

**13** Topology of  $\mathbb{R}$  I

**14** Topology of  $\mathbb{R}$  II

**15** Topology of  $\mathbb{R}$  III

**16** Topology of  $\mathbb{R}$  IV



Mathematics  
and Statistics

$$\int_M d\omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega$$

# Mathematics 3A03 Real Analysis I

Instructor: David Earn

Lecture 13  
Topology of  $\mathbb{R}^1$   
Tuesday 1 October 2019

## THINKING ABOUT GRADUATE SCHOOL?

JOIN US TO FIND OUT MORE AT THE GRAD  
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**WHEN:** THURSDAY OCTOBER 3, 2019

**TIME:** 5:30PM – 7:00PM

**WHERE:** HH/305 AND THE MATH CAFÉ

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Matheus Grasselli will give general advice on applying to grad school.

Shui Feng will talk about graduate programs particular to statistics.

Tom Hurd will talk about graduate opportunities in financial math including PhiMac.

Miroslav Lovric will give tips about applying to teachers' college.

**PIZZA** will be served! See you there!



# Announcements

- **Assignment 3** is posted, but more problems will be added in a few days. **Due Tuesday 22 October 2019 at 2:25pm via crowdmark.**

# Topology of $\mathbb{R}$

# Intervals



*Open interval:*

$$(a, b) = \{x : a < x < b\}$$

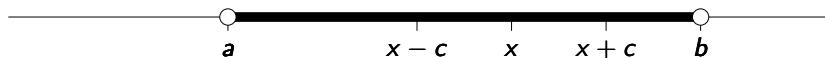
*Closed interval:*

$$[c, d] = \{x : c \leq x \leq d\}$$

*Half-open interval:*

$$(e, f] = \{x : e < x \leq f\}$$

# Interior point



## Definition (Interior point)

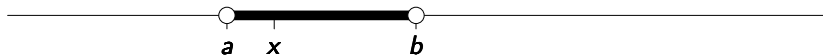
If  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  then  $x$  is an *interior point* of  $E$  if  $x$  lies in an open interval that is contained in  $E$ , i.e.,  $\exists c > 0$  such that  $(x - c, x + c) \subset E$ .

## Interior point examples

| Set $E$                             | Interior points?                        |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| $(-1, 1)$                           | Every point                             |
| $[0, 1]$                            | Every point <i>except the endpoints</i> |
| $\mathbb{N}$                        | $\nexists$                              |
| $\mathbb{R}$                        | Every point                             |
| $\mathbb{Q}$                        | $\nexists$                              |
| $(-1, 1) \cup [0, 1]$               | Every point <i>except 1</i>             |
| $(-1, 1) \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$ | Every point                             |



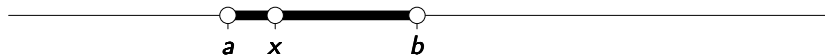
# Neighbourhood



## Definition (Neighbourhood)

A ***neighbourhood*** of a point  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  is an open interval containing  $x$ .

# Deleted neighbourhood

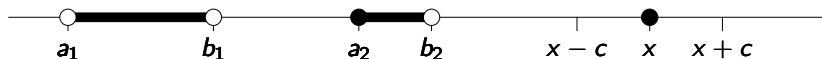


## Definition (Deleted neighbourhood)

A *deleted neighbourhood* of a point  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  is a set formed by removing  $x$  from a neighbourhood of  $x$ .

$$(a, b) \setminus \{x\}$$

# Isolated point



$$E = (a_1, b_1) \cup [a_2, b_2) \cup \{x\}$$

## Definition (Isolated point)

If  $x \in E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  then  $x$  is an **isolated point** of  $E$  if there is a neighbourhood of  $x$  for which the only point in  $E$  is  $x$  itself, *i.e.*,  $\exists c > 0$  such that  $(x - c, x + c) \cap E = \{x\}$ .

