

ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 76 - 6.4.2022

Spazio metrico: X $d(x,y)$

convergenza: $a_n \in X, a \in X \quad a_n \rightarrow a$
 o $d(a_n, a) \rightarrow 0$ per $n \rightarrow +\infty$
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N: \forall n > N: d(a_n, a) < \varepsilon$

continuità: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ f è continua in $x_0 \in X$
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0: d(x, x_0) < \delta \Rightarrow d(f(x), f(x_0)) < \varepsilon$

continuità sequenziale: se $a_n \xrightarrow{X} a$, f continua in a

(*) allora $f(a_n) \xrightarrow{Y} f(a)$.

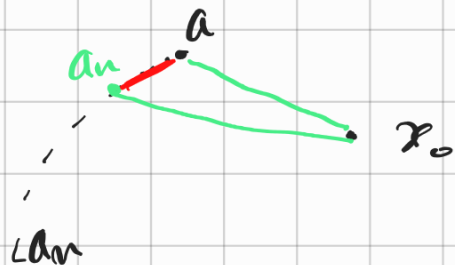
Oss la distanza $d(x,y)$ $d: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

è continuo in ogni variabile
 $X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$x \mapsto d(x, x_0)$ è seq. continua.

$a_n \rightarrow a \quad d(a_n, x_0) \xrightarrow{?} d(a, x_0)$


$$|d(a_n, x_0) - d(a, x_0)| \leq d(a_n, a)$$

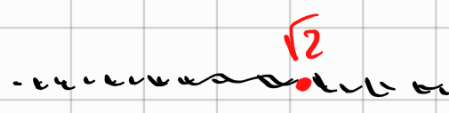


def $a_n \in X$ è Cauchy se $\exists L < 1$ $d(a_{n+1}, a_n) \leq L^n$
 a_1, a_2

def X sp. metrico si dice essere completo se ogni succ. contratto è convergente.

Th \mathbb{R} , $d(x,y) = |x-y|$ è completo

Es $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ non è completo 

Q non è completo 

$$C(X,Y) = \{ f: X \rightarrow Y : f \text{ continua} \} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} Y = \mathbb{R} \\ X \subseteq \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} X, Y \text{ s.m.} \end{array}$$

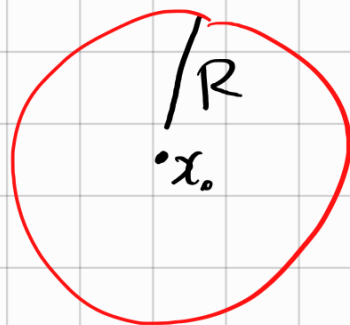
$$B(X,Y) = \{ f: X \rightarrow Y : f \text{ limitata} \} \quad Y \text{ s.m.}$$

Su B possiamo definire dos (distanza uniforme)

$$\rightarrow dos(f,g) = \sup_{x \in X} d(f(x), g(x)) < +\infty$$

Se f, g sono limitate

$$\forall x \in X \quad d(f(x), g(x)) \leq dos(f,g)$$



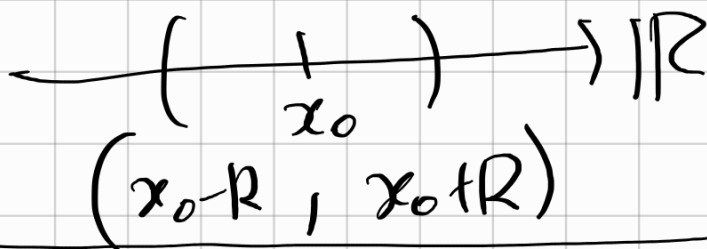
palla di raggio R
centrata in x_0

$$B_R(x_0) = \left\{ x \in X : d(x, x_0) < R \right\}$$

$f: X \rightarrow Y$

f è limitata se $\exists y_0 \in Y \exists R > 0$ t.c.

$$\forall x \in X : f(x) \in B_R(y_0)$$



Th Se Y è s.m. completo. X qualunque.
 Allora $B(X, Y)$ è completo (rispetto a d)
dim $f: X \rightarrow Y$

Devo mostrare che se f_n è contrattile (per d)
 allora $\exists f \in B: f_n \rightarrow f$.

