

Lezione 5: Topologia di \mathbb{R}

INDICE

- 1) INTORNI
- 2) P.T. INTERNI, ESTERNI, DI FRONTIERA
- 3) P.T. DI ACCUMULAZIONE, P.T. ISOLATI
- 4) INSIEMI APERTI, CHIUSI, DENSII, DISCRETI
- 5) CARATTERIZZAZIONE DEI CHIUSI
- 6) \cup E \cap FINITE E INFINITE DI APERTI/CHIUSI

1) A^c APERTO

2) $\partial A \subset A$

3) $\partial A \subset A^c$

$x \in \partial A$

\Downarrow

AM1 - Callegari - AA 2324

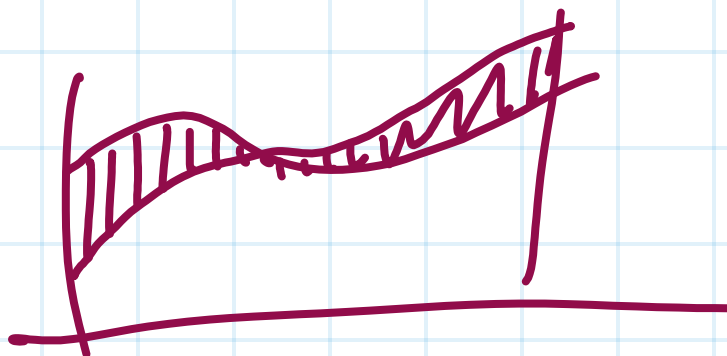
MINUSCOLO

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DEF.1 DATO $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ e $\rho > 0$ DEFINIAMO

$$I_{x_0}(\rho) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x - x_0| < \rho\}$$

$$= (x_0 - \rho, x_0 + \rho)$$



DEF.2 DATI $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ E $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ DIREMO CHE

1) x_0 È INTERNO AD A SE $\exists \rho > 0$ t.c.

$$I_{x_0}(\rho) \subset A$$

2) x_0 È ESTERNO AD A SE $\exists \rho > 0$ t.c.

$$I_{x_0}(\rho) \cap A = \emptyset$$

→ 3) x_0 È DI FRONTIERA PER A SE $\forall \rho > 0$

$$I_{x_0}(\rho) \cap A \neq \emptyset \quad I_{x_0}(\rho) \cap A^c \neq \emptyset$$

(1) x_0 È DI FRONTIERA

(1) x_0 NON È NE INTERNO NÈ ESTERNO

$$\neg \left(\left(\exists \rho > 0 \text{ t.c. } I_{x_0}(\rho) \subset A \right) \vee \left(\exists \rho > 0 \text{ t.c. } I_{x_0}(\rho) \subset A^c \right) \right) =$$

$$= \left(\neg \left(\exists \rho > 0 \text{ t.c. } I_{x_0}(\rho) \subset A \right) \right) \wedge \left(\neg \left(\exists \rho > 0 \text{ t.c. } I_{x_0}(\rho) \subset A^c \right) \right) =$$
$$\left(\forall \rho > 0 \text{ } I_{x_0}(\rho) \not\subset A \right) \wedge \left(\forall \rho > 0 \text{ } I_{x_0}(\rho) \not\subset A^c \right)$$

$$\forall \rho \text{ } I_{x_0}(\rho) \cap A \neq \emptyset$$
$$\wedge A^c \neq \emptyset$$

DEF. 3

DATI $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ E $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ DIRA' CHE

x_0 È IL PUNTO DI ACCUMULAZIONE PER A SE

$$\forall p \in \mathbb{R} \quad I_x(p) \cap (A - \mathbb{Z}) \neq \emptyset$$

1) x_0 È P.T. ISOLATO DI A SE $x_0 \in A$
E NON È DI ACC. PERA.

