11.3.10

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Analysis 3 UE} \\ \text{I, } & \text{I, } \langle x, d \rangle \text{ meds. Reum} \\ & \hat{d}(x,g) = \frac{dl_{xg}}{1+d(xg)} \quad x,g \in x. \\ & \overline{22:} \quad a) \quad \hat{d} \text{ int Meduk and } x. \\ & \text{B, } \text{ for gield } \hat{d}(x,g) \in [0,1] \quad \forall x,g \in x. \\ & \text{B, } \text{ for gield } \hat{d}(x,g) \in [0,1] \quad \forall x,g \in x. \\ & \text{A, } 0) \quad \hat{d}(x,g) \geq 0, \text{ da } d(x,g) \geq 0 \\ & \text{I, } \hat{d}(x,g) = 0 \quad \text{ do } d(x,g) \geq 0 \\ & \text{I, } \hat{d}(x,g) = 0 \quad \text{ do } d(x,g) = 0 \quad \text{ do } x = g \\ & 2) \quad \hat{d}(x,g) = \hat{d}(y,x), \text{ da } d(x,g) = d(y,x). \\ & \text{3, } \text{ Diviebunglecolog:} \\ & \hat{d}(x,g) = \frac{d(x,g)}{1+d(xg)} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+d(x,g)} \\ & \text{ d}(x,g) = \frac{d(x,g)}{1+d(xg)} + \frac{d(x,g)}{1+d(xg)} + \frac{d(x,g)}{1+d(xg)} \\ & \text{ d}(x,g) = \frac{d(x,g)}{1+d(xg)} = \hat{d}(x,g) + \hat{d}(x,g). \\ & \text{ d}(x,g) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \hat{d}(x,g) = \lim_{n \to \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{1+d(xg)} = 1 \\ & \hat{d}(x,g) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \hat{d}(x,g), \text{ da } \frac{d}{dgl(xg)} \quad \hat{d}(x,g) = \frac{1}{4 \underbrace{dtmgg}} \rightarrow 0. \\ & \text{ d}(x,g) = [0,1] \quad \forall x,g \in x. \end{aligned}$$

2. 
$$\langle X_n, d_n \rangle n \in \mathbb{N}$$
 meth. Reime.  
 $(C_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, (\overline{C}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, \overline{\operatorname{Edgm}}$  geodice: Zeklin med  $C_n \neq 0$ . Bre.  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}}^{\infty} \widetilde{C}_n \leq \infty$   
 $d, \widetilde{A} : (\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} X_n)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R};$   
 $d(f, g) := \max_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [C_n : d_n(f_n, g_n)]$   
 $\widetilde{A}(f, g) := \max_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [C_n : d_n(f_n, g_n)]$   
 $\widetilde{A}(f, g) := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}}^{\infty} \widetilde{C}_n \ d_n(f_n, g_n)$   
 $f^+(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, g^+(g_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$   
 $\overline{Z} : d, \widetilde{A}$  and Mediken.  
0)  $d(f, g) \approx 0 \land d(f, g) < \infty /$   
 $\widetilde{A}(f, g) \approx 0 \land d(f, g_n) = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \Re_n(f_n, g_n) \leq \widetilde{C}_n$ .  
1)  $d(f, g) = 0 \Rightarrow c_n d_n(f_n, g_n) = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \Re_n f_n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \Re_n \in \mathbb{P}^2 g$   
 $\widetilde{A}(f, g) = 0 \Rightarrow c_n d_n(f_n, g_n) = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \Re_n f_n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \Re_n \in \mathbb{P}^2 g$   
 $\widetilde{A}(f, g) = 0 \Rightarrow f^+ g \quad \operatorname{enelog}.$   
2)  $d(f, g) = d(g, f) / \widetilde{A}(f, g) - \widetilde{A}(g, f) /$   
3) Devicebrangleicleng:  
 $d(f, g) = \min_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [C_n \ d_n(f_n, f_n)]$   
 $= \max_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [C_n \ d_n(f_n, f_n)] + \max_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [C_n \ d_n(f_n, g_n)]$   
 $= d(f, g) + \max_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [C_n \ d_n(f_n, g_n)]$   
 $= d(f, g) + \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \widetilde{C}_n \ d_n(f_n, g_n)$   
 $= d(f, g) + \widetilde{C}_n \ d_n(f_n, g_n)$ 

Sei Einaußt op Gel, dem def. dem gradiophen Bedag von 
$$x \in \mathbb{Z}$$
 als  
 $|x|_{F} = g^{-n(g)}$  find  $x = \pm \prod_{q \neq m} q^{n(q)} + O$  form.  $|O|_{F} = O$   
Norme die gradiophe Hedrik auf No  
deg. $(x,g) = |x - g|_{F}$ .  $(x, g \in N_{O})$   
3. ZZ: deg. ind derbeichlich Hedrik, sogen eine Ukhamedrik.  
O: deg. $(x,g) = O$   
1)  $d_{(g)}(x,g) = O$   
2)  $d_{(g)}(x,g) = O$   
3. deg. $(x,g) = O$   
4. deg. $(x,g) = O$   
5. deg. $(x,g) = d_{(g)}(y,x)$  de  $x - y$  and  $-(x-g)$  desette Eimfelderenzet:  
6. deg. $(x,g) = d_{(g)}(y,x)$  de  $x - y$  and  $-(x-g)$  desette Eimfelderenzet:  
6. deg. $(x,g) = d_{(g)}(y,x)$  de  $x - y$  and  $-(x-g)$  desette Eimfelderenzet:  
6. deg. $(x,g) = d_{(g)}(x,g) = d_{(g)}(x,g)$   
5. deg. $(x,g) = d_{(g)}(x,g)$   
5. deg.

