

① 8.3.13

Field, Milnor, Toom's, Functions / Analysis

15-16

100%

$$\|x - y\| \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow y \quad \frac{1}{\|x - y\|}$$

100%

$$g(x) = \{y \in X \mid \|x - y\| < \epsilon\}$$

$$\|x - y\| = \|x - y\|$$

100%

$$\|x - y\| \leq \|x - z\| + \|z - y\|$$

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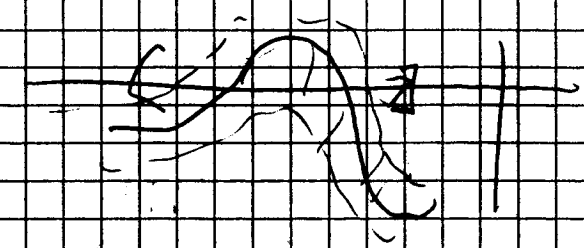
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$
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$f \in C[a, b] \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) - \int_a^b f(x) dx \right\| = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

The function f is continuous on $[a, b]$.
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f

$(1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$(2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$(3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$(4) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$(5) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

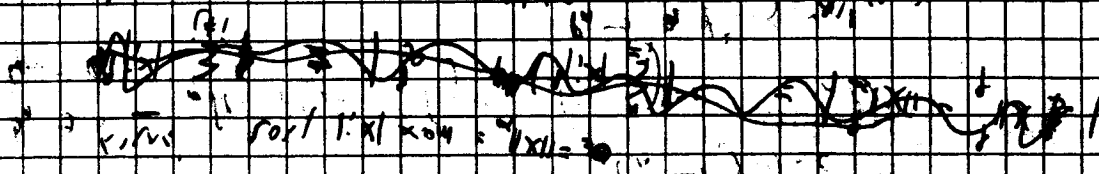
$(6) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$(7) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

max ord

$b \rightarrow \|x\|_5$

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \|x_1\|_5 = 5, \|x_2\|_5 = 5$$



$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2 = \|x\|_3 = \|x\|_4 = \|x\|_5 = \|x\|_6 = \|x\|_7 = \|x\|_8 = \|x\|_9 = \|x\|_{10}$$

$$p_1(x_1, x_2) = \|x\|_1$$

$$p_2(x_1, x_2) = \|x\|_2$$



$$\|x\|_1 = \max\{|x_1|, |x_2|\}$$



$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$



$$\|x\|_3 = \sqrt[3]{x_1^3 + x_2^3}$$

completing

$$X = R^2$$

completing the square

$$\|x\|_4 = \sqrt[4]{x_1^4 + x_2^4}$$

completing

$$\{x_1, x_2\}$$

completing

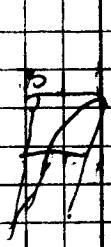
$$\|x\|_5 = \sqrt[5]{x_1^5 + x_2^5}$$

completing

$$\|x\|_6 = \sqrt[6]{x_1^6 + x_2^6}$$

completing the square

completing the square



$$\frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{x} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{x} \quad \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{x} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{x} = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt[3]{x} \quad \frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{x} = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt[3]{x}$$

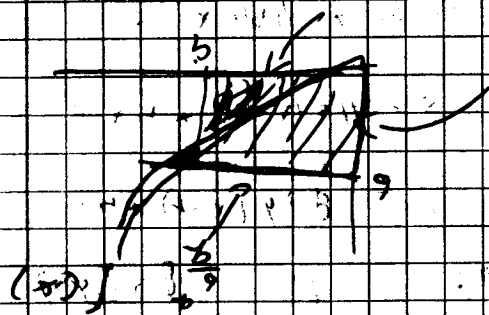
$$\sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{x} \quad \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$1 = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$(1) \quad \sqrt[3]{x} = \frac{8}{3} \quad \sqrt[3]{x} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{512}{27}$$



$$\frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{x} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{x} = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$x = x$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
$\sqrt[3]{x}$	$\sqrt[3]{x}$	$\sqrt[3]{x}$	$\sqrt[3]{x}$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$x = \frac{512}{27}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{x} = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt[3]{x}$$

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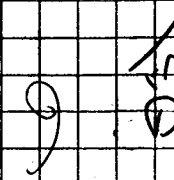
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$$\Rightarrow \|x\| + \|y\| \geq \|x+y\| \quad (1)$$

$$\|x\| + \|y\| = \|x+y\| \quad (2)$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k| \quad (3)$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \quad (4)$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \quad (6)$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \quad (7)$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \quad (8)$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \quad (9)$$

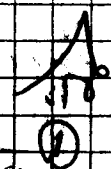
$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \quad (10)$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \quad (11)$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \quad (12)$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \quad (13)$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2} \quad (14)$$



1. Normen
2. Skalar
3. Vektor

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \|x\|_1 < 1 \right\}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \|x\|_1 < 1 \right\}$$

1. Normen
(a. 5)

$$\|x+y\|_1 \leq \|x\|_1 + \|y\|_1$$

1. Normen

1. Normen
2. Skalar

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \|x\|_1 + \frac{1}{2} \|y\|_1 \right) \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} \|x\|_1 + \frac{1}{2} \|y\|_1 \right)$$

$$\|x+y\|_1 \leq \|x\|_1 + \|y\|_1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \|x\|_1 + \frac{1}{2} \|y\|_1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} (\|x\|_1 + \|y\|_1)$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \|x\|_1 < 1 \right\}$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2$$

