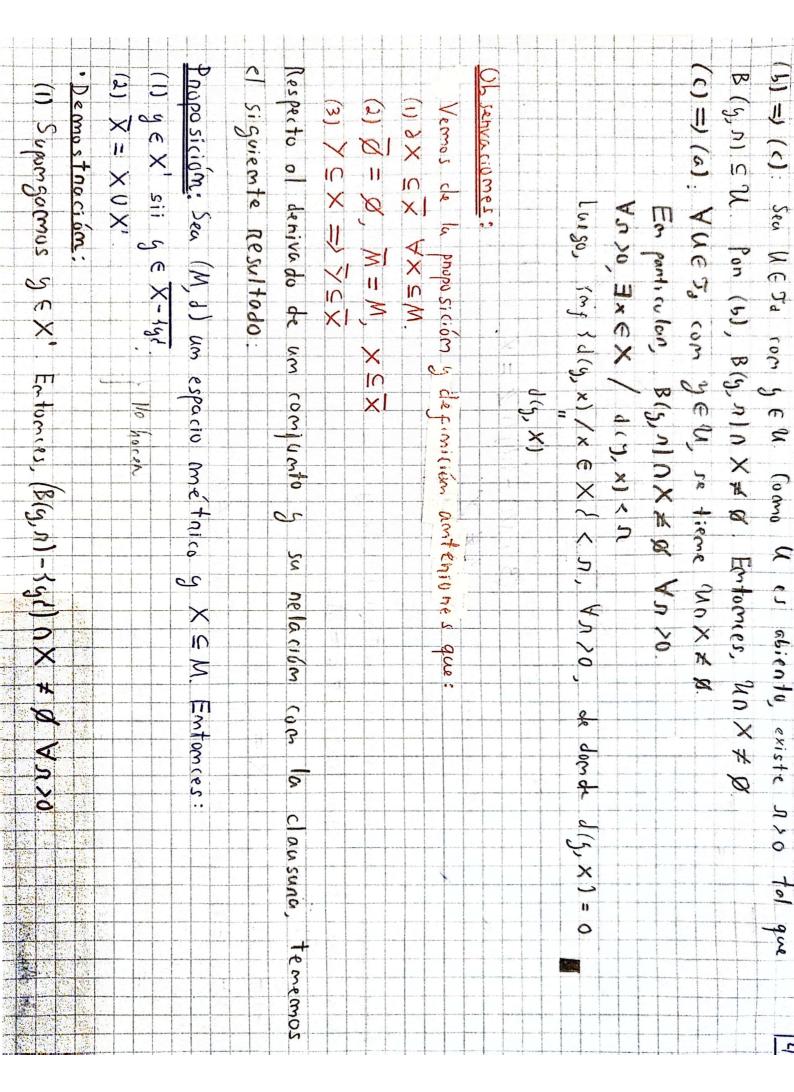
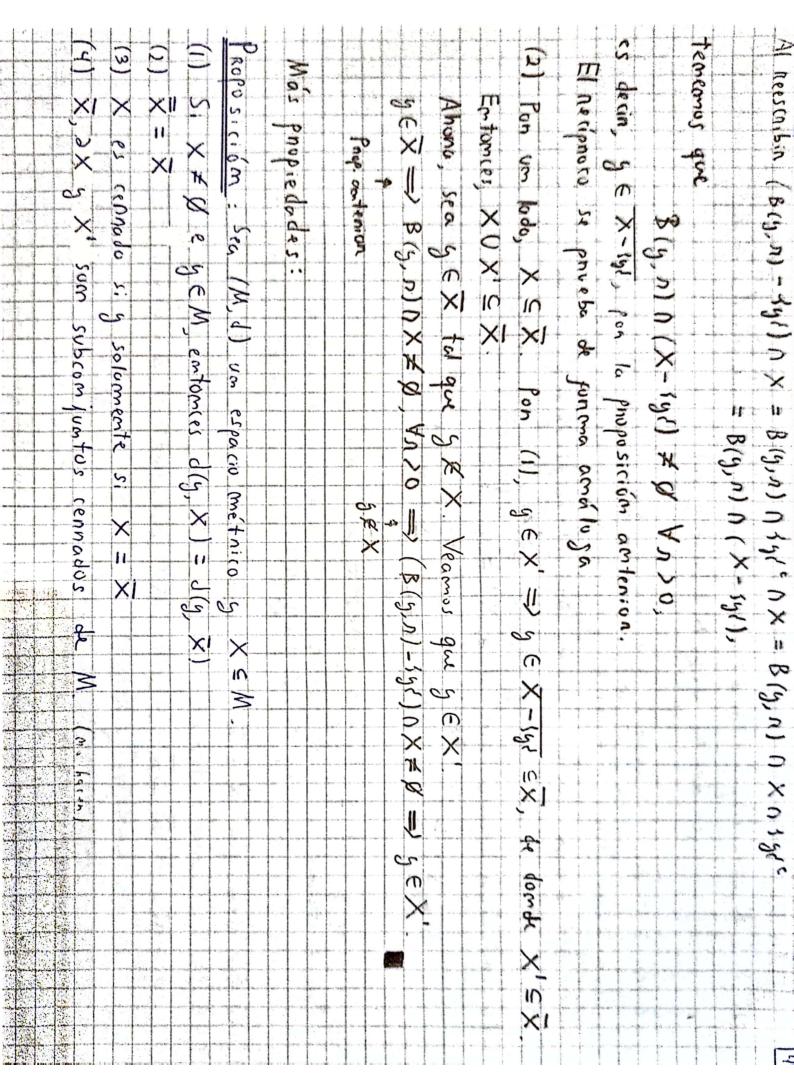