$\overset{\circ}{A}$ PARTE INTERNA DI A

∂A FRONTIERA DI A

\bar{A} CHIUSURA

$D A$ DERIVATO DI A

DEF. 4 DATI $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ DIREMO CHE A È

1) APERTO SE $A = \overset{\circ}{A}$

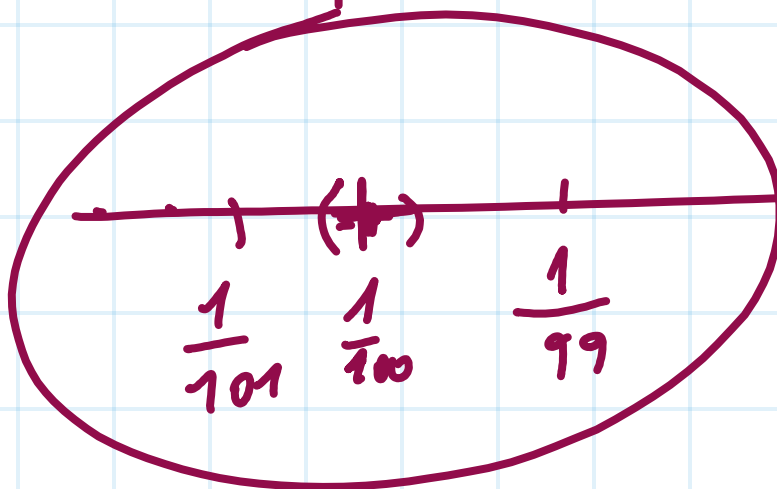
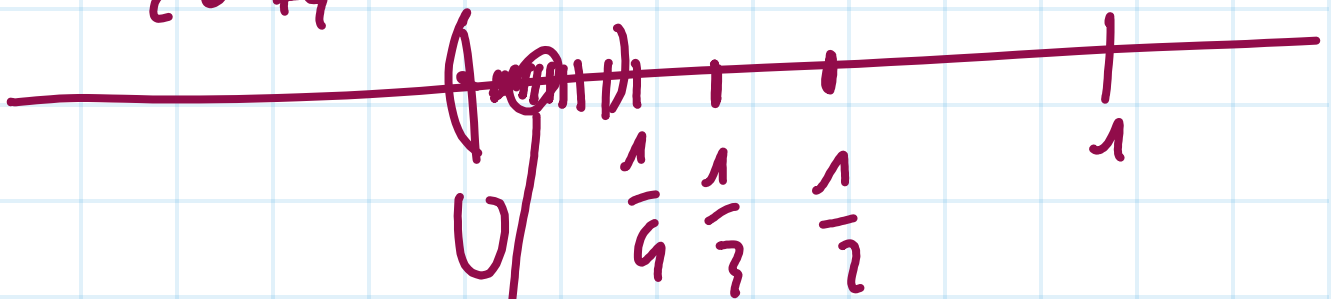
2) CHIUSO SE A^c È APERTO

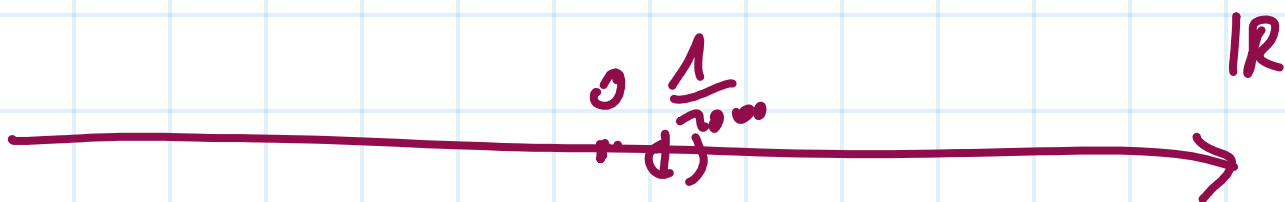
3) DENSO IN B SE $B \subset \bar{A}$

4) DISCRETO SE OGNI SUO PUNTO
È ISOLATO.

$$A = \left\{ \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

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-ε 0 +ε





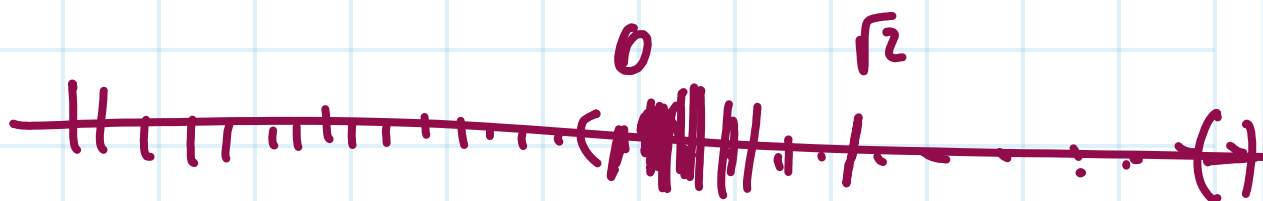
$$A = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$$

