Def Uniform Continuous - 改连接

Let BSASR, f:A→R

\$\f{\text{st}} \text{ is uniformly continuous on B} if:

\[
\frac{\text{y} \in \text{y} \in \text{st}}{\text{dxy} \in \text{st}} \text{den d(fax, fty)} < \in \text{b}

\[
\frac{\text{txy} \in \text{B}}{\text{is uniformly}} \text{ctn on dom(f), Puth f uniformly ch.}

\[
\text{DBC: ctn BEX}

\[
\text{dtn on A}:

\[
\text{(\text{y} \in \in A)} \text{(\text{y} \in \text{s})} \text{def(fax, fty)} < \in \text{o}}

\[
\text{winformly ctn on A}:

\[
\text{(\text{y} \in \in A)} \text{(\text{y} \in \text{s})} \text{def(fax, fty)} < \in \text{ctn:}

\text{ulfE-\text{s}} \(\text{a}, \text{TEPSHBE, aBBEGAST nbhsoate} \\
\frac{\text{s-clove b6}}{\text{s-clove b6}}.

\]

我们可以想像:

uni.ctn. 就是任意一个 & 都对应3-个 >0的分件的 阈值, 使得个8彩 在整个集合上滑动对真对应的值的变 化范围部限制在20内。

即: 6的选择只需要和5有关而和7的位置无关

ToctO if f is uniformly ctn 的要求比如更好 FoctO if f is uniformly ctn on B, then f is ctn on B PP: ctn on A 是 uniformly ctn on A 的必要非充分条件. 这是显然的. 从在义务看 Uni. ctn. 是比ctn更强的条件, 它具体陈述的事情是: f在 B 上每一点的 continuity 的 &-E 不取决定

Fact ② if $f \notin A \perp uni$, ctn. In $B \subseteq A$ $\Rightarrow f \notin B \perp to uni$, ctn. $(f \mid B \nmid Luni$, ctn. $(b \mid B \mid B \mid B)$

对任意至,在一般距离分使得在日上滑加这位距离,其者到的

任何subst都解Wich (显然)

ex

值都是5-close 的

(1) y = cx ($c \in \mathbb{R}$) $\notin \mathcal{L}$ uni, ctn. be $f = \frac{\mathcal{L}}{|c|}$.

(2) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R^2} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (2) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (2) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (2) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (3) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (4) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (5) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (6) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (7) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (8) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (9) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (1) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (1) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (2) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (2) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (3) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R^2 \pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (4) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (5) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (6) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (7) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (8) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (9) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (1) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R^2 \pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (1) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (2) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (3) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (4) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (5) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (6) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (7) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (8) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (9) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (1) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (1) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (1) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (2) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (3) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (4) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (5) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (6) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (7) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (8) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (8) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$ (9) $y=x^2 \frac{\pi R}{\pi R} \text{ uni. ctn. led}$

这个例子告诉我们:变化单线到如的f是不wii chi.的

(3) ¥c 70, y=x² is uniformly ctn. on [-c,c] 这里变成群是 bounded &. (≤2c)

Pf take S = 至 → ∀ x,y ∈ [-c,c] |x-y| < S → |x²-y²| = |x+y||x-y| <2c-2c-2c = E (4) By (2)(3) it follows that:
y=r在住意 bounded interval 上是 wni. ctn. bs
但在整个R上不 uni. ctn.

(5) The function $y=\frac{1}{x}$ is uniformly continuous on $[1,\infty)$ but not on (0,1] or any $[\alpha,\infty)$, $\alpha>0$

Thm If $A \subseteq R$ is closed and bounded and $f.A \rightarrow R$ is con.

How we we compactivess?

> closed: every conv. seq. has limit in A bounded: every seq. has a conv. subseq.

