Interior de l'allipse  $x^2 + (2y)^2 = 1$  $(k,x-) \leftarrow (k,x)$  so ald a large by  $(k,x) \leftarrow (k,x)$   $(k,x) \leftarrow (k,x)$ → docus l'essemble stricterent sons le dosit y= 1-x ot coton de la quat de plu 20,420 エット+= T> 1/4 + 1/4 (07x -maths We had substituted by  $(k,x) \leftarrow (k,x)$  and sales to  $(k,x) \leftarrow (k,x)$  and sales to  $(k,x) \leftarrow (k,x)$ [ (1/2) xom (1/2) } som [ (2/2) ] エラ吊ラ0 7,7250 02 h' 02 x -080dhg

בט ופיזסטוכתן לבה קעפלופתר

ママートンとかり ozh' ozx je

2x-1/2> 4>0

027 0 < x < 1 , 2 = 1 = 1 der partie des ples strictement sons la courbe

On toute y = X2 or y=0

11711 + 11711 7 119+01 1h-z||+||2-x|| >  $\left\| \frac{\|R\|}{R} - \frac{\|R\|}{R} \right\| + \left\| \frac{\|R\|}{R} - \frac{\|R\|}{R} \right\| \stackrel{\text{if }}{>} \left\| \frac{\|R\|}{R} - \frac{\|R\|}{R} \right\|$ ||(h-z)+(z-x)|| = ||h-x||2/7 E/19

[1x11-11811 | 1/211 + 1/2-x11 1/21 =

18-21 1 5 > NUTR

\* 3(x,y) = Int(1, d(x,y)) > 0 car d as positive  $(p,x)b = ((p,x)p,t) + T = (x,y)b, \quad \forall (y,x) = T + (x,y)b \quad \text{if } x \neq 0$  $\mathcal{A}(x,y) = \operatorname{Inf}(A,\operatorname{d}(x,y))$ d distance dos syndrique

0 = (99 yr! - (9/2-0) yr!

= > (9/3)4vi - (2+9 '0)+vi \*

10+(a,b+c) = (a+d,a) +c

\* inf(q,b+c) - inf(a,b) 2 00 (=vdon) I suffit de moutre que

02 tos 0/9/0 is ]

Remme int (a,610) ≥ int(a,6) + int(a,6)

oof we distacco.

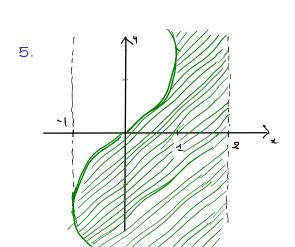
\* & sotistait lines. triangulaine.

THE THE THE THE

5 (s,y)b+(p,x)b 2 (s,x)b so ((s,x)b, 1) fin = (s,x)b

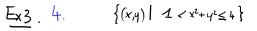
(z, y)b+ (y,x)b ≥ ((2h)p'T)fu+((h'x)p'T)fu! > ((z/h)p+(h/z)p' F)tu! >

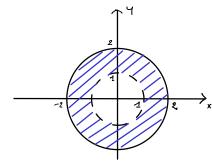
or of distance donc x= y 0=(h/x)p de inf (1, d(x,y)) = 0 donc 0=(p/x) B is nitro \*



- On a  $sin(q) \le x < 2$ on  $sin(q) \ge -1$ doc  $x \in [-1,2[$
- On trace x = 81/4)

Partie du plan à choît de la combe X > sh(y)





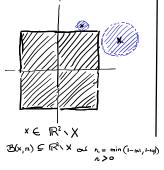
- → Ni overt ni famí
- A ADHERENCE {(x,y) | 1 ≤ x2+42 ≤ (4}
- + INTERIOR {(4,4) | 1< x+4 < 4 }
- → FRONTIERE {(x,y) | x2+42=1} U {(x,y) | x2+4=4}

