UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCUREȘTI FACULTATEA DE MATEMATICĂ ȘI ÎNFORMATICĂ

Seminar 5

Analiza · Lopdogica a unei multimi

Ail. (Destruction was) southerd : malidered (Day oderenta) luit

Erte cea mai mică mullime închioa (în revuel încluziunii) care contine pet Să re anate ca:

- a). A este o mullime. indioa
- A=A (d
- c) A este inclisa (>> A = A
- A= = (b
- e) = 3 rep. | B(1,2) NA + \$ (4) 1220 / = 3 rep. | VNA + \$ (4) VED 2 }
- 1) Daca A = B = Rm, admai A = B
- g) Daca AB = Rm, aluci AUB = AUB
- h) Doca A,B = R^m, atumai ANB = ANB. Ente adevanat ca daca A,B = R^m, atumai ANB = ANB

Solutie.

- a Decarece A este o interrecte de multimi inclure; ea este o multime.
- \triangle Clan. $A \subseteq \bigcap \overline{+} = \overline{A}$ $A \subseteq \overline{+}, \overline{+} \text{ and in } \overline{a}$
- @ ,=>1. Stu A-Enchisa. View A=A. Dim. b) from A = A

Cum A onte maliona arem. PF SA. adica ASA AST, F-indisa

Prim vanuove $\overline{A} \subseteq A$ is deci $A = \overline{A}$ $\| \subseteq \|$ Show $A = \overline{A}$. Virus $A - \operatorname{mchina}$ Dim a) also $\overline{a} = A - e$ modina in cum $\overline{A} = A = A$ and $\overline{a} = A$

 $\overrightarrow{A} = \overrightarrow{A}$. $\overrightarrow{A} = \overrightarrow{A}$.

@ = 3.7ER" |. VM+\$ (#) HV22. f.

1=" Fie no € Ā = ∩ ∓. Prosupunem prin doouted. Cā no €.
A⊆∓,∓-înclisā

French In $+\phi$ (A) (EVx). Alma J: $Vo \in V_{70}$ as $Vo \cap A = \phi$ Decame $Vo : \in V_{70} := >$ Firo>o as B(ro, 70) := Vo, dea $B(ro, 70) \cap A = \phi$ i.e. $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m - B(ro, 70) := F_0$.

Deconèce. Fo-ente inclusa Oblinem no E N F = Fo:, ie no & B(40,76)
ceea. ce. constituie. o contradiche

ACF, F-inclusa

">" Fie. ro∈}rer" | Vn++o '(4) V∈Vr.).

P.A. no & A = M = alua JIFo indipa Actor no 4Fo.

Prim unuare rock-to. Cum. R-to e deschipa => R-toeVro. deci (RM to) NA + \$ & cu A = to.

Definita adensitai

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \textcircled{D} & A_1B \subseteq R^{m} & \Longrightarrow \overline{A} \cup \overline{B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B} \\ \textcircled{D} & A_1B \subseteq R^{m} & \Longrightarrow \overline{A} \cup \overline{B} \subseteq \overline{A} \cup \overline{B} \\ \textcircled{D} & \overline{A} \subseteq \overline{A} \cup \overline{B} \end{array} \bigg| \Longrightarrow \overline{A} \cup \overline{B} \subseteq \overline{A} \cup \overline{B} \subseteq \overline{A} \cup \overline{B} \end{array} \bigg| \begin{array}{c} (1) \\ (1) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ (4) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (6) \\ (6) \\ (7) \\ (7) \\ (8) \\ (8) \\ (8) \\ (9) \\ (9) \\ (1) \\ (9) \\ (1) \\ (9) \\ (1) \\ (9) \\ (1$$

The acum rejus. PA rejus Aluci cum rej => (7) VIEV2 ar VINA = \$ res => (7) VIEV2 ar V2 NB = \$

Aluci VINZEDR. ni (VINV2) N(AUB) = \$ => RE AUB &

Assider. AUB. S AUB. (2) Ca atone. AUB = AUB

Înclusiernea parte ji mida: A=[0,1). ni B=(1,2].

ANB=\$ = ANB=\$

A=[0,1], B=[1,2]. dea ANB = 314.

ni este ceo mai more. (in senerel incluzirmii) multime deschisa care. este continuda in A.

Sa re oute ca:

d) & - e mueltime deschisa

b). Ã⊆A

c) A-dealisa (=> A=A

e) À = } rep (J) D-dodina as re D= A = } rep (J) no as. B(TA) = A/

(1) Daca A=B=Rm, oduci A=B

9 Daca AB = Rm, almoi AB = ADB

(h) Doca A,B:= Rm; odmai AUB = AUB. Ente odevanat ca daca A,B=Rm, atmai AUB=AUB?

