

III. SPOJITOST V METRICKÝCH PROSTORĚCH

Def: M (M, d) , (N, ρ) jsou M.P., $f: M \rightarrow N$, $a \in M$.

• f je spojitá v a $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in M$:

$$(d(x, a) < \delta \implies \rho(f(x), f(a)) < \varepsilon)$$

• f je spojitá na M $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall a \in M$: f je spoj. v a

• f je k -LIPSCHITZOVSKÁ $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall x, y \in M$:

$$(k > 0)$$

$$\rho(f(x), f(y)) \leq k \cdot d(x, y)$$

• f je LIPSCHITZOVSKÁ $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \exists k > 0$: f je k -LIPSCHITZ.

FAKTA: f je k -Lipschitz \implies je spoj.

DK: Pro $\varepsilon > 0$, polo $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{k}$. Pak $d(x, a) < \delta$

$$\implies \rho(f(x), f(a)) \leq k d(x, a) < \varepsilon. \quad \square$$

ZNAČENÍ: M (M, d) je M.P., $A \subseteq M$, $x \in M$. Pak

$$d(x, A) := \inf \{d(x, a) : a \in A\}$$

LEMMA: M (M, d) je M.P., $A \subseteq M$. Pak

$$(i) \forall x \in M: d(x, A) = d(x, \bar{A})$$

$$(ii) \forall x \in M: d(x, A) = 0 \iff x \in \bar{A}$$

(iii) Funkce $d(x, A): M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je 1-Lipschitzovská!

$$d(x, A)(x) = d(x, A)$$

DK: (i) " \geq " jasně (1NF přes minimální hodnoty)

" \leq " Pro $n \in \mathbb{N}$, zvol $a_n \in \bar{A}$:

$$d(x, a_n) < d(x, \bar{A}) + \frac{1}{n} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{ok:} \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \right.$$

Ziel: dale $x_n \in B(z_n, \frac{1}{n}) \cap A$

$$\text{Pak } \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \leq \\ \text{dist}(x, A) \end{array} d(x, x_n) \leq d(x, z_n) + d(z_n, x_n) < \text{dist}(x, \bar{A}) + \frac{2}{n}$$

Lemma: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \text{dist}(x, A) < \text{dist}(x, \bar{A}) + \frac{2}{n}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{dist}(x, A) \leq \text{dist}(x, \bar{A}).$$

(ii) Bino A je nra. (diky (i))

„ \Leftarrow “ same! (no imf dosad $x=a$)

„ \Rightarrow “ $\forall n \exists x_n \in B(x, \frac{1}{n}) \cap A$ protože $d(x, A) = 0$

$$\text{Pak ale } \begin{array}{ccc} x_n & \rightarrow & x \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{A} & & \text{A je uz.} \end{array} \Rightarrow x \in A$$

(iii) Ziel $x, y \in M$. Bino $d(x, A) \geq d(y, A)$. $\forall x, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Ziel $z_n \in A: d(y, z_n) < \text{dist}(y, A) + \frac{1}{n}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pak } |d(x, A) - d(y, A)| &= d(x, A) - d(y, A) \\ &< d(x, z_n) - (d(y, z_n) - \frac{1}{n}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} + \underbrace{d(x, z_n) - d(y, z_n)}_{\Delta\text{-nerovnost}} \leq \frac{1}{n} + d(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \\ \text{in bylo libovolne!} \end{array} |d(x, A) - d(y, A)| \leq 1 \cdot d(x, y) \quad \square$$

Lemma 10: $A \subseteq (M, d)$ je M.P.

(i) $\forall x \neq y \in M \exists f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 1-LIP, $\text{ne } f(x) \neq f(y)$

(ii) Projekce $\pi_i: (\mathbb{R}^d, 1\text{-LIP}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ def. jako

$$\pi_i(x_1, \dots, x_d) = x_i.$$

from 1-LIPSCHITZOVSKO! (pro každé $d \in \mathbb{N}, p \in \Sigma(1, \infty)$)

DK: (i) Zuel $f := d(\cdot, \{x\}) (= d(\cdot, x))$

(ii) $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^d:$

$$|\pi_i(x_1, \dots, x_d) - \pi_i(y_1, \dots, y_d)| = |x_i - y_i|$$

$$\leq \begin{cases} p=\infty: & \|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\|_\infty \\ p \neq \infty: & \sqrt[p]{\sum_{j=1}^d |x_j - y_j|^p} \end{cases}$$

□

Theorem 11: A.K. $(M, d), (N, \rho)$ from M.P., $f: M \rightarrow N$. \downarrow (MUTJG)

(i) $f \in \text{SPD}$

(ii) $f^{-1}(U)$ is ok. $U \subseteq N$ is ok.

(iii) $f^{-1}(F)$ is no. $\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} F \subseteq N$ is no.

DK:

(i) \Leftrightarrow (iii): $\exists \forall \epsilon > 0 \subset M \rightarrow M_0, \exists \epsilon$

$$f^{-1}(N \setminus U) = M \setminus f^{-1}(U)$$

(i) \Rightarrow (ii):

Zuel $U \subseteq N$ ok., $x \in f^{-1}(U)$.

Prob $f(x) \in U \Rightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0: B(f(x), \epsilon) \subseteq U$.

\downarrow
U ok.

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0: y \in B(x, \delta) \Rightarrow f(y) \in B(f(x), \epsilon) \subseteq U$

\downarrow
f SPD.

