

⇒

(2) $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

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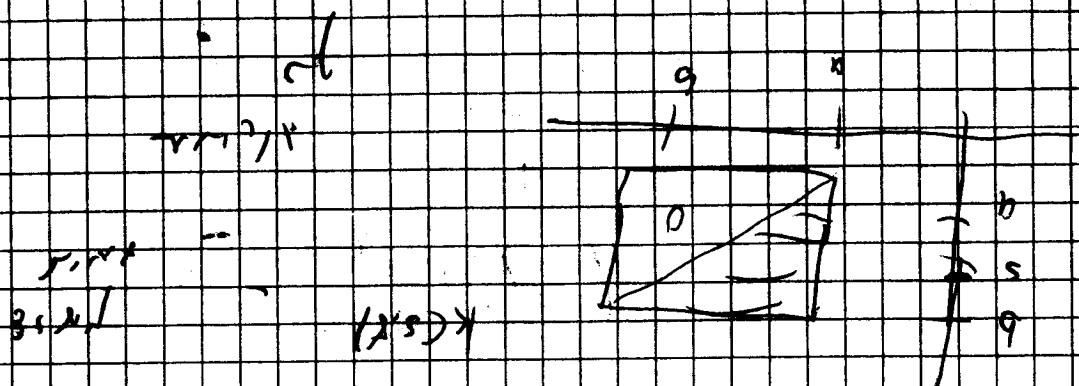
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(10) 124 H.C.B



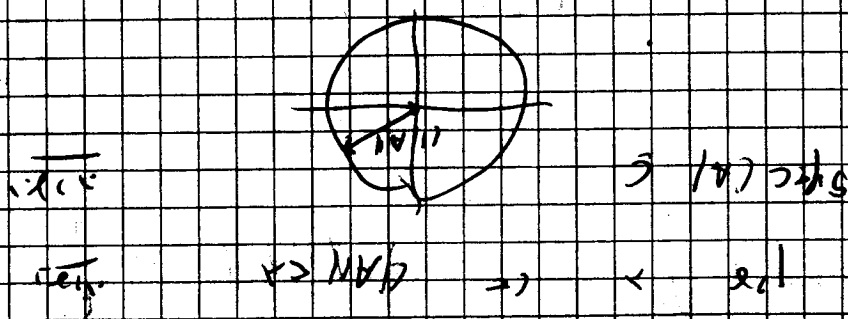
$$\int_a^b K(s, t) f(t) dt = \lambda f(s) \quad \text{for } s \in [a, b]$$

(1) λ is an eigenvalue of the integral operator K .

(2) λ is an eigenvalue of the integral operator K .

$$\left(\int_a^b K(s, t) f(t) dt \right) = \lambda f(s)$$

$$\left(\int_a^b K(s, t) f(t) dt \right) = \lambda f(s) \quad \text{for } s \in [a, b]$$



$$\lambda > 0 \quad \text{for } \lambda < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \lambda \right\} \text{ is a set of eigenvalues of } K$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

$$\Delta f \approx \frac{1}{2} \Delta$$

0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5

$$1/2, 5 = 1/2, 5$$

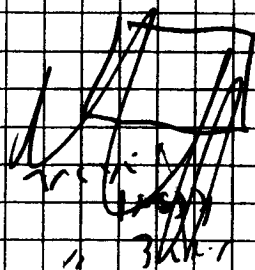
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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$1/2, 5 = 1/2, 5$$

Mir Proj



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$1/2, 5 = 1/2, 5$$

$$1/2, 5 = 1/2, 5$$

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$$DP(20) \times (0.5) \times$$