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1. Normen
2. Skalar

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2$$

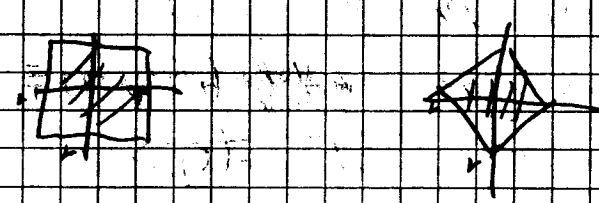
$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2$$

1. Normen

$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is an eigenvector of A with eigenvalue $\lambda = 1$.
 $\vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is an eigenvector of A with eigenvalue $\lambda = -1$.
 $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ is an eigenvector of A with eigenvalue $\lambda = 1$.

The matrix A is symmetric, so it is orthogonally diagonalizable. The eigenvectors $\vec{v}, \vec{w}, \vec{u}$ form an orthonormal basis for $\mathbb{R}^3$.

- (a) $\|A\|_2 = \max_i |\lambda_i| = 1$
- (b) $A(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = A\vec{x} + A\vec{y}$
- (c) $A(A\vec{x}) = A^2\vec{x}$
- (d) $A^2 = I$



The matrix A is symmetric, so it is orthogonally diagonalizable. The eigenvectors $\vec{v}, \vec{w}, \vec{u}$ form an orthonormal basis for $\mathbb{R}^3$.
 The eigenvalues are $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 1$.
 The matrix A can be written as $A = Q\Lambda Q^T$, where Q is the matrix of eigenvectors and Λ is the diagonal matrix of eigenvalues.

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$\mathbb{R}^n$ norm, $\|x\|_1$ by $\|x\|_2$
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$(\|x\|_1, \|x\|_2)$
 $\|x\|_1 \geq \|x\|_2$
 $\|x\|_2 \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|x\|_1$
 $\|x\|_1 \geq \sqrt{2} \|x\|_2$

$\|x+y\|_1 \leq \|x\|_1 + \|y\|_1$
 $\|x+y\|_2 \leq \|x\|_2 + \|y\|_2$

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

$\{x, y\}$ is a basis for V if and only if $\{x, y\}$ is linearly independent and $\text{span}\{x, y\} = V$.

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\|x+y\|^2 - \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2)$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\|x+y\|^2 - \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2)$$

$$\|x+y\|^2 = 2$$

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$$\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\|x+y\|^2 - \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2) = \frac{1}{2}(2 - 1 - 1) = 0$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\|x+y\|^2 - \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2) = 0$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = 0$$

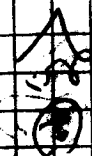
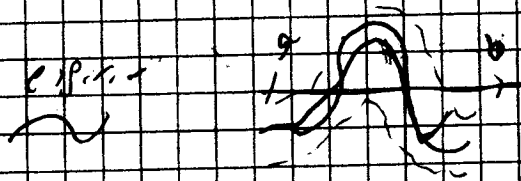
$$\langle x, y \rangle = 0$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^{n+1} - x^n}{n} \right)$$

$$0 \leftarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^{n+1} - x^n}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^n(x-1)}{n} \right)$$

