Script 3

Lemma 3.4: If A is a nonempty, finite subset of a continuum C, then A has a first and last point.

We can prove that A has a first and last point through induction.

Suppose our base case $n = 1$, then $A = \{a_1\}$ where A is a set with a single element thus that single element is both the first and last element (according to *definition 3.3*).

Now for the inductive hypothesis, we can assume when $n = k$, where k is a positive integer. A has a first element a_i and the last point is a_k such that $a_1 < a_k$.

Finally, our inductive step proves our assumption holds for when A contains $n = k + 1$ elements. There are three possible cases :

1. $a_{k+1} < a_1 < a_k$
2. $a_1 < a_{k+1} < a_k$
3. $a_1 < a_k < a_{k+1}$

All these hold true for the inductive step and maintain the existence of the first and last element, therefore any finite subset A of a continuum C, it has a first and last point.

Theorem 3.5: Suppose that A is a set of n distinct points in a continuum C, or, in other words, $A \subset C$ has cardinality n. Then symbols $a_1, ...a_n$ may be assigned to each point of A so that $a_1, a_2, < ... < a_n,\ ie.\ a_i < a_{i+1}\ for\ 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$.

Suppose we have a set X with elements $\{a_1, a_2, < ... < a_n\}$. We can essentially assign the elements of set X to the first point in A according to *Lemma 3.4* which says that A which is a subset of C has a first and last point. Thus as we move through set X, we can assign and remove element a_1 from set A so that each element in A will be assigned to symbols $a_1, ...a_n$ in set X.

Corollary 3.7: Of three distinct points in a continuum, one must be between the two other.

Consider *Theorem 3.5* where we proved each point in a subset of a continuum C to a symbol $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ in ascending order. In this case, we can order this set $C = \{c_1, c_2, c_3\}$ where $c_1 < c_2 < c_3$ thus c_2 is between c_1 and c_3.

Exercise 3.8:

a. We define a relation $<$ on $\mathbb{Z}$ by $m < n$ if $n = m + c$ for some $c \in \mathbb{N}$. Show that, $\mathbb{Z}$, with the ordering $<$, satisfies *Axion 1-3*.

Let us be reminded of *Axioms 1-3*.

Axiom 1. A continuum is a nonempty set C.

First, let us identify $\mathbb{Z}$ as a continuum because it's a nonempty (infinite) set of integers. For example, the set $\mathbb{Z}$ contains elements such as $\{-1, 0, 1, 2\}$. This means $\mathbb{Z}$ fulfills *axiom 1*.

Axiom 2. A continuum C has an ordering $<$

We can identify m and n as distinct points in $\mathbb{Z}$ and c as a positive integer. For *Axiom 2* to prove true, an ordering on the set represented by $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ with elements (m, n) written as $m < n$ must satisfy these conditions according to *definition 3.1*:

Trichotomy, where for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ one of the following holds: $m < n, m = n, \text{ or } m > n$. Because we defined $m < n$ if $n = m + c$, then trichotomy is satisfied as one of the above held true. This is also because when $n = m + c$ and $c \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c = n - m$, $m \neq n$ because c would have to equal 0, and $m \ngtr n$ because c would have to be negative, both of which are not within the set $\mathbb{N}$ thus, $m < n$ is the only case and trichotomy is true in the continuum Z.

Transistivity: where for all $m, n, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $m < n$ and $n < l$ then $m < l$. Let's suppose $n = m + a$, $l = n + b$, and $l = m + c$ where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$. From this, we can deduce $n > m$ because $a = m - n$. We can substitute $m + a$ for n to get $l = m + a + b$. If a, b are both positive integers more than 0, then l must be greater than m which proves that if $n > m$ and $l > n$, then $l > m$. Therefore, the transistivity property is true for an ordering $<$ of continuum $\mathbb{Z}$.

With both Trichotomy and Transistivty satisfied, we can conclude that the continuum $\mathbb{Z}$ has an ordering $<$.

Axiom 3. A continuum C has no first or last point

This is true, as $\mathbb{Z}$ has no first nor last point. This is because $\mathbb{Z}$ is an infinite set thus there is no $a_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ where a_i is any element of $\mathbb{Z}$ and $a_1 < a_i$ for all i nor is there any element a_n that represents the last element of $\mathbb{Z}$ because $\mathbb{Z}$ is an infinite set with no first nor last element.

