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这是我个人挑战自学「*Measure, Integration & Real Analysis, by Sheldon Axler*」的学习笔记，包括课文补注和部分习题。

我先从 *Supplement* 即第 0 章开始。我当时并没有学过数学分析，以为学完 Axler 的这个 Supplement 就能具备所有必要的知识基础。

0.B 节是我碰到的第一个挫折。本来课文非常温顺，但习题做起来却让我感到知识的桀骜不驯。

的确，它们不需要硬性知识门槛，可以用初中学过的不等式和高中学过的集合与量词来推导 \mathcal{D} 的一切。如你所见，字越少，事越大。

ABBREVIATION TABLE

A B		C		D	
abs	absolute	closed	closed under	Ddkd	Dedekind
add	addi(tion)(tive)	coeff	coefficient	decr	decreasing
adj	adjoint	combina	combination	def	definition
algo	algorithm	commu	commut(es)(ing)(ativity)	deg	degree
arb	arbitrary	cond	condition	deri	derivative(s)
assoc	associa(tive)(tivity)	continu	countinu(ous)(ity)	diff	differentia(ble)(l)(ting)(tion)
asum	assum(e)(ption)	corres	correspond(s)(ing)	dim	dimension(al)
becs	because	conveni	convenience	disj	disjoint
		convly	conversely	disti	distinct
		countexa	counterexample	distr	distributive propert(ies)(ty)
		ctradic	contradict(s)(ion)	div	div(ide)(ision)
E		F G H		I	
-ec	-ec(t)(tor)(tion)(tive)	factoriz	factorizaion	id	identity
elem	element(s)	fini	finite.ly	immed	immediately
ent	entr(y)(ies)	finide	finite-dimensional	induc	induct(ion)(ive)
equa	equality			infily	infinitely
equiv	equivalen(t)(ce)			inje	injectiv(e)(ity)
exa	example			inv	inver(se)(tib-le/ility)
exe	exercise			iso	isomorph(ism)(ic)
exis	exist(s)(ing)				
existns	existence				
expo	exponent				
expr	expression				
L		M N		O P Q	
liney	linear.ly	max	maxi(mal(ity))(mum)	othws	otherwise
linity	linearity	min	mini(mal(ity))(mum)	orthog	orthogonal
len	length	multi	multipl(e)(icati-on/ve)	orthon	orthonormal
low-	lower-				
		non0	nonzero	poly	polynomial
		nonC	nonconst	posi	positive
		notat	notation(al)	prod	product
				quad	quadratic
				quotient	quot
R		S		T U V W X Y Z	
recurly	recursively	seq	sequence	uniq	unique
repeti	repetition(s)	simlr	similar ly	uniqnes	uniqueness
repres	represent(s)(ation(s))	solus	solution	up-	upper-
req	require(s)(d)/requiring	sp	space	val	value
respectly	respectively	stmt	statement	-wd	-ward
restr	restrict(ion)(ive)(ing)	std	standard	-ws	-wise
rev	revers(e(s))(ed)(ing)	supp	suppose	wrto	with respect to
		surj	surjectiv(e)(ity)		
		suth	such that		

0.B Note: C, D are Dedekind cuts. Numbers used here are always rational.

- Define $\tilde{q} = \{a : a < q\}$, and $-\tilde{q} = \tilde{-q} = \{a : a < -q\}$.
Then $\tilde{0} = \{a : a < 0\} = \mathbf{Q} \setminus \mathbf{Q}^*$ $\Rightarrow -\tilde{0} = \{a : a < -b \leq 0\} = \tilde{0}$.
- Define $-D = \{a : a < -b, b \notin D\} = \{-a : -a < -b \Leftrightarrow a > b, b \notin D\}$.
 $-(-D) = -\{a : a < -b, b \notin D\} = \{c : c < -a, a \geq -b, \forall b \notin D\} = \{c : c < b, \forall b \notin D\} = D$.
The last equa is becs (a) $d \notin D \Rightarrow \exists b \notin D, d \geq b$, and (b) $d \in D \Rightarrow$ if $\exists b \notin D$ suth $d \geq b$, then $b \in D$, ctradic.

- TIPS: Prove $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists b \notin D$ suth $b - \varepsilon \in D$.

SOLUS: Asum $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ suth $\nexists b \notin D, b - \varepsilon \in D \Leftrightarrow \forall b \notin D, b - \varepsilon \notin D$.

Then $(b - \varepsilon) - \dots - \varepsilon = b - n \cdot \varepsilon \notin D$ for any $n \in \mathbf{N}^+$.

Now $\forall d \in D, \exists n \in \mathbf{N}^+$ suth $b - n \cdot \varepsilon < d \Rightarrow b - n \cdot \varepsilon \in D$, ctradic. \square

1 Prove (a) $D + \tilde{0} = D$, (b) $-D$ is Dedekind cut, and $D + (-D) = \tilde{0}$.

SOLUS: (a) $\forall d \in D, \exists \varepsilon > 0, d + \varepsilon \in D \Rightarrow (d + \varepsilon) + (-\varepsilon) \in D + \tilde{0}$.

(b) Asum $x \in -D$ is the largest elem of $-D \Rightarrow \exists b \notin D, x < -b \Rightarrow 0 < -b - x$.

Let $\delta = (-b - x)/2 \Rightarrow 0 < \delta < -b - x \Rightarrow x < x + \delta < -b$.

Thus by def, $x + \delta \in -D$, ctradic the max of $x \in -D$. Hence $-D$ is Ddkd cut.

$D + (-D) = \{x + y : x + y < x - b, x \in D, b \notin D\}$.

Supp $a \in \tilde{0} \Rightarrow -a > 0$. By TIPS, $\exists b \notin D$ suth $b + a \in D$.

Note that $b < b - a \notin D \Rightarrow -b > -b + a \in -D$. Then $(-b + a) + (b + a) = 2a < 0$.

Thus $\forall a \in \tilde{0}, \exists b \notin D, d = b + \frac{1}{2}a \in D, c = -b + \frac{1}{2}a \in -D \Rightarrow c + d = a \in D + (-D)$. \square

3 Show $C \subsetneq D \Leftrightarrow D - C = \{d - y : d \in D, y > x, x \notin C\}$ posi.

SOLUS: (a) $C \subsetneq D \Rightarrow \exists x \in D \setminus C \Rightarrow \exists y \in D, y > x \Rightarrow \exists d \in D, d > y \Leftrightarrow 0 < d - y \in D - C$.

(b) $0 \in D - C \Rightarrow \exists y > x \notin C, y \in D \Rightarrow \forall c \in C, c < x < y \in D \Rightarrow C \subseteq D$. 又 $D - C \neq \tilde{0}$. \square

5 Prove (a) D posi $\Rightarrow -D$ not posi, (b) non0 $-D$ not posi $\Rightarrow D$ posi.

SOLUS: (a) $0 \notin \{a : a < -b, b \notin D\} \Leftrightarrow \nexists b \notin D, 0 < -b \Leftrightarrow \forall b \notin D, b \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \in D$.

