

## || Metrica euclidea

In  $\mathbb{R}^n$  è definita la norma euclidea (Geometria)

$$\|\cdot\| : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \quad \text{t.c.} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x\| := \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

Ricordo le proprietà della norma:  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$(N1) \quad \|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$(N2) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : \|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x\|$$

$$(N3) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$$

Ricordo come è definita la metrica euclidea:

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n : d(x, y) := \|x - y\|$$

Verifico che  $d$  soddisfa le proprietà richieste.

$$\text{Osservo che } \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n : d(x, y) := \underbrace{\|x - y\|}_{\geq 0} \\ \text{per definizione}$$

Prendo  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ :

$$d(x, y) = 0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \|x - y\| = 0 \stackrel{(N1)}{\Leftrightarrow} x - y = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = y \quad \Rightarrow (D1) \text{ è soddisf.}$$

$$d(x, y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \|x - y\| = \|-(y - x)\| \stackrel{(N2)}{=} | -1 | \|y - x\| \\ = \|y - x\| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d(y, x) \quad \Rightarrow (D2) \text{ è soddisf.}$$

Prendo  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$d(x, y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \|x - y\| = \|\underbrace{x - z} + \underbrace{z - y}\|$$

$$\stackrel{(N3)}{\leq} \|x - z\| + \|z - y\| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d(x, z) + d(z, y)$$

$\Rightarrow$  (D3)  $\bar{e}$  sodd.  $\square$

## || Metrica discreta

$$d_{\text{DIS}} : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \quad \text{t.c.} \quad d_{\text{DIS}}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & x = y \\ 1 & x \neq y \end{cases}$$

$\uparrow$   
(contiene almeno due elementi)

(D1)  $\bar{e}$  vera per definizione

(D2)  $\bar{e}$  ovvia

(D3)? Fisso  $x, y, z$ ; devo provare che

$$d_{\text{DIS}}(x, y) \leq d_{\text{DIS}}(x, z) + d_{\text{DIS}}(z, y) \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{1° caso: } x = y \Rightarrow d_{\text{DIS}}(x, y) = 0 \\ d_{\text{DIS}}(x, z) \geq 0, \quad d_{\text{DIS}}(z, y) \geq 0 \end{array} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{1° caso: } x = y \Rightarrow d_{\text{DIS}}(x, y) = 0 \\ d_{\text{DIS}}(x, z) \geq 0, \quad d_{\text{DIS}}(z, y) \geq 0 \end{array}} \right\} \Rightarrow (*) \bar{e} \text{ sodd.}$$

$$\text{2° caso: } x \neq y \Rightarrow d_{\text{DIS}}(x, y) = 1 \quad \odot$$

$\swarrow$   
 $z$  non può essere contemporaneamente uguale a  $x$  e a  $y$   $\Rightarrow$

almeno uno tra  $d_{\text{DIS}}(x, z)$  e  $d_{\text{DIS}}(z, y)$   $\bar{e}$  uguale a 1  $\Rightarrow$

$$d_{\text{dis}}(x, z) + d_{\text{dis}}(z, y) \geq 1 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$\textcircled{1}$

$\Rightarrow$  (\*) è verificata  $\square$

|| Interni sferici in  $\mathbb{R}$  con  $d(x, y) := |x - y|$

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad r \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

$$B_r(x_0) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid d(x, x_0) < r\}$$



$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x - x_0| < r\}$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x_0 - r < x < x_0 + r\} = ]x_0 - r, x_0 + r[$$

|| Interni sferici in  $(X, d_{\text{dis}})$

$$x_0 \in X, \quad r \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

$$B_r(x_0) = \{x \in X \mid d_{\text{dis}}(x, x_0) < r\} = \begin{cases} \{x_0\} & r \in ]0, 1[ \\ X & r \in ]1, +\infty[ \end{cases}$$

|| Verifico la validità della prop. di separazione

$$x, y \in X \quad \text{con } x \neq y$$

$$x \neq y \Rightarrow d(x, y) > 0$$

$$\text{Scelgo } r := \frac{d(x, y)}{2}; \quad \text{dico che } B_r(x) \cap B_r(y) = \emptyset$$

per assurdo, suppongo che esista  $z \in B_r(x) \cap B_r(y)$

$$\Rightarrow d(z, x) < r \quad \text{e} \quad d(z, y) < r$$

Ma:

(D3)

+ (D2)

$$\underline{d(x, y)} \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y) \textcircled{<} r + r = 2r = \underline{d(x, y)} \quad \text{!!} \quad \square$$

|| Frontiera in  $(X, d_{Dis})$

$$E \subset X$$

$$x_0 \in \partial E \Leftrightarrow \forall r \in \mathbb{R}_+^*: B_r(x_0) \cap E \neq \emptyset \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$= \quad \text{e} \quad B_r(x_0) \cap E^c \neq \emptyset \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{Considero } B_{\frac{1}{2}}(x_0) = \{x_0\}$$

$$x_0 \in E \Rightarrow \text{vale } \textcircled{1} \text{ e non } \textcircled{2}$$

$$x_0 \notin E \Rightarrow \text{vale } \textcircled{2} \text{ e non } \textcircled{1}$$

La contraddizione mostra che  $\partial E$  non può contenere alcun elemento, cioè  $\partial E = \emptyset$ .

