Topology on metric spaces and normed spaces

第二章

2.1 Elementary notions

In the first section, we start with metric spaces and normed spaces, on which we will define the notion of topology.

2.1.1 Metric spaces, normed spaces, and examples

Definition 2.1.1: Given a set M. We say that a function $d: M \times M \to \mathbb{R}$ is a distance or metric (距離) on M if

- (i) (Positive definiteness) $d(x,y) \ge 0$ with equality if and only if x = y.
- (ii) (Symmetry) d(x, y) = d(y, x) for all $x, y \in M$.
- (iii) (Triangle inequality) $d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$ for all $x, y, z \in M$.

We also say that (M, d) is a *metric space* (賦距空間) if d is a distance on M.

Example 2.1.2: Below we give a few common examples of metric spaces.

- (1) On \mathbb{R} , the function d(x,y) = |x-y| is a distance.
- (2) On \mathbb{R}^n , we may define the following *Euclidean distance* (歐氏距離),

$$d(x,y) = \sqrt{|x_1 - y_1|^2 + \dots + |x_n - y_n|^2}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

第一節 基礎概念

在第一章節,我們會從賦距空間與賦範空間的定義開始,並且在上面定義拓撲的概念。

第一小節 賦距空間、賦範空間、範例

定義 2.1.1 : 給定集合 M 。若函數 $d: M \times M \to \mathbb{R}$ 滿足下列條件,則我們說他是個在 M 上的 距離 (distance or metric) 。

(i) 【正定性】 $d(x,y) \geqslant 0$,且等號成立若且唯若 x = y。

賦距空間與賦範空間的拓撲

- (ii) 【對稱性】d(x,y) = d(y,x) 對於所有 $x,y \in M$ 。
- (iii) 【三角不等式】 $d(x,z) \leq d(x,y) + d(y,z)$ 對於所有 $x,y,z \in M$ 。

若 d 是個 M 上的距離,我們也稱 (M,d) 是個賦距空間 (metric space) 。

範例 2.1.2 : 下面是幾個常見的賦距空間的例子。

- (1) 在 \mathbb{R} 上,函數 d(x,y) = |x-y| 是個距離。
- (2) 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上,下列函數稱作歐氏距離 (Euclidean distance) :

$$d(x,y) = \sqrt{|x_1 - y_1|^2 + \dots + |x_n - y_n|^2}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

(3) On \mathbb{R}^n , the following functions are distances.

$$d_1(x,y) = |x_1 - y_1| + \dots + |x_n - y_n|,$$

$$d_{\infty}(x,y) = \max\{|x_1 - y_1|, \dots, |x_n - y_n|\}.$$

(4) For any nonempty set M, define

$$d(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = y, \\ 1 & \text{if } x \neq y. \end{cases}$$

This is called a discrete metric and (M,d) is called a discrete metric space (離散賦距空間).

Definition 2.1.3: Let V be a vector space over a field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} . A map $\|\cdot\| : V \to \mathbb{R}_+$ is said to be a *norm* on V if

- (i) (Positive definiteness) ||x|| = 0 if and only if x = 0.
- (ii) (Homogeneity) For every $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$ and $x \in V$, we have $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x\|$.
- (iii) (Triangle inequality) For any $x, y \in V$, we have $||x + y|| \le ||x|| + ||y||$.

If $\|\cdot\|$ is a norm on V, then we say that $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ is a normed vector space (賦範向量空間), or a normed space (賦範空間).

Example 2.1.4: Given a normed space $(V, \|\cdot\|)$, the map $d(x, y) := \|x - y\|$ defines a distance on V, making (V, d) a metric space. Therefore, whenever we want to consider a normed space as a metric space, we choose this distance by default.

Example 2.1.5: Below are some classical norms that we consider on \mathbb{R}^n . For $x=(x_1,\ldots,x_n)\in\mathbb{R}^n$,

(3) 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上,下列函數都是距離:

$$d_1(x,y) = |x_1 - y_1| + \dots + |x_n - y_n|,$$

$$d_{\infty}(x,y) = \max\{|x_1 - y_1|, \dots, |x_n - y_n|\}$$

(4) 對於任意非空集合 M,我們定義

$$d(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = y, \\ 1 & \text{if } x \neq y. \end{cases}$$

此函數稱作<u>離散距離</u> (discrete metric) 且 (M,d) 稱作<u>離散賦距空間</u> (discrete metric space)

定義 2.1.3 : 令 V 為在域 $\mathbb{K}=\mathbb{R}$ 或 \mathbb{C} 上的向量空間。如果函數 $\|\cdot\|:V\to\mathbb{R}_+$ 滿足下列條件,則我們說他是個在 V 上的範數 (norm) 。

- (i) 【正定性】||x|| = 0 若且唯若 x = 0。
- (ii) 【均匀性】對於所有 $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$ 及 $x \in V$,我們有 $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x\|$ 。
- (iii) 【三角不等式】對於任意 $x, y \in V$,我們有 $||x + y|| \le ||x|| + ||y||$ 。

若 $\|\cdot\|$ 是個在 V 上的範數,則我們說 $(V,\|\cdot\|)$ 是個賦範向量空間 (normed vector space) 或是賦範空間 (normed space) 。

範例 2.1.4 : 給定賦範空間 $(V, \|\cdot\|)$,函數 $d(x, y) := \|x - y\|$ 定義在 V 上的距離,讓 (V, d) 成 為賦距空間。因此,當我們想要把賦範空間看成賦距空間時,我們預設的選擇會是此定義。

範例 2.1.5 : 下面是幾個我們會常常在 \mathbb{R}^n 上所考慮的範數。對於 $x=(x_1,\ldots,x_n)\in\mathbb{R}^n$,我們

define

$$||x||_1 := \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|, \quad ||x||_2 := \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2}, \quad ||x||_{\infty} := \sup_{1 \le i \le n} |x_i|.$$
 (2.1)

You may check that the properties (1)–(3) in Definition 2.1.3 are satisfied.

Example 2.1.6: The following spaces of real sequences are also normed spaces,

$$\ell^{1}(\mathbb{R}) := \left\{ a = (a_{n})_{n \geqslant 1} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}} : \|a\|_{1} := \sum_{n \geqslant 1} |a_{n}| < \infty \right\},$$

$$\ell^{2}(\mathbb{R}) := \left\{ a = (a_{n})_{n \geqslant 1} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}} : \|a\|_{2} := \sqrt{\sum_{n \geqslant 1} |a_{n}|^{2}} < \infty \right\},$$

$$\ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}) := \left\{ a = (a_{n})_{n \geqslant 1} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}} : \|a\|_{\infty} := \sup_{n \geqslant 1} |a_{n}| < \infty \right\}.$$

Example 2.1.7: Given a set X and a normed vector space $(V, \|\cdot\|)$. Write $\mathcal{B}(X, V)$ for the set of bounded functions from X to V, which can be checked to be a vector space. Then, we may equip $\mathcal{B}(X, V)$ with the following norm,

$$||f||_{\infty} := \sup_{x \in X} ||f(x)||, \qquad f \in \mathcal{B}(X, V).$$

Example 2.1.8: Let a < b be two real numbers. Consider the space of continuous functions defined on [a,b] with values in \mathbb{R} , denoted by $\mathcal{C}([a,b],\mathbb{R})$. It is not hard to check that $\mathcal{C}([a,b],\mathbb{R})$ is a vector space. We may equip the following vector subspaces with the corresponding norms,

$$\begin{split} L^1([a,b],\mathbb{R}) &:= \Big\{ f \in \mathcal{C}([a,b],\mathbb{R}) : \|f\|_1 = \int_a^b |f(t)| \, \mathrm{d}t < \infty \Big\}, \\ L^2([a,b],\mathbb{R}) &:= \Big\{ f \in \mathcal{C}([a,b],\mathbb{R}) : \|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\int_a^b |f(t)|^2 \, \mathrm{d}t} < \infty \Big\}, \\ L^\infty([a,b],\mathbb{R}) &:= \Big\{ f \in \mathcal{C}([a,b],\mathbb{R}) : \|f\|_\infty = \sup_{t \in [a,b]} |f(t)| \Big\}. \end{split}$$

定義

$$||x||_1 := \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|, \quad ||x||_2 := \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2}, \quad ||x||_\infty := \sup_{1 \le i \le n} |x_i|.$$
 (2.1)

讀者可以自行檢查定義 2.1.3 中的性質 (1)-(3) 皆有滿足。

範例 2.1.6: 下列實數序列所構成的空間也是賦範空間:

$$\ell^{1}(\mathbb{R}) := \left\{ a = (a_{n})_{n \geqslant 1} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}} : \|a\|_{1} := \sum_{n \geqslant 1} |a_{n}| < \infty \right\},$$

$$\ell^{2}(\mathbb{R}) := \left\{ a = (a_{n})_{n \geqslant 1} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}} : \|a\|_{2} := \sqrt{\sum_{n \geqslant 1} |a_{n}|^{2}} < \infty \right\},$$

$$\ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}) := \left\{ a = (a_{n})_{n \geqslant 1} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}} : \|a\|_{\infty} := \sup_{n \geqslant 1} |a_{n}| < \infty \right\}.$$

範例 2.1.7 : 給定集合 X 及賦範向量空間 $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ 。我們記 $\mathcal{B}(X, V)$ 為所有從 X 到 V 有界函數所構成的集合,不難檢查這也是個向量空間。我們可以在 $\mathcal{B}(X, V)$ 上考慮下列範數:

$$||f||_{\infty} := \sup_{x \in X} ||f(x)||, \qquad f \in \mathcal{B}(X, V).$$

範例 2.1.8 : 令 a < b 為兩個實數。考慮由所有在 [a,b] 上取值在 \mathbb{R} 中的連續函數所構成的集合 $\mathcal{C}([a,b],\mathbb{R})$,我們不難檢查這是個向量空間。我們可以在下面的子向量空間上,定義所相對應的範數:

$$\begin{split} L^1([a,b],\mathbb{R}) &:= \Big\{ f \in \mathcal{C}([a,b],\mathbb{R}) : \|f\|_1 = \int_a^b |f(t)| \, \mathrm{d}t < \infty \Big\}, \\ L^2([a,b],\mathbb{R}) &:= \Big\{ f \in \mathcal{C}([a,b],\mathbb{R}) : \|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\int_a^b |f(t)|^2 \, \mathrm{d}t} < \infty \Big\}, \\ L^\infty([a,b],\mathbb{R}) &:= \Big\{ f \in \mathcal{C}([a,b],\mathbb{R}) : \|f\|_\infty = \sup_{t \in [a,b]} |f(t)| \Big\}. \end{split}$$

Example 2.1.9: On the vector space $\mathbb{K}[X]$ of polynomials with coefficients in a field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} , that is

$$\mathbb{K}[X] = \Big\{ \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_n X^n : a_n \in \mathbb{K}, 0 \leqslant n \leqslant N, N \geqslant 0 \Big\}.$$

We may define the following norms on $\mathbb{K}[X]$.

(a) A polynomial P can be uniquely written as $P = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n X^n$, where only finitely many terms of $(a_n)_{n \ge 0}$ are nonzero. Then, we define

$$\|P\|_1 = \sum_{n\geqslant 0} |a_n|, \quad \|P\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{n\geqslant 0} |a_n|^2}, \quad \text{ and } \|P\|_\infty = \max_{n\geqslant 0} |a_n|.$$

(b) We are given real numbers a < b and see a polynomial P as a function $t \mapsto P(t)$ on [a,b]. Then, we define

$$\|P\|_1 = \int_a^b |P(t)| \, \mathrm{d}t, \quad \|P\|_2 = \sqrt{\int_a^b |P(t)|^2 \, \mathrm{d}t}, \quad \text{and} \, \|P\|_\infty = \max_{t \in [a,b]} |P(t)|.$$

Definition 2.1.10: A *Euclidean space* (歐氏空間) is a finite dimensional vector space V over \mathbb{R} , equipped with an *inner product* (內積) $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfying

- (i) (Positive definiteness) $\langle x, x \rangle \geqslant 0$ with equality if and only if x = 0.
- (ii) (Symmetry) $\langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle$ for all $x, y \in V$.
- (iii) (Linearity) $\langle ax + by, z \rangle = a \langle x, z \rangle + b \langle y, z \rangle$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x, y, z \in V$.

Example 2.1.11: The vector space \mathbb{R}^n with the following inner product

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i, \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_n), y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

is a Euclidean space.

範例 2.1.9 : 我們考慮由係數在域 $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ 或 \mathbb{C} 上的多項式 $\mathbb{K}[X]$,並定義下列範數。

(a) 任意多項式 P 可以被唯一寫作 $P=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_nX^n$,其中序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 0}$ 中只有有限非零項。 接著,我們定義

$$||P||_1 = \sum_{n\geqslant 0} |a_n|, \quad ||P||_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{n\geqslant 0} |a_n|^2}, \quad \mathbf{E} ||P||_{\infty} = \max_{n\geqslant 0} |a_n|.$$

(b) 給定兩個實數 a < b 並將多項式 P 視為在 [a,b] 上的函數 $t \mapsto P(t)$ 。接著,我們定義

$$\|P\|_1 = \int_a^b |P(t)| \, \mathrm{d}t, \quad \|P\|_2 = \sqrt{\int_a^b |P(t)|^2 \, \mathrm{d}t}, \quad \mathbf{\underline{H}} \, \|P\|_\infty = \max_{t \in [a,b]} |P(t)|.$$

定義 2.1.10 : <u>歐氏空間</u> (Euclidean space) 是個在 $\mathbb R$ 上的有限維度向量空間 V ,並且配有 內積 (inner product) $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \to \mathbb R$,滿足下列條件。

- (i) 【正定性】 $\langle x,x \rangle \geqslant 0$,且等號成立若且唯若 x=0。
- (ii) 【對稱性】 $\langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle$ 對於所有 $x, y \in V$ 。
- (iii) 【線性】 $\langle ax + by, z \rangle = a \langle x, z \rangle + b \langle y, z \rangle$ 對於所有 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ 及 $x, y, z \in V$ 。

範例 2.1.11 : 我們可以賦予向量空間 \mathbb{R}^n 下面這個內積:

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i, \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_n), y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

使他成為歐氏空間

Proposition 2.1.12: Given a Euclidean space $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$, we may define

$$||x|| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$
 (2.2)

Then, $\|\cdot\|$ is a norm on V, which is the canonical norm on the Euclidean space V.

Proof: We only need to check that the function defined in (2.2) satisfies the triangular inequality. It is a classical proof, see Exercise 2.5.

In what follows, we will fix a metric space (M,d) and define several notions in this space. If you need a concrete space to help you visualize, think of (1) or (2) in Example 2.1.2, but please bear in mind that these notions can be made sense of in any abstract metric space (M,d). Also, some behaviors might be quite different in a general metric space, for instance, look at the balls (defined below, also see Example 2.1.30) in a discrete metric space such as (4) in Example 2.1.2.

Definition 2.1.13: Given $x \in M$ and $r \ge 0$, we define

$$B(x,r) = \{ y \in M : d(x,y) < r \},$$

$$\overline{B}(x,r) = \{ y \in M : d(x,y) \le r \},$$

$$S(x,r) = \{ y \in M : d(x,y) = r \}.$$

We say that B(x,r) is the *open ball* (開球) centered at x of radius r, $\overline{B}(x,r)$ is the *closed ball* (閉球) centered at x of radius r, and S(x,r) is the *sphere* (球殼) centered at x of radius r. If the set M is equipped with different distances, we may write $B_d(x,r)$, $\overline{B}_d(x,r)$, or $S_d(x,r)$ to specify the balls are defined using the distance d.

Remark 2.1.14 : Note that we have $B(x,r) \cup S(x,r) = \overline{B}(x,r)$ for any $x \in M$ and $r \geqslant 0$. We also have $B(x,0) = \varnothing$ and $\overline{B}(x,0) = \{x\}$ for any $x \in M$.

命題 2.1.12 : 給定歐氏空間 $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$, 我們可以定義

$$||x|| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$
 (2.2)

則 $\|.\|$ 是個在 V 上的範數,也是歐氏空間上 V 上的預設範數。

證明:我們只需要檢查 (2.2) 中定義的函數滿足三角不等式。這是個經典的證明,見習題 2.5。□

接下來,我們會固定一個賦距空間 (M,d) 並且定義一些在此空間中的概念。如果你需要有個實際的例子來視覺化,可以考慮範例 2.1.2 中 (1) 或 (2) 的例子,不過要記住的是,這些概念在任何抽象的賦距空間 (M,d) 中都是有意義的。此外,某些性質在一般賦距空間中會非常不一樣,例如可以考慮範例 2.1.2 (4) 中的離散賦距空間,此空間中的球(稍後會定義,也參見範例 2.1.30)會有不一樣的行為。

定義 2.1.13 : 給定 $x \in M$ 及 $r \ge 0$,我們定義

$$B(x,r) = \{ y \in M : d(x,y) < r \},\$$

$$\overline{B}(x,r) = \{ y \in M : d(x,y) \le r \},\$$

$$S(x,r) = \{ y \in M : d(x,y) = r \}.$$

我們說 B(x,r) 是個中心在 x,半徑為 r 的開球 (open ball), $\overline{B}(x,r)$ 是個中心在 x,半徑為 r 的閉球 (closed ball),S(x,r) 是個中心在 x,半徑為 r 的球殼 (sphere)。如果集合 M 被賦予多個不同的距離,我們可以記 $B_d(x,r)$ 、 $\overline{B}_d(x,r)$ 或 $S_d(x,r)$ 來強調所考慮的球是針對距離 d 定義的。

註解 2.1.14 : 對於任意 $x \in M$ 及 $r \geqslant 0$,我們有 $B(x,r) \cup S(x,r) = \overline{B}(x,r)$ 。此外,對於任意 $x \in M$,我們也有 $B(x,0) = \emptyset$ 以及 $\overline{B}(x,0) = \{x\}$ 。

Definition 2.1.15: Given a nonempty subset $A \subseteq M$, we define its *diameter* (直徑) by

$$\delta(A) = \sup_{x,y \in A} d(x,y).$$

And we say that A is bounded (有界) if $A = \emptyset$ or $\delta(A) < +\infty$. Otherwise, A is unbounded (無界).

Definition 2.1.16: Given two nonempty subsets A and B of M, we define the distance between A and B to be

$$d(A,B) = \inf_{\substack{x \in A \\ y \in B}} d(x,y).$$

We also define the distance between a point x and a subset $A \subseteq M$ to be

$$d(x, A) = d(\{x\}, A) = \inf_{y \in A} d(x, y).$$

Remark 2.1.17: The distance d, originally defined on the metric space (M, d), can be generalized to a map

$$d: (\mathcal{P}(M)\backslash\{\varnothing\})^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$

as we see in Definition 2.1.16. However, this map d does not define a distance on nonempty subsets $\mathcal{P}(M)\setminus\{\varnothing\}$ in the sense of Definition 2.1.1. For example, if we take $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$, then d(A,B)=0 for A=[0,2] and B=[1,3] without having A=B. However, we may still call it a *distance* by abuse of language.

2.1.2 Open sets and closed sets

Below, let us fix a metric space (M, d) and define open sets and closed sets on this space. The *topology* of (M, d) is characterized by such sets.

定義 2.1.15 : 給定非空子集合 $A \subseteq M$,我們可以定義他的直徑 (diameter) :

$$\delta(A) = \sup_{x,y \in A} d(x,y).$$

如果 $A=\varnothing$ 或是 $\delta(A)<+\infty$,則我們說 A 是<u>有界</u> (bounded) 的。反之,我們說 A 是無界 (unbounded) 的。

定義 2.1.16 : 給定兩個 M 的非空子集合 $A \supset B$,我們定義 $A \bowtie B$ 之間的距離為

$$d(A,B) = \inf_{\substack{x \in A \\ y \in B}} d(x,y).$$

我們也能定義從一個點 x 到一個子集合 $A \subseteq M$ 的距離為

$$d(x, A) = d(\{x\}, A) = \inf_{y \in A} d(x, y).$$

註解 2.1.17 : 在定義 2.1.16 中,我們看到原本定義在賦距空間 (M,d) 上的距離 d 可以被推廣為下面 這個函數

$$d: (\mathcal{P}(M)\backslash\{\varnothing\})^2 \to \mathbb{R}.$$

然而,從定義 2.1.1 的定義來看,此函數 d 並不是在非空子集合 $\mathcal{P}(M)\setminus\{\varnothing\}$ 上的距離。例如,如果我們取 $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$,則當 A=[0,2] 及 B=[1,3] 時,我們有 d(A,B)=0,但卻不會有 A=B。雖然如此,我們會濫用此名稱,仍然把他稱作距離。

第二小節 開集與閉集

我們再來固定賦距空間 (M,d),並定義在此空間上的開集與閉集。(M,d) 的 \underline{H} 是被這些集合所描述的。

Definition 2.1.18: Given a subset $A \subseteq M$. We say that A is an *open set* (開集) or open in M if $A = \emptyset$ or

$$\forall x \in A, \exists r > 0$$
 such that $B(x,r) \subseteq A$.

