

Lemma: A 是任意的非空集合, 对 $\forall \alpha \in A$, 有: $\alpha \subseteq UA$

Proof: 对 $\forall \alpha \in A$, 有:

对 $\forall \lambda \in \alpha$, 有: $\because \alpha \in A, \lambda \in \alpha \quad \therefore \lambda \in UA \quad \therefore \alpha \subseteq UA$

Lemma: A 是任意的非空集合, B 是任意的集合, 对 $\forall \alpha \in A$, 有: $\alpha \subseteq B$. □

则有: $UA \subseteq B$

Proof: 对 $\forall \lambda \in UA$, 有:

$\because \lambda \in UA \quad \therefore \exists \alpha \in A, \text{ s.t. } \lambda \in \alpha.$

$\because \alpha \in A \quad \therefore \alpha \subseteq B \quad \because \lambda \in \alpha, \alpha \subseteq B \quad \therefore \lambda \in B$

$\therefore UA \subseteq B. \quad \square$

内部, 闭包.

例: \mathbb{R} 在绝对值 $d(x, y) = |x - y|$, $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ 下是度量空间, 则有:

$$\textcircled{1} \text{cl } \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{int } \mathbb{Q} = \emptyset$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{cl}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{int}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$$

$$\textcircled{5} \partial \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \partial(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{R}$$

proof: (\mathbb{R}, d) 是度量空间, $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, 则有: $\text{cl } \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

对 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 有: 对 $\forall r \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, $B(x; r) \cap \mathbb{Q} = (x-r, x+r) \cap \mathbb{Q} \neq \emptyset$

$\therefore x \in \text{cl } \mathbb{Q}$ $\therefore \mathbb{R} \subseteq \text{cl } \mathbb{Q}$ $\therefore \text{cl } \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{R}$ ①得证.

$\therefore (\mathbb{R}, d)$ 是度量空间, $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ $\therefore \text{int } \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

假设 $\text{int } \mathbb{Q} \neq \emptyset$. 则有: $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t. $x_0 \in \text{int } \mathbb{Q}$

$\therefore \exists r_0 \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, s.t. $B(x_0; r_0) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ $\therefore B(x_0; r_0) = (x_0 - r_0, x_0 + r_0) \not\subseteq \mathbb{Q}$

\therefore 矛盾. $\therefore \text{int } \mathbb{Q} = \emptyset$. ②得证.

$\therefore (\mathbb{R}, d)$ 是度量空间, $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ $\therefore \text{cl}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, $\text{int}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

对 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 有: 对 $\forall r \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, $B(x; r) \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) = (x-r, x+r) \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \neq \emptyset$

$\therefore x \in \text{cl}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q})$ $\therefore \mathbb{R} \subseteq \text{cl}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q})$ $\therefore \text{cl}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{R}$ ③得证.

假设 $\text{int}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \neq \emptyset$, 则有: $\exists x_0 \in \text{int}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q})$ $\therefore x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\therefore \exists r_0 \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, s.t. $B(x_0; r_0) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ $\therefore B(x_0; r_0) = (x_0 - r_0, x_0 + r_0) \not\subseteq \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

\therefore 矛盾. $\therefore \text{int}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$. ④得证.

$\therefore \partial \mathbb{Q} = \text{cl } \mathbb{Q} \cap \text{cl}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$.

$\partial(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) = \text{cl}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \cap \text{cl}(\mathbb{R} \setminus (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q})) = \text{cl}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \cap \text{cl}(\mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{R}$. \square

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Remark: } \mathbb{R} \setminus (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) &= \{x : x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且 } x \notin \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}\} \\
 &= \{x : x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且 } (x \notin \mathbb{R} \text{ 或 } x \in \mathbb{Q})\} \\
 &= \{x : x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且 } x \in \mathbb{Q}\} = \mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Q}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A, B \text{ 是任意的集合, 则有: } A \setminus (A \setminus B) &= \{x : x \in A \text{ 且 } x \notin A \setminus B\} \\
 &= \{x : x \in A \text{ 且 } (x \notin A \text{ 或 } x \in B)\} \\
 &= \{x : x \in A \text{ 且 } x \in B\} = A \cap B
 \end{aligned}$$

Lemma (开球的闭包含于闭球) (X, d) 是度量空间, 对 $\forall x \in X, \forall r > 0$, 有:

$$cl(B(x; r)) \subseteq \bar{B}(x; r)$$

Proof: 对 $\forall \lambda \in cl(B(x; r))$, 有: $\lambda \in X$.

