

$$1. \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \quad z = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)$$

$$1) \quad |x-y| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2} \geq 0$$

当 $x_i = y_i \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$ 时成立 $|x-y|=0$. 此时 $y=x$

$$(2) \quad |x-y| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i)^2} = |y-x|$$

$$(3) \quad |x-z| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - z_i)^2} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n [(x_i - y_i) + (y_i - z_i)]^2}$$

$$\triangleq x_i - y_i = a_i \quad y_i - z_i = b_i$$

$$\text{有 } \sum (a_i + b_i)^2 = \sum a_i^2 + \sum b_i^2 + 2 \sum a_i b_i \leq \sum a_i^2 + \sum b_i^2 + 2 \sqrt{\sum a_i^2 \sum b_i^2} \quad (\text{柯西不等式})$$

$$= (\sqrt{\sum a_i^2} + \sqrt{\sum b_i^2})^2$$

$$\text{i.e. } \sqrt{\sum (a_i + b_i)^2} \leq \sqrt{\sum a_i^2} + \sqrt{\sum b_i^2} \quad \text{取 } a_i = b_i \text{ 取等}$$

$$\text{即有 } |x-z| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - z_i)^2} = |x-y| + |y-z|$$

2. 只要证明 $\{x_k\}$ 的单个分量的收敛极限是唯一的 (记为 θ_n).

反设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta_n = a \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta_n = b$. (不妨设 $a < b$)

$$\text{即 } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N > 0 \quad \forall n > N \quad |\theta_n - a| < \varepsilon \quad |\theta_n - b| < \varepsilon \quad \text{取 } \varepsilon = \frac{a-b}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } \forall n > N \quad \frac{b-a}{2} < \theta_n - a \quad \text{即 } \theta_n > \frac{a+b}{2} \quad \theta_n - b < \frac{a-b}{2} \quad \text{即 } \theta_n < \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{a+b}{2} < \theta_n < \frac{a+b}{2} \rightarrow \text{矛盾! 故 } a=b.$$

从而 $\{x_k\}$ 的极限唯一

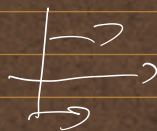
$$3. \quad \text{设 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = m \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \theta_k = n. \quad \text{即 } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists K > 0 \quad \forall k > K. \quad |x_k - m| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha} \\ | \theta_k - n | < \frac{\varepsilon}{\beta}$$

$$\text{此时 } | \alpha x_k + \beta \theta_k - \alpha m - \beta n | < | \alpha (m + \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha}) + \beta (n + \frac{\varepsilon}{\beta}) - \alpha m - \beta n | = 2\varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\alpha x_k + \beta \theta_k) = \alpha \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k + \beta \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \theta_k.$$

$$4. \quad 1) \quad S^0 = \{ (x, y) \mid x > 0, y \neq 0 \} \quad \partial S = \{ (x, y) \mid x > 0 \wedge y = 0 \text{ 或 } x = 0 \wedge y \neq 0 \}$$

$$S' = \{ (x, y) \mid x \geq 0 \}$$



$$(2) S^0 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1\} \quad \partial S = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 0\}$$

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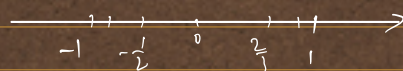
$$S' = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$(3) S^0 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x < 1, |y| < \sin \frac{1}{x}\} \quad \partial S = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, y = \sin \frac{1}{x}, y = 0\}$$

$$S' = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, |y| \leq \sin \frac{1}{x}\}$$

$$5. (1) S = \{(-1)^k \frac{1}{k} \mid k=1, 2, \dots\} = \{(-1)^k [1 - \frac{1}{k+1}] \mid k=1, 2, \dots\} = \{1 - \frac{1}{k+1} \mid k \in 2n\} \cup \{-1 + \frac{1}{k+1} \mid k \in 2n+1\}$$

$$S' = \{1, -1\}$$



$$(2) S = \{(\cos \frac{2k}{5}\pi, \sin \frac{2k}{5}\pi) \mid k=1, 2, \dots\}$$

$$S' = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

$$(3) S' = \{(x, y) \mid y^2 - x^2 + 1 \leq 0\} \quad \Rightarrow \nexists$$

6. 数列.

