

METRIKA

1. Za poljubna $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ definirajmo $d(x, y) = |\arctan(x) - \arctan(y)|$.

(a) Pokažite, da je (\mathbb{R}, d) metrični prostor.

(b) Skicirajte krogli $K_2(0)$ in $K_{\frac{3}{4}}(0)$

2. Naj bo X prostor vseh realnih zaporedij. Za zaporedji $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$ in $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots)$ definirajmo

$$d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \text{sign}|x_n - y_n|.$$

(a) Pokažite, da je (X, d) metrični prostor.

(b) Določite tista zaporedja, ki ležijo v kroglih $\overline{K_1(\mathbf{0})}$ in $\overline{K_{\frac{1}{8}}(\mathbf{0})}$, kjer je $\mathbf{0} = (0, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$ ničelno zaporedje.

3. Dano imamo množico $X = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ in družino podmnožic $\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d, e\}\}$.

(a) Pokažite, da ima družina τ naslednje lastnosti:

i. Unija poljubno mnogo elementov iz τ je v τ .

ii. Presek končno mnogo elementov iz τ je v τ .

(b) Elementi iz τ so odprte množice v množici X . Poiščite vse zaprte množice v množici X .

(c) Poiščite zaprte vseh dwoelementnih podmnožic iz množice X .

4. Ugotovite, ali so naslednje podmnožice množice \mathbb{C} odprte, zaprte ali nič od tega:

(a) množica vseh kompleksnih števil z za katera velja $|z| < 1$ odprta

(b) množica vseh kompleksnih števil z za katera velja $|z| \leq 1$ zaprta

(c) \mathbb{Z} zaprta

(d) \mathbb{C} odprta in zaprta

(e) interval (a, b) z $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ nič

(f) množica vseh kompleksnih števil oblike $x + i$ z $x \in \mathbb{R}$ zaprta

(g) množica vseh kompleksnih števil z za katera velja $|\operatorname{Re} z| < 1$ in $|\operatorname{Im} z| < 1$ odprta

Nal.: Za poljubni realni števili $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ definiramo $d(x, y) = |\arctg(x) - \arctg(y)|$

a) Dokaži, da je (\mathbb{R}, d) metrični prostor. (D.M.)

b) Skiciraj krogi $K_2(0)$ in $K_{\frac{\pi}{4}}(0)$.

c) Dokaži, da je zaporedje $x_n = n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ Cauchyjevsko v prostoru (\mathbb{R}, d) , vendar ni konvergentno.

a) 1) $d(x, y) \geq 0$ ✓

$$d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow |\arctg(x) - \arctg(y)| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \arctg(x) = \arctg(y) \Leftrightarrow x = y \checkmark$$

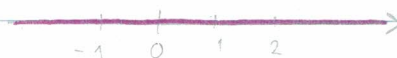
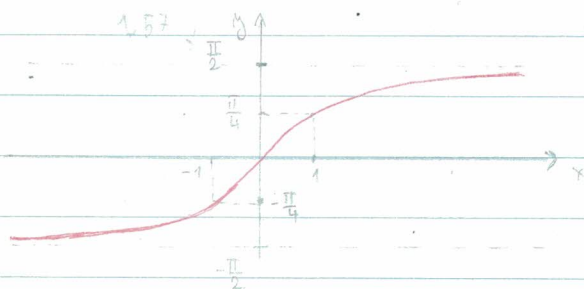
2) $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$ ✓

3) $d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y)$

$$|\arctg(x) - \arctg(y)| \leq |\arctg(x) - \arctg(z)| + |\arctg(z) - \arctg(y)|$$

$$|\arctg(x) - \arctg(z) + \arctg(z) - \arctg(y)| \leq |\arctg(x) - \arctg(z)| + |\arctg(z) - \arctg(y)| \checkmark$$

$$b) K_2(0) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid d(x, 0) < 2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |\arctg(x) - 0| < 2\} = \mathbb{R}$$



$$K_{\frac{\pi}{4}}(0) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid d(x, 0) < \frac{\pi}{4}\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |\arctg(x)| < \frac{\pi}{4}\} = (-1, 1)$$



Nal.: Naj bo X prostor vseh realnih zaporedij. Za zaporedji

$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots) \text{ in } y = (y_1, y_2, \dots) \text{ definiramo } d(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \operatorname{sign} |x_n - y_n|$$

a) Pokaži, da je (X, d) metrični prostor. D.N.

b) opiši katera zaporedja ležijo v zaprtih kroglih $\bar{K}_1(0)$ in $\bar{K}_{\frac{1}{2}}(0)$, kjer je $0 = (0, 0, \dots)$ ničelno zaporedje.

a) 1) $d(x, y) \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$

$$\operatorname{sign} x = \begin{cases} 1 & ; x > 0 \\ 0 & ; x = 0 \\ -1 & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_n = y_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow x = y \quad \checkmark$$