Example 2.1.19: Below are a few examples of open sets.

- (1) Open balls are open sets.
- (2) Take $(M,d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$, then the intervals (a,b) with $-\infty \leqslant a < b \leqslant \infty$ are open sets.
- (3) In a metric space (M, d), fix a subset $A \subseteq M$ and r > 0. Then, the set

$$A_r = \{ y \in M : d(y, A) < r \}$$

is open for the following reason. Let $y \in A_r$, write $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(r - d(y, A)) > 0$. Then, for $z \in B(y, \varepsilon)$, the triangle inequality gives

$$\forall x \in A, \quad d(z, x) \leq d(z, y) + d(y, x) < \varepsilon + d(y, x).$$

By taking the infimum over $x \in A$ in the above inequality, we find, for $z \in B(y, \varepsilon)$ that,

$$d(z,A) = \inf_{x \in A} d(z,x) \leqslant \varepsilon + \inf_{x \in A} d(y,x) = \varepsilon + d(y,A) = \frac{1}{2}(r + d(y,A)) < r.$$

That is, $B(y,\varepsilon) \subseteq A_r$.

Proposition 2.1.20: Open sets in (M, d) satisfy the following properties.

- (1) The empty set \varnothing and the whole space M are both open sets.
- (2) Any union of open sets is still an open set.
- (3) Any finite intersection of open sets is still an open set.

定義 2.1.18 : 給定子集合 $A \subseteq M$, 若 $A = \emptyset$ 或是

$$\forall x \in A, \exists r > 0$$
 使得 $B(x,r) \subseteq A$.

則我們說 $A \in M$ 中的開集 (open set) 。

範例 2.1.19 : 下面是一些開集的例子。

- (1) 開球是開集。
- (2) 取 $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$,則滿足 $-\infty \leqslant a < b \leqslant \infty$ 的區間 (a,b) 是開集。
- (3) 在賦距空間 (M,d) 中,固定子集合 $A \subseteq M$ 以及 r > 0。則集合

$$A_r = \{ y \in M : d(y, A) < r \}$$

是個開集。我們來證明這個性質。令 $y\in A_r$,並記 $\varepsilon=\frac{1}{2}(r-d(y,A))>0$ 。則對於任何 $z\in B(y,\varepsilon)$,我們從三角不等式可以得到

$$\forall x \in A, \quad d(z, x) \leq d(z, y) + d(y, x) < \varepsilon + d(y, x).$$

在上方式子兩側對 $x \in A$ 取最大下界,則對於所有 $z \in B(y, \varepsilon)$,我們會得到

$$d(z,A) = \inf_{x \in A} d(z,x) \leqslant \varepsilon + \inf_{x \in A} d(y,x) = \varepsilon + d(y,A) = \frac{1}{2}(r + d(y,A)) < r.$$

也就是說, $B(y,\varepsilon) \subseteq A_r$ 。

命題 2.1.20 : (M,d) 中的開集滿足下列性質。

- (1) 空集合 \varnothing 及全空間 M 兩者皆是開集。
- (2) 任意多個開集的聯集仍是開集。
- (3) 有限多個開集的交集仍是開集。

Proof:

- (1) The empty set \varnothing is open by definition. The whole space M is open because for any point $x \in M$ and any r > 0, we have $B(x, r) \subseteq M$.
- (2) Let $(A_i)_{i\in I}$ be a family of open sets in M and denote $A=\bigcup_{i\in I}A_i$. We want to show that A is also open. Given $x\in A$. By definition, we can choose $i\in I$ such that $x\in A_i$. Since A_i is open, we may take r>0 such that $B(x,r)\subseteq A_i$. Therefore, we also have $B(x,r)\subseteq A$. In conclusion, we are able to find an open ball centered at any point of A that is entirely contained in A, we have shown that A is open.
- (3) Let $(A_i)_{1 \le i \le n}$ be a finite family of open sets. Write $A = \bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i$, and we want to show that A is also an open set. Given $x \in A$. For every $i = 1, \ldots, n$, we have $x \in A_i$, since A_i is open, we can find $r_i > 0$ such that $B(x, r_i) \subseteq A_i$. Take $r := \min(r_1, \ldots, r_n) > 0$, then we can check that $B(x, r) \subseteq B(x, r_i) \subseteq A_i$, which means that $B(x, r) \subseteq A$.

Remark 2.1.21: It is important to note that *any intersection* of open sets is not necessarily an open set. For example, consider $I_n = (-\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n})$, which is open in \mathbb{R} for $n \ge 1$, but

$$I := \bigcap_{n \geqslant 1} I_n = \{0\}$$

is clearly not an open set (in \mathbb{R}).

Remark 2.1.22: Given a set X, we say that a collection of (some) subsets τ of X is a topology on X if the properties in Proposition 2.1.20 are satisfied, where we replace "open set" by "element in X". These properties are considered as axioms of a topology. The elements in τ are called open sets, and (X,τ) is called a topological space. This generalization is compatible with what has been discussed above, since in the case of a metric space M, the topology τ simply contains all the subsets A satisfying Definition 2.1.18. We may also note that, a set M equipped with two different distances d_1 and d_2 gives rise to different topological spaces. They may also define the same topology, in the sense that a subset $A \subseteq M$ is open in (M, d_1) if and only if it is open in (M, d_2) . We will see some examples in Example 2.3.4 and have a longer discussion in Section 2.5.4.

證明:

- (1) 根據定義,空集合 \varnothing 是個開集。全空間 M 也是個開集,因為對於任意點 $x\in M$ 及任意 $r>0,我們有 \ B(x,r)\subseteq M$ 。
- (2) 令 $(A_i)_{i\in I}$ 為 M 中的開集族。記 $A=\bigcup_{i\in I}A_i$,我們想要證明 A 也是個開集。給定 $x\in A$ 。根據定義,我們能找到 $i\in I$ 使得 $x\in A_i$ 。由於 A_i 是個開集,我們可以取 r>0 使得 $B(x,r)\subseteq A_i$ 。因此,我們也有 $B(x,r)\subseteq A$ 。換句話說,對於任意在 A 中的點,我 們能夠找到以他為中心的開球,使得整顆球也會在 A 中,這代表 A 是個開集。
- (3) 令 $(A_i)_{1\leqslant i\leqslant n}$ 為開集構成的有限族。記 $A=\bigcap_{i=1}^nA_i$,我們想要證明 A 也是個開集。給定 $x\in A$ 。對於所有的 $i=1,\ldots,n$,我們有 $x\in A_i$,由於 A_i 是個開集,我們能找到 $r_i>0$ 使得 $B(x,r_i)\subseteq A_i$ 。取 $r:=\min(r_1,\ldots,r_n)>0$,則我們有 $B(x,r)\subseteq B(x,r_i)\subseteq A_i$,也就是說 $B(x,r)\subseteq A$ 。

註解 2.1.21 : 在上面的條件中,我們的假設是很重要的。開集構成的<u>任意交集</u>不一定是個開集。例 如,對於所有 $n\geqslant 1$,我們考慮開集 $I_n=(-\frac{1}{n},\frac{1}{n})$,但他們的交集

$$I := \bigcap_{n \ge 1} I_n = \{0\}$$

顯然不是個(ℝ中的)開集。

註解 2.1.22 : 給定集合 X 以及由 X (部份)子集合所構成的集合 τ 。若 τ 滿足命題 2.1.20 中的性質,其中我們把敘述中的「開集」都改為「X 中的元素」,則我們說 τ 是個 X 上的拓撲(topology)。這些性質為拓撲的公理。集合 τ 中的元素稱作開集,且 (X,τ) 稱作拓撲空間。此推廣與我們上面定義的方式是相容的,因為在賦距空間 M 中,我們所考慮的拓撲 τ 就只是所有滿足定義 2.1.18 中條件的子集合 A。我們也注意到,如果我們賦予集合 M 兩個不同的距離 d_1 及 d_2 ,他們可能會定義出不同的拓撲空間;當然,他們還是有可能會定義出相同的拓撲空間,意思是對於子集合 $A\subseteq M$ 來說,若且唯若他在 (M,d_1) 是開集,則他在 (M,d_2) 中也是開集。我們會在範例 2.3.4 及第 2.5.4 小節當中看到一些例子。

Definition 2.1.23: Given $A \subseteq M$. We say that A is a *closed set* (閉集) or closed in M if $A^c = M \setminus A$ is open.

Example 2.1.24: Below are a few examples of closed sets.

- (1) Closed balls are closed sets.
- (2) In the metric space $(M,d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$, the intervals [a,b] with $-\infty < a < b < \infty$ are closed sets. However, the intervals [a,b) with $-\infty < a < b < \infty$ are neither open nor closed.
- (3) In a metric space (M, d), fix a subset $A \subseteq M$ and r > 0. Then, the set

$$\overline{A}_r = \{ y \in M : d(y, A) \leqslant r \}$$

is closed. Let $y \in M \setminus \overline{A}_r$ and write $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(d(y,A) - r)$. Then, we may show that $B(y,\varepsilon) \subseteq M \setminus \overline{A}_r$.

Proposition 2.1.25: Closed sets in (M, d) satisfy the following properties.

- (1) The empty set \varnothing and the whole space M are both closed sets.
- (2) Any finite union of closed sets is still a closed set.
- (3) Any intersection of closed sets is still a closed set.

Proof : We actually have the same proofs as in Proposition 2.1.20 by noting that the complementary of a closed set is an open set. \Box

Question 2.1.26: Is any union of closed sets still a closed set? If yes, please prove it; otherwise, please give a counterexample.

定義 2.1.23 : 給定 $A\subseteq M$ 。如果 $A^c=M\backslash A$ 是個開集,則我們說 A 是個在 M 中的 閉集 (closed set) 。

範例 2.1.24 : 以下是一些閉集的範例。

- (1) 閉球是閉集。
- (2) 在賦距空間 $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 中,對於任意 $-\infty < a < b < \infty$,區間 [a,b] 是閉集。然而,對於任意 $-\infty < a < b < \infty$,區間 [a,b] 既不是開集,也不是閉集。
- (3) 在賦距空間 (M,d) 中,固定子集合 $A \subseteq M$ 以及 r > 0。則集合

$$\overline{A}_r = \{ y \in M : d(y, A) \leqslant r \}$$

是個閉集。令 $y\in M\backslash \overline{A}_r$ 並記 $\varepsilon=\frac{1}{2}(d(y,A)-r)$ 。則我們可以證明 $B(y,\varepsilon)\subseteq M\backslash \overline{A}_r$ 。

命題 2.1.25 : 在 (M, d) 中的閉集滿足下列性質。

- (1) 空集合 Ø 及全空間 M 皆為閉集。
- (2) 有限多個閉集的聯集仍是閉集。
- (3) 任意多個閉集的交集仍是閉集。

證明: 證明與命題 2.1.20 的證明相同,因為開集的補集是個閉集。

問題 2.1.26: 敘述「任意多個閉集的聯集仍是閉集」是否為真?如果是,請證明此敘述;如果不是, 請給出一個反例。

2.1.3 Closure, interior, boundary

In the metric space (M, d), not all the subsets are necessarily open or closed, see Example 2.1.24 (2). Given a subset $A \subseteq M$, we can define its closure (closed set), interior (open set), and boundary (difference between them).

We start with the definition of closure and discuss some of its properties.

Definition 2.1.27: Given a subset A of M, we denote by cl(A), or \overline{A} , the *closure* (閉包) of A, which is the smallest closed set containing A. In other words,

$$\operatorname{cl}(A) = \overline{A} := \bigcap_{\substack{G \supseteq A \\ G \text{ is closed}}} G. \tag{2.3}$$

Proposition 2.1.28: A subset A is closed in M if and only if $\overline{A} = A$.

Proof: We are given a subset A of M.

- \Rightarrow We first assume that A is closed. Using the definition given in Eq. (2.3), any subset G in the intersection on the r.h.s. contains A and we may also choose G = A. Therefore, it is clear that the intersection gives A.
- \leftarrow We assume that $\overline{A} = A$. Since \overline{A} is closed, A is also closed.

Proposition 2.1.29: Let $A \subseteq M$ and $x \in M$. Then, the following properties are equivalent.

- (1) $x \in \overline{A}$.
- (2) For all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $a \in A$ such that $d(a, x) < \varepsilon$; or alternatively, $A \cap B(x, \varepsilon) \neq \emptyset$.
- (3) d(x, A) = 0.

In other words, we may also write the closure \overline{A} as

$$\overline{A} = \{ y \in M : d(y, A) = 0 \}.$$

第三小節 閉包、開核、邊界

在賦距空間 (M,d) 中,子集合並不是只有開集與閉集兩種,也有可能兩者都不是,例如範例 2.1.24 (2) 。 給定子集合 $A\subseteq M$,我們可以定義他的閉包(閉集)、開核(開集)以及邊界(兩者的 差集)。

我們先定義閉包的概念,並討論相關性質。

定義 2.1.27 : 給定 M 的子集合 A,我們把 A 的<u>閉包</u> (closure) 記作 $\operatorname{cl}(A)$ 或 \overline{A} ,他是包含 A 的 最小閉集。換句話說,我們有

$$\operatorname{cl}(A) = \overline{A} := \bigcap_{\substack{G \supseteq A \\ G \ \text{為閉集}}} G. \tag{2.3}$$

命題 2.1.28 : 令 $A \stackrel{.}{\to} M$ 的子集合。若且唯若 $\overline{A} = A$,則 $A \stackrel{.}{\to} \mathbb{R}$.

證明:給定 M 的子集合 A。

- 我們先假設 A 是閉集。使用在式 (2.3) 中的定義,任何在右方交集中的子集合 G 必須包含 A ,且我們也能取 G=A 。因此顯然地,交集的結果會是 A 。
- \Rightarrow 我們假設 $\overline{A} = A$ 。由於 \overline{A} 是閉集,A 也會是閉集。

命題 2.1.29 : 令 $A \subseteq M$ 及 $x \in M$ 。下列性質等價:

(1) $x \in \overline{A} \circ$

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- (2) 對於所有 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $a \in A$ 使得 $d(a,x) < \varepsilon$;換句話說, $A \cap B(x,\varepsilon) \neq \emptyset$ 。
- (3) d(x, A) = 0 °

換句話說,我們可以把閉包 \overline{A} 寫作:

$$\overline{A} = \{ y \in M : d(y, A) = 0 \}.$$

Proof: We prove that $(1) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (1)$.

• (1) \Rightarrow (2). Let $x \in \overline{A}$. Given $\varepsilon > 0$, we want to find $a \in A$ such that $d(a, x) < \varepsilon$. Define

$$\overline{A}_{\delta} := \{ y \in M : d(y, A) \leq \delta \}, \quad \forall \delta \geqslant 0.$$

Since \overline{A}_{δ} is a closed set for any $\delta \geqslant 0$, and it contains A, by the definition of \overline{A} , we deduce that $x \in \overline{A}_{\delta}$ for any $\delta \geqslant 0$. By taking $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, we know that $d(x,A) \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, that is, we may find $a \in A$ such that $d(a,x) < \varepsilon$.

- (2) \Rightarrow (3). Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. By (2), we can find $a \in A$ with $d(a, x) < \varepsilon$. Therefore, we have $d(x, A) \le d(a, x) < \varepsilon$. Since $\varepsilon > 0$ can be taken to be arbitrarily small, we conclude that d(x, A) = 0.
- (3) \Rightarrow (1). By contradiction, suppose that $x \notin \overline{A}$. Since $(\overline{A})^c$ is open and contains x, we may find $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $B(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq (\overline{A})^c$. This means that $d(x, a) \geqslant \varepsilon$ for any $a \in A$, which contradicts with (3).

Example 2.1.30: Below are some examples of closure.

(1) In a normed space $(V, \|\cdot\|)$, the closure of the centered unit open ball is the centered unit closed ball, i.e.,

$$\overline{B(0,1)} = \overline{B}(0,1).$$

(2) If we consider $M=\{0,1\}$ with the discrete metric $d(x,y)=\mathbb{1}_{x\neq y}$. Then, we have

$$\overline{B(x,1)} \subsetneq \overline{B}(x,1), \quad \forall x \in M.$$

Actually, $B(x,1)=\{x\}$ is open and closed at the same time, implying that $\overline{B(x,1)}=B(x,1)$. However, the closed ball $\overline{B}(x,1)$ is the whole space M. This is still valid as long as we consider a discrete metric space (M,d) given in Example 2.1.2 (4), where the set M contains more than 2 points.

(3) For $(M, d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$, the closure of an open interval (a, b) with $-\infty < a < b < \infty$ is [a, b].

證明:我們要證明(1) ⇒ (2) ⇒ (3) ⇒ (1) ∘

• (1) \Rightarrow (2) \circ \Diamond $x \in \overline{A}$ \circ 給定 $\varepsilon > 0$, 我們想要找到 $a \in A$ 使得 $d(a,x) < \varepsilon$ \circ 定義

$$\overline{A}_{\delta} := \{ y \in M : d(y, A) \leqslant \delta \}, \quad \forall \delta \geqslant 0.$$

由於對於任意 $\delta\geqslant 0$,子集合 \overline{A}_{δ} 是個包含 A 的閉集,根據 \overline{A} 的定義,我們推得 $x\in \overline{A}_{\delta}$ 對於任意 $\delta\geqslant 0$ 。取 $\delta=\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,我們知道 $d(x,A)\leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,也就是說我們能找到 $a\in A$ 使得 $d(a,x)<\varepsilon$ 。

- (2) \Rightarrow (3) 。固定 ε > 0 。根據 (2) ,我們可以到 $a \in A$ 滿足 $d(a,x) < \varepsilon$ 。因此,我們有 $d(x,A) \leqslant d(a,x) < \varepsilon$ 。由於 ε > 0 可以取做任意小,我們推得 d(x,A) = 0 。
- (3) \Rightarrow (1)。使用反證法,我們假設 $x \notin \overline{A}$ 。由於 $(\overline{A})^c$ 是個開集且包含 x,所以我們能找到 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得 $B(x,\varepsilon) \subseteq (\overline{A})^c$ 。這代表對於任意 $a \in A$,我們有 $d(x,a) \geqslant \varepsilon$,這與 (3) 的假設 矛盾。

範例 2.1.30: 下面是一些閉集的例子。

(1) 在賦範空間 $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ 中,置中單位開球的閉包是置中單位閉球,也就是說

$$\overline{B(0,1)} = \overline{B}(0,1).$$

(2) 若我們考慮 $M = \{0,1\}$ 並賦予離散距離 $d(x,y) = \mathbb{1}_{x \neq y}$,則

$$\overline{B(x,1)} \subseteq \overline{B}(x,1), \quad \forall x \in M.$$

要解釋此結果,我們注意到 $B(x,1)=\{x\}$ 同時是個開集也是閉集,所以我們有 $\overline{B(x,1)}=B(x,1)$ 。然而,閉球 $\overline{B}(x,1)$ 會是整個空間 M。當我們只要考慮包含至少兩個點的集合 M,賦予範例 2.1.2 (4) 中的離散距離,則在離散賦距空間 (M,d) 中,相似結果仍然成立。

(3) 在 $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 中,對於 $-\infty < a < b < \infty$,開集 (a,b) 的閉包是 [a,b] 。

Definition 2.1.31: A subset A of M is said to be *dense* (稠密) (in M) if $\overline{A} = M$.

Remark 2.1.32: To check whether a subset A is dense in M, we may use the property (2) or (3) in Proposition 2.1.29.

Below is an interpretation of the density property in \mathbb{R} .

Lemma 2.1.33: For $(M, d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$, a subset A is dense if and only if $(a, b) \cap A \neq \emptyset$ for all a < b.

Proof: Let us first assume that A is dense in \mathbb{R} , that is $\overline{A} = \mathbb{R}$. Let a < b, $x = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)$ and $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)$. Then, $(a,b) \cap A = B(x,\varepsilon) \cap A$, which is nonempty by (2) of Proposition 2.1.29

Let A be a subset of $\mathbb R$ such that $A \cap (a,b)$ is nonempty for all a < b. Given $x \in \mathbb R$, we want to show that $x \in \overline{A}$. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, take $a = x - \varepsilon$ and $b = x + \varepsilon$, since $(a,b) \cap A = B(x,\varepsilon) \cap A$ is nonempty by assumption, by (2) of Proposition 2.1.29, we deduce that $x \in \overline{A}$.

Example 2.1.34: Both the set of rationals \mathbb{Q} and the set of irrationals $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ are dense in \mathbb{R} , i.e. $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} = \overline{\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{R}$.

Next, we define the notion of interior points and interior of a set. We will see that it is quite similar to the notion of closure (after taking the complement).

