## / NOIZESS UL OTTO?

Def Data une successione fait une sua sottosuccessione o successione etteration e une successione forme  $b_k = a_{n_k}$  done  $n_k$  e une successione a valor or N e stattamente crescute.

 $a = \{a_{ii}\}, n \in \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $n : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}, \frac{n_{ki} > n_{k}}{n}$ 

bu= ahu= (a.b)k

Of. (i)  $N_k \nearrow + \infty$  stud  $N_k \ge k$   $\forall k$   $(pn | ndud m \cdot n_k \in k + k)$  $Sk | N_k \ge k$   $N_{k+1} \ge N_k \ge k$   $\Longrightarrow$   $N_{k+1} \ge k + k$  (n)  $Sk | n_k \ge k$   $\Longrightarrow$   $N_{k+1} \ge k + k$   $\Longrightarrow$   $N_{k+1} \ge k$   $\Longrightarrow$ 

( segue del terrene porte )

Escupi (1) an=(-1)

 $M_{k} = 2k$   $A_{m_{k}} = (-1)^{2k} - 1 \rightarrow 1$   $M_{k} := 2k+1$   $(-1)^{m_{k}} = -1 \rightarrow -1$ 

( f(x) , h(L) = hL )

Es Sia (E) um puduju herrestron a volu in 7-1,13

I no: Ex=(-1) ( Engl. define he riversitaments)

(2) sin(年) Valm d fin(有) [= hu(n > fin n長)

 $E = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \Lambda, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$   $= \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \Lambda, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$   $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$   $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$   $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$   $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{2}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{$ 

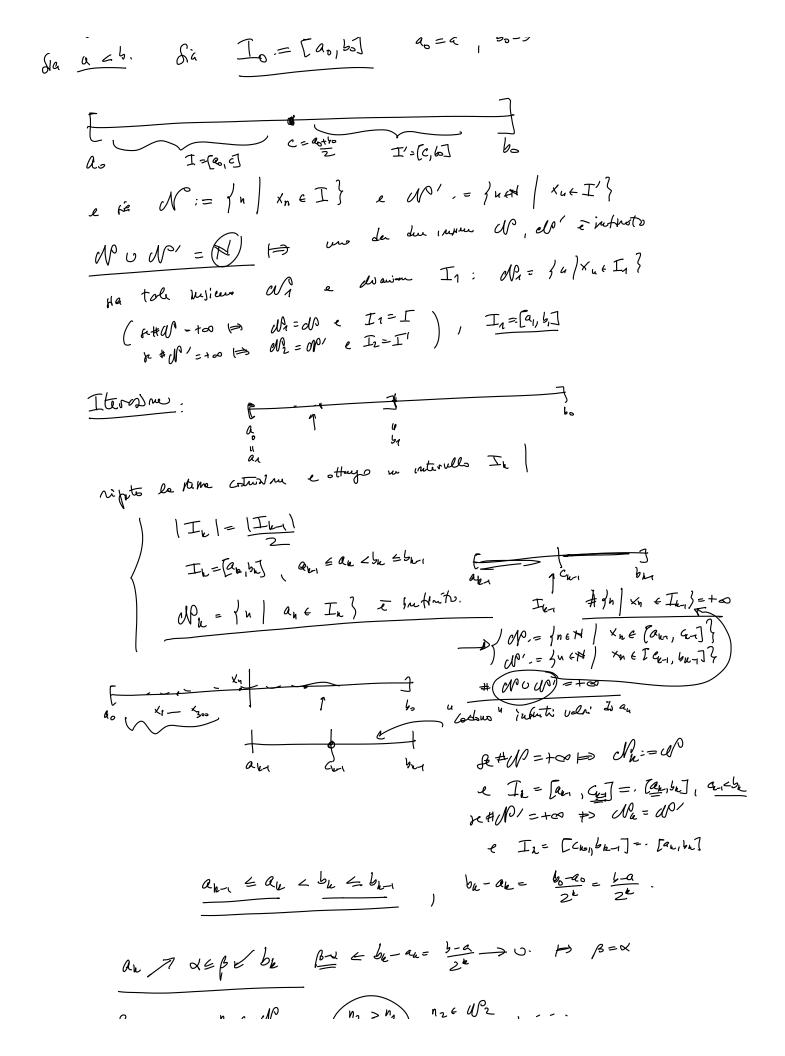
Es trovare fotto accustores his he, he, he, he of she (2) = 15

 $\frac{\text{fu couple}}{\text{L}_{2}=0} \quad \text{Su } \binom{(3)}{k} \stackrel{\pi}{=} \binom{3}{4} \rightarrow 0$ 