(b) Becs $\tilde{0}$ is the largest non posi cuts. Thus $-D \neq \tilde{0} \Rightarrow -D \subsetneq \tilde{0} \Rightarrow \tilde{0} - (-D) = D$ posi.

Or. $\exists a < 0, a \notin -D = \{a : -a > b, b \notin D\} \Leftrightarrow \nexists b \notin D, -a > b \Leftrightarrow \forall b \notin D, 0 < -a \leq b$. \square

- Define $D^+ = \{d \in D : d > 0\} = D \cap \mathbf{Q}^+$. Then $D^+ \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{Q} \setminus \mathbf{Q}^+ \subsetneq D \Leftrightarrow 0 \in D \Leftrightarrow D$ posi.

Define $D^- = \{r \notin D : r \leq 0\} = (\mathbf{Q} \setminus D) \cap (\mathbf{Q} \setminus \mathbf{Q}^+) = \mathbf{Q} \setminus (D \cup \mathbf{Q}^+)$.

(a) $D^- = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow D = \tilde{0}$. Convly, $\{r \notin D : r \leq 0\} = \{0\} \Rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \setminus D = \mathbf{Q}^*$.

(b) $D^- = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow D \cup \mathbf{Q}^+ = \mathbf{Q} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{Q} \setminus \mathbf{Q}^+ \subseteq D \Leftrightarrow 0 \in D \Leftrightarrow D$ posi. CORO: D not posi $\Leftrightarrow 0 \in D^-$.

(c) $(D^-)^- = \{r \in D : r \leq 0\} = \mathbf{Q} \setminus D^+$. CORO: D not posi $\Leftrightarrow (D^-)^- = D$.

- $(-D)^+ = (-D) \cap \mathbf{Q}^+ = \{a : 0 < a < -b, b \notin D \Leftrightarrow b \in D^- \setminus \{0\}\}$.

$(-D)^- = (\mathbf{Q} \setminus -D) \cap (\mathbf{Q} \setminus \mathbf{Q}^+) = \{a : 0 \geq a \geq -b, \forall b \notin D\}$.

- For C, D posi, define $CD = \{a : a \leq cd, c \in C^+, d \in D^+\} = \{cd : c \in C^+, d \in D^+\} \cup (\mathbf{Q} \setminus \mathbf{Q}^+)$.

$\{cd : c \in C^+, d \in D^+\} = CD \cap \mathbf{Q}^+ = (CD)^+$. Note that ' $a \leq cd$ ' here is equiv to ' $a < cd$ '.

- For $-C, -D$ posi, define $CD = (-C)(-D) = \{cd : c \in (-C)^+, d \in (-D)^+\} \cup (\mathbf{Q} \setminus \mathbf{Q}^+)\$.
 $CD = \{0 < cd < (-r)(-s) : r \in C^- \setminus \{0\}, s \in D^- \setminus \{0\}\} \cup (\mathbf{Q} \setminus \mathbf{Q}^+) = \{a : a < rs, r \in C^-, s \in D^-\}$.
If $C, -C$ not posi $\Rightarrow C = \tilde{0}$, then with the asum $\tilde{0}D = \tilde{0}$, it still holds. Simlr for D .

- For D posi, define $D^{-1} = \{a : a < 1/b, b \notin D\} \Rightarrow DD^{-1} = \{a : a \leq d/b < 1, b \notin D, d \in D^+\} = \tilde{1}$.
The last equa holds becs $\forall a \in \tilde{1} \cap \mathbf{Q}^+$, $\exists d \in D^+$ suth $b = d/a \notin D \Rightarrow d/b = a \in DD^{-1}$.
- For non0 D not posi, define $D^{-1} = -(-D)^{-1} = -\{a : a < 1/b, \exists b \notin -D \Leftrightarrow \exists b \geq -s, \forall s \notin D\}$
 $= \{a : a < -x, \exists x \geq 1/b, \forall b$ suth $b \geq -s, \forall s \notin D\} = $\{a : a < -1/b, \forall b$ suth $b \geq -s, \forall s \notin D\}$
 $= \{a : a < 1/b, \forall b$ suth $b \leq s, \forall s \notin D\} \neq $\{a : a < 1/s, \forall s \notin D\}$.
Let $b_1 < \dots < b_m < \dots \leq s, \forall s \notin D \Leftrightarrow \forall s \in D^- \Rightarrow$ each $s_j, b_k < 0 \Rightarrow 1/s_j \leq \dots < 1/b_m < \dots < 1/b_1$.
Thus ' $a < 1/b'$ is equiv to ' $a < 1/s, \exists s \in D^-$ '. Hence $D^{-1} = \{a : a < 1/b, b \in D^-\}$.
 $DD^{-1} = \{a : a < rs, \exists r \in D^-, \exists s$ suth $0 \geq s \geq 1/b, \forall b \in D^-\} \subseteq \tilde{1}$.
Asum $\exists x$ suth $rs \leq x < 1, \forall r, s$. Let $D \not\ni \dots \leq b_m < \dots < b_1 \leq 0$, and $D \not\ni \dots \leq r_m < \dots < r_1 \leq 0$.
 $1/b_1 < \dots < 1/b_m \leq \dots \leq s_n < \dots < s_1 \leq 0$, and $r_m/b_m \geq \dots \geq r_m s_n > \dots > r_j s_k > \dots > r_1 s_1$.
Let $r_m = b_m$. Ctradic. Or. $DD^{-1} = D[(-\tilde{1})(-D)^{-1}] = [D(-\tilde{1})](-D)^{-1} = (-D)(-D)^{-1} = \tilde{1}$.$$

- For C not posi and D posi, we expect that CD not posi. Consider C and $-D$ both not posi.
 $CD = -[C(-D)] = -\{a : a < rt, r \in C^-, t \in (-D)^-\} = \{-a : a > b, b \geq rt, \forall r \in C^-, t \in (-D)^-\}$
 $= \{-a : a > rt, \forall r \in C^-, \forall t$ suth $0 \geq t \geq -s, \forall s \notin D\}$
 $= \{a : a < ru, \forall r \in C^-, \forall u$ suth $0 \leq u \leq s, \forall s \notin D\}$. ($r \leq 0 < s, rs \leq ru = -rt \leq 0 \leq rt \leq -rs$.)
- Note the ' $0 \leq u$ '. Becs $C^- \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow 0 \in C^-$. If it is to be exactly $CD = \{a : a < 0\}$, then $C^- = \{0\}$,
for if not, $\exists u > 0$, and $\exists r \in C^- \setminus \{0\}$, suth $\exists a < ru < 0$. Hence ' $0 \leq u$ ' is actually ' $0 < u$ '.
- ' $u \leq s'$ cannot be abbreviated as in $\{-a : a > -rs, \forall s \notin D, r \in C^-\} = \{a : a < rs, \forall s \notin D, r \in C^-\}$.
' $u \leq s'$ cannot be ' $u < s'$ ', becs here $rs < ru \Rightarrow \exists a = rs$.
- Note that $\{u : 0 < u \leq s, \forall s \notin D\} = \begin{cases} D^+ \cup \{\min \mathbf{Q} \setminus D\}, & \text{if it exists,} \\ D^+, & \text{othws.} \end{cases}$ Denote it by $D^\oplus = D^\otimes \setminus \{0\}$.

