## Especies Métricos 1

Ejemplo:

$$(\mathbb{R},d)$$

· (a, b) es so; esto:

$$\begin{array}{c}
c \\
 \hline
 \begin{pmatrix}
 + \\
 \end{array}
\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \\
 \end{array}$$

See 
$$\varepsilon = \min \left\{ c - a, b - c \right\}$$

$$\frac{d(c,a)}{d(c,b)}$$

Vermos que contro, radio 
$$B(c, \varepsilon) \subseteq (a, b)$$
 $B_{\varepsilon}(c)$ 

•
$$\mathbb{B}(c, \varepsilon) = (c-\varepsilon, c+\varepsilon)$$
:

$$y \in \mathcal{B}(C, \varepsilon) \iff 0$$

Hay gre ver gre 
$$C - \varepsilon \geqslant \alpha$$
  $C + \varepsilon \leqslant b$ 

$$\varepsilon = \min \left\{ c - a, b - c \right\}$$

$$=> \mathcal{E} \leqslant \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a} \iff \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{E} \geqslant \mathbf{a}$$

$$=> \mathcal{E} \leqslant \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} \iff \mathbf{b}$$

Obs:

Vermos que (a,b) es una bola:  $\frac{(b-a)/2}{a}$ 

$$(a,b) = B(\frac{a+b}{z}, \frac{b-a}{z})$$

satorion

$$(a,b) = (a,b)$$

2) 
$$\forall c \in (a,b)$$
, vimos que  $\exists \epsilon > 0 \mid B(c,\epsilon) \subseteq (a,b) \subseteq (a,b) \checkmark$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $(a,b) \subseteq (a,b)$ 

050 que:

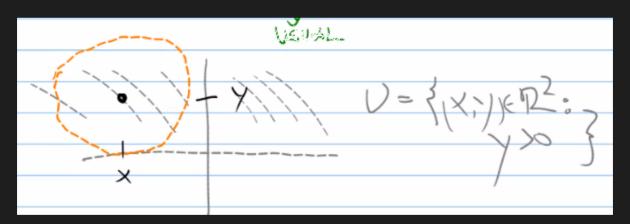
ie. 
$$(\sharp \varepsilon z_0) / \mathcal{B}(b, \varepsilon) \subseteq (a, b)$$

$$b+\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\in\mathbb{B}(b,\varepsilon)$$

$$\notin(a,b)$$

$$(a, b)^{\circ} = (a, b)$$

FM



SEA 
$$(X,Y) \in U$$
. TOMEMOS  $2 = Y$ .  
VEAMOS QUE  $B(|X,Y|), E \subseteq U$ .  
SEA  $(2,W)$ 

$$\varepsilon > d((\varepsilon, w), (x, b)) =$$

$$q \cdot q$$

$$= \sqrt{(z-x)^2 + (w-y)^2}$$

$$= |w-y|$$

$$= |w-y|$$

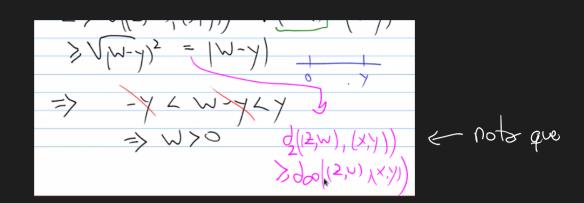
$$\Rightarrow w \ge 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w \ge 0$$

Consideremos, en R<sup>2</sup>, dos es Usbierto?