4. 
$$\langle \mathbb{N}_{0}, d_{igi} \rangle$$
  
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n} = x \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} d_{i}(x_{n}, x_{i}, x) = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon = 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} : d_{i}(x_{N}, x) < \varepsilon \forall n \ge \mathbb{N}$ 

Set 
$$x \in \mathbb{N}_{0}$$
, so existint eine eindeusige Darstellung  $X = \sum_{R=0}^{\infty} Q_{R} g^{R} \mod \mathbb{N} \in \mathbb{N}_{0}$ ,  
 $Q_{0}, ..., Q_{N} \in \{0, ..., p-1\}, Q_{N} \neq 0.$  (,, Ziffeindurstellung zur Bissis gr").  
Definiere  $\pi_{n} : \mathbb{N}_{0} \longrightarrow \{0, ..., p-1\}$   
 $X \longrightarrow Q_{n}$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $Q_{R} = 0 \quad \forall R > \mathbb{N}$ ).

Es geningt, die Stedigkeit Øbe ouf Bissen des Umgebungsfilters von 
$$a \in \mathbb{N}_{0}$$
  
Brns.  $\pi_{n}(a)$  zu Zeigen, also ouf der offenen Kugeln, d. A. Va  $\in \mathbb{N}_{0}$  gilt:  
 $V \in V \supset \exists \delta > 0 : \pi_{n}(V_{\overline{0}}(a)) \in U_{\overline{0}}(\pi_{n}(a))$ 

Set in der Eolge 
$$\mathcal{E} < 1$$
.  $\Rightarrow U_{\mathcal{E}}(\pi_n(\mathfrak{O})) = \{\pi_n(\mathfrak{O})\}$ 

Für pressendes & muss relso gelden:

$$\mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{O}}(a) \Rightarrow \pi_n(\mathcal{B}) = \pi_n(a) \iff \mathcal{O}_n - \mathcal{O}_n = \mathcal{O}$$

We here 
$$\overline{\delta} = p^{-n}$$
,  $\overline{\mathcal{A}}, \overline{\mathcal{A}}, \overline{\mathcal{A}}$ :  $U_{\overline{\delta}}(\alpha) = \{\mathcal{B} \in \mathbb{N}_{\delta} \mid |\alpha - \mathcal{B}|_{T} < p^{-n}\}$   
=  $\{\mathcal{B} \in \mathbb{N}_{\delta} \mid |\alpha - \mathcal{B}|_{T} \leq p^{-(n+1)}\}$ 

ם

6. 
$$(a_{n})_{n=n}^{\infty}$$
 and  $a_{n} \in \mathbb{Z}$  yie  
 $S_{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_{k} g^{n}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}_{0}$   
 $0, \mathbb{Z}_{2}^{\infty}$  S<sub>n</sub> into Cauchyfelege in  $\langle \mathbb{N}_{0}, d_{1}g_{0} \rangle$ ,  $d.h.$   
 $\forall C \geq 0 \exists \mathbb{N} \in \mathbb{N} \setminus d_{1}g_{0}(S_{c}, S_{j}) \leq C \quad \forall i, j \geq \mathbb{N}$   
See o. 8. d.h.  $i \geq g_{j} \Rightarrow S_{C} - S_{j} = \sum_{k=1}^{i} a_{k} g^{k}$   
Wegen  $i, g \geq \mathbb{N} \quad \text{into } S_{c} = S_{j} = g^{-n}$   
 $\forall d_{1}g_{0}(S_{c}, S_{j}) = [S_{c} - S_{j}]_{0} \leq g^{-n}$   
 $\Rightarrow d_{2}g_{0}(S_{c}, S_{j}) \leq C \quad \text{for } E \geq g^{-n}$   
 $\beta = \mathbb{Z}_{c}^{\infty} \langle \mathbb{N}_{c}, d_{1}g_{1} \rangle$  and nicht valishindigs.  
Walke  $a_{0} \approx g^{-n} \quad \forall R \in \mathbb{N}_{c}$ .  
 $\Rightarrow S_{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (g^{-n}) g^{k} = (g^{-n}) \sum_{k=0}^{n} g^{k} = (g^{-n}) \xrightarrow{g^{-n}} = g^{n-n} - 1$   
Alex  $d_{1}g_{0}(g_{1}^{-n} - 1, -1) = [g^{-n}]_{p} = g^{-(n-1)} \rightarrow 0$ ,  
 $alos \quad S_{n} \rightarrow -1 \neq \mathbb{N}_{c}$ .  
7.  $\langle X, \mathcal{X} \rangle$  dogs: Ream, Scanderff ;  $X \notin X$ .  
G;  $\mathbb{Z}_{c}^{\infty}$  indextete Binnes: Searn  $x, y \in O_{c} \cup j, \quad X \neq y$ .  
 $a \in \mathbb{N}$ : indextete Binnes: Searn  $x, y \in O_{c} \cup j, \quad X \neq y$ .  
 $a \in \mathbb{N}$  indextete Binnes: Searn  $x, y \in O_{c} \cup j, \quad X \neq y$ .  
 $ad \cup N \vee = \mathcal{I}$ .  
Somed and  $y \notin U$  and  $y \notin O_{c} \cup j, \quad y \neq U(g)$ .  
 $mid \quad U \cap V \neq \mathcal{I}$ .  
Somed and  $y \notin U$  and  $y \notin O_{c} \cup j, \quad y \neq U(g)$ .  
 $f_{1} \in \mathbb{N}$  is a degescilerare.  
 $Winsen: \{x\} a \otimes g, \quad \oplus \{x\}^{n} \in \mathbb{N}$ .  
 $g^{n} \in \mathbb{N}$   $(x_{1})^{n} \in \mathbb{U} \cup O_{g} \in \{x\}^{c} \Rightarrow \forall x \in O_{g}$ .  
 $(x_{1})^{c} \in \bigcup [y] \in U \cup O_{g} \in \{x]^{c} \Rightarrow \forall x \in O_{g}$ .