Definition 2.1.35: Let $A \subseteq M$ and $x \in A$. We call x an *interior point* (內點) of A if there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $x \in B(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq A$.

定義 2.1.31 : 若 A 為 M 的子集合,且滿足 $\overline{A} = M$,則我們說 A (在 M 中)是 $\underline{\mathbf{me}}$ (dense) 的。

註解 2.1.32 : 要檢查子集合 A 是否在 M 中為稠密的,我們可以利用命題 2.1.29 中的 (2) 或 (3) 。

我們看稠密性在 ℝ 中的詮釋方式。

引理 2.1.33 : 在 $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 中,若且唯若對於所有 a < b,我們有 $(a,b)\cap A \neq \varnothing$,則子集合 A 是稠密的。

證明:我們先假設 A 在 \mathbb{R} 中是稠密的,也就是 $\overline{A} = \mathbb{R}$ 。令 a < b, $x = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)$ 及 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)$ 。 則 $(a,b) \cap A = B(x,\varepsilon) \cap A$,根據命題 2.1.29 (2) 是個非空集合。

令 A 為 \mathbb{R} 的子集合滿足對於所有 a < b,交集 $A \cap (a,b)$ 非空。給定 $x \in \mathbb{R}$,我們想要證明 $x \in \overline{A}$ 。對於任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,取 $a = x - \varepsilon$ 及 $b = x + \varepsilon$,由於 $(a,b) \cap A = B(x,\varepsilon) \cap A$ 根據假設為非空,從命題 2.1.29 中的 (2),我們推得 $x \in \overline{A}$ 。

範例 2.1.34 : 在 \mathbb{R} 中,有理數集合 \mathbb{Q} 及無理數集合 $\mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q}$ 皆是稠密的,也就是說 $\mathbb{Q}=\mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q}=\mathbb{R}$ 。

接著,我們定義內點以及開核的概念,我們可以看到,這些概念(取補集後)與閉包是非常相似的。

定義 2.1.35 : 令 $A\subseteq M$ 及 $x\in A$ 。如果存在 $\varepsilon>0$ 使得 $x\in B(x,\varepsilon)\subseteq A$,則我們說 x 是 A 的 内點 (interior point) 。

Definition 2.1.36: Given a subset A of M, we denote by int(A), or \mathring{A} , the *interior* (開核) of A, which is the largest open set contained in A. In other words,

$$int(A) = \mathring{A} := \bigcup_{\substack{G \subseteq A \\ G \text{ is open}}} G.$$
(2.4)

Proposition 2.1.37: Given a subset A of M. Then, int(A) contains exactly the interior points of A.

Proof: Let $x \in A$ be an interior point of A. By Definition 2.1.35, we may find $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $x \in B(x,\varepsilon) \subseteq A$. It means that $B(x,\varepsilon)$ is an element in the union on the r.h.s. of Eq. (2.4). Therefore, $x \in B(x,\varepsilon) \subseteq \operatorname{int}(A)$.

Given $x \in \operatorname{int}(A)$, by definition, there exists an open set $G \subseteq A$ with $x \in G$. Since G is open, by Definition 2.1.18, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that the open ball $B(x, \varepsilon)$ contains x.

Proposition 2.1.38: A subset A is open in M if and only if $\mathring{A} = A$.

Proof: The proof is similar to that of Proposition 2.1.28.

Example 2.1.39: Below are some examples of interior.

(1) In a normed space $(V, \|\cdot\|)$, the interior of the centered unit closed ball is the centered unit open ball, i.e.,

$$int(\overline{B}(0,1)) = B(0,1).$$

However, in a general metric space, this equality might not hold anymore, see Example 2.1.30 (2) for a similar phenomenon.

- (2) We do not necessarily have $\overset{\circ}{\overline{A}}=A$. For example, take $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ and $A=(0,1)\cup(1,2)$. We find $\overline{A}=[0,2]$ and $\overset{\circ}{\overline{A}}=(0,2)\neq A$.
- (3) For $(M,d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$, the interior of a closed interval (a,b) with $-\infty < a < b < \infty$ is (a,b).
- (4) For $(M, d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$, the interior of \mathbb{Q} or $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ is \varnothing .

定義 2.1.36 : 給定 M 的子集合 A ,我們把 A 的<u>開核</u> (interior) 記作 $\operatorname{int}(A)$ 或 \mathring{A} ,他是包含在 A 中最大的開集。換句話說,我們有

$$int(A) = \mathring{A} := \bigcup_{\substack{G \subseteq A \\ G \text{ Apple}}} G.$$
(2.4)

命題 2.1.37 : 給定 M 的子集合 $A \circ \mathbb{H}$ int(A) 為所有 A 的內點所構成。

證明:令 $x \in A$ 為 A 的內點。根據定義 2.1.35 ,我們可以找到 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得 $x \in B(x,\varepsilon) \subseteq A$ 。這代表著, $B(x,\varepsilon)$ 是式 (2.4) 右側聯集中的元素之一。因此,我們有 $x \in B(x,\varepsilon) \subseteq \operatorname{int}(A)$ 。

給定 $x\in {\rm int}(A)$,根據定義,存在開集 $G\subseteq A$ 滿足 $x\in G$ 。由於 G 是開集,從定義 2.1.18 我們得知,存在 $\varepsilon>0$ 使得開球 $B(x,\varepsilon)$ 包含 x。

命題 2.1.38 : 令 $A \stackrel{.}{\Rightarrow} M$ 的子集合。若且唯若 $\mathring{A} = A$,則 $A \stackrel{.}{\Rightarrow} \Pi$ 集。

證明:此證明與命題 2.1.28 的證明相似。

範例 2.1.39 : 下面是一些開核的範例。

(1) 在賦範空間 $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ 中,置中單位閉球的開核會是置中單位開球,也就是說

$$int(\overline{B}(0,1)) = B(0,1).$$

然而,在一般的賦距空間中,此等式未必會成立,情形與範例 2.1.30 (2) 相似。

- (2) 我們不一定有 $\overset{\circ}{A}=A$ 。例如,考慮 $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 及 $A=(0,1)\cup(1,2)$,則我們有 $\overline{A}=[0,2]$ 但 $\overset{\circ}{A}=(0,2)\neq A$ 。
- (3) 在 $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 中,對於 $-\infty < a < b < \infty$,閉區間 (a,b) 的開核會是 (a,b)。

Proposition 2.1.40: Given a subset $A \subseteq M$, we have

$$\operatorname{int}(A) = M \setminus \operatorname{cl}(M \setminus A)$$
 and $\operatorname{cl}(A) = M \setminus \operatorname{int}(M \setminus A)$.

Proof: By symmetry, it is only sufficient to show $int(A) = M \setminus cl(M \setminus A)$ for any subset $A \subseteq M$. Let $A \subseteq M$. We are going to prove using directly Eq. (2.3) and Eq. (2.4). We write

$$M \setminus \operatorname{int}(A) = M \setminus \left(\bigcup_{\substack{G \subseteq A \\ G \text{ is open}}} G\right) = \bigcap_{\substack{G \subseteq A \\ G \text{ is open}}} (M \setminus G)$$
$$= \bigcap_{\substack{M \setminus G \supseteq M \setminus A \\ G \text{ is open}}} (M \setminus G) = \bigcap_{\substack{F \supseteq M \setminus A \\ F \text{ is closed}}} F = \operatorname{cl}(M \setminus A).$$

Definition 2.1.41: Given a subset A of M, we define the *boundary* (邊界) of A as $\partial A := \overline{A} \setminus \mathring{A}$.

Example 2.1.42:

- (1) For $(M, d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$ and A = [0, 1), then $\partial A = \{0, 1\}$.
- (2) For $(M, d) = (\mathbb{R}^2, |\cdot|)$ and $A = [0, 1) \times \{0\}$, then $\partial A = [0, 1] \times \{0\}$.

2.2 Adherent points and accumulation points

2.2.1 In general metric spaces

(4) 在 $(M,d) = (\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 中, \mathbb{Q} 或是 $\mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q}$ 的開核是 \emptyset 。

命題 2.1.40 : 給定子集合 $A \subset M$, 則我們有

$$\operatorname{int}(A) = M \setminus \operatorname{cl}(M \setminus A)$$
 以及 $\operatorname{cl}(A) = M \setminus \operatorname{int}(M \setminus A)$.

證明:根據對稱性,我們只需要證明對於所有子集合 $A\subseteq M$,我們有 $\mathrm{int}(A)=M\setminus\mathrm{cl}(M\setminus A)$ 即 可。令 $A\subseteq M$ 。我們直接使用式 (2.3) 及式 (2.4) 中的定義,得到

$$\begin{split} M\backslash \operatorname{int}(A) &= M\backslash \bigg(\bigcup_{G\subseteq A} G\bigg) = \bigcap_{G\subseteq A} (M\backslash G) \\ G \ \text{為開集} \qquad G \ \text{為開集} \end{split}$$

$$= \bigcap_{\substack{M\backslash G\supseteq M\backslash A \\ G \ \text{A} \\ \text{BL}}} (M\backslash G) = \bigcap_{\substack{F\supseteq M\backslash A \\ F \ \text{A} \\ \text{BL}}} F = \operatorname{cl}(M\backslash A). \ \square$$

定義 2.1.41 : 給定 M 的子集合 A,我們把 A 的邊界 (boundary) 定義做 $\partial A := \overline{A} \backslash \mathring{A}$ 。

範例 2.1.42 :

- (1) 若 $(M,d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$ 及 A = [0,1),則 $\partial A = \{0,1\}$ 。
- (2) 若 $(M,d) = (\mathbb{R}^2, |\cdot|)$ 及 $A = [0,1) \times \{0\}$,則 $\partial A = [0,1] \times \{0\}$ 。

第二節 附著點及匯聚點

第一小節 在一般的賦距空間中

Definition 2.2.1: Given a subset A of M and $x \in M$.

(1) We say that x is an adherent point (附著點) of A if for any $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$B(x,\varepsilon)\cap A\neq\varnothing$$
.

We write Adh(A) for the set of adhrent points of A.

(2) We say that x is an accumulation point (匯聚點) of A if for any $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$B(x,\varepsilon)\cap A\neq\varnothing$$
 and $B(x,\varepsilon)\cap A\neq\{x\}.$

We write Acc(A) for the set of accumulation points of A.

(3) We say that x is an isolated point (孤立點) of A if there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$B(x,\varepsilon) \cap A = \{x\}.$$

We write Iso(A) for the set of isolated points of A.

Remark 2.2.2: From the definition above, we note that

- (1) The set of adherent points is exactly the closure, that is $Adh(A) = \overline{A}$, see Proposition 2.1.29.
- (2) The set of adherent points can be written as the disjoin union of the two other sets, i.e., $Adh(A) = Acc(A) \sqcup Iso(A)$;
- (3) A is dense in M if and only if all the points in M are adherent points of A, or Adh(A) = M.

Example 2.2.3: In the metric space $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$, consider the set $A:=\{\frac{1}{n},n\in\mathbb{N}\}$. Then,

- 0 is an accumulation point of A;
- all the points $\frac{1}{n}$, where $n \geqslant 1$ is a positive integer, are isolated points of A;
- the points in $A \cup \{0\}$ are adherent points of A.

定義 2.2.1 : 給定 M 的子集合 A 以及 $x \in M$ 。

(1) 如果對於所有 $\varepsilon > 0$,我們有

$$B(x,\varepsilon)\cap A\neq\emptyset$$
,

則我們說x 是 A 的附著點 (adherent point)。我們把 A 中附著點構成的集合記作 Adh(A)。

(2) 如果對於所有 $\varepsilon > 0$,我們有

$$B(x,\varepsilon) \cap A \neq \emptyset$$
 \exists $B(x,\varepsilon) \cap A \neq \{x\},$

則我們說 x 是 A 的 **胚聚點** (accumulation point) 。 我們把 A 中匯聚點構成的集合記作 Acc(A) 。

(3) 如果存在 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得

$$B(x,\varepsilon)\cap A=\{x\},\$$

則我們說 $x \in A$ 的孤立點 (isolated point)。我們把 A 中孤立點構成的集合記作 Iso(A)。

註解 2.2.2 : 從上面定義,我們可以注意到:

- (1) 附著點構成的集合剛好就是閉包,也就是說 $Adh(A) = \overline{A}$,見命題 2.1.29 。
- (2) 附著點構成的集合可以寫成另外兩個集合的互斥聯集,也就是說 $Adh(A) = Acc(A) \sqcup Iso(A)$;
- (3) 若且唯若所有 M 中的點皆是 A 的附著點,換句話說 Adh(A) = M,則 A 在 M 中是稠密的。

範例 2.2.3 : 在賦距空間 $(M,d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$ 中,考慮集合 $A := \{\frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$,則

- 0 是個 A 的匯聚點;
- 對於所有 $n \ge 1$ 的正整數, $\frac{1}{n}$ 是個 A 的孤立點;
- $A \cup \{0\}$ 中的點皆為 A 的附著點。

Proposition 2.2.4: Given a subset A of M and $x \in M$. The following properties are equivalent.

- (1) x is an accumulation point of A.
- (2) For any $\varepsilon > 0$, $B(x, \varepsilon) \cap A$ contains infinitely many points.

Proof: By definition, it is clear that $(2) \Rightarrow (1)$.

Assume that x is an accumulation point of A. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and let us construct a pairwise distinct sequence $(x_n)_{n \ge 1}$ of points in $B(x, \varepsilon) \cap A$ by induction.

Take $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon$, by definition we can find $x_1 \in B(x, \varepsilon_1) \cap A$ with $x_1 \neq x$. Let $n \geqslant 1$ and assume that pairwise distinct x_1, \ldots, x_n and $\varepsilon_1 > \cdots > \varepsilon_n$ have been constructed, and satisfying

$$\varepsilon_1 > d(x, x_1) = \varepsilon_2 > \dots > d(x, x_n) =: \varepsilon_{n+1}.$$

Again by definition, we can find $x_{n+1} \in B(x, \varepsilon_{n+1}) \cap A$ with $x_{n+1} \neq x$. Moreover, we know that $d(x, x_{n+1}) < \varepsilon_{n+1} = d(x, x_n)$, so x_{n+1} is distinct from all the previous x_1, \ldots, x_n .

2.2.2 In Euclidean spaces \mathbb{R}^n

Let us consider Euclideans spaces \mathbb{R}^n for some positive integer $n \ge 1$. Recall that the canonical norm is defined via the associated inner product (Proposition 2.1.12), which also leads to the canonical metric on \mathbb{R}^n (Example 2.1.4).

Theorem 2.2.5 (Bolzano–Weierstraß theorem): Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded set. If A contains infinitely many points, then there exists at least one point in \mathbb{R}^n which is an accumulation point of A.

Remark 2.2.6: The choice of a Euclidean space is important here. For example, if we consider the discrete metric space as in Example 2.1.2 (4), then in \mathbb{R} , the subset of rationals $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \overline{B}(0,1)$ is bounded and infinite. However, \mathbb{Q} does not have any accumulation point in \mathbb{R} . In fact, for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\varepsilon \in (0,1)$, we have $B(x,\varepsilon) \cap \mathbb{Q} = \{x\}$ or \emptyset , depending on whether $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ or $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$.

命題 2.2.4 : 給定 M 的子集合 A 以及 $x \in M$ 。下列性質等價:

- (1) x 是個 A 的匯聚點。
- (2) 對於任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,集合 $B(x, \varepsilon) \cap A$ 包含無窮多個點。

證明:根據定義,我們顯然有(2)⇒(1)。

假設 x 是個 A 的匯聚點。固定 $\varepsilon>0$,我們使用遞迴來構造取值在 $B(x,\varepsilon)\cap A$ 中的序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$,使得其中的項兩兩相異。

取 $\varepsilon_1=\varepsilon$,根據定義,我們能找到 $x_1\in B(x,\varepsilon_1)\cap A$ 使得 $x_1\neq x$ 。令 $n\geqslant 1$ 並假設我們已經構造了兩兩不同的 x_1,\ldots,x_n 以及 $\varepsilon_1>\cdots>\varepsilon_n$ 且滿足

$$\varepsilon_1 > d(x, x_1) = \varepsilon_2 > \dots > d(x, x_n) =: \varepsilon_{n+1}.$$

再次根據定義,我們能找到 $x_{n+1}\in B(x,\varepsilon_{n+1})\cap A$ 使得 $x_{n+1}\neq x$. 此外,我們知道 $d(x,x_{n+1})<$ $\varepsilon_{n+1}=d(x,x_n)$,所以 x_{n+1} 也會與前面的 x_1,\ldots,x_n 都不同。

第二小節 在歐氏空間 \mathbb{R}^n 中

我們考慮歐氏空間 \mathbb{R}^n ,其中 $n\geqslant 1$ 是個正整數。在這樣的空間上,我們考慮的範數是由內積所定義的(命題 2.1.12),這也會給我們相對應在 \mathbb{R}^n 上的距離(範例 2.1.4)。

定理 2.2.5 【Bolzano–Weierstraß 定理】: 令 $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 為有界集合。如果 A 包含無窮多個點,則在 \mathbb{R}^n 中存在至少一個 A 的匯聚點。

註解 2.2.6 : 這裡選擇歐氏空間所給出的距離是重要的,因為如果我們取範例 2.1.2 (4) 中的離散距離,則在 \mathbb{R} 中,有理數集合 $\mathbb{Q}\subseteq \overline{B}(0,1)$ 是個無窮有界的子集合;然而,在 \mathbb{R} 中,沒有任何 \mathbb{Q} 的匯聚點。這是因為對於 $x\in\mathbb{R}$ 及 $\varepsilon\in(0,1)$,我們有 $B(x,\varepsilon)\cap\mathbb{Q}=\{x\}$ 或 \varnothing ,取決於 $x\in\mathbb{Q}$ 或是 $x\in\mathbb{R}\setminus\mathbb{Q}$ 。

Proof: Since A is bounded, there exists M > 0 such that $A \subseteq [-M, M]^n$. We are going to construct sequences $(a_k^{(i)})_{k \ge 1}$ and $(b_k^{(i)})_{k \ge 1}$ for $1 \le i \le n$ such that

- (a) for all $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$, $(a_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ is non-decreasing, $(b_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ is non-increasing, and the difference $b_k^{(i)} a_k^{(i)}$ tends to 0 when $k \to \infty$,
- (b) for every $k \ge 1$, the intersection $A \cap B_k$ contains infinitely many points, where

$$B_k := I_k^{(1)} \times \cdots \times I_k^{(n)}, \quad I_k^{(i)} := [a_k^{(i)}, b_k^{(i)}], \quad 1 \leqslant i \leqslant n.$$

We proceed by induction on k.

Let $a_1^{(i)} = -M$ and $b_1^{(i)} = M$ for all $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$. Let $k \geqslant 1$ and suppose that $(a_\ell^{(i)})_{1 \leqslant \ell \leqslant k}$ and $(b_\ell^{(i)})_{1 \leqslant \ell \leqslant k}$ have been constructed, are non-decreasing and non-increasing respectively, and satisfy (b). We may divide each of $I_k^{(i)}$ into two segments of equal length $I_k^{(i)} := I_{k,1}^{(i)} \cup I_{k,2}^{(i)}$, that is

$$I_{k,1}^{(i)} = [a_k^{(i)}, c_k^{(i)}], \quad I_{k,2}^{(i)} = [c_k^{(i)}, b_k^{(i)}], \quad c_k^{(i)} := \frac{1}{2}(a_k^{(i)} + b_k^{(i)}),$$

leading to 2^n subsets of B_k whose union is B_k itself,

$$B_{k,r}^{(i)} = I_{k,r_1}^{(i)} \times \cdots \times I_{k,r_n}^{(i)}, \quad r = (r_1, \dots, r_n) \in \{1, 2\}^n.$$

Since

$$A \cap B_k = \bigcup_{r \in \{1,2\}^n} (A \cap B_{k,r}^{(i)})$$

is an infinite set, at least one of the $A \cap B_{k,r}^{(i)}$ needs to be infinite as well. Let r be such that $A \cap B_{k,r}^{(i)}$ is infinite. Then, for $1 \le i \le n$, we let

$$(a_{k+1}^{(i)}, b_{k+1}^{(i)}) = \begin{cases} (a_k^{(i)}, c_k^{(i)}) & \text{if } r_i = 1, \\ (c_k^{(i)}, b_k^{(i)}) & \text{if } r_i = 2. \end{cases}$$

Then, it is not hard to check that $a_k^{(i)} \leqslant a_{k+1}^{(i)}, b_k^{(i)} \geqslant b_{k+1}^{(i)},$ and $b_{k+1}^{(i)} - a_{k+1}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{2}(b_k^{(i)} - a_k^{(i)}).$

Now that we have constructed the sequences $(a_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ and $(b_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ for $1\leqslant i\leqslant n$ as above, we know that $(a_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ and $(b_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ both converge and have the same limit, denoted by x_i . We want to show that $x:=(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$ is an accumulation point of A. To see this, we are going to fix $\varepsilon>0$, and want to show that $A\cap B(x,\varepsilon)$ contains infinitely many points. By the above construction, it is not hard to see that $x\in B_k$ for all $k\geqslant 1$. For large enough $k\geqslant 1$, we may see that $B_k\subseteq B(x,\varepsilon)$, therefore, $A\cap B(x,\varepsilon)$ also contains infinitely many points.