$$(5 \times 1)$$

$$DP(20) \times (0.5) \times \sum_{i=0}^3 = (1.5) \times 4$$

111 111 111

$$\Rightarrow \dots \times (1.5) \times 7$$

$$(1.5) \times 1$$

$$DP(20) \times (0.5) \times \sum_{i=0}^4 =$$

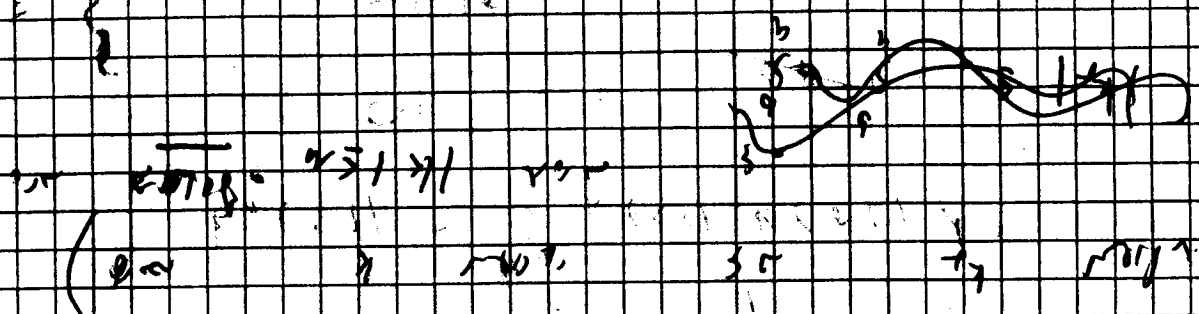
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$$k_2(s, t) = \int_0^s k_1(s, \tau) k_1(\tau, t) d\tau$$

$$\int_0^s \int_0^s k_1(s, \tau) k_1(\tau, t) d\tau = \int_0^s \int_0^s k_2(s, t) d\tau$$

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→

$$k_2(s, t) = \int_0^s k_1(s, \tau) k_1(\tau, t) d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} = \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{B}{(s-1)^2} \\
 & 1 = A(s-1) + B \\
 & 1 = As - A + B \\
 & \text{Comparing coefficients: } A = 0, B = 1 \\
 & \therefore \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

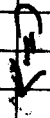
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \\
 & \text{Partial fraction decomposition:} \\
 & \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} = \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{B}{(s-1)^2} \\
 & 1 = A(s-1) + B \\
 & 1 = As - A + B \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2}$$

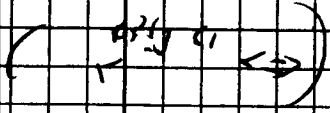
$$\frac{1}{(s-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{x} \cdot x = 1$$

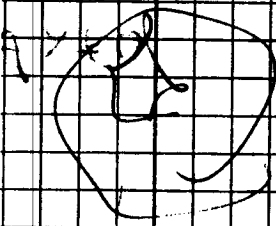


$$x \in \mathbb{Q}$$



$$f: X \rightarrow Y$$

file A



set

set

set

set

set

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = x \cdot x = x^2$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f: X \rightarrow Y$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = x$$



$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = x$$



$$f(x) = x$$

$$(1) \quad f(x) = 1 \quad \text{if } x \in [0, 1] \quad \text{if } x \in [1, 2] \quad \text{if } x \in [2, 3]$$

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$$(9) \quad f(x) = 1 \quad \text{if } x \in [0, 1] \quad \text{if } x \in [1, 2] \quad \text{if } x \in [2, 3]$$

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$$(11) \quad f(x) = 1 \quad \text{if } x \in [0, 1] \quad \text{if } x \in [1, 2] \quad \text{if } x \in [2, 3]$$

$$(12) \quad f(x) = 1 \quad \text{if } x \in [0, 1] \quad \text{if } x \in [1, 2] \quad \text{if } x \in [2, 3]$$

$$(13) \quad f(x) = 1 \quad \text{if } x \in [0, 1] \quad \text{if } x \in [1, 2] \quad \text{if } x \in [2, 3]$$

[illegible]

$$K(5,1) \in L(2,2), 7 \in (1,1)$$

(Kritik der Arbeit.)

$$\|A - A_{\text{ell}}\|_F \leq \|A - X\|_F + \|X - A_{\text{ell}}\|_F$$

X d x-x+x q, m, n l, m, n

m, n, o k, m, n, o

$$J_{f^*} = J_f \Rightarrow J_f \neq 0 \Rightarrow f'(s) \neq 0$$
$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$
$$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x + iy) \Rightarrow z_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, z_2 = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(c) $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = L^{-1} A L \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \{ \lambda_1=0, \lambda_2=7 \}$

$\left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = I$

$(15) \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 15 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ roots $= x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} i$

(L) int go got lnd ...