- For C not posi and D posi. If $C = \tilde{0}$, then $CD = -[C(-D)] = -\tilde{0}$. Now consider $-C$ and D both posi.
But $CD = -(-C)D = -\{a : a \leq cd, c \in (-C)^+, d \in D^+\} \neq \{a : a < -cd, \forall c \in (-C)^+, d \in D^+\}$.
Altho " $a \leq cd$ " is equiv to " $a < cd$ " so that $b \notin (-C)D \Rightarrow b \geq cd$, which is actually $b > cd, \forall c, d$.
And $a < -b < -cd, \forall c, d \Rightarrow \forall a, \exists x$ suth $a < x < -cd, \forall c, d$. While a can be the 'boundary' in RHS.
- $LHS = \{a : a < ru, \forall r \in C^-, \forall u \in D^\oplus\}, \{cs : c \in C, s \notin D\} = RHS$.
Becs $cs \leq cu < ru$. We show $LHS \subseteq RHS$. Let $c_1 < \dots < c_n < \dots \in C$, and $s_1 > \dots > s_m \geq \dots \notin D$.
Then $c_1 s_1 < \dots < c_n s_m < \dots < ru, \forall r, u$ as in LHS. Thus $a \in LHS \Rightarrow \exists a < c_j s_k$. \square
Or. Note that in LHS, ' $a < ru$ ' is equiv to ' $a < rs, \exists s \notin D$ '. Now $LHS = \{a : a/s \in C, \exists s \notin D\}$. \square

- For C posi and D not posi. If $D = \tilde{0}$, then $CD = -[(-C)D] = -\tilde{0}$.
 $CD = (-C)(-D) = \{a : a < ru, \forall r \in (-C)^-, \forall u \in (-D)^\oplus\} \quad \mathbf{Q} \setminus -D = \{s : s \geq -y, \forall y \notin D\}$
 $= \{a : a < ru, \forall r$ suth $\forall x \notin C, 0 \geq r \geq -x, \forall u$ suth $0 < u \leq s, \forall s \geq -y, \forall y \notin D\}$
 $= \{a : a < (-r)(-u), \forall r$ suth $\forall x \notin C, 0 \leq -r \leq x, \forall u$ suth $y \leq -u < 0, \forall y \notin D\}$
 $= \{a : a < ru, \forall r$ suth $\forall x \notin C, 0 \leq r \leq x, \forall u \in D^-\} = \{a : a < ru, \forall r \in C^\oplus, \forall u \in D^-\}$, simlr.

- We show $-D = \{a : a < -b, b \notin D\} = (-\tilde{1})D$.

For D posi, $RHS = \{a : a < ru, \forall r \text{ suth } -1 \leq r \leq 0, \forall u \in D^\oplus\} = \{a : a < -u, \forall u \in D^\oplus\} \supseteq -D$.

$\text{Supp } x \text{ suth } -b \leq x < -u, \forall b \notin D, \forall u \text{ suth } -s \leq -u < 0, \forall s \notin D \Rightarrow -s \leq x < -u$. Let $-u = x$.

For D not posi, $RHS = \{a : a < rb, \exists r \text{ suth } -1 \leq r \leq 0, b \in D^-\} = \{a : a < -b, 0 \geq b \notin D\} = -D$.

- We show $\tilde{1}D = D$. For D not posi, immed. Othws, $\tilde{1}D = \{a : a \leq ij < j, 0 < i < 1, j \in D^+\} \subseteq D$.

Now $(\tilde{1}D)^+ \subseteq D^+$. 又 $\forall d \in D^+, \exists \varepsilon > 0, d + \varepsilon \in D^+ \Rightarrow d = (d + \varepsilon) \frac{d}{d + \varepsilon} \in (\tilde{1}D)^+$.

4 *Supp B, C, D non0 Dedekind cuts. Show $(BC)D = B(CD)$, $B(C + D) = BC + BD$.*

SOLUS: We discuss in cases.

\	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	+	+	+	-	-	-
C	+	+	-	-	+	+
D	+	-	-	-	-	+

$$(1) [(BC)D]^+ = \{(bc)d : bc \in (BC)^+, d \in D^+\} = \{b(cd) : b \in B^+, cd \in (CD)^+\} = [B(CD)]^+.$$

$$B(C + D) = \{a : a \leq bc + bd, \exists b \in B^+, 0 < c + d \in C + D\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC + BD &= \{x : x \leq uc, u \in B^+, c \in C^+\} + \{y : y \leq vd, v \in B^+, d \in D^+\} \\ &= \{a : a \leq uc + vd, \exists u, v \in B^+, c \in C^+, d \in D^+\}. \text{ Done.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) (BC)^- = \{r : 0 \geq r \geq bc, \exists c \in C^-, \exists b \in B^\oplus\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (BC)D &= \{a : a < rs, r \in (BC)^-, s \in D^-\} \\ &= \{a : a < bcs, \exists s \in D^-, c \in C^-, \exists b \in B^\oplus\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B(CD) &= \{a : a \leq bx < bcs, \exists s \in D^-, c \in C^-, \exists b \in B^+, \text{ and } cs > x \in (CD)^+\} \\ &= \{a : a < bcs, \exists s \in D^-, c \in C^-, \exists b \in B^+\}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\{q : q < b, b \in B^+\} = \{q : q < b, \exists b \in B^\oplus\}$. Done.

$$\begin{aligned} B(C + D) &= \{a : a < ru, \forall r \text{ suth } \forall x \notin B, 0 < r \leq x, \forall u \text{ suth } 0 \geq u > c + d, \forall c \in C, d \in D\} \\ &= \{a : a < ru, \forall r \in B^\oplus, \forall u \text{ suth } 0 \geq u \geq c + d, \exists c \in C^-, d \in D^-\} \\ &= \{a : a < r(c + d), \forall r \in B^\oplus, \forall c \in C^-, d \in D^-\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC + BD &= \{x : x < pc, \forall p \in B^\oplus, \forall c \in C^-\} + \{y : y < qd, \forall q \in B^\oplus, \forall d \in D^-\} \\ &= \{a : a < pc + qd, \forall p, q \in B^\oplus, \forall c \in C^-, d \in D^-\}. \text{ Done immed.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) (BC)^- = \{r : 0 \geq r \geq bc, \exists b \in B^-, \exists c \in C^\oplus\}. (CD)^- = \{r : 0 \geq r \geq cd, \exists d \in D^-, \exists c \in C^\oplus\}.$$

$$(BC)D = \{a : a < rd \leq bcd, \exists d \in D^-, b \in B^-, \exists c \in C^\oplus\}.$$

$$B(CD) = \{a : a < br \leq bcd, \exists b \in B^-, d \in D^-, \exists c \in C^\oplus\}. \text{ Done.}$$

