

Elemente de topologie pe \mathbb{R}

Faza de lucru

~~baza~~, ~~locul~~, ~~cerul~~

1. vecinătate a omului (om pe baza, baza pe loc)
2. nu e vecinătate a omului = organele omului??
3. vecinătate a locului = ~~locul~~, cerul
4. nu e vecinătate a locului = omul

! vecinătate: interval deschis centrat în punct!

efectul de sprijin

Def: Fie $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$(r > 0) \quad r \in \mathbb{R}$

a) Multimea $B(x, r) = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid |y - x| < r\} =$
 $= (x - r, x + r)$ a.m. bila deschisă

de centru x și rază r .

b) Multimea $\bar{B}(x, r) = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid |y - x| \leq r\} =$
 $= [x - r, x + r]$ a.m. bila închisă
 de centru x și rază r .

Ex: a) $(-1, 1) =$ bila deschisă de centru 0 și rază 1
 $= B(0, 1)$

$[0, 2] = \bar{B}(1, 1)$

b) $(-1, 2) \text{ sau } [-1, 2] \text{ sau } \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Q}^0, \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ nu sunt
 bile mici închise nici deschise

Dem: $\forall \epsilon > 0$ nu este o bila $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pp } \epsilon \text{ este centru} \\ r \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{nu e bila}$

Def: Fie $x \in \mathbb{R}$

O multime $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ s.m. vecinatoare a lui x

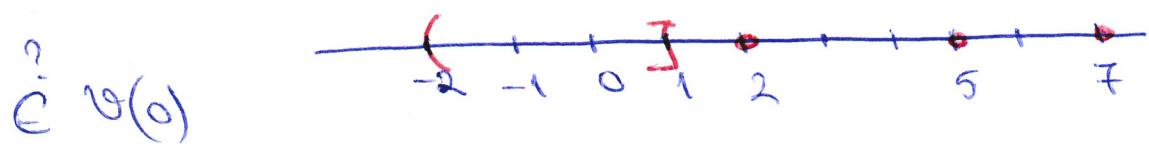
d.e.s. $\exists r > 0$ c.t. $B(x, r) \subseteq V$

Obs: $V(x) = \text{multimea tuturor vecinătoarelor lui } x = \{V \subseteq \mathbb{R} \mid \exists r_V > 0 \text{ c.t. } B(x, r_V) \subseteq V\}$

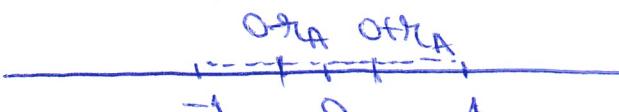
Ex: $x=0$ (multime)

$\varnothing (-1, 1) \rightarrow \exists r=1 \text{ c.t. } B(0, 1) = (-1, 1) \subseteq (-1, 1)$
 $\hookrightarrow \exists r' = \frac{1}{2} \text{ c.t. } B(0, \frac{1}{2}) \subseteq (-1, 1)$

$\varnothing (-2, 7] \cup \{2, 5, 7\}$



$\exists r = \frac{1}{2} \text{ c.t. } B(0, \frac{1}{2}) = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \subseteq A$

$\varnothing (-1, 1) \cap \mathbb{Q} = A$ 

Dem: A nu e o vecinatoare a lui 0

$A \notin B(0)$

pp: $\forall A \in V(0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists r_A > 0$ c.t. $B(0, r_A) \subseteq A$

$0 < r_A \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \text{ c.t. })$

$0 < \alpha < r_A \Rightarrow \alpha \in B(0, r_A)$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} &\Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \textcircled{2} &\Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset \quad \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A \notin \mathcal{V}(0)$$

Obs: Cu o demonstratie similara se poate demonstra
• C + dintre $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ nu sunt locuri care sunt
recimfecti, pt niciun elem. pe care il contin

Proprietate: Fie $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$a) V \in \mathcal{V}(x) \Rightarrow x \in V$$

$$b) \begin{array}{l} V \in \mathcal{V}(x) \\ V \subseteq W \subseteq \mathbb{R} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow W \in \mathcal{V}(x)$$

$$c) V, W \in \mathcal{V}(x) \Rightarrow V \cap W \in \mathcal{V}(x)$$

$$d) V \in \mathcal{V}(x) \Rightarrow \exists T \in \mathcal{V}(x) \text{ c.e. } t \in T, V \in \mathcal{V}(t)$$

