

## FUNCIONES UNIF CONT

RECORDAR:  $f: E \rightarrow E'$  ES UNIF. CONT

$$\hookrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$$

$$d(x, y) < \delta \Rightarrow d'(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall x, y \in E.$$

$\subseteq \mathbb{R}, \text{INTERVALO}$

PROP: SUP  $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  DERIVABLE

$$\text{TAL QUE } (\exists m > 0) |f'(c)| \leq m \quad \forall c \in I^{\circ}.$$

ENTONCES  $f$  ES LIPSCHITZ EN  $I$

(Y  $\circ$  UNIF CONT.)

DEM:  $\hookrightarrow x \neq y \in I, \exists c$  ENTRE  $x$  Y  $y$  /

$$\frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = f'(c) \quad (\text{TEO VALOR DEL MEDIO})$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| \leq m |x - y| \quad \square$$

(UNIF CONT: DADO  $\varepsilon$ , TOMO  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2m}$ )

VIMOS: NO  
ES UNIF CONT  
EN  $(0, \infty)$

EXAMPLE: SEA  $\alpha > 0$ , Y SEA

$$f: [\alpha, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = 1/x$$

$$|f'(c)| = |-1/c^2| = 1/c^2 \\ \leq 1/\alpha^2 \quad \forall c \geq \alpha$$



$\leadsto f \in \text{UNIF CONT}$  (POR LIPSCHITZ)

OBS: SI  $I = [a, b]$  Y  $f \in C^1([a, b])$

(i.e.,  $f$  ES DERIV CON  $f'$  CONT)

$\leadsto f'$  ESTÁ ACOT  $\leadsto$  SE APLICA EL CRITERIO

$\leadsto f \in \text{UNIF CONT}$

QJ: SEA  $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

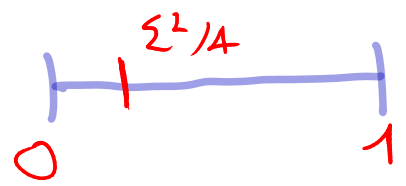
$$\text{ENTONCES } f'(c) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{c}} \quad \text{con } c \neq 0$$

$\leadsto$  NO ES ACOT EN  $[0, 1]$

PERO  $f \in \text{UNIF CONT}$ : SEA  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

SUP  $x < y$  !!!

$$\frac{\Sigma^2}{3} \leq x$$



• si  $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}} \leq 1/\varepsilon$  :

ADD:  $|x-y|$   
 $< \frac{2}{3}\Sigma^2 =: \delta$

$$|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}| \stackrel{\text{TVM}}{\leq} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} |x-y| \leq \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}} |x-y| \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{SUP} \\ x < y \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{ASI } C > x \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{C} > \sqrt{x} \end{array} \right|$

• si  $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}} > 1/\varepsilon$  (i.e.,  $x < \Sigma^2/9$ )

$\rightarrow \delta_{\text{FINAL}} < \min\{\Sigma^2/N, \Sigma^2\}$

Como  $\delta < \Sigma^2/N$  (con  $N$  A ELEGIR).

ASI, si  $y \in (x, x+\delta)$ , ENTONCES ↘  $N > 0$

$$y < \Sigma^2/9 + \Sigma^2/N = \Sigma^2(1/9 + 1/N)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{y} < \Sigma \sqrt{1/9 + 1/N}$$

ASI,

$$|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}| \leq \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} < \Sigma/3 + \Sigma \sqrt{1/9 + 1/N}$$

$$= \Sigma \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} + \sqrt{1/9 + 1/N} \right) < \Sigma$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{? < 1?}$  si, TOMANDO  $N \gg 0$

Example:  $E = C([0,1])$ , conv.  $d_\infty$ .

$$\text{See } \varphi: E \rightarrow E, \quad \varphi(f)(x) = (f(x))^2$$

•  $\varphi \in \text{CONT}$ :