# Poll

- Go to [https://www.childsmath.ca/childsforms/main\\_login.php](https://www.childsmath.ca/childsforms/main_login.php)
- Click on [Math 3A03](#)
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- Fill in poll **Lecture 13: Isolated points**
- .

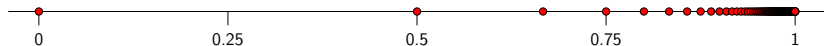
## Isolated point examples

| Set $E$                             | Isolated points? |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| $(-1, 1)$                           |                  |
| $[0, 1]$                            |                  |
| $\mathbb{N}$                        |                  |
| $\mathbb{R}$                        |                  |
| $\mathbb{Q}$                        |                  |
| $(-1, 1) \cup [0, 1]$               |                  |
| $(-1, 1) \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$ |                  |

## Isolated point examples

| Set $E$                             | Isolated points? |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| $(-1, 1)$                           | $\nexists$       |
| $[0, 1]$                            | $\nexists$       |
| $\mathbb{N}$                        | Every point      |
| $\mathbb{R}$                        | $\nexists$       |
| $\mathbb{Q}$                        | $\nexists$       |
| $(-1, 1) \cup [0, 1]$               | $\nexists$       |
| $(-1, 1) \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$ | $\nexists$       |

# Accumulation point



$$E = \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

## Definition (Accumulation Point or Limit Point)

If  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  then  $x$  is an **accumulation point** or **limit point** of  $E$  if every neighbourhood of  $x$  contains infinitely many points of  $E$ ,

$$\text{i.e.,} \quad \forall c > 0 \quad (x - c, x + c) \cap (E \setminus \{x\}) \neq \emptyset.$$

### Notes:

- It is possible but not necessary that  $x \in E$ .
- The shorthand condition is equivalent to saying that every deleted neighbourhood of  $x$  contains at least one point of  $E$ .

# Poll

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- Click on [Math 3A03](#)
- Click on [Take Class Poll](#)
- Fill in poll **Lecture 13: Accumulation points**
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## Accumulation point examples

| Set $E$                                  | Accumulation points? |
|--|----------------------|
| $(-1, 1)$                                |                      |
| $[0, 1]$                                 |                      |
| $\mathbb{N}$                             |                      |
| $\mathbb{R}$                             |                      |
| $\mathbb{Q}$                             |                      |
| $(-1, 1) \cup [0, 1]$                    |                      |
| $(-1, 1) \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$      |                      |
| $\{1 - \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ |                      |

## Accumulation point examples

| Set $E$                                  | Accumulation points? |
|--|----------------------|
| $(-1, 1)$                                | $[-1, 1]$            |
| $[0, 1]$                                 | $[0, 1]$             |
| $\mathbb{N}$                             | $\nexists$           |
| $\mathbb{R}$                             | $\mathbb{R}$         |
| $\mathbb{Q}$                             | $\mathbb{R}$         |
| $(-1, 1) \cup [0, 1]$                    | $[-1, 1]$            |
| $(-1, 1) \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$      | $[-1, 1]$            |
| $\{1 - \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ | $\{1\}$              |



Mathematics  
and Statistics

$$\int_M d\omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega$$

# Mathematics 3A03 Real Analysis I

Instructor: David Earn

Lecture 14  
Topology of  $\mathbb{R}^n$   
Thursday 3 October 2019

# Poll

- Go to [https://www.childsmath.ca/childsa/forms/main\\_login.php](https://www.childsmath.ca/childsa/forms/main_login.php)
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- Click on [Take Class Poll](#)
- Fill in poll **Lecture 14: poll on polls**
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# Topological concepts covered so far

- Interval
- Neighbourhood
- Deleted neighbourhood
- Interior point
- Isolated point
- Accumulation point

# Boundary point



## Definition (Boundary Point)

If  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  then  $x$  is a **boundary point** of  $E$  if every neighbourhood of  $x$  contains at least one point of  $E$  and at least one point not in  $E$ , i.e.,

$$\forall c > 0 \quad (x - c, x + c) \cap E \neq \emptyset \\ \wedge \quad (x - c, x + c) \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus E) \neq \emptyset.$$

**Note:** It is possible but not necessary that  $x \in E$ .

## Definition (Boundary)

If  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  then the **boundary** of  $E$ , denoted  $\partial E$ , is the set of all boundary points of  $E$ .



