

FUNÇÃO DE LIPSCHEITZ:

Def. Dizemos que uma função  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  é de LIPSCHEITZ se,  $\exists M > 0$  tal que

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq M|x - y| \quad ; \quad \forall x, y \in [a, b].$$

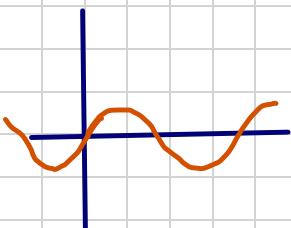
A constante  $M > 0$  chama-se constante de LIPSCHEITZ.

Ex.1  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \sin x$  é de Lipschitz.

Se fato; Levar  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , com  $x < y$ .

Então:

$$|f(x) - f(y)| = |\sin x - \sin y| = \left| 2 \cdot \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \right|$$



$$\sin p - \sin q = 2 \cdot \sin \frac{p-q}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{p+q}{2}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left| \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \right| \cdot \left| \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \right| \leq 2 \cdot \left| \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \right| \leq 1$$

com  $|\operatorname{sen} x| \leq |x|$ , então:

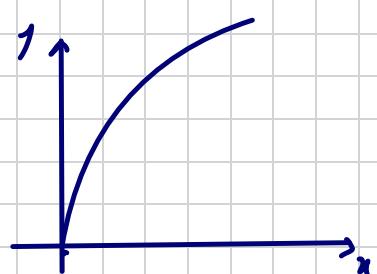
$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq 2 \cdot \left| \operatorname{sen} \frac{x-y}{2} \right| \leq 2 \cdot \left| \frac{x-y}{2} \right| \leq 1 \cdot |x-y|$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| \leq 1 \cdot |x-y|$$

Então,  $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x$  é de Lipschitz. ( $m=1$ )

$$f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x}.$$

A.F.: f não é de Lipschitz.



Seu absurdo, suponha que f seja de Lipschitz.

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(ex)  $|\operatorname{sen} x| \leq |x|$ : isso pode ser provado usando o T-V-M.

$f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x$ . cont. em  $[0, \alpha]$  e derivável em  $(0, \alpha)$ .

Então,  $\exists c \in (0, \alpha)$  tal que

$$f(\alpha) - f(0) = f'(c) \cdot (\alpha - 0), \text{ i.e.}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha - \operatorname{sen} 0 = \cos c \cdot \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} \alpha = \cos c \cdot \alpha \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |\operatorname{sen} \alpha| = |\cos c \cdot \alpha| = |\cos c| \cdot |\alpha| \leq |\alpha|$$

Então em particular, tome  $x=0$  e  $y=\frac{1}{m}$ ;  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Dmo, se  $f$  for de Lipschitz, então,

$\exists M > 0$  tal que

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq M \cdot |x - y|.$$

No caso:

$$|\sqrt{0} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{m}}| \leq M \cdot |0 - \frac{1}{m}|$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \leq M \cdot \frac{1}{m} \quad \times m$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{\sqrt{m}} \leq M, \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{\sqrt{m}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{m}} \leq M, \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{\sqrt{m}} \leq M, \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{m} \leq M, \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \leq M^2, \quad \underline{\forall m \in \mathbb{N}};$$

ou seja o conjunto  $\mathbb{N}$  dos números naturais

fice limitado superiormente! Alonso!

Portanto,  $f$  não é de Lipschitz.

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Se assumirmos  $f$  derivável, então, se ele também for de Lipschitz, ele dará um auto controle sobre as derivadas (inclinações),

pois:

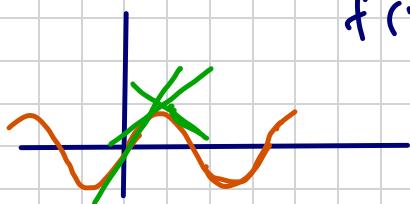
$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq M \cdot |x - y|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{|x - y|} \leq M$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(x) - f(v)}{x - v} \right| \leq M$$

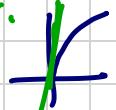
$$\Rightarrow \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow y} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \right| \leq M \Rightarrow |f'(y)| \leq M$$

$f'(y)$



→ por isso  $y = \text{sen } x$  é de Lipschitz

mas  $y = \sqrt{x}$  não é.



PROP.: Se  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  for de Lipschitz, então  $f$  é contínua.

DEMONSTR.: Seja  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  de Lipschitz.

