

Ej. 1.

Sea  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  definida  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{si } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 1-x & \text{si } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$  ¿Continuidad?

Dem

$f$  continua en  $a$  sii  $[a_n] \rightarrow a \Rightarrow [f(a_n)] \rightarrow f(a)$

$f$  cont. en  $a$ ,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \{x_n\} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Q}} a, \quad f(x_n) = x_n \rightarrow a \\ \{y_n\} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} a, \quad f(y_n) = 1 - y_n \rightarrow 1 - a \end{array} \right\} a = 1 - a, \quad 2a = 1, \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$

$f$  es continua en  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

- Si  $\{x_n\} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Q}} \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $f(x_n) = x_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = f(\frac{1}{2})$
- Si  $\{y_n\} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $f(y_n) = 1 - y_n \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = f(\frac{1}{2})$

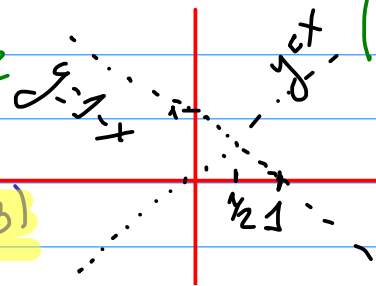
•  $\{z_n\} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{2}$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} \{z_{n_k}\} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Q}} \frac{1}{2} \\ \{z_{p(n)}\} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} [f(z_n)] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = f(\frac{1}{2})$

$z_n \in \mathbb{R}$

Si  $x \neq \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $f$  no es continua en  $x$ .

$f$  no es continua en 3.

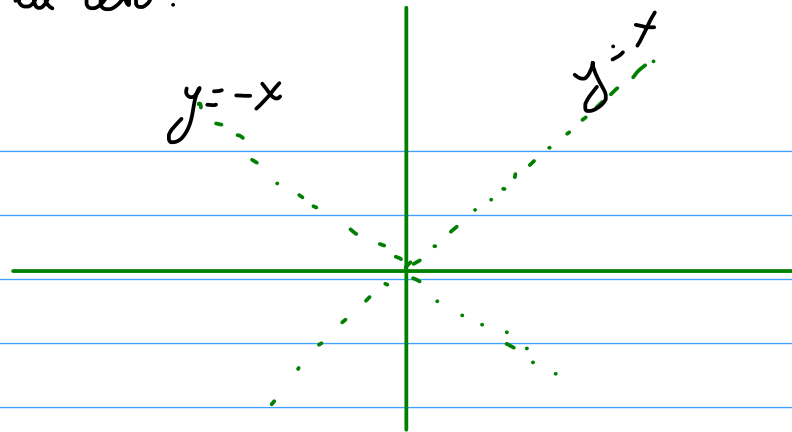
$$\{3 - \frac{e}{n}\} \rightarrow 3 \quad f(3 - \frac{e}{n}) = 1 - 3 + \frac{e}{n} = -2 + \frac{e}{n} \rightarrow -2 \neq 3 = f(3)$$



Ej. 2

Ejemplo  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  que sólo sea continua en cero.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{si } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ -x & \text{si } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$



Ej. 4  $\emptyset \neq A \subset \mathbb{R}$   $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $x \mapsto f(x) = \min\{|x-a| : a \in A\}$

Probar que  $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq |x - y| \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

Demn

$$\min\{|x-a| : a \in A\} = f(x) \leq |x-a| = |x-y+y-a| \leq |x-y| + |y-a|$$

$a \in A$

$$f(x) - |x-y| \leq |y-a| \quad \forall a \in A$$

$$f(x) - |x-y| \leq \min\{|y-a| : a \in A\} = f(y)$$

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

$$-(f(x) - f(y)) \leq |y-x| = |x-y|$$

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq |x-y| \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