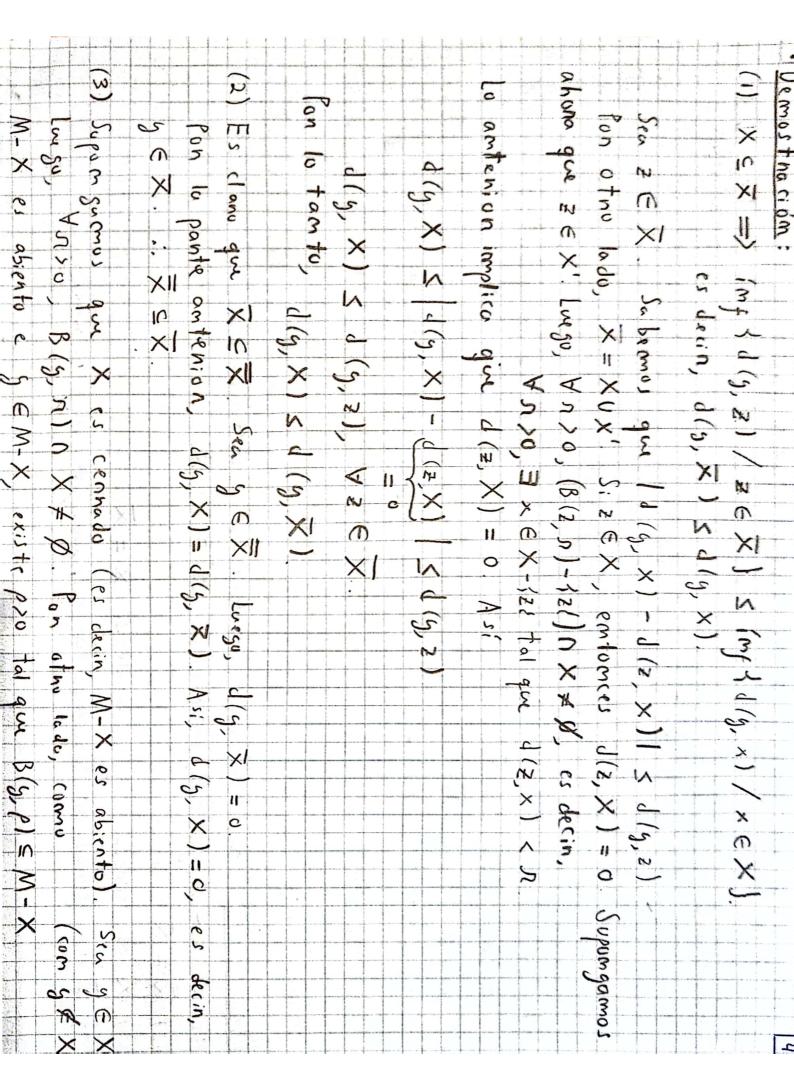


