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On the Hausdorff Distance Between Compact Subsets[1]

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Summary. In [2] the pseudo-metric $\mathrm{dist}^{\max}_{\min}$ on compact subsets A and B of a topological space generated from arbitrary metric space is defined. Using this notion we define the Hausdorff distance (see e.g. [6]) of A and B as a maximum of the two pseudo-distances: from A to B and from B to A. We justify its distance properties. At the end we define some special notions which enable to apply the Hausdorff distance operator "HausDist" to the subsets of the Euclidean topological space $\mathcal{E}^n_T$.

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The articles [16], [19], [1], [17], [11], [18], [20], [4], [15], [7], [10], [9], [12], [3], [8], [5], [2], [14], and [13] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

1. Preliminaries

Let r be a real number. Then $\{r\}$ is a subset of $\mathbb{R}$.

Let M be a non empty metric space. Note that M_{top} is T_2.

Next we state a number of propositions:

(1) For all real numbers x, y such that $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$ and $\max(x,y) = 0$ holds $x = 0$.

(2) For every non empty metric space M and for every point x of M holds $(\mathrm{dist}(x))(x) = 0$.

(3) For every non empty metric space M and for every subset P of M_{top} and for every point x of M such that $x \in P$ holds $0 \in (\mathrm{dist}(x))^{\circ}P$.

(4) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a subset of M_{top}, x be a point of M, and y be a real number. If $y \in (\mathrm{dist}(x))^{\circ}P$, then $y \geq 0$.

(5) For every non empty metric space M and for every subset P of M_{top} and for every set x such that $x \in P$ holds $(\mathrm{dist}_{\min}(P))(x) = 0$.

(6) Let M be a non empty metric space, p be a point of M, q be a point of M_{top}, and r be a real number. If $p = q$ and $r > 0$, then $\mathrm{Ball}(p,r)$ is a neighbourhood of q.

(7) Let M be a non empty metric space, A be a subset of M_{top}, and p be a point of M. Then $p \in \overline{A}$ if and only if for every real number r such that $r > 0$ holds $\mathrm{Ball}(p,r)$ meets A.

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(8) Let M be a non empty metric space, p be a point of M, and A be a subset of $M_{\rm top}$. Then $p \in \overline{A}$ if and only if for every real number r such that $r > 0$ there exists a point q of M such that $q \in A$ and $\rho(p,q) < r$.

(9) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a non empty subset of $M_{\rm top}$, and x be a point of M. Then $({\rm dist}_{\rm min}(P))(x) = 0$ if and only if for every real number r such that $r > 0$ there exists a point p of M such that $p \in P$ and $\rho(x,p) < r$.

(10) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a non empty subset of $M_{\rm top}$, and x be a point of M. Then $x \in \overline{P}$ if and only if $({\rm dist}_{\rm min}(P))(x) = 0$.

(11) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a non empty closed subset of $M_{\rm top}$, and x be a point of M. Then $x \in P$ if and only if $({\rm dist}_{\rm min}(P))(x) = 0$.

(12) For every non empty subset A of $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{1}}$ there exists a non empty subset X of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $A = X$ and $\inf A = \inf X$.

(13) For every non empty subset A of $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{1}}$ there exists a non empty subset X of $\mathbb{R}$ such that $A = X$ and $\sup A = \sup X$.

(14) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a non empty subset of $M_{\rm top}$, x be a point of M, and X be a subset of $\mathbb{R}$. If $X = ({\rm dist}(x))^{\circ}P$, then X is lower bounded.

(15) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a non empty subset of $M_{\rm top}$, and x, y be points of M. If $y \in P$, then $({\rm dist}_{\rm min}(P))(x) \leq \rho(x,y)$.

(16) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a non empty subset of $M_{\rm top}$, r be a real number, and x be a point of M. If for every point y of M such that $y \in P$ holds $\rho(x,y) \geq r$, then $({\rm dist}_{\rm min}(P))(x) \geq r$.

(17) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a non empty subset of $M_{\rm top}$, and x, y be points of M. Then $({\rm dist}_{\rm min}(P))(x) \leq \rho(x,y) + ({\rm dist}_{\rm min}(P))(y)$.

(18) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a subset of $M_{\rm top}$, and Q be a non empty subset of M. If $P = Q$, then $M_{\rm top}\restriction P = (M\restriction Q)_{\rm top}$.

(19) Let M be a non empty metric space, A be a subset of M, B be a non empty subset of M, and C be a subset of $M\restriction B$. If $A \subseteq B$ and $A = C$ and C is bounded, then A is bounded.

(20) Let M be a non empty metric space, B be a subset of M, and A be a subset of $M_{\rm top}$. If $A = B$ and A is compact, then B is bounded.

(21) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a non empty subset of $M_{\rm top}$, and z be a point of M. Then there exists a point w of M such that $w \in P$ and $({\rm dist}_{\rm min}(P))(z) \leq \rho(w,z)$.

Let M be a non empty metric space and let x be a point of M. Note that ${\rm dist}(x)$ is continuous.

Let M be a non empty metric space and let X be a compact non empty subset of $M_{\rm top}$. One can verify that ${\rm dist}_{\rm max}(X)$ is continuous and ${\rm dist}_{\rm min}(X)$ is continuous.

One can prove the following propositions:

(22) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a non empty subset of $M_{\rm top}$, and x, y be points of M. If $y \in P$ and P is compact, then $({\rm dist}_{\rm max}(P))(x) \geq \rho(x,y)$.

(23) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a non empty subset of $M_{\rm top}$, and z be a point of M. If P is compact, then there exists a point w of M such that $w \in P$ and $({\rm dist}_{\rm max}(P))(z) \geq \rho(w,z)$.