OR. By commu and (3), $(BC)D = (CB)D = C(BD) = C(DB) = (CD)B = B(CD)$.

$$\begin{aligned} BC + BD &= \{x : x < bc, \forall b \in B^-, \forall c \in C^\oplus\} + \{y : y < bd, \exists b \in B^-, d \in D^-\} \\ &= \{a : a < pc + qd, \forall p \in B^-, \forall c \in C^\oplus, \text{ and } \exists q \in B^-, d \in D^- \Rightarrow q \geq p\} \\ &= \{a : a < pc + y, \forall p \in B^-, \forall c \in C^\oplus, \text{ and } \forall y \text{ suth } y \geq qd, \forall q \in B^-, d \in D^-\} \\ &= \{a : a < p(c + d'), \forall p \in B^-, \forall c \in C^\oplus, \text{ and } \forall d' \text{ suth } d' \leq d, \forall d \in D^-\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(I) \text{ If } C + D \text{ not posi. Then } B(C + D) = \{a : a < bx, \exists b \in B^-, 0 \geq x > c + d, \forall (c, d) \in C \times D\}.$$

Rewrite as $\{a : a < t, \forall t \text{ suth } t \geq bx, \forall b \in B^-, x \in (C + D)^-\}$. Done.

$$(II) \text{ If } C + D \text{ posi. Then } B(C + D) = \{a : a < bx, \forall b \in B^-, x \in (C + D)^\oplus\}.$$

If $(C + D)^\oplus = (C + D)^+$. Then $B(C + D) = \{a : a < bc + bd, \forall b \in B^-, \forall (c, d) \in C^\oplus \times D^\oplus\}$.

Othws, $\exists s = \min \mathbf{Q} \setminus (C + D) \Rightarrow B(C + D) = \{a : a < bs, \forall b \in B^-\}$. Done.

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \quad (BC)D &= \{xd : d \in D, x \geq bc, \forall b \in B^-, c \in C^-\} \\
&= \{a : a < bcd, \forall d \in D^-, \forall b \in B^-, c \in C^-\} \\
&= \{by : b \in B, y \geq cd, \forall c \in C^-, d \in D^-\} = B(CD).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
B(C+D) &= \{a : a < t, \forall t \text{ suth } t \geq b(c+d), \forall b \in B^-, (c,d) \in C^- \times D^-\} \\
&= \{a : a < t_1, \forall t_1 \text{ suth } t_1 \geq bc, \forall (b,c) \in B^- \times C^-\} \\
&\quad + \{a : a < t_2, \forall t_2 \text{ suth } t_2 \geq bd, \forall (b,d) \in B^- \times D^-\} = BC + BD. \text{ Done.}
\end{aligned}$$

NOTE: Supp for any B posi, C posi, D not posi, assoc holds.

Supp B posi, C not posi, D posi. Then $(\bar{B}\bar{C})\bar{D} = \bar{D}(\bar{B}\bar{C}) = (\bar{D}\bar{B})\bar{C} = \bar{B}(\bar{D}\bar{C})$. Convly true.

Simlr for the case B not posi, C posi, D not posi, equiv to the case B not posi, C not posi, D posi.

(2) holds $\Rightarrow (\bar{B}\bar{C})\bar{D} = \bar{D}(\bar{C}\bar{B}) = (\bar{C}\bar{D})\bar{B}$, (6) holds. Convly true. Simlr to (3) with (5) in assoc.

(5) holds $\Rightarrow \bar{B}(\bar{C} + \bar{D}) = (-\bar{B})[-(\bar{C} + \bar{D})] \xrightarrow{(5)} (-\bar{B})[(-\bar{C}) + (-\bar{D})] \xrightarrow{(5)} \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{B}\bar{D}$, by def of multi.

Thus (5) \Rightarrow (2) in distr. Convly as well.

$$(6) \quad (BC)^- = \{r : 0 \geq r \geq bc, \exists b \in B^-, c \in C^\oplus\}.$$

$$(BC)D = \{a : a < ru, \forall r \in (BC)^-, u \in D^\oplus\} = \{a : a < bcd, \forall b \in B^-, c \in C^\oplus, d \in D^\oplus\}.$$

$$(CD)^\oplus = \{u : 0 < u \leq s, \forall s > cd, \forall c \in C^+, d \in D^+\}.$$

$$B(CD) = \{a : a < ru, \forall r \in B^-, u \in (CD)^\oplus\}. \text{ Done.}$$

$$B(C+D) = \{a : a < b(c+d), \forall b \in B^-, \forall (c,d) \in C^\oplus \times D^\oplus\}.$$

$$BC + BD = \{a : a < bc, \forall b \in B^-, c \in C^\oplus\} + \{a : a < bd, \forall b \in B^-, d \in D^\oplus\}. \text{ Done.}$$

OR. (2) instead of (6) ? NOTICE that the distr in (6) cannot be shown without (6). □

ENDED

0.C

2 Supp nonempty $U \subseteq V \subseteq \mathbf{R}$. Show $\sup U \leq \sup V$.

SOLUS: Asum $\sup U > \sup V \Rightarrow \exists t \in U \cap (\sup V, \sup U] \Rightarrow \sup V < t \in V$, ctradic. □

5 Supp $\sup\{a_1, a_2, \dots\} = \sqrt{2}$ and each $a_k \in \mathbf{Q}$. Prove each $\sup\{a_n, a_{n+1}, \dots\} = \sqrt{2}$.

SOLUS: Becs the sup not in seq \Rightarrow infly many disti elem.

$\forall a_i, \exists a_j, a_i < a_j < \sqrt{2}$. For a_{n+k} , choose $a_i > a_{n+k}$. If $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, then choose $a_j > a_i$.

After at most n steps, we must have a_m with $m > n$. Thus $\forall a_{n+i}, \exists a_{n+j}, a_{n+i} < a_{n+j} < \sqrt{2}$. □

• Supp nonempty $A \subseteq \mathbf{R}$.

• **TIPS 1:** Define $-A = \{-a : a \in A\} \Rightarrow -(-A) = A$. Prove $\sup(-A) = -\inf A$.

SOLUS: $-b$ is an up-bound of $-A \Leftrightarrow \forall a \in A, -a \leq -b \Leftrightarrow a \geq b \Leftrightarrow b$ is a low-bound of A .

Thus $-b_M = \sup(-A) \Leftrightarrow -b_M \leq -b \Leftrightarrow b_M \geq b \Leftrightarrow b_M = \inf A$. □

• **TIPS 2:** Show if $x \in \mathbf{R}$, (a) $\sup A > x \Rightarrow \exists a \in A, a > x$, (b) $\inf A < x \Rightarrow \exists a \in A, a < x$.

