## **Teorema** de structură a multimilor deschise din $\mathbb{R}$

Orice multime deschisă se poate scrie ca o reuniune de sfere deschise cel mult numărabilă.

## Demonstratie:

Fie

Fie 
$$(\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$$
,  $M \in \tau_o$ .  
Ştim:  $|\mathbb{Q}| = |\mathbb{Q}^n| = \aleph_0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (1)$   
 $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , cu  $x < y, \exists \ q \in \mathbb{Q}$  a.î.  $x < q < y$ . (Densitatea lui  $\mathbb{Q}$  în  $\mathbb{R}$ ) (2)  
Fie  $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{Q}$ ,  
 $\varphi(x, y) = q$ , unde  $x < q < y$  (Exista din (2))  
Considerăm funcția  $f : M \to \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$  definită astfel:

Fie 
$$\forall x \in M$$
.  
 $M \in \tau_o$   
 $x \in M$   $\Longrightarrow \exists r \in (0, \infty) \text{ a.î. } S(x, r) \subseteq M$ .

$$\varepsilon \in \left(0, \frac{r}{2}\right);$$

$$x' = \varphi\left(x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon\right);$$

$$r' = \varphi\left(\varepsilon, r - \varepsilon\right).$$

$$f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x', r').$$

$$x' - r' \qquad x' \qquad x' + r'$$

Arătăm că 
$$S(x',r')\subseteq S(x,r)\subseteq M$$
. (\*)  
Fie  $y\in S(x',r')=(x'-r',x'+r')$ .  
Demonstrăm  $y\in S(x,r)$ .

$$\varepsilon < r' < r - \varepsilon < r \implies r' < r - \varepsilon \iff r' + \varepsilon < r \quad (3)$$

$$x - \varepsilon < x' < x + \varepsilon \quad (4)$$

$$y \in (x' - r', x' + r') \iff x' - r' < y < x' + r' \iff$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} y < x' + r' \stackrel{(4)}{\Longrightarrow} y < x + \varepsilon + r' \implies y < x + (\varepsilon + r') \stackrel{(3)}{\Longrightarrow} y < x + r \quad (5) \\ x' - r' < y \stackrel{(4)}{\Longrightarrow} x - \varepsilon - r' < y \implies x - (\varepsilon + r') < y \stackrel{(3)}{\Longrightarrow} x - r < y \quad (6) \end{cases}$$
Din (5) si (6)  $\implies x - r < y < x + r \iff |y - x| < r \iff y \in S(x, r)$ .

Deci 
$$S(x',r') \subseteq S(x,r)$$
.

Arătăm că  $x \in S(x',r')$ . (\*\*)
$$x' = \varphi(x-\varepsilon,x+\varepsilon) \implies x-\varepsilon < x' < x+\varepsilon \iff -\varepsilon < x'-x < \varepsilon \iff |x'-x| < \varepsilon \implies d(x',x) < \varepsilon \stackrel{(3)}{<} r' \implies x \in S(x',r')$$

Fie 
$$F = \{f(x) \mid x \in M\}.$$
  
Fie  $N = \bigcup_{p \in F} S(p).$ 

$$F \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} \implies |F| \le |\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}| = \aleph_0$$

$$N = \bigcup_{p \in F} S(p)$$

$$\Rightarrow N \text{ este o reuniune cel mult numărabilă de sfere deschise.}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{Din (*) } S(f(x)) \subseteq M, \ \forall x \in M \implies N \subseteq M; \\
\text{Din (**) } x \in S(f(x)), \ \forall x \in M \implies \forall x \in M, \ x \in N \implies M \subseteq N.
\end{array}$$

În concluzie am scris M ca o reuniune cel mult numărabilă de sfere deschise.