

$X \cup Y$  - топологическое пространство

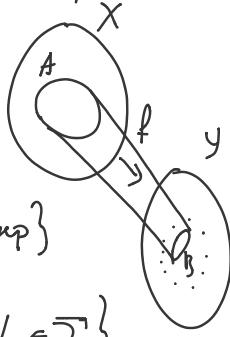
$$\mathcal{F}(X, Y) = \{f: X \rightarrow Y \mid f \text{-непрерывна}\}$$

$A$  - компактно в  $X$ ,  $B$  - открыто в  $Y$

$$F(A, B) = \{f \in \mathcal{F}(X, Y) \mid f(A) \subset B\}$$

$$\varphi = \{F(A, B) \mid A \subset X\text{-компакт}, B \subset Y\text{-открыто}\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{\bigcap_{i=1}^n F_i \mid F_i \in \varphi\} \quad \mathcal{U} = \{\bigcup_{j \in J} V_j \mid V_j \in \Sigma\}$$



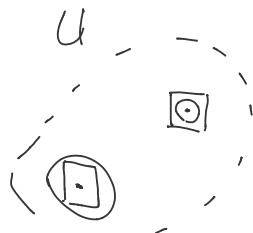
Тогда  $X$ -компактное метрическое пр-во

$Y$ -метрическое пр-во с метрикой  $d$ .

Тогда  $d^*$ -метрика на  $\mathcal{F}(X, Y)$

$$d^*(f, g) = \sup_{x \in X} d(f(x), g(x))$$

Доказать, что  $\mathcal{U}$  симметричес  $\tau_{d^*}$



$$F(A, B) \in \Sigma$$

- $B_r(f) = \{g \in \mathcal{F}(X, Y) \mid d^*(g, f) < r\}$

Ходим:  $F(A, B) \subset B_r(f)$ .

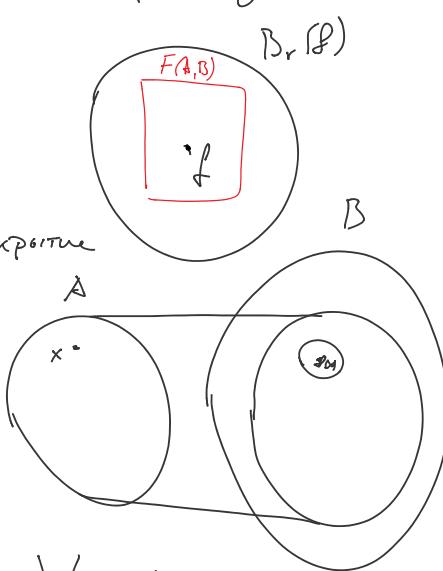
$X$  - компактное

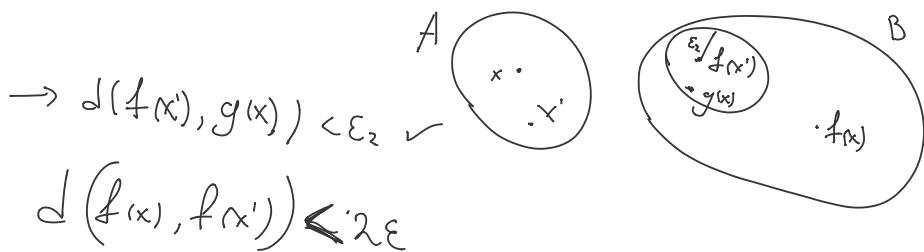
$$\left\{ f^{-1}(B_\varepsilon(y_i)) \right\}_{i=1}^n - \text{открытое покрытие}$$

$$B = \bigcup_{x \in A} B_{\varepsilon_2}(f(x))$$

$$g \in F(A, B) \rightarrow g(A) \subset B$$

$$\rightarrow g(x) \in \bigcup_{x \in A} B_{\varepsilon_2}(f(x)) \rightarrow \forall x \in A \exists x' \in A:$$



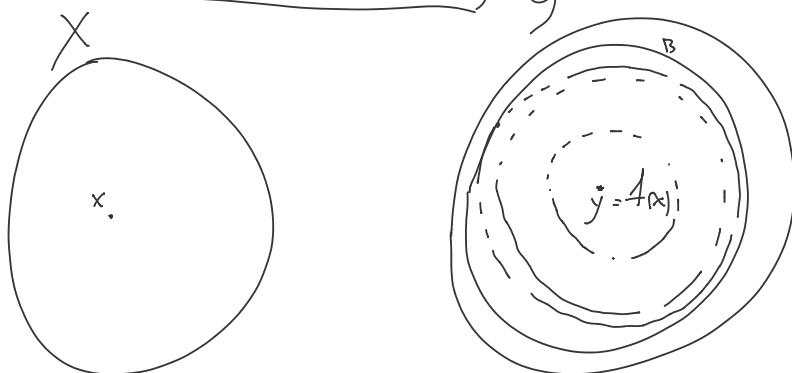


$$d(f(x), g(x)) < d(f(x), f(x')) + d(f(x'), g(x)) \leq 2\varepsilon + \varepsilon_1 < r/2$$