## Boundary point examples

| Set $E$                                  | Boundary points?                                    |
|--|---|
| $(-1, 1)$                                | $\{-1, 1\}$   |
| $[0, 1]$                                 | $\{0, 1\}$  |
| $\mathbb{N}$                             | $\mathbb{N}$  |
| $\mathbb{R}$                             | $\emptyset$   |
| $\mathbb{Q}$                             | $\mathbb{R}$  |
| $(-1, 1) \cup [0, 1]$                    | $\{-1, 1\}$   |
| $(-1, 1) \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$      | $\{-1, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$                            |
| $\{1 - \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ | $\{1 - \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{1\}$ |

# Closed set



## Definition (Closed set)

A set  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  is **closed** if it contains all of its accumulation points.

## Definition (Closure of a set)

If  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and  $E'$  is the set of accumulation points of  $E$  then  $\overline{E} = E \cup E'$  is the **closure** of  $E$ .

**Note:** If the set  $E$  has no accumulation points, then  $E$  is closed because there are no accumulation points to check.

# Open set



## Definition (Open set)

A set  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  is **open** if every point of  $E$  is an **interior point**.

## Definition (Interior of a set)

If  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  then the **interior** of  $E$ , denoted  $\text{int}(E)$  or  $E^\circ$ , is the set of all **interior points** of  $E$ .

# Poll

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- Click on [Math 3A03](#)
- Click on [Take Class Poll](#)
- Fill in poll **Lecture 14: Open or Closed**
- .

## Examples

| Set $E$                                  | Closed? | Open? | $\bar{E}$ | $E^\circ$ | $\partial E$ |
|--|---------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| $(-1, 1)$                                |         |       |           |           |              |
| $[0, 1]$                                 |         |       |           |           |              |
| $\mathbb{N}$                             |         |       |           |           |              |
| $\mathbb{R}$                             |         |       |           |           |              |
| $\emptyset$                              |         |       |           |           |              |
| $\mathbb{Q}$                             |         |       |           |           |              |
| $(-1, 1) \cup [0, 1]$                    |         |       |           |           |              |
| $(-1, 1) \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$      |         |       |           |           |              |
| $\{1 - \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ |         |       |           |           |              |

## Examples

| Set $E$                                  | Closed?    | Open?      | $\bar{E}$      | $E^\circ$    | $\partial E$             |
|--|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| $(-1, 1)$                                | <b>NO</b>  | <b>YES</b> | $[-1, 1]$      | $E$          | $\{-1, 1\}$              |
| $[0, 1]$                                 | <b>YES</b> | <b>NO</b>  | $E$            | $(0, 1)$     | $\{0, 1\}$               |
| $\mathbb{N}$                             | <b>YES</b> | <b>NO</b>  | $\mathbb{N}$   | $\emptyset$  | $\mathbb{N}$             |
| $\mathbb{R}$                             | <b>YES</b> | <b>YES</b> | $\mathbb{R}$   | $\mathbb{R}$ | $\emptyset$              |
| $\emptyset$                              | <b>YES</b> | <b>YES</b> | $\emptyset$    | $\emptyset$  | $\emptyset$              |
| $\mathbb{Q}$                             | <b>NO</b>  | <b>NO</b>  | $\mathbb{R}$   | $\emptyset$  | $\mathbb{R}$             |
| $(-1, 1) \cup [0, 1]$                    | <b>NO</b>  | <b>NO</b>  | $[-1, 1]$      | $(-1, 1)$    | $\{-1, 1\}$              |
| $(-1, 1) \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$      | <b>NO</b>  | <b>YES</b> | $[-1, 1]$      | $E$          | $\{-1, \frac{1}{2}, 1\}$ |
| $\{1 - \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ | <b>NO</b>  | <b>NO</b>  | $E \cup \{1\}$ | $\emptyset$  | $E \cup \{1\}$           |