Escaneado con CamScanner

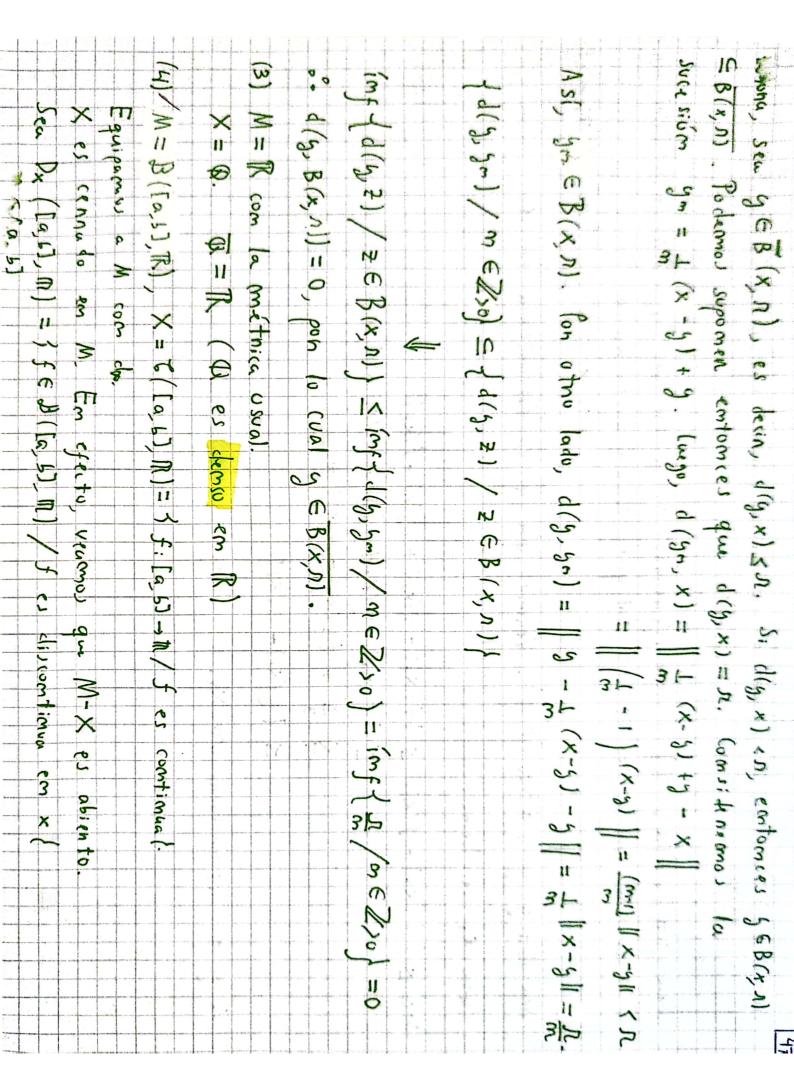






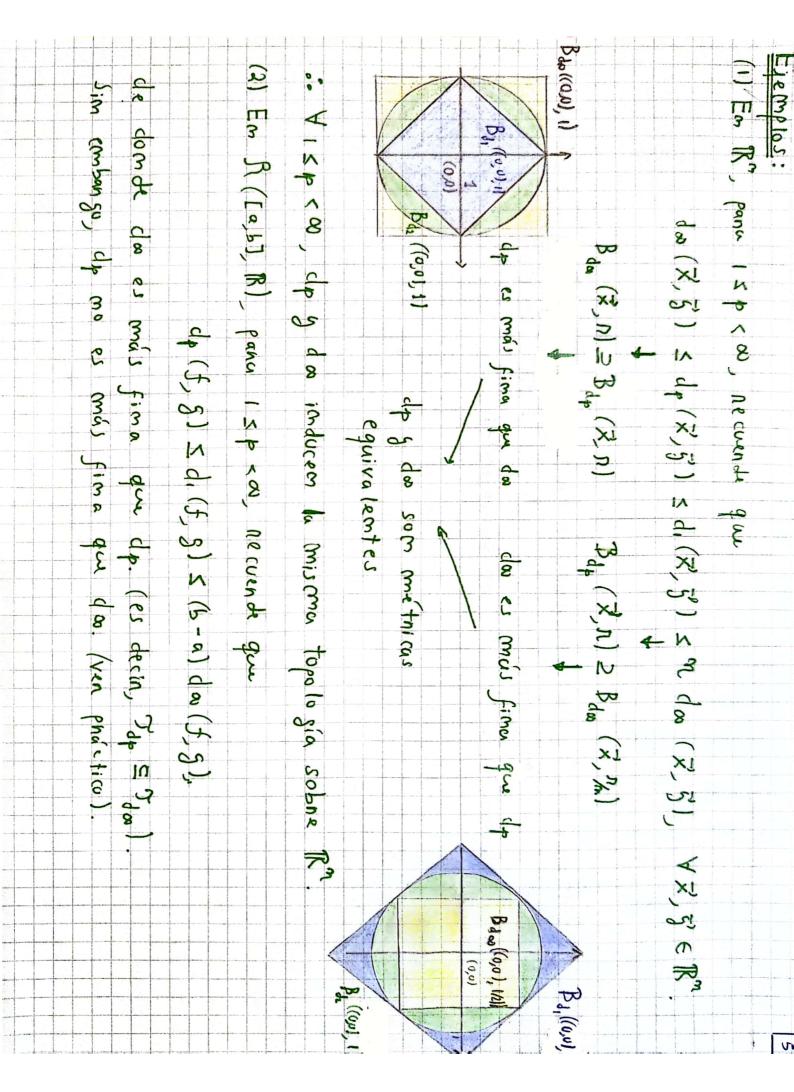
M - X - X
que B(z,p) S B(3, N) - Int S M-X, pon lo cuol 2 & X' Tememos pon la
Es decin, $(B(y, n) - y) \leq M - X$ Entomices $\forall z \in B(y, n) - y \leq existe p > to to$
Finalmente, sea $b \in M - X$ . Luga existe $n > 0$ for que $b(g, n) \cap (X - s_2 t) = \emptyset$
Unión de obientos : 2X es cennodo
Ase dx = M-[×U(M-x)], donde XU(M-X) es abiento pon sin
Ton una proposición antenion, M = X U dX U (M-X) (unión disjunta).
$\sqrt{-\sqrt{20}}$
r. M. X es stiento
-
$a = (25, -2) \cup (2, -3) = 2 \cup (2, -3)$
punto de adhemencia de A, es decin, existe J20 tal que
Sea h E M-X. Imgo, como X = X = X U X. Je fiene que y mo es un
Ahona syronsamos que X = X Veamus que M-X es abiento
Lucen B/4 p/n(X-24/) = 1 to cupt pr una contradictión

