# 1 Misc. Notes:

Ex 3.4.8. e)
$\mathbb{R}$ is both open and closed.
int $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}'$
$\emptyset =$ bd $\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}$
—
S $\subset \mathbb{R}$
$s \in S'$ if, $\forall \epsilon > 0$, N*$(x, \epsilon)$ $\cap$ S $\neq \emptyset$
—
HW: pages 141 - 142, numbers 6, 7, 15, 17, 19, 21

# 2 Theorem 3.4.17 - pg 118

**Let:** $S \subset \mathbb{R}$
Then

a. S is closed iff S$'$ $\subset$ S

b. cl S is a closed set

c. S is closed iff S = cl S

d. cl S = S U S$'$ = S $\cup$ bd S

*Proof.*

## 2.1 a)

S is closed iff S$'$ $\subset$ S
$\longrightarrow$
**Suppose:** S is closed.
**Want to show:** S$'$ $\subset$ S
**Let:** x $\in$ S'
Thus, $\forall \epsilon > 0$

$$\mathrm{N}(x, \epsilon)\ \cap\ \mathrm{S} = \emptyset \tag{1}$$

**Want to show:** x $\in S$
**Assume:** x $\notin$ S
Then, from **(1)**,

$$\mathrm{N}(x, \epsilon)\ \cap\ \mathrm{S} \neq \emptyset \tag{2}$$

and

$$\mathrm{N}(x, \epsilon)\ \cap\ \neg\mathrm{S} \neq \emptyset \tag{3}$$

From **(2)** and **(3)**,
x $\in$ bd S $\subset$ S by definition of a closed set. This is a contradiction.
Hence, x $\in$ S.
This proves:

$$S' \subset S$$

$\longleftarrow$
Conversely,
**Suppose:** S$'$ $\subset$S
**Want to show:** $\mathbb{R} \setminus$ S is open $\Rightarrow$ S is closed.
**Let:** x $\in \mathbb{R} \setminus$ S
**Want to show:** $\exists\epsilon > 0$ st N(x, $\epsilon$) $\subset \mathbb{R} \setminus$ S
Since x $\notin$ S, we see that x not $\notin$ S'.
Thus, $\exists\epsilon > 0$ st N$(x, \epsilon)$ $\cap$ S $= \emptyset$
Since x $\notin$ S, we have:

$$\mathrm{N}(x,\epsilon) \ \cap \ \mathrm{S} = \emptyset \tag{1}$$

Hence, N(x, $\epsilon$) $\subset \mathbb{R} \setminus$ S , which proves that $\mathbb{R} \setminus$ S is open, or, equivalently, that S is closed.
This completes the proof of a).

## 2.2 b)

cl S is a closed set
Recall that cl S = S $\cup$ S$'$.
**Want to show:** $\mathbb{R} \setminus$ cl S is open $\Rightarrow$ cl S is closed
**Let:** x $\in$ cl ($\mathbb{R} \setminus$ S) (aka (S $\cup$ S$'$) Compliment)
We must find an $\epsilon > 0$ st N(x, $\epsilon$) $\subset$ cl ($\mathbb{R} \setminus$ S)
Now x $\notin$ S and x $\notin$ S$'$.
$\exists\epsilon > 0$ st N*$(x, \epsilon)$ $\cap$ S $= \emptyset$
However, x $\notin$ S, so

$$\mathrm{N}(x,\epsilon) \ \cap \ \mathrm{S} = \emptyset \tag{1}$$

We claim that N(x, $\epsilon$) $\cap$ S' $= \emptyset$
Since:

$$\neg[x \in S \cup S']$$
$$\neg[x \in S \text{ or } x \in S']$$
$$x \notin S \text{ and } x \notin S'$$

which is equivalent to N(x, $\epsilon$) $\subset \mathbb{R} \setminus$ S$'$
**Let:** y $\in$ N(x, $\epsilon$)
By Theorem 2(a), the set N(x, $\epsilon$) is open.
So $\exists\hat{\epsilon} > 0$ st N(y, $\hat{\epsilon}$) $\subset$ N(x,$\epsilon$).
In particular, y $\notin$ N(x, $\epsilon$).
From **(1)**
N*(y, $\hat{\epsilon}$) $\cap$ S $= \emptyset$.
So, y $\notin$ S$'$ or, equivalently, y $\in \mathbb{R} \setminus$ S$'$.
This proves that N(x, $\epsilon$) $\subset \mathbb{R} \setminus$ S$'$ or, equivalently,

$$\mathrm{N}(x,\epsilon) \ \cap \ \mathrm{S}' = \emptyset \tag{2}$$

From **(1)** and **(2)**, N(x, $\epsilon$) $\cap$ (S $\cup$ S$'$) $= \emptyset$.
Hence,

$$N(x,\epsilon) \subset (S \cup S')^C = \text{ cl } S^C \tag{3}$$

Thus, **(3)** and * prove that cl S$^C$ is open.
Hence, by Theorem 3.4.7, cl S is closed.

## 2.3 c)

S is closed iff S = cl S (= S ∪ S')
$\longrightarrow$
**Suppose:** S is closed.
**Want to show:** S = S ∪ S′.
By definition, S ⊂ S ∪ S′.
**Want to show:** S ∪ S′ ⊂ S
Let x ∈ S ∪ S'.
If x ∈ S, then we are finished.
If x ∈ $S' \setminus$ S Venn Diagram: (S ( )xxS')
Then by a), S' ⊂ S, since S is closed.
Hence, x ∈ S, and we are finished.
$\longleftarrow$
Conversely,
**Suppose:** S = $S \cup S'$
**Want to show:** S is closed.
By (b), cl S is closed.
Since, S = $S \cup S'$ = cl S, S is also closed.

## 2.4 d)

cl S = S ∪ S' = S ∪ bd S
**Let:** x ∈ S ∪ S'
If x ∈ S, then x ∈ S ∪ bd S.
So, S ∪ S ⊂ S ∪ bd S in this case.
If x ∈ $S' \setminus$ S, then $\forall \epsilon > 0$, N$(x, \epsilon)$ ∩ S ≠ ∅, which implies x ∈ $\mathbb{R} \setminus$ S and N$(x, \epsilon)$ ∩ $\mathbb{R} \setminus$ S ≠ ∅
Thus, x ∈ bd S ⊂ S ∪ bd S.
Hence, S ∪ S' ⊂ S ∪ bd S.
For the reverse conclusion, let x ∈ S ∪ bd S.
If x ∈ S, then x ∈ S ∪ S′. So, in this case, S ∪ bd S ⊂ S ∪ S′ = cl S.
if x ∈ bd $S \setminus$ S, then, in particular,
$\forall \epsilon > 0$,

$$N * (x, \epsilon) \cap S \neq \emptyset$$

which implies that x ∈ S' ⊂ S ∪ S'.
Hence, S ∪ bd S ⊂ S ∪ S′.
Hence, result.

□