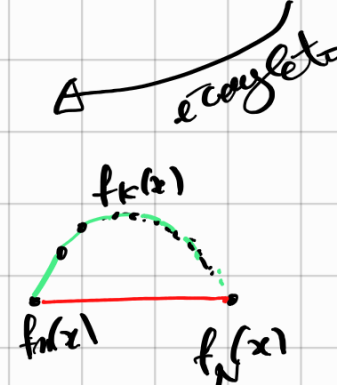
f_n contrattile $\Rightarrow \forall x: f_n(x)$ è contrattile in Y

NSM

$$d(f_n(x), f_N(x)) \leq \sum_{k=n}^{N-1} d(f_k(x), f_{k+1}(x))$$

\downarrow

$$d(f_n(x), f(x)) \leq \sum_{k=n}^{N-1} L^k$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} L^k \leq \frac{L^n}{1-L}$$


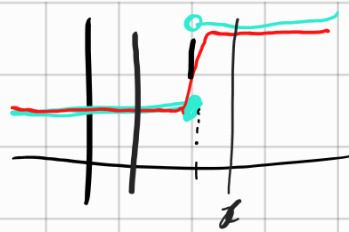
$\forall x: d(f_n(x), f(x)) \leq \frac{L^n}{1-L} \leftarrow$

$d_\infty(f_n, f) = \sup_{x \in X} d(f_n(x), f(x)) \leq \frac{L^n}{1-L} \rightarrow 0$
 per $n \rightarrow \infty$

$f_n \rightarrow f$ (converge per la distanza d_∞) $d_\infty(f_n, f) \rightarrow 0$

f è limitata. $f \in B$

Th. $f_n \in C(X, Y) \cap B(X, Y)$, X sp.m. Y sp.m. completo
 \parallel
 $C_b(X, Y)$ se $f_n \rightarrow f \in B(X, Y)$
 allora $f \in C(X, Y)$ (è continua).



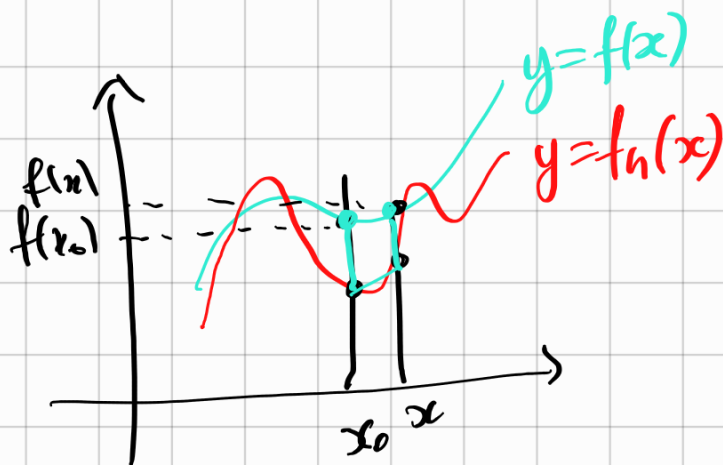
$$f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$$

$$f_n \not\rightarrow f$$

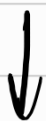
dim thyp. f_n continue, $d_\infty(f_n, f) \rightarrow 0$

Th f continua.

Fisso $x_0 \in X$. Th: $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ $d(x, x_0) < \delta \Rightarrow d(f(x), f(x_0)) < \varepsilon$



$\varepsilon > 0$ mi viene dato



$$d(f(x), f(x_0)) \leq d(f(x), f_n(x)) + d(f_n(x), f_n(x_0)) + d(f_n(x_0), f(x_0))$$

$$\textcircled{4} \leq d_\infty(f, f_n)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n: d_\infty(f, f_n) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

f_n è continua in x_0 : $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0: d(x, x_0) < \delta \Rightarrow d(f_n(x), f_n(x_0)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

$$\textcircled{4} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon.$$

CVD.