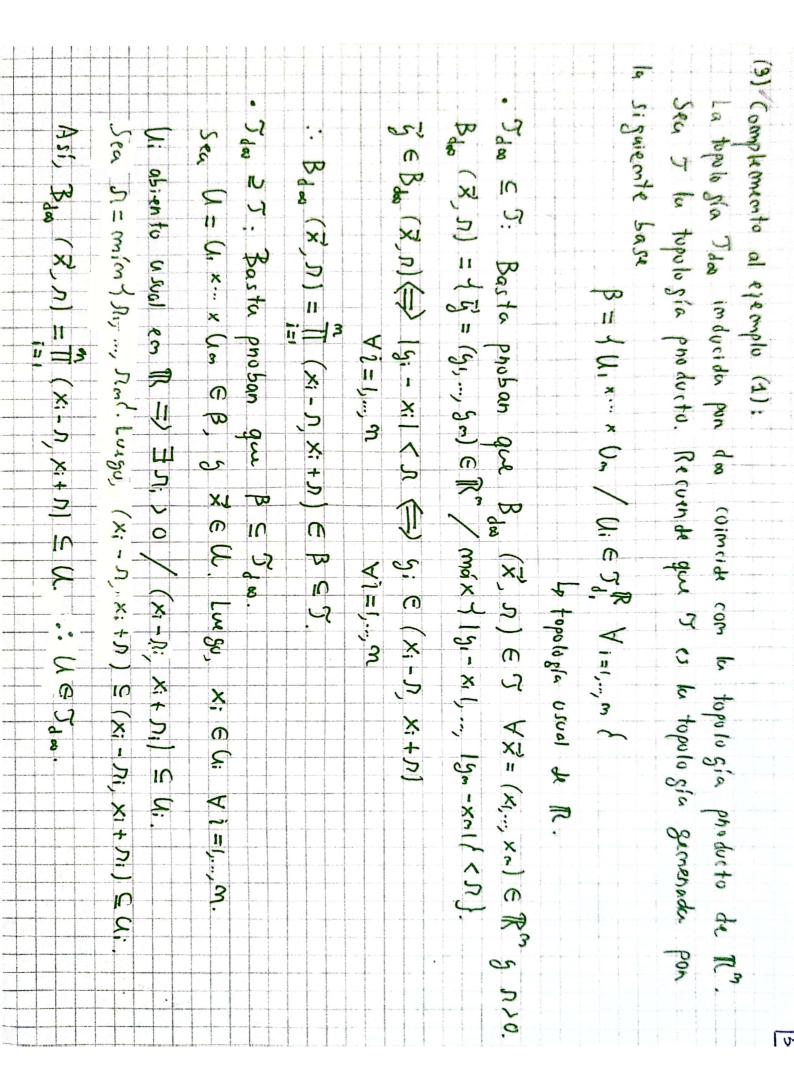
usarmos la hipútesis).
Pon lo tocoto, 'j mo es um pumto de adhenemcia da \$(x, n), j así B(x,n) ⊆ B(x,n)
$\frac{d(z, y) < \rho = d(y, x) - n}{d(z, x) < n} \xrightarrow{]} \frac{d(x, y) \\ x = d(y, x) - n}{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d(x, y) \\ x = d(x, y) + d(z, x) < d(y, x)}{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d(y, x) - n}{d(x, y)}$
$e_{m} t_{0} m ce_{S} \overline{B(x, n)} = \overline{B(x, n)}, S_{1} S_{1} \not\in \overline{B(x, n)}, S_{2} \notin [\beta(x, n)], S_{2} \notin [\beta(x, n)] = A > 0. Luege,$ $B(c_{3}, p) \cap B(x, n) = A +  o  comtinuity, S_{1} = B(S_{3}, p) \cap B(x, n) = m t_{0} m ce_{S}$
Si pon ejemplo M=(M, 11-11) es un espacio vectonial real monmado, g d=dn,
$\mathbb{B}(x, n) = \mathbb{B}(x, n) \mod cs \ ciento en general. En efecto, si (and(M)) 1 g d es In métnica discrita, temermos \mathbb{B}(x, 1) = (11) \mathbb{B}(x, 1) = \{x\} \mathbb{B}(x, 1) = M.$
$\overline{X} = [a, b],  X' = [a, b].$ Les compuntes $\overline{X}$ & $X'$ dependendende la méthica escusida. En grato, si cambiamos la méthica usual pon la discreta, tememos qui $\overline{X} = [a, b]$ & $X'=5$
$   \begin{array}{c}         1 \\         X \\         X \\         Z \\         Z \\         Z \\         $
Elevente ele