Mathematics  
and Statistics

$$\int_M d\omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega$$

# Mathematics 3A03 Real Analysis I

Instructor: David Earn

Lecture 15  
Topology of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  III  
Friday 4 October 2019

# Announcements

- **Assignment 3** is posted, but more problems will be added over the weekend. **Due Tuesday 22 October 2019 at 2:25pm via [crowdmark](#).**
- **Math 3A03 Test #1**  
**Tuesday 29 October 2019, 5:30–7:00pm, in [JHE 264](#)**  
(room is booked for 90 minutes; you should not feel rushed)



# Topological concepts covered so far

- Interval
- Neighbourhood
- Deleted neighbourhood
- Interior point
- Isolated point
- Accumulation point
- Boundary point
- Boundary
- Closed set
- Closure
- Open set
- Interior

# Poll

- Go to [https://www.childsmath.ca/childsforms/main\\_login.php](https://www.childsmath.ca/childsforms/main_login.php)
- Click on **Math 3A03**
- Click on **Take Class Poll**
- Fill in poll **Lecture 15: The most general type of open set**
- .

# Component intervals of open sets

What does the most general open set look like?

## Theorem (Component intervals)

If  $G$  is an open subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $G \neq \emptyset$  then there is a unique (possibly finite) sequence of disjoint open intervals  $\{(a_n, b_n)\}$  such that

$$G = (a_1, b_1) \cup (a_2, b_2) \cup \cdots \cup (a_n, b_n) \cup \cdots,$$

$$\text{i.e., } G = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n, b_n).$$

The open intervals  $(a_n, b_n)$  are said to be the **component intervals** of  $G$ .

(Textbook (TBB) [Theorem 4.15](#), p. 231)

# Component intervals of open sets

Main ideas of proof of [component intervals theorem](#):

- $x \in G \implies x$  is an interior point of  $G \implies$ 
  - some neighbourhood of  $x$  is contained in  $G$ ,  
i.e.,  $\exists c > 0$  such that  $(x - c, x + c) \subseteq G$
  - $\exists$  a largest neighbourhood of  $x$  that is contained in  $G$ : this  
“**component of  $G$** ” is  $I_x = (\alpha, \beta)$ , where

$$\alpha = \inf\{a : (a, x] \subset G\}, \quad \beta = \sup\{b : [x, b) \subset G\}$$

- $I_x$  contains a rational number, i.e.,  $\exists r \in I_x \cap \mathbb{Q}$
- $\therefore$  We can index all the intervals  $I_x$  by rational numbers
- $\therefore$  There are at most countably many intervals that make up  $G$  (i.e.,  $G$  is the union of a sequence of intervals)
- We can choose a disjoint subsequence of these intervals whose union is all of  $G$  (see [proof in textbook](#) for details).

# Open vs. Closed Sets

## Definition (Complement of a set of real numbers)

If  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  then the *complement* of  $E$  is the set

$$E^c = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \notin E\}.$$

## Theorem (Open vs. Closed)

*If  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  then  $E$  is open iff  $E^c$  is closed.*

(Textbook (TBB) [Theorem 4.16](#))

# Open vs. Closed Sets

## Theorem (Properties of open sets of real numbers)

- 1 The sets  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $\emptyset$  are open.
- 2 Any *intersection* of a *finite* number of open sets is open.
- 3 Any *union* of an *arbitrary* collection of open sets is open.
- 4 The complement of an open set is closed.

(Textbook (TBB) [Theorem 4.17](#))

## Theorem (Properties of closed sets of real numbers)

- 1 The sets  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $\emptyset$  are closed.
- 2 Any *union* of a *finite* number of closed sets is closed.
- 3 Any *intersection* of an *arbitrary* collection of closed sets is closed.
- 4 The complement of a closed set is open.