Therefore, $\mathbb{Z}$ with the ordering $<$, satisfies axioms 1-3.

b. Show that, for any $p = \{\frac{a}{b}\} \in \mathbb{Q}$, there is some $(a_1, b_1) \in p$ with $0 < b_1$.

Let us first determine if there is some $(a_1, b_1) \in p$. As we have observed in *Exercise 2.6:* $[\frac{a}{b}] = [\frac{a_1}{b_1}] = (a, b) \sim (a_1, b_1)$. Thus, we may find an equivalent fraction for any rational number p such that

$\left[\frac{a}{b}\right] = \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1}\right]$ by dividing both a, b by their greatest common divisor (GCD). We know based on the equivalence relation established in *Exercise 2.2* that $\left[\frac{a}{b}\right] = (a, b)$ and conversely $\left[\frac{a_1}{b_1}\right] = (a_1, b_1)$. Thus since $(a, b) \in p$ and (a, b) ~ (a_1, b_1), then $(a_1, b_1) \in p$. Note that by dividing b by a GCD and because p is a rational number and fractions cannot have 0 in their denominator, b must be a positive integer and thus $b > 0$.

There exists 3 cases for (a_1, b_1) where $b_1 > 0$:
1. $\{\frac{a_1}{b_1}\}$ is zero:
In this case, a_1 must be 0 such that b_1 must be either positive or negative so $\{\frac{a_1}{b_1}\} = 0$ and $0 < b_1$.
2. $\{\frac{a_1}{b_1}\}$ is positive:
In this case, both a_1 and b_1 are positive or both are negative, thus there exists a b_1 such that $b_1 > 0$
3. $\{\frac{a_1}{b_1}\}$ is negative:
In this case, either a_1 or b_1 is negative so in the case $a_1 < 0$ then there is some b_1 can be expressed as $b_1 > 0$
So for all cases 0, positive, and negative, there exists some $b_1 > 0$.

c. We define a relation $<_{\mathbb{Q}}$ on $\mathbb{Q}$ as follows. For $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$, let $(a_1, b_1) \in p$ be such that $0 < b_1$, and let $(a_2, b_2) \in q$ be such that $0 < b_2$. Then we define $p <_{\mathbb{Q}} q$ if $a_1 b_2 < a_2 b_1$. Show that $<_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a well-defined relation on $\mathbb{Q}$.

Suppose (a, b) ~ (a', b') and (c, d)~(c', d'), and by *part b* we know that b, b', d, d' can all be > 0. By definition of the ~ relation in *exercise 2.2 e* we know that $ab' = a'b$ and $cd' = c'd$ such that $\left[\frac{a}{b}\right] = \left[\frac{a'}{b'}\right]$ and $\left[\frac{c}{d}\right] = \left[\frac{c'}{d'}\right]$.

We want to show that $[a, b] <_{\mathbb{Q}} [c, d]$ is equivalent to $[(a', b')] < [(c', d')]$. We can suppose $[(a, b)] <_{\mathbb{Q}} [c, d]$ which means $ad <_{\mathbb{Q}} cd$ so $\left[\frac{a}{b}\right] <_{\mathbb{Q}} \left[\frac{c}{d}\right]$ which results in $\left[\frac{a'}{b'}\right] = \left[\frac{a}{b}\right] <_{\mathbb{Q}} \left[\frac{c}{d}\right] = \left[\frac{c'}{d'}\right]$. From this, we know that $a'd' <_{\mathbb{Q}} b'c'$ so that $[(a'b')] <_{\mathbb{Q}} (c', d')$ such that $<_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a well defined relation on $\mathbb{Q}.

d. Show that $\mathbb{Q}$, with the ordering $<_{\mathbb{Q}}$, satisfies *Axioms 1-3*.

Let us be reminded of *Axioms 1-3*.

Axiom 1. A continuum is a nonempty set C.
First, let us identify $\mathbb{Q}$ as a continuum because it's a nonempty (infinite) set of rational numbers (fractions). For example, the set $\mathbb{Q}$ contains elements such as $\{(\frac{0}{1}), (\frac{1}{1}), (\frac{-1}{1}), (\frac{1}{2})\}$ and so on. This means $\mathbb{Q}$ fulfills *axiom 1*.

