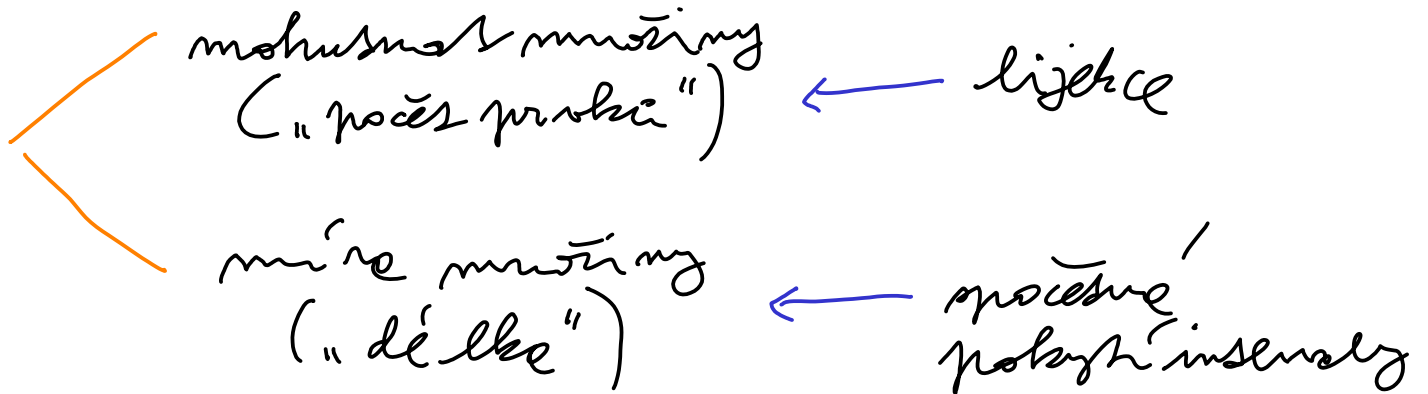


Posu 2 sérii č. 5

1) ližekce nesechové míry (ani nulovou množinou)



2) ad Lemme 1, část 2 : ... bodů s důkaze...

$$\sum_{\alpha_{ij}} |I_{\alpha_{ij}}| \stackrel{(?)}{=} \sum_{\alpha} \left(\sum_j |I_{\alpha_j}| \right)$$

? abstraktní sumy

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} x_{\alpha}$$

Ad sérii VI.

Posu. $\alpha \neq 0$ je racionální $\Leftrightarrow \exists p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0$
 $\left(\alpha = \frac{p}{q} \right)$ 1.2. $q\alpha - p = 0$.

$\alpha \neq 0$ je algebraické $\Leftrightarrow \exists a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{Z},$
 $\left(P(\alpha) = 0, \text{ kde} \right)$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} a_0 \neq 0 \\ \text{1.2.} \end{array} \right.$
 $P(x) = \sum_{\alpha=0}^m a_{\alpha} x^{\alpha}$
 $a_m \alpha^m + a_{m-1} \alpha^{m-1} + \dots + a_0 = 0$

Diofantické aproximace: $(n, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0, r \in \mathbb{R})$
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}: q\alpha - n = r$ ↑ nepřes

1) minimální: $r \in [0, 1)$ $\Leftrightarrow \left| \alpha - \frac{n}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{q}$

2) Dirichletova věta VI.1.

$N \in \mathbb{N}$ dáno: $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \{1, \dots, N\}$

$$\left| q\alpha - n \right| < \frac{1}{N} \quad \Leftrightarrow \left| \alpha - \frac{n}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{q^2}$$

Lemma VI.2: [Liouville.]

Buď α iracionální, algebraické. Pak
 $\exists C > 0, m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 2$ s.t. $\left| \alpha - \frac{n}{q} \right| \geq \frac{C}{q^m}$,
 $\forall n, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0$.

Důk. nechť $P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k x^k$; $a_k \in \mathbb{Z}, a_0 \neq 0$
s.t. $P(\alpha) = 0$. $m \geq 2$

$\exists \varepsilon > 0$ s.t. $P(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in (\alpha - \varepsilon, \alpha + \varepsilon)$
 $x \neq \alpha$

$$\Pi := \max \{ P'(x); |x - \alpha| \leq \varepsilon \}$$

Bundel: $r, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q > 0, q \neq 0 \dots$ li borok

i) $\frac{r}{q} \notin (\alpha - \varepsilon, \alpha + \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \left| \alpha - \frac{r}{q} \right| \geq \varepsilon \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{q^2}$

néven szer: $C = \varepsilon$

$m = 2$

ii) $\frac{r}{q} \in (\alpha - \varepsilon, \alpha + \varepsilon) \dots$ mivel $\frac{r}{q} \neq \alpha$ (inac.)

$$0 \neq P\left(\frac{r}{q}\right) = \sum_{s=0}^m a_s \left(\frac{r}{q}\right)^s = \frac{m}{q^m}, m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \neq 0$$

$$\left| P\left(\frac{r}{q}\right) \right| \geq \frac{1}{q^m}$$

$$\left| P\left(\frac{r}{q}\right) \right| = \left| P\left(\frac{r}{q}\right) - P(\alpha) \right|$$

Lagrange $= \left| P'(x) \left(\frac{r}{q} - \alpha \right) \right|$

$$\leq M \left| \frac{r}{q} - \alpha \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{n}{q} - \alpha \right| \geq \frac{\pi^{-1}}{q^m} \quad (c = \pi^{-1})$$

□

Série VI: Insert VI.1 - d'abord
VI.3.

