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SOME REMARKS ON METRIC PRESERVING FUNCTIONS

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to study a behavior of continuous metric preserving functions f with $f'(0) = +\infty$. First we show, via a simple example, that it is possible that such a function has no finite derivatives at any point. Then in Example 2 we construct a nondecreasing, differentiable, metric preserving function having infinite derivative at least at the points $x = 2^{-n}$ for each natural number, n.

Definition 1 *We call a function* $f : \mathbb{R}^+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ *metric preserving iff* $f(d) : M \times M \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ *is a metric for every metric* $d : M \times M \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$*, where* (M, d) *is an arbitrary metric space and* $\mathbb{R}^+$ *denotes the set of nonnegative reals. We denote by* $\mathcal{M}$ *the set of all metric preserving functions. (See [1].)*

In the paper [2] it is shown that each metric preserving function f has a derivative (finite or infinite) at 0. Such functions f with $f'(0) < +\infty$ are Lipschitz functions with Lipschitz constant $f'(0)$. (See Theorem 3 in [2].)

In contrast with the property we will construct a continuous metric preserving function which is nowhere differentiable. This function is a slight modification of Van der Waerden's continuous nowhere differentiable function. (See [4].)

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Example 1 *Define* $h : \mathbb{R}^+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ *as follows*

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} + |x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}| & x > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

(where [a] denotes the integer part of a). Define $f : \mathbb{R}^+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ *as follows*

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n}.h(2^n.x) \text{ for each } x \in \mathbb{R}^+.$$

Then f is continuous and nowhere differentiable. It is not difficult to verify that $f \in \mathcal{M}$.

Definition 2 *Let* $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^+$. *We call the triplet* (a, b, c) *a triangle triplet iff* $a \leq b + c$, $b \leq a + c$, *and* $c \leq a + b$. *(See [3].)*

The following assertion is a generalization of Proposition 2.16 of [1].

Theorem 1 *Let* g, $h \in \mathcal{M}$. *Let* $d > 0$ *be such that* $g(d) = h(d)$. *Define* $w : \mathbb{R}^+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ *as follows*

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & x \in [0, d), \\ h(x) & x \in [d, \infty). \end{cases}$$

Suppose that g is nondecreasing and concave. Let

$$\forall x, y \in [d, \infty) : |x - y| \leq d \Rightarrow |h(x) - h(y)| \leq g(|x - y|).$$

Then $w \in \mathcal{M}$.

Proof. Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $a \leq b \leq c \leq a + b$. We show that $(w(a), w(b), w(c))$ is a triangle triplet. We distinguish two non-trivial cases.

a) Suppose that $a, b \in [0, d)$, and $c \in [d, \infty)$. Evidently $w(a) \leq w(b) \leq w(b) + w(c)$. Since $|g(d) - f(c)| \leq g(|c - d|)$, we obtain $w(b) = g(b) \leq g(d) + [\, g(a) - g(c - d)] \leq g(a) + h(c) = w(a) + w(c)$. Since g is concave, we have $g(d) + g(a + b - d) \leq g(a) + g(b)$, which yields $w(c) \leq g(d) + g(c - d) \leq g(d) + g(a + b - d) \leq w(a) + w(b)$.

b) Suppose that $a \in [0, d)$, and $b, c \in [d, \infty)$. Since (d, b, c) is a triangle triplet, we obtain $w(a) \leq g(d) = h(d) \leq h(b) + h(c) = w(b) + w(c)$. Since $|h(b) - h(c)| \leq g(|b - c|)$, we have $w(b) \leq g(c - b) + h(c) \leq g(a) + h(c) = w(a) + w(c)$, and $w(c) \leq g(c - b) + h(b) \leq g(a) + h(b) = w(a) + w(b)$. □

The following example shows that there is a monotone continuous function $f \in \mathcal{M}$ such that in every neighborhood of 0 there is $x_0 > 0$ such that $f'(x_0) = +\infty$.

Example 2 *There is $f \in \mathcal{M}$ such that*
(i) f is continuous and nondecreasing,
(ii) $f'(x)$ exists for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ (finite or infinite),
(iii) $f'(2^{-n}) = +\infty$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Define $g : \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ as follows

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2x - x^2} & x \in [0, 1), \\ 1 & x \in [1, \infty). \end{cases}$$

Evidently g is nondecreasing and concave. Define $h : \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ as follows

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x = 0, \\ 1 & x \in (0, 1), \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot [3 - g(2 - x)] & x \in [1, 2), \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot [3 + g(x - 2)] & x \in [2, \infty). \end{cases}$$

Since $\forall x > 0 : 1 \leq h(x) \leq 2$, by Proposition 1.3 of [1] we have $h \in \mathcal{M}$. We shall show that the assumptions of Theorem 1 are fulfiled. Let $x, y \in [1, \infty)$, $| x - y | \leq 1$. We distinguish three cases.

a) Suppose that $1 \leq x \leq y < 2$. Since $2 - x = (2 - y) + (y - x)$, we have $g(2 - x) \leq g(2 - y) + g(y - x)$. Thus $|h(x) - h(y)| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [g(2 - x) - g(2 - y)] \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot g(y - x) \leq g(|x - y|)$.

b) Suppose that $1 \leq x < 2 \leq y$. Since g is nondecreasing, we obtain $g(2 - x) \leq g(y - x)$ and $g(y - 2) \leq g(y - x)$. Therefore $|h(x) - h(y)| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [g(2 - x) + g(y - 2)] \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot [g(y - x) + g(y - x)] = g(|x - y|)$.

c) Suppose that $2 \leq x \leq y$. Since $y - 2 = (y - x) + (x - 2)$, we have $g(y - 2) \leq g(y - x) + g(x - 2)$. Thus $|h(x) - h(y)| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [g(y - 2) - g(x - 2)] \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot g(y - x) \leq g(|x - y|)$.

Define $w : \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ as follows

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & x \in [0, 1), \\ h(x) & x \in [1, \infty). \end{cases}$$

By Theorem 1 we have $w \in \mathcal{M}$. It is not difficult to verify that

1. w is continuous and nondecresing,

2. $w(x) \leq 2$ for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$,

3. $w(x) = 2$ for each $x \geq 3$,
4. $w'(x)$ exists for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ (finite or infinite) ,
5. $w'(2) = +\infty$.

Define $f : \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ as follows

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n}.w(2^n.x) \text{ for each } x \in \mathbb{R}^+.$$

It is not difficult to verify that (i)-(iii) hold.

Question 1 *It is possible to characterize the set* $f'^{-1}(+\infty)$ *?*

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