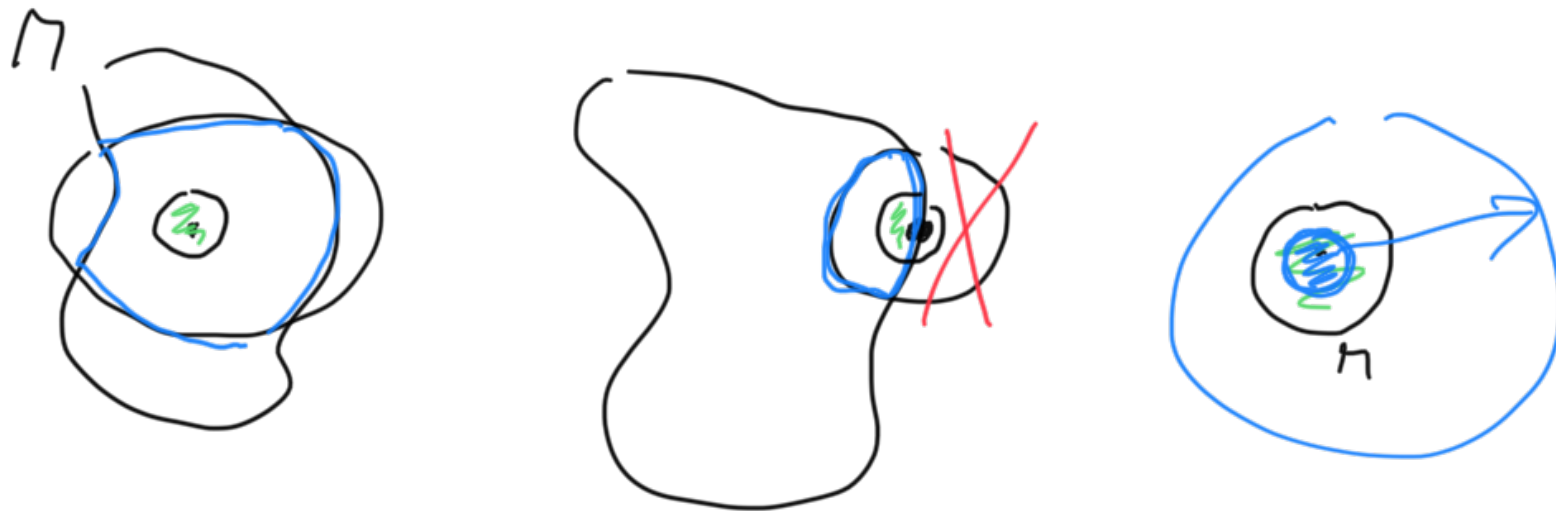
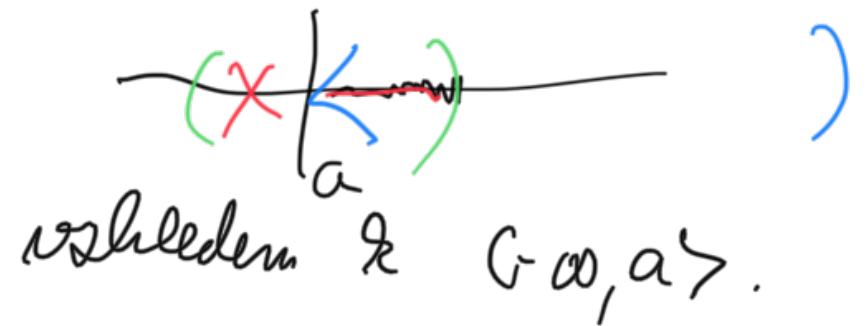


Pro n -proměrných ... je typus $f: \Pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \Pi \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