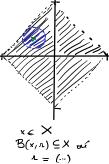
2. OUVERT

3. Ouvert

4 NI L'W, NI L'AUTRE

5. NI L'UN, NI L'AUTHE



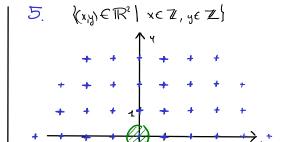


 $\mathring{X} = \text{plus petit owner} \subseteq X$ a.  $(0,0) \notin \mathring{X}$  par le acusernoment prévedent

le même ravonnement vaut pour (n,m) EX

eutre port de vie X S X ouver or X par ouver donc X GX

one on a elect on pt de X au moin. Mais tous la pt de X st la m done en ellère tous la pt de X



▶ Ensemble des points du plan à coord. entières.

## DOUVERT?

(0,0) ∈ X 50it E>0

B((o,o), E) wontiest f is point a word non entitle than  $B((o,o), E) \nsubseteq X$ 

donc X not pas owest!

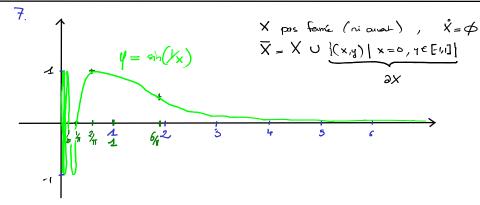
► Y = R2 X = ersemble des pts du plan dont les l'acrel ne sort pos entièmes.

X FERMÉ 😝 4 OUVERT

OI si (2,y) E 4 ala OPS x pas estèce pour 2>0 assez pet: 1 1< x < n+1 les points de B((x,y),2) de la forme (x',y') auror 1< x'< n+1

de le torme (x',y') devour n < x' < n + 1donc  $13(x_{n}), n > 1$  — 3 don 4 are well-

6. Pas de dosein.



TEDINGE T

doc Morhars que 31>0 / 3x-2,x+2[ [ [ ]-1,1[ = X

02 | malumber and viou si -1 < x -2 at x+2 < 2

Mothers dosc que 31>0 / {-1< x-2

 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} |x|^{1/3} = x$   $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} |x|^{1/3} = x$ 

Anol 3250 / Jx-2,x42[GX

dow YveX ∃1/2 \ B(x, π) ⊆ X colon X colon!

TEUILLE I

(150400 WON) BRAGT X

 ${z-=h_{x}}/{z=h_{x}} = xe$ 

3-PX 3-PX

0 < p = 3x < p .2

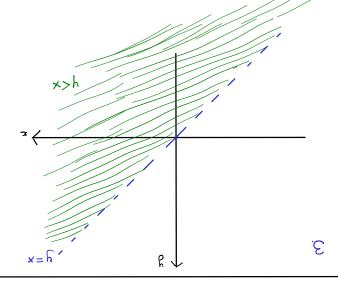
 $X \Rightarrow (0,0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\neq} X$ 

 $\left\{ \sum_{x \geq |x| \le h} \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| \ge \left( \sum_{y \neq y} \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| \ge \left( \sum_{y \neq y} \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| \le K \right) \right| \le X$ 

{+ < h | (h'6)} ∩

{+ < | ( + 2 - )}

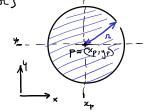
| x = h | 2/1) (h/x) { = xe -



Ex 2. 2. Soit  $X = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid |x| < 1 \text{ of } |y| < 2 \text{ } \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \}$ Montrono que X est ouvert dans  $\mathbb{R}^2$ Montrono que  $X \in X$ ,  $X \in X$ ,  $X \in X$  as  $X \in X$ ,  $X \in X$  as  $X \in X$ ,  $X \in X$  as  $X \in X$ . Soit  $X \in X$ , Montrono  $X \in X$  on note as  $X \in X$ . On note as  $X \in X$  on sait que  $X \in X$  on sait que  $X \in X$  of  $X \in X$ .

