

$$-t: [-b, -a] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \tilde{a} \leq \tilde{b}, \quad -t \leq -\delta \text{ on } \tilde{a}, \quad t: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \delta \leq \delta' \text{ on } \tilde{a}, \quad \delta \text{ on } \tilde{b}$$

$$-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \quad -5 \quad (-1) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \quad -2 \quad 22$$

$$z(t) = e^{it} \quad \text{so } \omega = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} z(t) = e^{-it} \\ -2\pi \leq t \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{so } \omega = -1$$

$d_1(b_1) = d_2(b_2)$

(union also) = impl

$$f_1(b_1) = f_2(b_2) \Rightarrow r_1, r_2, f_2: [a_2, b_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, f_1: [a_1, b_1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ sind in } r_1 \text{ und } r_2$$

$$z(t) = \begin{cases} t + a_1 & a_1 \leq t \leq b_1 \\ t_2(t - b_1 + a_2) & b_1 \leq t \leq b_1 + b_2 - a_2 \end{cases}, \quad \text{ist } d_1 + d_2 = \delta(t) \text{ mit } \delta(t) = 1 \text{ f\"ur } t \in [a_1, b_1 + b_2 - a_2]$$

ה'תשנ"ח - לנ"ח י"א

$$-e \text{ zu } h: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b] \text{ wegen } a \leq h(a) \leq h(b) \quad h: [a, b] \rightarrow C \text{ wegen } a \leq h(a) \leq h(b)$$

Sk. (Se ist h in Se abwärts normal) $h(p) = b$, $h(a) = a$

$$\text{Def. 2.2.2.} \quad \text{Let } f: X \rightarrow Y \text{ and } g: Y \rightarrow Z. \text{ Then } (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) \quad \forall x \in X. \quad \text{We write } g \circ f: X \rightarrow Z.$$

$$\alpha \leq \beta, \quad t=h(s) \quad \text{wobei } h \text{ ist eine Funktion}$$

משפט 1.1: $(\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|_2)$ הוא מרחב הילברט.

1901-02 to 1902-03 : 1st year

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt$

* $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$

$$\int_a^b (c_1 f_1(z) + c_2 f_2(z)) dz = c_1 \int_a^b f_1(z) dz + c_2 \int_a^b f_2(z) dz$$

Ans. $h: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ is not a contraction mapping. $\therefore$ No unique fixed point.

$h(p) = b$, $h(a) = a$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx \quad \text{if } f \text{ is a function of } x \text{ only}$$

$$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z(t)) z'(t) dt = \int_a^b f(z(h(s))) z'(h(s)) h'(s) ds = \int_a^b f(z(h(s))) (z \circ h)'(s) ds = \int_a^b f(s) ds$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(z) dz = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(z) dz \quad \text{N.B.} *$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}^{-1}(f)) = f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{F}(f))$$

$$\int_a^b F(z) dz = \int_{a_1}^{a_2} F(z) dz + \int_{a_2}^b F(z) dz$$

ist $f = f_1 + f_2$ in M *

$z(t) = \begin{cases} z_1(t) & a_1 \leq t \leq b_1 \\ z_2(t-b_1+a_2) & b_1 < t \leq b_2 \end{cases}$ ist stetig
 $z_1: [a_1, b_1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ist stetig, $z_2: [a_2, b_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ist stetig
 $z_1(b_1) = z_2(a_2)$ ist stetig

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b F(z) dz &= \int_{a_1}^{b_1} F(z) dz + \int_{b_1}^{b_2} F(z) dz \\ &= \int_{a_1}^{b_1} F(z_1(t)) z_1'(t) dt + \int_{b_1}^{b_2} F(z_2(t-b_1+a_2)) z_2'(t-b_1+a_2) dt \\ &= \int_{a_1}^{b_1} F(z_1(t)) z_1'(t) dt + \int_{a_2}^{b_2} F(z_2(t)) z_2'(t) dt \\ &= \int_{a_1}^{b_1} F(z) dz + \int_{a_2}^{b_2} F(z) dz \end{aligned}$$

mit noch gilt:

ist f in M stetig
 $z(t) = \int_a^t f(\tau) d\tau$

$$f(t) = \frac{d}{dt} z(t)$$