證明:由於 A 是有界的,代表存在 M>0 使得 $A\subseteq [-M,M]^n$ 。對於所有 $1\leqslant i\leqslant n$,我們要來構造序列 $(a_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 以及 $(b_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 使得

- (a) 對於所有 $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$,序列 $(a_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 是非遞減的,序列 $(b_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 是非遞增的,而且他們的 差 $b_k^{(i)} a_k^{(i)}$ 在當 $k \to \infty$ 時趨近 0。
- (b) 對於所有 $k \ge 1$, 交集 $A \cap B_k$ 包含無窮多個點,其中

$$B_k := I_k^{(1)} \times \cdots \times I_k^{(n)}, \quad I_k^{(i)} := [a_k^{(i)}, b_k^{(i)}], \quad 1 \leqslant i \leqslant n.$$

我們對 k 使用數學歸納法來證明。

對於所有 $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$,令 $a_1^{(i)} = -M$ 及 $b_1^{(i)} = M$ 。令 $k \geqslant 1$ 並假設 $(a_\ell^{(i)})_{1 \leqslant \ell \leqslant k}$ 及 $(b_\ell^{(i)})_{1 \leqslant \ell \leqslant k}$ 已經構造好了,而且分別是非遞減及非遞增的序列,且滿足 (b)。

我們可以把所有的 $I_k^{(i)}$ 切割成兩個相等長度的線段 $I_k^{(i)} := I_{k,1}^{(i)} \cup I_{k,2}^{(i)}$,也就是說

$$I_{k,1}^{(i)} = [a_k^{(i)}, c_k^{(i)}], \quad I_{k,2}^{(i)} = [c_k^{(i)}, b_k^{(i)}], \quad c_k^{(i)} := \frac{1}{2}(a_k^{(i)} + b_k^{(i)}),$$

這會給出 2^n 個 B_k 的子集合使得他們的聯集會是 B_k :

$$B_{k,r}^{(i)} = I_{k,r_1}^{(i)} \times \dots \times I_{k,r_n}^{(i)}, \quad r = (r_1, \dots, r_n) \in \{1, 2\}^n$$

由於

$$A \cap B_k = \bigcup_{r \in \{1,2\}^n} (A \cap B_{k,r}^{(i)})$$

會是個無窮集合,至少其中一個 $A\cap B_{k,r}^{(i)}$ 也要是無窮的才可以。令 r 使得 $A\cap B_{k,r}^{(i)}$ 是無窮的。 則對於 $1\leqslant i\leqslant n$,令

$$(a_{k+1}^{(i)}, b_{k+1}^{(i)}) = \begin{cases} (a_k^{(i)}, c_k^{(i)}) & \text{\textit{\'a}} \ r_i = 1, \\ (c_k^{(i)}, b_k^{(i)}) & \text{\textit{\'a}} \ r_i = 2. \end{cases}$$

我們不難檢查 $a_k^{(i)} \leqslant a_{k+1}^{(i)} \cdot b_k^{(i)} \geqslant b_{k+1}^{(i)}$,以及 $b_{k+1}^{(i)} - a_{k+1}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{2}(b_k^{(i)} - a_k^{(i)})$ 。

現在對於所有 $1\leqslant i\leqslant n$,我們已經構造好如上的序列 $(a_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 及 $(b_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$,我們知

Theorem 2.2.7 (Cantor intersection theorem): Given a sequence of nonempty closed sets $(A_k)_{k\geqslant 1}$ in \mathbb{R}^n . Suppose that

- $A_{k+1} \subseteq A_k$ for all $k \geqslant 1$,
- A_1 is bounded.

Then, the intersection $A = \bigcap_{k \geqslant 1} A_k$ is closed and nonempty.

Remark 2.2.8: It is important to assume that A_k 's are closed sets and that A_1 is bounded.

- If A_k 's are not closed, take $A_k = (0, \frac{1}{k})$ for instance, then $\bigcap_{k \ge 1} A_k = \emptyset$.
- If A_1 is not bounded, take $A_k = [k, \infty)$ for instance, then $\bigcap_{k \ge 1} A_k = \emptyset$.

Proof : First, it is easy to see that A is closed being an intersection of closed sets, see Proposition 2.1.25. Then, we need to show that A is nonempty using Bolzano–Weierstraß theorem.

If there exists an $k \geqslant 1$ such that A_k is finite, then it is clear that the sequence $(A_k)_{k\geqslant 1}$ needs to stablize to a nonempty set, and the intersection A is nonempty. Therefore, we may assume that A_k is infinite for all $k\geqslant 1$.

For each $k \geqslant 1$, we may find $x_k \in A_k$ such that the sequence $(x_k)_{k\geqslant 1}$ is pariwise distinct. We also note that, due to the fact that $(A_k)_{k\geqslant 1}$ is non-increasing, we have $x_k \in A_m$ for any $k \geqslant m \geqslant 1$. Since $X = \{x_k : k \geqslant 1\}$ is a bounded set containing infinitely many points, by Bolzano–Weierstraß theorem, it has an accumulation point $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. We need to check that x is indeed in A, or equivalently, x is in A_m for all $m \geqslant 1$.

Given $m \geqslant 1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. From Proposition 2.2.4, it follows that $B(x,\varepsilon)$ contains infinitely many points of X. Apart from a finite number of them (those with index k < m), all the other points are also in A_m . Therefore, $A_m \cap B(x,\varepsilon)$ is also infinite, which means that x is also an accumulation point of

道 $(a_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 及 $(b_k^{(i)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 兩者皆會收斂,且他們的極限相等,記作 x_i 。我們想要證明 $x:=(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$ 是個 A 的匯聚點。要證明這件事情,我們會固定 $\varepsilon>0$,並且檢查 $A\cap B(x,\varepsilon)$ 包含無窮多個點。從上述的證明,我們不難看到對於所有 $k\geqslant 1$,我們有 $x\in B_k$ 。對於夠大的 $k\geqslant 1$,我們也有 $B_k\subseteq B(x,\varepsilon)$,因此 $A\cap B(x,\varepsilon)$ 也會包含無窮多個點。

定理 2.2.7 【Cantor 交集定理】: 給定 \mathbb{R}^n 中非空閉集序列構成的序列 $(A_k)_{k\geq 1}$ 。假設

- 對於所有 $k \ge 1$,我們有 $A_{k+1} \subseteq A_k$;
- A₁ 有界。

則交集 $A = \bigcap_{k \ge 1} A_k$ 是個非空閉集。

註解 2.2.8 : 假設 A_k 是閉集且 A_1 有界是重要的。

- 如果 A_k 不是閉集,例如 $A_k = (0, \frac{1}{k})$,則 $\bigcap_{k \ge 1} A_k = \emptyset$ 。
- 如果 A_1 沒有界,例如 $A_k = [k, \infty)$,則 $\bigcap_{k>1} A_k = \emptyset$ 。

證明:首先,由於 A 是由閉集構成的交集,因此命題 2.1.25 告訴我們說他也是閉集。接著,我們使用 Bolzano-Weierstraß 定理來證明 A 是非空的。

如果存在 $k\geqslant 1$ 使得 A_k 是有限的,則序列 $(A_k)_{k\geqslant 1}$ 會固定在一個非空集合,所以交集 A 會是非空的。因此,我們可以假設對於所有 $k\geqslant 1$, A_k 是無窮的。

對於所有 $k\geqslant 1$,我們可以找到 $x_k\in A_k$ 使得序列 $(x_k)_{k\geqslant 1}$ 中的項兩兩相異。我們也注意到,由於 $(A_k)_{k\geqslant 1}$ 是非遞增的,對於所有 $k\geqslant m\geqslant 1$,我們會有 $x_k\in A_m$ 。由於 $X=\{x_k: k\geqslant 1\}$ 是個包含無窮多個點的有界集合,根據 Bolzano–Weierstraß 定理,他有個匯聚點 $x\in\mathbb{R}^n$ 。我們需要檢查 x 的確在 A 裡面,也就是說,需要檢查對於所有 $m\geqslant 1$,x 會在 A_m 中。

給定 $m\geqslant 1$ 及 $\varepsilon>0$ 。從命題 2.2.4 ,我們知道 $B(x,\varepsilon)$ 會包含 X 中無窮多個點。這些點之中,除了有限個之外(也就是下標 k< m 的情況),其他點也都會在 A_m 中。因此,交集 $A_m\cap B(x,\varepsilon)$ 也是無窮的,意思是說 x 也是個 A_m 的匯聚點。由於 A_m 是個閉集,我們得到

 A_m . Since A_m is closed, we find $x \in A_m$.

Example 2.2.9: We define a sequence of subsets of $\mathbb R$ by induction,

$$C_0 = [0, 1], \quad C_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}C_n \cup (\frac{1}{2}C_n + \frac{2}{2}), \quad \forall n \geqslant 0.$$

Let $\mathcal{C} := \bigcap_{n \geq 0} C_n$. The set \mathcal{C} is called *Cantor set*, and has the following properties.

- (1) C is a nonempty closed set.
- (2) C is equinumerous to $\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$, so uncountable.
- (3) The "length" of C is zero.

2.3 Subspace topology

Given a metric space (M,d) and a subset $S\subseteq M$, we want to equip S with a distance so that it can become a metric space. The most natural way is consider the restricted distance $d_{S\times S}$, which is the distance d restricted on $S\times S$, sometimes also denoted by d by abuse of notations. Then, (S,d) is a metric space, and its topology is called *induced topology* (誘導拓撲), trace topology (跡拓撲), subspace topology (子空間拓撲), or relative topology (相對拓撲).

Proposition 2.3.1: Let S be a subset of M.

- (1) The open sets of S are exactly the sets $A \cap S$ where A is an open set of M.
- (2) The closed sets of S are exactly the sets $A \cap S$ where A is a closed set of M.

Proof: A closed set is the complement of an open set, so it is enough to check (1). An open set is described by open balls (Definition 2.1.18), so we only need to check (1) for open balls. This is trivial,

 $x \in A_m \circ$

範例 2.2.9 : 我們以遞迴方式,定義在 ℝ中的子集合序列:

$$C_0 = [0, 1], \quad C_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}C_n \cup (\frac{1}{3}C_n + \frac{2}{3}), \quad \forall n \geqslant 0.$$

令 $\mathcal{C} := \bigcap_{n \geqslant 0} C_n$ 。我們稱 \mathcal{C} 為 Cantor 集合,他會有下列性質。

- (1) *C* 是個非空閉集。
- (2) \mathcal{C} 與 $\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ 是等勢的,所以是不可數的。
- (3) € 的「長度」為零。

第三節 子空間拓撲

給定賦距空間 (M,d) 以及子集合 $S\subseteq M$,我們想要賦予 S 一個距離,使得他能夠變成賦距空間。 最自然的選擇就是考慮限制距離 $d_{S\times S}$,也就是說把距離 d 限制在 $S\times S$ 上,我們也會濫用記號, 把這個距離一樣記作 d。這樣我們可以得到賦距空間 (S,d),我們把他的拓撲稱作誘導拓撲 (induced topology)、<u>跡拓撲</u> (trace topology)、<u>子空間拓撲</u> (subspace topology) 或是相對拓撲 (relative topology)。

命題 2.3.1 : 令 *S* 為 *M* 的子集。

- (1) S 中的開集都可以寫作 $A \cap S$, 其中 A 是個 M 的開集。
- (2) S 中的閉集都可以寫作 $A \cap S$, 其中 A 是個 M 的閉集。

證明:根據定義,由於開集的補集是閉集,我們只需要檢查(1)即可。開集是透過開球所描述的

because we have

$$B_S(x,\varepsilon) = B_M(x,\varepsilon) \cap S, \quad \forall x \in M, \varepsilon > 0.$$

Example 2.3.2: In the metric space $((0,1], |\cdot|)$,

- (0, x) and (x, 1] are open sets for $x \in (0, 1)$,
- (0, x] and [x, 1] are closed sets for $x \in (0, 1)$.

Remark 2.3.3: We see from Example 2.3.2 that when we talk about closed or open sets, it is important to mention the ambient space.

Example 2.3.4: On the space (0,1], we may consider the topology induced by the metric space $(\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$ as mentioned in Example 2.3.2. Alternatively, we may also define a distance d on (0,1], given by

$$d(x,y) = \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right|, \quad \forall x, y \in (0,1].$$

We may check in Exercise 2.23 that these two metric spaces define the same open sets. In other words, an open set of $((0,1],|\cdot|)$ is also an open set of ((0,1],d), and vice versa.

2.4 Limits

2.4.1 Definition and properties

In this section, we are given a sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ with values in a metric space (M,d). When we want to talk about a subsequence of $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$, we may write

- either $(a_{n_k})_{k\geqslant 1}$ for a strictly increasing sequence $(n_k)_{k\geqslant 1}$ and $n_1\geqslant 1$,
- or $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ for a strictly increasing function $\varphi:\mathbb{N}\to\mathbb{N}$, called *extraction* (萃取函數)

(定義 2.1.18) ,因此我們只需要對開球檢查 (1)。這是顯然的,因為我們有

$$B_S(x,\varepsilon) = B_M(x,\varepsilon) \cap S, \quad \forall x \in M, \varepsilon > 0.$$

範例 2.3.2 : 在賦距空間 ((0,1], | · |) 中:

- 對於 $x \in (0,1)$, 集合 (0,x) 及 (x,1] 皆是開集;
- 對於 $x \in (0,1)$,集合 (0,x] 及 [x,1] 皆是閉集。

註解 2.3.3 : 從範例 2.3.2 我們可以看到,當我們討論開集或閉集時,不要忘記強調他是生活在什麼樣的空間中。

範例 2.3.4 : 如同在範例 2.3.2 所提到的,在空間 (0,1] 上,我們可以考慮由賦距空間 $(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 所 誘導出來的拓撲。此外,我們也能在 (0,1] 上定義距離 d 為:

$$d(x,y) = \left| \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right|, \quad \forall x, y \in (0,1].$$

我們在習題 2.23 中會檢查,這兩個賦距空間<u>定義出相同的開集</u>。換句話說, $((0,1],|\cdot|)$ 中的開集也會是 ((0,1],d) 中的開集,且反之亦然。

第四節 極限

第一小節 定義及性質

在這個小節中,我們給定取值在賦距空間 (M,d) 中的序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 。當我們要討論 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 的子序列時,我們可以記

- $(a_{n_k})_{k\geq 1}$ 其中 $(n_k)_{k\geq 1}$ 是個嚴格遞增序列且 $n_1 \geq 1$;
- 或 $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$,其中 $\varphi:\mathbb{N}\to\mathbb{N}$ 是個嚴格遞增函數,稱作萃取函數 (extraction) 。

Definition 2.4.1:

• Let $\ell \in M$. We say that $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges to ℓ , and write

$$a_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \ell$$
 or $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \ell$,

if for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $N \ge 1$ such that $d(a_n, \ell) < \varepsilon$ for all $n \ge N$.

- We say that $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges if there exists $\ell\in M$ such that $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges to ℓ .
- If $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ does not converge, we say that $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ diverges.

Remark 2.4.2:

- (1) For $(M, d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$, we recover the classical (if you have seen) definition of the limit of a sequence in \mathbb{R} .
- (2) The convergence $a_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \ell$ in a metric space (M,d) can also be interpreted in an equivalent way as the convergence $d(a_n,\ell) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$ in $(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$.
- (3) The notion of convergence is a *topological notion*, in the sense that it only depends on the topology (we recall its definition in Remark 2.1.22) that the space is equipped with. See Exercise 2.24.

Example 2.4.3:

- (1) For $(M, d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$, the sequence defined by $a_n = (-1)^n$, $n \ge 1$, does not converge. However, the subsequences $(a_{2n})_{n \ge 1}$ and $(a_{2n+1})_{n \ge 1}$ converge respectively to 1 and -1.
- (2) The sequence $(a_n = \frac{1}{n})_{n \geqslant 1}$ converges to 0 in [0, 1] but diverges in (0, 1].
- (3) If we consider a discrete metric space, see Example 2.1.2 (4), then any convergent sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ is eventually constant, i.e., there exists $N\geqslant 1$ such that $a_n=a_N$ for all $n\geqslant N$.

定義 2.4.1 :

• 令 $\ell\in M$ 。如果對於任意 $\varepsilon>0$,存在 $N\geqslant 1$ 使得對於所有 $n\geqslant N$,我們有 $d(a_n,\ell)<\varepsilon$,則我們說 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 收斂至 ℓ ,並記作

$$a_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \ell$$
 g $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \ell$.

- 如果存在 $\ell \in M$ 使得 $(a_n)_{n \geqslant 1}$ 收斂至 ℓ ,則我們說 $(a_n)_{n \geqslant 1}$ 收斂。
- 如果 $(a_n)_{n\geq 1}$ 不收斂,則我們說 $(a_n)_{n\geq 1}$ 發散。

註解 2.4.2 :

- (1) 在 $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 中,此定義可以化簡為在大一微積分中討論過的,序列在 \mathbb{R} 中收斂的定義。
- (2) 在賦距空間 (M,d) 中,收斂性質 $a_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \ell$ 也可以詮釋為在 $(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 中的收斂 $d(a_n,\ell) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$ °
- (3) 收斂概念是個<u>拓撲概念</u>,也就是說他只取決於空間所賦予的拓撲(定義在註解 2.1.22 中),並不取決於空間上的距離。參見習題 2.24。

範例 2.4.3 :

- (2) 序列 $(a_n = \frac{1}{n})_{n \ge 1}$ 在 [0,1] 中收斂至 0 但在 (0,1] 中會發散。
- (3) 如果我們考慮範例 2.1.2 (4) 中的離散賦距空間,則任意收斂序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 會固定在常數上,也就是說存在 $N\geqslant 1$ 使得 $a_n=a_N$ 對於所有 $n\geqslant N$ 。

Lemma 2.4.4: The sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ can converge to at most one point $\ell\in M$.

Proof: By contradiction, suppose that $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges to ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 with $\ell_1\neq \ell_2$. Given $\varepsilon>0$, we may find $N_1,N_2\geqslant 1$ such that

$$d(a_n, \ell_1) < \varepsilon, \quad \forall n \geqslant N_1,$$

$$d(a_n, \ell_2) < \varepsilon, \quad \forall n \geqslant N_2.$$

Therefore, we can take $n \ge \max(N_1, N_2)$ and apply the triangle inequality to deduce that

$$d(\ell_1, \ell_2) \leqslant d(a_n, \ell_1) + d(a_n, \ell_2) < 2\varepsilon.$$

Since ε can be arbitrarily small, for $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}d(\ell_1, \ell_2)$, we find a contradiction.

2.4.2 Cauchy sequences and complete spaces

Definition 2.4.5: A sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ is said to be a *Cauchy sequence* (柯西序列) if for any $\varepsilon>0$, there exists $N\geqslant 1$ such that

$$d(a_n, a_m) < \varepsilon, \qquad \forall n, m \geqslant N. \tag{2.5}$$

Proposition 2.4.6: If $(a_n)_{n \ge 1}$ is a convergent sequence in (M, d), then it is a Cauchy sequence.

Remark 2.4.7: We note that a Cauchy sequence does not converge necessarily. For example, in the metric space $(M, d) = ((0, 1], |\cdot|)$, the sequence $(a_n = \frac{1}{n})_{n \ge 1}$ is Cauchy, but does not converge.

