$$A = \{0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, -\frac{4}{5}, \dots \}$$

$$\Delta = \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2k} : ke N \right\} \cup \left\{ -1 + \frac{1}{2k-1} : ke N \right\}$$

$$A^{+} \cup A^{-}$$

$$=>$$
 Sup $A =$ Sup A^+

•
$$sup A^{+} = 1 :$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 > 1 - \frac{1}{2k} <=> \frac{1}{2k} > 0 \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

1 es cota sup.

ie, Busa

$$K \in \mathbb{N} / 1 - \mathcal{E} < 1 - \frac{1}{2} k$$

Obs :

$$1 \in A \iff \exists n / (-1)^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{z_{K}} = 1 \quad \langle = \rangle \frac{1}{z_{K}} = 0$$

Aná logamente

$$inf A = inf A = -1$$

OJO!

A =
$$(-\infty, 0] = B$$

A, B son exists dos superiormente

PERO!

A.B = $[0, +\infty)$

no lo exté!

•
$$A = [-1, 0] = B$$
 $\Rightarrow A \cdot B = [0, 1]$
 $Sup(A \cdot B) = 1$
 $Perol$
 $Son distintosl$
 $SupA \cdot SupB = 0$

Prop:

Sup A, B = R>0, scot. sup.

=> A.B tembién lo esté

Dem:

Falts ver que

Sé que

·
$$\forall \delta$$
, $\exists \alpha \in A / \alpha > \sup A - \delta > 0$

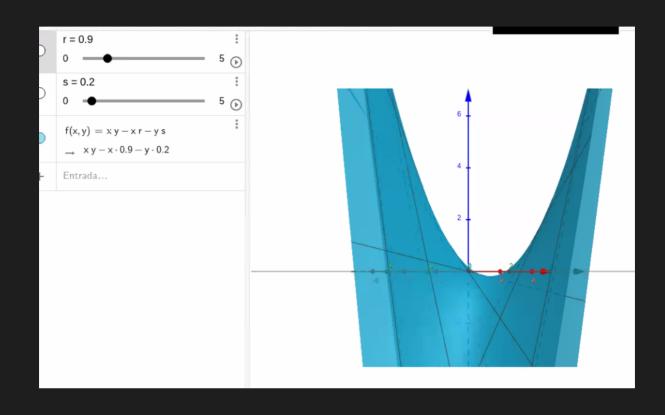
Oventa:

$$a.b > (\sup A - \delta) (\sup B - \delta)$$

Supongo $\sup A$ y $\sup B$ xon $poritivos$

Caro contrario, digamos $\sup A = 0$

Pendiente



Con sul tess:

une forms (esté bueno)

[H=sup {hel n < y}

Jots form

A: {rel, 2/y}
stati