(24) Let M be a non empty metric space, P, Q be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$, and z be a point of M. If P is compact and Q is compact and $z \in Q$, then $({\rm dist}_{\rm min}(P))(z) \leq {\rm dist}^{\rm max}_{\rm max}(P,Q)$.

(25) Let M be a non empty metric space, P, Q be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$, and z be a point of M. If P is compact and Q is compact and $z \in Q$, then $({\rm dist}_{\rm max}(P))(z) \leq {\rm dist}^{\rm max}_{\rm max}(P,Q)$.

(26) Let M be a non empty metric space, P, Q be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$, and X be a subset of $\mathbb{R}$. If $X = (\mathrm{dist}_{\max}(P))^{\circ}Q$ and P is compact and Q is compact, then X is upper bounded.

(27) Let M be a non empty metric space, P, Q be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$, and X be a subset of $\mathbb{R}$. If $X = (\mathrm{dist}_{\min}(P))^{\circ}Q$ and P is compact and Q is compact, then X is upper bounded.

(28) Let M be a non empty metric space, P be a non empty subset of $M_{\rm top}$, and z be a point of M. If P is compact, then $(\mathrm{dist}_{\min}(P))(z) \leq (\mathrm{dist}_{\max}(P))(z)$.

(29) For every non empty metric space M and for every non empty subset P of $M_{\rm top}$ holds $(\mathrm{dist}_{\min}(P))^{\circ}P = \{0\}$.

(30) Let M be a non empty metric space and P, Q be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$. If P is compact and Q is compact, then $\mathrm{dist}^{\max}_{\min}(P,Q) \geq 0$.

(31) For every non empty metric space M and for every non empty subset P of $M_{\rm top}$ holds $\mathrm{dist}^{\max}_{\min}(P,P) = 0$.

(32) Let M be a non empty metric space and P, Q be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$. If P is compact and Q is compact, then $\mathrm{dist}^{\min}_{\max}(P,Q) \geq 0$.

(33) Let M be a non empty metric space, Q, R be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$, and y be a point of M. If Q is compact and R is compact and $y \in Q$, then $(\mathrm{dist}_{\min}(R))(y) \leq \mathrm{dist}^{\max}_{\min}(R,Q)$.

2. The Hausdorff Distance

Let M be a non empty metric space and let P, Q be subsets of $M_{\rm top}$. The functor $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q)$ yields a real number and is defined by:

(Def. 1) $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q) = \max(\mathrm{dist}^{\max}_{\min}(P,Q), \mathrm{dist}^{\max}_{\min}(Q,P))$.

Let us note that the functor $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q)$ is commutative.

One can prove the following propositions:

(34) Let M be a non empty metric space, Q, R be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$, and y be a point of M. If Q is compact and R is compact and $y \in Q$, then $(\mathrm{dist}_{\min}(R))(y) \leq \mathrm{HausDist}(Q,R)$.

(35) Let M be a non empty metric space and P, Q, R be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$. If P is compact and Q is compact and R is compact, then $\mathrm{dist}^{\max}_{\min}(P,R) \leq \mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q) + \mathrm{HausDist}(Q,R)$.

(36) Let M be a non empty metric space and P, Q, R be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$. If P is compact and Q is compact and R is compact, then $\mathrm{dist}^{\max}_{\min}(R,P) \leq \mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q) + \mathrm{HausDist}(Q,R)$.

(37) Let M be a non empty metric space and P, Q be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$. If P is compact and Q is compact, then $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q) \geq 0$.

(38) For every non empty metric space M and for every non empty subset P of $M_{\rm top}$ holds $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,P) = 0$.

(39) Let M be a non empty metric space and P, Q be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$. If P is compact and Q is compact and $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q) = 0$, then $P = Q$.

(40) Let M be a non empty metric space and P, Q, R be non empty subsets of $M_{\rm top}$. If P is compact and Q is compact and R is compact, then $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,R) \leq \mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q) + \mathrm{HausDist}(Q,R)$.

Let n be a natural number and let P, Q be subsets of $\mathcal{E}^n_{\rm T}$. The functor $\mathrm{dist}^{\max}_{\min}(P,Q)$ yields a real number and is defined as follows:

(Def. 2) There exist subsets P', Q' of $(\mathcal{E}^n)_{\rm top}$ such that $P = P'$ and $Q = Q'$ and $\mathrm{dist}^{\max}_{\min}(P,Q) = \mathrm{dist}^{\max}_{\min}(P',Q')$.

Let n be a natural number and let P, Q be subsets of $\mathcal{E}^n_{\rm T}$. The functor $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q)$ yields a real number and is defined by:

(Def. 3) There exist subsets P', Q' of $(\mathcal{E}^n)_{\rm top}$ such that $P = P'$ and $Q = Q'$ and $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q) = \mathrm{HausDist}(P',Q')$.

Let us notice that the functor $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q)$ is commutative.

In the sequel n is a natural number.

The following propositions are true:

(41) For all non empty subsets P, Q of $\mathcal{E}^n_{\rm T}$ such that P is compact and Q is compact holds $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q) \geq 0$.

(42) For every non empty subset P of $\mathcal{E}^n_{\rm T}$ holds $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,P) = 0$.

(43) For all non empty subsets P, Q of $\mathcal{E}^n_{\rm T}$ such that P is compact and Q is compact and $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q) = 0$ holds $P = Q$.

(44) For all non empty subsets P, Q, R of $\mathcal{E}^n_{\rm T}$ such that P is compact and Q is compact and R is compact holds $\mathrm{HausDist}(P,R) \leq \mathrm{HausDist}(P,Q) + \mathrm{HausDist}(Q,R)$.

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