引理 2.4.4 : 序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 最多只能收斂到一個點 $\ell\in M$ 。

證明:使用反證法,假設序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 可以收斂到 ℓ_1 及 ℓ_2 且滿足 $\ell_1\neq \ell_2$ 。給定 $\varepsilon>0$,我們能找到 $N_1,N_2\geqslant 1$ 使得

$$d(a_n, \ell_1) < \varepsilon, \quad \forall n \geqslant N_1,$$

$$d(a_n, \ell_2) < \varepsilon, \quad \forall n \geqslant N_2.$$

因此,我們取 $n \ge \max(N_1, N_2)$ 並使用三角不等式,得到

$$d(\ell_1, \ell_2) \leqslant d(a_n, \ell_1) + d(a_n, \ell_2) < 2\varepsilon.$$

由於 ε 可以任意小,對於 $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}d(\ell_1,\ell_2)$,我們會得到矛盾。

第二小節 柯西序列及完備空間

定義 2.4.5 : 給定序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$, 如果對於任意 $\varepsilon>0$, 存在 $N\geqslant 1$ 使得

$$d(a_n, a_m) < \varepsilon, \qquad \forall n, m \geqslant N, \tag{2.5}$$

則我們說他是個柯西序列 (Cauchy sequence)。

命題 2.4.6 : 如果序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 在 (M,d) 中收斂,則他會是個柯西序列。

註解 2.4.7 : 我們注意到,柯西序列未必會收斂。例如,在賦距空間 $(M,d)=((0,1],|\cdot|)$ 中, $(a_n=\frac{1}{n})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 是個柯西序列,但不會收斂。

Proof: Suppose that $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ is a convergent sequence with limit ℓ . Given $\varepsilon>0$. By the definition of convergence, we may find $N\geqslant 1$ such that for any $n\geqslant N$, we have $d(a_n,\ell)<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Therefore, for any $n,m\geqslant N$, we have

$$d(a_n, a_m) \leq d(a_n, \ell) + d(a_m, \ell) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

Proposition 2.4.8: A Cauchy sequence is always bounded.

Proof: Let $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ be a Cauchy sequence with values in a metric space (M,d). Fix $\varepsilon>0$ and $N\geqslant 1$ such that Eq. (2.5) holds. The set $\{a_1,\ldots,a_N\}$ is finite, so bounded. The set $\{a_n:n\geqslant N\}$ is also bounded because of the Cauchy condition

$$d(a_N, a_n) < \varepsilon, \quad \forall n \geqslant N.$$

Remark 2.4.9: We note that the notion of Cauchy sequence is not a topological notion. It cannot be defined by open sets, and depends on the distance that the metric space is equipped with. We may come back to the example mentioned in Example 2.3.4. The sequence $(a_n = \frac{1}{n})_{n \geqslant 1}$ is Cauchy in $((0,1], |\cdot|)$, but is not Cauchy in ((0,1],d), although they define the same notion of open sets. To see this, we have for any fixed $N \geqslant 1$ and $n,m \geqslant N$,

$$|a_n - a_m| \leqslant \frac{1}{N}$$
 but $d(a_n, a_m) = |n - m|$.

Definition 2.4.10:

- A metric space (M,d) is said to be *complete* (完備) if every Cauchy sequence in (M,d) converges to a limit in M.
- A complete normed vector space $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ is called a *Banach space* (Banach 空間).

證明:假設序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 會收斂到極限 ℓ 。給定 $\varepsilon>0$ 。根據收斂的定義,我們能找到 $N\geqslant 1$ 使得對於任何 $n\geqslant N$,我們有 $d(a_n,\ell)<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 。因此,對於任意 $n,m\geqslant N$,我們有

$$d(a_n, a_m) \leqslant d(a_n, \ell) + d(a_m, \ell) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

命題 2.4.8 : 柯西序列永遠是有界的。

證明:令 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 為在賦距空間 (M,d) 中的柯西序列。固定 $\varepsilon>0$ 及 $N\geqslant 1$ 使得式 (2.5) 中的條件成立。集合 $\{a_1,\ldots,a_N\}$ 是有限的,所以有界。根據柯西條件,集合 $\{a_n:n\geqslant N\}$ 也是有界的:

$$d(a_N, a_n) < \varepsilon, \quad \forall n \geqslant N.$$

註解 2.4.9 : 我們注意到,柯西序列的概念並不是個拓撲概念。他不能夠藉由開集來定義,所以會取決於賦範空間中的距離。我們可以回到範例 2.3.4 中提到的例子。序列 $(a_n=\frac{1}{n})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 在 $((0,1],|\cdot|)$ 中是柯西,但在 ((0,1],d) 中卻不是,即使這兩個空間定義出來的開集概念是相同的。我們不難檢查,對於任意固定的 $N\geqslant 1$ 以及 $n,m\geqslant N$,我們有

$$|a_n - a_m| \leqslant \frac{1}{N}$$
 \coprod $d(a_n, a_m) = |n - m|$.

定義 2.4.10 :

- 如果在賦距空間 (M,d) 中,所有的柯西序列皆會在 (M,d) 中收斂,且極限也在 M 中,則我們說 (M,d) 是完備 (complete) 的。
- 若 $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ 是個完備的賦範向量空間,我們稱他為 Banach 空間 (Banach space) 。

Example 2.4.11:

- (1) Euclidean spaces \mathbb{R}^n with $n \ge 1$ are complete.
- (2) \mathbb{Q} is not complete. We may consider an irrational point $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ and a sequence of rational numbers $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converging to x in \mathbb{R} . This sequence is a Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{Q} but does not converge in \mathbb{Q} .

Leter in Section 3.2, we will have a more thorough discussion about complete spaces.

2.4.3 Limits and adhernet points

In this subsection, we are going to give sequential characterizations of some topological notions, especially the notion of adherent points and closed sets, which can be better understood using sequences.

Below, we are given a sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$. For $p\geqslant 1$, let us write $A_p:=\{a_n:n\geqslant p\}$ for the range (值域) of the sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant p}$ and $A:=A_1$. We may also define

 $\mathcal{L}:=\{\ell\in M: \text{there exists } \varphi:\mathbb{N}\to\mathbb{N} \text{ that is strictly increasing such that } a_{\varphi(n)}\xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{}\ell\}$

to be the set of all the subsequential limits.

Proposition 2.4.12: Let $\ell \in M$ and suppose that $(a_n)_{n \ge 1}$ converges to ℓ . Then,

- (1) A is bounded,
- (2) ℓ is an adherent point of A, that is $\ell \in \overline{A}$.

Proof: (1) is a direct consequence of Proposition 2.4.6 and Proposition 2.4.8.

To show (2), let us fix $\varepsilon > 0$. By the definition of convergence, we can find $N \ge 1$ such that $d(a_n, \ell) < \varepsilon$ for $n \ge N$. We deduce that $B(\ell, \varepsilon) \supseteq A_N = \{a_n : n \ge N\}$, where A_N is not empty. Since this property holds for any arbitrarily $\varepsilon > 0$, we deduce that ℓ is an adherent point of A. \square

範例 2.4.11 :

- (1) 對於 $n \ge 1$,歐氏空間 \mathbb{R}^n 是完備的。
- (2) $\mathbb Q$ 不是完備的。我們可以考慮無理數點 $x\in\mathbb R\setminus\mathbb Q$ 以及會在 $\mathbb R$ 中收斂到 x 的有理數序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 。此數列在 $\mathbb Q$ 中是柯西數列,但不會在 $\mathbb Q$ 中收斂。

在第 3.2 節中,我們會對完備空間有比較完整的討論。

第三小節 極限及附著點

在此小節中,我們會討論如何把一些拓撲概念用序列來描述,其中我們會特別探討的是附著點還有閉集這兩個概念,序列讓我們可以更容易了解他們。

接下來,我們給定序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 。對於 $p\geqslant 1$,我們記 $A_p:=\{a_n:n\geqslant p\}$ 為序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant p}$ 的值域 $({\rm range})$,還有令 $A:=A_1$ 。我們也可以定義

$$\mathcal{L}:=\{\ell\in M:$$
存在嚴格遞增的函數 $\varphi:\mathbb{N} o\mathbb{N}$ 使得 $a_{\varphi(n)}\xrightarrow[n o\infty]{}\ell\}$

為所有收斂子序列極限構成的集合。

命題 2.4.12 : 令 $\ell \in M$ 並假設 $(a_n)_{n \ge 1}$ 收斂至 ℓ 。則我們有下列性質:

- (1) A 有界;
- (2) $\ell \to A$ 的附著點,也就是說 $\ell \in \overline{A}$ 。

證明: (1) 是可以直接由命題 2.4.6 以及命題 2.4.8 所推得。

接下來證明 (2),我們先固定 $\varepsilon>0$ 。根據收斂的定義,我們能找到 $N\geqslant 1$ 使得對於所有 $n\geqslant N$,我們有 $d(a_n,\ell)<\varepsilon$ 。這讓我們得到 $B(\ell,\varepsilon)\supseteq A_N=\{a_n:n\geqslant N\}$,其中 A_N 是個非空集合。由於此性質對於任意 $\varepsilon>0$ 接成立,我們由此得到 ℓ 是個 A 的附著點。

Proposition 2.4.13: Let $A \subseteq M$ be a subset and $\ell \in M$.

- (1) If ℓ is an adherent point of A, then one can find a sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ with values in A that converges to ℓ .
- (2) If ℓ is an accumulation point of A, then one can find a sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ with values in $A\setminus\{\ell\}$ that converges to ℓ .

Proof: The construction is similar in both cases, let us start with (1). Let $\ell \in M$ be an adherent point of A. For every $n \geqslant 1$, since $B(\ell, \frac{1}{n}) \cap A$ is not empty, we may find $a_n \in A$ such that $d(\ell, a_n) < \frac{1}{n}$. We can easily see that the sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges to ℓ . For (2), we may take $a_n \in B(\ell, \frac{1}{n}) \cap (A \setminus \{\ell\})$, which is nonempty for all $n \geqslant 1$.

It is also convenient to use limits to describe closure and closed sets, which can be seen as a consequence of the above propositions.

Corollary 2.4.14: Let $A \subseteq M$ be a subset and $x \in M$. Then, $x \in \overline{A}$ if and only if there exists a sequence of points in A that converges to x.

Proof: It is a direct consequence of Proposition 2.4.12 and Proposition 2.4.13.

Corollary 2.4.15: Let $A \subseteq M$ be a subset. Then, A is closed if and only if every convergent sequence (in M) of points of A converges to a limit in A.

Proof: It is a direct consequence of Corollary 2.4.14.

The following proposition tells us when a sequence converges.

- (1) 如果 ℓ 是 A 的附著點,則我們能找到取值在 A 中的序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$,使得他會收斂到 ℓ 。
- (2) 如果 ℓ 是 A 的匯聚點,則我們能找到取值在 $A\setminus \{\ell\}$ 中的序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$,使得他會收斂到 ℓ 。

證明:在兩種情況中,構造是相似的,我們先證明 (1)。令 $\ell \in M$ 為 A 的附著點。對於任意 $n \geqslant 1$,由於 $B(\ell, \frac{1}{n}) \cap A$ 非空,我們能找到 $a_n \in A$ 使得 $d(\ell, a_n) < \frac{1}{n}$ 。我們不難檢查序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 會收斂到 ℓ 。如果要證明 (2),我們可以這樣構造:對於所有 $n\geqslant 1$,我們知道 $B(\ell, \frac{1}{n}) \cap (A\setminus \{\ell\})$ 是非空的,因此我們在裡面取 a_n 即可。

我們把上面命題整理後,可以透過極限的概念拿來描述閉包和閉集。

系理 2.4.14 : 令 $A\subseteq M$ 為子集合以及 $x\in M$ 。若且唯若存在取值在 A 中,且會收斂到 x 的 序列,則 $x\in\overline{A}$ 。

證明: 這是命題 2.4.12 與命題 2.4.13 的直接結果。

系理 2.4.15 : 令 $A\subseteq M$ 為子集合。若且唯若(M 中的)收斂序列會收斂到 A 中的點,則 A 會是個閉集。

證明:此結果可以直接從系理 2.4.14 得到。

下面的命題告訴我們什麼時候序列會收斂。

Proposition 2.4.16: Let $\ell \in M$. The sequence $(a_n)_{n \ge 1}$ converges to ℓ if and only if every subsequence $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n \ge 1}$ converges to ℓ .

Proof: We first assume that $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges to ℓ . Let $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ be a subsequence of $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$. Fix $\varepsilon>0$. By the definition of convergence, there exists $N\geqslant 1$ such that $d(a_n,\ell)<\varepsilon$ for $n\geqslant N$. Since φ is strictly increasing, we also have $\varphi(n)\geqslant N$ for $n\geqslant N$. Therefore, $d(a_{\varphi(n)},\ell)<\varepsilon$ for $n\geqslant N$.

If every subsequence of $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges to ℓ , then the original sequence also converges to ℓ , since $\varphi(n)=n$ is also an extraction.

Before closing this subsection, we see a more general proposition which describes the structure of \mathcal{L} , the set of all the subsequential limits of $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$.

Proposition 2.4.17: Let $\ell \in M$. The following properties are equivalent.

- (1) $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$.
- (2) $\ell \in \overline{A_p}$ for all $p \geqslant 1$.
- (3) ℓ is either an accumulation point of A, or ℓ appears infinitely many times in the sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$.

In particular, this implies that the set of the subsequential limits of $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ may also be rewritten as $\mathcal{L}=\cap_{p\geqslant 1}\overline{A_p}$, which is closed.

Proof: We are going to show that $(1) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (1)$.

• (1) \Rightarrow (2). Suppose that $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$, that is there exists an extraction $\varphi : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ such that $a_{\varphi(n)} \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \ell$. Therefore, it follows from Proposition 2.4.12 that

$$\ell \in \overline{\{a_{\varphi(n)} : n \geqslant 1\}} \subseteq \overline{A_{\varphi(1)}}.$$

For any non-negative integer $p \ge 1$, the map $\varphi_p : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}, n \mapsto \varphi(n+p)$ is still an extraction,

命題 2.4.16 : 給定序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 以及 $\ell\in M$ 。若且唯若所有子序列 $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 皆會收斂到 ℓ ,則 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 也會收斂到 ℓ 。

證明:我們假設 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 會收斂到 ℓ 。令 $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 為 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 的子序列。固定 $\varepsilon>0$ 。根據收斂的定義,存在 $N\geqslant 1$ 使得對於所有 $n\geqslant N$,我們有 $d(a_n,\ell)<\varepsilon$ 。由於 φ 是嚴格遞增的,我們也會有 $\varphi(n)\geqslant N$ 對於所有 $n\geqslant N$ 。因此,當 $n\geqslant N$ 時,我們得到 $d(a_{\varphi(n)},\ell)<\varepsilon$ 。

如果任意子序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 皆收斂到 ℓ ,則原本的序列也會收斂到 ℓ ,因為 $\varphi(n)=n$ 也是個萃取函數。

在結束此小節之前,我們來討論下面這個命題,可以讓我們更加了解由所有 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 收斂子序列極限構成的集合 $\mathcal L$ 的結構。

命題 2.4.17 : 給定取值在 (M,d) 中的序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$,我們回顧在此小節最前面所定義的記號, \mathcal{L} 是所有收斂子序列極限構成的集合,還有 $(A_p)_{p\geqslant 1}$ 為值域集合。令 $\ell\in M$ 。下列性質等價:

- (1) $\ell \in \mathcal{L} \circ$
- (2) 對於所有 $p \ge 1$,我們有 $\ell \in \overline{A_n}$ 。
- (3) $\ell \to A$ 的匯聚點,或 $\ell = 4$ 會在序列 $(a_n)_{n \ge 1}$ 中出現無窮次。

上面性質也告訴我們, $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 子序列所有可能極限構成的集合能寫作 $\mathcal{L}=\cap_{p\geqslant 1}\overline{A_p}$,因此也是個閉集。

證明:我們要證明 (1) ⇒ (2) ⇒ (3) ⇒ (1) ∘

• $(1)\Rightarrow(2)$ 。假設 $\ell\in\mathcal{L}$,也就是說存在萃取函數 $\varphi:\mathbb{N}\to\mathbb{N}$ 使得 $a_{\varphi(n)}\xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{}\ell$ 。因此,從命題 2.4.12 ,我們能得到

$$\ell \in \overline{\{a_{\varphi(n)} : n \geqslant 1\}} \subseteq \overline{A_{\varphi(1)}}.$$

對於任何非負整數 $p \ge 1$,函數 $\varphi_p : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}, n \mapsto \varphi(n+p)$ 也還是個萃取函數,而且收

and the convergence $a_{\varphi_p(n)} \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \ell$ still holds. Therefore, we deduce that $\ell \in \overline{A_{\varphi(p)}}$ for $p \geqslant 1$. Since the sequence of subsets $(A_p)_{p\geqslant 1}$ is non-increasing (for the inclusion), we deduce that

$$\bigcap_{p\geqslant 1} \overline{A_p} = \bigcap_{p\geqslant 1} \overline{A_{\varphi(p)}}.$$

- (2) \Rightarrow (3). Suppose that $\ell \in \overline{A_p}$ for all $p \geqslant 1$ and that ℓ does not appear infinitely many times in $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$. Let $p\geqslant 1$ such that $a_n\neq \ell$ for all $n\geqslant p$. Since $\ell\in \overline{A_p}$ and $\ell\notin A_p$, we know that ℓ is an accumulation point of A_p , so also an accumulation point of A.
- (3) \Rightarrow (1). If ℓ appears infinitely many times in $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$, it is easy to construct a subsequence with limit ℓ . Now, suppose that ℓ is an accumulation point of A. It follows from Proposition 2.4.13 that we may find $f: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ (not necessarily an extraction) such that $a_{f(n)} \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \ell$ and $a_{f(n)} \in A \setminus \{\ell\}$ for all $n\geqslant 1$. The map f cannot be bounded, since otherwise $(a_{f(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ would only take finitely many different values, the sequence $(a_{f(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$, being convergent, would be eventually constant (constant for large n), and would not be able to converge to ℓ . Thus, we may find an subsequence of $(f(n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ that is strictly increasing, denoted $(f\circ \varphi(n))_{n\geqslant 1}$. Then, $\psi:=f\circ \varphi:\mathbb{N}\to\mathbb{N}$ is an extraction and $a_{\psi(n)}\xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{}\ell$.

2.4.4 In a normed space

In this subsection, we are given a normed vector space $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ over a field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} .

Proposition 2.4.18: Let $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ and $(y_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ be two sequences in V. Suppose that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x \quad and \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n = y.$$

Then,

$$(1) x_n + y_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} x + y,$$

(2)
$$\lambda x_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \lambda x$$
 for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$,

(3)
$$||x_n|| \xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{} ||x||$$
.

斂 $a_{\varphi_p(n)} \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \ell$ 仍然成立。因此,對於所有 $p \geqslant 1$,我們推得 $\ell \in \overline{A_{\varphi(p)}}$ 。由於子集合 $(A_p)_{p\geqslant 1}$ 是非遞增的(對包含關係來說),我們得到

$$\bigcap_{p\geqslant 1} \overline{A_p} = \bigcap_{p\geqslant 1} \overline{A_{\varphi(p)}}.$$

- (2) \Rightarrow (3) 。假設對於所有 $p \geqslant 1$,我們有 $\ell \in \overline{A_p}$,且 ℓ 在 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 中不會出現無窮次。令 $p \geqslant 1$ 使得對於所有 $n \geqslant p$,我們有 $a_n \neq \ell$ 。由於 $\ell \in \overline{A_p}$ 且 $\ell \notin A_p$,我們知道 ℓ 是個 A_p 的匯聚點,所以也是 A 的匯聚點。
- (3) \Rightarrow (1)。如果 ℓ 在 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 中出現無限次,我們不難構造極限為 ℓ 的子序列。現在,我們假設 ℓ 是個 A 的匯聚點。根據命題 2.4.13 ,我們能找到 $f:\mathbb{N}\to\mathbb{N}$ (未必是個萃取函數)使得 $a_{f(n)}\xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{}\ell$ 且對於所有 $n\geqslant 1$,我們有 $a_{f(n)}\in A\backslash\{\ell\}$ 。函數 f 不可能有界,不然 $(a_{f(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 只會取有限多個可能值,由於序列 $(a_{f(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 收斂,所以對夠大的 n 來說會是個常數序列,也就是說,他無法收斂到 ℓ 。因此,我們可以從 $(f(n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ 中萃取嚴格遞增的子序列出來,記作 $(f\circ\varphi(n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ 。這樣一來,函數 $\psi:=f\circ\varphi:\mathbb{N}\to\mathbb{N}$ 是個萃取函數,且我們有 $a_{\psi(n)}\xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{}\ell$ 。

第四小節 在賦範空間中

在此小節中,我們給定在域 $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ 或 \mathbb{C} 上的賦範向量空間。

命題 2.4.18 : 令 $(x_n)_{n\geq 1}$ 及 $(y_n)_{n\geq 1}$ 為 V 中的兩個序列。假設

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x \quad \blacksquare \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = y.$$

則我們有:

(1)
$$x_n + y_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} x + y$$
,

(2)
$$\lambda x_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \lambda x$$
 對於任意 $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$;

$$(3) ||x_n|| \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} ||x||.$$

Proof:

(1) Let us fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and take $N \ge 1$ such that for $n \ge N$, we have

$$||x_n - x|| < \varepsilon$$
 and $||y_n - y|| < \varepsilon$.

For $n \ge N$, we have

$$||(x_n + y_n) - (x + y)|| \le ||x_n - x|| + ||y_n - y|| < 2\varepsilon.$$

Since $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, we have shown that $x_n + y_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} x + y$.