Pf Let A be closed + bounded, $f: A \rightarrow IR$ ctn. Suppose for contradiction: f is not uni. ctn. So Fix E > 0 s.t. f > 0, f > 0, f > 0, f < 0, f <

(固定-介足, 好性意-个 croitron) small 的距离分 总标在的15-close的点其函数值在75-close) 因而我们可以 construct西个 seq (xn), (xh)使得每个 スk, Yk 都长-close, 但fox), fxx 別不と-close BP: For each nEIN, choose Mn/nEA st. |xn-yn| < to but |fox-f(x) | >> E bounded Since A is bounded, by BW Thm & 60 BBD : 1501 has a cany subspa. Say 100 (th) has a conv. subseq say (xrx) -> Li So is (yn) = has a conv. subseq. (yn) - b2 And since In (Xn->n) Ch = 12 A (closedness) Since A is closed, [linf(xn) ∈A], EP = f(L1) 的用处 (ctn bi) By the continuity of $f: \lim_{k\to\infty} f(x_{n_k}) = \lim_{k\to\infty} f(y_{n_k}) = f(G)$ But $|f(x_{n_k}) - f(y_{n_k})| \ge \le 1$ contradicts \Box 70

我们可以发现 clased+ Donneld是一个很强的条件 1. closed 保证了题本集点上上全有投端的表现

2. bounded 保证了函数值工锭值无名

其我们知道在 closed interval 上級函数是一定 bounded be by Weiers brass boundedness Thm 凡 closed set 不一定是 closed interval the pre 自身是个closed set,但不是closed interval,因而 bounded 这个条件是有比更的。)

最终它的信息很少

白面欧

(1) y=n²在R上ch. R closed 但子banded. 它不是uni. ch 的

(2) y= sin(京)在[-5,0)U(0,4]上ch. 包括uni.ch.00 [-5,0)U(0,4] bounded 但不clused.

正面ex

(1) y= \(\in \) is uni. con, on [0,1]

(2) $\forall o < a < b$, $y = sin \frac{1}{x}$ is uni. dn. on [ab]

(3) y= { xsin x, if x≠0 is wni. dn. on [0,1]

Thm 2 [Uni. ctn. preserves Cauchy seq.]

If f: A -> |R is uni. ctn. and (an) is a

[f(an)] is Cauchy Cauchy seq. in A

Remember: EIRP, Couchy seg (com. seg.

Pf let € >D
By uni. ctn., we can fix \$>0 s.t.

|foor - f(y) | < \(\xi \) whenever | \(\xi - y \) < \(\xi \)

Since (an) is Couchy, fix N &N st.

\[\frac{\tan \rightarrow N, |an -an|}{\text{chi}} \]

Then for all m,n≥N, |f(am)-f(an)|<E So (f(an)) is Cauchy.

Note: ANDER OF HEET of the fundion F

if (an) is in dom(f) and <u>(an) —a</u>

Pler f(an) — f(a) (p.t. assorm(f) by isolated point

sh a = 64m(f)) D[limf(x) 54x)

以而如果ft uni cony tha, NVa E Comf/, (Jing fcy) 立ちむ 日而下需要化可其地外, 「社友(fcn)) → fca) example Let $f(x) = \pi^2$, x > DThe seq. $L_n^{\dagger})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is Cauchy

But $(f(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = (n^2)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is not Canchy

So f is not uni. ctn. on any set containing $\{\frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

(contrapositive)

Thm3 let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be bounded, $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$ $\implies f$ is uni.ctn. iff $\exists CD. g: C(A) \to \mathbb{R}$ s.t. f = g A

先前的时间: closed bounded A + ctn f ⇒ fM-è uni ctn.

但是这并不是讲、非closed A也可以是mi.ch.的 这里给出了个判断方法,在是一个iff的判断方法:

Given: A是bounded的,那么f;A→R是 uni, ctn的 iff: 杏在-介把好好至cl(A)上的连续函数 Pf For (一):easy.(显然)

B为 A bounded —) cl (A) bounded — and cl (A) is closed, g ctm.

So f=g[A is uni ctm.

For (一): Suppose f: A —) IR is uni. ctm.

Let a ∈ cl(A) \(\lambda\) La (an) be any seq. in A conv. to a

So (an) is Cauchy.

Since f is uni. ctm., (f(an)) is Canchy

B添 f(an)) cunv.

Define g(a) = lim f(an)

F面的t正明见hw: the def of g(a) makes

sense 且 g:cl(A) — R 是 ctm bb.