

$f_n' \Rightarrow g \quad f_n \in C^1[a, b] : (\text{open}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$\exists \lim_n f_n(c) = p, c \in [a, b] \quad \text{open}$

$f' = g \quad f \in C^1, \quad f_n \Rightarrow f \quad \text{etc}$

$f_n(x) = (-1)^n, \quad x \in [a, b] : \text{open}$

$f_n' = 0$

$f_n(x) = f_n(c) + \int_c^x f_n'$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$  ; open

$f(x) = \lim_n f_n(c)$

point-wise  $f_n \rightarrow f$

$f(x) = f(c) + \int_c^x g$  (1)

$f' = g \quad f \in C^1$  (open)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$   $\Leftarrow$   $f_n \Rightarrow f$

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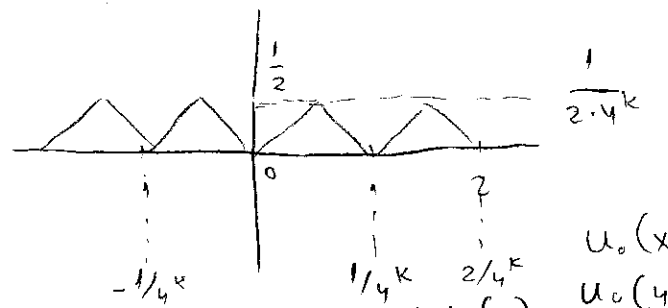
$f_n(x) - f(x) = f_n(c) + \int_c^x f_n' - f(c) - \int_c^x f'$   
 $\max_{x \in [a, b]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \underbrace{|f_n(c) - f(c)|}_{\rightarrow 0} + \max_{x \in [a, b]} \left| \int_c^x (f_n' - f') \right|$

$\leq \max_{x \in [a, b]} \int_c^x |f_n' - f'| \leq \int_a^b |f_n' - g| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$   $\square$

Wierstrass  $f$   $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$   $\Leftarrow$   $f$   $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$   $\Leftarrow$   $f$   $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k \cos(b^k \pi x)$   $0 < a < 1, ab > 1$

$a = \frac{1}{4}, b = 32$   $\Leftarrow$   $f$   $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$



Van der Waerden

$u_0(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 1-x, & \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$

$u_0(x+1) = u_0(x)$

$u_k(x) = \frac{u_0(4^k x)}{4^k}$

$u_k(x + \frac{1}{4^k}) = u_k(x)$

$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_k(x)$

( $\Leftarrow$   $\mathbb{R}$   $\Leftarrow$   $f$   $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ )



(S. Bernstein) הוכחה

הוכחה:  $f \in C[a, b]$   $\Rightarrow$   $f \in C[0, 1]$   $\Rightarrow$   $F \in C[0, 1]$   
 $0 \leq t \leq 1$   $F(t) = f(a + t(b-a)) \in C[0, 1]$

$\max_{[0, 1]} |F - Q| < \epsilon$   $\Rightarrow$   $\max_{[a, b]} |f - Q| < \epsilon$

$Q(x) = Q\left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$

$\max_{[a, b]} |f - P| = \max_{[0, 1]} |F - Q| < \epsilon$

הוכחה:  $f \in C[0, 1]$   
 $B_n(x, f) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$

$\Downarrow n \rightarrow \infty$   
 $f$

Bernstein's polynomial

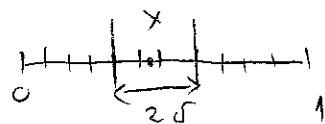
$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k}{n} - x\right)^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k} = \frac{x(1-x)}{n} \quad (2)$$

$\epsilon > 0, \delta > 0$

$$f(x) - B_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(f(x) - f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \left( \sum_{k: \left|\frac{k}{n} - x\right| < \delta} + \sum_{k: \left|\frac{k}{n} - x\right| \geq \delta} \right)$$



$$\left|\frac{k}{n} - x\right| < \delta \Rightarrow \left|f(x) - f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)\right| < \epsilon$$

$$\left|\sum_1\right| \leq \sum_{\left|\frac{k}{n} - x\right| < \delta} \binom{n}{k} \epsilon x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \leq \epsilon \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \epsilon$$

$$\left|\sum_2\right| \leq 2M \sum_{\left|\frac{k}{n} - x\right| > \delta} \binom{n}{k} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \frac{\left(\frac{k}{n} - x\right)^2}{\delta^2}$$

$M = \max_{[0, 1]} |f|$

$$\leq \frac{2M}{\delta^2} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k}{n} - x\right)^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \stackrel{(2)}{\leq} \frac{2M}{\delta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4n} = \frac{M}{2n\delta^2} < \epsilon$$

$n > \frac{M}{2\epsilon\delta^2}$

(2) הוכחה

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} = (p+q)^n$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} k p^k q^{n-k} = p \frac{d}{dp} (p+q)^n = n(p+q)^{n-1} p$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} k^2 p^k q^{n-k} = p \frac{d}{dp} (np(p+q)^{n-1})$$

$$= np((p+q)^{n-1} + (n-1)(p+q)^{n-2} p) = np(p+q)^{n-2} (p+q + (n-1)p)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} k x^k (1-x)^{n-k} = nx \quad (3)$$

$p=x, q=1-x$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} k^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k} = nx(1+(n-1)x) \quad (4)$$

(1), (3), (4)

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(k-nx)^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k}}{k^2 - 2nk + n^2 x^2} = \dots = nx(1-x)$$

(2) - כן נרדף  $n^2$  - בן  $n$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f_n(x), \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$$

סדרה סופית

$S_N(x) = \sum_{n=0}^N f_n(x)$  סדרה סופית  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$  סדרה אינסופית (\*)  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$  סדרה אינסופית

$f_n: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \in C[a,b] \Leftrightarrow [a,b]$  סדרה סופית (\*)  $\Rightarrow f_n \in C[a,b]$

$$\int_a^b f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_a^b f_n \quad (!)$$

$$\int_a^b S_n \rightarrow \int_a^b f \Leftrightarrow S_n \Rightarrow f$$

(!) זה נכון

$$\sum_{n=0}^N \int_a^b f_n \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_a^b f_n$$

$C[a,b] \Rightarrow f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x), f_n \in C[a,b], f_n \geq 0$

(S<sub>N</sub>(x)  $\hat{=}$  סדרה סופית)  $\Rightarrow$  M-test (Weierstrass)

(f<sub>n</sub>: E  $\rightarrow$  C) f<sub>n</sub>: E  $\rightarrow$  R

E  $\rightarrow$  סדרה סופית  $\Rightarrow$   $\sum_n M_n < \infty, \sup_E |f_n| \leq M_n$  בן  $\mathbb{R}$

(סדרה סופית)

$$S_N(x) = \sum_{n=0}^N f_n(x)$$

: Proof

$$\text{d. } \forall \varepsilon \exists N \forall n, m \geq N ?$$

$$m > n \quad \sup_E |S_n - S_m| < \varepsilon$$

(we) (we)

$$= \sup_E \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^m f_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^m \sup_E |f_k| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^m \mu_k < \varepsilon$$

Cauchy of  $\hat{\mu}$