

$$b = a$$

$$a = b - a$$

\Rightarrow

$$H \ni b - a$$

\Rightarrow

$$0 = \langle b - a, x \rangle$$

$\forall x \in A$

\Rightarrow

$$\langle b, x \rangle = \langle a, x \rangle \quad \forall x \in A$$

is not true

$$\langle 4, (4) \rangle \quad \forall x \in A$$

$$\langle 4, x \rangle \times \langle 6, x \rangle = \langle 1, x \rangle$$

\Rightarrow

$$4 \langle 4, x \rangle + 6 =$$

not

$$\rightarrow \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{matrix}$$

$$4 \times 6 = x$$

$\forall x \in A$

not

$$\rightarrow a \neq b = H$$



not

$$\rightarrow a \neq b$$

$$\rightarrow a \neq b = H$$

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Handwritten notes at the top of the page, possibly including a title or initial definitions.

Handwritten notes in the upper middle section, possibly describing a process or method.

Handwritten notes in the middle section, possibly related to a specific calculation or concept.

Handwritten notes in the lower middle section, possibly including a list or series of points.

Handwritten mathematical expressions, possibly involving integrals or derivatives, such as $\int \dots$ and $\frac{d}{dx} \dots$.

Handwritten mathematical expression: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$.

Handwritten notes below the integral equation, possibly explaining the delta function property.

Handwritten notes on the left side of the page, possibly a definition or a specific example.

Handwritten mathematical expression: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-a) dx = 1$.

Handwritten mathematical expression: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-a) f(x) dx = f(a)$.

Handwritten notes below the second integral equation, possibly further elaborating on the delta function.

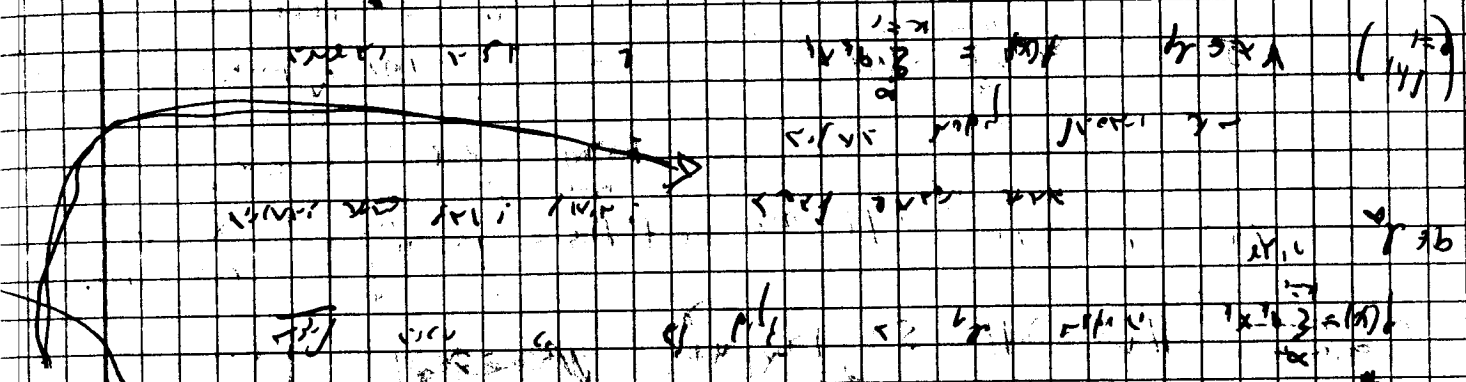
Handwritten mathematical expression: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-a) dx = 1$.

Handwritten notes at the bottom left of the page, possibly a conclusion or a reference.

Handwritten mathematical expression: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-a) dx = 1$.

Handwritten notes at the bottom right of the page, possibly including a signature or a date.

$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$
 $\|x\|_1 = |x_1| + |x_2|$
 $\|x\|_\infty = \max(|x_1|, |x_2|)$



$\|x\|_2 \leq \|x\|_1 \leq \sqrt{2} \|x\|_2$
 $\|x\|_1 \leq 2 \|x\|_\infty \leq \sqrt{2} \|x\|_1$
 $\|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_2 \leq \sqrt{2} \|x\|_\infty$

$\|x\|_2 \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|x\|_1$

$\|x\|_1 \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|x\|_2$

Additional handwritten notes and diagrams at the bottom of the page, including a small sketch of a circle and some mathematical symbols.

