

## Esempi

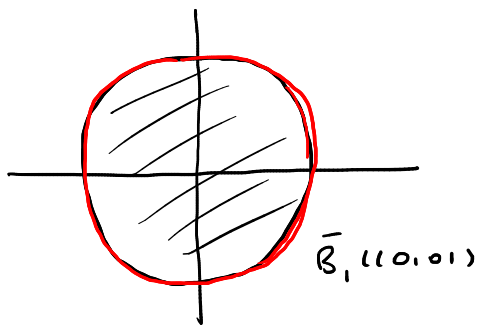
$$E = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2} \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d_{\mathbb{R}^2}((x, y), (0, 0)) \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \overline{B}_1(0, 0)$$

Sappiamo che:  $\partial \overline{B}_1(0, 0) = \{ (x, y) \mid d_{\mathbb{R}^2}((x, y), (0, 0)) = 1 \}$   
 $=: S_1(0, 0)$



Insieme

- chiuso
  - limitato
  - convesso  $\Rightarrow$  stellato
- $\Rightarrow$  conn. per polig.  
 $\Rightarrow$  connesso

$$E = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$$

$$\partial E = \{(0, 0)\}$$

$$E \cap \partial E = \emptyset \Rightarrow E \text{ aperto}$$

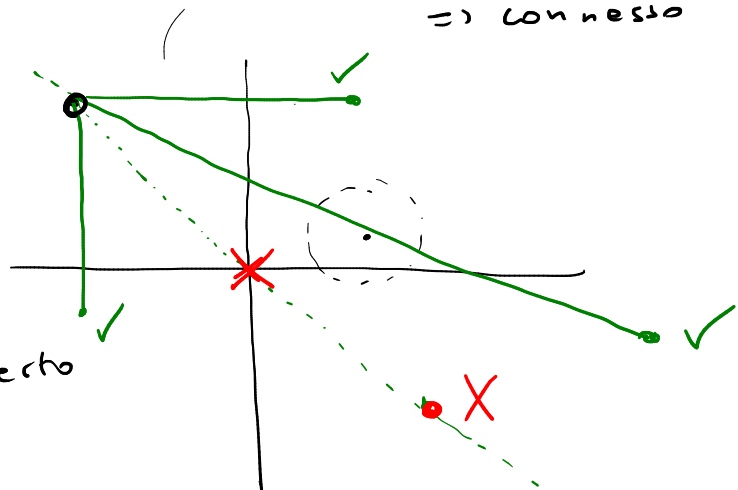
• limitato? no

• non compatto

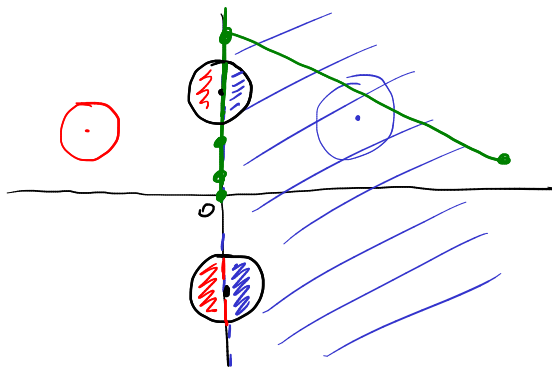
• convesso? **No!**

• stellato? **No!**

• connesso per poligoni? sì ( $\Rightarrow$  connesso)



$$E = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x > 0 \} \cup \{ (0, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \geq 0 \}$$



$$\partial E = \{ (0, y) \mid y \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$\partial E \cap E = \{ (0, y) \mid y \geq 0 \} \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow E \text{ non } \bar{e} \text{ aperto}$$

$$(0, y), y < 0 : (0, y) \in \partial E \text{ ma } (0, y) \notin E$$

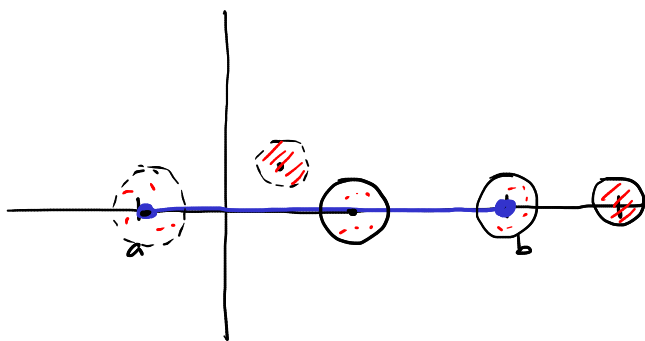
$$\Rightarrow \partial E \not\subseteq E \Rightarrow E \text{ non } \bar{e} \text{ chiuso}$$