(2) We write directly

$$\|\lambda x_n - \lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x_n - x\| \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0.$$

(3) The triangular inequality gives

$$|\|x_n\| - \|x\|| \le \|x_n - x\| \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0.$$

2.4.5 Limit of a function

We consider two metric spaces (M,d) and (M',d'). Let $A\subseteq M$ be a subset of M, and let $f:A\to M'$ be a function from A to M'.

Definition 2.4.19: Let a be an accumulation point of A and $b \in M'$. We say that when x tends to a, f(x) tends to b, and write

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = b,$$

if for every $\varepsilon>0$, there exists $\delta>0$ such that

$$\forall x \in A \setminus \{a\}, \quad d(x,a) < \delta \quad \Rightarrow \quad d'(f(x),b) < \varepsilon. \tag{2.6}$$

證明:

(1) 我們固定 $\varepsilon > 0$ 並取 $N \geqslant 1$ 使得 $n \geqslant N$,我們有

$$||x_n - x|| < \varepsilon$$
 \mathbb{H} $||y_n - y|| < \varepsilon$.

對於 $n \ge N$, 我們有

$$||(x_n + y_n) - (x + y)|| \le ||x_n - x|| + ||y_n - y|| < 2\varepsilon.$$

由於 $\varepsilon > 0$ 可以任意取,我們得到 $x_n + y_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} x + y$ 。

(2) 我們寫:

$$\|\lambda x_n - \lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x_n - x\| \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0.$$

(3) 三角不等式給我們:

$$|\|x_n\| - \|x\|| \leqslant \|x_n - x\| \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0.$$

第五小節 函數的極限

我們考慮兩個賦距空間 (M,d) 及 (M',d')。令 $A\subseteq M$ 為 M 的子集合,以及 $f:A\to M'$ 為由 A 到 M' 的函數。

定義 2.4.19 : 令 a 為 A 的匯聚點以及 $b \in M'$ 。如果對於所有 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta > 0$ 使得

$$\forall x \in A \setminus \{a\}, \quad d(x, a) < \delta \quad \Rightarrow \quad d'(f(x), b) < \varepsilon, \tag{2.6}$$

則我們說當 x 趨近於 a 時,f(x) 會趨近於 b,記作:

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = b.$$

Proposition 2.4.20: Let a be an accumulation point of A and $b \in M'$. Then, the following properties are equivalent.

(1) When x tends to a, f(x) tends to b, that is

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = b.$$

(2) For any sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ with values in $A\setminus\{a\}$ converging to a, we have

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = b.$$

Proof: Let us assume that (1) holds, that is $f(x) \to b$ when $x \to a$. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and choose $\delta > 0$ such that Eq. (2.6) holds. Fix a sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ with values in $A\setminus\{a\}$ converging to a. We may find $N\geqslant 1$ such that for $n\geqslant N$, we have $d(x_n,a)<\delta$. Therefore, for $n\geqslant N$, we also have $d'(f(x_n),b)<\varepsilon$. This shows that $f(x_n)\xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{}b$.

For the converse, let us proceed by contradiction. We assume that (2) holds but not (1). If (1) does not hold, we may find $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for every $n \ge 1$, there is $x_n \in A$ such that

$$0 < d(x_n, a) < \frac{1}{n}$$
 and $d'(f(x_n), b) \geqslant \varepsilon$.

It is clear that $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges to a, but $(f(x_n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ does not converge to b since there is always a positive distance at least ε between $f(x_n)$ and b. This contradicts (2).

Proposition 2.4.21: Consider a normed vector space $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ over a field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} . Let $f, g : A \to V$ be two functions, and a be an accumulation point of A. Assume that

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = b, \quad \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = c.$$

Then

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to a} (f(x) + g(x)) = b + c$$
,

(2)
$$\lim_{x\to a} \lambda f(x) = \lambda b$$
 for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$,

命題 2.4.20 : 令 a 為 A 的匯聚點以及 $b \in M'$ 。下列性質是等價的:

(1) 當 x 趨近於 a 時,f(x) 趨近於 b,也就是說

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = b.$$

(2) 對於任意取值在 $A\setminus\{a\}$ 中,且收斂至 a 的序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$,我們有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = b.$$

證明:我們假設 (1) 成立,也就是說當 $x \to a$ 時,我們有 $f(x) \to b$ 。固定 $\varepsilon > 0$ 並選 $\delta > 0$ 使得式 (2.6) 成立。固定取值在 $A \setminus \{a\}$ 中且收斂到 a 的序列 $(x_n)_{n \geqslant 1}$ 。我們可以找到 $N \geqslant 1$ 使得對於 所有 $n \geqslant N$,我們有 $d(x_n,a) < \delta$ 。因此,對於所有 $n \geqslant N$,我們也會有 $d'(f(x_n),b) < \varepsilon$ 。這個 證明了 $f(x_n) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} b$ 。

我們使用反證法來證明逆命題。我們假設 (2) 成立但 (1) 不成立。如果 (1) 不成立,我們能找到 $\varepsilon>0$ 使得對於所有 $n\geqslant 1$,會有 $x_n\in A$ 使得

$$0 < d(x_n, a) < \frac{1}{n}$$
 \coprod $d'(f(x_n), b) \geqslant \varepsilon$.

顯然地,序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 會收斂到 a,但序列 $(f(x_n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ 卻不會收斂到 b,因為永遠有個正的距離 把 $f(x_n)$ 與 b 分開。這與 (2) 矛盾。

命題 2.4.21 : 考慮在域 $\mathbb{K}=\mathbb{R}$ 或 \mathbb{C} 上的賦範向量空間 $(V,\|\cdot\|)$ 。令 $f,g:A\to V$ 為兩個函數,且 a 為 A 的匯聚點。假設

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = b, \quad \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = c.$$

則我們有:

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to a} (f(x) + g(x)) = b + c$$
,

(2) $\lim_{x\to a} \lambda f(x) = \lambda b$ 對於所有 $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$;

(3)
$$\lim_{x\to a} ||f(x)|| = ||b||$$
.

Proof: It is a direct consequence by applying Proposition 2.4.18 and Proposition 2.4.20.

2.4.6 On the real line

Below, we are given a sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ taking values in the metric space $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$. In Proposition 2.4.17, we saw how to characterize the subsequential limits of the sequence. We are going to see other notions of limits.

Definition 2.4.22: We define

$$\overline{\lim_{n\to\infty}}\,a_n=\limsup_{n\to\infty}a_n:=\inf_{n\geqslant 1}\sup_{k\geqslant n}a_k,$$

$$\underline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} a_n = \liminf_{n\to\infty} a_n := \sup_{n\geqslant 1} \inf_{k\geqslant n} a_k,$$

called the *upper limit* (上極限) and the *lower limit* (下極限) of $(a_n)_{n\geq 1}$.

Remark 2.4.23: We note that, we may rewrite $\limsup_{n\to\infty} a_n$ as a non-increasing limit,

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} a_n := \lim_{n \to \infty} \downarrow \sup_{k \geqslant n} a_k,$$

because the sequence $(\sup_{k\geqslant n} a_k)_{n\geqslant 1}$ is non-increasing. Similarly, $\liminf_{n\to\infty} a_n$ can be rewritten as a non-decreasing limit,

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} a_n := \lim_{n \to \infty} \uparrow \inf_{k \geqslant n} a_k.$$

Example 2.4.24:

- (1) The sequence defined by $a_n = (-1)^n$ has upper limit 1 and lower limit -1.
- (2) The sequence defined by $a_n = \sin(n)$ has upper limit 1 and lower limit -1.

(3) $\lim_{x\to a} ||f(x)|| = ||b||$.

證明: 這是應用命題 2.4.18 以及命題 2.4.20 可以得到的直接結果。

第六小節 在實數線上

接下來,我們給定取值在 $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 中的序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 。在命題 2.4.17 中,我們看到怎麼去描述收斂子序列的極限,這裡我們要引進其他的極限概念。

定義 2.4.22 : 我們定義

$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} a_n = \limsup_{n\to\infty} a_n := \inf_{n\geqslant 1} \sup_{k\geqslant n} a_k,$$

$$\underline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} a_n = \liminf_{n \to \infty} a_n := \sup_{n \geqslant 1} \inf_{k \geqslant n} a_k,$$

稱作 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 的上極限 (upper limit) 及下極限 (lower limit) 。

註解 2.4.23 : 我們注意到,我們可以把 $\lim\sup_{n\to\infty}a_n$ 寫成一個非遞增極限:

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} a_n := \lim_{n \to \infty} \downarrow \sup_{k \geqslant n} a_k,$$

因為 $(\sup_{k\geqslant n}a_k)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 是個非遞增序列。相似地, $\liminf_{n\to\infty}a_n$ 可以被寫成一個非遞減極限:

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} a_n := \lim_{n \to \infty} \uparrow \inf_{k \geqslant n} a_k.$$

範例 2.4.24 :

- (1) 序列 $a_n = (-1)^n$ 的上極限為 1,下極限為 -1。
- (2) 序列 $a_n = \sin(n)$ 的上極限為 1,下極限為 -1。

Lemma 2.4.25: If $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ is a convergent subsequence of $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$, then its limit ℓ is an adherent point of $\{a_n : n\geqslant 1\}$ and satisfies

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} a_n \leqslant \ell := \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{\varphi(n)} \leqslant \limsup_{n \to \infty} a_n.$$

Proof: Let $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ be a convergent subsequence of $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$. It follows from Proposition 2.4.17 that its limit ℓ is an adherent point of the range $\{a_n : n\geqslant 1\}$.

Next, for any $n \ge 1$, we clearly have

$$\inf_{k \geqslant \varphi(n)} a_k \leqslant a_{\varphi(n)} \leqslant \sup_{k \geqslant \varphi(n)} a_k. \tag{2.7}$$

By taking a monotonic limit for the left inequality in Eq. (2.7), we find

$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} a_n = \sup_{n\geqslant 1} \inf_{k\geqslant \varphi(n)} a_k = \lim_{n\to\infty} \inf_{k\geqslant \varphi(n)} a_k \leqslant \lim_{n\to\infty} a_{\varphi(n)} = \ell.$$

If we do the same thing for the right inequality in Eq. (2.7), we find the other inequality.

Lemma 2.4.26: There exist subsequences $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ and $(a_{\psi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ such that

$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_{\varphi(n)}, \quad \text{and} \quad \limsup_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_{\psi(n)}.$$

Proof: We are going to construct an extraction φ for the lower limit by induction. Let $\ell:=\lim\inf_{n\to\infty}a_n$. Define

$$\varphi(1) := \inf\{n \ge 1 : \ell - 1 \le a_n \le \ell + 1\},$$

$$\forall n \ge 1, \qquad \varphi(n+1) := \inf\{n > \varphi(n) : \ell - \frac{1}{n} \le a_n \le \ell + \frac{1}{n}\}.$$

It is not hard to check that $\varphi(n)$ is well defined for all $n \geqslant 1$ and that φ is strictly increasing. Additionally, we easily see that $\lim a_{\varphi(n)} = \ell$. The construction works in a similar way for the upper limit. \square

引理 2.4.25 : 如果 $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 是個 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 的收斂子序列,則他的極限 ℓ 會是 $\{a_n:n\geqslant 1\}$ 的 匯聚點,且滿足

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} a_n \leqslant \ell := \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{\varphi(n)} \leqslant \limsup_{n \to \infty} a_n.$$

證明:令 $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 為 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 的收斂子序列。從命題 2.4.17 我們得知,他的極限 ℓ 會是值域 $\{a_n:n\geqslant 1\}$ 的匯聚點。

接著,對於任何 $n \ge 1$,我們顯然有

$$\inf_{k \geqslant \varphi(n)} a_k \leqslant a_{\varphi(n)} \leqslant \sup_{k \geqslant \varphi(n)} a_k. \tag{2.7}$$

在式 (2.7) 中,我們對左方的不等式取單調極限會得到:

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} a_n = \sup_{n \ge 1} \inf_{k \ge \varphi(n)} a_k = \lim_{n \to \infty} \inf_{k \ge \varphi(n)} a_k \le \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{\varphi(n)} = \ell.$$

如果我們對式 (2.7) 的右方不等式也取單調極限,我們會得到另一個不等式。

引理 2.4.26 : 存在子序列 $(a_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 以及 $(a_{\psi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 使得

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{\varphi(n)}, \qquad \blacksquare \qquad \limsup_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{\psi(n)}.$$

證明:我們要透過遞迴,構造萃取函數 φ 來得到下極限。令 $\ell := \liminf_{n \to \infty} a_n$ 。定義

$$\varphi(1) := \inf\{n \geqslant 1 : \ell - 1 \leqslant a_n \leqslant \ell + 1\},$$

$$\forall n \geqslant 1, \qquad \varphi(n+1) := \inf\{n > \varphi(n) : \ell - \frac{1}{n} \leqslant a_n \leqslant \ell + \frac{1}{n}\}.$$

我們不難檢查對於所有 $n\geqslant 1$, $\varphi(n)$ 是定義良好的,還有 φ 是嚴格遞增的。此外,我們也會有 $\lim a_{\varphi(n)}=\ell$ 。上極限的構造方式也非常相似。

Remark 2.4.27: The above two lemmas justify the names of *upper limit* and *lower limit* given to \limsup and \liminf .

Proposition 2.4.28 : A sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ in $\mathbb R$ converges if and only if $\liminf_{n\to\infty}a_n=\lim\sup_{n\to\infty}a_n<\infty$.

Proof: It is a direct consequence of Proposition 2.4.16 and the above lemmas (Lemma 2.4.26 and Lemma 2.4.25). \Box

Remark 2.4.29: The limit of a real sequence needs not exist in general. However, its upper limit (resp. lower limit) always exist in $(-\infty, +\infty]$ (resp. in $[-\infty, +\infty)$). In order to write lim, or to show that the limit exists, this proposition suggests that one may show that the upper limit and the lower limit are equal.

2.5 Continuity

2.5.1 Definition and properties

Below, we are given two metric spaces (M,d) and (M',d'). When we talk about balls in different metric spaces, we may add a subscript to avoid confusion. For example, $B_M(x,\varepsilon)$ or $B_d(x,\varepsilon)$ denotes the open ball centered at $x \in M$ with radius $\varepsilon > 0$ in (M,d).

Definition 2.5.1: Given a function $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$. We say that f is *continuous at* $x\in M$ if for any $\varepsilon>0$, there exists $\delta>0$ such that

$$\forall y \in M, \quad d(x,y) < \delta \implies d'(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon,$$
 (2.8)

or equivalently,

$$f(B_M(x,\delta)) \subseteq B_{M'}(f(x),\varepsilon).$$

We say that f is *continuous* if it is continuous at all $x \in M$.

註解 2.4.27 : 上面兩個引理解釋了為什麼我們把 lim sup 及 lim inf 分別稱作上極限和下極限。

命題 2.4.28 : 令 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 為在 $\mathbb R$ 中的序列。若且唯若 $\liminf_{n\to\infty}a_n=\limsup_{n\to\infty}a_n<\infty$,則序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 收斂。

證明:這是由命題 2.4.16 以及上述引理(引理 2.4.26 and 引理 2.4.25)所得到的直接結果。 [

註解 2.4.29 : 一般來講,實數序列的極限不一定存在,但他的上極限(或下極限)在 $(-\infty, +\infty]$ 中(或在 $[-\infty, +\infty)$ 中)永遠是存在的。如果我們希望寫下 \lim 的記號,或是證明極限存在,此命題告訴我們可以去證明上下極限相等。

第五節 連續性

第一小節 定義及性質

接下來,我們給定兩個賦距空間 (M,d) 及 (M',d')。當我們要考慮不同賦距空間中的球時,我們可以加個下標來避免混淆。例如,我們把在 (M,d) 裡面,中心為 $x\in M$ 半徑為 $\varepsilon>0$ 的開球記作 $B_M(x,\varepsilon)$ 或 $B_d(x,\varepsilon)$ 。

定義 2.5.1 : 給定函數 $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ 。對於任何 $x\in M$,如果對於所有 $\varepsilon>0$,存在 $\delta>0$ 使得

$$\forall y \in M, \quad d(x,y) < \delta \implies d'(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon,$$
 (2.8)

或是下列等價性質成立:

$$f(B_M(x,\delta)) \subseteq B_{M'}(f(x),\varepsilon),$$

Example 2.5.2:

- (1) If we take $(M,d)=(M',d')=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$, then we recover the definition of continuity that we saw in the first-year calculus.
- (2) The identity map $\mathrm{Id}:(M,d)\to(M,d), x\mapsto x$ is continuous.
- (3) Fix $a \in M$. Then, the map $(M, d) \to (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|), x \mapsto d(x, a)$ is continuous.

Remark 2.5.3: If $a \in M$ is an accumulation point, then the continuity of f at a is equivalent to

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = f(a).$$

If $a \in M$ is an isolated point, then any function $f: M \to M'$ is continuous at a, because for sufficiently small $\delta > 0$, the open ball $B(a, \delta)$ is reduced to the singleton $\{a\}$.

Proposition 2.5.4: Consider three metric spaces (M_1, d_1) , (M_2, d_2) , and (M_3, d_3) . Let $f: M_1 \to M_2$ and $g: M_2 \to M_3$ be two functions. Fix $x \in M_1$. If f is continuous at x and g is continuous at f(x), then the composition $g \circ f: M_1 \to M_3$ is continuous at x.

Proof: The proof is quite direct if we use Definition 2.5.1. Given $\varepsilon > 0$. Since g is continuous at y := f(x), we may find $\eta > 0$ such that

$$g(B_{M_2}(y,\eta)) \subseteq B_{M_3}(g(y),\varepsilon).$$

Since f is continuous at x, we may find $\delta > 0$ such that

$$f(B_{M_1}(x,\delta)) \subseteq B_{M_2}(f(x),\eta) = B_{M_2}(y,\eta).$$

則我們說 f 在 x 連續 。如果 f 在所有的 $x \in M$ 皆連續 ,則我們說 f 是個連續函數 。

範例 2.5.2 :

- (1) 在 $(M,d)=(M',d')=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 中,我們得到的是我們在大一微積分所看到對連續性的定義。
- (2) 恆等函數 $Id: (M,d) \to (M,d), x \mapsto x$ 是連續的。
- (3) 固定 $a \in M$, 則函數 $(M,d) \to (\mathbb{R},|\cdot|), x \mapsto d(x,a)$ 是個連續函數。

註解 2.5.3 : 如果 $a \in M$ 是個匯聚點,則 f 在 a 的連續性與下列性質等價:

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = f(a).$$

如果 $a\in M$ 是個孤立點,則任何函數 $f:M\to M'$ 在 a 都是連續的,因為對於夠小的 $\delta>0$,開球 $B(a,\delta)$ 會是個由單點構成的集合 $\{a\}$ 。

命題 2.5.4 : 考慮賦距空間 (M_1,d_1) 、 (M_2,d_2) 以及 (M_3,d_3) 。令 $f:M_1\to M_2$ 及 $g:M_2\to M_3$ 為兩個函數。固定 $x\in M_1$ 。如果 f 在 x 連續且 g 在 f(x) 連續,則合成函數 $g\circ f:M_1\to M_3$ 在 x 連續。

證明:我們可以使用定義 2.5.1 來直接證明此命題。給定 $\varepsilon>0$ 。由於 g 在 y:=f(x) 連續,我們能找到 $\eta>0$ 使得

$$g(B_{M_2}(y,\eta)) \subseteq B_{M_3}(g(y),\varepsilon).$$

由於 f 在 x 連續,我們能找到 $\delta > 0$ 使得

$$f(B_{M_1}(x,\delta)) \subseteq B_{M_2}(f(x),\eta) = B_{M_2}(y,\eta).$$

Putting the two above inclusions together, we find

$$(g \circ f)(B_{M_1}(x,\delta)) \subseteq g(B_{M_2}(y,\eta)) \subseteq B_{M_3}((g \circ f)(x),\varepsilon).$$

This leads to the continuity of $g \circ f$ at x.

2.5.2 Sequential characterization

Proposition 2.5.5: Given a function $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ and $a\in M$. Then, the following properties are equivalent.

- (1) f is continuous at a.
- (2) For every sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ with values in M that converges to a, the sequence $(f(x_n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ with values in M' also converges to f(a). In other words,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = f\left(\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n\right) = f(a).$$

Proof: The proof is similar to that of Proposition 2.4.20.