$\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

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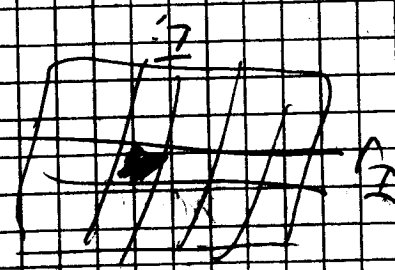
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$\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

1.0.1 - what about the norm

Let $\{e_n\}$ be an orthonormal basis for H

For $x \in H$, we have $x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n$

By Parseval's identity, $\|x\|^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle x, e_n \rangle|^2$

Let $\{f_n\}$ be a sequence in H such that $\|f_n\| \leq 1$

Then $\{f_n\}$ is bounded in norm

By the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem, there exists a subsequence $\{f_{n_k}\}$ such that $\|f_{n_k} - f\| \rightarrow 0$

$$\|f_{n_k} - f\| = \left\| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\langle f_{n_k}, e_n \rangle - \langle f, e_n \rangle) e_n \right\| = \sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle f_{n_k}, e_n \rangle - \langle f, e_n \rangle|^2}$$

Since $\|f_{n_k} - f\| \rightarrow 0$, we have $\langle f_{n_k}, e_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle f, e_n \rangle$ for each n

By the dominated convergence theorem, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle f_{n_k}, e_n \rangle - \langle f, e_n \rangle|^2 \rightarrow 0$

$$\|f_{n_k} - f\| \rightarrow 0$$

||

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle f_{n_k}, e_n \rangle - \langle f, e_n \rangle|^2 \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle f_{n_k}, e_n \rangle|^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle f, e_n \rangle|^2 - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \langle f_{n_k}, e_n \rangle \langle f, e_n \rangle$$

$$= \|f_{n_k}\|^2 + \|f\|^2 - 2 \langle f_{n_k}, f \rangle$$

||

$$\|f_{n_k} - f\|^2 = \|f_{n_k}\|^2 + \|f\|^2 - 2 \langle f_{n_k}, f \rangle$$

Since $\|f_{n_k}\| \leq 1$, we have $\|f_{n_k} - f\|^2 \leq 1 + \|f\|^2 - 2 \langle f_{n_k}, f \rangle$

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$$\|f_{n_k} - f\|^2 \leq 1 + \|f\|^2 - 2 \langle f_{n_k}, f \rangle$$

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$$\|f_{n_k} - f\|^2 \leq 1 + \|f\|^2 - 2 \langle f_{n_k}, f \rangle$$

$\overline{f} : \overline{X} \rightarrow \overline{Y}$ is a continuous map
 from $\overline{X}$ to $\overline{Y}$ such that $f = \overline{f}|_X$

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map
 from X to Y . Then f is a closed map
 if and only if f is a continuous map
 from X to Y such that f is a closed map

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6.6.13

10

1. $\mathbb{R}^n$ ist ein $\mathbb{R}$ -Vektorraum
 (a) $\vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ist das neutrale Element

(b) $\vec{0} + \vec{v} = \vec{v}$

(c) $\vec{0} \cdot \lambda = \vec{0}$

$$\vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

$\vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Erste Zeile

(d)

$\vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

(e)

$\vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

(f)

(g)

(h)

(i)

$$3\lambda w_1 \leq 3\lambda_0 w_1$$

$$3\lambda_0 \{c\} \text{ max } 0/c$$

$$D_{\lambda} = A_2 R_{\lambda}(B_1) - \lambda I$$

$$D_{\lambda} = (3\lambda - 3)I + A_2 R_{\lambda}(B_1)$$

$$\lambda < 0$$

$$(2\lambda - 3) / (3\lambda - 3) + I =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda - 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3\lambda - 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda > 1 \Rightarrow |B_2| \times \frac{4.1}{0.21}$$

$$(2\lambda - 3) + 3\lambda = 2\lambda - 1 \Rightarrow 3\lambda - 1 = 3\lambda \Rightarrow 2\lambda - 1 = 3\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$$