De plus:  $B(p,n) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | \sqrt{(x-xp)^2 + (y-yp)^2} < n \}$ 

On real done 52>0 tel que {(x14) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \sqrt{\lambda -x\_1\right}^2 + \lambda -\lambda -\lambda \sqrt{\lambda (x1-41)^2} < n.} \left\{ \lambda \lambda \lambda \text{\lambda (x1) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \sqrt{\lambda (x-x\_1)^2 + (4-41)^2} < n.} \left\}



On real done x>0  $\frac{\text{led que}}{\text{pour tout }(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2}$ ,  $\frac{\text{si}}{\text{led }(x-x_p)^2+(y-y)^2}< n$   $\frac{\text{don}}{\text{led }(x-x_p)^2}$ 

 $\frac{\text{Remarque}:}{\text{denc}}: (x-x_{P})^{2} \leq (x-x_{P})^{2} + (y-y_{P})^{2} < x^{2} \qquad \text{can} \ (y-y_{P})^{2} \geq 0$   $\text{denc} \qquad |x-x_{P}| < x \qquad \text{donc} \qquad |x|-|x_{P}| \leq |x-x_{P}| < x \qquad \text{donc} \qquad |x| < x + |x_{P}|$   $\text{de manue}: \qquad (y-y_{P})^{2} \leq (x-x_{P})^{2} + (y-y_{P})^{2} < x^{2}$   $\text{denc} \qquad |y-y_{P}| < x \qquad \text{donc} \qquad |y|-|y_{P}| \leq |y-y_{P}| < x \qquad \text{donc} \qquad |y| < x + |y_{P}|$ 

Si on real que se satisfosse \*, il suffit d'imposse  $\{ r+|xp| \le 1 \}$ 

Phenos doc n = min (1-1xpl, 2-1ypl)

-On restric que 200 en effet 1xp1<1 conc 1-1xp1>0 } le min de deux
14p1<2 conc 2-14p1>0 } valeurs >0
en effet 1xp1<2 conc 2-14p1>0 } valeurs >0
en effet 1xp1<2 conc 2-14p1>0 }

Roote à martier qu'avec ce i on a bien  $B(p,n)\subseteq X$ .

Monthers donc que  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , Si  $\sqrt{(x-x_p)^2 + (y-y_p)^2} < \lambda$  ale |X| < 1Soil  $(x_y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , Supposes  $\sqrt{(x-x_p)^2 + (y-y_p)^2} < \lambda$ ,

Montrae que 1x/<1 ex 14/<2

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{OR} & |x| = |x - x_p + x_p| & \leq & |x - x_p| + |x_p| \\ & \leq & \sqrt{(x - x_p)^2 + |x_p|} & \text{can } \sqrt{t} \text{ oot we forct}^\circ \\ & \leq & \sqrt{(x - x_p)^2 + (y - y_p)^2} + |x_p| & \text{ot } (y - y_p)^2 \geq 0 \\ & \leq & \text{s.} & + |x_p| & \text{pan hypothese} \\ & \leq & \min \left( 1 - |x_p| & 2 - |y_p| \right) + |x_p| \\ & \leq & 1 - |x_p| + |x_p| & = & 1 \end{array}$$

Ainsi IXI<1

S

4

N

On montre de même que |y| < 2 ( $|y| \le |y-y_0| + |y_0|$  = 2)

BILAN (x,y) révête |x|(1), |y|<2 dac  $(x,y)\in X$ Et ceci est vrai qualquesoit  $(x,y)\in \mathbb{R}^2$  dès que  $\sqrt{(x-x_p)^2+(y-y_p)^2}<1$ .

Donc  $\forall (x,y)\in \mathbb{R}^2$  si  $(x,y)\in B(p,n)$  de  $(x,y)\in X$ Donc  $B(p,n)\subseteq X$  pour le x>0 qu'or a troové

On a bier notré  $\exists x>0$  tel que  $B(p,n)\subseteq X$ 

Et ceei est veai pour tout  $p \in X$ On a findoment montré que  $Vp \in X$   $\exists n > 0$  tel que  $B(p,n) \subseteq X$  $C b d - \hat{a}$ -time X oureal!