

13/01/2021

5. $f: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$ continua. Probar que, para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$, existe $x_n \in [0,1]$ tal que $f(x_n) = x_n^n$.

Aplicemos el teorema del valor intermedio.

Consideramos $g_n(x) = f(x) - x^n$ $g_n: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g_n(0) = f(0) - 0 = f(0) \geq 0 \\ g_n(1) = f(1) - 1 \leq 1 - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \exists x_n \in I \mid g_n(x_n) = 0 \\ \text{T.V.I.} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{"} \\ f(x_n) - x_n^n \end{array}$$

6. $(X, \tau) = ([-1,1], \tau)$

$$\tau = \{ U \subset X : 0 \notin U \text{ ó } (-1,1) \subset U \}$$

- $(-1,1)$ es anexo: Si $(-1,1) \subset A \cup B$, $A, B \in \tau$, $A \cap B \cap (-1,1) = \emptyset$
 $A \cap (-1,1), B \cap (-1,1) \neq \emptyset$, $(-1,1)$

$$0 \in (-1,1) \subset A \cup B \Rightarrow 0 \in A \text{ ó } 0 \in B. \quad \text{Si } 0 \in A \Rightarrow (-1,1) \subset A$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1,1) \cap A = (-1,1) \not\models \emptyset$$

$(-1,1)$ además es abierto.

- $\{1\}, \{-1\}$ son conjuntos anexos y abiertos

$\{-1,1\}, \{-1\}, \{1\}$ forman una partición de \mathbb{X} por conjuntos conexos y abiertos. \Rightarrow son las componentes anexas de \mathbb{X} .

• $\mathbb{X} = \bigcup P_i$ P_i es componente conexa $\xrightarrow{\text{abt.}}$

Si $P_i \subset C$ conexo $\Rightarrow C \cap P_i = C \cap \left(\bigcup_{j \neq i} P_j \right)$ e

una partición de P_i es dos abiertos $\Rightarrow C \cap \bigcup_{j \neq i} P_j = \emptyset \Rightarrow C \subset P_i$

$$\Rightarrow C = P_i$$

$$=$$

8. (\mathbb{R}, T_S) $C_x = \{x\}$. $a, b \in C$ $a \neq b$.

$$(-\infty, a), [b, +\infty) \in T_S$$

$$(-\infty, a) \cap C, [b, +\infty) \cap C$$

partición en conjuntos abiertos
disjuntos, no vacíos $\Rightarrow C$
no conexo

9. (\mathbb{X}, T) c.p.a. $f: (\mathbb{X}, T) \rightarrow (Y, T')$ continua $\Rightarrow f(\mathbb{X})$ es
c.p.a.

$\Rightarrow y_1, y_2 \in f(\mathbb{X}) \Rightarrow \exists x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{X}$ tales que $y_1 = f(x_1)$, $y_2 = f(x_2)$

Como (\mathbb{X}, T) c.p.a. $\exists \gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ continua tal que $\gamma(0) = x_1$,

$$\gamma(1) = x_2$$

Entradas $f \circ \gamma: [0,1] \rightarrow f(X)$ es una apl. continua tal que
 $f \circ \gamma(0) = f(x_1) = \underline{y_1}, \quad f \circ \gamma(1) = f(x_2) = \underline{y_2}$.

10. $(X_i, T_i) \quad i=1, \dots, n$.

$(\underline{X}_1 \times \dots \times \underline{X}_n, T_1 \times \dots \times T_n)$ es c.p.a. (\Rightarrow) (X_i, T_i) es c.p.a. $\forall i=1, \dots, n$.

- Si $(\underline{X}_1 \times \dots \times \underline{X}_n, T_1 \times \dots \times T_n)$ es c.p.a. $\Rightarrow X_i = \pi_i(\underline{X}_1 \times \dots \times \underline{X}_n)$

\uparrow
cont. \uparrow
c.p.a.

Por el ejercicio 9, (X_i, T_i) es c.p.a. $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

- Supongamos ahora que (X_i, T_i) es c.p.a. $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Sean $(x_1, \dots, x_n), (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \underline{X}_1 \times \dots \times \underline{X}_n$. $x_i, y_i \in X_i \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n$.

