

Notes Topology

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1 Preliminaries

1.1 Sets

When you take the union of two disjoint intervals, the resulting set will no longer be a single interval because it won't have a continuous range of values. Instead, it will be a set that consists of two separate intervals (the original disjoint intervals) or possibly more, depending on how many disjoint intervals you are combining.

Remember that the definition of an open interval is as follows

$$\forall x, y \in I, \forall z \in \mathbb{R} : \{x < z < y \rightarrow z \in I\}$$

Hence, only unions of non-disjoint sets form an interval.