2) $d(x, y) = d(y, x) \quad \checkmark$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) d(x, z) &\leq d(x, y) + d(y, z) && \sum 2^{-n} \operatorname{sign} |x_n - z_n| \leq \sum 2^{-n} \operatorname{sign} |x_n - y_n| + \sum 2^{-n} \operatorname{sign} |y_n - z_n| \\ &&& \leq \sum 2^{-n} |x_n - y_n| + \sum 2^{-n} |y_n - z_n| \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

b) I) $\bar{K}_1(0) = \{x \in X \mid d(x, 0) \leq 1\} = \{x \in X \mid \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \operatorname{sign} |x_n| \leq 1\}$

Kdaj $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \operatorname{sign} |x_n|$ doseže svoj maksimum?

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \operatorname{sign} |x_n| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a_1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot a_2 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot a_3 + \frac{1}{16} \cdot a_4 + \dots \quad a_i \text{ je bodisi 0 bodisi 1}$$

Maksimum $\Leftrightarrow a_i = 1 \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}$
(pri $x_n \neq 0$)

$$\text{Torej: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 1, \quad q = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

Nota: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ je geometrijska, če so a_i členi geometrijskega zaporedja ($\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q = \text{konst.}$)

$$a_i = a_1 \cdot q^{i-1}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i q^{i-1} = \frac{a_1}{1-q}, \quad \text{če } |q| < 1$$

$$\text{Torej } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \operatorname{sign} |x_n| \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in X \Rightarrow \bar{K}_1(0) = X$$

$$\text{II)} \quad \bar{K}_{\frac{1}{8}}(0) = \{x \in X \mid d(x, 0) \leq \frac{1}{8}\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot a_1 + \frac{1}{4} a_2 + \frac{1}{8} a_3 + \frac{1}{16} a_4 + \frac{1}{32} a_5 + \dots$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}}_{\frac{7}{8}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots}_{\frac{1}{8}} = 1$$

Možni mori: 1) $a_1 = a_2 = 0$, $a_3 = \text{poljubni}$, $a_4 = a_5 = \dots = 0$

3) $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 0$, a_4, a_5, \dots poljubni

Torej: V $\bar{K}_{\frac{1}{8}}(0)$ živijo dva zaporedja oblike: $(0, 0, x_3, 0, 0, \dots)$

$(0, 0, 0, x_4, x_5, x_6, \dots)$

x_i poljubni.

$$X = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$$

open sets: $X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d, e\}$

Def 1.1.6. A set (X, \mathcal{d}) metric space. A set $U \subset X$ is closed if $X \setminus U$ is open.
Closed sets: $X, \emptyset, \{b, c, d, e\}, \{a, b, e\}, \{b, e\}, \{a\}$

Closures: $\overline{\{a, b\}} = \{a, b, e\}$ $\overline{\{b, c\}} = \{b, c, d, e\}$

Zaprte $\overline{\{a, c\}} = X$ $\overline{\{b, d\}} = \{b, c, d, e\}$

|| $\overline{\{a, d\}} = X$ $\overline{\{b, e\}} = \{b, c, d, e\} \cup \{b, e\}$

najm. zap. podm. i. vsebuje danu mu. $\overline{\{a, e\}} = \{a, b, e\}$ $\overline{\{c, d\}} = \{b, c, d, e\}$

$$\overline{\{c, e\}} = \{b, c, d, e\}$$

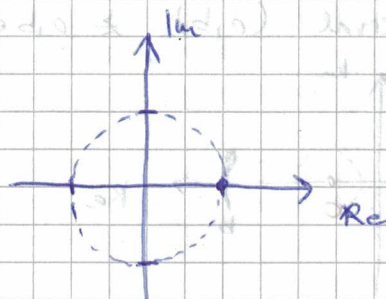
$$\overline{\{d, e\}} = \{b, c, d, e\}$$

~~last $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ $X = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$~~

3. vaje
4. nal.)

a) $A = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; |z| < 1\}$
 $|z| < 1$
 $z = a + bi$
 $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} < 1 \quad |^2$

$$a^2 + b^2 < 1$$



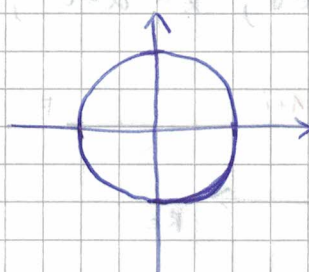
$$A = K_1(0) \Rightarrow A \text{ je odprta}$$