Como (X_i, T_i) es c.p.a. $\exists \gamma_i: [0,1] \rightarrow X_i$ continua tal que

$$\gamma_i(0) = x_i, \quad \gamma_i(1) = y_i$$

Definimos $\gamma: [0,1] \rightarrow \underline{X}_1 \times \dots \times \underline{X}_n$ por $\gamma(t) = (\gamma_1(t), \dots, \gamma_n(t))$

γ continua ($\Rightarrow \pi_i \circ \gamma: [0,1] \rightarrow X_i$ es continua $\forall i=1, \dots, n$ ($\Rightarrow \gamma_i$ cont. $\forall i$

$$\begin{matrix} \parallel \\ \gamma_i \end{matrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \gamma$ es un arco en $\underline{X}_1 \times \dots \times \underline{X}_n$. $\gamma(0) = (\gamma_1(0), \dots, \gamma_n(0)) = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$\gamma(1) = (\gamma_1(1), \dots, \gamma_n(1)) = (y_1, \dots, y_n).$$

$\Rightarrow (\underline{X}_1 \times \dots \times \underline{X}_n, T_1 \times \dots \times T_n)$ c.p.a.

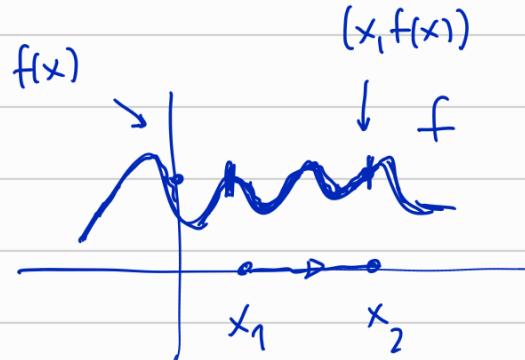
$$11. \quad f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \sin(1/x)$$

$$G(f) = \{(x, \sin(1/x)): x > 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\overbrace{\hspace*{1cm}}^{\circ} \quad f: X \rightarrow Y$$

$$G(f) \subset X \times Y$$

$$\begin{matrix} \parallel \\ \{(x, f(x)): x \in X\} \end{matrix}$$



$$G(f) \approx X.$$

$$1. \quad G(f) \approx (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow G(f) \text{ convexo en } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ (es c.p.a.)}$$

Si $(x_1, f(x_1)), (x_2, f(x_2)) \in G(f)$, tomamos

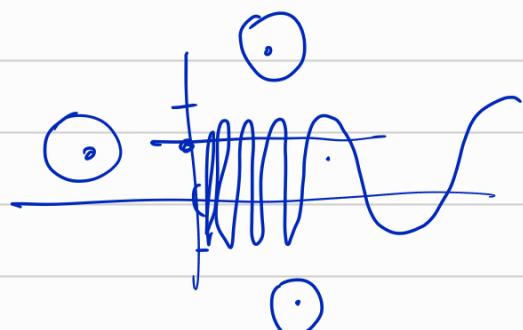
$$\gamma(t) = (x_1 + t(x_2 - x_1), f(x_1 + t(x_2 - x_1)))$$

$\gamma: I \rightarrow G(f)$ es continua y $\gamma(0) = (x_1, f(x_1)), \gamma(1) = (x_2, f(x_2))$

$$2. \quad \overline{G(f)} = G(f) \cup (\{0\} \times [-1, 1])$$

\supseteq

\subseteq es una comprobación de casos (ningún punto de $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (G(f) \cup (\{0\} \times [-1, 1]))$ está en $\overline{G(f)}$). No lo haremos



$G(f) \subset \overline{G(f)}$. Veamos que $\{0\} \times [-1,1] \subset \overline{G(f)}$. Sea $(0,t) \in \{0\} \times [-1,1]$. ($t \in [-1,1]$)