$$0 \notin A$$

$$\partial A = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$$

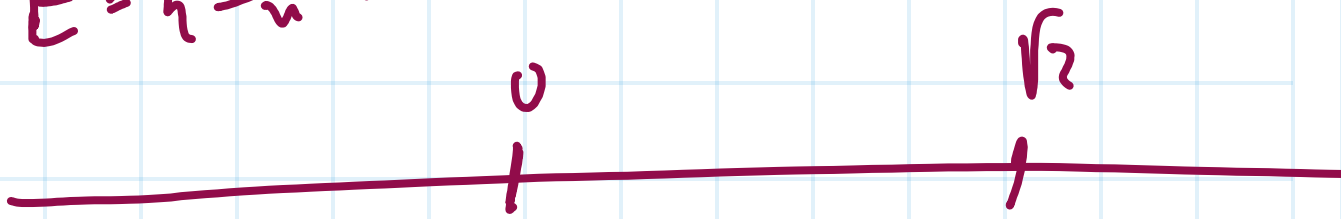
$$\overset{\circ}{A} = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\} = A$$

$$\underline{A = \mathbb{Q}}$$



$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

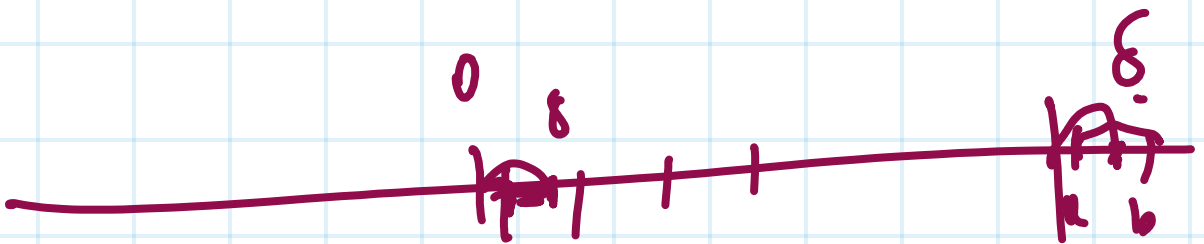
$$E = \left\lfloor \frac{m\sqrt{2}}{n} \right\rfloor \quad | \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N} \quad h \neq 0$$



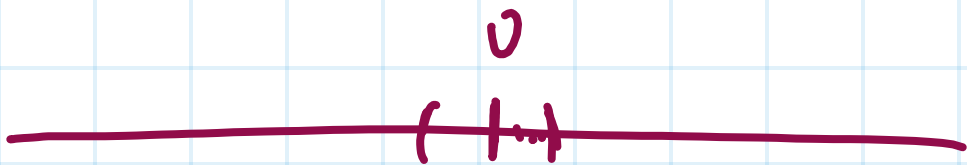
$$\left(\frac{m\sqrt{2}}{n} \right) = \frac{p}{q}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{p \cdot n}{m \cdot q}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{n} \right) < \delta$$



$$\left(\frac{m\sqrt{2}}{n} \right)$$



$$\boxed{\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}}$$

T.1 (CARATT. DEI CHIUSI)

DATO $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, \bar{A} EQUIVALENTE A $\text{AFFERMANARE } A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

1) A È CHIUSO (cioè A^c È APERTO)

2) $\partial A \subseteq A$

\Downarrow
3) $\partial A^c \subseteq A$

DIM

oss.

$$\partial A = \overline{\partial(A^c)}$$

$$(\alpha \in \partial A) \Leftrightarrow \forall \rho > 0 \begin{cases} I_\alpha(\rho) \cap A \neq \emptyset \\ I_\alpha(\rho) \cap A^c \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

