

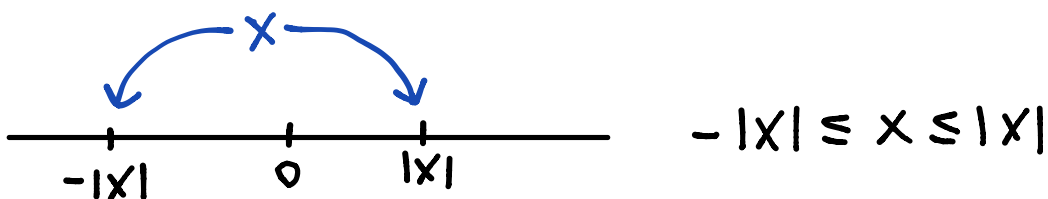
CLASE 4 : VALOR ABSOLUTO

- DEF: El valor absoluto de $x \in \mathbb{R}$ se define como

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

- Ej: $|3| \stackrel{3 \geq 0}{=} 3$
 $|-2| \stackrel{-2 < 0}{=} -(-2) = 2$

- Obs:
$$x = \begin{cases} |x| & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ -|x| & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$



PROPIEDADES

i) $|x| \geq 0$. Además, $|x| = 0$ si y solo si $x = 0$

ii) $|-x| = |x|$

iii) $|xy| = |x||y|$

iv) $|x+y| \leq |x| + |y|$ (Desigualdad triangular)
Muy pero muy importante

DEM:

i) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{si } x \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x| = x \geq 0 \\ \text{si } x < 0 \Rightarrow |x| = -x > 0 \end{array} \right\} |x| \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

si $x = 0 \Rightarrow |0| \stackrel{0 \geq 0}{=} 0$.

si $|x| = 0$, entonces, como $-|x| \leq x \leq |x|$,
tenemos que $-0 \leq x \leq 0$. Luego, $x = 0$.

ii) Queremos demostrar que $|-x| = |x|$

si $x > 0 \Rightarrow -x < 0 \Rightarrow |-x| = -(-x) = x = |x|$

si $x \leq 0 \Rightarrow -x \geq 0 \Rightarrow |-x| = -x = |x|$

iii) Queremos demostrar que $|xy| = |x||y|$

• Si $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$:

$$|xy| \stackrel{xy \geq 0}{=} xy = |x||y|$$

• Si $x < 0, y \geq 0$:

$$|xy| \stackrel{xy \leq 0}{=} -(xy) = (-x)y \stackrel{x < 0}{=} |x||y|$$

• Si $x \geq 0, y < 0$: lo mismo

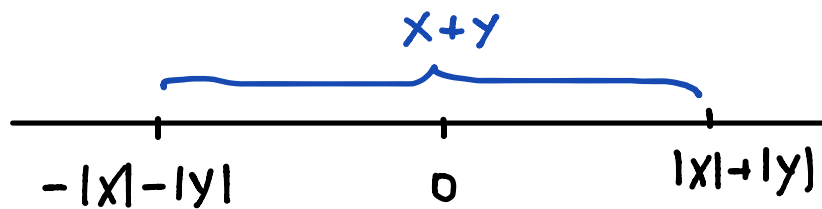
• Si $x < 0, y < 0$:

$$|xy| \stackrel{xy > 0}{=} xy = (-x)(-y) = |x||y|$$

ii) Queremos demostrar que $|x+y| \leq |x| + |y|$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -|x| \leq x \leq |x| \\ -|y| \leq y \leq |y| \end{array} \right\} (*)$$

Sumando: $-|x| - |y| \leq x + y \leq |x| + |y|$



Ahora, las desigualdades (*), se pueden reescribir como

$$-|x| \leq -x \leq |x|$$

$$-|y| \leq -y \leq |y|$$

Sumando:

$$-|x|-|y| \leq -(x+y) \leq |x|+|y|$$

Como $|x+y| = x+y$ o $|x+y| = -(x+y)$,

Concluimos que

$$-|x|-|y| \leq \underbrace{|x+y|}_{\text{blue bracket}} \leq |x|+|y|$$

De hecho,

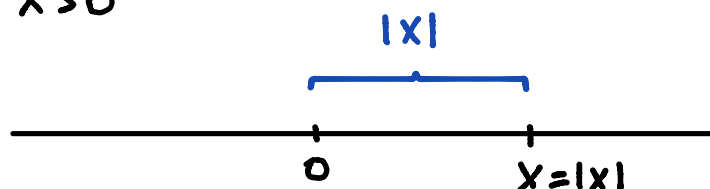
$$0 \leq |x+y| \leq |x|+|y|$$

□

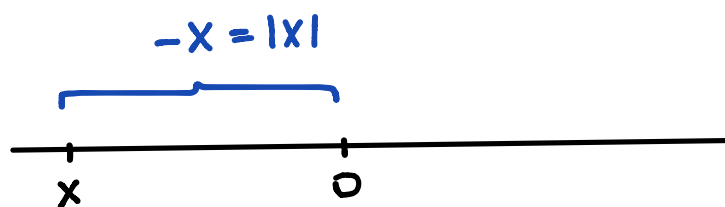
• Obs.:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -|x| \leq -x \\ \underbrace{-|x| \leq x \leq |x|} \\ \underbrace{-x \leq |x|} \end{array} \right\} -|x| \leq -x \leq |x|$$