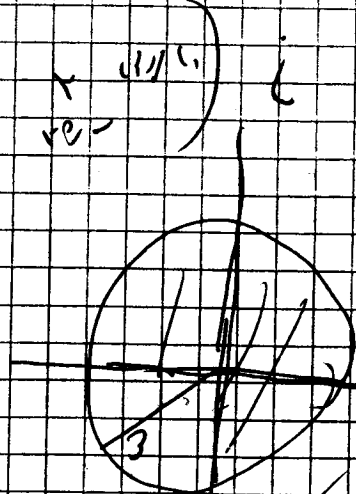
$$3\lambda - 1 = 3\lambda$$

$$\|A - A_2\| < 3 \Rightarrow \|A_2\| < 3$$

$$A \text{ invertible}$$

$$\lambda - A = \lambda I - A$$

$$3 < |A|$$



682 (11)

→ f is a function

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x) \cdot (x-1)}{(x-1)} = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x-1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x-1}$$

$$(x-1) \cdot f(x) = f(x)$$

if $x=1$ then $f(1) = f(1)$

if $x \neq 1$ then $f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x-1}$

~~if $x=1$ then $f(1) = f(1)$~~

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{f(x)}{x-1} \\ f(x) &= \frac{f(x)}{x-1} \end{aligned} \right.$$

if $x=1$ then $f(1) = f(1)$

if $x \neq 1$ then $f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x-1}$

$\Rightarrow$ $\text{rank}(A) = \dim(\text{col}(A)) = \dim(\text{row}(A))$

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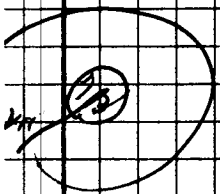
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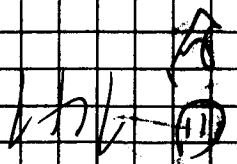
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$3 \text{ m} > 11 \text{ B} \times 11 \text{ m} \parallel 11 \text{ m} \leq 11 \text{ m} \parallel 11 \text{ m} < 11 \text{ m} \leq 11 \text{ m}$

$11 \text{ m} \leq 11 \text{ m} \parallel 11 \text{ m} \leq 11 \text{ m} \parallel 11 \text{ m} \leq 11 \text{ m} \parallel 11 \text{ m} \leq 11 \text{ m}$

$3 \text{ m} > 11 \text{ B} \times 11 \text{ m}$

11 m

11 m

11 m

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$$\begin{aligned} & \langle A x, y \rangle = \langle A x, y \rangle \\ & \langle A x, y \rangle = \langle A x, y \rangle \\ & \langle A x, y \rangle = \langle A x, y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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$$\|Ax\| = \|x\|$$

ii

$$\|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \|x\|$$

$$\langle Ax, x \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle = \|x\|^2$$

$$\langle Ax, x \rangle = \langle x, Ax \rangle$$

$$A^* = A$$

$$\langle Ax, x \rangle = \langle x, Ax \rangle$$

Hermitian

$$\|Ax\| = \|x\|$$

$$\|Ax\| \leq \|x\|$$

$$\|Ax\| \leq \|x\|$$

iii

$$\|Ax\| \leq \|x\|$$

$$\|Ax\| \leq \|x\|$$

Proof

Q.E.D.

Q.E.D.

$$\begin{matrix} & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\ & \searrow & & \searrow \\ & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\ & \searrow & & \searrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\langle \dots \rangle =$$

$$\langle \dots \rangle =$$

$$\langle \dots \rangle =$$

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$$\langle \dots \rangle$$

$$\langle \dots \rangle$$

$$\langle \dots \rangle = f \rightarrow \langle \dots \rangle = f$$

$$H \rightarrow K$$

$$\langle \dots \rangle$$

$$\langle \dots \rangle$$

$$\langle \dots \rangle$$

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Handwritten text.

