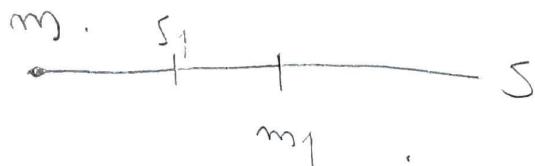


$$\underline{\text{Inf}(S) = -\sup(-S)}$$

$m = \text{Inf}(S) \Leftrightarrow$ Para $\forall m_1 \in S$ tem $s_1 \in S$ que $s_1 \leq m_1$



PFF: Se S é um subconjunto de \mathbb{R} (intag), $-S = \{ -x \mid x \in S\}$

Ex: $S = [2, 5]$

$$-S = [-5, -2]$$

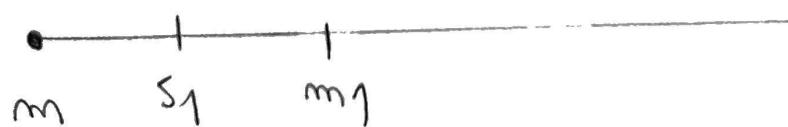
$$\text{Sup}(-S) = -2$$

$$-\text{Sup}(-S) = 2$$

Prof:

$$\text{Let } m = -\sup(-S)$$

E' necessario mostrar $\text{Inf}(S) = m$



Se $m_1 > m_1$, entonces $\exists s \in \mathbb{R}$ que $s_1 < m_1$:

$$m_1 > m \Rightarrow -m_1 < -m = \sup(-S)$$



Por la definición de supremo, $\sup(-S)$ solo es

que $\exists s' \in S$ tal que $s' > -m_1$, por lo tanto

$$\text{de } -s, s = -s \text{ (como } s_1 \in -S \Rightarrow s_1 = s).$$



$$\text{como } s_1 > -m_1 \Rightarrow -s_1 > -m_1$$

$$l_m < s_1 < m_1$$

Entonces $m = \sup F(S)$

$$-\sup(-S) = \sup F(S)$$