Condicao $C_b(X, Y)$ X sp. m., Y sp. m. completo

$\Rightarrow C_b(X, Y)$ é sp. m. completo

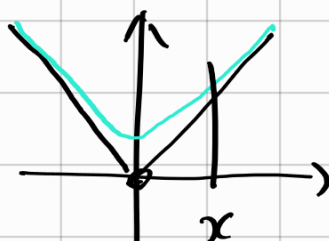
Es

$C([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ com d_{∞} é completo.

\parallel
 $C_b([a, b], \mathbb{R})$

Es $f_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f_n(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}}$

$f_n(x) \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = f(x)$



$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ (convergência pontual)

$f_n \xrightarrow{?} f$

$d_{\infty}(f_n, f) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_n(x) - f(x)|$

$= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - \sqrt{x^2} \right)$

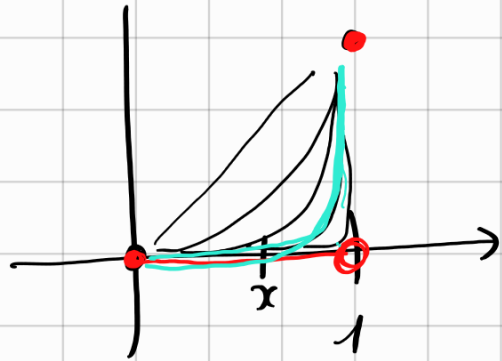
$= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} g_n(x) \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$



Verifico que $g_n(x) \geq 0$ ha maximo em $x=0$.
L (derivada)

Es $f_n: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f_n(x) = x^n$

$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x < 1 \\ 1 & \text{se } x = 1 \end{cases}$



$f_n \xrightarrow{?} f$ NO!

$d(f_n, f) = 1$

Teorema Sia X uno sp. metrico completo. ($X \neq \emptyset$)
 Sia $f: X \rightarrow X$ una funzione tale che

(*) $\exists L < 1: \forall x, y \in X \quad d(f(x), f(y)) \leq L \cdot d(x, y)$.

Allora $\exists!$ $p \in X: f(p) = p$.



(*) f è una contrazione

(*) f è L -lipschitz. con $L < 1$.

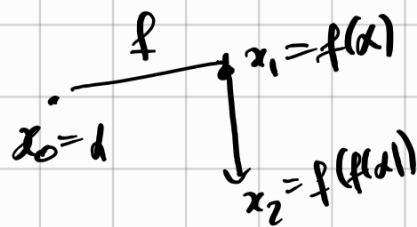
[Banach-Caccioppoli, teorema delle contrazioni]

Es MAPPA $d = 10000$ $L = \frac{1}{10000}$

$\frac{a}{b}$

dim Fisso $d \in X$ qualunque.

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = d \\ x_{n+1} = f(x_n) \end{cases}$$



$$d(x_1, x_0)$$

$$\bullet d(x_2, x_1) = d(f(x_1), f(x_0)) \leq L \cdot d(x_1, x_0)$$

$$d(x_3, x_2) = d(f(x_2), f(x_1)) \leq L \cdot d(x_2, x_1) \leq L^2 d(x_1, x_0)$$

\vdots

$$d(x_{k+1}, x_k) \leq \dots \leq L^k d(x_1, x_0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\exists N \quad d(x_{N+1}, x_N) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

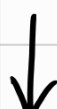
$$d(x_{N+k+1}, x_{N+k}) \leq L^k$$

x_{N+k} \bar{e} *contrattante* $\Rightarrow x_k$ \bar{e} *convergente*

$$x_k \rightarrow p \in X \quad \textcircled{1} \quad p \bar{e} \text{ un punto fisso?}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad p \bar{e} \text{ l'unico punto fisso?}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x_{k+1} = f(x_k)$$

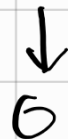


$$p = f(p)$$

f continua?

$$x_k \rightarrow p$$

$$d(f(x_k), f(p)) \leq L \cdot d(x_k, p)$$



0

(2) Sia q un altro punto fisso $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(q) = q \\ f(p) = p \end{array} \right.$

$$d(f(p), f(q)) \leq L \cdot d(p, q) \quad (L < 1)$$

$$d(p, q)$$

$$\Rightarrow d(p, q) = 0$$

$$p = q \quad \square$$