

הוכחה בדקה

• $\partial \cap I_k = C$ כי k בד $\partial \cap I_k$ לא נטול סט, $C \neq \emptyset$

• $0 \in \cap I_k = C$ כי $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $0 \in I_n$ ו- $\cap I_n \neq \emptyset$, $C \neq \emptyset$ ①

$$I_k^C = I_{k-1}^C \cup \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{3^n} \left(\frac{3^n+1}{3^k}, \frac{3^n+2}{3^k} \right) \right), k \text{ בד } \cap I_k = C$$

• $\forall n \in [0, 1] = I_0$ $\forall n \in I_k - \{0\}$ $n \in \cap I_k$ כי I_k מפ

• $\forall n \in C = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k \in \mathbb{R}$ כי $\forall n \in I_k$ $\forall i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ x_i מפ

• הוכחה גיאומטרית - ארכימדי, אינטגרציה ②

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^2 |x_i - y_i|^p \right)^{1/p} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 |y_i - z_i|^p \right)^{1/p} \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 |x_i - z_i|^p \right)^{1/p} : \text{לעתות מושך}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[1/p]{3} \cdot b_i = y_i - z_i, a_i = x_i - y_i \text{ מפ}$$

$$\left(\sum |a_i|^p \right)^{1/p} + \left(\sum |b_i|^p \right)^{1/p} \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 |a_i + b_i|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

$$\text{לפנוי} \rightarrow \|a\|_{L^p} = p_p(a, 0)$$

• $\|a+b\|_{L^p} \leq \|a\|_{L^p} + \|b\|_{L^p}$ $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$

• $\sum_{k=1}^n |a_k + b_k| \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |a_k|^p \right)^{1/p} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |b_k|^q \right)^{1/q} \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |a_k|^p \right)^{1/p} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |b_k|^q \right)^{1/q} \leq \|a\|_{L^p} + \|b\|_{L^q}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k + b_k|^p &\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\leq} \sum (|a_k| + |b_k|) |a_k + b_k|^{p-1} = \\ &= \sum |a_k| |a_k + b_k|^{p-1} + \sum |b_k| |a_k + b_k|^{p-1} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\leq} \left[\left(\sum |a_k|^p \right)^{1/p} + \left(\sum |b_k|^q \right)^{1/q} \right] \cdot \left(\sum |a_k + b_k|^{p-1} \right)^{p-1} \\ &\leq \|a+b\|_{L^p}^{p-1} \end{aligned}$$

(e) $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $(\sum |a_k + b_k|^p)^{1/p} = \|a+b\|_{L^p} \rightarrow \text{הוכחה}$

$$\|a+b\|_{L^p} = (\sum |a_k + b_k|^p)^{1/p} \leq (\sum |a_k|^p)^{1/p} + (\sum |b_k|^p)^{1/p}$$

• $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ הינה a, b נורמלים $\|a\|_p = \|b\|_p = 1$ כי $\|a+b\|_p \leq \sqrt{2}$

$$\therefore \|a+b\|_p \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha \|x\| + (1-\alpha) \|y\| \leq \sqrt{\alpha^2 \|x\|^2 + (1-\alpha)^2 \|y\|^2}$$



$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\|x\|_p = \|y\|_p = 1$ $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^{N-1}$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ $\|\alpha x + \beta y\|_p \leq |\alpha + \beta| \cdot 1$

$$\|\alpha x + \beta y\|_p \stackrel{(\alpha+\beta)}{\leq} \left(\frac{|\alpha|}{|\alpha+\beta|} x + \frac{|\beta|}{|\alpha+\beta|} y \right)_p \leq |\alpha + \beta| \cdot 1$$

$$\|cx\| = |c| \|x\| \text{ for } c \neq 0$$

1. $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}$, $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}$

$\exists \alpha, \beta$, such that $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\alpha, \beta > 1$

$$\|x+y\|_p = \left\| \underbrace{\left(\frac{\|x\|}{\|x\|} \right)}_{\alpha} \underbrace{\frac{x}{\|x\|}}_{1 \leq N \leq U} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\|y\|}{\|y\|} \right)}_{\beta} \underbrace{\frac{y}{\|y\|}}_{1 \leq N \leq U} \right\|_p \leq \|\alpha x\|_p + \|\beta y\|_p$$

1. $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}$, $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}$

(iii) (i) \Rightarrow $\exists r > 0$ such that $|x - y| \leq r \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y)$. \Leftarrow (3)

$f_1, f_2, f_3 : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and the $\forall t$ $f_1(t) = t$, $f_2(t) = \min\{1, t\}$, $f_3(t) = \sqrt{t}$

$$f_1(t) = \frac{t}{1+t}, \quad f_2(t) = \min\{1, t\}, \quad f_3(t) = \sqrt{t} \quad \text{all cases}$$

$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$, $f_1(t) \leq f_2(t) \leq f_3(t)$, $f_1(t) + f_2(t) \leq f_3(t)$, $f_1(t) \leq f_2(t) \leq f_3(t)$

f_2 is the sum of two functions

$$f_2(s+t) = \min\{1, s+t\} \leq \min\{1, s\} + \min\{1, t\}$$

Since $1 \leq s+t \leq s+1+t$

$$\min\{1, s\} + \min\{1, t\} \geq \min\{1+s, 1+t, s+t\} \geq \min\{1, s+t\}$$

$\exists r > 0$ such that $\forall x \in S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ $S \subseteq B(x, r) = \overline{B(x, r)} \cap (B(x, r)^c)$ \Leftarrow (6)

Since $x \in B(x, r)$ $\exists y \in B(x, r)$ such that $|x-y| < r$ \Rightarrow (4)

$y \in B_r^{\rho_2} \subset B_{r-d}^{\rho_1}(x) - e \supset B_{r-d}^{\rho_2}$, $y \in B_{r-d}^{\rho_2}$, $B_{r-d}^{\rho_1}(x)$, ρ_1, ρ_2 if $\epsilon = (r-d)A$ $\forall z \in B_{r-d}^{\rho_2}(y)$ $d = p_1(z, x) < r$ \Rightarrow $p_1(z, y) < \epsilon$ \Rightarrow $p_1(z, y) < \rho_1$

$$z \in B_{\epsilon}^{\rho_2}(y) \rightarrow p_1(z, x) \leq p_1(z, y) + p_1(y, x) \quad \text{by (1)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{A} p_1(z, y) + d \leq r - d + d < r$$

Since $z \in B_{r-d}^{\rho_2}(y)$, $z \in B_{r-d}^{\rho_1}(x)$ \Rightarrow (5)

$\exists z \in B_{r-d}^{\rho_1}(x)$ such that $|x-z| < r-d$ \Rightarrow $|x-z| < r$

$\exists z \in B_{r-d}^{\rho_1}(x)$ such that $|x-z| < r$

$B(x, r) \cap B(x, \epsilon) \neq \emptyset$, $x \in U \Rightarrow$ U is open, since $\exists z \in B(x, r) \cap B(x, \epsilon)$

$(x-z) \in B(0, \epsilon) \subset B(0, r) \Rightarrow x \in B(x, r) \cap B(x, \epsilon)$

$B(x, \epsilon) \subset B(x, r)$ since $|x-z| < r$ \Rightarrow $|x-z| < r$

$\forall x \in U \exists \epsilon > 0$ such that $B(x, \epsilon) \subset U$