14.4.1 B有限: UXEA\B, 由于B有限_7=min |7-4|>0 ANB(X) 对图1开集之到从而对包含公元开集、XEANB(X) CA\B 故A\B为开集 B可能: OA=IR·B=Q. (P\Q不是开集(Q在IR中翻聚) ANB可能开,可能不开 ②A=IR. B=2 IR(Z=U(n, m+1) 是开集 14.4.4 BiA={Bm张达} SB Aidl. {Am聚生子CA X不是Am聚生 三评:白子翻译 14.4.5 (1) × × Am 松阳之台 xn → x ==========> yn → x ⇒ x × Bm 本紹配と BA=IR (Q x) ANQ=サマ友A中報京 14.4.6 这里用租路是二盆以1434年3方便,不为《孤了租路上 def be>0.存在《孤了中无路多玩区 B(九色). 正本系列部限主第为A. 双为A而聚生,则 [1€20, 习Adx'. 为'∈B(X, €)

14.4.11 (1) Va+b E A+B. AA = 2 770, Bla.r) CA : by EBO+b, y), y-bEA. bEB. y=(y-b)+bEA+B : A+B当开集 (2) (主答 A+B中生3) {an+bn \, lan \ 有 & 3) {ann - aeA (A) \$).

{bxn} \$331 {bm} > → b ∈ B (B'\$) {0m} + → a : alm+blm -> a+b & B+B : A+B 13

x'为极限之 \Rightarrow 存在 $\{x_n\}$ 中无限场 $\in B(x', \epsilon) \subseteq B(x, 2\epsilon)$ 即 $x' \in A$. 砖 A * i if

13) A= {n+1 | n \ | N }, B= {-n | n \ | N }

 \Box

14.4.9 1/2中 \$ 四有界注到 (前一句话也可用有腰覆盖定义,后一问也可用些到收定) Rml.一般招扑宝河中,任是紧保证至不一定是紧集(故后与话子能只用有阻覆盖证) 后的:INU(a,b)、全部开集定义为 (N) 二个全年第 (况下员招升空间二内落) INU(b) INU(sa,k) NU(a). INU(的是肾集, 但已们正多 N不守 (LON(n) ≥ N 无有胜 d 覆盖). 14.4.10 A学中"并存盖ien O; ZA === 有配4 E10ie2A 送給 "b刻を対象主", Oie 子A コ にの「子A" [200;)] A + p [100;) A + p €) 18 RE 3" 48 GE 三许· 2-103翻译 14.4.16 Claim. 任己Rind缘, 260至直有翻 V3663三a, 习g, B(a, k) 中不含a, 其他点, 和Pa为B(a, 产)中一个有理数 取1 { 363 至 } 一 Q 为单好(\$pa=pb, 全发生什么?) Claim 行了记 ampa 从而A到下記」 S(など) 不可配 \Box Rmk: | 有同言往用了 IR a 分集工任意开覆盖的有可知开覆盖"来证明,这也是可以正 2.也可以把预注到对应到有理端与开区间创技 15.1.18 "=)" 上華连後、四人VaEIR. 面 知E {xeD | fin1<a}, PP f(れ)<a 由于 light(x) = f(x) ca. :3-1をはなり(x)(). f(x) ca.

全とつの. Tim f(x) = f(な) . な上半進版

with Y.

& Example

DEFINITION 1.1.1. A topological space is a pair (X, \mathcal{T}) where X is a set and \mathcal{T} is a family of subsets of X (called the topology of X) whose

elements are called open sets such that

(1) $\varnothing, X \in \mathcal{T}$ (the empty set and X itself are open),

(2) if $\{O_{\alpha}\}_{{\alpha}\in A}\subset \mathcal{T}$ then $\bigcup_{{\alpha}\in A}O_{\alpha}\in \mathcal{T}$ for any set A (the union of any number of open sets is open), (3) if $\{O_i\}_{i=1}^k \subset \mathcal{T}$, then $\bigcap_{i=1}^k O_i \in \mathcal{T}$ (the intersection of a finite

number of open sets is open).

Subspace Top.