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μ ρ ϵ

$$\frac{1}{S} \int_{\Omega} \rho(x) dx = \frac{1}{S} \int_{\Omega} \rho(x) dx$$

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$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$(f(x) - f(x)) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$(f(x) - f(x)) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$(f) \quad \langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$\langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$(g) \quad \langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$(h) \quad \langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$(i) \quad \langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$(j) \quad \langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$\langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$\langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$\langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$\langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$\langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$\langle X, A \rangle = \langle X, A \rangle$$

$$\sqrt{11 \cdot 11} = 11$$

$$11 \cdot 11 = 11 \cdot 11$$

$$11 \cdot 11 = 11 \cdot 11$$

$$11 \cdot 11 = 11 \cdot 11$$

$$11 \cdot 11 = 11 \cdot 11$$

$$11 \cdot 11 = 11 \cdot 11$$

$$11 \cdot 11 = 11 \cdot 11$$

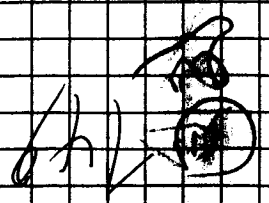
$$11 \cdot 11 = 11 \cdot 11$$

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$$11 \cdot 11 = 11 \cdot 11$$

$$11 \cdot 11 = 11 \cdot 11$$

$$11 \cdot 11 = 11 \cdot 11$$



$$k(5/7) \Rightarrow k(5/7) = (5/7) \cdot 7$$

$$(4) \quad k(5/7) \Rightarrow k(5/7) = (5/7) \cdot 7$$

$$(5) \quad k(5/7) \Rightarrow k(5/7) = (5/7) \cdot 7$$

$$(6) \quad k(5/7) \Rightarrow k(5/7) = (5/7) \cdot 7$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R} \quad (2) \quad A \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(7) \quad A \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow A \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(8) \quad A \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow A \in \mathbb{R}$$

Handwritten notes

$$A \times \mathbb{R} // \langle A \times \mathbb{R} \rangle = \langle A' \times \mathbb{R} \rangle : // A \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$A = A$$

$$A \subset H \rightarrow H$$

$$A \subset H \rightarrow H$$

$$(AB)^x = B^x A^x = BA = AB$$

Let A, B be $n \times n$ matrices

(1) $A^2 = A$

(2) $A^2 = I$

(3)

$$A \in R$$

Let A, B be $n \times n$ matrices

Let

Let A, B be $n \times n$ matrices

$$A \in R \quad \langle A, f \rangle \in R$$

Let A, B be $n \times n$ matrices

$$A \in R \quad \langle A, f \rangle \in R$$

$\wedge$

$$\langle f, A \rangle$$

"

$$\langle A, f \rangle = \langle f, A \rangle$$

Let A, B be $n \times n$ matrices

Let A, B be $n \times n$ matrices

$$(AB)^x = A^x B^x = B^x A^x = A^x B^x$$

(1) If A and B are matrices, then $(AB)^x = A^x B^x$

(2) If A and B are matrices, then $(AB)^x = A^x B^x$

(3) If A and B are matrices, then $(AB)^x = A^x B^x$

(4)

or

if A and B are matrices, then $(AB)^x = A^x B^x$

then

if A and B are matrices, then $(AB)^x = A^x B^x$

or $\langle A, B \rangle \in R$

then $\langle A, B \rangle \in R$

if A and B are matrices, then $(AB)^x = A^x B^x$

or

$\langle A, B \rangle \in R$

"

$\langle A, B \rangle \in R = \langle A, B \rangle$

if A and B are matrices, then $(AB)^x = A^x B^x$

152

152

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 45 = 22.5 = 22 \frac{1}{2}$$

$f = f^* - 10^3$

$(-1)^n \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)!} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$

$$\langle (x)^2, x \rangle =$$

7	3		7
2			2

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$y'' = 11x^{10} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{11}{11} x^{11} = x^{11} + C_1$$

$$(1.1) \quad I = (f) \subset R$$

可

$$N_{R5} N = 1 \quad (17)$$

7 7 7

$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

Number line for problem 10: $x < -2$

$$H-C-H$$

2/8/11 2,10,210 12/11

$$\exists \text{ } \textcircled{*} \text{ } \exists = H$$

153 11.11.2014 15.11.2014

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$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2 = \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2 = \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2 = \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2 = \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2 = \|x\|_\infty$$

