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LIST OF TOPICS

- Algebraic methods in geometry
- Differential geometry in the large
- Geometry and topology of differentiable manifolds
- General and algebraic topology
- Dynamical systems and their applications
- Geometric problems in mathematical analysis
- Geometric and topological methods in natural sciences
- History and methodology of teaching in mathematics

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ФІТБ ОНАФТ

Kuratowski limits of subsets of real line and their applications to pretangent spaces

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Let (X, d) be an unbounded metric space and $\tilde{r} = (r_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a scaling sequence of positive real numbers tending to infinity. We define the pretangent and tangent spaces $\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X$ to (X, d) at infinity as metric spaces whose points are equivalence classes of sequences $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$ which tend to infinity with the speed of \tilde{r} . The detailed description of constructions of these spaces and their basic properties see, e. g., in [2].

Let (Y, δ) be a metric space. For any sequence $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of nonempty sets $A_n \subseteq Y$, the *Kuratowski limit inferior* of $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is the subset $\underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{Li} A_n$ of Y defined by the rule:

$$\left(y \in \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{Li} A_n \right) \Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq n_0 : B(y, \varepsilon) \cap A_n \neq \emptyset),$$

where $B(y, \varepsilon)$ is the open ball of radius $\varepsilon > 0$ centered at the point $y \in Y$,

$$B(y, \varepsilon) = \{x \in Y : \delta(x, y) < \varepsilon\}.$$

Similarly, the *Kuratowski limit superior* of $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ can be defined as the subset $\underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{Ls} A_n$ of Y for which

$$\left(y \in \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{Ls} A_n \right) \Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0 \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists n_0 \geq n : B(y, \varepsilon) \cap A_{n_0} \neq \emptyset).$$

The Kuratowski limit inferior and limit superior are basic concepts of set-valued analysis in metric spaces and have numerous applications (see, for example, [1]).

We denote $tA := \{tx : x \in A\}$ for any nonempty set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$, and, $\nu_0 := \tilde{X}_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^0 \in \Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X$ for any pretangent space $\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X$ of an unbounded metric space (X, d) . Moreover, for every scaling sequence \tilde{r} , we denote by $\boxtimes_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X$ the set of all pretangent at infinity spaces to (X, d) with respect to \tilde{r} . Write

$$Sp(\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X) := \{\rho(\nu_0, \nu) : \nu \in \Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X\} \text{ and } Sp(X) := \{d(p, x) : x \in X\}.$$

Proposition 1. *Let (X, d) be an unbounded metric space, $p \in X$, $\tilde{r} = (r_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a scaling sequence and let $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}$ be the set of all infinite subsequences of \tilde{r} . Then the equalities*

$$\bigcup_{\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X \in \boxtimes_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X} Sp(\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X) = \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{Li} \left(\frac{1}{r_n} Sp(X) \right),$$

$$\bigcup_{\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}'}^X \in \boxtimes_{\infty, \tilde{r}'}^X, \tilde{r}' \in \tilde{\mathbf{R}}} Sp(\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}'}^X) = \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{Ls} \left(\frac{1}{r_n} Sp(X) \right)$$

hold.

Corollary 2. Let (X, d) be an unbounded metric space, \tilde{r} be a scaling sequence and let ${}^1\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X$ be tangent and separable. Then we have

$$Li_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{r_n} Sp(X) \right) = Ls_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{r_n} Sp(X) \right) = Sp({}^1\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X).$$

Corollary 3. Let (X, d) be an unbounded metric space, \tilde{r} be a scaling sequence. Then the sets

$$\bigcup_{\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X \in \mathfrak{X}_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X} Sp(\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X) \quad \text{and} \quad \bigcup_{\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}'}^X \in \mathfrak{X}_{\infty, \tilde{r}'}^X, \tilde{r}' \in \bar{\mathbf{R}}} Sp(\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}'}^X)$$

are closed subsets of $[0, \infty)$.

Recall that a metric space (Y, δ) is said to be *strongly rigid* if for all $x, y, z, w \in Y$ the conditions $\delta(x, y) = \delta(w, z)$ and $x \neq y$ imply that $\{x, y\} = \{z, w\}$. Let us consider a strongly rigid metric space (Y, δ) such that:

(i₁) $\delta(x, y) < 2$ for all points $x, y \in Y$; (i₂) $\sup\{\delta(x, y) : x, y \in Y\} = 2$;

(i₃) The cardinality of the open ball $B(y^*, r) = \{y \in Y : \delta(y, y^*) < r\}$ is finite for every $r \in (0, 2)$ and every $y^* \in Y$.

Corollary 4. Let (X, d) be an unbounded metric space, \tilde{r} be a scaling sequence, $\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X$ be tangent and let (Y, δ) be a strongly rigid metric space satisfying conditions (i₁)-(i₃). If $Y_1 \subseteq Y$ and $f : \Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X \rightarrow Y_1$ is an isometry, then $\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X$ is finite.

Example 5. Let (Y, δ) be a metric space with $Y = \mathbb{N}$ and the metric δ defined such that:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(1, 2) &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}; \\ \delta(1, 3) &= 1 + \frac{2}{3}, \quad \delta(2, 3) = 1 + \frac{3}{4}; \\ \delta(1, 4) &= 1 + \frac{4}{5}, \quad \delta(2, 4) = 1 + \frac{5}{6}, \quad \delta(3, 4) = 1 + \frac{6}{7}; \\ \delta(1, 5) &= 1 + \frac{7}{8}, \quad \delta(2, 5) = 1 + \frac{8}{9}, \quad \delta(3, 5) = 1 + \frac{9}{10}, \quad \delta(4, 5) = 1 + \frac{10}{11}; \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

Then (Y, δ) is a countable, complete and strongly rigid metric space satisfying conditions (i₁)-(i₃). By Corollary 4 no tangent space $\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X$ is isometric to (Y, δ) .

Corollary 6. Let (X, d) be an unbounded metric space and let \tilde{r} be a scaling sequence. Then the following statements are equivalent:

- (i) There is a single-point pretangent space $\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X$;
- (ii) All $\Omega_{\infty, \tilde{r}}^X$ are single-point;
- (iii) The equality

$$Li_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{r_n} Sp(X) \right) = \{0\}$$

holds.

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