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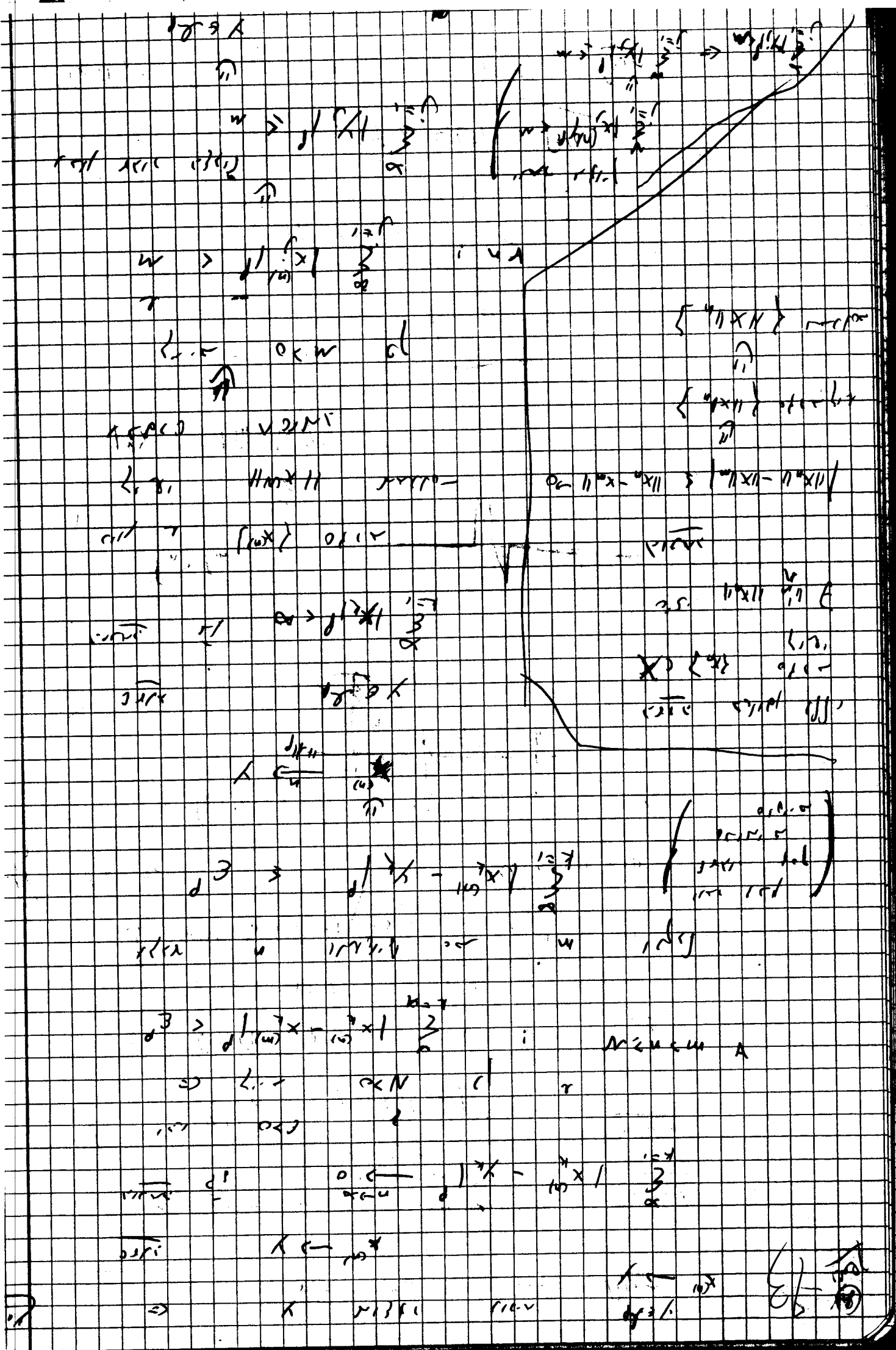
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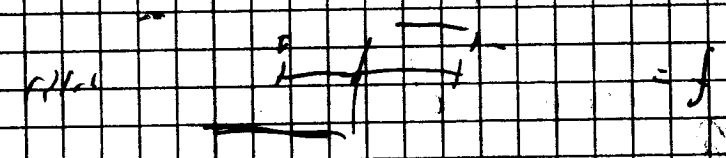
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^n(x-1)}{n} \right)$$



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Handwritten notes below the title, possibly defining variables or stating a problem.

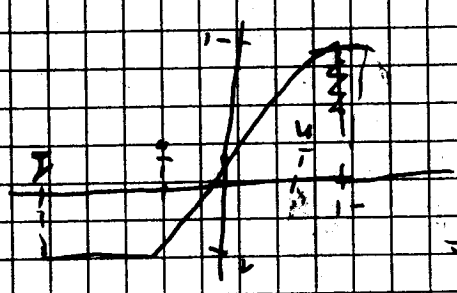
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Handwritten notes next to the graph, possibly a label or a description.

Handwritten notes, possibly a definition or a theorem.

Handwritten notes, possibly a list of steps or a proof.

Handwritten notes, possibly a conclusion or a final statement.

Handwritten notes, possibly a formula or a specific value.

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

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^3} \right) = -\frac{3}{x^4}$$



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$$\{u, v\} = \{u\} \cup \{v\}$$

$$\{u, v, w\} = \{u, v\} \cup \{w\}$$

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Handwritten signature and date.

$\{x_n\}$ $\rightarrow$ x

$$\|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\|x_n - x\|$$

$$\|x_n - x\|$$

$$\|x_n - x\|$$

$$\|x_n - x\|$$

$$\|x_n - x\|$$

$$\|x_n - x\|$$

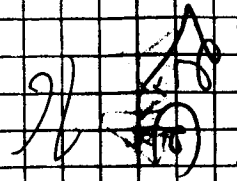
$$\|x_n - x\|$$

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

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Delta$$

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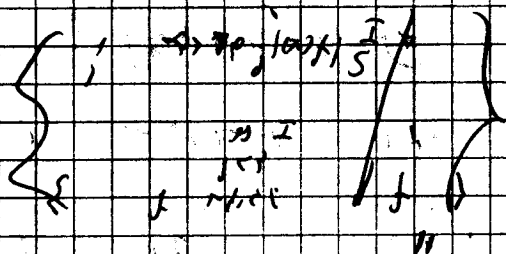
$$\Delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Delta$$

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$$\Delta$$

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



(i) $f(0) = 1$

(ii) $f(x) = 1$

$f(x) = \left(\int_0^x f(x) dx \right) = 1$

(iii) $f(x) = 1$

(iv) $f(x) = 1$

(v) $f(x) = 1$

$f(x) = 1$

$f(x) = 1$

Handwritten notes on the right margin, including 'f(x) = 1' and other mathematical expressions.

Handwritten notes on the right margin, including 'f(x) = 1' and other mathematical expressions.