$\begin{split} M_{-}X &= (U_{n}, (f_{n}, i), R), \text{ pan is coal baston probon que codas Dx ((a, s2), R) = \frac{14}{12} \\ Sra, f \in D_{x} ((a, i), R), Veramas que catate a sin a que B_{aa} (f_{n}, i) \leq D_{x} ([a, s2), R) \\ f el subortisma en  x  \Rightarrow \exists e 2 a d tal que V 62 a sinte x; com \\ pana, x_{5}  x  terret: \\ Sea, R = e  y  S \in B_{ab} (f_{5}, n). Veramos que ge es discontinue en x. \\ Sea, x_{5}  f (x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ Sea, x_{5}  x  terret: \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - f(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  \\ \leq  f(x_{5}) - g(x_{5})  +  g(x_{5}) - g$		-		1				-	-			a states	-	1 - L	An	a independente de la composition de la	Jane open soder	in printe nya	- igo a francé.			and provide some	
$\begin{aligned} & X = (U_{n}^{*} (f_{n}, i), R), \text{ pan is to a basta proban que code. Die (fa, s), R), et a biento, que celete solo tal que \mathcal{B}_{i_{n}}(f, n) \leq D_{e}(f_{n}, s), R),  f_{n} \neq D_{e}(f_{n}, i), R). \\ & Y_{e} = D_{e}(f_{n}, i), R). \\ & Y_{e}(f_{n}, i), R). \\ & Y_{$		1		1	1.2	1	i.f.	1 in	Linking	-	hand		miland	hingingin		and in fair	aparationals	april 19	philip		an Alex San fin	in fair also a	
$\begin{aligned} & X = (U_{n}^{*} (f_{n}, i), R), \text{ pan is to a basta proban que code. Die (fa, s), R), et a biento, que celete solo tal que \mathcal{B}_{i_{n}}(f, n) \leq D_{e}(f_{n}, s), R),  f_{n} \neq D_{e}(f_{n}, i), R). \\ & Y_{e} = D_{e}(f_{n}, i), R). \\ & Y_{e}(f_{n}, i), R). \\ & Y_{$		17	1	1			and and	1	- find		Į	in li	for		. h	, w		- 6	how	C.			>
$\begin{aligned} & X = (U_{n}^{*} (f_{n}, i), R), \text{ pan is to a basta proban que code. Die (fa, s), R), et a biento, que celete solo tal que \mathcal{B}_{i_{n}}(f, n) \leq D_{e}(f_{n}, s), R),  f_{n} \neq D_{e}(f_{n}, i), R). \\ & Y_{e} = D_{e}(f_{n}, i), R). \\ & Y_{e}(f_{n}, i), R). \\ & Y_{$	1	1.		1.0	1_			1		-	1		1	Link	221	m	2	2	- frank in the	- Julia	-	- Services	
D. ([14,1], R), pan is tool bosts proben que code. Dx ([a,1], R), Veama, que existe siste proben que code. Dx ([a,5], R) Dx ([a,1], R), Veama, que existe size of a que $B_{L_{a}}(f,n) \leq D_{a}([a,5], R)$ man m x = 3 = E>0 tal que Y S>0, existe x; com x = 1: mx : = 3 = E>0 tal que Y S>0, existe x; com x = 1: mx : = 5 = [f(x_{1}) - Veamos que g e g es discontinue em X. x = 1: f(x_{1}) - S(x_{1}) + [g(x_{1} - g(x))] + [S(x_{1} - f(x)]] > 3 x = 1: f(x_{1}) - S(x_{1}) + [g(x_{1} - g(x))] + [S(x_{1} - f(x)]] > 3 x = 1: f(x_{1}) - S(x_{1}) + [g(x_{1} - g(x))] + [S(x_{1} - f(x)]] = 3 x = 1: f(x_{1}) - S(x_{1}) + [g(x_{1} - g(x))] + [S(x_{1} - f(x)]] = 3 x = 1: f(x_{1}) - S(x_{1}) + [g(x_{1} - g(x))] + [S(x_{1} - f(x)]] = 3 x = 1: f(x_{1}) - S(x_{1}) + [g(x_{1} - g(x))] + [g	· L	1						1	lan		1.1		1	1.1	15		2	1	133	<u> </u>	5		A State
