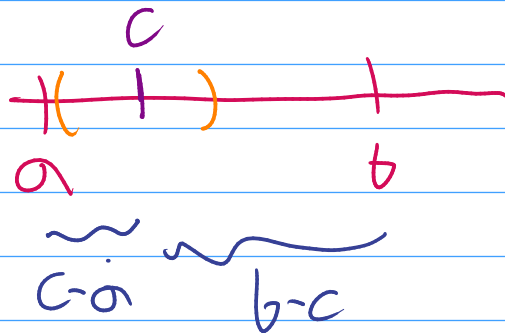


ESPACIOS MÉTRICOS I

EJEMPLOS:

1) (\mathbb{R}, d) , $d(x, y) = |x - y|$

• (a, b) ES ABIERTO $\forall a < b$:



SEA $c \in (a, b)$

SEA $\varepsilon = \min \{c - a, b - c\} > 0$

AFIRMO: $\underbrace{B(c, \varepsilon)}_{= B_\varepsilon(c)} \subseteq (a, b)$ ($\Rightarrow c$ ES INTERIOR)

$$B(c, \varepsilon) = \{x : |x - c| < \varepsilon\}$$

$$= (c - \varepsilon, c + \varepsilon) \subseteq (a, b)$$

\downarrow
 $c - \varepsilon \geq a$
 $c + \varepsilon \leq b$

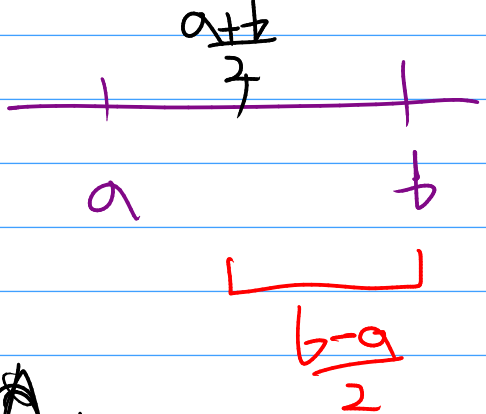
$$\rightarrow = (x-r, x+r) = \dots$$

OBJ:

7. Sea (E, d) un espacio métrico. Sean $x \in E$ y $r > 0$.

(a) Probar que $\{x\}$ es un conjunto cerrado.

(b) Probar que $B(x, r)$ es un conjunto abierto.

$$(a, b) = B\left(x, r\right), \quad \text{con } x = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad r = \frac{b-a}{2}$$


$\rightarrow (a, b) \in \text{UNA BOLA},$
LUEGO $\in \text{ABIERTO}$

• $(a, b]^{\circ} = (a, b) :$

$\supseteq) \quad \forall c \in (a, b), \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists r > 0 /$