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$$x \in X \rightarrow x \in X$$

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$$X \in B(x, \epsilon) \Rightarrow \|x - y\| < \epsilon$$

32x

$$\|x - y\| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \|x - z\| < \epsilon$$

$$E \subset B(x, \epsilon)$$

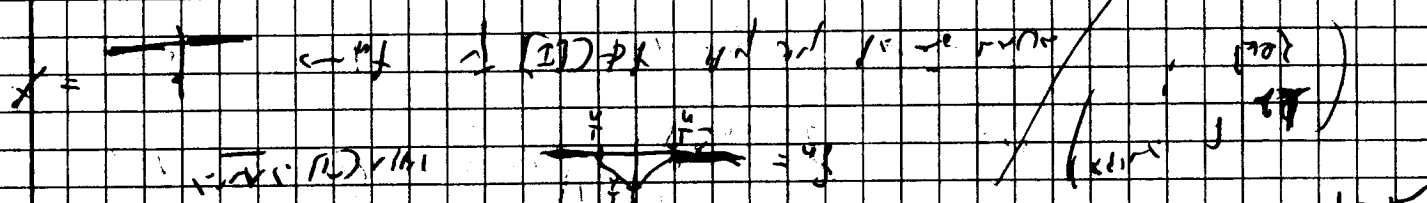
Let E be a set in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Then E is compact if and only if E is closed and bounded.

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{if } E \text{ is compact} \\ \text{then } E \text{ is closed and bounded} \end{array} \right]$$

if E is compact then E is closed and bounded.

Let E be a set in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Then E is compact if and only if E is closed and bounded.

$$\|x - y\| = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x^2 \\ f'(x) = 2x \end{array} \right.$$

Let f be a function.

Then f is continuous at a if and only if $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

Let f be a function. Then f is continuous at a if and only if $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

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$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^6 dx = \frac{1}{7}$$

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$$\int_0^1 x^{14} dx = \frac{1}{15}$$

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$$\int_0^1 x^{18} dx = \frac{1}{19}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^{19} dx = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^{20} dx = \frac{1}{21}$$

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$$\int_0^1 x^{90} dx = \frac{1}{91}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^{91} dx = \frac{1}{92}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^{92} dx = \frac{1}{93}$$

$$\exists > |f(t) - f(t)| \leq \exists > |f(t) - f(t)| : \exists > A$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{ixt} dx = f(t) \quad \text{for } f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{for } f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) : \|f(t) - f(t)\|_{L^1} = \|f - f\|_{L^1}$$

$$\text{for } f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) : \|f(t) - f(t)\|_{L^1} = \|f - f\|_{L^1}$$

$$\exists > \|f(t) - f(t)\|_{L^1} = \|f - f\|_{L^1}$$

$$\exists > \|f(t) - f(t)\|_{L^1} = \|f - f\|_{L^1}$$

$$\exists > \|f(t) - f(t)\|_{L^1} = \|f - f\|_{L^1}$$

$$\exists > \|f(t) - f(t)\|_{L^1} = \|f - f\|_{L^1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{for } f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) : \|f(t) - f(t)\|_{L^1} = \|f - f\|_{L^1}$$

$$\exists x \in A \quad \exists y \in A \quad w \in E$$

$$\overline{A} \cap B \subseteq A \cap B$$

$$\{x \in A \mid \exists y \in B \text{ such that } (x,y) \in R\} \subseteq A$$

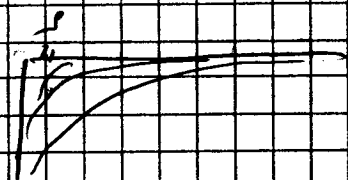
$$\exists x \in A \quad \exists y \in B \quad (x,y) \in R$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - (-\infty) = \infty$$