(⇒ non compatto)

E non è limitato

E convesso

$$E_1 = \{ (x, y) \mid x \in [a, b], y = 0 \} \quad ([a, b] \times \{0\})$$



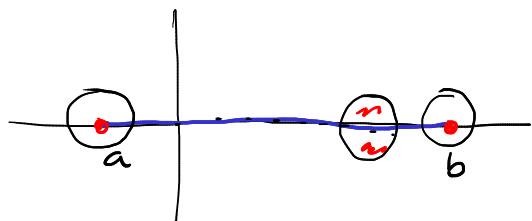
$$\partial E = E$$

$$\Rightarrow E \text{ chiuso}$$

$$E \text{ limitato } (\Rightarrow \text{ compatto})$$

$$E \text{ convesso}$$

$$E_2 = \{ (x, y) \mid x \in (a, b), y = 0 \} \quad ((a, b) \times \{0\})$$



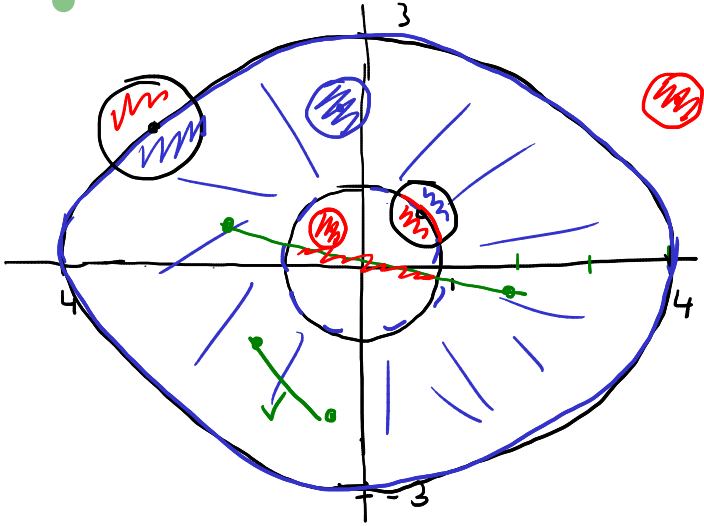
$$\partial E_2 = E_1$$

$$\partial E_2 \cap E_2 = E_2 \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow E_2 \text{ non } \bar{e} \text{ aperto}$$

$$\partial E_2 = E_1 \notin E_2 \Rightarrow E_2 \text{ non } \bar{E} \text{ chiuso}$$

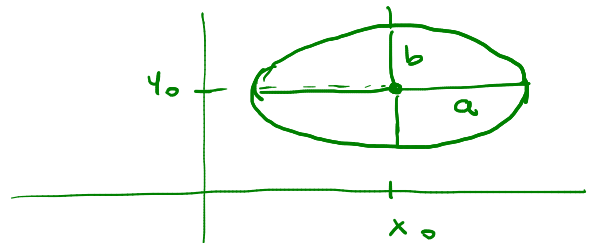
$E_2$  limitato, convesso.

$$E = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} \leq 1, \quad x^2 + y^2 > 1 \right\}$$



$$\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-y_0)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

Equazione dell'ellisse



$$\partial E = \underbrace{\left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \right\}}_{\gamma_1} \cup \underbrace{\left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1 \right\}}_{\gamma_2}$$

$$\partial E \cap E = \gamma_1 \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow E \text{ non } \bar{E} \text{ aperto}$$

$$\gamma_2 \cap E = \emptyset \Rightarrow \partial E \notin E \Rightarrow E \text{ non } \bar{E} \text{ chiuso}$$

( $\Rightarrow$  non compatto)

$E$  limitato

non convesso; non stellato;

connesso per poligonalità

$$E = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 2 \leq x + 3y \leq 10 \right\}$$

$$2 = x + 3y \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad y = \frac{2-x}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\partial E = \sigma_1 \cup \sigma_2$$

$\uparrow$                        $\nwarrow$   
 $\{(x, y, z) \mid x+3y=2\}$        $\{(x, y, z) \mid x+3y=10\}$

$$\partial E \subseteq E \quad \Rightarrow \quad E \text{ chiuso}$$

$E$  non limitato ( $\Rightarrow$  non compatto)

$E$  convesso.

$$E = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 9, \quad 0 \leq z \leq 4\}$$

...  $E$  chiuso, limitato ( $\Rightarrow$  compatto)  
convesso.