Denum: a) Stm: $V \in \mathcal{V}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} \exists r_V > 0 \text{ c.e. } B(x, r_V) \subseteq V$
 $x \in B(x, r_V)$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x \in V}$$

b) Stm: $\begin{array}{l} V \in \mathcal{V}(x) \\ V \subseteq W \end{array} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} \begin{array}{l} \exists r_V > 0 \text{ c.e. } B(x, r_V) \subseteq V \\ V \subseteq W \end{array} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{B(x, r_V) \subseteq W}}$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} W \in \mathcal{V}(x)$$

c) Stm: $V \in \mathcal{V}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} \exists r_V > 0 \text{ c.e. } B(x, r_V) \subseteq V \quad \textcircled{3}$
 $W \in \mathcal{V}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} \exists r_W > 0 \text{ c.e. } B(x, r_W) \subseteq W \quad \textcircled{4}$

din $\textcircled{3} \text{ si } \textcircled{4} \quad \boxed{\exists r = \min\{r_V, r_W\} > 0}$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{3}}{\Rightarrow} B(x, r) \subseteq B(x, r_V) \subseteq V$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{4}}{\Rightarrow} B(x, r) \subseteq B(x, r_W) \subseteq W$$

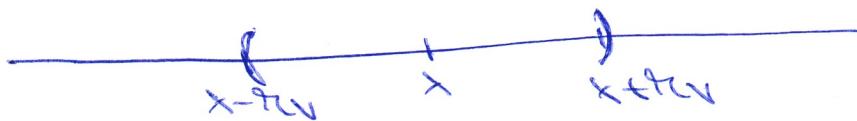
ostfel $B(x, r) \subseteq V \cap W$

def $V \cap W \in \mathcal{B}(x)$

d) Stim : $V \in \mathcal{B}(x)$

Denum : $T \in \mathcal{B}(x)$ c.e. $\exists t \in T, V \in \mathcal{B}(t)$

• $V \in \mathcal{B}(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists r_V > 0$ c.e. $B(x, r_V) \subseteq V$



Astăzi c.c.

$B(x, r_V)$ este o optimă baza pt deosebit (mre
unile)

Fie $t \in B(x, r_V)$ orbita des

Astăzi c.c. $\forall t \in B(x, r_V), V \in \mathcal{B}(t)$

Alegem $t \in B(x, r_V)$ orbita



Alegem $r_t = \min \{x + r_V - t, t - (x - r_V)\} \geq 0$

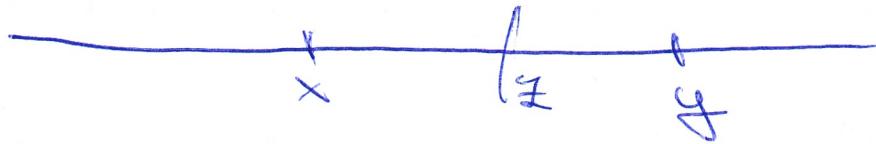
($B(t, r_t) \subseteq B(x, r_V) \subseteq V$)

def $V \in \mathcal{B}(t)$ } $\rightarrow V \in \mathcal{B}(t), \forall t \in T$

t -orbita

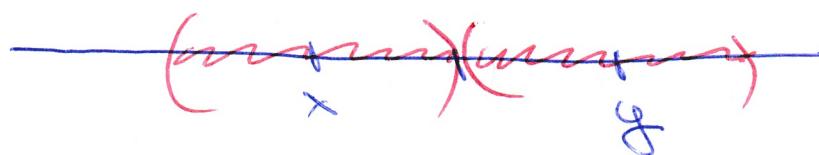
Propozitie 2:

Fie $x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}$. Atunci $\exists V \in \mathcal{V}(x)$ c.t. $V \cap T = \emptyset$
 $\exists T \in \mathcal{V}(y)$



Fara a reduce generalitatea pp $x < y$

$$V = B(x, y-x) \quad \text{dim AS}$$
$$W = B(y, y-z)$$



$$r = \frac{y-x}{2} \quad y-x > 0$$
$$\Rightarrow V = \left(x, \frac{y-x}{2}\right), \quad V \cap W = \emptyset$$
$$W = \left(y, \frac{y-x}{2}\right)$$

Def: Fie $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Atunci:

- $A \neq \emptyset$ multime deschisa dec este vecinata pentru toate punctele sale $\Leftrightarrow \forall a \in A, \exists r_a > 0$ c.t. $B(a, r_a) \subseteq A$
- $B \neq \emptyset$ multime inchisă dec $\mathbb{R} \setminus B$ este deschisă

Exemplu: A se joacă multimi deschise

- $a < b \in \mathbb{R}, (a, b)$ este o multime deschisă



(a, b) deschisă $\Leftrightarrow \forall t \in (a, b), (a, b) \in \mathcal{V}(t)$

$$\text{---} \left(\begin{array}{c} + \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} + \\ b \end{array} \right)$$