$$B(c, r) \subseteq (a, b) \subseteq (a, b]$$

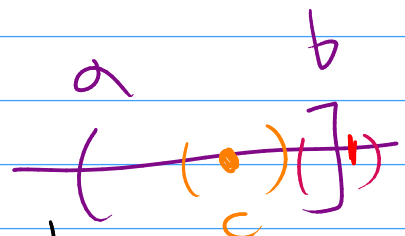
$$\Rightarrow c \in (a, b]^{\circ}$$

$\subseteq) \quad \text{SEA } c \in (a, b]^{\circ}$

EN PART,

$$c \in (a, b]; \quad \forall c \neq b$$

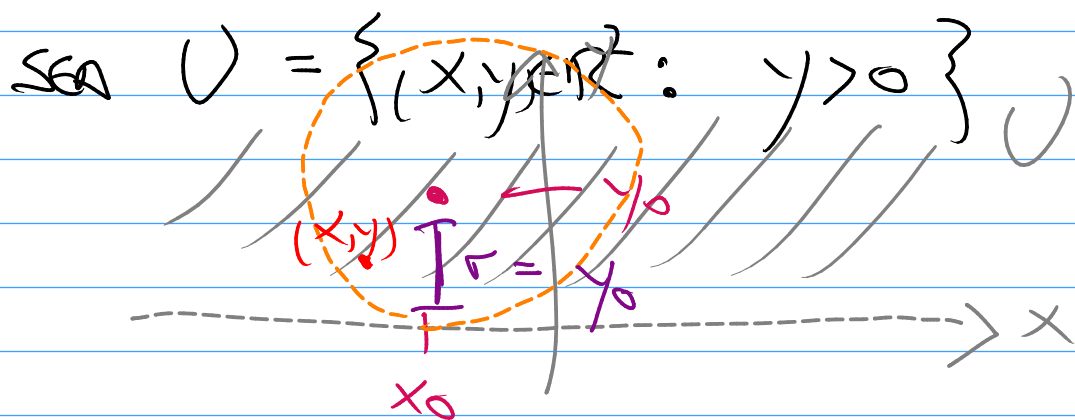
$\exists \forall b \notin (a, b]^{\circ}, \quad \text{re } (\forall \epsilon > 0)$



$$B(b, \varepsilon) \not\subseteq (a, b]. \quad \varepsilon \in \mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$$

$$b + \varepsilon/2 \in \underbrace{B(b, \varepsilon)}_{(b-\varepsilon, b+\varepsilon)} \setminus (a, b] \quad \checkmark$$

2) (\mathbb{R}^2, d_2) .



Let $(x_0, y_0) \in U$. Let $r = y_0$

Affirmo: $B_{d_2}((x_0, y_0), r) \subseteq U$ ($\Rightarrow U$ is open)

Let $(x, y) \in B_{d_2}((x_0, y_0), r)$. As,

$$r > d_2((x, y), (x_0, y_0))$$

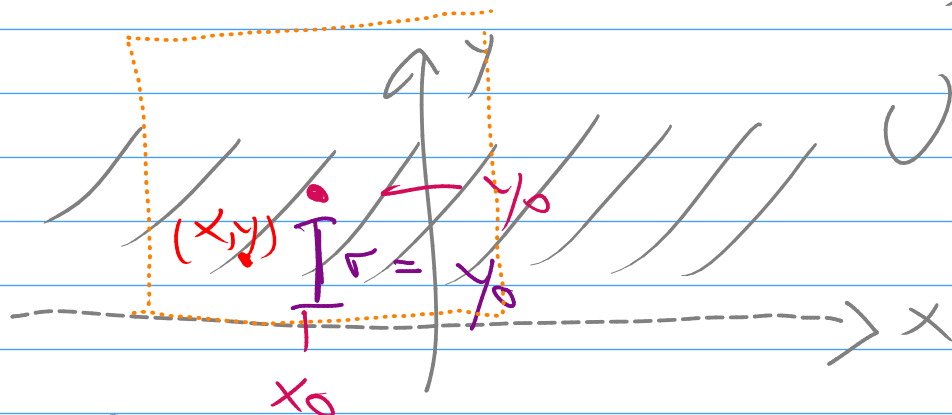
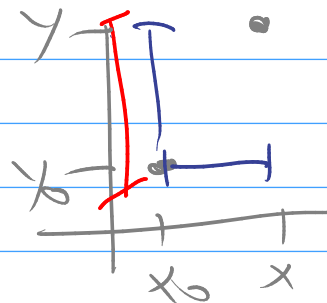
$$= \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} \geq \sqrt{(y - y_0)^2}$$

$$= |y - y_0|$$

$$\Rightarrow y \in (\overbrace{\Gamma - \gamma_0}^{=0}, \Gamma + \gamma_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma > 0 \Rightarrow (x, y) \in U$$

¿QUE PASA EN (\mathbb{R}^2, d_∞) ?



Afirmo: $B_{d_\infty}((x_0, y_0), \gamma_0) \subseteq U$

SEA $(x, y) \in B$. ENTONCES

$$\gamma_0 > d_\infty((x, y), (x_0, y_0))$$

$$= \max \{ |x - x_0|, |y - y_0| \} \geq |y - y_0|$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma > 0$$

Como
DELEN



RECÉN

3. Consideremos en \mathbb{R}^n las distancias d_1 , d_2 y d_∞ . Denotemos por $B_1(x, r)$, $B_2(x, r)$ y $B_\infty(x, r)$ a la bola de centro x y radio r para cada una de las distancias, respectivamente.

