

## ESPACIOS MÉTRICOS

- DIÁMETROS
- FRONTERA
- PUNTOS DE AC.

DEF:  $A \subseteq X$ . SEA

$$\mathcal{D} = \{d(x, y) : x, y \in A\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

$A$  ES ACOTADO SI  $\mathcal{D}$  ES ACOT.; EN TAL CASO,

$$\text{diam } A = \sup \mathcal{D}.$$

↓  
DIÁMETRO DE  $A$

EXAMPLES:

CON  $b > a$

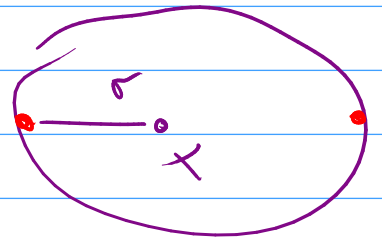
1)  $\text{diam}(\overbrace{(a, b)}) = b - a$ , PUES

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D} &= \{y - x : a < x < y < b\} \\ &= [0, b - a) \end{aligned}$$

2) E CM CUALQUIERA. ENTONCES

$$\text{diam}(B(x, r)) \leq 2r,$$

PUES:



$$\text{si } y, z \in B(x, r),$$

$$d(y, z) \leq d(y, x) + d(z, x) < r + r = 2r$$

$$\leadsto \mathcal{D} \subseteq [0, 2r)$$

### 3) MÉTRICA DISCRETA

(f)  $E$  un conjunto no vacío, con la métrica

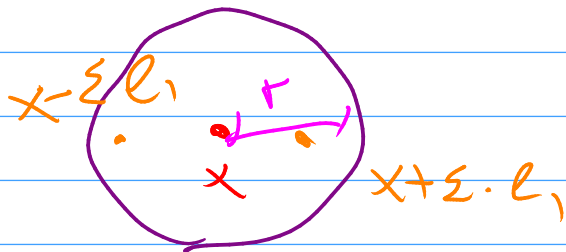
$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{si } x = y, \\ 1, & \text{si } x \neq y. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ENTONCES } B(x, r) = \begin{cases} \{x\}, & 0 < r \leq 1 \\ E, & r > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \begin{cases} \{0\}, & r \leq 1 \\ \{0, 1\}, & r > 1 \end{cases},$$

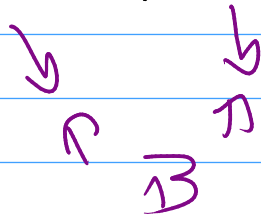
$$\text{LUEGO } \text{diam}(B(x, r)) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < r \leq 1 \\ 1, & r > 1 \end{cases}$$

3) en  $\mathbb{R}^m$  con  $d_2$ , sea  $B = B(x, r)$ ,  
 Llamémosle  $B = 2r$ :



$$d_2(x \pm \epsilon e_1, x) = \epsilon < r$$

$$d_2(x - \epsilon e_1, x + \epsilon e_1) = \sqrt{(2\epsilon)^2} = 2\epsilon$$

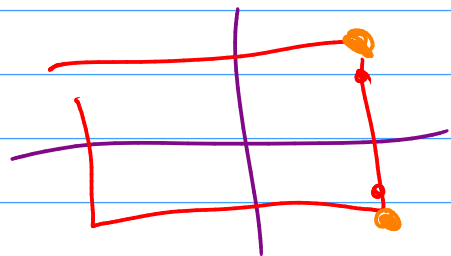
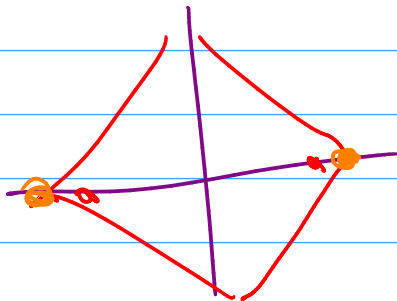


$$\rightarrow 2r$$


$$\epsilon \rightarrow r/2$$

$$\sqrt{(2\epsilon)^2 + 0^2 + \dots + 0^2}$$

Obs: Lo mismo vale para  $d_1$ ,  $d_\infty$



4)  $E = [0, 1]$ ; sea  $r > 0$ , sea  $\epsilon < r$   
 sea  $f \in E$ . así  $d(f - \epsilon, f + \epsilon) = 2\epsilon$   
 para  $d_1$  o  $d_\infty$