Example 2.5.6: The function $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is continuous at 0,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin(1/x), & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

We can see this by taking any convergent sequence $(x_n)_{n\geq 1}$ with limit 0, then

$$|f(x_n)| = |x_n \sin(1/x_n)| \le |x_n| \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0.$$

把上面兩個包含關係放在一起,我們得到

$$(g \circ f)(B_{M_1}(x,\delta)) \subseteq g(B_{M_2}(y,\eta)) \subseteq B_{M_3}((g \circ f)(x),\varepsilon).$$

這告訴我們 $g \circ f$ 在 x 是連續的。

第二小節 序列描述法

命題 2.5.5 : 給定函數 $f:(M,d) \to (M',d')$ 以及 $a \in M$ 。則下列性質等價。

- (1) f 在 a 連續。
- (2) 對任何取值在 M 中且收斂到 a 的序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$,取值在 M' 中的序列 $(f(x_n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ 會收斂 到 f(a) 。換句話說,我們有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = f\left(\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n\right) = f(a).$$

證明:此證明與命題 <u>2.4.20</u> 相似。

範例 2.5.6 : 函數 $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ 在 0 連續:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin(1/x), & \text{ if } x \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{ if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

我們可以檢查,對於任何收斂至 0 的序列 $(x_n)_{n\geq 1}$,我們會有

$$|f(x_n)| = |x_n \sin(1/x_n)| \le |x_n| \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0.$$

Proposition 2.5.7: Consider a normed vector space $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ over a field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} . Let $a \in M$ and $f, g : M \to V$ be two functions that are continuous at a. Then,

- (1) $x \mapsto f(x) + g(x)$ is continuous at a,
- (2) $x \mapsto \lambda f(x)$ is continuous at a,
- (3) $x \mapsto ||f(x)||$ is continuous at a.

Proof: It is a direct consequence by applying Proposition 2.5.5 and Proposition 2.4.18.

Example 2.5.8: Let $n \ge 1$ and $P \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ be a multivariate polynomial. Take $(M, d) = (\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|_1)$ and $(M', d') = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$. Then, the map $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mapsto P(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ is continuous. This can be seen by using Proposition 2.5.5 and the following two facts.

(a) For any sequence $(a^k = (a_1^k, \dots, a_n^k))_{k \ge 1}$ with values in $(\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|_1)$, we have

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} a^k = a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} a_i^k = a_i, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n.$$

(b) For any real-valued sequences $(x_n)_{n\geq 1}$ and $(y_n)_{n\geq 1}$, we have

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n = y \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n y_n = xy$$

2.5.3 Characterization using preimage

Definition 2.5.9: Given a function $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ and a subset $A\subseteq M'$. We recall the definition viewed in Definition 1.1.7 of preimage or inverse image (像原) of A under f,

$$f^{-1}(A) := \{ x \in M : f(x) \in A \}.$$

命題 2.5.7 : 考慮在域 $\mathbb{K}=\mathbb{R}$ 或 \mathbb{C} 上的賦範向量空間 $(V,\|\cdot\|)$ 。令 $a\in M$ 及兩個在 a 連續的函數 $f,g:M\to V$ 。則下列性質成立:

- (1) $x \mapsto f(x) + g(x)$ 在 a 連續。
- (2) $x \mapsto \lambda f(x)$ 在 a 連續。
- (3) $x \mapsto ||f(x)||$ 在 a 連續。

證明: 這是應用命題 2.5.5 和命題 2.4.18 可以得到的直接結果。

範例 2.5.8 : 令 $n \ge 1$ 以及 $P \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ 為多變數多項式。取 $(M, d) = (\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|_1)$ 和 $(M', d') = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$ 。則函數 $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mapsto P(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ 會是連續的。我們可以藉由命題 2.5.5 以及下列敘述來證明此性質。

(a) 對於任意取值在 $(\mathbb{R}^n,\|\cdot\|_1)$ 中的序列 $(a^k=(a_1^k,\dots,a_n^k))_{k\geqslant 1}$,我們有

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} a^k = a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} a_i^k = a_i, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n.$$

(b) 對於任意實數序列 $(x_n)_{n\geq 1}$ 還有 $(y_n)_{n\geq 1}$, 我們會有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x$$
 以及 $\lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = y$ \Rightarrow $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n y_n = xy$

第三小節 原像描述法

定義 2.5.9 : 給定函數 $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ 及子集合 $A\subseteq M'$ 。我們在定義 1.1.7 中有定義過 A 在 f 之下的像原 (preimage or inverse image):

$$f^{-1}(A) := \{ x \in M : f(x) \in A \}.$$

Remark 2.5.10: We recall the following properties for the preimage.

(1) If f is bijective, then the preimage of A under f is exactly the image of A under f^{-1} .

- (2) If $A \subseteq B \subseteq M'$, then $f^{-1}(A) \subseteq f^{-1}(B) \subseteq M$.
- (3) For $A \subseteq M$, we have $A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A))$.
- (4) For $A \subseteq M'$, we have $f(f^{-1}(A)) \subseteq A$.

Proposition 2.5.11: Let $f:(M,d) \to (M',d')$ be a function. The following properties are equivalent.

- (1) f is continuous on M.
- (2) The preimage of any open set of M' is open in M.
- (3) The preimage of any closed set of M' is closed in M.

Proof: We are going to prove that $(1) \Leftrightarrow (2) \Leftrightarrow (3)$.

- (1) \Rightarrow (2). Let $A' \subseteq M'$ be an open set and denote $A = f^{-1}(A')$. Given $x \in A$, we want to show that x is an interior point of A. Let $y = f(x) \in A'$. Since y is an interior point of A', we may find $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $B_{M'}(y,\varepsilon) \subseteq A'$. Using the continuity of f at x, we may find $\delta > 0$ such that $f(B_M(x,\delta)) \subseteq B_{M'}(y,\varepsilon) \subseteq A'$. Therefore, $x \in B_M(x,\delta) \subseteq f^{-1}(A')$.
- (2) \Rightarrow (1). Given $x \in M$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, it follows from (2) that $A = f^{-1}(B_{M'}(f(x), \varepsilon))$ is open. Since $x \in A$, we may find $\delta > 0$ such that $B_M(x, \delta) \subseteq A$. This implies that $f(B_M(x, \delta)) \subseteq f(A) = B_{M'}(f(x), \varepsilon)$, giving the continuity of f at x.
- (2) \Rightarrow (3). Let A' be a closed set in M', then $B' := M' \setminus A'$ is an open set. We know that

$$f^{-1}(A') = f^{-1}(M' \backslash B') = M \backslash f^{-1}(B').$$

By (2), the set $f^{-1}(B')$ is open, so $f^{-1}(A')$ is closed.

• (3) \Rightarrow (2). The proof is similar.

註解 2.5.10 : 我們回顧幾個像原的性質。

- (1) 如果 f 是個雙射函數,則 A 在 f 之下的像原會是 A 在 f^{-1} 之下的像。
- (2) 如果 $A \subseteq B \subseteq M'$, $f^{-1}(A) \subseteq f^{-1}(B) \subseteq M$ 。
- (3) 對於 $A \subseteq M$,我們有 $A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A))$ 。
- (4) 對於 $A \subseteq M'$,我們有 $f(f^{-1}(A)) \subseteq A$ 。

命題 2.5.11 : 令 $f:(M,d) \to (M',d')$ 為函數,則下列性質等價。

- (1) f 在 M 上連續。
- (2) 任何 M' 中開集的像原在 M 中是個開集。
- (3) 任何 M' 中閉集的像原在 M 中是個閉集。

證明:我們證明(1) ⇔(2) ⇔(3)。

- (1) \Rightarrow (2) \circ \ominus A' \subseteq M' 為開集,並記 $A = f^{-1}(A')$ \circ 給定 $x \in A$,我們想要證明 x 是 A 的 內點。 \ominus $y = f(x) \in A'$ 。由於 y 是 A' 的內點,我們能找到 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得 $B_{M'}(y,\varepsilon) \subseteq A'$ 。 使用 f 在 x 的連續性,我們能找到 $\delta > 0$ 使得 $f(B_M(x,\delta)) \subseteq B_{M'}(y,\varepsilon) \subseteq A'$ 。因此, $x \in B_M(x,\delta) \subseteq f^{-1}(A')$ 。
- (2) \Rightarrow (1) ° 給定 $x \in M$ 以及 $\varepsilon > 0$,從 (2) 我們得知 $A = f^{-1}(B_{M'}(f(x), \varepsilon))$ 是個開集。由於 $x \in A$,我們能找到 $\delta > 0$ 使得 $B_M(x, \delta) \subseteq A$ 。這讓我們能推得 $f(B_M(x, \delta)) \subseteq f(A) = B_{M'}(f(x), \varepsilon)$,也就是 f 在 x 的連續性。
- $(2) \Rightarrow (3) \circ \ominus A' \ A''$ 中的閉集,則 $B' := M' \setminus A'$ 會是開集。我們知道

$$f^{-1}(A') = f^{-1}(M' \backslash B') = M \backslash f^{-1}(B').$$

根據 (2),集合 $f^{-1}(B')$ 是個開集,所以 $f^{-1}(A')$ 是個閉集。

(3) ⇒ (2)。證明相似。

Remark 2.5.12: In practice, to check that a function $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ is continuous, we only need to check the following modified condition:

(2') The preimage of any open ball of M' is open in M.

Example 2.5.13: We identify the space $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ of $n \times n$ real matrices as \mathbb{R}^{n^2} , and equip it with the usual norm $\|\cdot\|_1$. The determinant function $\det: \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathbb{R}$ is continuous. Since $\mathbb{R}^* := \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ is open in \mathbb{R} , the set of invertible matrices

$$\mathcal{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) := \{ M \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) : \det(M) \neq 0 \} = \det^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^*)$$

is also open in $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$.

Definition 2.5.14: Let $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ be a function. We say that f is

- an open map (開函數) if f(A) is open in M' for any open set $A \subseteq M$;
- a closed map (閉函數) if f(A) is closed in M' for any closed set $A \subseteq M$.

Remark 2.5.15: Note that in Proposition 2.5.11, it is important to look at the *preimage*.

- A continuous function is not necessarily an open map. For example, a constant function from $\mathbb R$ to $\mathbb R$ maps the open set $\mathbb R$ to a point which is not open.
- A continuous function is not necessarily a closed map. For example, the function $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}, x \mapsto \tan(x)$ maps the closed set \mathbb{R} to $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, which is not closed in \mathbb{R} .

2.5.4 Isomorphisms

註解 2.5.12 : 當我們想要檢查 $f:(M,d) \to (M',d')$ 是個連續函數時,通常我們只需要檢查下列修改 過的條件:

(2') 任何 M' 中開球的像原在 M 中是個開集。

範例 2.5.13 : 我們把 $n \times n$ 實係數矩陣構成的空間 $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 看做 \mathbb{R}^{n^2} ,並賦予範數 $\|\cdot\|_1$ 。我們知道行列式 $\det: \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathbb{R}$ 是個連續函數。由於 $\mathbb{R}^* := \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ 是個在 \mathbb{R} 中的開集,那麼可逆矩陣構成的集合

$$\mathcal{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) := \{ M \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) : \det(M) \neq 0 \} = \det^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^*)$$

也會是在 $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 中的開集。

- 若對所有開集 $A\subseteq M$, f(A) 是 M' 中的開集,我們說 f 是個開函數 (open map) 。
- 若對所有閉集 $A \subseteq M$, f(A) 是 M' 中的閉集 , 我們說 f 是個閉函數 (closed map) 。

註解 2.5.15: 我們注意到,在命題 2.5.11 中,我們需要檢查的是像原

- 連續函數不一定是個開函數。例如,考慮由 ℝ 到 ℝ 的常數函數,則任何 ℝ 中開集的像會是一個點,不是個開集。
- 連續函數不一定是個閉函數。例如,考慮函數 $\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}, x\mapsto \tan(x)$,則他會把閉集 \mathbb{R} 送到 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,但他卻不是 \mathbb{R} 中的閉集。

第四小節 同構

We are going to introduce two notions of *isomorphisms* (同構): *isometric isomorphism* and topological isomorphism (homeomorphism) (拓撲同構、同胚). Below, consider two metric spaces (M,d) and (M',d').

Definition 2.5.16:

• A bijective function $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ is called an isometry (等距變換) if

$$d'(f(x), f(y)) = d(x, y), \quad \forall x, y \in M.$$

• If there exists an isometry between (M, d) and (M', d'), then we say that the metric spaces (M, d) and (M', d') are isometric or isometrically isomorphic.

Example 2.5.17: Let us fix an integer $n \ge 1$. We denote by $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \mathcal{M}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ the vector space of n by n real matrices. We may equip $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ with the norm $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{M},1}$ defined by

$$\forall M = (m_{i,j})_{1 \le i,j \le n}, \quad ||M||_{\mathcal{M},1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |m_{i,j}|,$$

and consider the distance $d_{\mathcal{M},1}$ induced by the norm $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{M},1}$. Then, $(\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}),d_{\mathcal{M},1})$ and (\mathbb{R}^{n^2},d_1) are isometric. For example, the map

$$M = (m_{i,j})_{1 \leq i,j \leq n} \mapsto (m_{1,1}, \dots, m_{1,n}, m_{2,1}, \dots, m_{2,n}, \dots, m_{n,1}, \dots, m_{n,n}),$$

is an isometry.

Definition 2.5.18:

- Let $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ be a function. Suppose that f is bijective, so that f^{-1} is well defined. We say that f is a homeomorphism (同胚), or topological isomorphism (拓撲同構), if both f and f^{-1} are continuous.
- If there exists an homeomorphism f between (M,d) and (M',d'), then we say that the metric spaces (M,d) and (M',d') are homeomorphic or topologically isomorphic.

我們再來會介紹兩個<u>同構</u> (isomorphisms) 的概念:<u>等距同構</u>以及<u>拓撲同構(同胚)</u>。接下來,讓 我們考慮兩個賦距空間 (M,d) 及 (M',d')。

定義 2.5.16 :

• 令 $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ 為雙射函數。如果

$$d'(f(x), f(y)) = d(x, y), \quad \forall x, y \in M,$$

則我們稱之為等距變換 (isometry)。

• 如果在 (M,d) 及 (M',d') 之間存在等距變換,則我們說賦距空間 (M,d) 和 (M',d') 是 等距的或等距同構的。

範例 2.5.17 : 我們固定整數 $n\geqslant 1$ 。我們把 $n\times n$ 實係數矩陣構成的向量空間記作 $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})=$ $\mathcal{M}_{n\times n}(\mathbb{R})$ 。我們可以賦予 $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 範數 $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{M},1}$,定義如下:

$$\forall M = (m_{i,j})_{1 \leq i,j \leq n}, \quad ||M||_{\mathcal{M},1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |m_{i,j}|,$$

並考慮由範數 $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{M},1}$ 引導出來的距離 $d_{\mathcal{M},1}$ 。那麼, $(\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}),d_{\mathcal{M},1})$ 及 (\mathbb{R}^{n^2},d_1) 是等距的。例如,下面這個函數是個等距變換:

$$M = (m_{i,j})_{1 \le i,j \le n} \mapsto (m_{1,1}, \dots, m_{1,n}, m_{2,1}, \dots, m_{2,n}, \dots, m_{n,1}, \dots, m_{n,n}).$$

定義 2.5.18: 令 $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ 為函數。假設 f 是個雙射函數,也就是說 f^{-1} 定義良好。如果 f 及 f^{-1} 兩者皆連續,則我們說 f 是個<u>同胚變換</u> (homeomorphism) 或 <u>拓撲同構變換</u> (topological isomorphism) 。如果這樣的函數 f 存在的話,我們說賦距空間 (M,d) 及 (M',d') 是同胚的,或是拓撲同構的。 **Remark 2.5.19:** An isometry is also an homeomorphism.

Example 2.5.20: Let us consider $M = \mathbb{R}^2$ with different distances d_1 induced by $\|\cdot\|_1$, d_2 induced by $\|\cdot\|_2$, and the discrete distance d_{discrete} .

(1) The identity map Id : $(\mathbb{R}^2, d_1) \to (\mathbb{R}^2, d_2)$ is a homeomorphism because we have

$$B_{d_1}(x,r) \subseteq B_{d_2}(x,r) \subseteq B_{d_1}(x,\sqrt{2}r).$$
 (2.9)

(2) The identity map $\mathrm{Id}:(\mathbb{R}^2,d_{\mathrm{discrete}})\to(\mathbb{R}^2,d_1)$ is not a homeomorphism. This map is bijective and continuous, but its inverse f^{-1} is clearly not continuous.

Definition 2.5.21: Let d and d' be two distances on M. We say that the two distances are *topologically* equivalent (拓撲等價) if they define the same topology, in the sense that a set in (M, d) is open if and only if it is also open in (M, d').

Example 2.5.22: In \mathbb{R}^2 , the distances d_1 and d_2 are topologically equivalent, as seen in Eq. (2.9).

Proposition 2.5.23: Let d and d' be two distances on M. The distances d and d' are topologically equivalent if and only if the identity map $\mathrm{Id}:(M,d)\to(M,d')$ is a homeomorphism.

Proof : First, let us assume that the distances d and d' are topologically equivalent. It is clear that the identity map $\mathrm{Id}:(M,d)\to(M,d')$ is bijective. To show its continuity, consider an open set $A\subseteq(M,d')$. Then,

$$\mathrm{Id}^{-1}(A) = A \subseteq (M, d)$$

is still an open set due to the assumption. Hence, Id is continuous. Similarly, we can also show that Id^{-1} is continuous.

For the converse, we assume that the identity map $\mathrm{Id}:(M,d)\to(M,d')$ is a homeomorphism. By its continuity, any open set $A\subseteq(M,d')$ is still open in (M,d), and vice versa. It is exactly the

註解 2.5.19 : 等距變換也會是個同胚變換。

範例 2.5.20 : 我們考慮在 $M=\mathbb{R}^2$ 上的兩個不同距離: d_1 是由 $\|\cdot\|_1$ 引導的, d_2 是由 $\|\cdot\|_2$ 引導的,以及離散距離 $d_{\rm discrete}$ 。

(1) 恆等函數 $Id: (\mathbb{R}^2, d_1) \to (\mathbb{R}^2, d_2)$ 是個同胚變換因為我們有

$$B_{d_1}(x,r) \subseteq B_{d_2}(x,r) \subseteq B_{d_1}(x,\sqrt{2}r).$$
 (2.9)

(2) 恆等函數 $\mathrm{Id}:(\mathbb{R}^2,d_{\mathrm{discrete}})\to(\mathbb{R}^2,d_1)$ 不是個同胚變換。此函數是個連續雙射函數,但他的反函數 f^{-1} 顯然不連續。

定義 2.5.21 : 令 d 與 d' 為 M 上的兩個距離。如果 d 和 d' 定義出來的拓撲是相同的,也就是 說:若且唯若,某集合在 (M,d) 中為開集,則他在 (M,d') 中也是開集;這樣的情況下,我們 說這兩個距離是拓撲等價 (topologically equivalent) 的。

範例 2.5.22 : 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上,距離 d_1 及 d_2 是拓撲等價的,如同我們在式 (2.9) 中所看到的。

命題 2.5.23 : 令 d 和 d' 為 M 上的兩個距離。若且唯若恆等函數 $\mathrm{Id}:(M,d)\to(M,d')$ 是個同胚變換,則距離 d 與 d' 是拓撲等價的。

證明:首先,我們假設距離 d 和 d' 是拓撲等價的。恆等函數 $\mathrm{Id}:(M,d)\to(M,d')$ 顯然是個雙射函數。再來證明連續性:我們考慮開集 $A\subseteq(M,d')$,根據假設,我們得到

$$\mathrm{Id}^{-1}(A) = A \subseteq (M, d)$$

還是個開集。因此,Id 是連續的。相似地,我們也能證明 Id^{-1} 是連續的。

再來,我們假設恆等函數 $\mathrm{Id}:(M,d)\to (M,d')$ 是個同胚變換。根據他的連續性,任何開集 $A\subseteq (M,d')$ 在 (M,d) 中也是個開集,且反之亦然。這剛好是兩個拓撲等價距離的定義。 \square

definition of two distances which are topologically equivalent.

Definition 2.5.24:

• Given a vector space V and two norms N_1 and N_2 on V. They are said to be *equivalent* if there exist b>a>0 such that

$$a N_1(x) \leqslant N_2(x) \leqslant b N_1(x), \quad \forall x \in V.$$

• Given a space M and two distances d_1 and d_2 on M. They are said to be *equivalent* if there exist b > a > 0 such that

$$a d_1(x, y) \leqslant d_2(x, y) \leqslant b d_1(x, y), \quad \forall x, y \in M.$$

Example 2.5.25 : In \mathbb{R}^n , the norms $\|\cdot\|_1$, $\|\cdot\|_2$, and $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ are equivalent. In fact, we have

$$||x||_{\infty} \le ||x||_1 \le ||x||_2 \le \sqrt{n} \, ||x||_{\infty}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Remark 2.5.26:

- (1) Two equivalent norms induce two distances that are also equivalent.
- (2) Two equivalent distances define two metric spaces that are topologically equivalent. This can be seen using inclusion relations between balls defined by different distances Example 2.5.20 (1).
- (3) Later in Theorem 3.2.22, we will see that on a finite dimensional vector space, all the norms are equivalent.