SOLUS: (a) $\nexists a > x \Leftrightarrow \forall a \in A, a \leq x \Rightarrow \sup A \leq x$.

OR. By (b), $\inf(-A) = -\sup A < -x \Rightarrow \exists -a \in A, -a < -x$.

Simlr for (b). □

6 Suppose nonempty $A, B \subseteq \mathbf{R}$. Prove $\sup(A + B) = \sup A + \sup B$, and $\inf(A + B) = \inf A + \inf B$.

SOLUS: $\inf A + \inf B \leq a + b \leq \sup A + \sup B \Rightarrow \sup(A + B) \leq \sup A + \sup B$, $\inf A + \inf B \leq \inf(A + B)$.

$$\sup A + \sup B > \sup(A + B) \Leftrightarrow \sup A > \sup(A + B) - \sup B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists a + \sup B > \sup(A + B) \Leftrightarrow \sup B > \sup(A + B) - a \Leftrightarrow \exists a + b > \sup(A + B). \text{ Ctradic.}$$

Simlr for $\inf(A + B) \in A + B$. Or. Apply to $-A - B$, becs $\sup(-A) = -\inf A$. \square

16 Suppose $\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2$ are complete ordered fields. Define φ_1, φ_2 as in [0.11].

Define $\psi : \mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2$ by $\psi(a) = \sup\{\varphi_2(q) : q \in \mathbf{Q}, \varphi_1(q) \leq a\}$. Show

(a) $\psi : \mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2$ is one-to-one. (b) $\psi(0) = 0, \psi(1) = 1$.

(c) $\psi(a + b) = \psi(a) + \psi(b)$. (d) $\psi(ab) = \psi(a)\psi(b)$.

SOLUS: (a) Define $\mathcal{R}_1(a) = \{q \in \mathbf{Q} : \varphi_1(q) \leq a\} \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathcal{R}_1(a)} \varphi_1 = a$. Let $\psi_1(a) = \sup_{\mathcal{R}_1(a)} \varphi_2 = \psi(a)$.

Define $\mathcal{R}_2(c) = \{q \in \mathbf{Q} : \varphi_2(q) \leq c\} \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathcal{R}_2(c)} \varphi_2 = c$.

Define $\psi_2(c) = \sup_{\mathcal{R}_2(c)} \varphi_1$. Then $\psi_2 : \mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1$ well-defined.

Note that $\mathcal{R}_2(\psi_1(a)) = \{q \in \mathbf{Q} : \varphi_2(q) \leq \sup_{\mathcal{R}_1(a)} \varphi_2\} = \mathcal{R}_1(a)$.

Now $\psi_2(\psi_1(a)) = \sup_{\mathcal{R}_1(a)} \varphi_1 = a$. Rev the roles of $\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2$.

(b) Becs $\varphi_1(q) \leq \varphi_1(0) \Leftrightarrow q \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_2(q) \leq \varphi_2(0)$. Simlr for $\psi(1) = 1$.

(c) $S = \{\varphi_2(t) : t \in \mathbf{Q}, \varphi_1(t) \leq a + b\} \supseteq \{\varphi_2(p + q) : p, q \in \mathbf{Q}, \varphi_1(p) \leq a, \varphi_1(q) \leq b\} = T$
 $\Rightarrow \sup S \geq \sup T$. Asum it is ' $>$ '. Now $\exists t \in \mathbf{Q}$ suth $\sup S \geq \varphi_2(t) > \sup T = \psi(a) + \psi(b)$.

Which means $\varphi_2(t) > \varphi_2(p + q), \forall p, q \in \mathbf{Q}$ suth $\varphi_1(p) \leq a$ and $\varphi_1(q) \leq b$.

Now $a + b \geq \varphi_1(t) > \varphi_1[(t + p + q)/2] > \varphi_1(p + q), \forall p, q$. Ctradic.

(d) We show it for (I) $a, b > 0$, (II) $a > 0 > b$.

$LHS = \sup\{\varphi_2(t) : t \in \mathbf{Q}, \varphi_1(t) \leq ab\}, \sup\{\psi(a)\varphi_2(q) : q \in \mathbf{Q}, \varphi_1(q) \leq b\} = RHS$.

(I) $RHS = \sup\{\varphi_2(p)\varphi_2(q) : p, q \in \mathbf{Q}, 0 < \varphi_1(p) \leq a, \varphi_1(q) \leq b \Rightarrow \varphi_1(pq) \leq ab\}$.

(II) $RHS = \sup\{\varphi_2(s)\varphi_2(q) : s, q \in \mathbf{Q}, \varphi_1(q) \leq b, \text{ and } s \geq p, \forall p \text{ suth } 0 < \varphi_1(p) \leq a\}$.

Note that $\varphi_1(s) \geq \varphi_1(p), \forall p \Rightarrow \varphi_1(s) \geq a$, for if not, $\exists p' \in \mathbf{Q}$ suth $\varphi_1(s) < \varphi_1(p') \leq a$.

So that $\varphi_1(sq) \leq a\varphi_1(q) \leq ab$.

Now $LHS \geq RHS$. Asum it is ' $>$ '. Then $\exists t \in \mathbf{Q}$ suth $LHS \geq \varphi_2(t) > RHS$.

Which means $\varphi_2(t) > \psi(a)\varphi_2(q), \forall q \in \mathbf{Q}$ suth $\varphi_1(q) \leq b$.

(I) $\Rightarrow \varphi_2(t) > \varphi_2(s)\varphi_2(q), \forall q \text{ and } \forall s \in \mathbf{Q} \text{ suth } 0 < \varphi_1(s) \leq a$.

(II) $\Rightarrow \varphi_2(t) > \varphi_2(s)\varphi_2(q), \forall q \text{ and } \forall s \in \mathbf{Q} \text{ suth } \varphi_2(s) \geq \varphi_2(p), \forall p \text{ suth } 0 < \varphi_1(p) \leq a$.

Thus $ab \geq \varphi_1(t) > \varphi_1[(t + sq)/2] > \varphi_1(sq), \forall s, q$. Ctradic. \square

ENDED

0.D

• Suppose nonempty A is closed and open subsets of \mathbf{R}^n . Prove $A = \mathbf{R}^n$.

SOLUS: Asum $A \neq \mathbf{R}^n$. Let $a \in A, b \in \mathbf{R}^n \setminus A$. Define $f(t) = (1-t)a + tb$.

If $f(t_1) = f(t_2) \Rightarrow (t_1 - t_2)(b - a) = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = t_2$. Inje.

Let $\mathcal{A} = \{t \in [0, 1] : f(t) \in A\}$, and $\sup \mathcal{A} = t_M \in [0, 1]$. Let $c = f(t_M)$.

(I) If $c \in A \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0, B(c, \delta) \subseteq A$. Let $t \neq t_M$ be suth $f(t) \in B(c, \delta) \Rightarrow \|(t - t_M)(b - a)\|_\infty < \delta$.