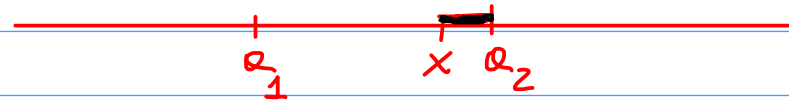
Deducir que  $f$  es continua. Si  $\{x_n\} \rightarrow x$   $\hat{=}$   $f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x)$ ?

$$0 \leq |f(x_n) - f(x)| \leq |x_n - x|, \text{ luego } \begin{matrix} \downarrow 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$|f(x_n) - f(x)| \rightarrow 0, \text{ o sea } f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x)$$

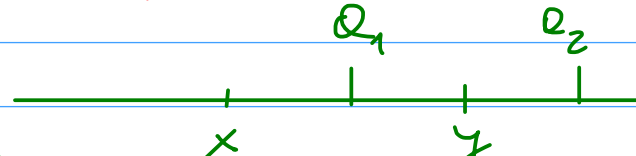
$$|x-a| = \text{dist}(x, a)$$

$$A = \{a_1, a_2\}$$



$$f(x) = |x - a_2|$$

$a \in A \quad f(a) = 0$



$$|f(\frac{x}{2}) - f(\frac{y}{2})| \leq |\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{2}|$$

Ej 5 c)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f(x) = E(x^2)$  ¿Continuidad?

$$x \mapsto x^2 \xrightarrow{E} E(x^2)$$

$$15 \mapsto 15^2 \xrightarrow{E} E(15^2) = E(225) = 2$$

Cont. Continua en  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$

Luego  $f$  será continua  $\{x: x^2 \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  por ser composición de func. continuas  
¿Y si  $x^2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ ?

Ej:  $x = \sqrt{2}$   $x^2 = 2$

$$\left\{ \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{n} \right\} \rightarrow \sqrt{2}$$

$$f\left(\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{n}\right) = E\left(\left(\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2\right) = E\left(2 - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \longrightarrow 1 \neq 2 = E(\sqrt{2}^2) = f(\sqrt{2})$$

$$2 < 2 - \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} = 2 - \frac{2\sqrt{n} - 1}{n^2} < 2$$

Luego  $f$  no es continua en  $\sqrt{2}$

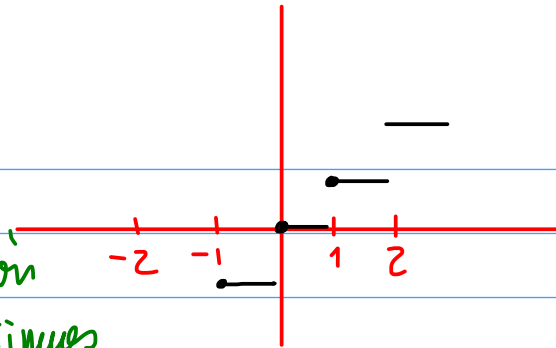
En general, sea  $x \in \mathbb{R} / x^2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\left\{ x - \frac{1}{n} \right\} \rightarrow x \quad x^2 < \left(x - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 < x^2$$

Por tanto,  $\exists m / \mathbb{Z} \ni x^2 - 1 < \left(x - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 < x^2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$f\left(x - \frac{1}{n}\right) = E\left(\left(x - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2\right) = x^2 - 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 1 < x^2 = E(x^2) = f(x)$$

$$\frac{\dots \dots \dots}{E(x^2) \quad x^2 \quad \mathbb{Z}}$$



Ej. 3 Sean  $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funciones continuas verificando que  $f|_{\mathbb{Q}} = g|_{\mathbb{Q}}$

Probar que  $f = g$

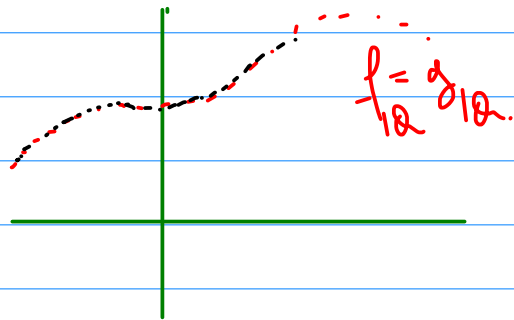
Decimos que  $f$  es continua en  $a$  sii  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dado} \\ \{a_n\} \xrightarrow{\cap} a \\ a_n \in \text{Dom}(f) \end{array} \Rightarrow \{f(a_n)\} \rightarrow f(a) \right]$   
 $f(a) = \lim_{a_n \rightarrow a} f(a_n)$

