

Αναίτητη Διατήρηση 8 24-10-25

Θα ξεκινήσω
στις 12:10

αθροίσεις σε επαγωγή, sup, inf, ακολουθίες

Γηραιός Νότης

6 εκ 23 ακ 7

$$\sum_{k=0}^N x^k = x^0 + x^1 + \dots + x^N$$

$$= 1 + x + \dots + x^N$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^3 1 = 4$$

$$(1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^N)(1 - x) = (1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^N) - (x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{N+1})$$

\swarrow γεωμ. πρόοδος
 $= 1 - x^{N+1}$

$$1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^N = \frac{1 - x^{N+1}}{1 - x}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N x^k \Big|_{x=1} = N+1$$

αυ $|x| < 1$ $x^{N+1} \rightarrow 0$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{αυ } |x| < 1$$

6 ελ. 23 ασκ 6.

$$(β) \quad (a+b)^n = \underbrace{(a+b)(a+b)\dots(a+b)}_{n \text{ φορές}}$$

$$= a^n + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b + \binom{n}{2} a^{n-2} b^2 + \binom{n}{3} a^{n-3} b^3$$

$\binom{n}{k}$: Συνδυασμοί όροι του ΝΕΥΤΩΝΟΣ $\binom{n}{n-1} a b^{n-1} + b^n$
Σταθμίζεται η ανακ

$$\binom{n}{1} = n$$

$$\binom{n}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$n \geq k \quad \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

$$\lambda! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot \lambda$$

⊙ 1 ⊙ 2 ⊙ 3
για $n=3$ $\binom{3}{2} = 3$
12
13
23

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

ερωτ(α): $\binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k-1} = \binom{n+1}{k}$

$$= \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k \cdot (k-1) \dots 1}$$

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

Diagram illustrating the proof of the binomial coefficient identity for $n=4$ and $k=3$.

Left side: $\frac{4!}{3!1!} = \frac{24}{6} = 4$

Right side: $\frac{5!}{3!2!} = \frac{120}{12} = 10$

Permutation lists for $n=4$ and $n=5$ are shown with lines connecting them to demonstrate the combinatorial proof. The permutations for $n=4$ are: 123, 134, 234, 124, 134, 234. The permutations for $n=5$ are: 123, 124, 134, 234, 134, 234.

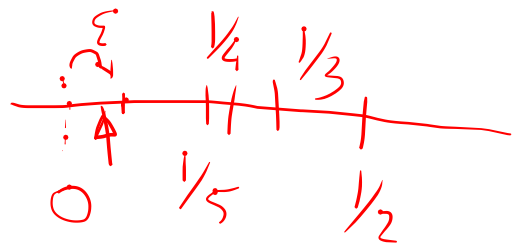
A separate calculation shows $\frac{12}{3} = 4$.

$$\frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \left[\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{n-k+1} \right]$$

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

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

$$C' = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$



$$0 \neq \min C'$$

$$\nexists \min C'$$

$$\exists \inf C' = 0$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad 0 < \frac{1}{n} \quad \checkmark$$

0 είναι κάτω φράγμα

$$\exists x \in C' \text{ such that } 0 + \epsilon > x = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow$$

$$\epsilon > \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad n \geq \left\lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right\rceil + 1$$

$$n \geq \left\lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right\rceil + 1$$

$$0 = \inf C$$

15(v)

$$E = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} + (-1)^n : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$= E_{\text{περ}} \cup E_{\text{αρτ}}$$

$$-1 + \frac{1}{n} \geq -2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$n=1$$

$$1 + (-1)^1 = 0$$

$$n=2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + (-1)^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

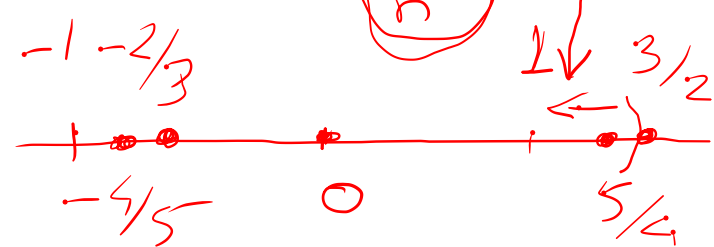
$$n=3$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + (-1)^3 = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$n=4$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + (-1)^4 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-n+1}{n} = -\frac{(n-1)}{n} \text{ για } n \text{ αρτ}$$



← για $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

n : περτ.

n : αρτ.

$$\frac{1}{n} - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{n} + 1$$

min x max $\frac{3}{2}$ inf -1 sup $\frac{3}{2}$

$$-1 \leq x \quad \forall x \in E$$

$$-1 + \epsilon > x \quad \exists x \in E$$

για n : περτ. $x = -1 + \frac{1}{n} \leq 0$
για n : αρτ. $x = 1 + \frac{1}{n} > 0$

$$-1 + \epsilon > -1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} > \epsilon \Rightarrow n \geq \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} \right] + 1$$

αββΑ

αγκ 19 βελ 24

$$C = A + B = \{a + b, a \in A, b \in B\}$$

A, B φραγξ. σύνολα,

$$\underbrace{\sup C}_S = \underbrace{\sup A}_{S_A} + \underbrace{\sup B}_{S_B}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \exists \sup A & \sup B \\ \inf A & \inf B \end{array}$$

⊗ $S > S_A + S_B \Rightarrow$ άτοπο.

$$x = S - (S_A + S_B) > 0$$

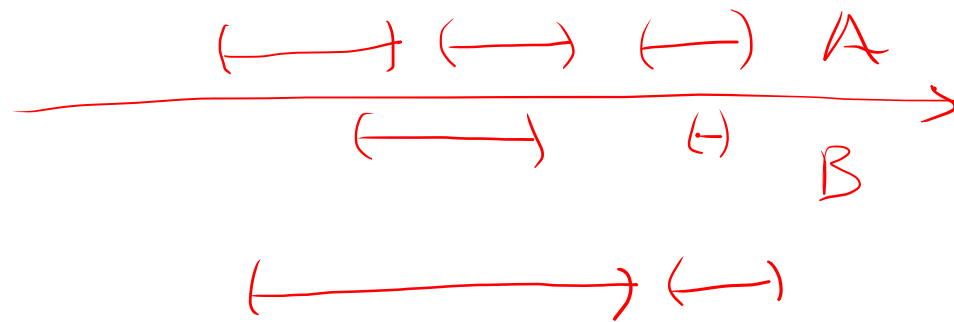
$x > 0$
 $x/2 > 0$

$$S - \frac{x}{2} < y \in C = a_1 + b_1, \quad a_1 \in A, b_1 \in B$$

$$\frac{S}{2} + \frac{(S_A + S_B)}{2} \quad \text{iff} \quad \frac{S_A + S_B}{2} \quad a_1 \leq S_A, b_1 \leq S_B$$

$$\frac{S}{2} < \frac{S_A + S_B}{2}$$

$$A \cup B \quad \sup(A \cup B) = \max(\sup A, \sup B)$$



$$\sup(A \cap B) \stackrel{?}{=} \min(\sup A, \sup B)$$