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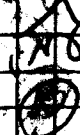
$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2 = \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2 = \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2 = \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2 = \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2 = \|x\|_\infty$$



$$\lambda(3 + (4)2) = \lambda(11) = 11\lambda$$

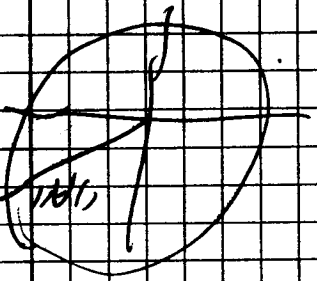
$$\Rightarrow \lambda(3 + (4)2) = 11\lambda$$

$$\lambda(3 + (4)2) = 11\lambda$$

$$\lambda(3 + (4)2) = 11\lambda$$

$$\lambda(3 + (4)2) = 11\lambda$$

$$\lambda(3 + (4)2) = 11\lambda$$



$$\lambda(3 + (4)2) = 11\lambda$$

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$$\lambda(3 + (4)2) = 11\lambda$$

$$\lambda(3 + (4)2) = 11\lambda$$

$$\lambda(3 + (4)2) = 11\lambda$$

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$$r(A) = \text{rank}(A)$$

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$$r(A) = \text{rank}(A)$$

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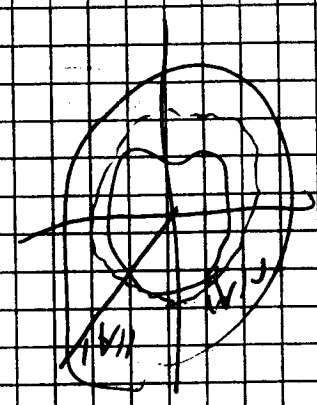
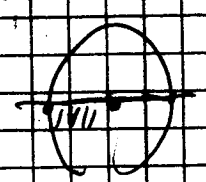
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0.25

(1) 1.1 0.4

1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1

1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1

1.1 1.1 1.1

1.1 1.1 1.1

(1) 0.25 0.25

(1) 1.1 1.1

1.1 1.1 1.1

1.1 1.1 1.1

1.1 1.1 1.1

1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1

$$H^1(A) = H^1(A) \oplus H^1(A) \oplus \dots$$

$$H^1(A) = H^1(A)$$

$$H^1(A) = H^1(A) \oplus H^1(A) \oplus \dots$$

$$H^1(A) = H^1(A)$$

$$H^1(A) = H^1(A) \oplus H^1(A) \oplus \dots$$

$$H^1(A) = H^1(A)$$

$$H^1(A) = H^1(A)$$

$$H^1(A) = H^1(A) \oplus H^1(A) \oplus \dots$$

$$H^1(A) = H^1(A)$$

$$H^1(A) = H^1(A)$$

$$H^1(A) = H^1(A)$$

$$B = 3 \cdot 10^2$$

$$v_{H_2} = \frac{V}{N_A} \left(\frac{P}{RT} - \frac{P_H_2}{RT} \right) = \frac{V}{N_A} \left(\frac{P}{RT} - \frac{P_H_2}{RT} \right)$$

30/12	J	1/1
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2) $3, 4, 5, 7, 9$

$$^2H \sim ^2H; \quad ^3V \cdot ^4d$$

13. 4. 1941

3, 11, 3, 11

$$k, \sim n(\tau)$$

1) $\sqrt{1/2}$ 2) $\sqrt{1/2}$ 3) $\sqrt{1/2}$

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100

Ad 6

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\langle \psi_A | \psi_A \rangle = \langle \psi_B | \psi_B \rangle$$

[illegible]

[illegible]

(1) $\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^-$

[illegible]

Δ $\begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ H \\ | \\ H \end{matrix}$: $H \rightarrow H$ $\rightarrow$ H $\rightarrow$ H