$$\{x \in A \mid \exists y \in B \text{ such that } (x,y) \in R\} \subseteq A$$

in order to

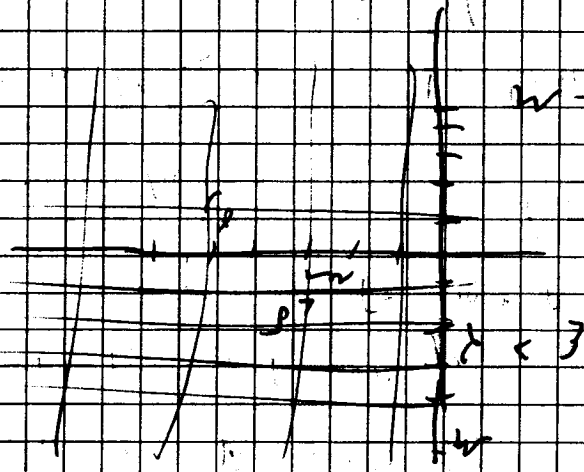
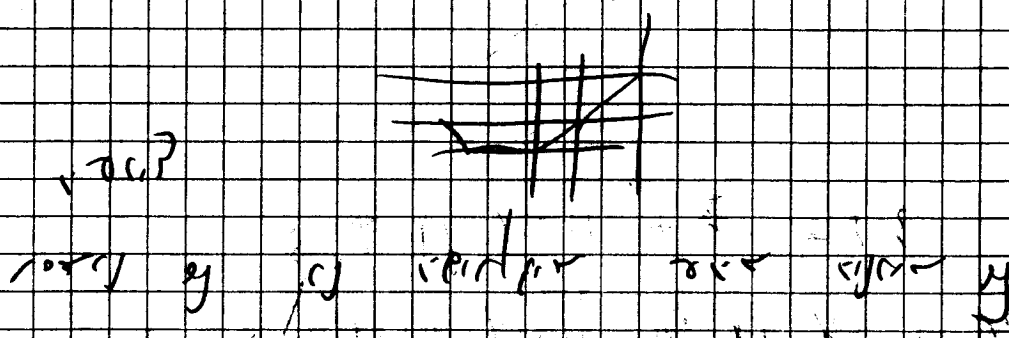
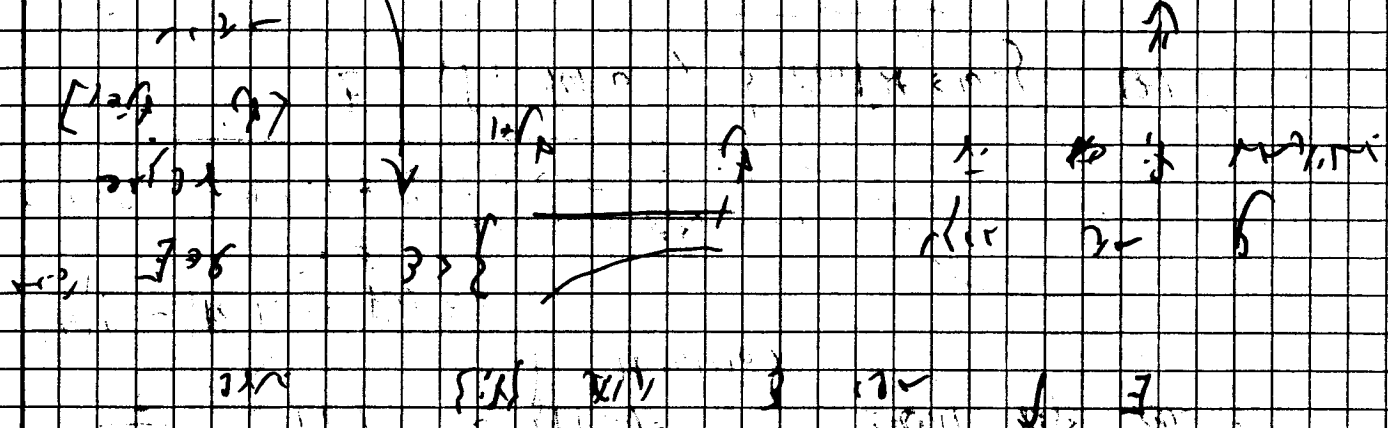


with the

$$\overline{A} \cap B \subseteq A \cap B$$

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$$3 > 100 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 10^2$$



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26

$$f \subset k$$

$$K = \{ f \mid f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, f(2) = 1, f(3) = 0, f(4) = 1 \}$$

is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{A}$ because $f, g \in K \Rightarrow f+g \in K$

$$K = \{ f \mid f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, f(2) = 1, f(3) = 0, f(4) = 1 \}$$

$$K \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$K = \{ f \mid f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, f(2) = 1, f(3) = 0, f(4) = 1 \}$$

$$K \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$K \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

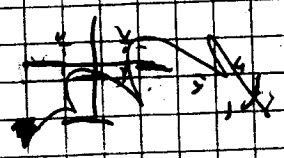
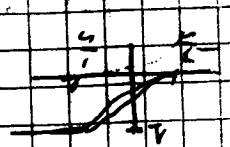
$$K \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$K \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$K \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$K \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$K \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$



$$f \in K$$

$$K \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$K \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$\left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \left(\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \left(|x - a| < \delta \implies |f(x) - f(a)| < \epsilon \right) \right) \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$$

$$f(a) = L$$

Definition: f is continuous at a if $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \left(|x - a| < \delta \implies |f(x) - L| < \epsilon \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) - L) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ is continuous at } a \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$$

$f(x) \rightarrow f(y)$
 $x \in K \rightarrow f(x) \in f(K)$

$f(x) \rightarrow y$

$f(K) = \{f(x) \mid x \in K\}$

$K \rightarrow f(K)$

$f: K \rightarrow R$

$f(K) = \{f(x) \mid x \in K\}$
 $f(K) \subseteq R$

$f(K) = \{f(x) \mid x \in K\}$

$f(K) = \{f(x) \mid x \in K\}$
 $f(K) \subseteq R$

$$f(x,y) \rightarrow f(x)$$

$$x \rightarrow x \in K \quad \text{with } K = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 = 2\}$$

$$x^2 = 2 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}$$

1.17

1.17

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x,y) \\ f(x,y) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \langle f, f \rangle = \langle f, f \rangle$$

" " " "

$$\langle f, f \rangle = \|f\|^2$$

$$\langle f, f \rangle = \|f\|^2$$

1.17

$$\langle f, f \rangle = \|f\|^2$$

$$\langle f, f \rangle = \|f\|^2$$

$$(1) \quad \langle f, f \rangle = \|f\|^2$$

$$\langle f, f \rangle = \|f\|^2$$

1.17

$$\langle f, f \rangle = \|f\|^2$$

1.17

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle x^2 \rangle = \langle x v \rangle$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle x^2 \rangle = \langle x v \rangle$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle x^2 \rangle = \langle x v \rangle$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle x^2 \rangle = \langle x v \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle x^2 \rangle = \langle x v \rangle$$