Axiom 2. A continuum C has an ordering $<$
For *Axiom 2* to prove true, an ordering on the set represented by $\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$ with elements p, q written as $p <_{\mathbb{Q}} q$ must satisfy these conditions according to *definition 3.1*:

Trichotomy: We can identify p and q as distinct points in $\mathbb{Q}$ where $(a_1, b_1) \in p$ and $(a_2, b_2) \in q$ where for all $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$ one of the following holds: $p <_{\mathbb{Q}} q, p =_{\mathbb{Q}} q, \text{ or } p >_{\mathbb{Q}} q$. Because we defined $p <_{\mathbb{Q}} q$ if $a_1b_2 < a_2b_1$, then trichotomy is satisfied as one of the above held true.

Transistivity: We can identify p and q as distinct points in $\mathbb{Q}$ where (a_1, b_1) in p and $(a_2, b_2) \in q$ and define a point $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ and let $(a_3, b_3) \in x$ be such that $0 < b_1, b_2, b_3$ based on *part 2* and let's make x so $q = p +_{\mathbb{Q}} x$. For all $p, q, x \in \mathbb{Q}$, if $p < q$ and $q < x$ then $p < x$. This is equivalent to $\left[\frac{a_1}{b_1}\right] < \left[\frac{a_2}{b_2}\right] < \left[\frac{a_3}{b_3}\right]$, and by substitution we know that $\left[\frac{a_1}{b_1}\right] < \left[\frac{a_3}{b_3}\right]$. Therefore, the transistivity property is true for an ordering $<_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of continuum $\mathbb{Q}$.

With both Trichotomy and Transistivty satisfied, we can conclude that the continuum $\mathbb{Q}$ has an ordering $<_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Axiom 3. A continuum C has no first or last point
This is true, as $\mathbb{Q}$ has no first nor last point. This is because $\mathbb{Q}$ is a dense infinite set thus there is no $a_1 \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $a_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ where a_i is any element of $\mathbb{Q}$ and $a_1 < a_i$ for all i nor is there any element a_n that represents the last element of $\mathbb{Q}$ because $\mathbb{Q}$ is an infinite set where between any two distinct rational numbers, there is another rational number. Thus $\mathbb{Q}$ has no first nor last element.

Therefore, $\mathbb{Q}$ with the ordering $<_{\mathbb{Q}}$, satisfies axioms 1-3.

Theorem 3.11: If x is a point of a continuum C, then there exists a region $\underline{ab}$ such that $x \in \underline{ab}$.

Let us remember *Definition 3.9: If $a, b \in C$ and $a < b$, then the set of points between a and b is called a region, denoted by $\underline{ab}$.*

Let us mimic this region by creating a subset of C called A of points between a and b where a is the first point and b is the last point then by *axiom 2 and 3*, the point $a < x$ and $b > x$ such that the $a < x < b$ and by transitivity $a < b$. This is possible through *Lemma 3.4* which defines the first and last points of subset A and *Corollary 3.5* which indexes each point point in the subset in ascending order. Because A can be arranged in ascending order $(a_1, a_2, a_3, ...a_n)$ where $a_1 = a$ and $a_n = b$ where n is the cardinality of A, there must be an $a_i = x$ where $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and is between 1 and n. Therefore, x must be a point existing within the region $\underline{ab}$.

Theorem 3.13: If p is a limit point of A and $A \subset B$, then p is a limit point of B.

Let us be reminded of *Definition 3.12: a limit point is a point p of continuum C in subset A if every region R containing p has nonempty intersection with $A \backslash \{p\}$ which means for every region R with $p \in R$, we have $R \cap (A \backslash \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$.*

Since p is a limit point of A, then for all regions R containing p, $R \cap (A \backslash \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$. Let $q \in A$ be an intersection point with $R \cap (A \backslash \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$, and since $A \subset B$, then $q \in B$. Thus, given an R

containing p, there is a $q \in R \cap B \backslash \{p\}$ which means p is a limit point of B.

