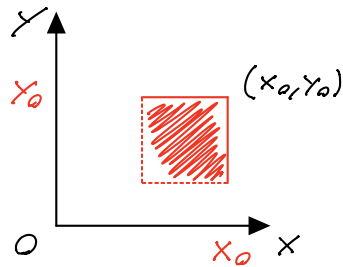


es. 1)

$$\text{Sia } U(x_0, y_0, \varepsilon) = (x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon) \times (y_0 - \varepsilon, y_0 + \varepsilon) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ con:}$$
$$(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2, \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Schema grafico:



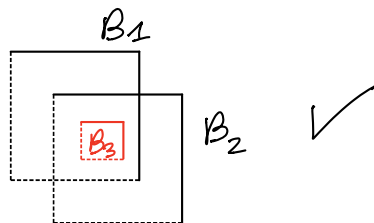
$$\Rightarrow \text{Sia } \mathcal{B} = \{U(x_0, y_0, \varepsilon) \mid (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2, \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}\}$$

1)

Verificare che  $\mathcal{B}$  è una base di aperti:

1)  $\bigcup \mathcal{B}$  (è un ricoprimento di  $\mathbb{R}^2$ )

2) Dati  $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$  si ha:



2)

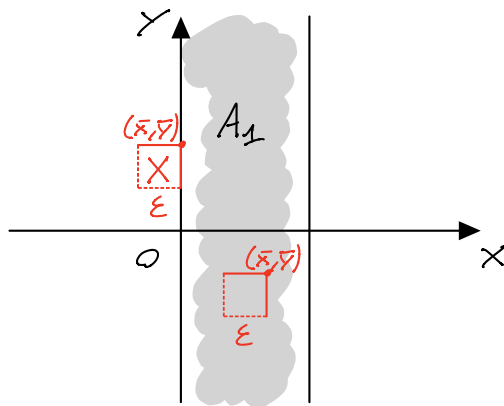
Data  $\tau(\mathcal{B})$  topologia su  $\mathbb{R}^2$  generata da  $\mathcal{B}$ , determinare per ciascuno dei seguenti insiemi, se sono aperti, chiusi, chiusura e interni

1)  $A_1 = [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$

2)  $A_2 = \mathbb{R} \times (-1, 1)$

3)  $A_3 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$

$\Rightarrow 1) A_1:$



$\Rightarrow$  prendo  $0 < \varepsilon < \bar{x}$  e ottengo:

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in U(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \varepsilon) \subseteq A_1$$

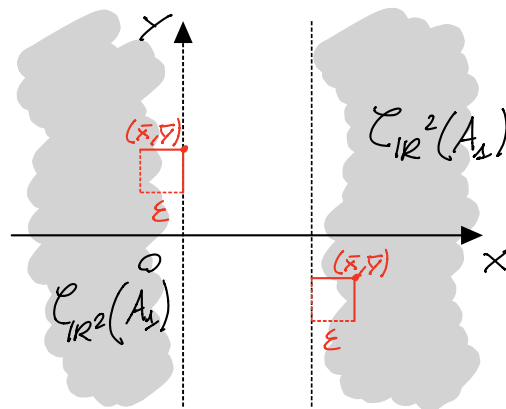
$$\forall (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \text{ t.c. } \bar{x} > 0 !!!$$

$\Rightarrow$  se  $\bar{x} = 0$ ,  $\nexists U(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \varepsilon)$  t.c.

$$(0, \bar{y}) \in \bigcup U(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \varepsilon) \subseteq A_1$$

$\Rightarrow A_1$  non è aperto  $\Rightarrow A_1^\circ = (0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}^2}(A_1)$  è:



$\Rightarrow$  se  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}^2}(A_1)$

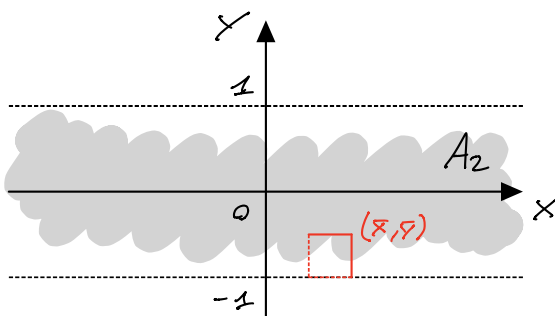
si ha:

• se  $\bar{x} < 0$ ,  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in U(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \varepsilon) \subseteq \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}^2}(A_1) \quad \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}$

• se  $\bar{x} > 1$ , prendo  $\varepsilon < \bar{x} - 1$ .

