

SEMINAR 4:

SPATII TOPOLOGICE. SPATII METRICE

$$m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 2$$

$$\mathbb{R}^m = \{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \mid x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^m, d_2)$$

$$d_2: \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$d_2((x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (x_m - y_m)^2}$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^m, d_1)$$

$$d_1: \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$d_1((x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)) = |x_1 - y_1| + |x_2 - y_2| + \dots + |x_m - y_m|$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^m, d_\infty)$$

$$d_\infty: \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$d_\infty((x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)) = \sup \{ |x_1 - y_1|, |x_2 - y_2|, \dots, |x_m - y_m| \}$$

$$p \geq 3, p \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^m, d_p)$$

$$d_p: \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$d_p((x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)) = \sqrt[p]{|x_1 - y_1|^p + |x_2 - y_2|^p + \dots + |x_m - y_m|^p}$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^2, d_2)$$

$$C((x_0, y_0), r), (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = r^2$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2, r > 0$$

$$B((x_0, y_0), r) = \text{Int } C((x_0, y_0), r)$$

$$\overline{B}((x_0, y_0), r) = C((x_0, y_0), r) \cup \text{Int } C((x_0, y_0), r)$$

Ex 1: Fie $a < b \in \mathbb{R}$

- a) Să se arate (a, b) , $(-\infty, a)$, $(a, +\infty)$ sunt mulțimi deschise
 b) Să se arate $[a, b]$, $(-\infty, a]$, $[a, +\infty)$ sunt mulțimi închise în \mathbb{R}

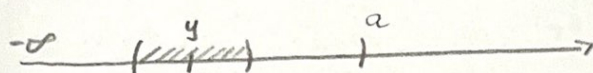
$$(\mathbb{R}, d) \Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{O}_d)$$

$\mathcal{O}_d = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{R}}$ - topologia uzuală a lui \mathbb{R}

a) $(a, +\infty)$ - NU e Btă deschisă

$$\forall x \in (a, +\infty), \exists 0 \leq r \leq x-a \text{ a.î. } B(x, r) \subseteq (a, +\infty)$$

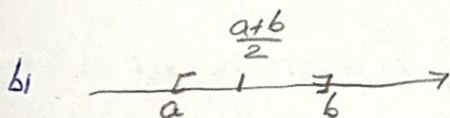
$\Rightarrow (a, +\infty)$ mulțime deschisă în \mathbb{R}



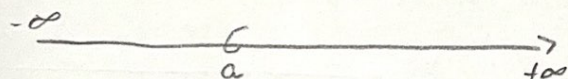
$(-\infty, a)$ - NU e Btă deschisă

$$\forall y \in (-\infty, a), \exists 0 \leq r \leq a-x \text{ a.î. } B(y, r) \subseteq (-\infty, a)$$

$\Rightarrow (-\infty, a)$ mulțime deschisă în \mathbb{R}

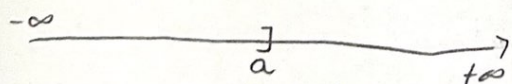


$$[a, b] = B\left[\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{b-a}{2}\right] \Rightarrow [a, b] \text{ - mulțime închisă în } \mathbb{R}$$



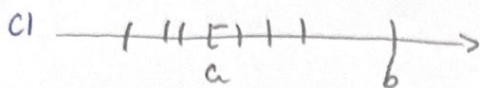
$[a, +\infty)$ - nu e Btă închisă

$$\text{Că } [a, +\infty) = \mathbb{R} \setminus (-\infty, a) = (-\infty, a)^c \text{ mulțime deschisă } \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} [a, +\infty) \text{ mulț. închisă}$$



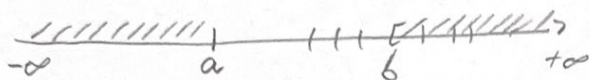
$(-\infty, a]$ - nu e Btă închisă

$$\text{Că } (-\infty, a] = \mathbb{R} \setminus (a, +\infty) = (a, +\infty)^c \text{ mulțime deschisă în } \mathbb{R} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} (-\infty, a] \text{ mulț. închisă în } \mathbb{R}$$



$\exists n > 0$ a.p. $B(a, n) \subseteq (a, b) \Rightarrow (a, b)$ nu este multime deschisa in \mathbb{R}

$$C_{\mathbb{R}}(a, b) = \mathbb{R} \setminus (a, b) = (-\infty, a] \cup [b, \infty)$$



$\exists n > 0$ a.p. $B(a, n) \subseteq C_{\mathbb{R}}(a, b) \Rightarrow C_{\mathbb{R}}(a, b)$ nu este multime deschisa

$\Rightarrow (a, b)$ nu este multime inchisa in \mathbb{R}

Ex 2. Fie $A = (5, 6) \cup \{8\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

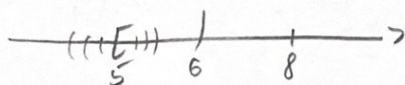
a) $A \in \mathcal{V}_5$?

b) $6 \in A'$?

c) $\frac{11}{2} \in A'$?

a) $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ $\exists G \in \mathcal{V}$ a.p. $x_0 \in G \subseteq U$

$\exists n > 0$ a.p. $B(x_0, n) \subseteq U$



$\exists n > 0$ a.p. $B(5, n) \subseteq A \Rightarrow A \notin \mathcal{V}_5$