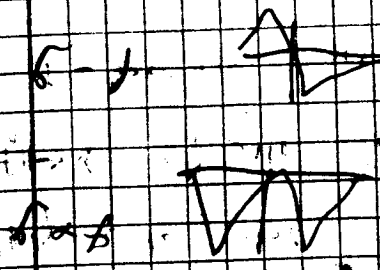
$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle x^2 \rangle = \langle x v \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle x^2 \rangle = \langle x v \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle x^2 \rangle = \langle x v \rangle$$

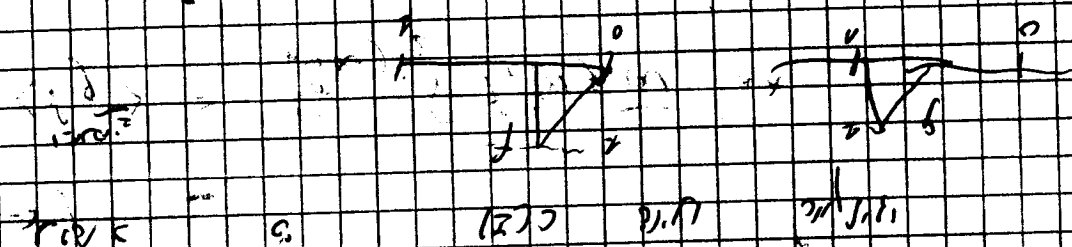
$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle x^2 \rangle = \langle x v \rangle$$

16
 17



$$v = \| \delta f \| + \| \delta f \|$$

$$F = \| \delta H \| + \| \delta H \|$$



$$(2H\delta f + \delta f^2)$$

$$\| \delta f \| \leq \| \delta f - \delta f' \| + \| \delta f' \| = \| \delta f \|$$

$$\| \delta H \| \leq \| \delta H - \delta H' \| + \| \delta H' \| = \| \delta H \|$$

$$(2H\delta f + \delta f^2)$$

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Handwritten text and mathematical expressions, including δf and δH .

Handwritten text and mathematical expressions, including δf and δH .

$$\|A\|_1 = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}| \Rightarrow \|A\|_1 = \|A^T\|_1$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$

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

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

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

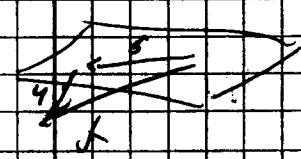
$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

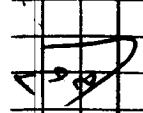
$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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



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$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } \lambda \cdot \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2 \in K$$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

सुप्रसन्न

$$2, 5, 1, 1, 1 = 11$$

रविवार ११ नवंबर (गुरुवार) १२ नवंबर

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} r \\ n(r) \end{array} \right) = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

17810

X 200 000 100 000 50 000 25 000

Handwritten notes on graph paper, including a small diagram of a triangle with vertices labeled a , b , and c on the left, and a signature on the right.

$$= f_0 + f_1 -$$

$$\leftarrow () \quad \text{and} \quad 2d4 - 3$$

$$\{ \dots \} \quad \text{and} \quad \{ \dots \}$$

$$() \quad \text{and} \quad \dots = \dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots = \dots$$

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$$0 \leftarrow \dots \Rightarrow A \{ \dots \}$$

$$0 \leftarrow \dots \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right) \dots$$

$$\dots \left(\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right) \dots$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right| = \dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\dots \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right) \dots$$

$$\dots = \dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$3w = \|x\|_1, f = \|x\|_2, \|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2 \Rightarrow \|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2, f = \|x\|_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2, f = \|x\|_2$$

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$$\|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2, f = \|x\|_2$$

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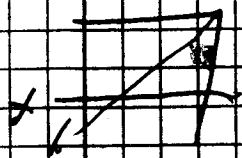
1965

1966

1967

1968

1969



Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, including the word "Handwritten" and some illegible characters.

$$I = \int \lambda^2 dx \quad (1)$$

Handwritten text below the first equation, possibly a label or a note.

$$I = \int \lambda^2 dx \quad (2)$$

$$I = \int \lambda^2 dx$$

$$I = \int \lambda^2 dx = \int \lambda^2 dx = \int \lambda^2 dx = \int \lambda^2 dx$$

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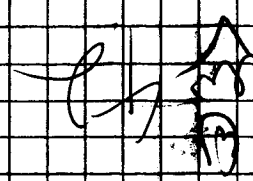
$$I = \int \lambda^2 dx$$

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$\approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \log \frac{1}{p(x_i)}$
 $\approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \log \frac{1}{p(x_i)}$
 $\approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \log \frac{1}{p(x_i)}$

$$H_N = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \log \frac{1}{p(x_i)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N p(x_i) &= 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^N p(x_i) \log \frac{1}{p(x_i)} &= H_N \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$H_N = H$$

$$H_N = H$$

(1) $H_N = H$
 (2) $H_N = H$

$$(A) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(B) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(C) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(D) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(E) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(F) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(G) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(H) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(I) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

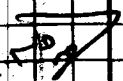
$$(J) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(K) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(L) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(M) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(N) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$



$$(O) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$(P) \quad \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 1$$



216 00,5 2 f

$\overline{a|b|c} \quad \begin{matrix} 127 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \quad \sim f$

(2) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ IV, (

$$\langle \tau x' f \rangle = (x' f)$$

$$C(k) = \langle e^{ikx} e^{ikx} \rangle = \langle e^{2ikx} \rangle = 1$$

$\sim$ cell e. o. >

(7) $\langle \gamma_2, f \rangle \in \frac{C}{\sim N} \quad \langle \gamma_2, M_S \rangle$