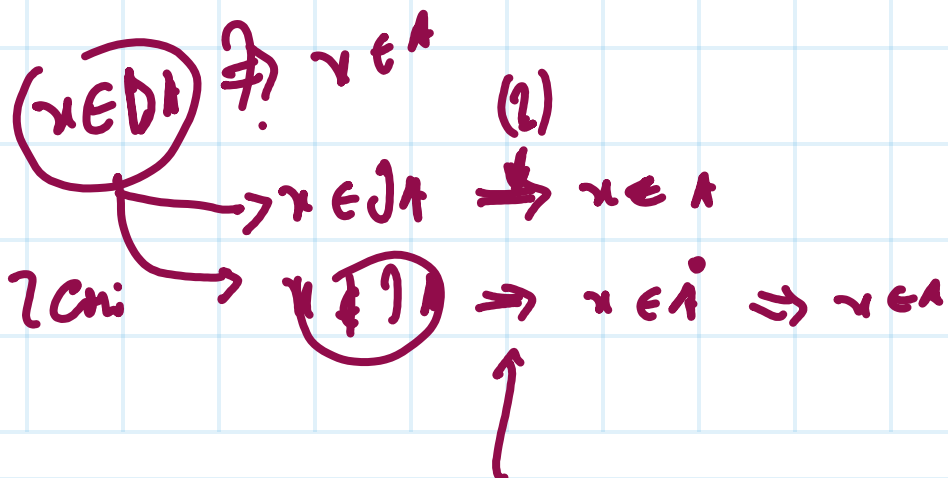
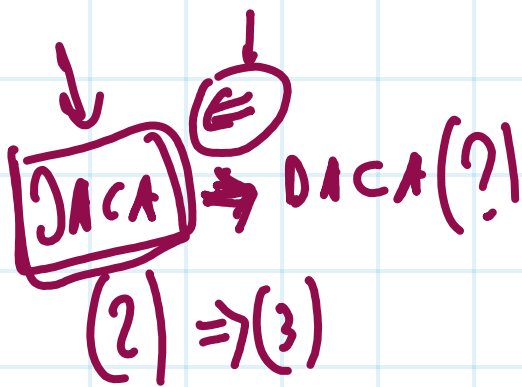
$$x \in \partial(A^c) \Leftrightarrow \forall \rho > 0 \begin{cases} I_x(\rho) \cap A^c \neq \emptyset \\ I_x(\rho) \cap \underbrace{(A^c)^c}_{A} \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

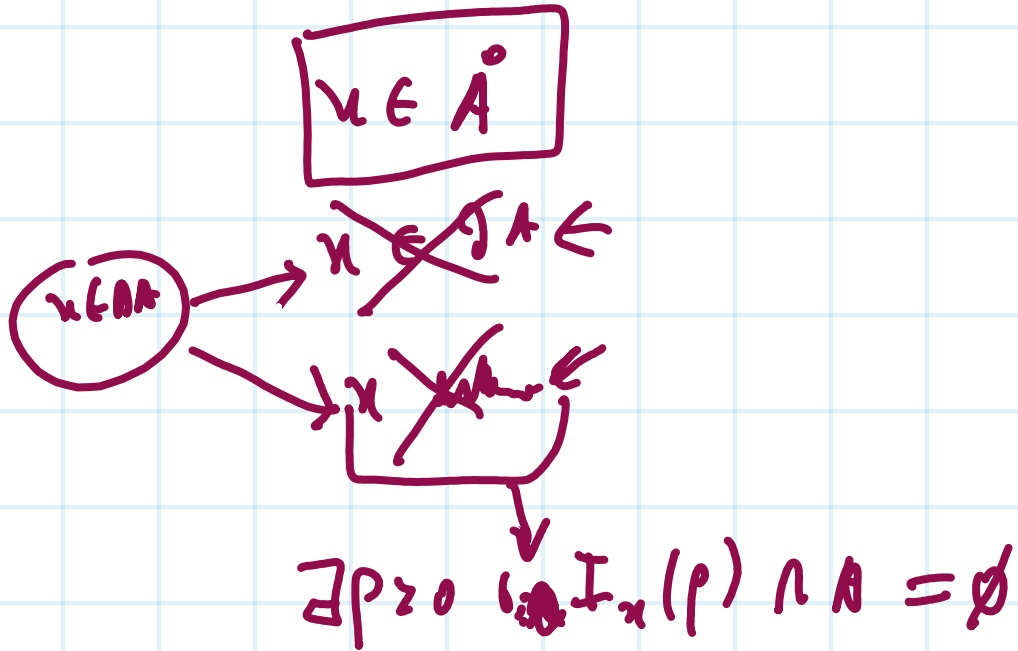
$$\partial A \subset A \Leftrightarrow \partial A \cap A^c = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\partial A^c) \cap (A^c) = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow A^c = (A^c)^{\circ}$$