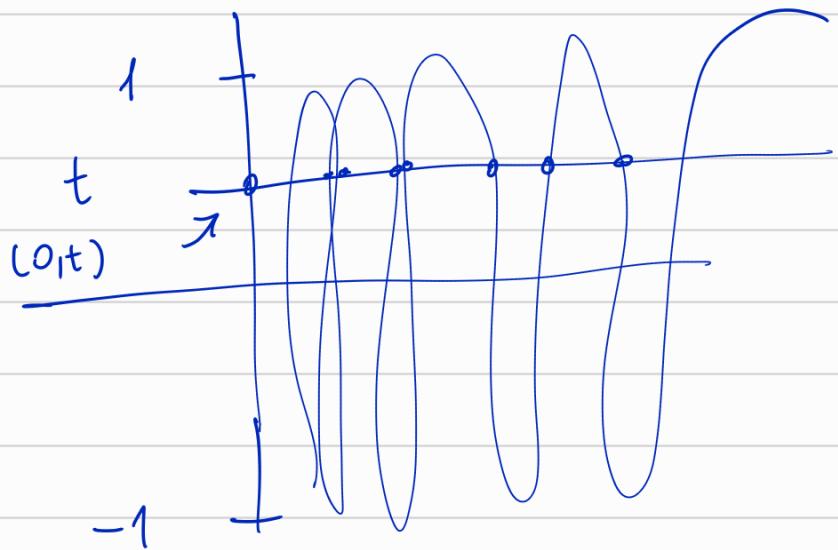
Sea ahora $s \in (0,+\infty)$ tal que $t = \sin(s)$. Entonces $\sin(s+2k\pi) = \sin(s) = t$

$$\text{Sea } a_n = \frac{1}{s + 2n\pi} \in (0,+\infty) \quad a_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$(a_n, f(a_n)) \in G(f) \quad (a_n, f(a_n)) = (a_n, \sin\left(\frac{1}{a_n}\right))$$

$$= (a_n, \sin(s+2n\pi)) = (a_n, t)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n, f(a_n)) = (0, t)$$

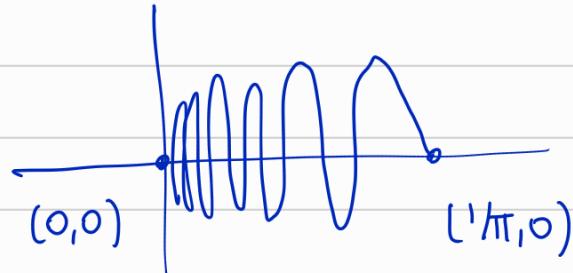


$$(0,t) \in \overline{G(f)}$$

Acabamos de ver que $G(f) \cup (\{0\} \times [-1,1]) \subset \overline{G(f)}$

3. $G(f) \cup (\{0\} \times [-1,1])$ es conexo. Veamos que no es conexo por arcos.

Veamos que no existe ninguna aplicación continua $\gamma: [0,1] \rightarrow G(f) \cup (\{0\} \times [-1,1])$ tal que $\gamma(0) = (0,0)$, $\gamma(1) = (1/\pi, 0) \in G(f)$.
 $\gamma([0,1]) \subset G(f)$.



$\gamma = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$ $\gamma_1, \gamma_2: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuas.

$$\gamma_1(0) = 0 \quad \gamma_1(1) = 1/\pi.$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = +1 \quad \text{si} \quad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}(1+4k) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{1+4k} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -1 \quad \text{si} \quad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}(3+4k) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{3+4k} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\exists t_1 \in [0,1] \quad | \quad \gamma_1(t_1) = \frac{2}{5\pi} \in [0, \frac{1}{\pi}]$$

$$\exists t_2 \in [0, t_1] \quad | \quad \gamma_1(t_2) = \frac{2}{7\pi} \in [0, \frac{2}{5\pi}].$$

$$\exists t_3 \in [0, t_2] \quad | \quad \gamma_1(t_3) = \frac{2}{9\pi} \in [0, \frac{2}{7\pi}].$$

$$\exists t_4 \in [0, t_3] \quad / \quad \vartheta_1(t_4) = \frac{2}{9\pi} \in [0, \frac{2}{9\pi}]$$

:

De esta forma construimos $\{t_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ decreciente. $t_i \downarrow t_0 \in [0, 1]$.

$$f(\vartheta_1(t_i)) = \begin{cases} +1, & i \text{ impar} \\ -1, & i \text{ par} \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma \text{ continua} \quad \gamma(t_0) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \gamma(t_i) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} (\vartheta_1(t_i), \vartheta_2(t_i))$$

$$= (\vartheta_1(t_0), \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \vartheta_2(t_i))$$

$$= (\vartheta_1(t_0), \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} f(\vartheta_1(t_i)))$$

\parallel
 ± 1

alternativamente