Allora:

$$\forall E \subset X: E \cap \partial E = E \cap \emptyset = \emptyset \Rightarrow E \text{ è aperto}$$

$$\forall E \subset X: \begin{matrix} \partial E \\ \subseteq \\ \emptyset \end{matrix} \subseteq E \Rightarrow E \text{ è chiuso.}$$

↙ con almeno due elementi

$$\underline{E_S}: (X, d_{Dis}) \quad x_0 \in X$$

$$\partial B_1(x_0) = \emptyset \quad \neq$$

$$S_1(x_0) = \{x \in X \mid d_{Dis}(x, x_0) = 1\} = X \setminus \{x_0\}$$

||  $(B(X, Y), d_m)$  è spazio metrico

$$d_\infty : B(X, Y) \times B(X, Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \quad \text{t.c.}$$

$$d_\infty(f, g) := \sup_{x \in X} d_Y(f(x), g(x)) \quad \forall f, g \in B(X, Y).$$

$$\forall x \in X: d_Y(f(x), g(x)) \geq 0 \quad (d_Y: Y \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+)$$

$$x \in X \mapsto d_Y(f(x), g(x)) \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{x \in X} d_Y(f(x), g(x)) \in [0, +\infty]$$

$$\text{Verifico che } \sup_{x \in X} d_Y(f(x), g(x)) < +\infty \quad (\in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f, g \in B(X, Y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\exists Y_f, Y_g \in Y \quad \exists r_f, r_g \in \mathbb{R}_+^* \quad \text{t.c.}$$

$$\forall x \in X: d_Y(f(x), Y_f) \leq r_f$$

$$d_Y(g(x), Y_g) \leq r_g$$

$$\forall x \in X:$$

dis. tr.



$$d_Y(f(x), g(x)) \leq \underbrace{d_Y(f(x), Y_f)}_{\leq r_f} + d_Y(Y_f, Y_g) + \underbrace{d_Y(Y_g, g(x))}_{\leq r_g}$$

$$\leq r_f + d_Y(Y_f, Y_g) + r_g =: M$$

Quindi:

$$\forall x \in X: d_Y(f(x), g(x)) \leq M$$

cioè:  $x \mapsto d_Y(f(x), g(x)) \in \mathbb{R}$  è limitata

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{x \in X} d_Y(f(x), g(x)) \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \square$$

Verifico (D1), (D2), (D3).

Prendo  $f, g \in B(X, Y)$

$$d_\infty(f, g) = 0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \sup_{x \in X} \underbrace{d_Y(f(x), g(x))}_{\geq 0} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in X : d_Y(f(x), g(x)) = 0$$

$d_Y$  soddisfa (D1)

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in X : f(x) = g(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f = g. \quad \text{(D1) \u00e8 soddisfatta.}$$

Dato che  $d_Y$  soddisfa (D2):

$$\forall x \in X : d_Y(f(x), g(x)) = d_Y(g(x), f(x))$$

Passando al sup:

$$\sup_{x \in X} d_Y(f(x), g(x)) = \sup_{x \in X} d_Y(g(x), f(x))$$

$$\text{cio\u00e8 : } d_\infty(f, g) = d_\infty(g, f) \quad \text{(D2) ok!}$$

Prendo  $f, g, h \in B(X, Y)$ .

$$\forall x \in X :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{d_Y(f(x), g(x))}_{\text{D1}} &\stackrel{\text{D3}}{\leq} d_Y(f(x), h(x)) + d_Y(h(x), g(x)) \\ &\leq \underbrace{d_\infty(f, h) + d_\infty(h, g)}_{\text{(D2)}} \quad (\in \mathbb{R}) \end{aligned}$$

Passo al sup:

$$\sup_{x \in X} d_Y(f(x), g(x)) \leq d_\infty(f, h) + d_\infty(h, g)$$

cioè:  $d_\infty(f, g) \leq d_\infty(f, h) + d_\infty(h, g)$

(D3) ok!