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}^2}(A_1)$  è aperto  $\Rightarrow A_1$  è chiuso  $\Rightarrow \bar{A}_1 = A_1$

$\Rightarrow 2) A_2:$

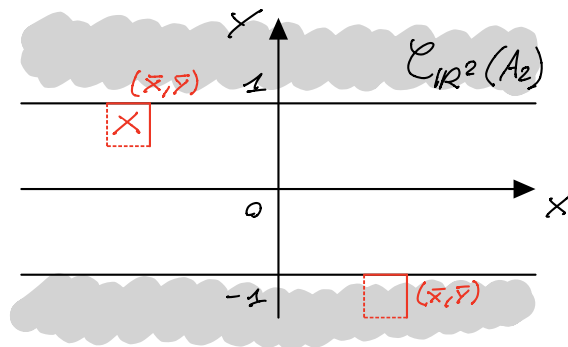


$\Rightarrow$  prendo  $\varepsilon < \bar{y} + 1$  e ho che

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in U(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \varepsilon) \subseteq A_2 \quad \forall (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in A_2$$

$\Rightarrow A_2$  è aperto  $\Rightarrow A_2^\circ = A_2$

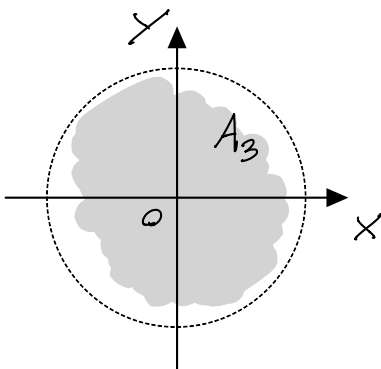
$\Rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}^2}(A_2):$



$\Rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}^2}(A_2)$  non è aperto, per renderlo aperto va esclusa la retta  $y=1$ , che va quindi aggiunta ad  $A_2$  per renderlo chiuso!!!

$$\Rightarrow \overline{A_2} = A_2 \cup \{y=1\} = \mathbb{R} \times (-1, 1]$$

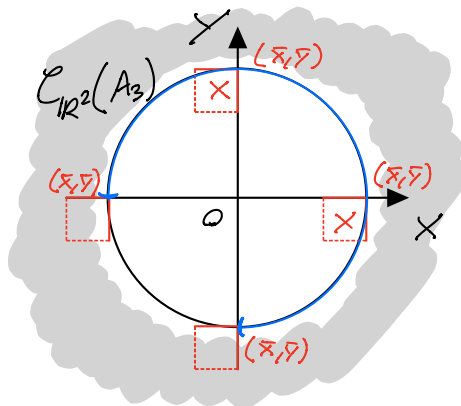
$\Rightarrow 3) A_3:$



$\Rightarrow A_3$  è aperta perché basta prendere  $\varepsilon$  sufficientemente piccola

$$\Rightarrow A_3^\circ = A_3$$

$\Rightarrow A_3$  è chiuso? Considera  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}^2}(A_3):$



$\Rightarrow$  l'arco di circonferenza **blue** impedisce a  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}^2}(A_3)$  di essere aperto, va quindi tolto (e, di conseguenza

va aggiunta ad  $A_3$  per renderla chiusa !!!)

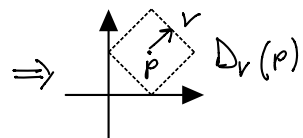
$$\Rightarrow \overline{A_3} = A_3 \cup \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1 \wedge (x > 0 \vee y > 0)\}$$

es. 2)

Siano:  $X = \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\mathcal{B}_1 = \{B_r(p) \mid p \in \mathbb{R}^2, r \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}\}$

$\mathcal{B}_2 = \{D_r(p) \mid p \in \mathbb{R}^2, r \in \mathbb{R}^{>0}\}$  con:

$$D_r(p) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid |x - x_p| + |y - y_p| < r\}$$



$\Rightarrow$  Consideriamo  $\tau(\mathcal{B}_1)$ ,  $\tau(\mathcal{B}_2)$ . Sono confrontabili?  
Quale delle 2 contiene più aperti?

