 t dt$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{16} + \frac{2}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1+2\cos 2t + \frac{1+\cos 4t}{2}}{4} dt$$

= ...

$$2 \quad f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x-1)y \ln((x-1)^2 + y^2), & (x, y) \neq (1, 0) \\ a, & (x, y) = (1, 0) \end{cases}$$

Kako se ϕ -ta f neprekidna, ako je

$$a = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (1, 0)} (x-1)y \ln((x-1)^2 + y^2)$$

$$x = 1 + \rho \cos \varphi, \quad y = \rho \sin \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\rho^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}_{\text{ograničena}} \ln(\rho^2) = 0$$

a) ϕ -ta se goderentirajušuneta baš $(1, 0)$ kao kompozicija goderentirajušuneta. \exists Π koja sadrži $(1, 0)$

jezika $y(1, 0)$.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h, 0) - f(1, 0)}{h} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1, h) - f(1, 0)}{h} = 0$$

$$\sigma(h_1, h_2) = f(1+h_1, h_2) - f(1, 0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 0)h_1 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 0)h_2$$

ϕ -ja je goderentirajušuneta $y(1, 0)$ ako je

$$\lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{(1+h_1-1) \cdot h_2 \cdot \ln((1+h_1-1)^2 + h_2^2)}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = 0$$

$$= \lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{h_1 h_2 \ln(h_1^2 + h_2^2)}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}}$$

$$\lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{h_1 h_2 \ln(h_1^2 + h_2^2)}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}}$$

$$h_1 = \rho \cos \varphi$$

$$h_2 = \rho \sin \varphi$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cdot \ln(\rho^2)}{\rho}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho \sin 2\varphi \ln \rho$$

$$= \sin 2\varphi \left(\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho \ln \rho \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \rho}{\frac{1}{\rho}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\rho}}{-\frac{1}{\rho^2}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} (-\rho) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow f$ не дифференцируема на всем \mathbb{R}^2

8) Какое же f непрерывно на \mathbb{R}^2 , что же и равномерно непрерывно на своем компакте.

Проблем здесь могут возникнуть если мы пытаемся у "бесконечности" найти такое

$$(x_n^1, y_n^1) = (n+1, 0) \rightarrow f(x_n^1, y_n^1) = 0$$

$$(x_n^2, y_n^2) = (n+1, \frac{1}{n}) \rightarrow f(x_n^2, y_n^2) = (n+1-1) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln((n+1-1)^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}) \\ = n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \ln(n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}) = \ln(n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2})$$

Тогда же $d((x_n^1, y_n^1), (x_n^2, y_n^2)) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$, а

$d(f(x_n^1, y_n^1), f(x_n^2, y_n^2)) = \ln(n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}) \not\rightarrow 0$ (при $n \rightarrow \infty$)