VI.4 mais VI.5

ad VI.1: $[0, 1) = \bigcup_{j=0}^{N-1} \left[\frac{j}{N}, \frac{j+1}{N} \right)$

N intervalles de longueur $< \frac{1}{N}$

$$j\alpha = \underbrace{\lfloor j\alpha \rfloor}_{\mathbb{Z}} + \underbrace{n_j}_{[0, 1)} \quad , \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$N+1$ cas

$$\Rightarrow \exists j \neq \tilde{j} \text{ s.t. } |n_j - \tilde{n}_j| < \frac{1}{N}$$

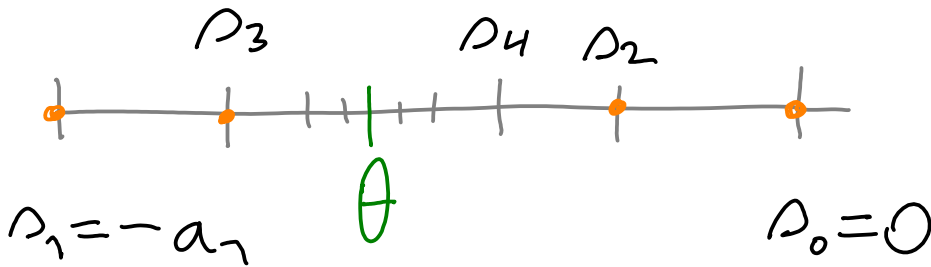
$$\underbrace{(j - \tilde{j})\alpha}_{\mathbb{Z}} = \underbrace{n}_{\mathbb{Z}} + \underbrace{\tilde{n}}_{| \cdot | < \frac{1}{N}}$$

$\{1, \dots, N\}$

Ad VI.3

$$\theta = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k b_k, \quad b_k = \frac{1}{2^{k!}} \searrow 0$$

blaze !!



$$\Rightarrow 0 < |\theta - \rho_n| < b_{n+1}$$

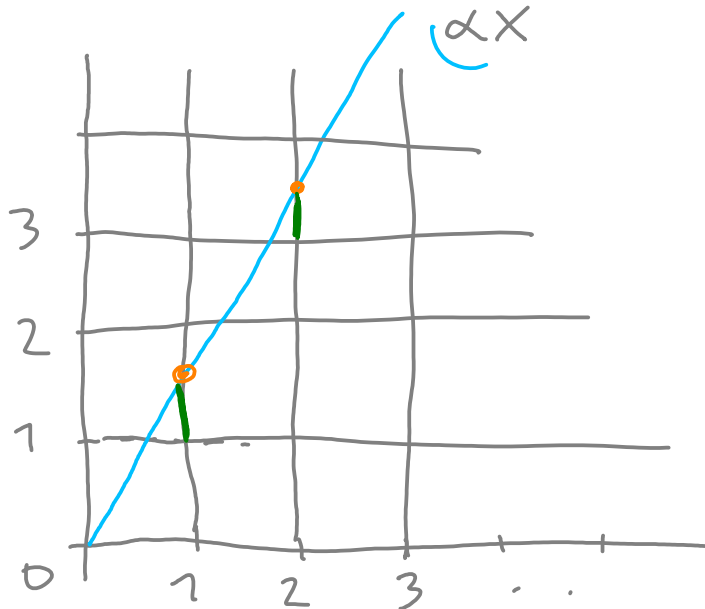
pro $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

irrationálnost: podobné jako e - minimal

transzendence: SPORETI z Tarseni VI.2 (Liouville)

Pozn. viz Jarník, D2, s. 73-74.

*Ad VI.6)



$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha q - 2 = \underline{\underline{r}}$$

$$r, q \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(q > 0)$$

Opis: $\{x\} := x - \lfloor x \rfloor \in [0, 1)$

$$\alpha_2 = \underbrace{\alpha_1}_{\lfloor \alpha_2 \rfloor} + \underbrace{\alpha_1}_{\{ \alpha_2 \}}$$

Problém: chování posloupnosti
 $n \mapsto \{ \alpha_n \} \in [0, 1)$
↑
iracionální?

Řešení: $\{ \sin n \}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

Diničl. věta \Rightarrow hromadné body
 $= [-1, 1]$.