$d(g, f) < r/2 \rightarrow g \in B_r(f)$ , so we have  $F(A, B) \subset B_r(f)$

- $\forall y \in F(A, B)$ ,

Задача:  $\exists r: B_r(y) \subset F(A, B)$



$$\forall x \in A \quad R(x) = R'(f(x)) \quad R'(y) = \sup \{r \mid B_r(y) \subset B\}$$

Задача а)  $R$  - неотрицательна

$$\text{б) } R_{\max} > 0$$

$$R: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

б)  $\min_{x \in A} R(x)$

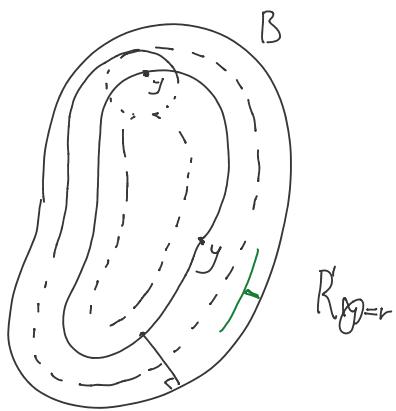
Доказательство

$$R_{\min} = \min_{x \in A} R(x)$$

реп  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad V = (r - \varepsilon, r + \varepsilon)$

$$R'(V) = U \subset Y$$

$$\bigcup_{y' \in R'(V)} B_\varepsilon(y')$$

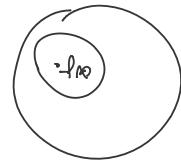


$$\text{б) } R(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in A$$

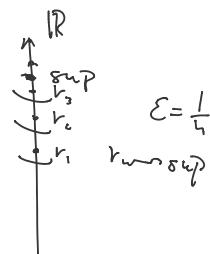
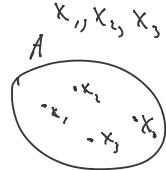
$f(A) \subset B \rightarrow \forall x \in B - \text{окр. } \exists r > 0 \text{ Br}(f(x)) \subset B$

б)  $R(f)$  - лок. комп. в  $\mathbb{R}$

запись в отп.  $\square$



$$R_{\min} = \min_{x \in A} R(x)$$

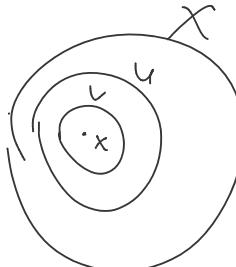


$\forall f \in B_{R_{\min}}(f) \ni g \Rightarrow g \in F(A, B)$

$\forall x \in A \quad d(g(x), f(x)) < R_{\min}/2 \Rightarrow$

$\forall x \in A \quad g(x) \in B_{R_{\min}/2}^y(f(x)) \subset B_{R(x)}^y(f(x)) \subset B$   
 $g(A) \subset B \rightarrow g \in F(A, B)$ .  $\blacksquare$

г)  $X$  - лок. комп. т.п. ( $\forall x \in X \quad \exists U_x \ni x$   
 $\exists V_x \overset{\text{лок. комп.}}{\ni} x \in V_x \subset U$ )



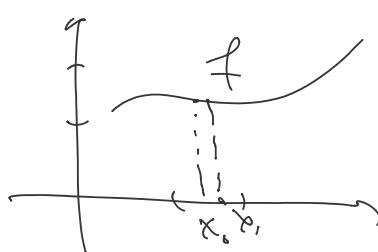
Доказательство:  $e: F(X, Y) \times X \rightarrow Y$

$e(f, x) = f(x)$  - непрерывно

- отображение сжатия.

Доказательство

$f$  - непр.  $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(U) - \text{откр. в } X$



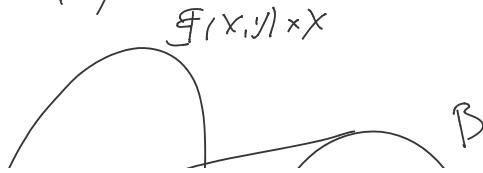
~~$y \in B, \forall f^{-1}(y) \ni x \in U \Rightarrow \exists A \subset U$~~

