# Real Function Uniform Continuity ${ }^{1}$ 

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#### Abstract

Summary. The uniform continuity for real functions is introduced. More theorems concerning continuous functions are given. (See [10]) The Darboux Theorem is exposed. Algebraic features for uniformly continuous functions are presented. Various facts, e.g., a continuous function on a compact set is uniformly continuous are proved.


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The articles [12], [14], [1], [13], [3], [2], [9], [15], [5], [4], [6], [7], [8], [11], and [10] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

For simplicity, we adopt the following rules: $X, X_{1}, Z, Z_{1}$ denote sets, $s, g, r, p, x_{1}, x_{2}$ denote real numbers, $Y$ denotes a subset of $\mathbb{R}$, and $f, f_{1}, f_{2}$ denote partial functions from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$.

Let us consider $f, X$. We say that $f$ is uniformly continuous on $X$ if and only if the conditions (Def. 1) are satisfied.
(Def. 1)(i) $\quad X \subseteq \operatorname{dom} f$, and
(ii) for every $r$ such that $0<r$ there exists $s$ such that $0<s$ and for all $x_{1}, x_{2}$ such that $x_{1} \in X$ and $x_{2} \in X$ and $\left|x_{1}-x_{2}\right|<s$ holds $\left|f\left(x_{1}\right)-f\left(x_{2}\right)\right|<r$.

One can prove the following propositions:
(2) If $f$ is uniformly continuous on $X$ and $X_{1} \subseteq X$, then $f$ is uniformly continuous on $X_{1}$.
(3) If $f_{1}$ is uniformly continuous on $X$ and $f_{2}$ is uniformly continuous on $X_{1}$, then $f_{1}+f_{2}$ is uniformly continuous on $X \cap X_{1}$.
(4) If $f_{1}$ is uniformly continuous on $X$ and $f_{2}$ is uniformly continuous on $X_{1}$, then $f_{1}-f_{2}$ is uniformly continuous on $X \cap X_{1}$.
(5) If $f$ is uniformly continuous on $X$, then $p f$ is uniformly continuous on $X$.
(6) If $f$ is uniformly continuous on $X$, then $-f$ is uniformly continuous on $X$.
(7) If $f$ is uniformly continuous on $X$, then $|f|$ is uniformly continuous on $X$.
(8) Suppose $f_{1}$ is uniformly continuous on $X$ and $f_{2}$ is uniformly continuous on $X_{1}$ and $f_{1}$ is bounded on $Z$ and $f_{2}$ is bounded on $Z_{1}$. Then $f_{1} f_{2}$ is uniformly continuous on $X \cap Z \cap X_{1} \cap Z_{1}$.
(9) If $f$ is uniformly continuous on $X$, then $f$ is continuous on $X$.

[^0](10) If $f$ is Lipschitzian on $X$, then $f$ is uniformly continuous on $X$.
(11) For all $f, Y$ such that $Y$ is compact and $f$ is continuous on $Y$ holds $f$ is uniformly continuous on $Y$.
(13 $)^{2}$ If $Y \subseteq \operatorname{dom} f$ and $Y$ is compact and $f$ is uniformly continuous on $Y$, then $f^{\circ} Y$ is compact.
(14) Let given $f, Y$. Suppose $Y \neq \emptyset$ and $Y \subseteq \operatorname{dom} f$ and $Y$ is compact and $f$ is uniformly continuous on $Y$. Then there exist $x_{1}, x_{2}$ such that $x_{1} \in Y$ and $x_{2} \in Y$ and $f\left(x_{1}\right)=\sup \left(f^{\circ} Y\right)$ and $f\left(x_{2}\right)=\inf \left(f^{\circ} Y\right)$.
(15) If $X \subseteq \operatorname{dom} f$ and $f$ is a constant on $X$, then $f$ is uniformly continuous on $X$.
(16) If $p \leq g$ and $f$ is continuous on $[p, g]$, then for every $r$ such that $r \in[f(p), f(g)] \cup$ $[f(g), f(p)]$ there exists $s$ such that $s \in[p, g]$ and $r=f(s)$.
(17) If $p \leq g$ and $f$ is continuous on $[p, g]$, then for every $r$ such that $r \in$ $\left[\inf \left(f^{\circ}[p, g]\right), \sup \left(f^{\circ}[p, g]\right)\right]$ there exists $s$ such that $s \in[p, g]$ and $r=f(s)$.
(18) If $f$ is one-to-one and $p \leq g$ and $f$ is continuous on $[p, g]$, then $f$ is increasing on $[p, g]$ and decreasing on $[p, g]$.
(19) Suppose $f$ is one-to-one and $p \leq g$ and $f$ is continuous on $[p, g]$. Then $\inf \left(f^{\circ}[p, g]\right)=f(p)$ and $\sup \left(f^{\circ}[p, g]\right)=f(g)$ or $\inf \left(f^{\circ}[p, g]\right)=f(g)$ and $\sup \left(f^{\circ}[p, g]\right)=f(p)$.
(20) If $p \leq g$ and $f$ is continuous on $[p, g]$, then $f^{\circ}[p, g]=\left[\inf \left(f^{\circ}[p, g]\right), \sup \left(f^{\circ}[p, g]\right)\right]$.
(21) Let $f$ be an one-to-one partial function from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$. If $p \leq g$ and $f$ is continuous on $[p, g]$, then $f^{-1}$ is continuous on $\left[\inf \left(f^{\circ}[p, g]\right), \sup \left(f^{\circ}[p, g]\right)\right]$.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Supported by RPBP.III-24.C8.
    ${ }^{1}$ The proposition (1) has been removed.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ The proposition (12) has been removed.