Dem  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Q} \quad f(x) = g(x)$

$\nexists f = g$ ? No basta probar que  $f(y) = g(y) \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

Tomemos  $\{a_n\} \xrightarrow{\cap} y$  (lo podemos asegurar por ser  $\mathbb{Q}$  denso en  $\mathbb{R}$ )

Por ser  $f|_{\mathbb{Q}}$  continua  $f(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(a_n) = g(y)$



$a_n \in \mathbb{Q}$   
 $f(a_n) = g(a_n)$

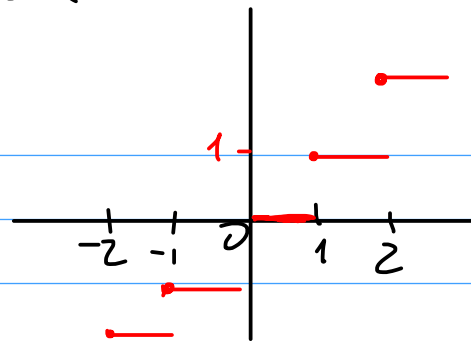
$\uparrow$  Por ser  $g$  continua

Ej. 5b)  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $g(x) = \begin{cases} xE(\frac{1}{x}) & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$

Estudiar su continuidad

Cont.  $0 \neq x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{\text{Cont. si } \frac{1}{x} \notin \mathbb{Z}} E(\frac{1}{x}) \xrightarrow{\text{Cont.}} xE(\frac{1}{x})$

$x = 0 \mapsto 1$



Si  $x \neq 0$ ,  $\frac{1}{x} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $g$  es continua por ser composición de func. continuas.  
En  $\mathbb{R} \setminus [0] \cup \{\frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

Si  $x = 0$   $\{x_n\} \rightarrow 0$  ¿ $g(x_n) \rightarrow g(0) = 1$ ?

si  $x_n \neq 0$   $E(\frac{1}{x_n}) = \frac{1}{x_n} - E(\frac{1}{x_n}) + 1$   $|x_n| \left| \frac{1}{x_n} - E(\frac{1}{x_n}) \right| \leq 1 \cdot |x_n| \rightarrow 0$  sea  
 $0 \leq |1 - g(x_n)| = |1 - x_n E(\frac{1}{x_n})| \leq |x_n| \rightarrow 0$

0 sea  $g$  es continua en  $x = 0$

Luego  $|1 - g(x_n)| \rightarrow 0$  o sea  $g(x_n) \rightarrow 1 = g(0)$

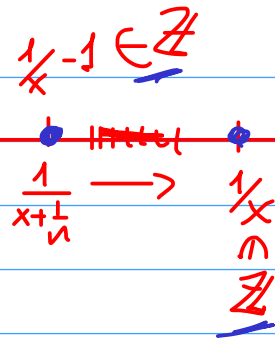
Si  $0 \neq x$  /  $\frac{1}{x} \in \mathbb{Z}$

Entonces  $x < x + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow x$   $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{n}} < \frac{1}{x}$$

Luego a partir de un índice

$$\exists \frac{1}{x} - 1 \leq \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{n}} < \frac{1}{x} \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$E\left(\frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{n}}\right) = \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

$$g\left(x + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \left(x + \frac{1}{n}\right) E\left(\frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{n}}\right) = \left(x + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) \longrightarrow x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) = 1 - x$$

$1 - x \neq 1$   
Luego  $g$  es discontinua en  $x$

$$g(x) = x E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

En resumen  $g$  es continua en  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \pm \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$ .



