

Termă Bonus:

Să se demonstreze că definițiile următoare sunt echivalente:

$$B_R = \langle \{(-\infty, a]\} \rangle \textcircled{1}$$

$$B_R = \langle \{(-\infty, a)\} \rangle \textcircled{2}$$

$$B_R = \langle \{(a, \infty)\} \rangle \textcircled{3}$$

$$B_R = \langle \{[a, \infty)\} \rangle \textcircled{4}$$

$$B_R = \langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle \textcircled{5}$$

$$B_R = \langle \{(a, b]\} \rangle \textcircled{6}$$

$$B_R = \langle \{[a, b)\} \rangle \textcircled{7}$$

$$B_R = \langle \{[a, b]\} \rangle \textcircled{8}$$

Știm că Borelienele sunt închise la:

- complement
- reuniuni numărabile
- intersecții numărabile

$$a. \langle \{[a, b]\} \rangle \subset \langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle$$

Fie $[x, y]$ un interval.



$$[x, y] = (x-1, x) \cap (y, y+1)$$

$\rightarrow [x, y] \in \langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle$ q.e.d. (bază lui $\langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle$ este în $\langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle$).

$$b. \langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle \subset \langle \{[a, b]\} \rangle$$

Fie (x, y) un interval.



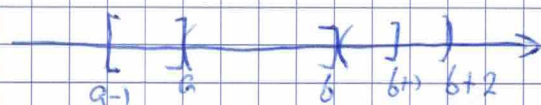
$$(x, y) = [x-1, x] \cap [y, y+1]$$

$\rightarrow (x, y) \in \langle \{[a, b]\} \rangle$ q.e.d.

Asadar, din a , si b , $\langle \{[a, b]\} \rangle = \langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle =$
 $\langle \{[a, b]\} \cup \{(a, b)\} \rangle$.

c. $\langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle \subset \langle \{[a, b]\} \cup \{(a, b)\} \rangle$

Fix $[a, b]$ un interval.



$$(a, b) = \overline{[a-1, a] \cup [b, b+2]} \cap [a-1, b+1]$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, b) \in \langle \{[a, b]\} \cup \{(a, b)\} \rangle \text{ q.e.d.}$$

d. analog, $\langle \{[a, b]\} \rangle \subset \langle \{[a, b]\} \cup \{(a, b)\} \rangle$.

e. $\langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle \subset \langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle$

Fix (a, b) un interval.

$$(a, b) = (a, b - \frac{b-a}{2}] \cup (a, b - \frac{b-a}{3}] \cup \dots \cup (a, b - \frac{b-a}{k}] \cup \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, b) \in \langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle$$

f. analog, $(a, b) \in \langle \{[a, b]\} \rangle$

g. $\langle \{(-\infty, a)\} \rangle = \langle \{[a, \infty)\} \rangle$

Fix $(-\infty, a)$ un interval.

$$(-\infty, a) = [a, \infty)$$

Fix $[a, \infty)$ un interval

$$[a, \infty) = (-\infty, a)$$

q.e.d

g. $\langle \{(-\infty, a]\} \rangle = \langle \{(a, \infty)\} \rangle$

analog cu f.

$$h. \langle \{(-\infty, a]\} \rangle \subset \langle \{[a, b]\} \rangle$$

Fix $(-\infty, a]$ un interval.

$$(-\infty, a] = [a-1, a] \cup [a-2, a] \cup \dots \cup [a-n, a] \cup \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\infty, a] \in \langle \{[a, b]\} \rangle \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

$$i. \text{ analog, } \langle \{[a, \infty)\} \rangle \subset \langle \{[a, b]\} \rangle$$

$$j. \langle \{(a, b]\} \rangle \subset \langle \{(-\infty, a]\} \rangle$$

Fix $(a, b]$ un interval.

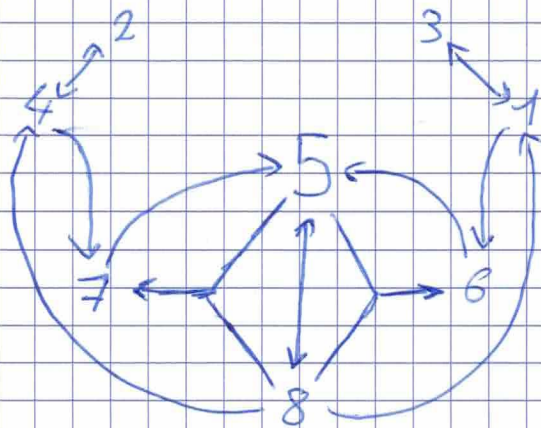


$$(a, b] = (-\infty, b] \cap (-\infty, a]$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, b] \in \langle \{(-\infty, a]\} \rangle \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

$$k. \text{ analog, } \langle \{(a, b)\} \rangle \subset \langle \{[a, \infty)\} \rangle.$$

din a, ..., k. avem următoarele implicații între definiții:



observăm că graful este o singură componentă tare-conexă
asadar definițiile sunt echivalente.

q.e.d.