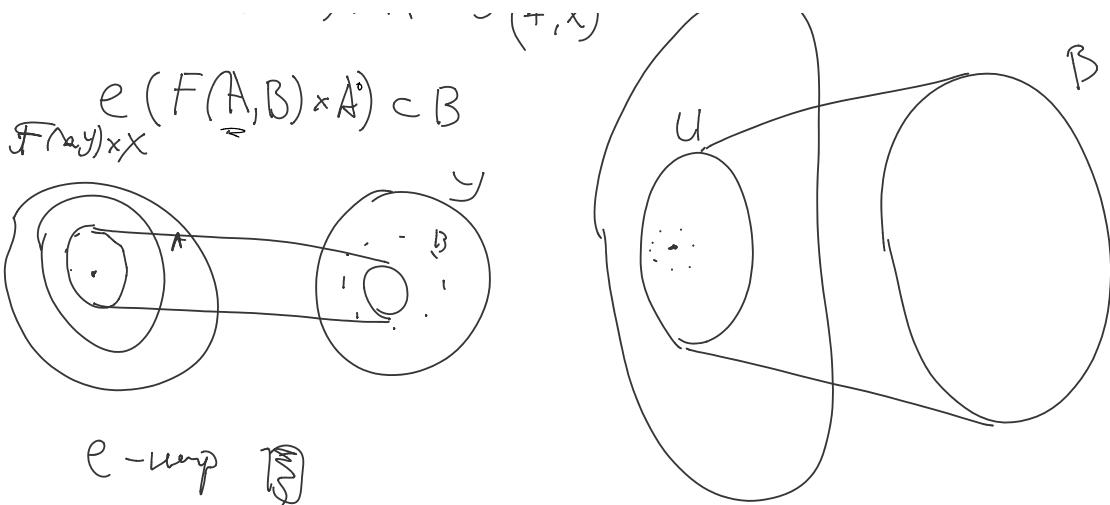
$$\sin x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{3!}$$

Тогда  $f(A) \subset B \Rightarrow f \in F(A, B)$

Тогда  $F(A, B) \times A \ni (f, x)$

$$e(F(A, B) \times A) \subset R$$

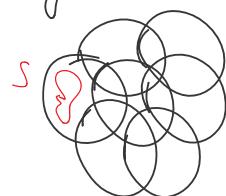




g)  $(X, d)$  - мер.пр-е  
 $X$ -кнм.

$\exists \varepsilon: \forall \{U_j\}$ -окр.нуп  $\exists \delta > 0: \forall S \subset X:$   
 $\text{diam } S < \delta \Rightarrow j \in J: S \subset U_j$

Доказательство.

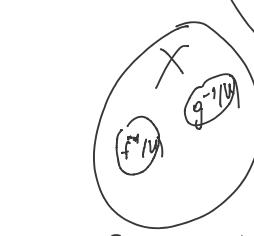
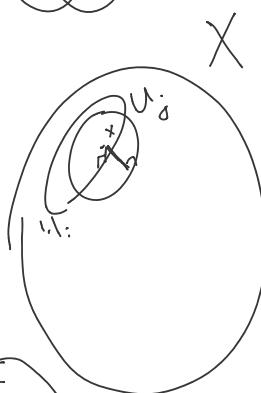
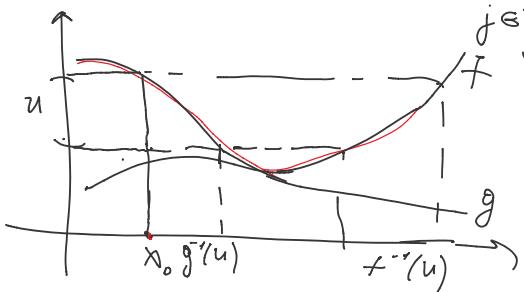


Монотон.сущ., т.е.  $J = K$

- кнм.

$$R_j(x) = d(x, X \setminus U_j) = \inf_{y \in X \setminus U_j} d(x, y)$$

$R_j$ -нуп. как и  $R(x) = \max_{j \in J} R_j(x)$



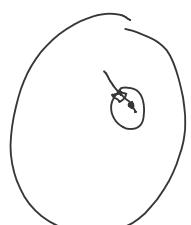
$$\max \{f, g\} = h \begin{cases} h^{-1}(u) - f^{-1}(u) \\ h^{-1}(-\infty, \sup u) \end{cases} \cup g^{-1}(u) \cap f^{-1}(-\infty, \sup u)$$

$X \setminus U_j$ -замкнто,  $R_j(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$x \in X \setminus U_j \quad \forall j$

$\forall \{U_j\}$ -нуп-е  $\Rightarrow R(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in X$

$R(x) \in \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \dots$



$R(X) \subset \mathbb{R}$   $\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 : R(x) > \delta \quad \forall x \in X$

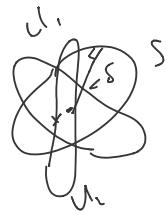
$R$  known.

$\uparrow$

$\downarrow$

$x$

$D_{\text{min}}$   $\text{diam } S < \delta \Rightarrow S \subset U_j$



$x \in S \Rightarrow R(x) > \delta \Rightarrow \exists j : R_j(x) > \delta$  up to  $j \Rightarrow$   
 $x \in U_j \rightarrow S \subset U_j$

4)  $X - \tau_n$ .

$$X^\infty = X \cup \{\infty\}, \quad \underline{\tau}^\infty = \tau \cup \{V \cup \{\infty\} \mid V \subset X\}$$

$X \subset X^\infty$  и наоборот

$X^\infty$  - known.

$X \setminus V$  - known  
by definition of  $\delta$