Ej. 6

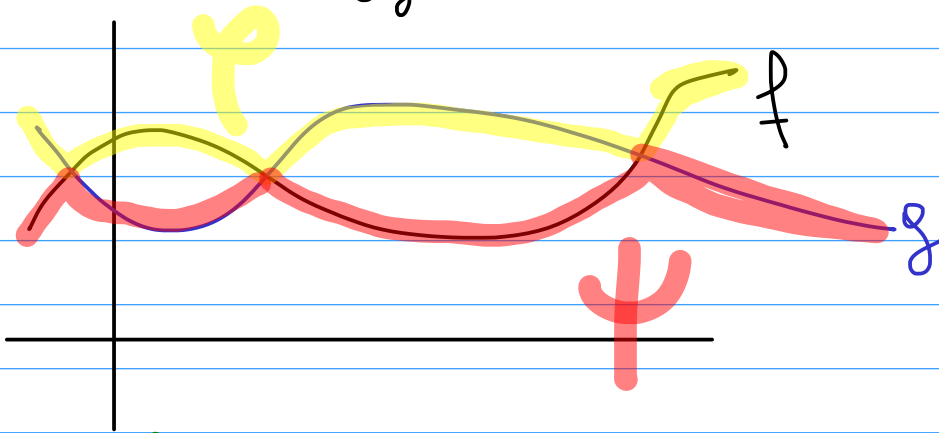
Dadas  $f, g: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , sean

$$\varphi(x) = \max\{f(x), g(x)\}$$

$$\psi(x) = \min\{f(x), g(x)\}$$

Probar que si  $f$  y  $g$  son continuas en  $B \subset A$ , entonces también  $\varphi, \psi$  son continuas en  $B$ .

Ej.



Por ser  $f$  continua en  $b$ :  $\{f(x_n)\} \rightarrow f(b)$   
 $g$  — — —  $\{g(x_n)\} \rightarrow g(b)$

Demostración:  $b \in B$ Si  $\{x_n\} \rightarrow b$ , entonces

$$\begin{aligned} \{ \varphi(x_n) = \max\{f(x_n), g(x_n)\} \} &\rightarrow \varphi(b) = \max\{f(b), g(b)\} \\ \{ \psi(x_n) = \min\{f(x_n), g(x_n)\} \} &\rightarrow \psi(b) = \min\{f(b), g(b)\} \end{aligned}$$

En esencia:  $\max\{p_n, q_n\} \rightarrow \max\{p, q\}$ 

$$\min\{p_n, q_n\} \rightarrow \min\{p, q\}$$





Proveer que  $\max\{x, y\} = \frac{1}{2}(x+y+|x-y|)$      $\min\{x, y\} = \frac{1}{2}(x+y-|x-y|)$

Dem  $\max\{x, y\} + \min\{x, y\} = x+y$  (obvio si  $x=y$ )  
 $\max\{x, y\} - \min\{x, y\} = |x-y|$  ( " )

Sumo  $2\max\{x, y\} = x+y+|x-y|$      $\varphi(x, y) = \max\{x, y\} = \frac{1}{2}(x+y+|x-y|)$      $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$   
 Resto  $2\min\{x, y\} = x+y-|x-y|$      $\psi(x, y) = \min\{x, y\} = \frac{1}{2}(x+y-|x-y|)$

Con estas expresiones: Si  $\begin{cases} \{x_n\} \rightarrow x \\ \{y_n\} \rightarrow y \end{cases}$   $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \max\{x_n, y_n\} &= \frac{1}{2}(\underbrace{x_n + y_n}_{\rightarrow x+y} + \underbrace{|x_n - y_n|}_{\rightarrow |x-y|}) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(x+y+|x-y|) = \max\{x, y\} \\ \min\{x_n, y_n\} &= \frac{1}{2}(x_n + y_n - |x_n - y_n|) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(x+y-|x-y|) = \min\{x, y\} \end{aligned} \right.$