See 
$$(x,y) \in U$$
,

 $dijo \in y$ 
 $y = E > d((x,y), (z,w))$ 
 $= max \{|x-z|, |y-w|\}$ 
 $y \mid y - w \mid$ 
 $misms desig. desirter$ 



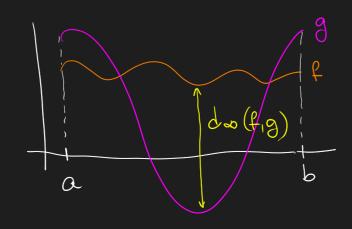
## E; 3:

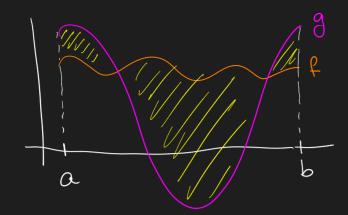
U es abjerto para d1

## Ejemplo:

En E=C([0,1]) hay distintar métricas

· d. :





$$d_1(f,g) = \int_0^1 |f-g|$$

Sez 0 70

fe Bob (f,d) ser un soierto de (E, doo)

(ler bober son siempre abierter)

No es soier to de (E, d1)

Mar aun, ve amos que

f & (Box (f, d))

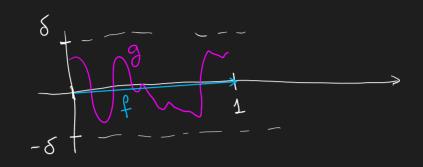
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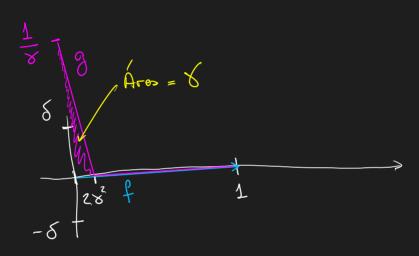
 $\neq \epsilon zo / B^{1}(f, \epsilon) \subseteq B^{\infty}(f, d)$ 

equivalen, que

$$\forall \varepsilon \ge 0$$
,  $\exists g \in E$ 

$$g \in \mathcal{B}^{1}(f, \varepsilon) \land g \notin \mathcal{B}^{*}(f, g)$$

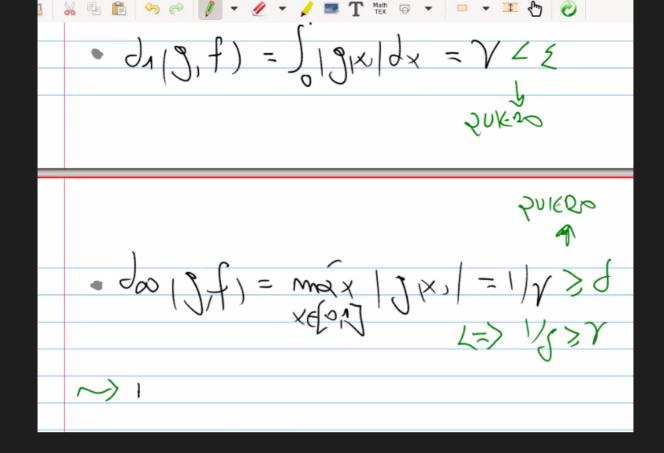




$$dl(f,g) = \int_0^1 |g(x)| dx$$

$$= Arez del D$$

$$= 2.8^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$



~ Puedo tomo r

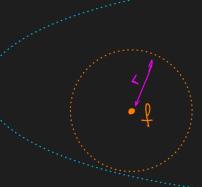
$$V = min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2} \right\}$$

Encontré pto de 3' que no esté en Bo

Prop:

es abrerto de (E, da)

Den:



## SEO U AB CRA. do . SEA FEU (2VP (= E>O) BOO(F,E) CU)

Sé que

~ BVq

$$\exists \epsilon zo \mathcal{B}_{\infty}(f, \epsilon) \subseteq \mathcal{B}_{1}(f, r)$$

Sez

$$g \in \mathcal{B}_{\infty}(f, \varepsilon)$$

$$d_1(f,g) = \int_0^1 |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

$$\leq d_{\infty}(f,g)$$

$$\leq d \infty (f,g) \cdot \int_{0}^{1} 1 dx$$

$$d_1(f,g) \in d_\infty(f,g)$$

$$(\varepsilon \text{ pier } g \in B(f,\varepsilon)$$

NO Tomo E=