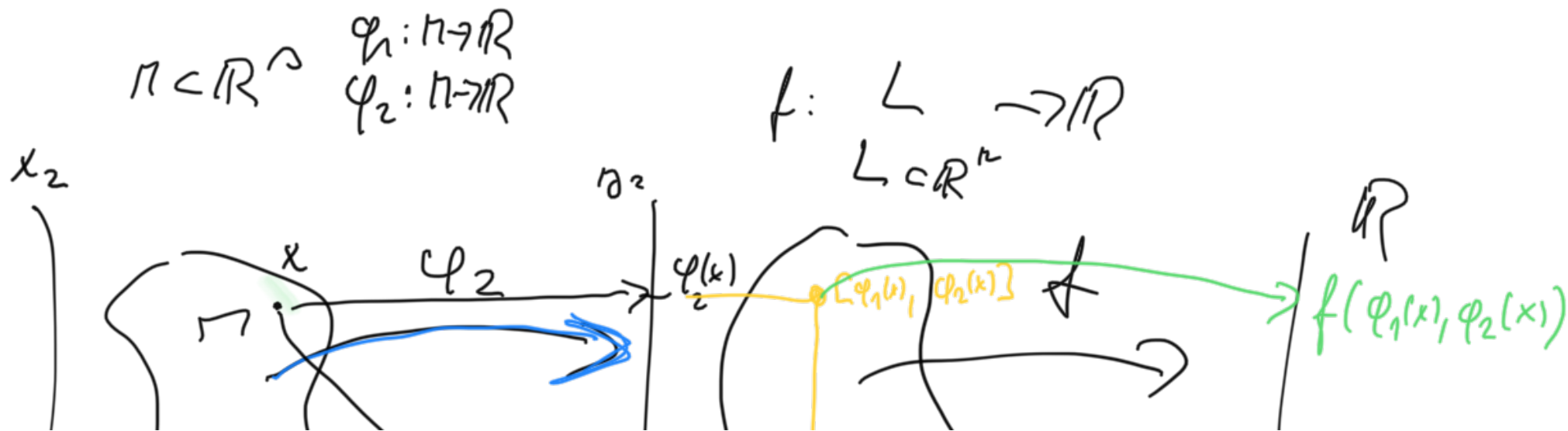


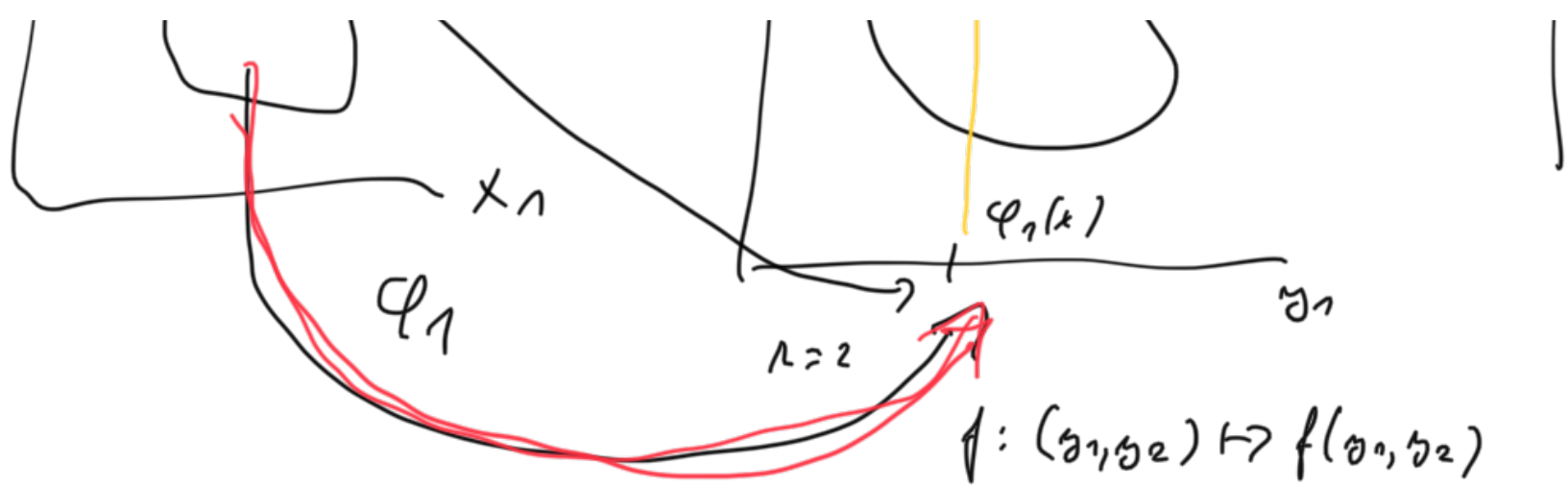
$n=1$ spojité v a zprava \Leftrightarrow spojité vzhledem k $(-\infty, a)$