(a) Probar que $d_\infty(x, y) \leq d_2(x, y) \leq d_1(x, y) \leq n d_\infty(x, y)$.

(b) Deducir de (a) que $B_1(x, r) \subseteq B_2(x, r) \subseteq B_\infty(x, r) \subseteq B_1(x, nr)$.

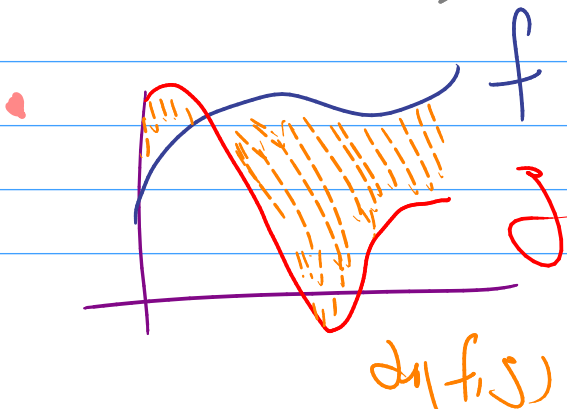
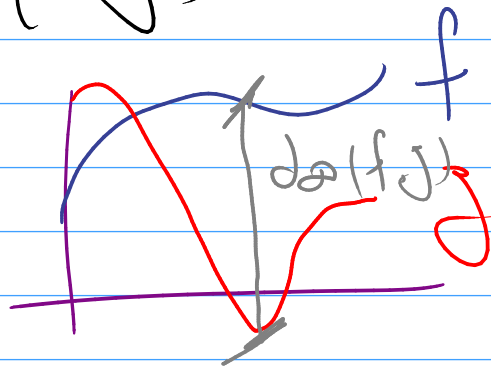
PENSAR: $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, ENTONCES, SON EQUIV:

- V AB PARA d_∞
- V AB PARA d_2
- V AB PARA d_1

EJEMPLO: $E = \{f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f \text{ CONT}\}$
 $= C([0, 1])$

VIMOS QUE E ADMITE DOS MÉTRICAS:

• $d_\infty(f, g) = \max_{x \in [0, 1]} \{|f(x) - g(x)|\}$



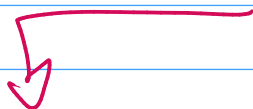
$d_1(f, g) = \int_0^1 |f(x) - g(x)| dx$

Seja $f \in E$, $f \neq 0$; seja $\delta > 0$

Afirmo: $B_\infty(f, \delta) \rightarrow$ ES ABERTO
PARA d_1 ✓



NÃO ES ABERTO
PARA d_1



MÁS AÚN, $f \in \underbrace{B_\infty(f, \delta) \setminus B_\infty(f, \delta)^o}_{\checkmark}$

CON
RESP. d_1

ES DECIR,

$$(\exists \varepsilon > 0) \quad B_1(f, \varepsilon) \subseteq B_\infty(f, \delta)$$



ES DECIR, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$
SUP

$\exists h \in$

$B_1(f, \varepsilon)$

$\setminus B_\infty(f, \delta)$

Tome $\gamma > 0$

- $1/\gamma \geq \delta \iff 1/\delta \geq \gamma$
- $\gamma \leq \varepsilon$

As,

$$\bullet d_1(h_r, f) = \frac{1}{2r} \cdot r^2 = \frac{r}{2} < \varepsilon$$

$$\leadsto h_r \in B_{d_1}(f, \varepsilon)$$

$$\bullet d_\infty(h_r, f) \geq |h_r(\overbrace{0}^{1/r}) - f(\overbrace{0}^0)|$$
$$= 1/r \geq \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow h_r \notin B_{d_\infty}(f, \delta)$$