$\exists r_t = \min \{b-t, t-a\} > 0$ c.t. $B(t, r_t) \subseteq (a, b)$

t -arbitrary }
 $\Rightarrow (a, b) \in \mathcal{V}(t)$ } $\Rightarrow \boxed{\checkmark}$

b) $t, a \in \mathbb{R}$ $(-\infty, a)$ și (a, ∞) sunt m. deschise

$$r_t = |t - a| > 0$$

c) $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ este o multime deschisa $r_t = 1 > 0$

B. de multimi inchise

d) $t, a < b \in \mathbb{R}$, $[a, b]$ este multime inchisă

$$\text{def } \mathbb{R} \setminus [a, b] \text{ deschis} = (-\infty, a) \cup \underset{d}{\overset{b}{\text{d}}} \cup (\underset{d}{\overset{\infty}{\text{d}}})$$

e) $t \in \mathbb{R}$ $(-\infty, t]$ și $[t, \infty)$ sunt inchise $\boxed{\text{in } \mathbb{R}}$

$$\mathbb{R} \setminus (-\infty, t] = (t, \infty) \text{ d } \rightarrow$$

f) $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\{x\}$ este inchisă $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{x\} = (-\infty, x) \cup \underset{d}{\overset{x}{\text{d}}} \cup (\underset{d}{\overset{\infty}{\text{d}}})$

Definitie:

Fie $\emptyset \neq A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Atunci:

c) Multimea:

$$\text{int } A = \{x \in A : A \in \mathcal{V}(x)\} =$$

$$= \{x \in A : \exists r_0 > 0 \text{ s.t. } B(x, r_0) \subseteq A\}$$

s.m. interiorul lui A si reprezinta cea mai mare multime deschisa $\subseteq A$.

Obs: $\text{int } A \subseteq A$

d) Multimea:

$$\text{cl } A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \forall V \in \mathcal{V}(x), V \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \forall r > 0, B(x, r) \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$$

s.m. inchiderea lui A si reprezinta cea mai mica multime inchisa care il include pe A.

Obs: $A \subseteq \text{cl } A$

e) Multimea

$$\text{bd } A = \text{cl } A \setminus \text{int } A$$

s.m. frontiera lui A.

Aceasta este traducerea pr. de o feloxim de chicii

in exercitiu, iar def matematic este,

$$\text{bd } A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \forall V \in \mathcal{V}(x), \begin{array}{l} V \cap A \neq \emptyset \\ V \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus A) \neq \emptyset \end{array}\}$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \exists r > 0, B(x, r) \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\quad \quad \quad B(x, r) \cap (R \setminus A) \neq \emptyset\}$$

Obs: $\text{int } A = \emptyset$

$\text{bd } A \subseteq \partial A$

d) Multimea

$$\begin{aligned} i_{\text{lo}} A &= \{x \in A : \exists v \in V(x) \text{ s.t. } V \cap A = \{x\}\} \\ &= \{x \in A : \exists r > 0 \text{ s.t. } B(x, r) \cap A = \{x\}\} \end{aligned}$$



s. m. mult punct. izolate

Obs: $i_{\text{lo}} A \subseteq A$

e) Multimea

$$A' = \partial A \setminus i_{\text{lo}} A$$

s. m. multimea punctelor de acumulare ale lui A.

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \forall v \in V(x), V \cap A \setminus \{x\} \neq \emptyset\} \\ &\quad \& \exists r > 0, B(x, r) \cap A \setminus \{x\} \neq \emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

Obs: $A' \subseteq \partial A$

f) Multimea

$$\text{ext } A = \text{int}(R \setminus A)$$

s. m. exteriorul multimii A

Reprezentă ca mai multe multimi deschise inclusiv
din complementarul $(R \setminus A)$ multimii.

Exemple : $A = (-\infty, -6) \cup [-5, 0] \cup \mathbb{N}$



$$\text{int } A = (-\infty, -6) \cup (-5, 0)$$

$$\partial A = [-5, 0] \cup (-\infty, -6) \cup \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{bd } A = \partial A / \text{int } A = \{-6, -5, 0\} \cup \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{cls } A = \mathbb{N}$$

$$A' = \partial A \quad (\text{cls } A = (-\infty, -6] \cup \{-5, 0\})$$

be part defined limit

$$\text{ext } A = \text{int } (\mathbb{R} \setminus A) = (-6, -5) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, 2) \dots$$

$$= (-6, -5) \cup (m, m+1) \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$$