Lemma: 3.15: If $\underline{ab}$ is a region in a continuum C, then, ext $\underline{ab} = \{x \in C | x < a\} \cup \{x \in C | b < x\}$

Consider *Definition 3.14: If $\underline{ab}$ is a region of continuum C, then $C \backslash (\{a\} \cup \underline{ab} \cup \{b\})$. is called the exterior of $\underline{ab}$ denoted by ext $\underline{ab}$.*

We want to show ext $\underline{ab} = \{x \in C | x < a\} \cup \{x \in C | b < x\}$. We know that:

if $x \nless a$, then $x \geq a$
if $x \ngtr b$, then $x \leq b$

We can formulate the equation:
$C \backslash (\{a\} \cup \underline{ab} \cup \{b\})$ = $C \backslash (\{a\} \cup \{a < x < b\} \cup \{b\})$.
$C \backslash (\{a\} \cup \{a < x < b\} \cup \{b\}) = C \backslash (\{a \leq x \leq b\})$.
$C \backslash (\{a \leq x \leq b\}) = \{x \in C | x < a\} \cup \{x \in C | x > b\}$. Thus $C \backslash (\{a\} \cup \underline{ab} \cup \{b\}) = \underline{ab} = \{x \in C | x < a\} \cup \{x \in C | b < x\}$.

Lemma 3.16: No point in the exterior of a region is a limit point of that region. No point of a region is a limit point of the exterior of that region.

Let us be reminded of *Definition 3.12: a limit point is a point p of continuum C in subset A if every region R containing p has nonempty intersection with $A \backslash \{p\}$ which means for every region R with $p \in R$, we have $R \cap (A \backslash \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof by contradiction:
Consider the set $E = ext\ \underline{ab}$ where $E \cap R \neq \emptyset$ which is proven by *lemma 3.15*. Assume $e \in E$ where e is a limit point of $\underline{ab}$, and a and b are in the continuum C. There are two possible cases.

$e < a$ is a possibility where a' is an element such that $a' < e < a$ because the continuum has no first or last point and by *theorem 3.11* that states the point e in the continuum exists in a region $\underline{a'a}$. If we create a region $\underline{a'a}$ then it contains p, but $\underline{a'a} \cap (\underline{ab} \backslash \{p\}) = \emptyset$. This contradicts our assumption by stating that p cannot be a limit point of $\underline{ab}$.

Or $e > b$ such that there is a b' where $b < e < b'$ which is possible because the continuum has no first or last point and by *theorem 3.11*. If we create a region $\underline{bb'}$ then it contains p, but $bb' \cap (\underline{ab} \backslash \{p\}) = \emptyset$ which is also contradictory.

Because $\underline{a'a} \cap \underline{ab} \backslash e = \emptyset$ or $\underline{bb'} \cap \underline{ab} \backslash e = \emptyset$ and since $e \in R$, then $a < e < b$ and $a' < a$ which means that $\underline{ab} \cap \underline{a'a} \backslash \{e\} = \emptyset$. And because $b < b'$ then $\underline{ab} \cap \underline{bb'} \backslash \{e\} = \emptyset$ and $\underline{ab} \cap E \backslash \{e\} = \emptyset$ which contradicts our assumption of e being a limit point. This contradicts our assumption, saying that e cannot be a limit point of $ext\underline{ab}$ if it is a point on $\underline{ab}$.

Theorem 3.17: If two regions have a point x in common, their intersection is the region containing x.

Let $x \in \underline{ab}$ and $x \in \underline{cd}$, which means $a, b, c, d \in C$ and $a < b$ and $c < d$. We can infer that $a < x$ and $x < b$ and $c < x$ and $x < d$. By the definition of a region, we know that $a < b$ and $c < d$, and by trichotomy, we know that $a < x < d$ and $c < x < b$. If $x \in \underline{ab} \cap \underline{cd}$, then x is in a region, R that is between the least value (whether a or c) and the greatest value b or d

Be aware of our four cases that results from this:

1. $a < c < b < d$, intersection of regions is $\underline{cb}$
2. $a < c < d < c$, intersection of regions is $\underline{cd}$
3. $c < a < b < d$, intersection of regions is $\underline{ab}$
4. $c < a < d < b$, intersection of regions is $\underline{ad}$

Because all of the resulting intersections contain x, then $x \in (\underline{ab} \cap \underline{cd})$.