Então,  $\exists M > 0$  tal que

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq M|x - y|, \quad \forall x, y \in [a, b].$$

Dado  $x_0 \in [a, b]$ . Vamos mostrar que  $f$  é cont. em  $x_0$ . Dado  $\varepsilon > 0$ , tome  $\delta > 0$  dado por

$$\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}. \quad \text{Então; } \forall x \in [a, b] \text{ tal que } |x - x_0| < \delta;$$

temos:

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq M|x - x_0| < M\delta = M \underbrace{\frac{\varepsilon}{M}}_{\sim} = \varepsilon.$$

Daí, em " " , temos a def de contínuidade. Logo,  $f$  é contínua em  $x_0$ .

Se a arbitrariedade da escolha de  $x_0$ , segue que  $f$  é contínua.

□

Vamos usar o resultado acima para resoluções de exercícios.

L1:

12. Seja  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  uma função de Lipschitz, i.e.,  $\exists K > 0$  tal que

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq K|x - y|,$$

para quaisquer  $x, y \in [0, 1]$ . Mostre que

$$\left| \int_0^1 f - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \right| < \frac{K}{2n}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^1 f - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \right| &= \left| \int_0^1 f - \frac{1}{n} \left( f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right) \right| \\ &= \left| \underbrace{\int_0^1 f - \frac{1}{n} \left( f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right)}_{n} \right| = \\ &= \left| \underbrace{\int_0^1 f - f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \int_0^1 f - f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \int_0^1 f - f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)}_{n} \right| \end{aligned}$$

“VAMOS “ESPALHAR” CADA UMA DAS  $n$   $\int_0^1 f$  PARA CADA  $f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)$

$$= \left| \underbrace{\int_0^1 f - f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \int_0^1 f - f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \int_0^1 f - f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)}_{n} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left| \left( \int_0^1 f - f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) + \left( \int_0^1 f - f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \right) + \dots + \left( \int_0^1 f - f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right) \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left( \left( \int_0^1 f - f\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \int_0^1 1 \right) + \left( \int_0^1 f - f\left(\frac{2}{m}\right) \int_0^1 1 \right) + \dots \right)$$

$$\left| a \in b \right| \leq |a| + |b|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{m} \cdot \left| \int_0^1 f - \int_0^1 f\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \right| + \frac{1}{m} \left| \int_0^1 f - \int_0^1 f\left(\frac{2}{m}\right) \right| + \dots + \frac{1}{m} \left| \int_0^1 f - \int_0^1 f\left(\frac{m}{m}\right) \right|$$

$$\dots + \frac{1}{m} \left| \int_0^1 f - \int_0^1 f\left(\frac{m}{m}\right) \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \cdot \left| \int_0^1 (f - f\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)) \right| + \frac{1}{m} \left| \int_0^1 (f - f\left(\frac{2}{m}\right)) \right| + \dots$$

$$\dots + \frac{1}{m} \left| \int_0^1 (f - f\left(\frac{m}{m}\right)) \right| \leq$$

$$| \int f | \leq \int |f|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 |f(x) - f(\frac{1}{m})| + \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 |f(x) - f(\frac{2}{m})| + \dots + \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 |f(x) - f(\frac{m}{m})| ;$$

se como  $f$  é de Lipschitz, então

$$|f(x) - f(\frac{i}{m})| \leq K |x - \frac{i}{m}| . \text{ Dessa,}$$

obtemos:

$$\left| \int_0^1 f - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m f\left(\frac{i}{m}\right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{m} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m \int_0^1 |f(x) - f(\frac{i}{m})| \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_0^1 K \cdot |x - \frac{i}{m}| \leq \frac{K}{m} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m \int_0^1 |x - \frac{i}{m}|$$

$$= \frac{K}{m^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_0^1 |mx - i| .$$

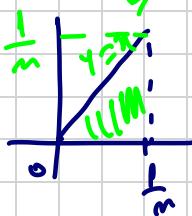
Note que,  $\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ ; temos:

$$|mx-i| = \begin{cases} mx-i, & \text{if } 0 \leq x < \frac{i}{m} \\ i-mx, & \text{if } \frac{i}{m} \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

Partie

$$\int_0^1 |mx-i| = \int_0^{\frac{i}{m}} (mx-i) + \int_{\frac{i}{m}}^1 (i-mx) =$$

$$= m \int_0^{\frac{1}{m}} x - \int_0^{\frac{1}{m}} i + \int_{\frac{1}{m}}^1 i - m \int_{\frac{1}{m}}^1 x =$$