Esempio (di funzione continua)

$(X, d) \quad \tilde{x} \in X$

Definisco  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  t.c.  $f(x) := d(x, \tilde{x})$

$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$   
 $d$                        $d_{1.1}$

Verifico che  $f$  è continua in  $x$ , per ogni  $x \in X$ .

Fisso  $x \in X$ ; considero una arbitraria successione  $(x_n) \subset X$  t.c.  $d(x_n, x) \rightarrow 0$  (cioè  $x_n \rightarrow x$  in  $X$ )

Devo provare che  $f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x)$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ , cioè  
che  $|f(x_n) - f(x)| \rightarrow 0$

Valuto:  $\forall n$

$$|f(x_n) - f(x)| = |d(x_n, \tilde{x}) - d(x, \tilde{x})|$$

$\stackrel{\text{2a dis. tr.}}{\leq} d(x_n, x)$

Quindi:

$$\forall n: \quad 0 \leq |f(x_n) - f(x)| \leq d(x_n, x)$$

$\downarrow$   
0

$\downarrow$   $(x_n \rightarrow x)$   
0

$$\stackrel{\text{Tco}}{\Rightarrow} |f(x_n) - f(x)| \rightarrow 0 \quad \square$$

Dimostro il Tcor. di Weierstrass.

①  $(X, d_x)$  compatto,  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  continua

Tesi:  $f(X)$  compatto.

Fisso  $(y_n) \in f(X)$ ; devo provare che ammette una estratta convergente in  $(f(X), d_y^{f(X)})$ ,

cioè:  $\exists (y_{k_n})$  estratta,  $\exists \bar{y} \in f(X)$  t.c.

$$\stackrel{f(X)}{d_y} (y_{k_n}, \bar{y}) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\forall n: y_n \in f(X) \Rightarrow \exists x_n \in X \text{ t.c. } y_n = f(x_n)$$

Osservo che  $(x_n) \subset X$ ,  $X$  compatto  $\Rightarrow$

$\exists (x_{k_n})$  estratta da  $(x_n)$ ,  $\exists \bar{x} \in X$  t.c.

$$x_{k_n} \rightarrow \bar{x} \quad \text{in } (X, d_x)$$

$x_{k_n} \rightarrow \bar{x}$ ,  $f$  continua in  $X$ , quindi in  $\bar{x}$

$$\stackrel{(c)}{\Rightarrow} f(x_{k_n}) \rightarrow f(\bar{x}) \quad \text{in } (Y, d_y)$$

$$\text{Ma: } f(x_{k_n}) = y_{k_n}$$

Quindi:  $(y_{k_n})$  è estratta da  $(y_n)$

$$c \quad \underline{y_{k_n}} \rightarrow \underbrace{f(\bar{x})}_{\in f(X)} = : \underline{\bar{y}} \in f(X) \quad \square$$

② se  $Y = \mathbb{R}$  :  $f(X) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  compatto, cioè chiuso e limitato

Osservazione (o richiamo?):

$E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  chiuso e limitato

$E$  limitato  $\Rightarrow \sup E \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\inf E \in \mathbb{R}$

È noto che  $\exists (x_n) \subset E$  t.c.  $x_n \rightarrow \sup E$   
 $\exists (y_n) \subset E$  t.c.  $y_n \rightarrow \inf E$

$(x_n), (y_n) \subset E$ ,  $E$  chiuso

caratt.

$\Rightarrow \sup E, \inf E \in E$

$\Rightarrow \sup E = \underline{\max E}, \quad \inf E = \underline{\min E}.$

Per l'oss:  $f(X)$  ammette max e min  
 che equivale a:  $f$  ammette max e min.  $\square$