

Lezione 1 - esercizi
 Topologia sull'asse dei
 reali

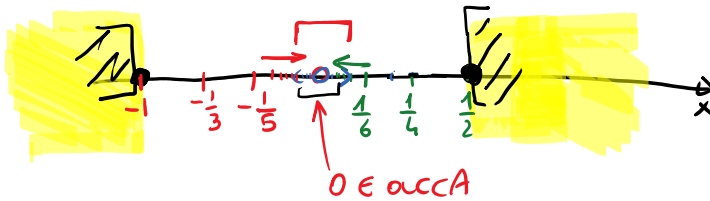
Discutere, nei seguenti casi, la **limitatezza** (inferiore e superiore) dei seguenti insiemi, nonché l'esistenza del **minimo** e del **massimo**. Determinarne, qualora esistano finiti, gli **estremi inferiore e superiore**.

Determinare i **punti di accumulazione**, **isolati**, **interni** e di **frontiera**
 In quali casi risultano **chiusi** o **aperti**?

$$A = \left\{ \frac{(-1)^n}{n}; n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$x = \frac{(-1)^m}{m} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{m} & \text{se } m = 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots \\ -\frac{1}{m} & \text{se } m = 1, 3, 5, 7, \dots \end{cases}$$

m	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		m → ∞
x	-1		-1/3		-1/5		-1/7			0
		1/2		1/4		1/6		1/8	...	0



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \max A = \sup A &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \min A = \inf A &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{LIMITATO}}$$

$$\text{acc}A = \{0\} \notin A \Rightarrow \text{acc}A \not\subset A \Rightarrow A \text{ NON È CHIUSO}$$

$$I(A) = A$$

$$\overset{\circ}{A} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \overset{\circ}{A} \neq A \Rightarrow A \text{ NON È APERTO}$$

$$\partial A = A \cup \{0\}$$

$$\bar{A} = A \cup \text{acc}A = A \cup \{0\}$$

$$b) \left\{ \frac{n}{2n-5}; n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \cup \left[0, \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x = \frac{m}{2m-5}, m \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \cup \left[0, \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$x = \frac{m}{2m-5} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$> 0 \quad \forall m \geq 3$

$$m=1 \quad \frac{1}{2(1)-5} = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$m=2 \quad \frac{2}{2 \cdot 2 - 5} = (-2)$$

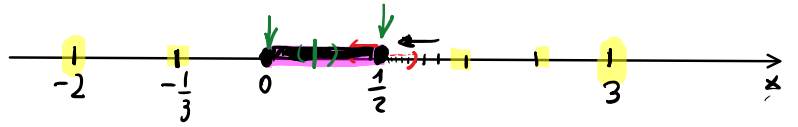
$$m=3 \quad \frac{3}{2 \cdot 3 - 5} = (3)$$

$m \geq 3$

$$\frac{m}{2m-5} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cancel{2m} > \cancel{2m} - 5$$

$$0 > -5$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \max A = \sup A = 3 \\ \min A = \inf A = -2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{LIMITATO}$$

$$\text{acc } A = \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right] \subseteq A \Rightarrow A \text{ è CHIUSO}$$

$$I(A) = \left\{ \frac{m}{2m-5} \mid m \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$\overset{\circ}{A} = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\partial A = I(A) \cup \left\{0, \frac{1}{2}\right\}$$

$$\bar{A} = A$$