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julido joniaus turner une fucestir M/2 | 644 (1/4) = 0
       N = 4k, bet | (3) = 4k
   Comme dia l'ay une muession mon louitata superiremente [interiormente]
    Alone 7 we sottopiccosion (and) strett. concrute t.a. and >+00
    Dire Costructuro ne un maina Noviero dia not au > 1
      ( y H J N | au>M). Condinous il max 12, any 3 < M FR
     \exists n_2 > n_1  a_{u_2} > H \Rightarrow a_{u_2} > a_{u_3}  a_{u_2} > 2
          and mover meth 1

and of the cane, > bet 7+00.
Anologoust portaus trovon un Et !
   Attendme: au na limter yourmete (=>>
       Y NOW, Y M>0 3 N> N | an > M
    intadi la myosiame de juste francè
          JNA, JH | HE, An EH
Teorema d BOLZANO-WEIERITRASS !!
  Da ogni buueston (x, ) (x, eR) i psubili estrorre una sotto sucussem
  region (orna 7 n/L / xn/L = R#)
Lorolland for (xy) i une quelle pre muchime lestata (=) 7 Km/ LER.
Intothi RR Xnk -> L & Pt , me Xn lutera (>> 3 M>0 / 1xn 1 = 4
M > | Xub | > | L | = | L | E T | E L + IR.
  Die Se in une à limitate es xu à un la tote up. 0 12 f
    in lutrould i case for il leune 3 mg 1 xm2 > + 5 [- 8] men Citale

k up l'out. Emp jour
  Le poissons one de 1×n1 de l'intore po
   J-00 La &b 200 ) a =× n &b , th ( ka=1 th x = a=1 -> conveyents V)
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ORE

$$1 = 8M \frac{\pi}{2} = 4m \left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 \frac{8M \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \frac{\pi}{4}}{4}$$

$$0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = \cos \left(2 \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \omega^2 \frac{\pi}{4} - 4m \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 4m \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$mue \quad tre \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \quad \omega_{3} \times , \quad \xi_{4} \times > 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{4} = 4m \frac{\pi}{4} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{5} = \frac{\pi}{4} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{7} = 4m \frac{\pi}{4} = 0.$$

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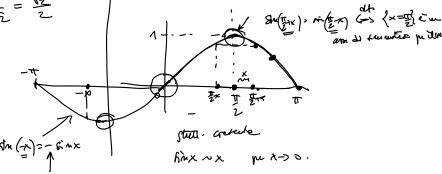
$$\Rightarrow \omega_{7} = 4m \frac{\pi}{4} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{7} = \frac{\pi}{4} = 0.$$

TAUZX = ZAMX GA 405 x+ 842x=1 が(生べ)= べ(生+x) (至之)=一 (是世) GSE-X = AMX OF

N.B. Twee le trule & p. 155 derivans da (1) Signe des bosta consserve la fissue nhx 和 己言了

am & sumte pudous



e po pristreta du (x+20) - mix

Es travare tombe occording for i relà di de d'in The les Ex Y KENO

Es Coldre d'A 3 e cor 3 deg cholm 6013x e Hn3x 613x = 60(2x+x) = cos2x cosx - sin2x xonx = (cosx-slux) cosx - 2 sin2x cosx 84 (3x) = Au(2x+x) = Plu2x cox + 652x dux = 2 Plux cox + (cos x - du2x) shux = 2 6h x (-shix) + (1-2 snix) hix = 3 snx - 4 sin3 x  $0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3} = 3 \sin \frac{1}{3} - 4 \sin^3 \frac{1}{3}$ = mx (3-4 da x) 4 An 3 = 3 m 3 = 3 An 13 = 53

Amosten de W3= = 2.

Er, travaire founde n'orstre cos(nx) a An(nx) in timin de cos x e sizet ( De Moivre )

Teorema R non è numerabile

Picorda du #A = to A contiem in justine mucrobile A = [ ca ] = { a, ] = { #}

OS. Basta dimostron du LOIII van numerdale (a lo fora, lo sareble andre EOII)

au mitthe

au mitthe

au mitthe

promerdale

el sarche auch R=U [hun]

# D = # N ossia Q i numerdale OS. Basta dimestra Pulpowens per a 18urs du [0,1] 189 monerdile D'W dans [0,1] in the intervalle de lughera & Io=[ao, bo] 200, 6001 I, = [a, b, ]  $0 = a_0 \le a_1 < a_1 + \frac{1}{3} = b_1 \le b_0 = 1$   $d(x_1, I_1) \ge \frac{1}{6}$ Ih entrouch':  $x_1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$  $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{x_1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4-1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$ ttiriaus la costudione  $D = a_0 \le a_1 \le \dots \le a_j \le b_j \le b_{j+1} = \dots \le b_{n-1}$   $a_{j+1}^{1} = a_j = b_{j+1} = a_j = a_j = b_{j+1} = a_j = a_j$ a)  $7 \propto \epsilon Co.11$  ma  $\frac{\alpha + \kappa_0}{\alpha} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$  $\frac{I_{j} \leq I_{n}}{a_{n} \leq a_{1} \leq b_{n}} \Rightarrow \frac{a_{n} \leq \alpha \leq b_{n}}{a_{n} \leq a_{1} \leq a_{2}} \frac{d(x_{n}, I_{n}) \geq \frac{1}{23^{n}}}{a_{n} \leq a_{2} \leq a_{2}} \Rightarrow x_{n} \not\in I_{n} \not\sqsubseteq$  ORA 13:10 .