Corollary 3.18: If n regions $R_1, ..., R_n$ have a point x in common, then their intersection $R_1 \cup ... \cap R_n$ is a region containing x.

Proof by induction: If a region R, R_n x, then the intersection R

Base case $(n = 1)$, R_1 contains x because it is the only region and has intersection with itself.

Inductive hypothesis, we assume $n = k$, so if $R_1 ... R_k$ all contains x, then $R_1 \cap R_k$ contains x.

Inductive step, we can show it holds for $(n = k + 1)$. Let $K = R_1 \cap R_n \cap R_n$ based on our hypothesis. We know that K is a region containing x. Thus $R_1 \cap R_2$, $R_k \cap R_{k+1} = K \cap R_{k+1}$. The intersection of 2 regions containing x because R_{k+1} contains x. By *theorem 3.17 *, we have $K \cap R_{k+1}$ is a region containing x.

Theorem 3.19: Let A, B be subsets of a continuum C. Then p is a limit point of $A \cup B$ if, and only if, p is a limit point of at least one of A or B.

We can prove this this by contradiction. Let us assume that there exists a p which is a limit point of $A \cup B$ but not a limit point of either A nor B. This means for p to be a limit point, then for every region R containing p with $p \in R$, $R \cap (A \cup B \backslash \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$. Going right to left, if p is a limit point of A or B, then $A \subset A \cup B, B \subset A \cup B$. By *theorem 3.13* if a point is a limit point of a set then it is also a limit point of its parent sets.

Corollary 3.20: Let $A_1, ..., A_n$ be n subsets of a continuum C. Then p is a limit point of $A_1 \cup \cdots \cup A_n$ if, and only if, p is a limit point of at least one of the sets A_k.

Let us be reminded of *theorem 3.19: Let A, B be subsets of a continuum C. Then p is a limit point of $A \cup B$ if, and only if, p is a limit point of at least one of A or B.* Now, let's solve this with mathematical induction:

Base case$(n = 1)$: We can prove that p is a limit point for a single set A_1 if and only if p is a limit point of A_1 which is inherently true.

Inductive hypothesis $(n = k)$: We assume that the statement is true when $n = k$ such that for any subsets $A_1, A_2, ..., A_k$ of a continuum C, p is a limit point of $A_1 \cup A_2, ..., \cup A_k$ if and only if p is a limit point of at least one of the sets A_i.

Inductive step $(n = k + 1)$:

To prove that our hypothesis holds for $(n = k + 1)$, we must show that for subsets $A_1, A_2, ..., A_{k+1}$ of continuum C, p is a limit point of $A_1 \cup A_2, ..., \cup A_{k+1}$ if and only if p is a limit point of at least one of the sets A_i.

Let's first consider the forward direction, where p is a limit point of $A_1 \cup A_2, ..., \cup A_{k+1}$. By the inductive hypothesis, we know that if p is a limit point of the union of the first k sets $A_1, A_2, ..., A_k$, then it must be a limit point of at least one of them.

Now, we check the reverse direction. If p is a limit point of at least one of the sets A_i, we want to show that it is indeed a limit point of $A_1 \cup A_2, ..., \cup A_{k+1}$.

Consider the case where p is a limit point of $A_k + 1$. By *Theorem 3.19*, we can state that the limit point of a set is also a limit point of the union between that set and another. Thus, if p is a limit point of A_{k+1}, it is also a limit point of the union $A_1 \cup A_2, ..., \cup A_k \cup A_{k+1}$.

We have now proven both directions of the statement, ensuring that p is a limit point of $A_1 \cup A_2, ..., \cup A_{k+1}$ if and only if p is a limit point of at least one of the sets A_i.

Theorem 3.21: If p and q are distinct points of a continuum C, then there exist disjoint regions R and S containing p and q, respectively.

Let's make p and q arbitary points in C and $p < q$. Also, let's assume $p' \in C$ where $p' < p$ and $q' \in C$ where $q' < q$. Now let's examine the possible cases:

1. At least 1 point between p and q:
   Let c be the point between p and q forming two regions $R = \underline{cp'}$ and $S = \underline{q'c}$. They must be disjoint because they both have c as one of their limits (but does not include it) and include p and q respectively.