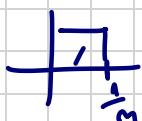
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{m}} x = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{2m^2}$$



$$\int_{\frac{1}{m}}^1 x = \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{m})(1 - \frac{1}{m})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{m^2} \right)$$

$$= m \cdot \frac{1}{2m^2} - i \int_0^{\frac{1}{m}} 1 + i \cdot \int_{\frac{1}{m}}^1 - m \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{m^2} \right) =$$



$$= \frac{1}{2m} - i \cdot \frac{1}{m} + i \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right) - \frac{m}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} - \frac{i}{m} + i - \frac{i}{m} - \frac{m}{2} + \frac{1}{2m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{m}{2} - \frac{2i}{m} + i$$

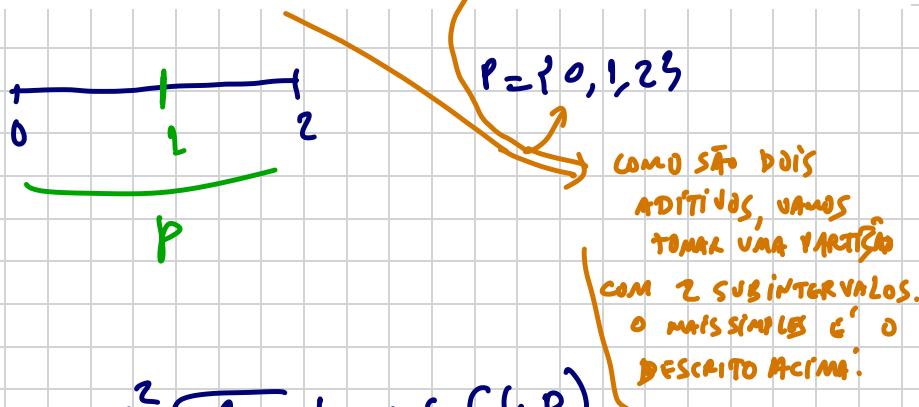
$\leftarrow \dots$

?

much longer

13. Considerando uma partição conveniente do intervalo  $[0, 2]$  e utilizando a definição de integral, obtenha as estimativas

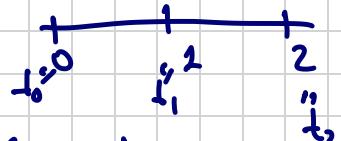
$$\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} \leq \int_0^2 \sqrt{x^4 + 2} dx \leq 3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}.$$



$$s(f; P) \leq \int_0^2 \sqrt{x^4 + 2} dx \leq S(f; P);$$

mo ver, tem-se:

$$S(f; P) = M_1 \cdot (t_1 - t_0) + M_2 \cdot (t_2 - t_1)$$

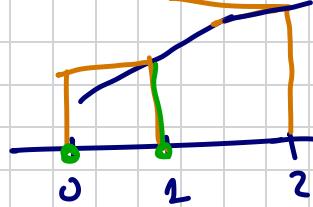


$$\text{Como } f(x) = (x^4 + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x^4 + 2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 4x^3$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^3}{\sqrt{x^4 + 2}} > 0 \text{ em } [0, 2]$$

Logo,  $f$  é crescente. Então:

$$M_1 = f(1); \quad M_2 = f(2)$$



$$m_1 = f(1) = \sqrt{1^4 + 2} = \sqrt{3} ;$$

$$m_2 = f(2) = \sqrt{2^4 + 2} = \sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

Logo ;  $s(f; P) = m_1 \cdot 1 + m_2 \cdot 1$

$$= \sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2}$$

Do the same mode;

$$m_1 = f(0) \quad \text{et} \quad m_2 = f(1) ;$$

1. 2;

$$m_1 = f(0) = \sqrt{0^4 + 2} = \sqrt{2} ; \quad \text{et}$$

$$m_2 = f(1) = \sqrt{3} \quad (\text{calculated earlier}) .$$

Assum:

$$s(f; P) = \underbrace{m_1 \cdot 1}_{m_1 = \sqrt{2}} + \underbrace{m_2 \cdot 1}_{m_2 = \sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} .$$

conclusion:

$$s(f, P) \leq \int_0^2 \sqrt{x^4 + 2} \, dx \leq S(f, P)$$

$$\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} \leq \int_0^2 \sqrt{x^4 + 2} \leq \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$$