A^c A PERITO





$$D \subset A \Rightarrow \overline{D} \subset A^c$$

P.A. $\exists \epsilon > 0 \quad x \in D \quad \forall x \in A^c$

$$\forall p > 0 \quad I_x(p) \cap A^c \neq \emptyset$$

$$I_x(p) \cap (A - \{x\}) \neq \emptyset$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$x \in D \cap A$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$x \in A$$

TE. 2 DATI $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ CON

$$A_i \subset A$$

1) SE $\forall i, A_i$ È APERTO $\cap A_i$ APERTO
 (CHIUDDO) $\cup A_i$ APERTO
 (CHIUDDO)

D1A

$x \in \cup A_i \Rightarrow x \in \text{INTERNO}$

\Downarrow
 $\exists i, x \in A_i \Rightarrow x \in A_i \Rightarrow \exists \epsilon, (p) \subset A_i$

$x \in \cap A_i \Rightarrow x \in (\cap A_i)$

\Downarrow
 $x \in A_i \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$

\Downarrow
 $\forall i = 1, \dots, n \quad \exists \rho_i > 0 \quad \text{r.} \quad I_\nu(\rho_i) \subset A_i$

Prende $\rho = \text{NIM} \{P_1, \dots, P_n\}$

$$I_n(\rho) \subset I_n(P_i) \quad \forall i$$

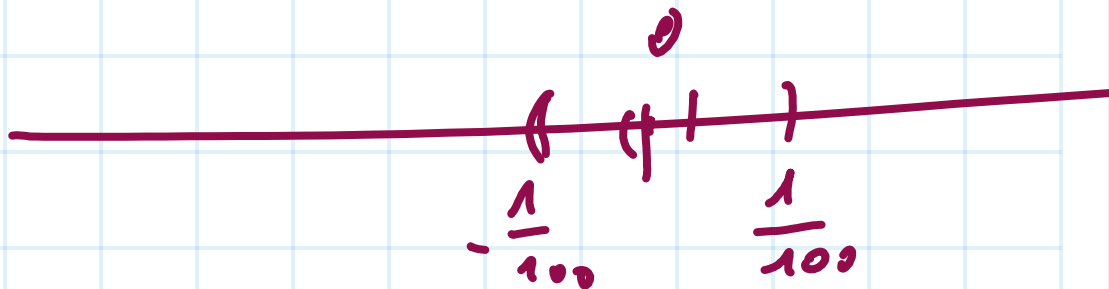
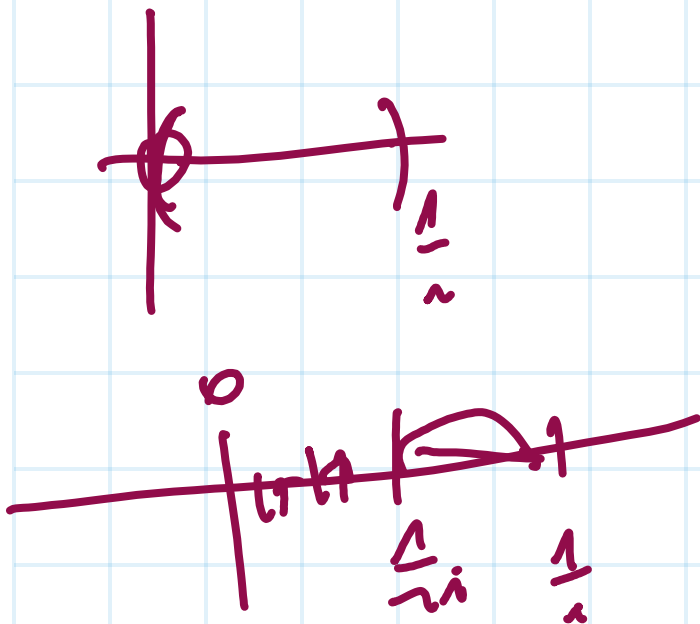
$$I_n(\rho) \subset A_i \quad \forall i$$



$$I_n(\rho) \subset \bigcap A_i$$

$$A_i = \left(\frac{1}{2^i}, \frac{1}{i} \right)$$

$$A_i = \left(-\frac{1}{2^i}, \frac{1}{i} \right)$$



A_i show

$$\left(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n \right)^c =$$

$$= (A_1^c) \cap (A_2^c \cap \dots \cap A_n^c) = A_1^c \cap \dots \cap A_n^c$$

$$\left(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n \right)^c =$$