2. No points between p and q
   There are two regions $q \in \underline{pp'}$ and $p \in \underline{qq'}$, and because there are no points between p and q, then the regions are disjoint as they contain no similar elements in their regions.

Corollary 3.22. A subset of a continuum C consisting of one point has no limit points.

Let us be reminded of the definition of a limit point: *Let A be a subset of a continuum C. A point p of C is called a limit point of A if every region R containing p has nonempty intersection with $A \backslash \{p\}$. This means for every region R with $p \in R$, we have $R \cap (A \backslash \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$.*

Let us prove by contradiction:

Assume that a subset A of continuum C consists of one point, $x \in A$ and has a limit point p which is not necessarily in A. We have 2 cases:

1. $x = p$
   If A only has x which is a limit point, we can check that $R \cap (\{x\} \backslash \{p\}) = R \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$ thus p is not a limit point of A.
2. $x \neq p$
   If x and p are distinct points in C, then by *theorem 3.21* there exists disjoint regions A and R containing x and p respectively such that p is not a limit point of A.
   2a. $p > x$
   Let a and b be two points such that $x < a < p < b$ and $R = \underline{bc}$ so $p \in R$, so $(R \cap A) \backslash \{x\} \neq \emptyset$. But because R does not contain x, it contains no points in set A thus $R \cap A = \emptyset$ which disproves our previous statement.
   2b. $p < x$
   Let c and d be distinct points such that $c < p < d < x$ and the region $R = \underline{cd}$ such that $p \in R$. Based off of this, we know that $(R \cap A) \backslash \{x\} \neq \emptyset$, but because R does not contain point x, it has no elements in its intersection with set A such that $R \cap A = \emptyset$. Thus our previous statement is false and we have a contradiction.

Theorem 3.23: A finite subset A of a continuum C has no limit points.

A finite subset will contain a region R that is between two points surrounding any point such that the intersection between R and A will be the empty set. Let $A = A_1 \cup A_n$ where they are all subsets of C consisting of one point. Based on *Corollary 3.20: for p to be limit point of the union of sets, it must be a limit point of at least one of the sets*. From this, we can see that p cannot be a limit point of any sets $A_1 ... A_n$ because they consist only of one element which means none of the sets can have a limit point by *Corollary 3.22*.

Corollary 3.24: If A is a finite subset of a continuum C and $x \in A$, then there exists a region R, containing x, such that $A \cap R = \{x\}$.

Order A by *theorem 3.5* and let $A = \{a_1 ... a_n\}$ where some $a_k = x$. Let $A' = \{a_1 ... a_{k-1}\}$ and let $A'' = \{a_{k+1} ... a_n\}$. Because $a_{k-1} < x < a_{k+1}$, let the region $R = \underline{a_{k-1} a_{k+1}}$ which contains x and no other points in A. If x is a_1 then the region will be $R = \underline{(\text{element of C} < a_1) a_2}$ and if x is the last element then the region will be $R = \underline{a_n (\text{element of C} > a_n)}$. Thus $A \cap R = \{x\}$.

Theorem 3.25: If p is a limit point of A and R is a region containing p, then the set $R \cap A$ is infinite.

For every R where $p \in R$, $R \cap A$ is infinite.
By contradiction we can prove $A \cap R$ is finite.
$S_0 = A \cap R$
$S_1 = \{x \in S_0, x < p\}, x_L$ is last point of S_1
If $S_1 = \emptyset$, then the region $\underline{a x_L}$ that contains p is $\underline{a x_L} \cap A \backslash \{p\} = \emptyset$ so p is not a limit point.

$S_2 = \{x \in S_0, x > p\} x_F$ is first point of S_2
If $S_2 = \emptyset$ then the region $\underline{x_L b}$ such that $\underline{x_L b} \cap A \backslash \{p\} = empty$ so p is not a limit point.

Therefore the region $\underline{x_L x_F}$ contains p, and $\underline{x_L x_F} \cap A \backslash \{p\} = \emptyset$, so p is not a limit point of A.