$\Rightarrow$  utilizzo il teorema:

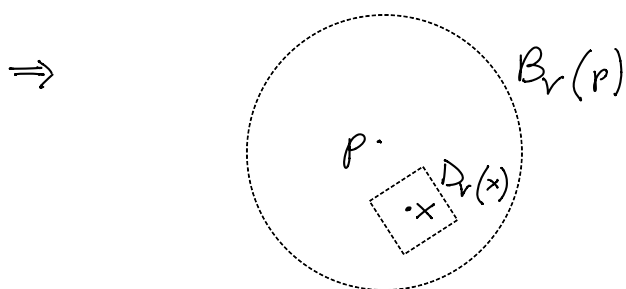
$$\tau(\mathcal{B}_1) < \tau(\mathcal{B}_2)?$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall B_1 \in \mathcal{B}_1, \forall x \in B_1 \quad \exists B_2 \in \mathcal{B}_2 \text{ t.c.}$$

$$x \in B_2 \subseteq B_1$$

$\Rightarrow$  Infatti basta prendere il raggio di  $D_r(x)$  uguale alla distanza di  $x$  dal bordo di  $B_r(p) - \varepsilon$

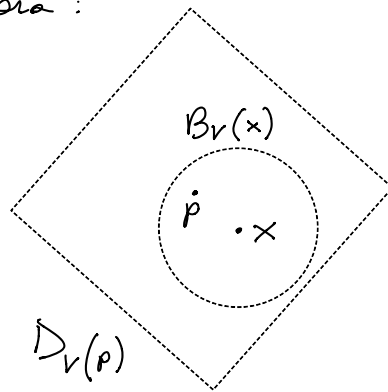
con  $\varepsilon > 0$



$$\tau(B_2) \prec \tau(B_1)?$$

$$\forall B_2 \in \mathcal{B}_2 \quad \forall x \in B_2 \quad \exists B_1 \in \mathcal{B}_1 \text{ t.c.} \\ x \in B_1 \subseteq B_2$$

Come sopra:



$$\Rightarrow \tau(B_1) = \tau(B_2)$$

es. 3)

$$\text{Siano: } X = \mathbb{R}, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{B}} = \{(a, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ con } a < b\}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \{(a, b] \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ con } a < b\}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_2 = \{[a, b] \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ con } a < b\}$$

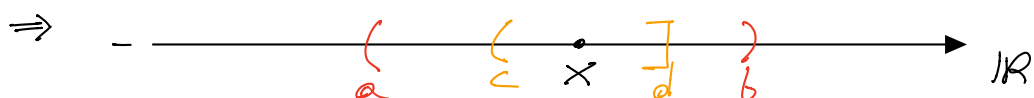
$$\Rightarrow \tau(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}) = \tau_e \quad (\text{topologia euclidea})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Confrontare } \tau_e = \tau(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}) \text{ con } \tau(\mathcal{B}_1) \text{ e } \tau(\mathcal{B}_2):$$

$$1) \tau_e \prec \tau(\mathcal{B}_1):$$

$$\forall (a, b) \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}} \quad \forall x \in (a, b) \quad \exists (c, d] \in \mathcal{B}_1 \text{ t.c.} \\ x \in (c, d] \subseteq (a, b)$$

(basta prendere  $a < c < x < d < b$ )



$$2) \tau(B_1) \not\leq \tau_e \quad !!!$$

Infatti:

$$\forall (c, d] \in B_1 \quad \forall x \in [c, d] \quad \nexists$$

$\Rightarrow$  se prendo  $x = d$  ho problemi !!!

$$\nexists (a, b) \text{ t.c. } x = d \in (a, b) \subseteq (c, d] \quad !!!$$

Quali sono gli aperti in più di  $\tau(B_1)$ ?

$$\text{es. } (c, d] \in \tau(B_1) \text{ MA } \notin \tau_e$$

Analogamente si dimostra che  $\tau_e \leq \tau(B_2)$ .

$$3) \tau(B_1) \leq \tau(B_2) ? \text{ NO!}$$

$$\text{se } x = d \quad \nexists [a, b) \text{ t.c. } x = d \in [a, b) \subseteq (c, d]$$

$$4) \tau(B_2) \leq \tau(B_1) ? \text{ NO!}$$

$$\text{se } x = a \quad \nexists (c, d] \text{ t.c. } x = a \in (c, d] \subseteq [a, b)$$

$\Rightarrow \tau(B_2)$  e  $\tau(B_1)$  non sono confrontabili tra di loro