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists k > 0 \forall k > k \quad |x_k - x| < \varepsilon.$$

又 $x_k \in S$. 故 $O(x, \varepsilon)$ 内有无穷多个 S 内的点. 即 x 是点集 S 的聚点.

必要性

x 是点集 S 的聚点, 则 $\forall \delta > 0 \exists x_i \in O(x, \delta) \quad i=1, 2, \dots$

由于 δ 是任意小的.

对 δ_1 取 $x_1 \in O(x, \delta_1)$, 再令 $\delta_2 < \delta_1$ 取 $x_2 \in O(x, \delta_2)$, 依次下去, 得到一个闭

区域套 $O(x, \delta_1) \subset O(x, \delta_2) \subset \dots \subset O(x, \delta_n) \subset \dots$ 且 $\exists! x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} O(x, \delta_i)$

即 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x$. $\#$

7. 开集中的每点都是内点, 所以一定是聚点.

闭集中的点有可能是孤立点, 孤立点不是聚点.

8. 对每一个内点 x_0 , $\exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in O(x_0, \delta), x \in S$. 则 $\forall x' \in S, \exists \delta' > 0$

$\forall x \in O(x', \delta'), x \in S$. 由开集定义, S 是可集.

9. 当 S 无孤立点时.

$S^c = S^c$. 若 $S' = \{x_n \mid \forall \delta > 0 \ 0(x_n, \delta) \cap S \neq \emptyset\}$ [任意的 δ 保证 x 的数目取到 ∞]

故 $S'^c = \{x_n \mid \exists \delta_0 > 0 \ 0(x_n, \delta_0) \cap S = \emptyset\}$

即 $\forall x_0 \in S'^c, \exists \delta_0 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in 0(x_0, \delta_0), x \notin S^c (\delta_0 \leq \delta)$.

即 S'^c 是开集. 故 S' 是闭集.

显然 $A \cup \{x_0\}$ 是闭集. 若 A 是闭集.

故 $S = S \cup S'$ 是闭集.

10. $E \setminus F = E \cap F^c$ F^c 是开集. 有限开集的交是开集. 故 $E \setminus F$ 是开集.

$F \setminus E = F \cap E^c$. E^c 是闭集. 有限闭集的并是闭集. 故 $F \setminus E$ 是闭集.

11. 反设 $\{a \neq b\} \in \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} S_k$. 与极限唯一性矛盾. 故 $a=b$.

12. $x_n = \ln n$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{n+1}{n} = 0$. 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln n \rightarrow +\infty$ 不收敛.

13. E, F 是开集. 则对任一开覆盖都有有限子开覆盖包含 E, F . 取两子开覆盖的并即覆盖 $E \cap F$ 和 $E \cup F$.

14. 设 $\{U_\alpha\}$ 是该点集的一个开覆盖. 则 $\exists x_0 \in \bigcup U_\alpha, \{U_\alpha \mid x_0 \in U_\alpha, \alpha=1, 2, \dots\}$.

取 $\{U_\alpha\} \mid x_0 \in U_\alpha$. 即为一个子开覆盖包含 $x_0 \in \bigcup U_\alpha, \alpha=1, 2, \dots$.

15. 该子列必有收敛子列 $\{x_{k_i}\}$. $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_i} = x$.

则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \ \exists \delta > 0 \ \forall n > N \ |x_{k_i} - x| < \varepsilon$. i.e. \exists 无穷 x_n s.t. $x_n \in 0(x, \varepsilon)$.

由定义 x 是聚点.