(Textbook (TBB) [Theorem 4.18](#))

# Local vs. Global properties

## Definition (Bounded function)

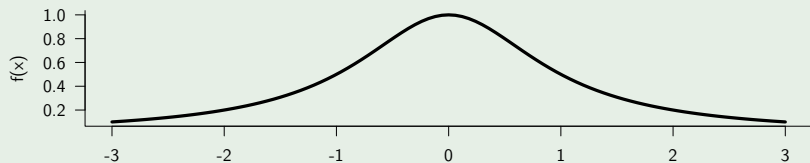
A real-valued function  $f$  is **bounded** on the set  $E$  if there exists  $M > 0$  such that  $|f(x)| \leq M$  for all  $x \in E$ .

(i.e., the function  $f$  is bounded on  $E$  iff  $\{f(x) : x \in E\}$  is a bounded set.)

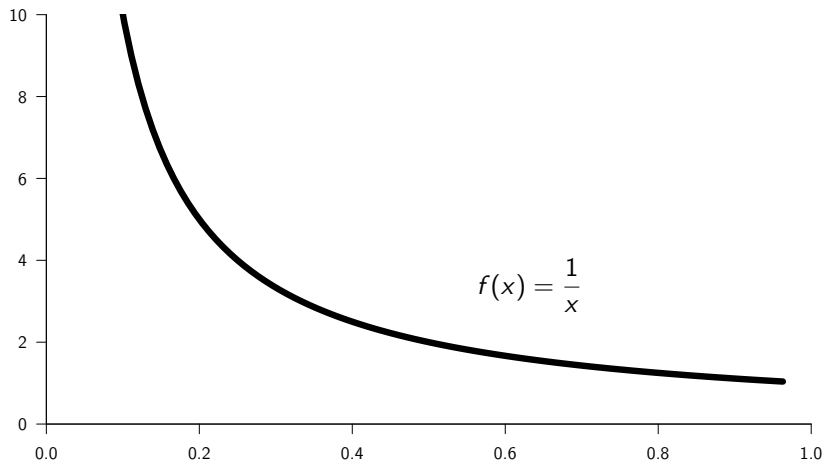
Note: This is a **global** property because there is a single bound  $M$  associated with the entire set  $E$ .

## Example

The function  $f(x) = 1/(1 + x^2)$  is bounded on  $\mathbb{R}$ . e.g.,  $M = 1$ .



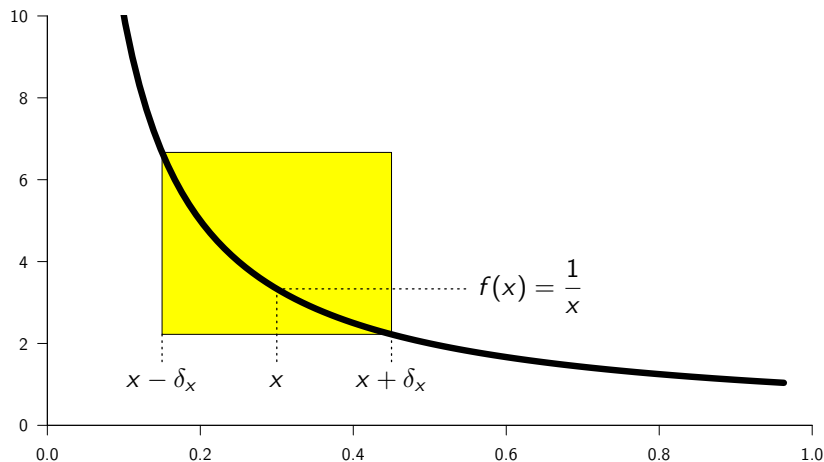
# Local vs. Global properties



$f(x) = 1/x$  is not bounded on the interval  $E = (0, 1)$ .



## Local vs. Global properties



$f(x) = 1/x$  is **locally bounded** on the interval  $E = (0, 1)$ ,  
*i.e.*,  $\forall x \in E, \exists \delta_x, M_x > 0 \mid |f(t)| \leq M_x \forall t \in (x - \delta_x, x + \delta_x)$ .

