

3. vaje - 25.10.2017

METRIKA

- Za poljubna $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ definirajmo $d(x, y) = |\arctan(x) - \arctan(y)|$.
 - Pokažite, da je (\mathbb{R}, d) metrični prostor.
 - Skicirajte krogle $K_2(0)$ in $K_{\frac{\pi}{4}}(0)$
 - 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

$$d(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \operatorname{sign}|x_n - y_n|.$$
 - Pokažite, da je (X, d) metrični prostor.
 - Določite tista zaporedja, ki ležijo v kroglah $\overline{K_1(\mathbf{0})}$ in $\overline{K_{\frac{1}{8}}(\mathbf{0})}$, kjer je $\mathbf{0} = (0, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$ ničelno zaporedje.
 - Dano imamo množico $X = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ in družino podmnožic $\tau = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d, e\}\}$.
 - Pokažite, da ima družina τ naslednje lastnosti:
 - Unija poljubno mnogo elementov iz τ je v τ .
 - Presek končno mnogo elementov iz τ je v τ .
 - Elementi iz τ so odprte množice v množici X . Poiščite vse zaprte množice v množici X .
 - Poiščite zaprtje vseh dvoelementnih podmnožic iz množice X .
 - 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 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ navič

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

(g) množica vseh kompleksnih števil z za katera velja $|Re z| < 1$ in $|Im z| < 1$ 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) Skici naj brogli $K_2(0)$ in $K_{\frac{\pi}{4}}(0)$.

c) Dokaži, da je razreditev $x_m = m$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ Cauchyjeva v prostoru (\mathbb{R}, d) , vendar ni konvergentna.

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

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

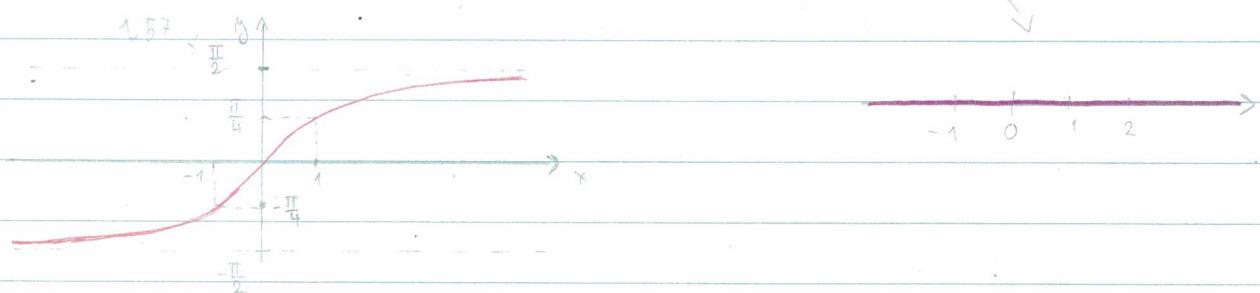
ii) $d(x, y) = d(y, x) \checkmark$

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

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

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

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.: Njegor X prostor nakh realnih zaporedij. Ta zaporedji

$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$ im $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots)$ definiramo $d(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 2^{-m} \operatorname{sign}|x_m - y_m|$

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

b) Opiši katera zaporedja ležijo v razprtih kroglah $\bar{K}_1(0)$ im $\bar{K}_2(0)$, kjer je $0 = (0, 0, \dots)$ ničelna zaporedja.

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

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

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

3) $d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z) \quad \geq 2^{-m} \operatorname{sign}|x_m - y_m| \stackrel{\text{"}}{\leq} 2^{-m} \operatorname{sign}(|x_m - y_m| + |y_m - z_m|) \leq 2^{-m} \operatorname{sign}|x_m - y_m| + 2^{-m} \operatorname{sign}|y_m - z_m| \quad \checkmark$

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

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

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m} \operatorname{sign}|x_m| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a_1 + \frac{1}{4} a_2 + \frac{1}{8} a_3 + \frac{1}{16} a_4 + \dots \quad \text{prije koddini } 0 \text{ dodici 1}$$

$$\text{Maksimum} \Leftrightarrow a_i = 1 \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{(prije } x_m \neq 0\text{)} \quad \text{Tedaj: } \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m} = 1, q = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

Unta $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m$ je geometrijski, če so a_i členi geometrijskega zaporedja $(\frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = q = \text{konst.})$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \alpha_2 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \alpha_3 + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \alpha_4 + \frac{1}{32} \cdot \alpha_5 + \dots$$

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

Naljaci: mora: 1) $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$, $\alpha_3 = \text{polijelben}$, $\alpha_4 = \alpha_5 = \dots = 0$

3) $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$, $\alpha_4, \alpha_5, \dots = \text{polijelni}$

Torej: $\cap \widehat{K}_{\frac{1}{8}}(0)$ božijo nosa naporedaja oblike: $(0, 0, x_3, 0, 0, \dots)$

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

x_i : polijelni.