Let $\varepsilon = |t - t_M| > 0 \Rightarrow f(t_M + \varepsilon) \in B(c, \delta) \subseteq A \Rightarrow t_M \geq t_M + \varepsilon$, ctradic.

(II) If $c \in \mathbf{R}^n \setminus A$. Simlr. $\forall t' \in [t_M - \varepsilon, t_M], t' \notin \mathcal{A}$. Now $\forall t \in \mathcal{A}, t < t_M \Rightarrow t < t_M - \varepsilon$. \square

15 $\text{Supp } F$ is a closed subset of \mathbf{R} . Prove $S = \{a^2 : a \in F\}$ is closed.

SOLUS: $\text{Supp } S$ not closed $\Rightarrow \exists a_1^2, a_2^2, \dots \in S$ convg to L^2 suth $\pm L \notin F$. Let $\varepsilon_1 > \varepsilon_2 > \dots \in \mathbf{R}^+$.

Becs $\forall \varepsilon_p, \exists m \in \mathbf{N}^+, \forall k \geq m, \|a_k^2 - L^2\|_\infty = |a_k - L| \cdot |a_k + L| < \varepsilon_p$,

if $|a_k - L| < \varepsilon_p$, then let $b_p = a_k$, if $|a_k + L| < \varepsilon_p$, then let $c_p = a_k$.

Then we have at least one seq in F with $\lim \pm L \notin F \Rightarrow F$ not closed. \square

17 $\text{Supp } F \subseteq \mathbf{R}$, and $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}^+, F \cap [-n, n]$ is closed. Prove F is closed.

SOLUS: Becs $G = (\mathbf{R} \setminus F) \cup (-\infty, -n) \cup (n, \infty)$ is open for all $n \in \mathbf{N}^+$. Let $n > \sup\{|a| : a \in \mathbf{R} \setminus F\}$.

By [0.59], $G = (-\infty, -n) \cup (n, \infty) \cup I_1 \cup I_2 \cup \dots$ (disj) $\Rightarrow I_1 \cup I_2 \cup \dots = \mathbf{R} \setminus F$. \square

20 Prove $\forall b \in \mathbf{R}^n, \delta > 0, B = \{a \in \mathbf{R}^n : \|a - b\| \leq \delta\}$ is closed. See below [0.46].

SOLUS: Asum $\exists a_1, a_2, \dots \in B$ convg to L suth $\|L - b\| > \delta$. Then $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists m \in \mathbf{N}^+, \forall k \geq m,$

$\|a_k - L\| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \delta < \|L - b\| \leq \|a_k - L\| + \|a_k - b\| < \delta + \varepsilon$. Now $0 < \|L - b\| - \delta < \varepsilon$. Ctradic. \square

21 $\text{Supp } X$ is an open subset of \mathbf{R} . Prove $\exists a_k, b_k \in \mathbf{R}$ suth $X = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} [a_k, b_k]$.

SOLUS: Let $X = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} (c_k, d_k)$, where each $d_k < c_{k+1}$. Let $I_k = (c_k, d_k)$.

Let $a_{1,k}, a_{2,k}, \dots$ be convg of $\lim c_k$. Simlr, let $b_{1,k}, b_{2,k}, \dots$ of $\lim d_k$. Let $E_{j,k} = [a_{j,k}, b_{j,k}]$.

Now $\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_{j,k} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k = X$. Rearrange the order of $E_{j,k}$'s. \square

23 $\text{Supp } F_1, F_2$ are disj closed subsets of \mathbf{R} suth $U = F_1 \cup F_2$ is interval. Prove F_1 or F_2 open.

SOLUS: If U open, then $F_1 = \emptyset, F_2 = \emptyset$ or \mathbf{R} . Now supp U not open $\Rightarrow F_1$ or F_2 not open.

We show F_1 open $\Leftrightarrow F_2$ not open. Note that F_1 open $\Leftrightarrow F_1 = \emptyset$. Simlr for F_2 .

WLOG, asum F_1, F_2 both not open, and $x \in F_1, y \in F_2$ with $x < y \Rightarrow x, y \in U \supseteq [x, y]$.

NOTICE that $T = [x, y] \cap F_1$ is a closed subset that has infly many elem. $\forall \sup T < y$.

(I) If $\sup T \notin F_1$. Then \exists a convg seq in T with $\lim \sup T$.

(II) Othws, $\forall t \in (\sup T, y], t \notin F_1 \Leftrightarrow t \in F_2$. Now \exists a convg seq in F_2 with $\lim \sup T \notin F_2$.

Ctradic the asum \Rightarrow at least one of F_1, F_2 is empty. \square

25 Give an exa of inv $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \setminus \mathbf{Q}$.

SOLUS: Consider a seq disti $a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, \dots \in \mathbf{R}$ where $\{a_1, a_2, \dots\} \in \mathbf{Q}$ and each $b_i \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \mathbf{Q}$.

Define $\varphi(a_j) = b_{2j-1}, \varphi(b_k) = b_{2k} \Rightarrow \varphi^{-1}(b_i) = \begin{cases} a_{(i+1)/2}, & \text{if } i \text{ is odd,} \\ b_{i/2}, & \text{if } i \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$

Let $B = \{b_1, b_2, \dots\}, U = \mathbf{Q} \cup B, K = \mathbf{R} \setminus U$. Extend $\varphi \in B^U$ to $\psi \in (K \cup B)^{K \cup U}$ by $\psi|_K = I$. \square

26 $\text{Supp } E, G \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$, and G is open. Prove $E + G = \{x + y : x \in E, y \in G\}$ is open.

SOLUS: Asum $E + G$ not open $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{R}^n \setminus (E + G)$ not closed.

Then $\exists a = x + y \in E + G$ suth $\forall \delta > 0, \exists b \notin E + G$ suth $\|a - b\|_\infty < \delta$.

Let $z = b - x \notin G \Rightarrow \|y - z\|_\infty < \delta \Rightarrow z \in B(y, \delta) \subseteq G, \exists \delta > 0$. \square

Or. $\exists a_1, a_2, \dots \notin E + G$ while its $\lim L = e + g \in E + G$. $\forall x \in E, a_k - x \notin G$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (a_k - e) = L - e = g \in G$. Thus $\mathbf{R}^n \setminus G$ not closed $\Leftrightarrow G$ not open. \square

0·E

1 Prove every convg seq in \mathbf{R}^n is bounded.

SOLUS: $\text{Supp } a_1, a_2, \dots \in \mathbf{R}^n$ suth $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists m \in \mathbf{N}^+, \forall k \geq m, |\|a_k\|_\infty - \|L\|_\infty| \leq \|a_k - L\|_\infty < \varepsilon$.

Thus $\|a_k\|_\infty \in (\|L\|_\infty - \varepsilon, \|L\|_\infty + \varepsilon)$. Now asum $\sup\{\|a_k\|_\infty : k \in \mathbf{N}^+\} = \infty$.