Solutie:

a) 2- giènd reuniume de multime derdine ente derdina

P V = P P V = V

c) => Stru A-deschisà. Vreu A=A. Stim dimb ca A=A

Cum A este desdisa => $A \subseteq ()$ D: =A. Clar. A = ADEA dendina

:= ". Stur A=A- Vrem. A-deschina. Dima A-deschina mi

cum A=A => A-dochisa

a A=A. Dim @ n. @. Cum A e disduina (=) A=A

② (⊆" Fie ro∈ UD = A =) (7100-dordina a? ro∈Do: ⊆A.

deci not friend (3) D-deschina at nEDEAY.

Dea # = fregm/1710-dodina as reDEAY. ".2" Fe roe} repm/JD-deschio ai neD⊆AY. => J-Do dondina ar ro∈Do⊆A; dea no∈ ()D=Ã D=A, D-deschioā Arodan Fren 1310 dendina as reDEAY = A (1) ASBSRM. =) ASB. Din. definitie. Data refine => 31.D1-deschia as rediction is 12-deschia as TEDZEB => TEDINDZ = ANB. i de unde cum DiNDz e dendina deduceur ca TE AMB. Deci AMB = AMB M. A SAUB => A SAUB => AUB SE AUB

BEAUB => B SAUB => AUB SE AUB Inclutiures posts & ratica A=[0,1) n'B=[1,2]. A=(0,1); B=(1,2). Aven AvB=(0,1)U(1,2) n. AvB=(0,2) i) Rm-ente dendina $\forall = \mathcal{O}_{\omega}$ are hab. $\psi = \psi$ w. $\Psi = \mathbb{K}_{\omega}$. (3) Fie multimea $A = \bigcup_{i=1}^{m} (a_i, b_i) \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} (c_j, d_j) \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} (e_k, t_k) \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} (b_j, b_j) \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} (c_j, d_j) \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} (e_k, t_k) \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} (b_j, b_j, b_j) \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} (c_j, d_j) \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} (e_k, t_k) \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} (b_j, b_j, b_j, b_j) \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} (c_j, d_j) \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} (e_k, t_k) \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} (b_j, b_j, b_j, b_j) \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} (e_k, t_k) \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} (b_k, b_j, b_j, b_j) \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} (e_k, t_k) \cup \bigcup_{k=$

Scanned with CamScanner

acipirciajiekitk; gript; ur ER (H) i=1,m; f=1,m; k=1,p t=1,2; v=1,t

Sã re calculare. A', A', Fr. (A); Princte itolate

 $J = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} (a_i, b_i) \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} (c_j, d_j) \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} (e_k, t_k) \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} (g_k, h_k)$

 $\overline{A} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{m} [o_i b_i] \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} [c_j d_j] \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{p} [q_k, d_k] \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{q} [q_k, b_k] \cup \lambda_i, \gamma_{i_1, \dots, i_{n}} \lambda_i$

 $A' = \bigcup_{i=1}^{m} [a_i, b_i] \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} [c_j, d_j] \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^{p} [e_k, f_k] \cup \bigcup_{s=1}^{d} [g_k, b_k]$

U3.741 - -1776.

Purete itolate = 3 m, -- 12 mg.

(4) Fie · A = (0,1). N.Q. São no determine · A', A ni Fr.(A).

Solutie: A'=[0,1].

Dem: The $no \in \{0,1\}$ in $(416 > 0) = 2t = (r_0 - E', r_0) \cap (0,1) + \phi$ now. $J = (n_0', r_0 + E) \cap (0,1) + \phi'$, dea: I now $J \cdot exte$ um interval dooding in dea contine cel putin um numor rational. Atwai Ina $+ \phi$ now $J \cap Q + \phi'$ had in $A \cap Q = (r_0 - E', r_0 + E)$ or $A \cap Q = (r_0 - E', r_0 + E)$

feature. gave note, in note [0,1] arem the exembra soco pendin EE(0,1101) arm erident ca 1/E(10) U[0,1]===>10+4, X Ramane ca roe[o,i], deci A' = [o,i], prim unmare A' = [o,i]Se nhie A = AUA' = ((0,1) nOn) U [0,1] = [0,1].

 $[0,0] = A - \overline{A} = (A) \pi \overline{T}$, $\Phi = A$: \overline{D} row streng of

5) Fre (x,d) um npahu metnic ; ASX ni TEX. Alumci

a). rea (>) of (notion -> x on non. eA (4) men).

b) repl (min -) a a meA zzg. (HMEN).