11	11
----	----

$$0 =$$

$$\langle f, A^2 g \rangle = \langle A^2 f, g \rangle = \langle A f, A g \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle$$

$$e \cdot \langle \psi, f \rangle$$

$$\langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle = 0$$

9

of the

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2

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle f, x \rangle = \langle x, f \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle = \langle y, y \rangle \\ & \langle f, x \rangle = \langle x, f \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle = \langle y, y \rangle \\ & \langle f, x \rangle = \langle x, f \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle = \langle y, y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$A(B_1, C_1) = A(B_2, C_2) = A(B_3, C_3) = \dots$$

$$H_1 = E_1$$

$$E_1 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2\}$$

$$\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$H_1 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2\}$$

$$H_2 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

$$H_3 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$$

$$H_4 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5\}$$

$$H_5 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6\}$$

$$H_6 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7\}$$

$$H_7 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7, e_8\}$$

$$H_1 = \text{span}\{e_1\}$$

$$H_2 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2\}$$

$$H_3 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

$$H_4 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$$

$$H_5 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5\}$$

$$H_6 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6\}$$

$$H_7 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7\}$$

$$H_8 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7, e_8\}$$

$$H_9 = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7, e_8, e_9\}$$

$$H_{10} = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7, e_8, e_9, e_{10}\}$$

$$H_{11} = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7, e_8, e_9, e_{10}, e_{11}\}$$

$$H_{12} = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7, e_8, e_9, e_{10}, e_{11}, e_{12}\}$$

6/9/20

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{...} \\ \text{...} \\ \text{...} \end{array} \right) \quad \text{...} \quad \text{...} \quad \text{...} \quad \text{...}$$

$$H_n = \left[\text{...} \right] \quad \text{...} \quad \text{...} \quad \text{...}$$

$$\langle e, q \rangle \quad \text{...} \quad \text{...} \quad \text{...}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{...} \\ \text{...} \\ \text{...} \end{array} \right) \quad \text{...} \quad \text{...} \quad \text{...}$$

1. $\{a_n\}$ is a sequence of real numbers

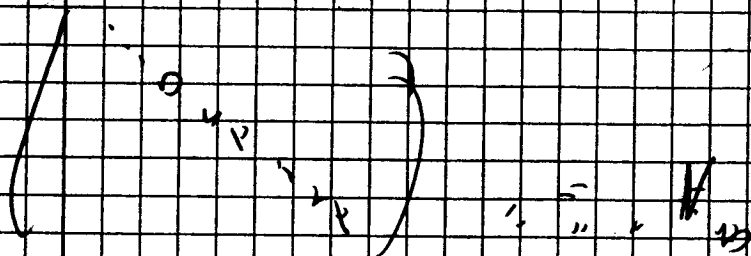
2. $a_n > a_{n+1}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$

3. $a_n > 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$

4. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

5. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges

6. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ diverges



7. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

8. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

9. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

10. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

11. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

12. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

13. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

14. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

15. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

16. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

17. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

18. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

19. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

20. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

21. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\int_0^T f(t) dt = \int_0^T f(s) ds$$

$$f(t) = f(s)$$

$$f(t) = f(s)$$

$$f(t) = f(s)$$

$$f(t) = f(s)$$

$$f(t) = f(s)$$

$$f(t) = f(s)$$

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$$f(t) = f(s)$$

$$f(t) = f(s)$$

Handwritten mark

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$$d) \cap \{ (u), y \} =$$

$$(u) = x$$

$$(B) \cup S (=$$

$$S \cup \{ (u), y \} =$$

$$\frac{(u) \cdot y}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{(u) \cdot y}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4 \cdot (u) \cdot y$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

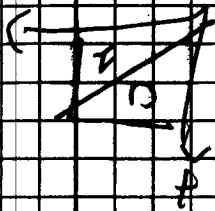
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$15.7 \times 10^3 = 0.5 \times 10^4$$



$$K(s, t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & s \\ s & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K(s, t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & s \\ s & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\| \Delta \| \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\|V\| = \|V\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 (1-x) \int_0^1 (1-x) \, dx + \int_0^1 (1-x) \int_0^1 (1-x) \, dx = \\ & \int_0^1 (1-x) \int_0^1 (1-x) \, dx = 1/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_A = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{array}{l} x < 1 \\ x > 1 \end{array} \right\} = \int_0^1 (1-x) \, dx = 1/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 (1-x) \int_0^1 (1-x) \, dx = 1/2$$

$$P_A = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x < 1 \\ x > 1 \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\int_0^1 (1-x) \, dx = 1/2$$

$$\|L\| = \|L\|$$

$$\|L\| = \|L\|$$

$$15) \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2} (8) \cdot 4$$

 $\sqrt{r}$

$$f(S) \cdot A \cdot K = f(S) \cdot V$$

(25-11-82)

$$I^0 = \cancel{1/5} \int_0^1 (5-x) - \cancel{1/5} \int_0^1 (5-x) + 2 \int_0^1 (x) \int_0^1 x - \cancel{1/5} \int_0^1 (x) \int_0^1 x$$

