

**Writing Problem****Sol.**

Let  $S$  be a nonempty set of real numbers that is bounded from above, and let  $x := \sup S$ . We have to show that either  $x$  belongs to  $S$  or  $x$  is an accumulation point of  $S$ .

Suppose that  $x$  does not belong to  $S$ , and let  $I$  be an interval containing  $x$ . We want to show that  $I$  contains infinitely many elements of  $S$ .

Let  $\epsilon > 0$  such that  $(x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon) \subset I$ . Note that  $x - \epsilon$  is not an upper bound for  $S$ , so there exists  $s_1 \in S$  such that  $x - \epsilon < s_1$ . Note that  $s_1 \leq x$  since  $x = \sup S$ , and in fact we have  $s_1 < x$  since  $x \notin S$ . In particular, we have that  $s_1 \in I$ . Moreover, we have that  $s_1$  is not an upper bound for  $S$ , so there exists  $s_2 \in S$  such that  $s_1 < s_2$ . Again, we have  $s_2 < x$ , and  $s_2 \in I$ . Continuing in this way, we obtain a sequence  $s_1 < s_2 < s_3 < \cdots < x$  such that  $s_n \in I \cap S$  for each  $n$ . This shows that  $I$  contains infinitely many elements of  $S$ . Finally, since  $I$  was an arbitrary interval containing  $x$ , we get that  $x$  is an accumulation point of  $S$ , as required.

The proof is the same if  $S$  is assumed to be bounded from below and  $x = \inf S$ .