假设 $\lambda \notin \bar{B}(x; r)$, 则有: $d(x, \lambda) > r$

$$\because d(x, \lambda) > r \quad \therefore d(x, \lambda) - r > 0 \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2}(d(x, \lambda) - r) > 0$$

任取 $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, 满足 $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}(d(x, \lambda) - r)$

$$\because \lambda \in cl(B(x; r)) \quad \therefore \text{对于 } \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}, \text{ 有: } B(\lambda; \varepsilon) \cap B(x; r) \neq \emptyset$$

$$\therefore \exists \alpha \in B(\lambda; \varepsilon) \cap B(x; r) \quad \therefore \alpha \in X, \text{ 且有 } d(\lambda, \alpha) < \varepsilon, d(x, \alpha) < r$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore d(x, \lambda) &\leq d(x, \alpha) + d(\alpha, \lambda) = d(x, \alpha) + d(\lambda, \alpha) < r + \varepsilon \\
 &< r + \frac{1}{2}(d(x, \lambda) - r) = r + \frac{1}{2}d(x, \lambda) - \frac{1}{2}r \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}r + \frac{1}{2}d(x, \lambda)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}d(x, \lambda) < \frac{1}{2}r \quad \therefore d(x, \lambda) < r \quad \therefore r < d(x, \lambda) < r$$

$$\text{矛盾. } \therefore \lambda \in \bar{B}(x; r) \quad \therefore cl(B(x; r)) \subseteq \bar{B}(x; r) \quad \square$$

Lemma (集合的闭包是包含该集合的最小闭集) (X, d) 是度量空间, $A \subseteq X$, $B \subseteq X$ 且 B 是 (X, d) 的闭集, $A \subseteq B$, 则有: $\text{cl} A \subseteq B$

Proof: $\because B$ 是 (X, d) 的闭集 且 $A \subseteq B$

$\therefore B \in \{F: F \text{ 是 } (X, d) \text{ 的闭集 且 } A \subseteq F\}$

$\because X$ 是 (X, d) 的闭集 且 $A \subseteq X$

$\therefore X \in \{F: F \text{ 是 } (X, d) \text{ 的闭集 且 } A \subseteq F\}$

$\therefore \{F: F \text{ 是 } (X, d) \text{ 的闭集 且 } A \subseteq F\} \neq \emptyset$

$\therefore \text{cl} A = \bigcap \{F: F \text{ 是 } (X, d) \text{ 的闭集 且 } A \subseteq F\} \subseteq B \quad \square$

Lemma (集合的内部是含于该集合的最大开集) (X, d) 是度量空间, $A \subseteq X$,

$B \subseteq X$ 且 B 是 (X, d) 的开集, $B \subseteq A$, 则有: $B \subseteq \text{int} A$

proof: $\because \emptyset$ 是 (X, d) 的开集 且 $\emptyset \subseteq A$

$\therefore \emptyset \in \{G: G \text{ 是 } (X, d) \text{ 的开集 且 } G \subseteq A\}$

$\therefore \{G: G \text{ 是 } (X, d) \text{ 的开集 且 } G \subseteq A\} \neq \emptyset$

$\because B$ 是 (X, d) 的开集 且 $B \subseteq A$

$\therefore B \in \{G: G \text{ 是 } (X, d) \text{ 的开集 且 } G \subseteq A\}$

$\therefore B \subseteq \bigcup \{G: G \text{ 是 } (X, d) \text{ 的开集 且 } G \subseteq A\} = \text{int} A \quad \square$

例 (开球的闭包不等于闭球的例子).

$$X = \{(0,0)\} \cup \{(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : a^2 + b^2 = 1\}$$

$$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2, \text{ 取 } d \text{ 为 } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ 上通}$$

$$\text{常的欧氏距离 } d((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

则有: (X, d) 是度量空间.

考虑 (X, d) 中的开球 $B((0,0); 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \because B((0,0); 1) &= \{(x,y) \in X : d((0,0), (x,y)) < 1\} \\ &= \{(x,y) \in X : \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1\} = \{(0,0)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{B}((0,0); 1) &= \{(x,y) \in X : d((0,0), (x,y)) \leq 1\} \\ &= \{(x,y) \in X : \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 1\} = X \end{aligned}$$

$$\because B((0,0); 1) \subseteq X \quad \therefore cl(B((0,0); 1)) \subseteq X$$

对于 $(0,0) \in X$, 对 $\forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, $B((0,0); \varepsilon) \cap B((0,0); 1) \neq \emptyset$

(因为 $(0,0) \in B((0,0); \varepsilon) \cap B((0,0); 1)$)

$$\therefore (0,0) \in cl(B((0,0); 1))$$

对 $\forall (a,b) \in X$ 满足 $a^2 + b^2 = 1$, 存在 $\frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, s.t.

$$B((a,b); \frac{1}{2}) \cap B((0,0); 1) = \emptyset \quad \therefore (a,b) \notin cl(B((0,0); 1))$$

$$(\because B((0,0); 1) = \{(0,0)\},$$

$$\because (0,0) \in X, \quad d((a,b), (0,0)) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 1 > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore (0,0) \notin B((a,b); \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\therefore B((a,b); \frac{1}{2}) \cap B((0,0); 1) = \emptyset)$$

$$\therefore cl(B(0,0;1)) = \{(0,0)\} = B(0,0;1)$$

$$\therefore cl(B(0,0;1)) \subsetneq \overline{B}(0,0;1) \quad \square$$