(r.s. d.p. s)

$\Delta \sim 10^3$ $\Delta \sim 10^4$ $\Delta \sim 10^5$ $\Delta \sim 10^6$ $\Delta \sim 10^7$

(S) / P.S.V C =

$$\frac{1}{f(s)} = 1 + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \dots$$

$$f(s) \cdot x = f(s) \cdot (A - \lambda)^{-1} \int_0^s + f^p(x) f \int_0^s (s-u) \quad (1*)$$

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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$$11 \times 11 = 121$$

∇ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$

$$f(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$f(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$f(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$f(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$f(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$f(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$f(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\langle f, f \rangle = \langle f, f \rangle = \langle f, f \rangle =$$

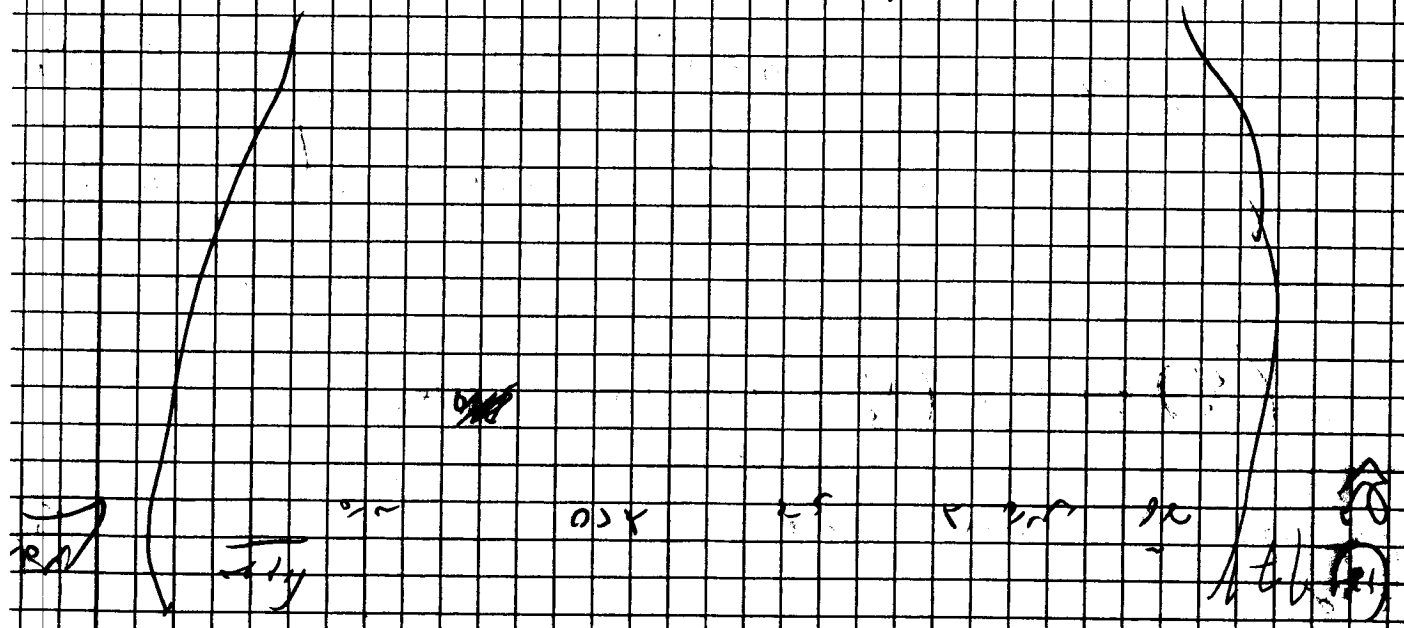
$$\langle f, f \rangle = \langle f, f \rangle = \langle f, f \rangle =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



1. 1000000

2. 1000000

3. 1000000

(1000000 1000000 1000000)

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