$\text{See } \underbrace{f \in E}_{\text{FNA}} \quad \text{See } \underbrace{g \in E}_{\text{SEMERE}}$

" $\varphi(f) = f^2$ "  
↓  
NO  $\in$   
COMPAS.

$$|f(x)^2 - g(x)^2| \leq \underbrace{|f(x) + g(x)|}_{\leq d_\infty(f,g)} \underbrace{|f(x) - g(x)|}_{\leq d_\infty(f,g)}$$

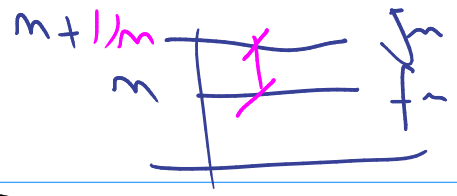
$$\leq |f(x)| + |g(x)| \leq |f(x)| + |g(x) - f(x)| + |f(x)|$$
$$\leq 2 \|f\|_\infty + d_\infty(g, f)$$

$$:= \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)| \leq 1 \quad (\leq \|f\|_\infty)$$

$$\forall x \in [0,1] \quad |f^2(x) - g^2(x)| \leq \underbrace{(2\|f\|_\infty + 1)}_{M_f} d_\infty(f, g)$$

$$\Rightarrow d_\infty(\varphi(f), \varphi(g)) \leq M_f d_\infty(f, g)$$

$$< \varepsilon, \quad \text{si } d_\infty(f, g) < \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{2M_f}, 1\right\}$$



- $\varphi$  NO ES UNIF CONT:

Bvz  $\exists (f_n), (g_n) \subseteq E, \exists \alpha > 0 /$

- $d_\infty(f_n, g_n) \rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow +\infty)$
- $d_\infty(\varphi(f_n), \varphi(g_n)) \geq \alpha \ (\forall n)$

Tomando  $f_n(x) = n, g_n(x) = n + 1/n$

Así,  $f_n(x) - g_n(x) = 1/n \ \forall x$

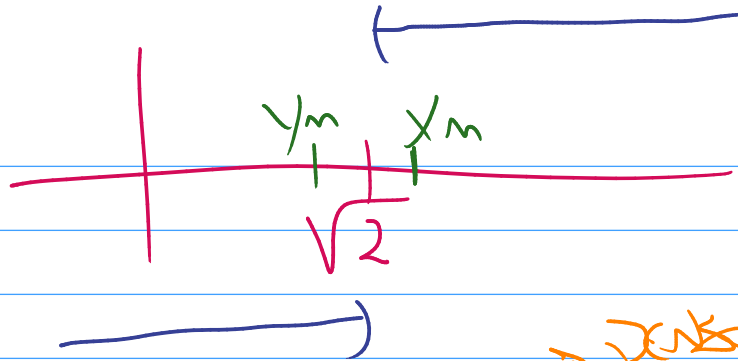
$\Rightarrow d_\infty(f_n, g_n) = 1/n \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(f_n)(x) - \varphi(g_n)(x) &= \\ &= n^2 - (n^2 + 2 + 1/n^2) = -(2 + 1/n^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow d_\infty(\varphi(f_n), \varphi(g_n)) &= 2 + 1/n^2 \\ &\geq 2 \ \forall n \end{aligned}$$

EJEMPLO: Sea  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{si } x > \sqrt{2} \\ -1, & \text{si } x < \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$



- $f$  ES CONT ( $\text{EN } \mathbb{Q}$ ) DENSE EN  $\mathbb{R}$
- NO SE PUEDE EXTENDER  $f$  CONT. A  $\mathbb{R}$
- $f$  NO ES UNIF CONT:

Tomando  $(x_n), (y_n) \subseteq \mathbb{Q} / x_n \nearrow \sqrt{2},$   
 $y_n \searrow \sqrt{2}$ . Así

- $d(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

- $d(f(x_n), f(y_n)) = 2 \quad \forall n$