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

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

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

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

Zaprtje $\overline{\{a, c\}} = X$

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

najm. zap.
podmнж. \exists
vseljaje
davomn.

$$\overline{\{a, d\}} = X$$

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

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

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

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

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

kor.) ~~$A = \{a, b, c, d\} \quad X = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$~~

3. vaje

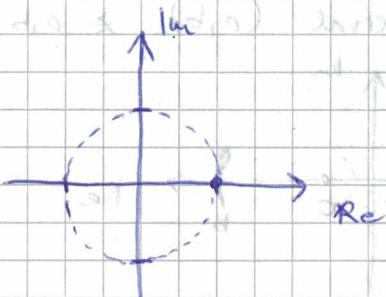
4. nal.)

a) $A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} ; |z| < 1\}$

$$z = a + bi$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} < 1 / 2$$

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



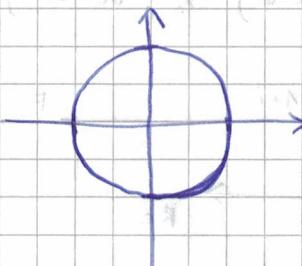
$$A = K_1(0) \Rightarrow A \text{ je odprta}$$

A ni zaprta, saj $z = 1 + 0i \notin A$ toda $z = 1 + 0i \in \partial A$
ker $A \neq \emptyset$

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 $B \neq \emptyset$, saj $z = 1 + 0i \in B$
toda $z \in B$.

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



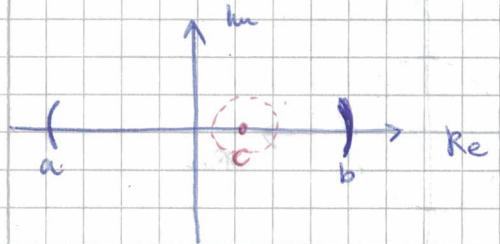
($\forall z \in C$): $K_\epsilon(z)$ neprazen presek $z \in C$ in $\mathbb{C} \setminus C$ $\neq \emptyset$

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

Ker je $C = \emptyset \Rightarrow C \text{ ni odprta.}$

d) C je zaprta in odprta, saj je to celo modica

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



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

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

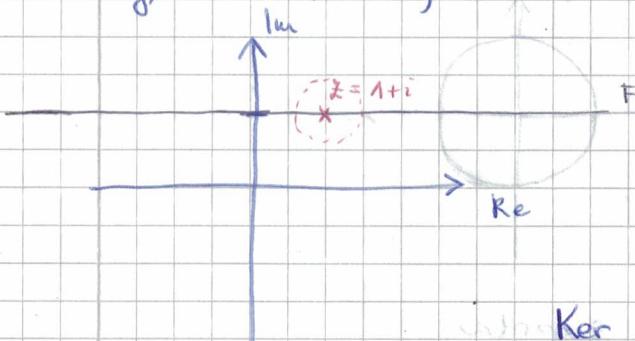
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{toda } K_E(a) \cap E \neq \emptyset \\ \text{in } K_E(a) \cap \bar{E} \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\} a \in \partial E$$

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

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

$\Rightarrow E$ ni odprta

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



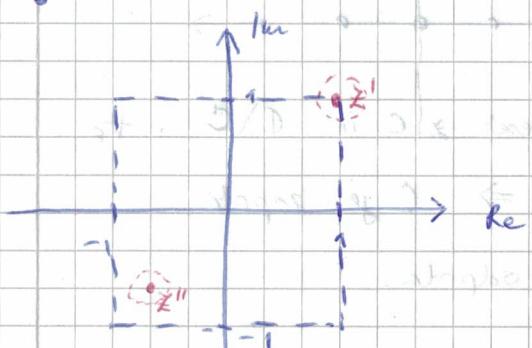
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z \in F \quad \text{toda} \\ K_E(z) \cap \mathbb{C} \setminus F \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow z \notin \bar{F}$$

F ni odprta

Ker za vsak $z' \in F$ velja $= d$

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

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



$z' \notin G$ (toda)

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

G ni zaprta

$$(\nexists z'' \in G)(\exists \varepsilon > 0) : K_E(z'') \subseteq G \Rightarrow G \text{ je odprta}$$