$$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Monge } \mathbb{R}_{\omega} := \mathbb{R}_{v} \cup \mathbb{R}_{2} = \{(\omega, 0) \mid \omega, 0 \in \mathbb{R}, \ \omega \in 0\} \cup \{\mathbb{R}_{\omega} \setminus [\alpha, 0] \mid \alpha, 0 \in \mathbb{R}, \ \omega \in 0\} \\ \mbox{$\mathbb{R}_{v} = \mathbb{R}_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{R}_{2} = \{(\omega, 0) \mid \alpha, 0 \in \mathbb{R}, \ \omega \in 0\} \cup \mathbb{R}_{\omega} \in \mathbb{R}_{\omega} \cup \mathbb$$

6) 
$$\overline{22}$$
:  $\gamma$  int Raunderff.  
1. Fall: Seien  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x + y$ .  
Dann existieun Indenvalle  $U_{\varepsilon} := (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \in T$ ,  $V_{g^{-1}}(y - \delta, y + \delta) \in T$   
 $(\varepsilon + 0, \delta > 0)$  mid  $U_{\varepsilon} \cap V_{\delta} = \emptyset$ .  
z. B. für  $\varepsilon, \delta \leq \frac{1}{2} |x - y|$   
2. Eall: Sei  $o. B. d. A = KR, y = \{\infty\}$ .  
Wähle  $U_{\varepsilon} = 0.0.1, V_{\delta} := \mathbb{R}_{00} \setminus [-\delta, \delta] = T$   
 $\Rightarrow U_{\varepsilon} \cap V_{\delta} = \emptyset$  für  $(x - \varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon) \in [-\delta, \delta] < \delta > \max\{1x - \varepsilon_{1}, 1x + \varepsilon\}$ .  
C) Son: Folge  $(x_{n})_{n \in W}$  med firm  $x_{n} = \infty$  in  $\langle \mathbb{R}_{0}, T \rangle$   
 $X_{n} \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $(\varepsilon > genügl, die Konneugens auf einen Fillerborn  $2u$  Zeigen;  $B_{\varepsilon}$  id FB  $\omega$ .  $U(\infty)$ .)  
Wähle  $x_{n} = n$ . Wegen  $B = \mathbb{R}_{0} \setminus [\alpha, \varepsilon]$  gield des Konneugenshicknimm  
für  $N > 6$ .  
Ammerbung: Guessnied eindundig, de  $T_{2}$ -Raum.$ 

Ð

0 

U

9. 
$$\langle X, T \rangle, \langle Y, O \rangle$$
 dogn. Räume; Y Subboars won  $O$ ;  $f: X \rightarrow Y$   
ZZ:  $f$  shedig  $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(V) \in T$   $\forall V \in Y$ .  
 $I \Rightarrow I$   $f$  shedig, d.h.  $\forall O \in O$ ,  $\#III : f^{-1}(O) \in T$ , when speciall  $\forall V \in Y = O$ .  
 $I \Rightarrow V \cap O \in O$  gill:  
 $O = \bigcup_{i \in I} \bigvee_{j \in I_{i}} V_{ij}$  mid  $|I_{i}| < \infty$ ,  $V_{ij} \in Y$ .  
Also gill sufgund der Openstionstreue des Urbildes:  
 $f^{-1}(O) = \bigcup_{i \in I} \int_{i \in I_{i}} (V_{ij}) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(O) \in T$ , when  $f$  stedig.