• Obs. • $x > 0$

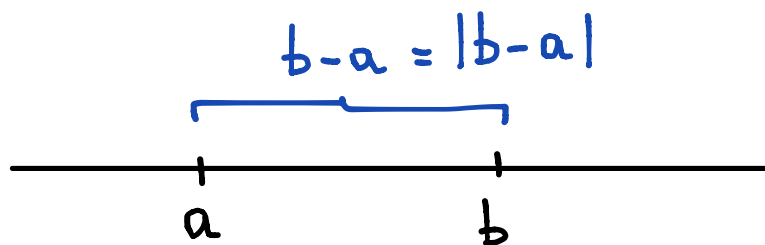


• $x < 0$



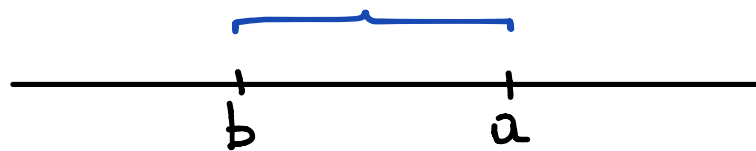
Luego, $|x| = \text{distancia entre } 0 \text{ y } x$

• $a < b$



- $a > b$

$$a - b = -(b - a) = |b - a|$$



Luego, $|b - a|$ = distancia entre a y b

Más aún,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{distancia entre } b \text{ y } a &= |a - b| \\ &= |-(a - b)| \\ &= |b - a| \\ &= \text{distancia entre} \\ &\quad a \text{ y } b \end{aligned}$$

- DEF: $d(a, b) = |b - a|$ es la distancia entre a y b .

• PROPIEDADES:

- i) $d(a,b) \geq 0$. Además,
 $d(a,b) = 0$ si y solo si $a = b$
- ii) $d(a,b) = d(b,a)$
- iii) $d(a,b) \leq d(a,c) + d(c,b)$
(Desigualdad triangular)

DEM:

- i) Sigue de la primera propiedad de valor absoluto.
- ii) Ver observación anterior.

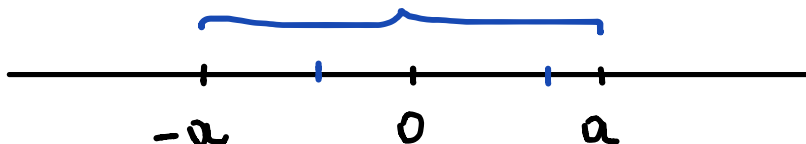
$$\begin{aligned}\text{iii) } d(a,b) &= |b - a| \\ &= |(b - c) + (c - a)| \\ &\leq |b - c| + |c - a| \\ &= d(b,c) + d(c,a)\end{aligned}$$

□

• Obs: $a > 0$

$$(-a \leq x \leq a)$$

$$x : d(x, 0) \leq a \Rightarrow |x| \leq a$$



$$d(x, 0) \geq a$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| \geq a$$

$$(x \leq -a)$$

$$d(x, 0) \geq a$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| \geq a$$

$$(x \geq a)$$

• Lema: Sea $a > 0$. Luego,

$$i) |x| < a \Leftrightarrow -a < x < a$$

$$ii) |x| > a \Leftrightarrow x < -a \text{ o } x > a$$

Muy poco muy importante

Def:

Ejercicio

□

• Ej: Resolva $|2x+1| < 6$

$$\begin{aligned} |2x+1| < 6 &\Leftrightarrow -6 < 2x+1 < 6 \\ &\quad -6 < 2x+1 \text{ y } 2x+1 < 6 \\ \underbrace{2x+1}_y &\quad |y| < 6 \Leftrightarrow -6 < y < 6 \\ &\Leftrightarrow -7 < 2x < 5 \\ &\Leftrightarrow -\frac{7}{2} < x < \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Conjunto solución: $(-\frac{7}{2}, \frac{5}{2})$

• Ej: $|x-5| \geq 9$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow x-5 &\leq -9 \quad \vee \quad x-5 \geq 9 \\ \Leftrightarrow x &\leq -4 \quad \vee \quad x \geq 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, -4] \cup [14, \infty)$$

Conjunto solución: $(-\infty, -4] \cup [14, \infty)$

• Ej: $|x^2 - 3x + 1| < 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 < x^2 - 3x + 1 < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 < x^2 - 3x + 1 \quad y \quad x^2 - 3x + 1 < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < x^2 - 3x + 2 \quad y \quad x^2 - 3x < 0$$

(A)

(B)

Resolvamos (A):

$$0 < x^2 - 3x + 2 \Leftrightarrow 0 < (x-1)(x-2)$$

| | | 1 | | 2 | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| $x-1$ | - | 0 | + | | + |
| $x-2$ | - | | - | 0 | + |
| $(x-1)(x-2)$ | + | 0 | - | 0 | + |

Conjunto solución: $S_A = (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$

Resolvamos (B):

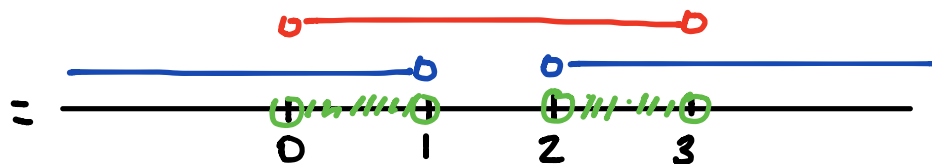
$$x^2 - 3x < 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-3) < 0$$

| | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 | | 3 | |
| X | - | 0 | + | | + |
| X-3 | - | | - | 0 | + |
| X(X-3) | + | 0 | - | 0 | + |

Conjunto solución: $S_B = (0, 3)$

Finalmente:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Conjunto solución} &= S_A \cap S_B \\ &= \left((-\infty, 1) \cup (2, \infty) \right) \cap (0, 3) \end{aligned}$$



$$= (0, 1) \cup (2, 3)$$