zleva \Leftrightarrow

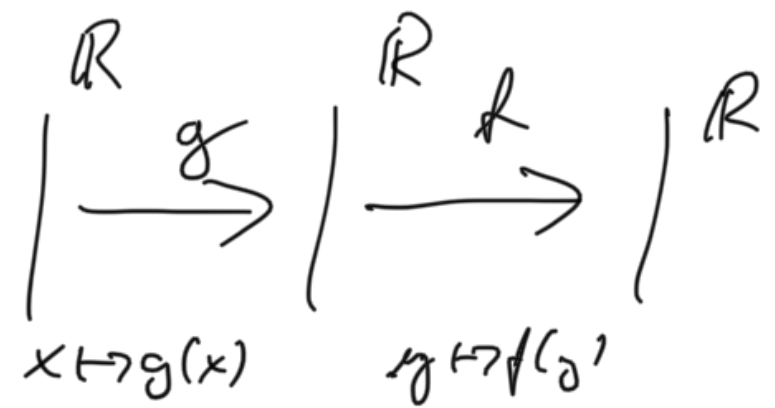


Oti: Konstantní je jen zprávně!





$$f: (y_1, y_2) \mapsto f(y_1, y_2)$$



$$x \mapsto f(g(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &x \in \mathbb{R}^D \\
 &x \mapsto \varphi_1(x) \rightsquigarrow y_1 \\
 &x \mapsto \varphi_2(x) \rightsquigarrow y_2 \\
 &x \mapsto f(\underbrace{\varphi_1(x)}_{\text{red}}, \underbrace{\varphi_2(x)}_{\text{blue}})
 \end{aligned}$$

Du'avez une preuve modifiée par les échecs du cas \mathbb{R} et \mathbb{N} .

Je réviserai : HEINE + V4 + AC \approx NI.

Du'avez : (i) \Rightarrow (ii)

Soit une famille de boules $\{x^j\}_{j=1}^m$ satisfaisant (ii).

Soit $\varepsilon > 0$. Par ex. $\delta > 0$, tel $\forall y \in \underline{B}(x, \delta) \cap \mathcal{M} : \underline{f}(y) \in \underline{B}(f(x), \varepsilon)$

Il existe δ ex. $j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ tel que, tel $\forall j \in \mathbb{N}, j \geq j_0 : x^j \in \underline{B}(x, \delta)$



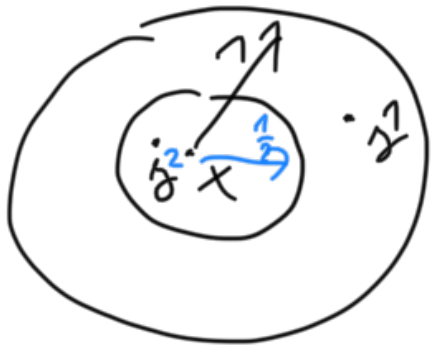


tedy $\forall \delta > 0 : f(x_0) \in B(f(x), \epsilon)$. Tedy $f(x_0) \rightarrow f(x)$.

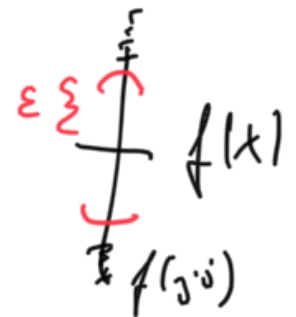
$$[\delta \mapsto x_0 \mapsto f(x_0)]$$

(ii) \Rightarrow (i) Gporem. Prøedy, že (ii) platí a gøu tom

$$\exists \epsilon > 0, \forall \delta > 0 \exists y \in B(x, \delta) \cap M : f(y) \notin B(f(x), \epsilon)$$



...



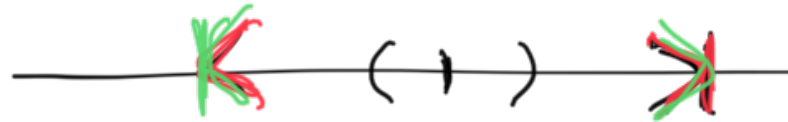
tedy $\forall \delta^i \in \mathbb{N} \exists y_0^i \in B(x, \frac{1}{\delta^i}) \cap M \& f(y_0^i) \notin B(f(x), \epsilon)$

$\forall x \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} y_j^i = x \quad (0 \leq \rho(y_j^i, x) < \frac{1}{j} \rightarrow 0, \text{ v\u016fka } \sigma^2 \text{ pol.})$

D\u00e1le $y_j^i \in M$

Alle neplati, $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f(y_j^i) = f(x)$. To je spr\u00e1vn\u00e9. \square