Which means $\forall t \in \mathbf{R}^+, \forall m \in \mathbf{N}^+, \exists k \geq m, \max\{\|a_1\|_\infty, \dots, \|a_m\|_\infty\} \leq \|a_k\|_\infty > t$. Ctradic. \square

• **TIPS 1:** By def, a seq $a_1, a_2, \dots \in \mathbf{R}^n$ convg to $L \Rightarrow$ every subseq convg to L .

3 $\text{Supp } F \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$, every seq in F has a convg subseq with lim in F . Prove F is closed bounded.

SOLUS: $\text{Supp } a_1, a_2, \dots \in F$ convg with lim L . Becs \exists subseq with lim in F . By TIPS (1), $L \in F$.

Asum $\sup\{\|a\|_\infty : a \in F\} = \infty \Rightarrow \forall \Delta > 0, \exists a_1, a_2, \dots \in F$ with each $\|a_{k+1}\|_\infty \geq \|a_k\|_\infty + \Delta$.

Thus every subseq is unbounded \Rightarrow not convg. Ctradic. \square

• $\text{Supp } b \in A \subseteq \mathbf{R}^m, f : A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$. Prove

[P] f is continu at $b \iff \forall b_1, b_2, \dots \in A$ suth $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = b, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(b_k) = f(b)$. [Q]

SOLUS: $Q \Rightarrow P$: $\text{Supp } \varepsilon > 0$ suth $\forall \delta > 0, \exists a \in A$ with $\|a - b\|_\infty < \delta$ and $\|f(a) - f(b)\|_\infty \geq \varepsilon$.

Fix a δ . Define $\delta_k = \delta/k \Rightarrow \exists a_k$ for each. Now $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = b$.

Thus $\forall m, \forall k \geq m, \|f(a_k) - f(b)\|_\infty \geq \varepsilon$. Ctradic Q.

$P \Rightarrow Q$: $\text{Supp } b_1, b_2, \dots \in A$ suth $\forall \delta > 0, \exists m, \forall k \geq m, \|b_k - b\|_\infty < \delta$.

Asum $\varepsilon > 0$ suth $\forall m, \forall k \geq m, \|f(b_k) - f(b)\|_\infty \geq \varepsilon$. Ctradic P. \square

8 $\text{Supp } f \in \mathbf{R}^R$ is bounded continu. Prove f uniformly continu.

SOLUS: Asum $\exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall k \in \mathbf{N}^+, |f(a_k) - f(b_k)| \geq \varepsilon$ for some $a_k, b_k \in \mathbf{R}$ suth $|a_k - b_k| < 1/k$.

Becs $f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots$ bounded $\Rightarrow \exists f(a_{k_1}), f(a_{k_2}), \dots$ convg to A .

Now $|A - f(b_{k_j})| \leq |A - f(a_{k_j})| + |f(a_{k_j}) - f(b_{k_j})| \Rightarrow f(b_{k_1}), f(b_{k_2}), \dots$ convg to A . \square

10 $\text{Supp bounded } A \subseteq \mathbf{R}^m$ and uniformly continu $f \in \mathbf{R}^A$. Prove f is bounded.

SOLUS: Asum $\forall \Delta > 0, \exists a_1, a_2, \dots \in A$ suth each $|f(a_{k+1}) - f(a_k)| \geq |f(a_{k+1})| - |f(a_k)| \geq \Delta$.

\exists subseq a_{j_1}, a_{j_2}, \dots convg to $L \Rightarrow \forall \delta > 0, \exists j_m, \forall j_x, j_y \in \{j_m, j_{m+1}, \dots\}, \|a_{j_x} - a_{j_y}\| < \delta$.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall a, b \in A$ suth $\|a - b\| < \delta$, we have $f(a) \in (f(b) - \varepsilon, f(b) + \varepsilon)$.

Let $b_{k_i} = a_{j_{k_i}}$. Becs $\exists k_1 < k_2 < \dots$ suth $f(b_{k_1}), f(b_{k_2}), \dots$ is monotone.

If incre, then let k_1 suth $f(b_{k_1}) > 0 \Rightarrow f(b_{k_{i+1}}) > f(b_{k_i}) + \Delta$. Ctradic. Simlr for decre. \square

18 $\text{Supp } h : \mathbf{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$. Prove h continu $\iff h^{-1}(G)$ is open for all open $G \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$.

SOLUS: $\text{Supp } h$ continu and open $G \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$. We show $\mathbf{R}^m \setminus h^{-1}(G) = \{t \in \mathbf{R}^m : h(t) \notin G\}$ is closed.

Let $t_1, t_2, \dots \in \mathbf{R}^m \setminus h^{-1}(G)$ convg to $L \Rightarrow h(t_1), h(t_2), \dots \in \mathbf{R}^n \setminus G$ convg to $h(L)$.

$\text{Supp open } G \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$ suth $\mathbf{R}^m \setminus h^{-1}(G)$ not closed. Asum h continu.

$\exists t_1, t_2, \dots \in \mathbf{R}^m \setminus h^{-1}(G)$ convg to $L \in h^{-1}(G) \Rightarrow h(t_1), h(t_2), \dots \in \mathbf{R}^n \setminus G$ convg to $h(L) \notin G$. \square

22 *Supp decre seq $F_1 \supsetneq F_2 \supsetneq \dots$ non- \emptyset closed bounded subsets of \mathbf{R}^n . Prove $F_\infty = \bigcap_{k=1}^\infty F_k \neq \emptyset$.*

SOLUS: Define $\|F\|_\infty = \sup\{\|a\|_\infty : a \in F\}$ and $\|F\|_0 = \inf\{\|a\|_\infty : a \in F\}$ for all bounded $F \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$.

Note that $\|F\|_\infty = -\infty \iff \|F\|_0 = \infty \iff \|F\|_\infty < \|F\|_0 \iff F = \emptyset$.

Now $\|F_1\|_\infty, \|F_2\|_\infty, \dots$ bounded decre, and $\|F_1\|_0, \|F_2\|_0, \dots$ bounded incre.

Consider $\|F_\infty\|_\infty = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|F_k\|_\infty$, and $\|F_\infty\|_0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|F_k\|_0$.

Note that $\|F_\infty\|_\infty - \|F_\infty\|_0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} [\|F_k\|_\infty - \|F_k\|_0] \geq 0$.

又 For a closed bounded F , $\|F\|_\infty = \|a\|$ for some $a \in F$, simlr for $\|F\|_0$. □

26 *Supp $F \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$ suth every continu $f \in \mathbf{R}^F$ attains a max. Prove F is closed bounded.*

SOLUS: Asum $\Delta > 0$ and $\exists a_1, a_2, \dots \in F$ suth each $\|a_{k+1} - a_k\| \geq \|a_{k+1}\| - \|a_k\| \geq \Delta$.