□

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  (su  $\mathbb{R}$ :  $d(x, y) := |x - y|$ )

$r \in \mathbb{R}_+$

$\bar{B}_r(f) = \{ g \in B([a, b], \mathbb{R}) \mid d_\infty(g, f) \leq r \}$

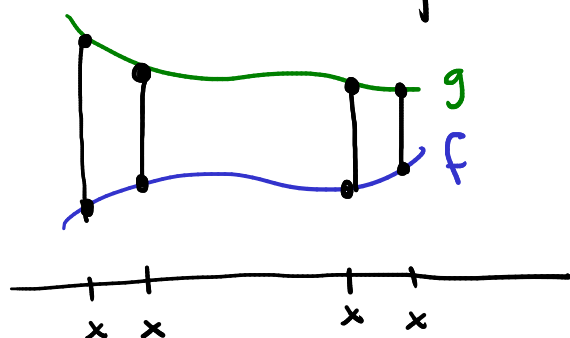
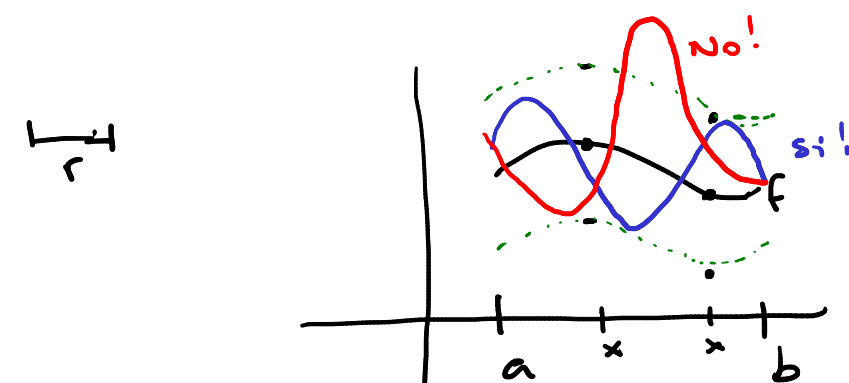
↑  
in  $(B([a, b], \mathbb{R}), d_\infty)$

$= \{ g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid g \text{ è limitata e}$

$\underbrace{\sup_{x \in [a, b]} |g(x) - f(x)| \leq r}_{\textcircled{x}}$

$\textcircled{x} \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in [a, b] : |g(x) - f(x)| \leq r$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in [a, b]: f(x) - r \leq g(x) \leq f(x) + r$



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

$$f := x \in X \mapsto d_x(x, \tilde{x})$$

Fisso  $\bar{x} \in X$  e mostro che  $f$  è continua in  $\bar{x}$ .

Ricordo la 2<sup>a</sup> dis. triangolare:

$$\forall x \in X :$$

$$|d_x(x, \tilde{x}) - d_x(\bar{x}, \tilde{x})| \leq d_x(x, \bar{x})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |f(x) - f(\bar{x})| \leq d_x(x, \bar{x})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d_{\text{eud.}}(f(x), f(\bar{x})) \leq d_x(x, \bar{x}) \quad \textcircled{x}$$

Fisso  $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}_+^+$ , prendo  $\delta = \varepsilon$ ;

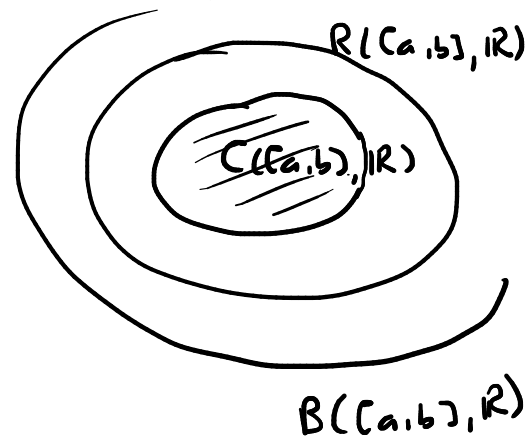
$$\text{se } d_x(x, \bar{x}) < \delta \quad \Rightarrow \quad \textcircled{x}$$

$$\underbrace{d_{\text{eud.}}(f(x), f(\bar{x}))}_{\leq} \leq \underbrace{d_x(x, \bar{x})}_{< \delta} = \underbrace{\varepsilon}_{\square} \quad \square$$

|| Metrica alternativa a  $d_{\infty}$  in  $(C([a, b], \mathbb{R}))$

$$f, g \in C([a, b], \mathbb{R}) :$$

$$d_p^p(f, g) := \underbrace{\left( \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}}_{\in \mathbb{R}_+}$$

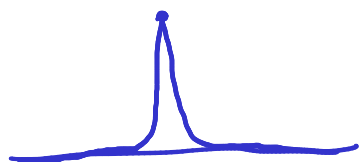


$$d_1(f, g) = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \int_a^b \underbrace{|f(x) - g(x)|}_{\substack{\geq 0 \\ \text{continua}}} dx = 0$$

??  
↓

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \quad |f(x) - g(x)| = 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \quad f(x) = g(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad f = g \quad \checkmark$$



• • • (per esercizio)

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