Prob $B(x, \delta) \subseteq f^{-1}(U)$.

(ii) \Rightarrow (i): Zuel $x \in M, \epsilon > 0$. Prob

$f^{-1}(B(f(x), \epsilon))$ is ok. due (ii)

\times
 \in

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0: B(x, \delta) \subseteq f^{-1}(B(f(x), \epsilon))$

$\forall y: d(x, y) < \delta \Rightarrow d(y) \in B(f(x), \epsilon)$

□

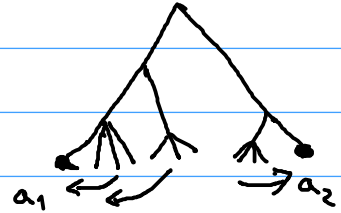
TEŽŠÍ CVIČENÍ:

M metrika, $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\} \subseteq M$.

Polož $f(x) := \min\{d(x, a_i) \mid d(x, A) = d(x, a_i)\}$. Pak $f: M \rightarrow A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

f je spojitá a $f \circ f = f$.

(dokonce LIP.)



Def (\Rightarrow spojitost): (M, d) a (N, ρ) jsou M.P., $f: M \rightarrow N$.

Pak

(i) f je stejnoměrně spojitá, pokud

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x, y \in M: d(x, y) < \delta \Rightarrow \rho(f(x), f(y)) < \epsilon$$

(pozn: $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ --- spojitost)

Pozn: ① f je spojitá $\Rightarrow f$ je spojitá.

ALE NAOPAK TO NEPLATÍ!

Př: $f(x) = x^2$ není \Rightarrow spojitá!

$$x_n = n^2 + \frac{1}{n}, y_n = n^2$$

$$\text{Pak } |y_n - x_n| = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

ale

$$|f(y_n) - f(x_n)| = \left| 2n^2 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right| \rightarrow \infty$$

Pozn: ② f je LIPSCHITZ $\Rightarrow f$ je spojitá.

Už víte ... položili jsme $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{K}$, což

metriky x, y

ALE ME NADAR:

pr: $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

je 3 spo:

Zvol $\varepsilon > 0$, zvol $\delta = \varepsilon^2$, zvol $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$|x - y| < \delta = \varepsilon^2$.

Pod

$|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}|^2 \leq |\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}| |\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}| = |x - y| < \varepsilon^2$

tedy $|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}| < \varepsilon$

ale nej LIP:

pr: $x_n = 1/n$, $y_n = 0$, $\frac{|f(x_n) - f(y_n)|}{|x_n - y_n|} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1/n}}{n}}{1/n} = \sqrt{1/n} \rightarrow 0$

$\Rightarrow f$ nej LIP SCHITZ.

(iii) f je ISOMETRIE zvol $\forall x, y \in M: d(x, y) = d(f(x), f(y))$.

pr: ISOMETRIE \Leftrightarrow 1-LIP.

\Leftarrow pr: $f(x) = |x|$ zvol $f(1) = f(-1) \Rightarrow$ nej univok!

Gitil f je HOMEOMORFISMUS zvol f je BIEKCE & f^{-1} je spo.

pr: ISOMETRIE $\stackrel{NA}{\Rightarrow}$ HOMEOMORFISMUS \Rightarrow SPOJITOST

ale opocene' implikace neplatí

pr: (1) $f(x) = \log x$ $\uparrow_{(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}$ je HOMEOMORF.

$f: (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ nej ISOMETRIE

(2) $f(x) = \sin x$ spo. ale nej HOMEOMORF.

Lemma 12: I interval, $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je $|f'(x)| \leq C, x \in \text{int}(I)$
 $\Rightarrow f$ je C-LIPSCHITZ

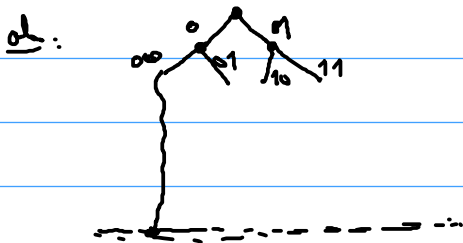
DK: Zjed $a < b \in I \stackrel{\text{LAGRANGE}}{\Rightarrow} \exists \xi \in (a, b): \left| \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right| = |f'(\xi)| \leq C$
 $\Rightarrow |f(b) - f(a)| \leq C |b - a| \quad \square$

ZAJIMAVOST: CANTOROVA DISKONTINUMUM

ob:



Uvažujme $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ s metrikou $d(x, y) = \frac{1}{2^n}$, kde $n = \min\{i: x_i \neq y_i\}$

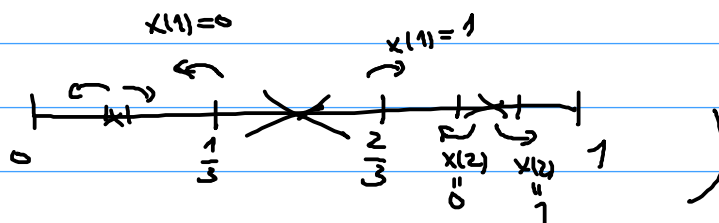


Uvažujme

$$h: \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

definovaná jako
$$h(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2x_n}{3^n}$$

(Pozn: $\text{Rng}(h)$ JE CANTOROVA DISKONTINUMUM!



CHĚTEM! (NE JAVŔ LEHKĚ, ALE Ž DEF):

h je HOMEOMORFISMUS