# Local vs. Global properties

## Definition (Locally bounded at a point)

A real-valued function  $f$  is **locally bounded** at the point  $x$  if there is a neighbourhood of  $x$  in which  $f$  is bounded, *i.e.*, there exists  $\delta_x > 0$  and  $M_x > 0$  such that  $|f(t)| \leq M_x$  for all  $t \in (x - \delta_x, x + \delta_x)$ .

## Definition (Locally bounded on a set)

A real-valued function  $f$  is **locally bounded** on the set  $E$  if  $f$  is locally bounded at each point  $x \in E$ .

Note: The size of the neighbourhood ( $\delta_x$ ) and the local bound ( $M_x$ ) depend on the point  $x$ .

# Local vs. Global properties

## Example (Function that is not even locally bounded)

Give an example of a function that is defined on the interval  $(0, 1)$  but is not locally bounded on  $(0, 1)$ .

(solution on board)

## Example (Function that is a mess near 0)

Give an example of a function  $f(x)$  that is defined everywhere, yet in any neighbourhood of the origin there are infinitely many points at which  $f$  is not locally bounded.

(solution on board)

**Extra Challenge Problem:** Is there a function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that is not locally bounded anywhere?



Mathematics  
and Statistics

$$\int_M d\omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega$$

# Mathematics 3A03 Real Analysis I

Instructor: David Earn

Lecture 16  
Topology of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  IV  
Tuesday 8 October 2019

# Announcements

- **Assignment 3** is posted (and complete).  
Due **Tuesday 22 October 2019 at 2:25pm** via **crowdmark**.
- **Math 3A03 Test #1**  
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# Local vs. Global properties

## Example (Function that is not even locally bounded)

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(solution on board)

## Example (Function that is a mess near 0)

Give an example of a function  $f(x)$  that is defined everywhere, yet in any neighbourhood of the origin there are infinitely many points at which  $f$  is not locally bounded.

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**Extra Challenge Problem:** Is there a function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that is not locally bounded anywhere?

# Poll

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- Click on [Math 3A03](#)
- Click on [Take Class Poll](#)
- Fill in poll **Lecture 16: Local boundedness**
- .

# Local vs. Global properties

- What condition(s) rule out such pathological behaviour?
- When does a property holding locally (near any given point in a set) imply that it holds globally (for the set as a whole)?
- For example: What condition(s) must a set  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  satisfy in order that a function  $f$  that is **locally bounded** on  $E$  is necessarily **bounded** on  $E$ ?
- We will see that the condition we are seeking is that the set  $E$  must be “**compact**” ...



# Compactness

Recall the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem, which we proved when investigating sequences of real numbers:

Theorem (Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem for sequences)

*Every bounded sequence in  $\mathbb{R}$  contains a convergent subsequence.*

For *any set of real numbers*, we define:

Definition (Bolzano-Weierstrass property)

A set  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  is said to have the ***Bolzano-Weierstrass property*** iff any sequence of points chosen from  $E$  has a subsequence that converges to a point in  $E$ .

# Compactness

## Theorem (Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem for sets)

A set  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  has the *Bolzano-Weierstrass property* iff  $E$  is closed and bounded.

(Textbook (TBB) [Theorem 4.21](#), p. 241)

## Proof of $\Leftarrow$ .

Suppose  $E$  is closed and bounded. Let  $\{x_n\}$  be a sequence in  $E$ . Since  $E$  is bounded, the usual Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem implies that there is a subsequence  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  that converges. If  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  is eventually constant, then its limit is a point in  $E$ , so we're done. Otherwise,  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  must converge to an accumulation point of  $E$ . But  $E$  is closed, so it contains all its accumulation points, including the limit of  $\{x_{n_k}\}$ . Thus, again, we have a subsequence of  $\{x_n\}$  that converges to a point in  $E$ .  $\square$

# Compactness

## Theorem (Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem for sets)

A set  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  has the *Bolzano-Weierstrass property* iff  $E$  is closed and bounded.

