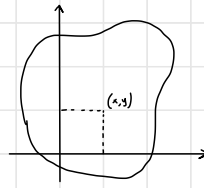


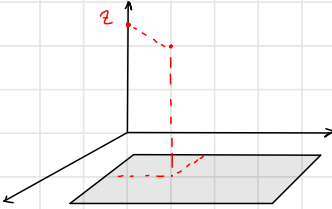
$$f: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, y)$$



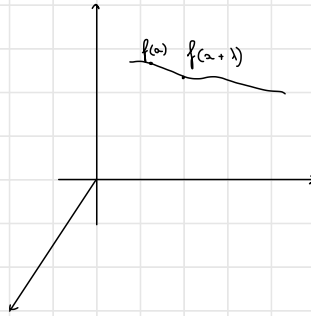
$f(x, y) = z$: distanza del punto (x, y)



$$f = f'$$

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f(a) = 1$$



$$f: [a, b] \times [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f(a, a) = p$$

Def.

$$X \text{ insieme}$$

$$d: X \times X \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

$$x \quad y \quad w$$

$$d(x, y)$$

si chiama *fa. distanza* se soddisfa i i ii iii

$$(i) \quad d(x, y) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in X \quad y \in X$$

$$d(x, y) = 0 \iff x = y$$

$$(ii) \quad d(x, y) = d(y, x) \quad \forall x, y \in X$$

$$(iii) \quad \text{DISUG. TRIANGOLARE} \quad \forall x, y, z \in X \quad d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y)$$

Def: Spazio Metrico è lo spazio (X, d)

Ex: $X = \mathbb{R}$
 $d(x, y) = |x - y|$

$$|x - y| = |y - x|$$

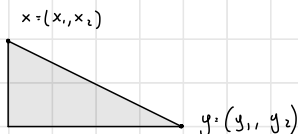
$$x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \quad |x - y| \leq |x - z| + |z - y|$$

$$X = \mathbb{R}^2 \quad X = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$y = (y_1, y_2)$$

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2}$$

$$d_1(x, y) = |x_1 - y_1| + |y_1 - y_2|$$



(es. nel caso i e iii)

$$d_\infty(x, y) = \max\{|x_1 - y_1|, |x_2 - y_2|\}$$

è una distanza per massimo

$$\hat{d}(x, y) = \min\{|x_1 - y_1|, |x_2 - y_2|\}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\exists (x, y) \in X \times X$$

$$x \neq y \quad \hat{d}(x, y) = 0$$

Ex: $X = \mathbb{N} \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$d(m, n) = |m - n|$$

Se prendo (X, d) e $E \subseteq (X, d)$ (E, d) è uno spazio metrico

Def: Dato uno spazio metrico, dato $x \in X$ e $r \in \mathbb{R}$ e $r > 0$, definisco la palla centrata in x e di raggio r

$$B_r(x) = \{y \in X \mid d(x, y) < r\}$$

Un aperto A di X $A \subseteq X$ se $\forall x \in A \quad \exists B_r(x)$ tale che $B_r(x) \subseteq A$

$$(a, b) \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{se } \forall x \in (a, b) \quad B_r(x) = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x - y| < r\} = (x - r, x + r)$$

Def: $C \subseteq X$ si dice chiuso se $X \setminus C = C^c = \{x \in X \mid x \notin C\}$ risulta aperto

Proprietà: se $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots$ sono tutti aperti allora $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$ è aperto

• I insieme di indici $\forall i \in I$ A_i aperto $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ è aperto

• Intervalli

Def: Dato (X, d) dire che $(x_n) \in X$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ converge a $x \in X$ se $d(x_n, x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$
 $x_n \rightarrow x$ per $n \rightarrow +\infty$

Dire che $x_n \rightarrow x$ è eq. dire che

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists n_\epsilon \in \mathbb{N}$ tale che $d(x_n, x) < \epsilon \quad \forall n \geq n_\epsilon$

E: $(x_n) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ se $x_n \rightarrow x \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists N_\epsilon > 0$ tale che $|x_n - x| < \epsilon \quad \forall n \geq N_\epsilon$