

(X, d) sp. metrica $m = 1, 2$

Def. limite: Sia (X, d) sp. m.

Sia $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, x_0 punto di accumulazione di X , $l \in \mathbb{R}$.

Si dice che $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = l$

se
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ t.c. $0 < d(x_0, x) \leq \delta_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |f(x) - l| \leq \varepsilon$ □

Teorema del confronto

Siano $f, g, h: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, x_0 punto di accumulazione

$\exists \delta > 0$ t.c. $\forall x$ t.c. $0 < d(x, x_0) \leq \delta \Rightarrow f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$

Sia poi $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h(x) = l \in \mathbb{R}$

Allora $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = l$ □

Ez. 1.

Sia (X, d) sp. m., dimostrare che $\forall y \in X$
$$\begin{aligned} X &\longmapsto d(x, y) \\ X &\longmapsto [0, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$
 è continua. □

Dim. Sia (X, d) sp. m. sia $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Allora f è continua con $x_0 \in X$ oss.:

i) $\forall x_n \rightarrow x_0$ si ha $d(x_n, x_0) \rightarrow 0$;

ii) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ t.c. $d(x, x_0) < \delta_\varepsilon \Rightarrow d(f(x), f(x_0)) \leq \varepsilon$;

iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$ □

Solamente:

Si noti che

$$d(x_n, y) \leq d(x_n, \bar{x}) + d(\bar{x}, y)$$

$$\forall x_0 \in X, x_n \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow |d(x_n, y) - d(\bar{x}, y)| \rightarrow 0$$

$$d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$$

$$|d(x_n, y) - d(\bar{x}, y)| \leq d(x_n, \bar{x}) \leq \varepsilon$$

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

Dimostrare che d è continua

Procedimento $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in X \times X$

$$(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \Rightarrow d(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow d(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$$

Se $n \geq m_\varepsilon$

$$|d(x_n, y) - d(\bar{x}, y)| \leq d(x_n, \bar{x}) \leq \varepsilon$$

$$|d(x_n, y_n) - d(\bar{x}, \bar{y})| \rightarrow 0$$

$$|d(x_n, y_n) - d(\bar{x}, y_n) + d(\bar{x}, y_n) - d(\bar{x}, \bar{y})| \leq$$

$$\leq |d(x_n, y_n) - d(\bar{x}, y_n)| + \underbrace{|d(\bar{x}, y_n) - d(\bar{x}, \bar{y})|}_{\alpha_n \rightarrow 0} \rightarrow 0$$

$$d(x_n, y_n) \leq d(x_n, \bar{x}) + d(\bar{x}, y_n)$$

$$d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$$

$$|d(x_n, y_n) - d(\bar{x}, y_n)| \leq d(x_n, \bar{x}) \rightarrow 0$$

$g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Lipschitzian if $\exists L > 0$ t.s. $|g(x) - g(y)| \leq L \cdot d(x, y)$

S.v. $|g(x) - g(x_0)| \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow x_0$ $|g(x) - g(x_0)| \leq L \cdot d(x, x_0)$

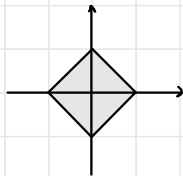
$$X = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$d_1: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

$$d_1(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) := |x_1 - y_1| + |x_2 - y_2|$$

$$B_1((0,0), r) = \{\vec{x}: d(\vec{0}, \vec{x}) < r\}$$

$$\{(x, y): |x| + |y| < 1\}$$



$$\max \begin{cases} |x_1 - y_1| + |y_1 - z_1| \\ |x_2 - y_2| + |y_2 - z_2| \end{cases}$$