Como  $f \pm \varepsilon \in B(f, r)$ ,  
 $\leadsto$  Llamé  $B(f, r) = 2r$  

DEF:  $A \subseteq E$ . LA ~~FRONTERA~~ DE  $A$  ES

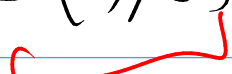
$$\partial A = \{x \in E : \forall r > 0, B(x, r) \cap A \neq \emptyset, \\ B(x, r) \cap (E \setminus A) \neq \emptyset\} \\ = \bar{A} \cap \overline{E \setminus A}$$

EXEMPLOS:

1) EN  $\mathbb{R}^n$  CON  $d =$   
 $\partial \overbrace{B(x, r)}^B = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : d(y, x) = r\} =: S(x, r)$

• si  $d(y, x) < r$ , como  $B$  ES ABIERTO

$$(\exists \varepsilon) B(y, \varepsilon) \subseteq B$$

  
NO CORTO A  $E \setminus B$

$$\leadsto y \notin \partial B$$

- $\Rightarrow d(y, x) > r$  como  $\overline{B(x, r)}$  es cerrado,

vale lo mismo:

$$\Rightarrow \{z: d(z, x) > r\}$$

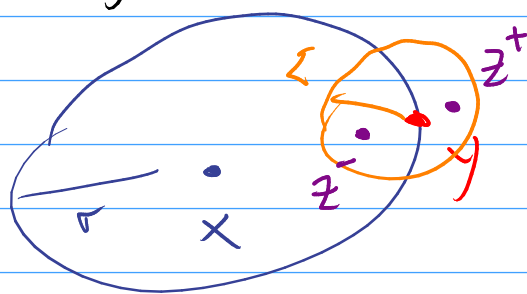
$(\exists \varepsilon > 0) \Rightarrow z \in B(y, \varepsilon)$  es abierto

entonces  $d(z, x) > r$ .

$$\text{Luego } B(y, \varepsilon) \cap B(x, r) = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow y \notin \partial B$$

- Sea  $y$  con  $d(y, x) = r$



Sea  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

Sean  $z^\pm = y \pm \delta(y - x)$  con  $\delta > 0$

$$\bullet d(y, z^\pm) = \begin{cases} \max_i \delta |y_i - x_i|, & d = d_\infty \\ \sum_i \delta |y_i - x_i|, & d = d_1 \\ \sqrt{\sum_i \delta^2 (y_i - x_i)^2}, & d = d_2 \end{cases}$$

"normas  
 $\infty, 1, 2$ "

$$= \delta \cdot d(y, x) = \delta r < \varepsilon, \text{ si } \delta < \varepsilon/r$$

$$\hookrightarrow z^\pm \in B(y, \varepsilon)$$

$$\bullet d(z^\pm, x) = \|y^\pm f(y-x) - x\|$$

$$= \|(y-x)^\pm f(y-x)\|$$

$$= \|(1^\pm f)(y-x)\|$$

$$= (1^\pm f) \|y-x\| = (1^\pm f) r$$

$$< r$$

$$, \leq, f < 1 \quad (\text{case } -)$$

$$> r$$

$$(\text{case } +)$$

prop. 2.8  
m. 11.7

$$2) \text{ on } E = C[0,1],$$

$$\partial(B(f, r)) = \{g : d(g, f) = r\}$$

item! PUES

$$\bullet d_1(f, g) = \|f - g\|_1, \text{ on } C[0,1]$$

$$\|h\|_1 = \int_0^1 |h(x)| dx$$

$$\bullet d_\infty(f, g) = \|f - g\|_\infty, \text{ on } C[0,1]$$

$$\|h\|_\infty = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |h(x)|$$

3)

(f)  $E$  un conjunto no vacío, con la métrica

$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{si } x = y, \\ 1, & \text{si } x \neq y. \end{cases}$$

$$(\forall A \subseteq E) \quad \partial A = \emptyset \quad \text{pues}$$

$$\bullet \text{ si } x \in A$$

$$= \{y : d(y, x) = r\}$$

$$B(x, 1/2) = \{x\}$$

$$\forall r \notin \{0, 1\}$$

$$\rightarrow B(x, 1/2) \cap E \setminus A = \emptyset$$

$$\bullet \text{ si } x \notin A$$

$$B(x, 1/2) = \{x\}$$

$$\rightarrow B(x, 1/2) \cap A = \emptyset$$