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$ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}\left(\left[T_{\mathbf{x}},\mathbf{f}\right],\mathbf{R}\right), \text{ pan is rod bestar proban que cada. De (fa, 6.2, \mathbf{R}) \\ (fa, f.2, \mathbf{R}), Viamai, que calité nivo tal que \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{x}_{$	1-1			- frien		-	-		C	n i dana	1		- information	freed	11	2		ul pa	ant the same	3	0	- Ã	Serie and
$ \left[ \left[ T_{s} s \right] R \right], \text{ pan 16 cool basta proban que cada. De (fa,s), R \right], \\ t_{s}  s_{s} ternto,  que existe size size and que \mathsf{B_{s}}}}}}}}}$		-fin	-	aliense	-		mainin	- inter	free front	- infinit				1	241	<u>_</u>	free of the start	en forsida se fors	i findere og	Ę	×		And completion over
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R) pan 16 (col basta proban que cada Dx (ta,6), R) (s abiento: $x_3$ abiento: $x_4$ (f,n) $\leq D_x$ (ta,6), R) $= 2$ $\equiv E > 0$ tal que $X > 0$ es discontinue en $X$ . $\leq 1 f(X_{1}) - Y(amos que g es discontinue en X.\leq 1 f(X_{1}) - g(X_{1}) [+  g(X_{1}) - f(X_{1})  +  g(X_{2}) - f(X_{1})  +  g(X_{2}) - f(X_{2}) ]\leq 1 f(X_{1}) - g(X_{1}) [+  g(X_{1}) - f(X_{2})  +  g(X_{2}) - f(X_{2}) ]$	-	10	1-	123	Lines		1	1	3		-		_		e al	-	N.	S	adami i	3	2		2
R) pan 16 (col basta proban que cada Dx (ta,6), R) (s abiento: $x_3$ abiento: $x_4$ (f,n) $\leq D_x$ (ta,6), R) $= 2$ $\equiv E > 0$ tal que $X > 0$ es discontinue en $X$ . $\leq 1 f(X_{1}) - Y(amos que g es discontinue en X.\leq 1 f(X_{1}) - g(X_{1}) [+  g(X_{1}) - f(X_{1})  +  g(X_{2}) - f(X_{1})  +  g(X_{2}) - f(X_{2}) ]\leq 1 f(X_{1}) - g(X_{1}) [+  g(X_{1}) - f(X_{2})  +  g(X_{2}) - f(X_{2}) ]$	1.	N	the.	1.			N.	1		13	<u>k</u>			123	-	-	3	6	7.4		gram. 5		3
R) pan 16 (col basta proban que cada Dx (ta,6), R) (s abiento: $x_3$ abiento: $x_4$ (f,n) $\leq D_x$ (ta,6), R) $= 2$ $\equiv E > 0$ tal que $X > 0$ es discontinue en $X$ . $\leq 1 f(X_{1}) - Y(amos que g es discontinue en X.\leq 1 f(X_{1}) - g(X_{1}) [+  g(X_{1}) - f(X_{1})  +  g(X_{2}) - f(X_{1})  +  g(X_{2}) - f(X_{2}) ]\leq 1 f(X_{1}) - g(X_{1}) [+  g(X_{1}) - f(X_{2})  +  g(X_{2}) - f(X_{2}) ]$	1		1.0	1.22			18	12.	3		P.			1	1	×	*			×	<u> </u>		1
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$d_{G}  D_{X} (t_{G}, G) \stackrel{R}{\subseteq} D_{X} (t_{G}, G) \stackrel{R}{\subseteq} D_{X} (t_{G}, G), \mathbb{R}$ $g  J  J  f(x_{s}) - f(x) \\ f(x_{s}) - f(x) \\ f(x_{s}) - f(x) \\ f(x_{s}) = f(x) \\ f(x) = f(x)$	11.	T	T	12	1	11		1		/	1		1	Ti	5	Jee		4	-	X		1.0	
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$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	Métnicas equivalentes En esta sección estudianemos cundicientes bajo las cuales das métnicas sobre un conjunto inducen la mijuma topolosía Dejinomos primeno cuándo o cómo companan
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## ESTRATO OZ: CONTINUIDAD,