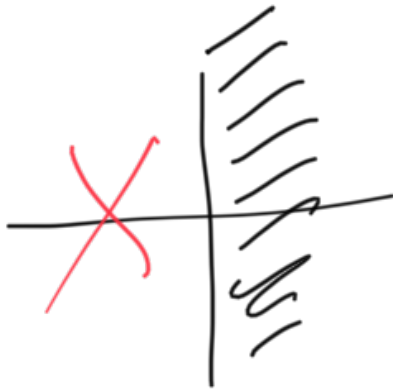
Pozn.: Dv\u00e1 ve definov\u00e1n\u00ed m\u00e1jitel\u00e1 na intervalu je s touto novou def. v souladu:



$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$M = \{x \geq 0\}$$

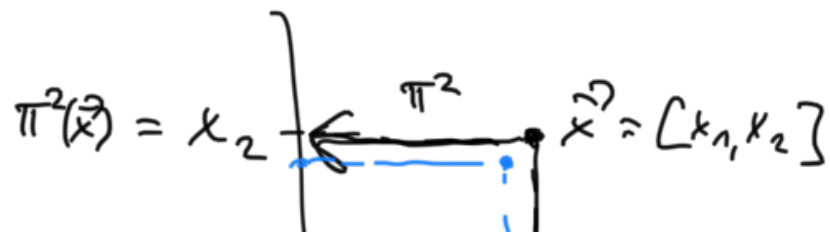


jak doharoval m\u00e1jitel\u00e1 fu' v\u00edce prom\u011bn\u00fdch?

- $\forall \epsilon, \forall \delta$
- m\u00e1jitel\u00e1 fu' jedn\u00e9 prom\u011bn\u00e9
- m\u00e1jitel\u00e1 projekci:

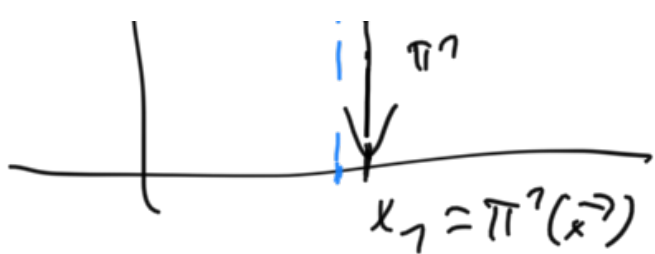
Fre $\pi_j^i : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \pi_j^i(x) = x_j, \quad j = \{1, \dots, m\}$

se naz\u00fdv\u00e1 j-t\u00e1 rov\u011bnadn\u00ed cov\u00e1 projekce.



jsou to m\u00e1jitel\u00e1 fu':

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ a $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $\|x - y\| < \delta \implies \|x_j - y_j\| < \epsilon$



Proz $y \in B(x, \delta)$ je

$$|\pi^0(y) - \pi^0(x)| = |y_j - x_j| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - x_k)^2} = \rho(y, x) < \delta = \varepsilon$$

Pri: Polynomní více proměnných jazyk.

Ukáž: $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2xz - xyz = (\pi^1(x, y, z))^2 + 2\pi^1(x, y, z) \cdot \pi^3(x, y, z) - \pi^1(x, y, z) \cdot \pi^2(x, y, z) \cdot \pi^3(x, y, z)$

$\pi^1: (x, y, z) \mapsto x$

$\pi^2: (x, y, z) \mapsto y$

$\pi^3: (x, y, z) \mapsto z$

je jazyk, takže používáme multilineární V9

Důkaz: (i) Otvorina $M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; f(x) < c\}$.

Uvolme $y \in M$. Chci najít $\tau > 0$ tak, aby $B(y, \tau) \subset M$.

Položim $\varepsilon = c - f(y) > 0$ ($f(y) < c$).

Je možné, že f u bodu y splňuje existenci $\tau > 0$ takové, že

$\forall x \in B(y, \tau): f(x) \in B(f(y), \varepsilon)$

neboli

$f(y) - \varepsilon < f(x) < f(y) + \varepsilon = c \Rightarrow x \in M$

1
Nadávno $B(y, r) \subset M$.

(ii) Pro $g = -f$ je možná (V9) a $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^m; f(x) > c\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m; -f(x) < -c\} =$
 $= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m; g(x) < -c\}$

dle (i)
obrověna!

(iii) R (iii) a R V5

(iv) R (i) a R V5

(v) $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^m; f(x) = c\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m; f(x) \leq c\} \cap \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m; f(x) \geq c\}$... prav.
pravěné R (iii) a (iv) V6 (ii)

□