A ni zaprta, saj $z = 1 + 0i \notin A$ tih $z = 1 + 0i \in \partial A$
ker $A \neq \bar{A} \cup \partial A$

b) $B = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; |z| \leq 1\}$

$$z = a + bi$$

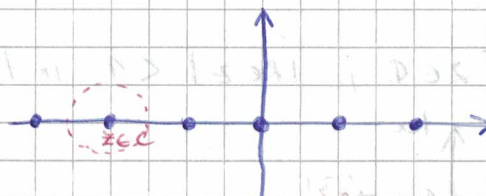
$$a^2 + b^2 \leq 1$$



$$B = \overline{K_1(0)} \Rightarrow B \text{ je zaprta}$$

B ni odprta, ker $B \neq \bar{A}$, saj $z = 1 + 0i \in \partial B$
točka $z \in B$.

c) $C = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; \operatorname{Im} z = 0, \operatorname{Re} z \in \mathbb{R}\}$



$(\forall z \in C): K_\epsilon(z)$ neprazen prekr $z \in C$ in $\mathbb{C} \setminus C$ $\forall \epsilon$

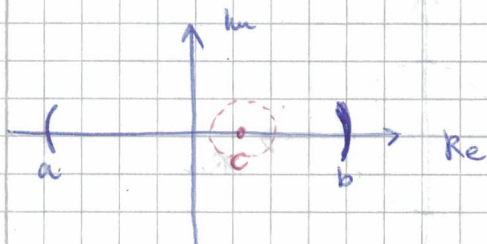
$$\Rightarrow z \in C \in \partial C \Rightarrow C \text{ je zaprta}$$

Ker je $\overset{\circ}{C} = \emptyset \rightarrow C$ ni odprta.

d) \mathbb{C} je zaprta in odprta, saj je to cela množica

e) interval (a, b) $\neq a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$E = \{x \in \mathbb{R}; a < x < b, a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$



$$a \notin E \Rightarrow a \notin \bar{E}$$

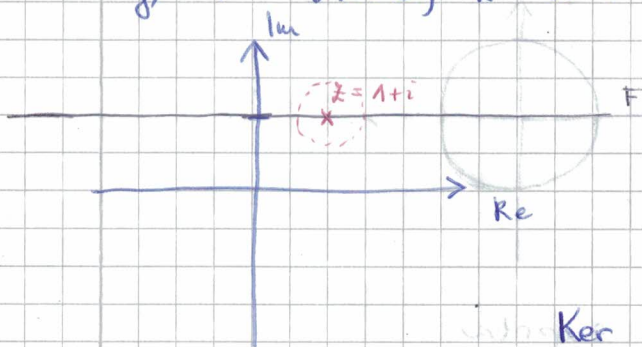
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{toda } K_\epsilon(a) \cap E \neq \emptyset \\ \text{in } K_\epsilon(a) \cap \mathbb{C} \setminus E \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\} a \in \partial E$$

$\Rightarrow E$ ni zaprta, saj $E = \bar{E} \cup \partial E$

$$c \in (a, b) \Rightarrow c \in E \quad \text{toda} \quad B_\epsilon(c) \cap \mathbb{C} \setminus E \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow c \notin \bar{E}$$

$\Rightarrow E$ ni odprta

f) $F = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; z = a + i, a \in \mathbb{R}\}$



$$z \in F \quad \text{toda}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} K_\epsilon(z) \cap F \neq \emptyset \\ K_\epsilon(z) \cap \mathbb{C} \setminus F \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow z \notin \bar{F}$$

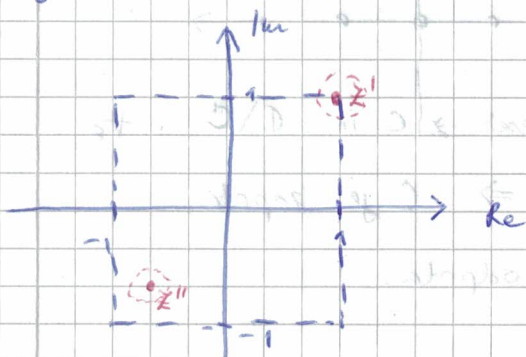


F ni odprta

Ker za vsak $z' \in F$ velja

$$\begin{aligned} K_\epsilon(z') \cap F &\neq \emptyset \quad \text{in} \quad K_\epsilon(z') \cap \mathbb{C} \setminus F \neq \emptyset \\ \Rightarrow \forall z' \in \partial F \\ \Rightarrow F \text{ je zaprta} \end{aligned}$$

g) $G = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; |\operatorname{Re} z| < 1 \text{ in } |\operatorname{Im} z| < 1\}$



$$z' \notin G \quad \text{toda}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} K_\epsilon(z') \cap G \neq \emptyset \\ \text{in } K_\epsilon(z') \cap \mathbb{C} \setminus G \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow z' \in \partial G$$



G ni zaprta

$$(\forall z'' \in G) (\exists \epsilon > 0) : K_\epsilon(z'') \subseteq G \quad \Rightarrow G \text{ je odprta}$$