

26  $\mathbb{R}^n$  è univice e homeomorfico.

Df:  $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{J} [0, +\infty)$

$$(x, y) \mapsto d(x, y) := \|x - y\|.$$

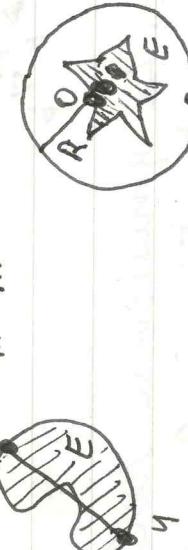
Vogli la proprietà delle distanze se p. 13.

Df.  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  è limitato ( $\Leftrightarrow$ )  $\exists R > 0 : E \subseteq B(0, R)$ .

$\forall x$  limitato  $\Leftrightarrow$  una delle seguenti val:

- $\exists R > 0 : E \subseteq B(0, R)$
- $\exists R > 0 \exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n : E \subseteq B(x_0, R)$
- $\exists R > 0 \exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n : E \subseteq B(x_0, R)$
- $\text{diam}(E) := \sup \{d(x, y) : x \in E, y \in E\} < \infty$
- $\sup \{\|x\| : x \in E\} < \infty$
- $\|x - y\| = \text{dist } E$

$$\|x - y\| = \text{dist } E$$



Esempio. (1)  $B(x_0, R)$  è limitato in  $\mathbb{R}^n$

- (1)  $E_1 := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$  è linea.
- (2)  $E_2 := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 - y^2 = 1\}$  non è limitato.
- (3)  $E_3 := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = x^2\}$  non è limitato.

•  $E$  non è limitato se  $\forall R > 0 \exists x \in E : \|x\| > R$ .

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Verifichiamo gli esempi.

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$$E_1 \subseteq \overline{B(0, 1)}$$

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Esercizio. Considerate le rette

$$y = x + 1, \quad y = -x + 1, \quad y = 2x,$$

ossia definite le otto regioni

ottenute riunendo i quattro quadranti al

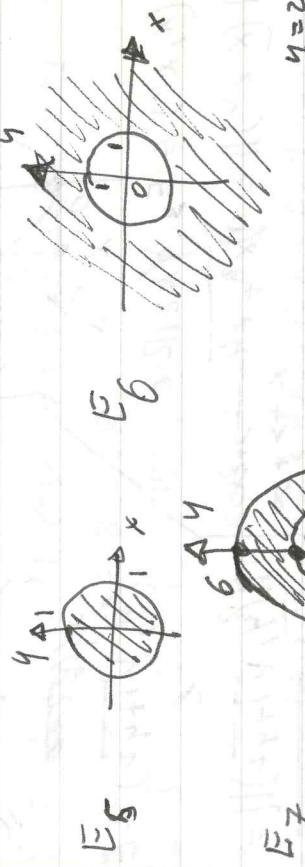
quadrante con l'asse  $y$  e la retta  $y = 2x$ .

$$\text{E}_5 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} \text{ e lim.}$$

$$\text{E}_6 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \geq 1\} \text{ e lim.}$$

$$\text{E}_7 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 \leq x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} \leq 4\} \text{ e lim.}$$

$$\text{E}_8 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |y| \leq 2x + 1 \leq 2\} \text{ e lim.}$$



28)

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