$\|x - x_0\|$
 $\|x - x_0\| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_{01})^2 + \dots + (x_n - x_{0n})^2}$
 $\|x - x_0\| \leq \sqrt{(x_1 - x_{01})^2 + \dots + (x_n - x_{0n})^2}$
 $\|x - x_0\| \leq \sqrt{n} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i - x_{0i}|$

$\|x - x_0\| \leq \sqrt{n} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i - x_{0i}|$
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(2) $\|x - x_0\| \leq \sqrt{n} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i - x_{0i}|$
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$$\|p\|_{(1/b)}^{\frac{1}{S}} = \|d\|$$

$$\|p\|_{(1/b)}^{\frac{1}{S}} = \|p(b)\|$$

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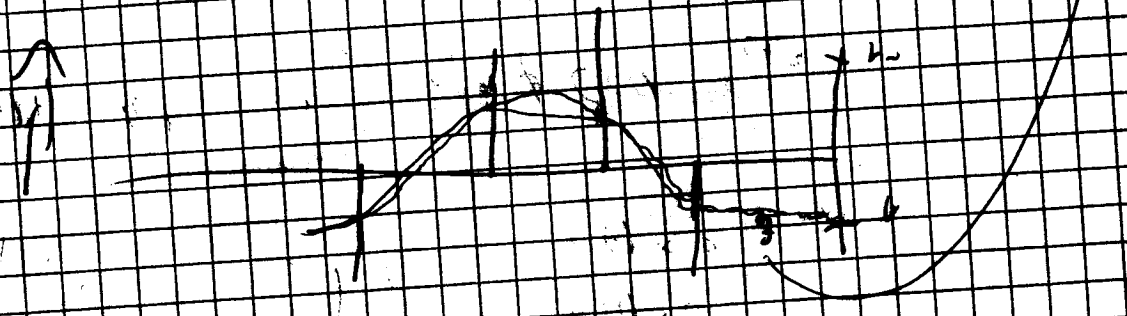
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$$|x^2 - 2x + 5| = |x^2 + 5|$$

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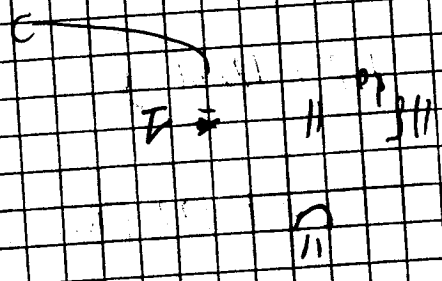


$$x^2 - 2x + 5 = x^2 + 5$$

$$-2x = 0$$

no solution

no solution
 no solution
 no solution



$$x^2 - 2x + 5 = x^2 + 5$$

no solution

$$\| \mathbf{f} \|_{\infty} = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x)| = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |x^2 - 1|$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 1 \implies f'(x) = 2x = 0 \implies x = 0$$

$$f(0) = -1, f(-1) = 0, f(1) = 0$$

$$\| \mathbf{f} \|_{\infty} = \max\{0, 1\} = 1$$

$$\| \mathbf{f} \|_1 = \int_{-1}^1 |x^2 - 1| dx = \int_{-1}^0 (1 - x^2) dx + \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) dx$$

$$= \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_0^1 = \left(0 - \left(-1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\| \mathbf{f} \|_2 = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1)^2 dx} = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 (x^4 - 2x^2 + 1) dx}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left[\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{2x^3}{3} + x \right]_{-1}^1} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{3} + 1 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} - 1 \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{5}}$$

$$\| \mathbf{f} \|_3 = \sqrt[3]{\int_{-1}^1 |x^2 - 1|^3 dx} = \sqrt[3]{\int_{-1}^0 (1 - x^2)^3 dx + \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1)^3 dx}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\int_{-1}^0 (1 - 3x^2 + 3x^4 - x^6) dx + \int_0^1 (-x^6 + 3x^4 - 3x^2 + 1) dx}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\left[x - x^3 + \frac{3x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[-\frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{3x^5}{5} - \frac{3x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^1}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\left(0 - \left(-1 + 1 - \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{7} \right) \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{5} - 1 + 1 \right)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{5}}$$

of \rightarrow

$$H \rightarrow H$$

\cap

$$H \rightarrow H = X = H$$

$H = X$ never ending

$$X = \int \dots$$

$\int \dots$

$$\frac{1}{\dots} = \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{\dots} = \dots$$

\dots

\dots

\dots

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