

# REAL ANALYSIS

MATH 131, HARVEY MUDD COLLEGE

PROF. FRANCIS SU

TODAY: LIMIT POINTS, OPEN & CLOSED SETS


Return: to Cantor's Thm:  $A \neq 2^A$ .

proof. Suppose  $\exists$  bijection  $f: A \leftrightarrow 2^A$ .

Then  $a \mapsto f(a)$   
 elt  $\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$  subset of  $A$

Goal: show  $\exists$  subset  $B$  that's not  $f(a)$ , for all  $a$ .

Idea:  $\underbrace{a \in A}_{\text{elt}} \quad \underbrace{f(a)}_{\text{subset of } A}$

  $\mapsto \left\{ \triangle, \square, \star, \text{circle with smiley face}, \text{circle with smiley face} \dots \right\}$

  $\mapsto \left\{ \triangle, \square, \text{circle with smiley face}, \text{boat}, \text{circle with smiley face} \dots \right\}$

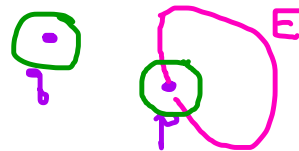
  $\mapsto \left\{ \text{boat}, \text{circle with smiley face}, \square, \text{no } \star, \triangle, \dots \right\}$

construct  $B = \left\{ \text{no } \text{circle with smiley face}, \star, \text{etc.}, \text{no } \text{circle with smiley face} \right\}$

Let  $B = \{a: a \notin f(a)\}$ . Suppose  $B = f(x)$   
 for some  $x$ .

⑥ Is  $x \in B$ ? ...

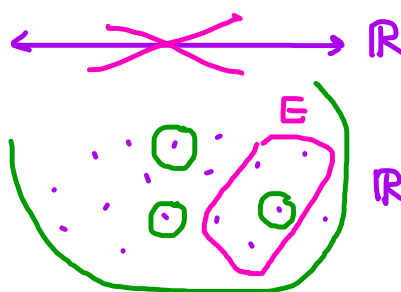
Recall: Point  $p \in X$  is a lim pt. of  $E$   
if every nbhd of  $p$  contains  
a point of  $E$  different from  $p$ .



Notice: in discrete metr<sup>z</sup>, balls are one pt or all  $X$ .

Ex.  $(\mathbb{R}, \text{discrete})$

$E$  has no lim. pts.



Notice:  $p$  is not a lim pt of  $E$

means  $\exists$  some nbhd  $U$  of  $p$

s.t.  $U$  contains no pt of  $E$  other than  $p$ .

LOGIC PRACTICE:

- A horse is superior if every leg is strong.

So: a " " not superior if  $\exists$  leg that's not strong.  
 $\exists x$  s.t.  $A(x)$  not true.

- A horse is lame if it has broken leg.

So: " " " not lame if every leg not broken.  
 $\forall x$ ,  $A(x)$  is not true.

Def'n. Call  $p$  an isolated pt of  $E$  if



$p \in E$  and  $p$  is not a l.p. of  $E$ .

Def'n. Call  $p$  an interior pt. of  $E$  if

$\exists$  nbhd  $N$  of  $p$  s.t.  $N \subset E$ .

So:  $p$  is not an int. pt of  $E$  if

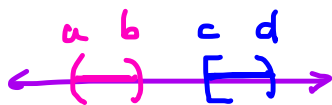
$\forall$  nbhd  $N$  of  $p$ ,  $N \not\subset E$ .

Def'n. A set  $E$  is open if

every pt of  $E$  is an interior pt of  $E$ .



Ex.  $\mathbb{R}$



$(a, b)$  open  $[c, d)$  not open b/c  $c$  is not interior.

$\emptyset$  empty set is open.

$\mathbb{R}$  is open.

EX.  $(\mathbb{R}, \text{discrete})$



all subsets are open.

• Def'n A set  $E$  is closed if  
 $E$  contains all its lim.pts.



Ex.  $\mathbb{R}$