$\rightarrow$ C_{10}H_8 C_{10}H_6 C_{10}H_4 C_{10}H_2 C_{10}

$$2 \cdot 100 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 100$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f \\ N_S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} N_S \\ N_S \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.1)

$$N_S \leq N_S$$

↑

↑

$$N_S \leq N_S \leq N_S$$

(1.2)

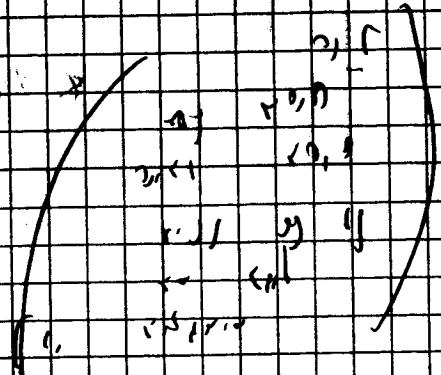
$$N_S \leq N_S \leq N_S$$

$$N_S \leq N_S$$

$$N_S \leq N_S = f$$

$$N_S \leq N_S$$

$$N_S \leq N_S$$



$$N_S \leq N_S$$

$$N_S \leq N_S$$

$$N_S \leq N_S$$

$$N_S \leq N_S$$

$$N_S \leq N_S$$

$$N_S \leq N_S$$

$$N_S \leq N_S$$

$$N_S \leq N_S$$

$$N_S \leq N_S$$

X-2

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \\ \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{with } x_k \in \mathbb{R}$$

2.2

with $\sum_{k=1}^n x_k = 0$ and $\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 = 1$

(1.1.1) $\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 = 1$

$$0 \leq \|u\|^2 = \|u\|^2 - \|u\|^2 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f \in S$$

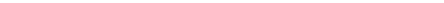
$$\|u\|^2 = \|u\|^2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 0 \leq \|u\|^2 = \|u\|^2 - \|u\|^2 = 0$$

$$\|u\|^2 = \|u\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \|u\|^2 \leq \|u\|^2$$

$$\|u\|^2 = \|u\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \|u\|^2 \leq \|u\|^2$$

$$\|u\|^2 = \|u\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^2$$

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$$(1,1) \rightarrow 101 \quad 2^{20} = 1P \quad (1,1) \rightarrow \int \frac{K^2}{T} \quad K^2$$

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$$1P \quad (1,1) \rightarrow 101 \quad 2^{20} = 1P \quad (1,1) \rightarrow \int \frac{K^2}{T} \quad K^2$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} \psi$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \psi + \frac{1}{2} \psi \right) = \frac{1}{2} \psi$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} \psi$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \psi$$

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

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

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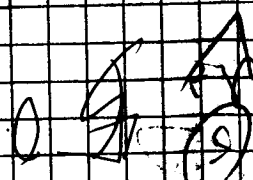
$$\frac{1}{2} \psi = \frac{1}{2} \psi$$

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

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right] = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

(just want to see)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right\}$$

limit

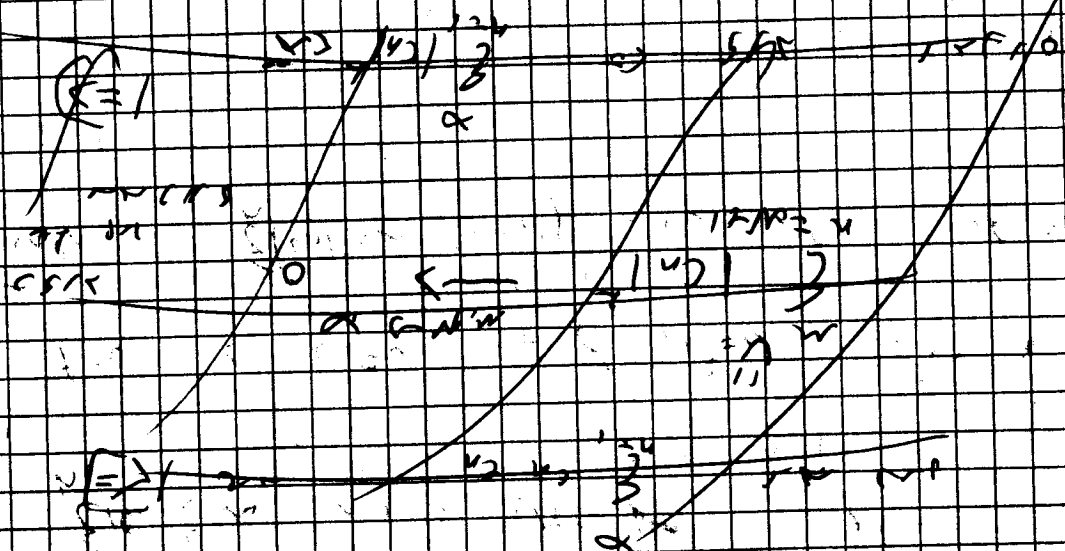
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right]$$

limit

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right]$$

52

100



$$\sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m} = \ln n + \gamma + o(1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m} - \ln n \right) = \gamma$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} + o(1)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m^3} = \frac{\zeta(3)}{1} + o(1)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90} + o(1)$$

$$\alpha = H$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m^3} - \frac{\zeta(3)}{1} \right) = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{945}$$

1/2, 1/3, 1/4, ...