Solutie:

a) Fig rea about (AMEN 3) I'M EANB(r, tm). Decourse dhim, r) < tm

=> ca (nn/m -> 2

leciproc file (nm/m -> r. cu (nm/m = A. Fie. Br = 3 B(r, E) [E > 04. motour fondamental de rainatat al bileta de centre r.

forther (AEDO: GIUCEM) OI WINE => G(UMIN) < E => JMEB(UE)

m dea An Baie) + \$ => x = A

b) Daca reA' alwa (HMEN). (+) rm. ∈ (A 3r4) ∩B(x; th)

=>. d(July) < tu. m. gea. (July -> x. W. exident Jule 4 -3xx

Kecipac:

3>12/m) 3m EM14) so ocan 150 053/H) C= 126/A3 mp; X (mm) st =>. m. EB(a, E) => (A>324.) n. B(a, E) + \$, Cum. 3. B(x, E) | E>04. formeata un vintem frendamental de racinatat ale lui a. arem ca . act.

6) Fie ∓⊆Rm. alma n.a.o.e. a) 7- (mchina b) F-contine over pund de acumulare al nau. Solutie: a) => b). P.A (=) r.E.F' dan r.+F. => r.E.R" F. Cum R" F e donchina => RM (R-F) 424.) + \$\frac{1}{2} &=> RM (R-F) 424.) + \$\frac{1}{2} &=> \frac{1}{2} &=> \frac{1} &=> \frac{1}{2} &=> \frac{1}{2} &=> \frac{1}{2} &=> \frac{1}{2 b) =) a). thakim ca RM, Fe denduna Daca JERM 7 alma J&F1. => (7). VEDy ar FN(1241)=0 deci V⊆R"\F, adica R"\F∈Vy. Com g a fortales arbitrar in RMF => RMF e deschirà. De Sa re arate ca mueltimea punctela limita ale servi m marginet (mm). Solutie. Notous I ((7m)m) - multimea perintela limita Musin. I (cum) = P((cum). Stim. P((xin)) = P((xin)). teci from I((nm)m) = I((nm)m). Fix ye I ((m/m), which I (gk) Kepl = I ((rulm) as gk -> y. Cus gie I ((min) => FI um rubin al lui (min care converge cate. yn. =>(7) MICHOR /7MI-YI/CI: , 820 L((xulm) =>.(7) rubnin al lew (9m)m case converge cothe y2 => 31 m2=m1 ar /2m2-12/<2. Continuional gaining. (LWF)K-URPUND OF JOHN OS. LUWE-JK/CK CHKEM.

on it-sk => fin (12-2k/+/)=0, => fin 20 => A = 2((kn)/")

From 12-2k => fin (12-2k/+/=0, => fin 20 => A = 2((kn)/")

Tod.

8) Fre. A=31, \frac{1}{31--1 m'--1}.

Sa re deformine A'; A; Fre(A).

Solutie:

Sa A'=30! anatam. Fie. Esoi fixot. Alwai (7100) 1. cu $\frac{1}{M_0} \leq \epsilon$ deci $\frac{1}{M_0} \in A \cap (V_{\epsilon}(0) \setminus 30\%)$ ni deci $A \cap (V_{\epsilon}(0) \setminus 30\%) \neq 0 = 0 \in A$.

The acum $v_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+$ fixot. Daca $v_0 \in A$, deci $v_0 = \frac{1}{M_0}$; cu $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$.

The alla ca $A \cap (V_{\epsilon}(v_0) \setminus 3v_0\%) = \emptyset$ daca luam. $\epsilon = \frac{1}{M_0} \cdot \frac{1}{M_0 + 1}$.

The alla ca $A \cap (V_{\epsilon}(v_0) \setminus 3v_0\%) = \emptyset$ daca luam. $\epsilon = \frac{1}{M_0} \cdot \frac{1}{M_0 + 1}$.

Daca roth arem $\frac{1}{m_0+1}$ < $r_0 < \frac{1}{m_0}$ on $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$. Down $r_0 < 0$ In ambele carmi (7) $\varepsilon > 0$ on $4 \cap (\sqrt{\varepsilon(r_0)} - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 4) = \emptyset$, deci $r_0 \notin A'$ Anadan. $r_0 \in A'$, prin without A' = 30%.

Apoi A=AUA' = AUZO4

Este date ca (4) VE Viso a Vem V&A, decarece. V contine in numero inationale; deci ro&A ni deci A=\$

 $F_{\pi}(A) = \overline{A} - \overline{A} = \overline{A}$