### Proof of $\implies$ (Part 1)

Let's prove the contrapositive, i.e., If  $E$  is either not bounded or not closed then  $E$  does not have the Bolzano-Weierstrass property. **Suppose  $E$  is unbounded.** In particular, suppose  $E$  is not bounded above (the argument is similar if  $E$  is not bounded below). We will construct a sequence in  $E$  that has no convergent subsequence. Pick a point  $x_1 \in E$  such that  $x_1 > 1$  (which is possible because  $E$  is not bounded above). Also, since  $E$  is not bounded above, we can find  $x_2 \in E$  such that  $x_2 > x_1 + 1 > 2$ . More generally, given  $x_k \in E$  we can find  $x_{k+1} \in E$  such that  $x_{k+1} > x_k + 1 > k + 1$ . The sequence  $\{x_n\}$  constructed in this way is increasing and diverges to  $\infty$  (since  $x_n > n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ). Moreover, this is true of any subsequence of  $\{x_n\}$ .  $\therefore$   **$E$  does not have the Bolzano-Weierstrass property.**

# Compactness

## Theorem (Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem for sets)

A set  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  has the *Bolzano-Weierstrass property* iff  $E$  is closed and bounded.

## Proof of $\implies$ (Part 2)

Now *suppose  $E$  is not closed*. Then there must be a sequence  $\{x_n\}$  in  $E$  such that  $\{x_n\}$  converges to a point not in  $E$ . If  $E$  has the Bolzano-Weierstrass property, then  $\{x_n\}$  has a subsequence that converges to a point in  $E$ . But every subsequence of a convergent sequence must converge to the same point as the full sequence, and the full sequence converges to a point not in  $E$ ! Thus, if  $E$  is not closed *then it does not have the Bolzano-Weierstrass property*. □

# Compactness

## Theorem (Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem for sets)

A set  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  has the *Bolzano-Weierstrass property* iff  $E$  is closed and bounded.

### Notes:

- Why do we need both *closed* and *bounded*? Why didn't we need *closed* in the original version of the *Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem* (for sequences)?
  - Because we didn't require the limit of the convergent subsequence to be in the set!
- The *Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem for sets* implies that "If  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  is bounded then its closure  $\overline{E}$  has the Bolzano-Weierstrass property".
  - The original *Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem for sequences* is a special case of this statement because any convergent sequence together with its limit is a closed set.
- We assumed implicitly in the proof that  $E \neq \emptyset$ . Was that OK?

# Compactness

## Definition (Open Cover)

Let  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and let  $\mathcal{U}$  be a family of open intervals. If for every  $x \in E$  there exists at least one interval  $U \in \mathcal{U}$  such that  $x \in U$ , i.e.,

$$E \subseteq \bigcup \{U : U \in \mathcal{U}\},$$

then  $\mathcal{U}$  is called an **open cover** of  $E$ .

## Example (Open covers of $\mathbb{N}$ )

Give examples of open covers of  $\mathbb{N}$ .

- $\mathcal{U} = \left\{ \left( n - \frac{1}{2}, n + \frac{1}{2} \right) : n = 1, 2, \dots \right\}$
- $\mathcal{U} = \{(0, \infty)\}$
- $\mathcal{U} = \{(0, \infty), \mathbb{R}, (\pi, 27)\}$

# Compactness

## Example (Open covers of $\{\frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ )

- $\mathcal{U} = \{(0, 1), (0, 2), \mathbb{R}, (\pi, 27)\}$
- $\mathcal{U} = \{(0, 2)\}$
- $\mathcal{U} = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} + \frac{3}{4} \right) : n = 1, 2, \dots \right\}$

## Example (Open covers of $[0, 1]$ )

- $\mathcal{U} = \{(-2, 2)\}$
- $\mathcal{U} = \left\{ \left( -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right), (0, 2) \right\}$
- $\mathcal{U} = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{n}, 2 \right) : n = 1, 2, \dots \right\} \cup \left\{ \left( -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\}$

# Poll

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- .