Definition 1.1. Let (X,\mathcal{T}) be a topological space with topology \mathcal{T} . If Y is a

subset of X, the collection

 The closed sets in S are precisely the intersections of S with closed sets in X.

but not as a subset of \mathbb{R} .

· 连续函额 f: D →R 丽色义:口R丽开集U, f-1(U)为 D中开集

· 後星至ia (metric space) d: X × X → IR : 在是 (d(x, y) ≥0、下2"=" = x = y d(x, y) = d(y, x) d(x, y) + d(y, z) ≥ d(x, z)

华价地,也可定义为:DIR中间第A, fila)为D中间集

 $\mathfrak{T}_V = \{Y \cap U | U \in \mathfrak{T}\}\$

is a topology on Y, called the **subspace topology**. With this topology, Y is called a subspace of X; its open sets consist of alt intersections of open sets of X

> • Let S = [0, 1) be a subspace of the real line \mathbb{R} . Then $[0, \frac{1}{2})$ is open in S but not in \mathbb{R} (as for example the intersection between $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ and S results in $[0, \frac{1}{2})$). Likewise $[\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ is closed in S but not in $\mathbb R$ (as there is no open subset of $\mathbb R$ that can intersect with [0, 1) to result in $[\frac{1}{2}, 1)$. S is both open and closed as a subset of itself

作为识的是的赋予的批补

S中间保积如 ANS. ACX AXX流涌集

Tietze 13 3 22 孙系1: Lemma: A,B是虚置室间X中的无色闭缘.则存在一个连续上翻f:X→R 5萬足 fla=1. fla=-1. -1<f<1 on X-(AUB) proof: d(x, C) 毫义的 inf d(x, M), 对于ing A. d(x, A)=0 四xEA

 $2 \times \int (x) = \frac{d(x,B) - d(x,A)}{d(x,A) + d(x,B)} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{P}$

别f可处据为X一次与连续主教

Mr If-g,-g, | = 4M on A.

我们找到了所需的延报

的 三分一致收敛到一个连续函数 9 港里:

09=fon A 0191= \[\frac{2}{2} |g_n| = \frac{2}{2} |m| = M

由い, arctanof 可延わかり: ×→(-2,2)连续

憋只趣的同学可自己阅读群战 火箭讲义Lee 14: Unysohn 引望的内容

Theorem (Tietze extention) 產量拿同 X.A为Xmi利第. f:A→R连续.

別 d(x,A)+d(x,B) なX上40正.

3 191 < M on X-A

ゆ lemma. ななg: X→1R连续. g, | A,= g, g, | B, =- f, - g < g, < g on X-(A, UB,) ≥ X-A

 $y = \frac{1}{2} M + \frac{1}{2} M +$

め Lemma. ななり、×→1R连续、g2/A,===M,g2/B,=-=M,-=M<g<=M on X-(A2UB2)=XA

状刻-31(gn). f-g,-...-gn | <(言) m, Bn | < 3mM 且 Bn | < 3mM on X-A

21 tanog:×→双连续 且 tonog | A = tanoarctanof | A = f | A. 即得所需延报

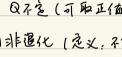
2° 对于(无影响精况, arctan of: A > (-1-1-1) 值线, M 取为于

(1) 答义(无理数)为一个整字数一元二次分程品相。则有在至20 s.t.
$$|\alpha - \frac{p}{q}| > \frac{\epsilon}{4^2}$$
,从是EQ

(2) 考虑二次型 Q(x,y) = $\chi^2 - (\beta + 2\sqrt{\epsilon}) \cdot y^2$. it 啊: Q(2, 2)在R中不翻毫

hind: (1) 证 $\chi(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)$ 为所说而整字数一元二次分程 $\chi(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)$ 证 $\chi(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)$ $\chi(x-\alpha)(x-\alpha)$ χ

131, Q(x, y, 2) = x2- 2x4 + 32



对Q(Zn) 在很中翻弦

$$|\langle \chi \rangle |\chi \rangle = \frac{1}{4}, |\chi \rangle |\chi \rangle = \frac{1}{4}, |\chi \rangle |\chi \rangle = \frac{1}{4}, |\chi \rangle = \frac{1}$$

本元2: Problem (背景: Ratner 定理, 招扑动力系统)