Then \exists subseq $f(a_{k_1}), f(a_{k_2}), \dots$ convg to some L . Define $f(a) = \|a\|_\infty$. Ctradic.

\forall convg $a_1, a_2, \dots \in F$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\exists m, \forall j, k \geq m$, $a_j \in B(a_k, \delta)$, $f(a_j) \in B(f(a_k), \varepsilon)$.

By Exe (33), $f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots$ convg to some L for all continu f .

(How to?) Construct an f suth $L = \sup f(F) \Rightarrow \exists a_M \in F$ suth $a_M = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k$. □

27 *Supp $f \in \mathbf{R}^\mathbf{R}$ is incre. Prove \exists countable $A \subseteq \mathbf{R}$ suth $f|_{\mathbf{R} \setminus A}$ is continu.*

SOLUS: Asum \forall countable $A \subseteq \mathbf{R}$, $f|_{\mathbf{R} \setminus A}$ is not continu at an uncountable set B of elem in $\mathbf{R} \setminus A$.

$\forall b \in B, \exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall k \in \mathbf{N}^+, \exists a_k \in \mathbf{R} \setminus A$ suth $|a_k - b| < 1/k, |f(a_k) - f(b)| \geq \varepsilon$.

Now a_1, a_2, \dots convg to b .

29 *Supp continu $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, and t is between $f(a), f(b)$. Prove $\exists c \in [a, b], f(c) = t$.*

SOLUS: Let $a_0 = a, b_0 = b$.

Step 1 Pick $c_1 \in (a_0, b_0)$. If $f(c_1) = t$, then stop.

$$\text{If } f(a_0) < t < f(b_0). \text{ Let } (a_1, b_1) = \begin{cases} (a_0, c_1), & \text{if } t < f(c_1), \\ (c_1, b_0), & \text{if } f(c_1) < t. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{If } f(b_0) < t < f(a_0). \text{ Let } (a_1, b_1) = \begin{cases} (c_1, b_0), & \text{if } t < f(c_1), \\ (a_0, c_1), & \text{if } f(c_1) < t. \end{cases}$$

Step m Pick $c_m \in (a_{m-1}, b_{m-1})$. If $f(c_m) = t$, then stop.

$$\text{If } f(a_{m-1}) < t < f(b_{m-1}). \text{ Let } (a_m, b_m) = \begin{cases} (a_{m-1}, c_m), & \text{if } t < f(c_m), \\ (c_m, b_{m-1}), & \text{if } f(c_m) < t. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{If } f(b_{m-1}) < t < f(a_{m-1}). \text{ Let } (a_m, b_m) = \begin{cases} (c_m, b_{m-1}), & \text{if } t < f(c_m), \\ (a_{m-1}, c_m), & \text{if } f(c_m) < t. \end{cases}$$

Either we stop at some m and done or we get a seq $(a_1, b_1) \supsetneq (a_2, b_2) \supsetneq \dots$

suth $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists m \in \mathbf{N}^+, \forall k \geq m, b_k - a_k < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k$, let it be $c \in (a_0, b_0)$.

Now $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists m \in \mathbf{N}^+, \forall k \geq m, |t - f(a_k)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(a_k) = t = f(c)$. □

L1 *Supp $p \in \mathbf{R}^\mathbf{R}$ is a poly. Prove p continu.*

SOLUS: Write $p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_mx^m$ with $a_m \neq 0$. Supp $x_0 \in \mathbf{R}$. Then write:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_M > 0, \forall \delta$ suth $|\delta| < \delta_M, |p(x_0 + \delta) - p(x_0)| = |\delta \cdot q(x_0, \delta)| < \varepsilon \iff |q(x_0, \delta)| < |\varepsilon / \delta|$

where $q(x_0, \delta) = \sum_{k=1}^m (\sum_{i=1}^k a_k C_k^i \delta^{k-i-1} x_0^i) \Rightarrow |q(x_0, \delta)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^k |\delta|^{k-i-1} |a_k C_k^i x_0^i|$.

Let $|\delta| < 1$ suth $\max\{|a_k C_k^i x_0^i| : i, k \in \mathbf{N}^+, 1 \leq k \leq m, 1 \leq i \leq k\} \cdot |\delta| \leq |\varepsilon| < |\varepsilon / \delta|$. □

31 *Supp $p \in \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{R}}$ is a poly with odd deg. Prove $\exists b \in \mathbf{R}$ suth $p(b) = 0$.*

SOLUS: Write $p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_mx^m$ with $a_m \neq 0$. $\text{Supp } a_m > 0$. [If $a_m < 0$, then apply to $-p$.]

Now $p(x) = x^m \left[\frac{a_0}{x^m} + \frac{a_1}{x^{m-1}} + \dots + \frac{a_{m-1}}{x} + a_m \right]$ for all $x \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

While $\left| \frac{a_0}{x^m} + \frac{a_1}{x^{m-1}} + \dots + \frac{a_{m-1}}{x} \right| \leq \delta^m |a_0| + \delta^{m-1} |a_1| + \dots + \delta |a_{m-1}|$; let $\delta = |x|$.

Let x be suth $\delta < 1$ and $\max\{|a_0|, |a_1|, \dots, |a_{m-1}|\} \cdot \delta \leq |a_m|/m$. Thus $p(-|x|) < 0 < p(|x|)$. \square

33 *Supp $a_1, a_2, \dots \in \mathbf{R}^n$ is Cauchy seq and \exists subseq convg to L . Prove the seq convg to L .*

SOLUS: Supp subseq a_{j_1}, a_{j_2}, \dots convg to L . Then $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists j_m, \forall j_k \in \{j_m, j_{m+1}, \dots\}$, $\|a_{j_k} - L\| < \varepsilon$,

and $\exists n \in \mathbf{N}^+, \forall i \geq n, \|a_i - L\| = \|(a_i - a_{j_k}) + (a_{j_k} - L)\| \leq \|a_i - a_{j_k}\| + \|a_{j_k} - L\| < 2\varepsilon$. \square

34 *Supp closed $F_1 \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$ and closed bounded $F_2 \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$. Prove $F_1 + F_2$ is closed.*

SOLUS: Asum \exists convg $a_1, a_2, \dots \in F_1 + F_2$ with $\lim L \notin F_1 + F_2$. Let each $a_k = x_k + y_k$, and $z_k = L - x_k$.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists m \in \mathbf{N}^+, \forall k \geq m, \|a_k - L\| = \|x_k + y_k - L\| = \|y_k - z_k\| < \varepsilon$.

Supp subseq y_{j_1}, y_{j_2}, \dots convg to $L_y \in F_2$. Then $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists j_m, \forall j_k \in \{j_m, j_{m+1}, \dots\}$,

$\|z_{j_k} - L_y\| = \|(z_{j_k} - y_{j_k}) + (y_{j_k} - L_y)\| < \varepsilon$. Now $x_{j_1}, x_{j_2}, \dots \in F_1$ convg to $L - L_y \notin F_1$. \square

ENDED