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{945}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^8} = \frac{\pi^8}{75360}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{10}} = \frac{\pi^{10}}{9355680}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{12}} = \frac{\pi^{12}}{695354400}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{14}} = \frac{\pi^{14}}{429446517760}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{16}} = \frac{\pi^{16}}{35356182886400}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{18}} = \frac{\pi^{18}}{2824295364816000}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{20}} = \frac{\pi^{20}}{220660694410384000}$$

$P = 4 \quad | \text{ev} \quad H_{2.62} |$

u₂ T y u A

4

$$T \cdot \frac{CH}{CH} = 5$$
[illegible]

110 25 110 (1) 110 110

rev. PH V H 2A

15

γ β α δ ϵ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ $\omicron$ π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω

$$H^0 = \underline{\text{span}\{e_n\}} + C + H$$


125 11/11 [20] 2, 1, 2 2, 1, 2

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

$$A = \sum_{\lambda} \langle \lambda | \psi \rangle \langle \lambda |$$

分

1.3 H2f m.l.r. v2Tf u1 n= f
"A

$\sqrt{10000}$ $\sqrt{3}$ 1000 $\sqrt{100}$ 10000

$$0 \approx f$$

$f_{u_2} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow u_2 \perp u_1$; $\# f_A$

25	
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4	5/50	[42]	2/
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10/11/21

55-3

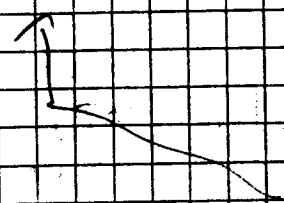


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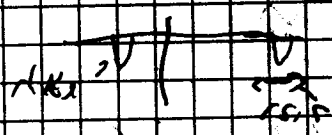
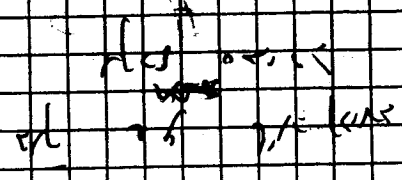
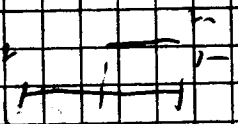
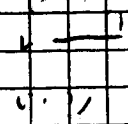
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$$E = 1 + \int_0^1 x \, dx = \int_0^1 x \, dx + \int_0^1 1 \, dx$$



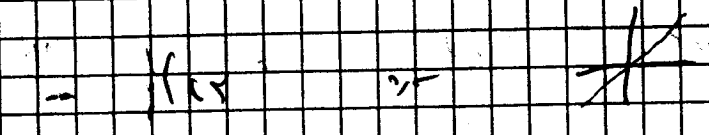
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

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4

$$0 < \frac{1}{x-x_0} \parallel x-x_0 \parallel$$

$$\parallel x-x_0 \parallel \left(\frac{\parallel p(x-x_0) \parallel}{\parallel x-x_0 \parallel} \right) \leq \frac{1}{x-x_0} \parallel x-x_0 \parallel = 1$$

and so

$$\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 1(x) \text{ as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\parallel x \parallel > 1 \parallel x \parallel \quad \parallel x \parallel > 1 \parallel x \parallel \quad \parallel x \parallel > 1 \parallel x \parallel$$

$$\parallel x \parallel > 1 \parallel x \parallel \quad \parallel x \parallel > 1 \parallel x \parallel$$

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$$\parallel x \parallel > 1 \parallel x \parallel$$

$$\parallel x \parallel > 1 \parallel x \parallel$$

$$\parallel x \parallel > 1 \parallel x \parallel$$

58

②

$$\left\| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right\| = \|d\|$$

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\left\| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right\| \leq \|d\|$$

$$\left\| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right\| = \left\| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right\| = \left\| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right\|$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$X = R$$

$$\|x\| = 0 \iff x = 0$$

$$\|x\| \geq 0$$

$$\|x\| \geq 0$$

$$\|x\| \geq 0$$

$$\|x\| \geq 0$$

$$\|x\| \geq 0$$

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$$\|x\| \geq 0$$

$$\|x\| \geq 0$$

$$x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = \bar{x}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 = \overline{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^3 = \overline{x^3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^4 = \overline{x^4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^5 = \overline{x^5}$$

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

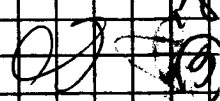
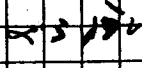
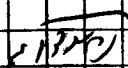
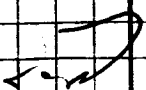
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^6 = \overline{x^6}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^7 = \overline{x^7}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^8 = \overline{x^8}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^9 = \overline{x^9}$$

$$x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$



$$\|x\| = \|x\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|x\| = \|x\|$$

$$\|x\| = \|x\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|x\| = \|x\|$$

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

$$H = H \quad \text{and} \quad H = H$$

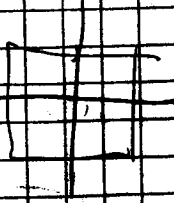
$$\|x\| = \|x\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|x\| = \|x\|$$

$$\|x\| = \|x\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|x\| = \|x\|$$

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$$\|x\| = \|x\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|x\| = \|x\|$$

$$\|x\| = \|x\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|x\| = \|x\|$$



$$f = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$$

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