A la hona de estudian estructuras matemáticas sobre comjuntos, es impontante investisan cuáles son las funciones que presenvan dichas estnucturas. En el caso de espacios tupológicos, tales funciones son las junciones continuas. Nosatnos mos emfocanemos em funciones continuas sobre espacios métnicos. Definición: Seam (M, d) g (N, P) espacios métricos g f: M -> N uma función. Dado x E M, dinemos que f es continua en x si  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \varepsilon > 0 / d(y, x) < \delta \Rightarrow \rho(f(y), f(x)) < \varepsilon.$ M F(x) Dado USM, diremps que fes continua en ll Si f es continua en x pana todo x EU. Obsenvación: Varmos a dan varias canacterizaciones del concepto antenion a lo lango de las notas. Podemos empezan com lo siguiente: •  $d(y, x) < \delta$  sii  $y \in B_J(x, \delta)$ •  $\rho(f(g), f(x)) < \varepsilon$  su  $f(g) \in B_{\rho}(f(x), \varepsilon)$  su  $g \in f^{-1}(B_{\rho}(f(x), \varepsilon))$ 

Entumies,  $f es continua en x si <math>\forall \epsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists s > 0$ tel que  $\beta_J(x, s) \subseteq f^T(B_p(f(x), \epsilon))$  Esto dana una canactenización omus fuente y gemenal más adelante

<u>Ejemplos</u>: 1) (junciomes siempne continuas): Sea CENfilo y fe: M -> N la junción comstantemente

isval a c, i.t.  $f_{c}(x) = c \quad \forall x \in M.$ 

fc siemple es continue sim impontan las métaicas fijalas sobre MgN. En efecto, sea 220 g tomamos cualquien 820. Así:

 $d(y, x) < \delta \Longrightarrow \rho(f_{\varepsilon}(g), f_{\varepsilon}(x)) < \varepsilon$ 

p(c, c) = 0

(La condición p (fc(g), fo(x)) < E siemple se comple).

a) ( la continuidad puete dependen de las métricas): Sea f: IR→IR dada pon f(x) = ¿ l si x ∈ Q O si x ∉ Q

Si se equipa a IR com la métrica usual, f mo es continua en minguín punto de IR.

Sea d la métnicu discrita. f: (R,d) -> (R,d) es continua. En efecto, seam x, y E R. Verna qui

 $d(f(g), f(x)) = \begin{cases} 1 & si f(g) \neq f(x) \\ 0 & si f(g) = f(x) \end{cases}$ 

l'ann E20: - Si EXI sinne toman cualquien 820 em la definición de continuidad. · Si EE (g.1), sinve toman S=1 em la definición de continuidad.

Escaneado con CamScanner