2.5.5 Uniform continuity

定義 2.5.24 :

• 給定賦範空間 V 以及兩個定義在 V 上的範數 N_1 和 N_2 。如果存在 b>a>0 使得

$$a N_1(x) \leqslant N_2(x) \leqslant b N_1(x), \quad \forall x \in V,$$

則我們說此兩個範數等價。

• 給定空間 M 以及定義在 M 上的兩個距離 d_1 和 d_2 。如果存在 b>a>0 使得

$$a d_1(x, y) \leqslant d_2(x, y) \leqslant b d_1(x, y), \quad \forall x, y \in M,$$

則我們說此兩個距離等價。

範例 2.5.25 : 在 \mathbb{R}^n 中,範數 $\|\cdot\|_1 \setminus \|\cdot\|_2$ 以及 $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ 是等價的。事實上,我們有

$$||x||_{\infty} \leqslant ||x||_1 \leqslant ||x||_2 \leqslant \sqrt{n} \, ||x||_{\infty}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

註解 2.5.26 :

- (1) 兩個等價範數所引導出來的距離也是等價的。
- (2) 兩個等價距離引導出來的賦距空間是拓撲等價的。這可以由範例 2.5.20 (1) 中不同距離定義出來的球之間的包含關係所看出來。
- (3) 稍後在定理 3.2.22 中,我們會看到在有限維度的向量空間上,所有範數都是等價的。

第五小節 均匀連續性

Definition 2.5.27: Let $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ be a function. We say that f is *uniformly continuous* (均匀連續) if for any $\varepsilon>0$, there exists $\delta>0$ such that

$$\forall x, y \in M, \quad d(x, y) < \delta \implies d'(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon.$$
 (2.10)

Example 2.5.28: The function $f: \mathbb{R}_{>0} \to \mathbb{R}, x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$ is continuous. It is not uniformly continuous on (0,1], but is uniformly continuous on $[1,\infty)$.

Remark 2.5.29:

- (1) An uniformly continuous function is continuous, but the inverse does not hold in general, as we just saw in Example 2.5.28.
- (2) In the definition of uniform continuity, the choice of δ does not depend on x and y, that is why it is called *uniform*. You may compare (2.8) and (2.10) to see the difference.
- (3) Uniform continuity is not a topological notion, in the sense that it cannot be defined only using the open sets. See Exercise 2.41.
- (4) Given a uniformly continuous function $f:(M_1,d_1)\to (M_2,d_2)$ and distances d_1' and d_2' such that d_1 and d_1' are equivalent, d_2 and d_2' are equivalent. Then, it is not hard to see that the function $f:(M_1,d_1')\to (M_2,d_2')$ is also uniformly continuous.

Definition 2.5.30: Let $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ be a function. Given K>0. We say that f is K-Lipschitz continuous if

$$d'(f(x), f(y)) \le K d(x, y), \quad \forall x, y \in M.$$

We also say that f is Lipschitz continuous if there exists K > 0 such that f is K-Lipschitz continuous.

定義 2.5.27 : 令 $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ 為函數。如果對於任意 $\varepsilon>0$,存在 $\delta>0$ 使得

$$\forall x, y \in M, \quad d(x, y) < \delta \implies d'(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon,$$
 (2.10)

則我們說 f 是均勻連續 (uniformly continuous) 的。

範例 2.5.28 : 函數 $f: \mathbb{R}_{>0} \to \mathbb{R}, x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$ 是連續的。他在 (0,1] 上不是均匀連續的,但在 $[1,\infty)$ 上是均匀連續的。

註解 2.5.29 :

- (1) 均匀連續函數也是連續的,但一般來說,逆命題不會成立,如同我們在範例 2.5.28 中所看到的。
- (2) 在均匀連續的定義中, δ 的選擇不取決於 x 及 y,所以才會被稱作<u>均匀</u>。可以去比較 (2.8) 與 (2.10) 中的條件,看看有什麼不同的。
- (3) 均匀連續不是個拓撲概念,意思是他無法只透過開集來描述。可以參考習題 2.41。
- (4) 給定均匀連續函數 $f:(M_1,d_1)\to (M_2,d_2)$ 以及距離 d_1' 和 d_2' 使得 d_1 與 d_1' 等價,且 d_2 與 d_2' 等價。那麼不難看出來,函數 $f:(M_1,d_1')\to (M_2,d_2')$ 是均匀連續的。

定義 2.5.30 : 令 $f:(M,d) \to (M',d')$ 為函數。給定 K>0。如果

$$d'(f(x), f(y)) \le K d(x, y), \quad \forall x, y \in M,$$

則我們說 f 是個 K-Lipschitz 連續函數。如果存在 K>0 使得 f 是個 K-Lipschitz 連續函數,則 我說 f 是 Lipschitz 連續的。

Corollary 2.5.31: Any Lipschitz continuous function is also uniformly continuous.

Proof : It is a direct consequence by taking $\delta = \varepsilon/K$ in (2.10) if the function $f:(M,d) \to (M,d')$ is K-Lipschitz.

Definition 2.5.32: Given a space M and two distances d and d' on M. They are said to be *uniformly equivalent* (均匀等價) if the identity map $\mathrm{Id}:(M,d)\to(M,d')$ and its inverse are uniformly continuous.

Remark 2.5.33: Two equivalent distances are uniformly equivalent, and two uniformly equivalent distances are topologically equivalent.

2.6 Product of metric spaces

Given n metric spaces $(M_1, d_1), \dots, (M_n, d_n)$. We define the product space $M = M_1 \times \dots \times M_n$ and want to equip it with a distance. There are several ways to achieve this using the distances d_1, \dots, d_n . The canonical way is as follows.

Definition 2.6.1: We may equip the product space M with the product distance d defined as follows,

$$d(x,y) = \max_{1 \le i \le n} d_i(x_i, y_i),$$
(2.11)

for $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n), y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in M$.

Remark 2.6.2: The open ball centered at $x=(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$ with radius r under the distance (2.11) is given by

$$B_d(x,r) = B_{d_1}(x_1,r) \times \cdots \times B_{d_n}(x_n,r).$$

系理 2.5.31 : 任何 Lipschitz 連續函數也是均勻連續的。

證明:如果 $f:(M,d) \to (M,d')$ 是個 K-Lipschitz 函數,則在 (2.10) 中,我們可以取 $\delta = \varepsilon/K$ 。 \Box

定義 2.5.32 : 給定空間 M 還有兩個定義在 M 上的距離 d 和 d' 。如果恆等函數 $\mathrm{Id}:(M,d)\to (M,d')$ 和他的反函數都是均匀連續的,則我們說這兩個距離是<u>均勻等價</u> (uniformly equivalent) 的。

註解 2.5.33 : 兩個等價距離是均匀等價的,兩個均匀等價距離是拓撲等價的。

第六節 賦距空間的乘積

給定 n 個賦距空間 $(M_1,d_1),\dots,(M_n,d_n)$ 。我們定義積空間為 $M=M_1\times\dots\times M_n$ 並且想要在上面定義距離。我們會透過距離 d_1,\dots,d_n 來定義,而且有很多不同方式可以讓我們達成目的。最標準的方法如下。

定義 2.6.1 : 我們可以在積空間 M 上賦予積距離 d ,定義如下:

$$d(x,y) = \max_{1 \le i \le n} d_i(x_i, y_i), \tag{2.11}$$

其中 $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n), y = (y_1, \ldots, y_n) \in M$ 。

註解 2.6.2 : 由距離 (2.11) 定義出來,中心在 $x = (x_1, ..., x_n)$ 且半徑為 r 的開球寫作:

$$B_d(x,r) = B_{d_1}(x_1,r) \times \cdots \times B_{d_n}(x_n,r)$$

Remark 2.6.3: We may also define other distances on the product space M. Let

$$D_1(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i(x_i, y_i)$$
 and $D_2(x,y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n d_i(x_i, y_i)^2}$,

which are also distances on M. They are equivalent to the product distance d defined in (2.11), because

$$d(x,y) \leqslant D_2(x,y) \leqslant D_1(x,y) \leqslant n \, d(x,y), \quad \forall x,y \in E.$$

Therefore, it does not really matter which of these three distances we choose on the product space M.

Definition 2.6.4: For $1 \le i \le n$, we may define the *projection* on the *i*-th coordinate of the product space M,

$$\operatorname{Proj}_i: M = M_1 \times \cdots \times M_n \to M_i$$

 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto x_i.$

Proposition 2.6.5: The projection Proj_i is continuous and open (Definition 2.5.14) for all $1 \le i \le n$.

Proof: Fix $1 \le i \le n$.

• First, let us check that Proj_i is continuous. Following Remark 2.5.12, we only need to check the preimage of an open ball under Proj_i is open. Let $y \in M_i$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. It is not hard to check that

$$\operatorname{Proj}_{i}^{-1}(B_{M_{i}}(y,\varepsilon))=M_{1}\times\cdots\times M_{i-1}\times B_{M_{i}}(y,\varepsilon)\times M_{i+1}\times\cdots\times M_{n}.$$

The r.h.s. is clearly an open set.

• Then, let us check that Proj_i is an open map. Given an open set $A\subseteq M$ and $y\in\operatorname{Proj}_i(A)$. Then, there exists $x\in A$ with $x_i=y$. Since A is open, there exists r>0 such that $B_d(x,r)\subseteq A$. We know that the open ball in the product space can be written as the product of open balls (Remark 2.6.2), we deduce that $\operatorname{Proj}_i(B_d(x,r))=B_{d_i}(x_i,r)$. Therefore, $y=x_i=\operatorname{Proj}_i(x)\in B_{d_i}(x_i,r)=\operatorname{Proj}_i(B_d(x,r))\subseteq\operatorname{Proj}_i(A)$, implying that y is an interior point of $\operatorname{Proj}_i(A)$. \square

註解 2.6.3 : 在積空間 M 上,我們也能夠定義其他距離:

$$D_1(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i(x_i, y_i)$$
 \blacksquare $D_2(x,y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n d_i(x_i, y_i)^2}.$

他們與定義在 (2.11) 中的積距離 d 等價,因為我們有

$$d(x,y) \leqslant D_2(x,y) \leqslant D_1(x,y) \leqslant n \, d(x,y), \quad \forall x,y \in E.$$

因此,在積空間 M 上,不管我們從這三個距離中任選哪一個,都是相同的。

定義 2.6.4 : 對於 $1 \le i \le n$,我們可以定義在積空間 M 上,在第 i 個座標上的投影函數:

$$\operatorname{Proj}_i: M = M_1 \times \cdots \times M_n \to M_i$$

 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto x_i.$

命題 2.6.5 : 對於所有 $1 \le i \le n$, 投影函數 $Proj_i$ 是個連續的開函數(定義 2.5.14)。

證明:固定 $1 \leq i \leq n$ 。

• 首先,我們來檢查 Proj_i 是連續的。從註解 2.5.12 我們知道,我們只需要檢查開球在 Proj_i 之下的像原也還是開集即可。令 $y\in M_i$ 以及 $\varepsilon>0$ 。我們不難檢查

$$\operatorname{Proj}_{i}^{-1}(B_{M_{i}}(y,\varepsilon)) = M_{1} \times \cdots \times M_{i-1} \times B_{M_{i}}(y,\varepsilon) \times M_{i+1} \times \cdots \times M_{n}.$$

上式的右方顯然是個開集。

• 接著,我們來檢查 Proj_i 是個開函數。給定開集 $A\subseteq M$ 以及 $y\in\operatorname{Proj}_i(A)$ 。那麼存在 $x\in A$,滿足 $x_i=y$ 。由於 A 是開集,存在 r>0 使得 $B_d(x,r)\subseteq A$ 。我們知道積空間中的開球可以寫成開球的乘積(註解 2.6.2),我們由此推得 $\operatorname{Proj}_i(B_d(x,r))=B_{d_i}(x_i,r)$ 。 所以 $y=x_i=\operatorname{Proj}_i(x)\in B_{d_i}(x_i,r)=\operatorname{Proj}_i(B_d(x,r))\subseteq\operatorname{Proj}_i(A)$,讓我們得到 y 是個 $\operatorname{Proj}_i(A)$ 的內點。

Proposition 2.6.6: Let (M', d') be a metric space, $a \in M'$, and $f : M' \to M$ be a function. Then, f is continuous at a if and only if $f_i := \operatorname{Proj}_i \circ f$ is continuous at a for all $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Proof: If f is continuous at a, it is not hard to see that f_i is continuous at a for all $1 \le i \le n$ by composition (Proposition 2.5.4). Conversely, suppose that f is a function such that f_i is continuous at a for all $1 \le i \le n$, we are goinig to show that f is also continuous at a. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. For each $1 \le i \le n$, we can find $\delta_i > 0$ such that for $x \in M$,

$$d'(x,a) < \delta_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad d_i(f_i(x), f_i(a)) < \varepsilon.$$

Since the product space $M=M_1\times \cdot \times M_n$ is equipped with the metric defined in (2.11), by letting $\delta=\min_{1\leqslant i\leqslant n}\delta_i$, for $x\in M$, we have,

$$d'(x,a) < \delta \quad \Rightarrow \quad d(f(x),f(a)) = \max_{1 \le i \le n} d_i(f_i(x),f_i(a)) < \varepsilon.$$

This shows the continuity of f at a.

 $M' \xrightarrow{f} M = M_1 \times \cdots \times M_n$ $\operatorname{Proj}_i \circ f \qquad \qquad \operatorname{Proj}_i$ M_i

Figure 2.1: This diagram illustrates the relation between the function $f:M'\to M$, the projection $\operatorname{Proj}_i:M\to M_i$, and thir composition.

Proposition 2.6.7: Let (M', d') be a metric space, $f: M \to M'$ be a function, and $a = (a_1, \ldots, a_n) \in$

命題 2.6.6 : 令 (M',d') 為賦距空間, $a\in M'$ 以及 $f:M'\to M$ 為函數。則若且唯若對於所有 $1\leqslant i\leqslant n$,函數 $f_i:=\operatorname{Proj}_i\circ f$ 在 a 是連續的,則 f 在 a 是連續的。

證明:如果 f 在 a 是連續的,透過合成函數的性質(命題 2.5.4)我們不難看出對於所有 $1 \le i \le n$,函數 f_i 會是連續的。反過來,假設 f 是個函數使得對於所有 $1 \le i \le n$, f_i 在 a 是連續的,我們要來證明 f 在 a 的連續性。令 $\varepsilon > 0$ 。對於每個 $1 \le i \le n$,我們能找到 $\delta_i > 0$ 使得對於 $x \in M$,我們有

$$d'(x,a) < \delta_i \implies d_i(f_i(x), f_i(a)) < \varepsilon.$$

由於積空間 $M=M_1 \times \cdot \times M_n$ 上所賦予的距離是 (2.11) 中定義的,我們令 $\delta=\min_{1\leqslant i\leqslant n}\delta_i$,則對於 $x\in M$,我們得到

$$d'(x,a) < \delta \quad \Rightarrow \quad d(f(x),f(a)) = \max_{1 \le i \le n} d_i(f_i(x),f_i(a)) < \varepsilon.$$

這個證明的就是 f 在 a 的連續性。

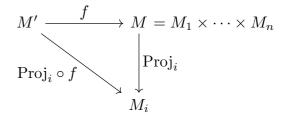


圖 2.1: 此圖描述了函數 $f:M'\to M$,投影函數 $\operatorname{Proj}_i:M\to M_i$ 以及他們合成函數之間的關係。

命題 2.6.7 : 令 (M',d') 為賦距空間, $f:M\to M'$ 為函數,以及 $a=(a_1,\ldots,a_n)\in M$ 。對於

M. For $1 \leq i \leq n$, let us define the partial function

$$f^i: M_i \to M'$$

$$x \mapsto f(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, x, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n).$$

If f is continuous at a, then f^i is continuous at a_i for all $1 \le i \le n$.

Remark 2.6.8: Note that the converse of Proposition 2.6.7 does not hold. For example, let $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$f(0,0) = 0,$$

 $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}.$

Take a=(0,0), then $f^1\equiv 0$ and $f^2\equiv 0$ are continuous functions, but

$$f(x,x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$
, when $x \to 0$.

Proof: For $x \in M_i$, let us write $a_x^{(i)} = (a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, x, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n)$. If $d_i(x, a_i) < \delta$, then it is clear that $d(a_x^{(i)}, a) < \delta$. Hence, if $x \in B_{d_i}(a_i, \delta)$, then $a_x^{(i)} \in B_d(a, \delta)$. This tells us that the continuity of f at a implies the continuity of f^i at a_i .

2.7 Connectedness and arcwise connectedness

We are given a metric space (M, d), and we are going to study its connectedness properties below.

2.7.1 Connected spaces

 $1 \leq i \leq n$,我們可以定義部份函數

$$f^i: M_i \to M'$$

$$x \mapsto f(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, x, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n).$$

如果 f 在 a 連續,那麼對於所有 $1 \leq i \leq n$, f^i 也會在 a_i 連續。

註解 2.6.8 : 我們注意到,命題 2.6.7 的逆命題不會成立。我們可以考慮 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ 定義做

$$f(0,0) = 0,$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}.$$

取 a = (0,0),那麼 $f^1 \equiv 0$ 以及 $f^2 \equiv 0$ 為連續函數,但

$$f(x,x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}, \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \to 0.$$

證明:對於 $x \in M_i$,我們可以寫 $a_x^{(i)} = (a_1, \ldots, a_{i-1}, x, a_{i+1}, \ldots, a_n)$ 。如果 $d_i(x, a_i) < \delta$,那麼 顯然我們也有 $d(a_x^{(i)}, a) < \delta$ 。所以,如果 $x \in B_{d_i}(a_i, \delta)$,那麼 $a_x^{(i)} \in B_d(a, \delta)$ 。這告訴我們 f 在 a 的連續性蘊含 f^i 在 a_i 的連續性。

第七節 連通性及弧連通性

我們給定賦距空間 (M,d),接下來我們會討論他的連通性質。

第一小節 連通空間

Let us start with the definition of connected spaces.

Definition 2.7.1 (and properties): We say that (M, d) is *connected* (連通) if one of the three following equivalent properties are satisfied.

- (a) There is no partition of M into two disjoint nonempty open sets.
- (b) There is no partition of M into two disjoint nonempty closed sets.
- (c) The only subsets of M that are open and closed are \varnothing and M.

Otherwise, we say that (M,d) is disconnected (不連通). Similarly, in a metric space (M,d), a subset $A \subseteq M$ is said to be connected if the induced metric space (A,d) is connected.

Remark 2.7.2: To check the property (a), one may assume that there exist open sets $A, B \subseteq M$ with $A \cap B = \emptyset$ and $A \cup B = M$, and show that either $A = \emptyset$ or $B = \emptyset$.

Proof: We are going to show that (a) \Rightarrow (b) \Rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow (a).

- (a) \Rightarrow (b). Suppose that there exist two closed sets A_1 and A_2 such that $M=A_1\cup A_2$ and $A_1\cap A_2=\varnothing$. Then, $B_1=M\backslash A_1$ and $B_2=M\backslash A_2$ are open sets. Moreoever, they satisfy $M=B_1\cup B_2$ and $B_1\cap B_2=\varnothing$. By (a), we know that either $B_1=\varnothing$ or $B_2=\varnothing$, and it follows that $A_2=\varnothing$ or $A_1=\varnothing$.
- (b) \Rightarrow (c). Let $A \subseteq M$ be open and closed. Then, $B := M \setminus A$ is also open and closed. Moreover, we have $M = A \cup B$ and $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Then, the assumption (b) implies that either $A = \emptyset$ or $B = \emptyset$, or equivalently, $A = \emptyset$ or M.
- (c) \Rightarrow (a). Let A_1 and A_2 be two disjoint open sets such that $M = A_1 \cup A_2$. Then, A_1 can be rewritten as $A_1 = M \setminus A_2$, so it is also a closed set. By (c), we know that $A_1 = \emptyset$ or M.

我們從連通空間的定義開始談起。

定義 2.7.1 【及性質】: 如果下面三個等價性質之一成立,我們就說 (M,d) 是 $\underline{\underline{u}}$ (connected) 的。

- (a) 我們無法把 M 分割做兩個互斥非空的開集。
- (b) 我們無法把 M 分割做兩個互斥非空的閉集。
- (c) M 的子集合中,能夠同時是開集又是閉集的子集合,只有 \varnothing 和 M。

如果上述不成立,我們說 (M,d) 是<u>不連通</u> (disconnected) 的。相同的,在賦距空間 (M,d) 中給定子集合 $A\subset M$,如果引導出來的拓撲空間 (A,d) 是連通的,則我們說他是連通的。

註解 2.7.2 : 如果要檢查性質 (a),我們可以假設存在開集 $A,B\subseteq M$ 使得 $A\cap B=\varnothing$ 及 $A\cup B=M$ 成立,並推得我們有 $A=\varnothing$ 或是 $B=\varnothing$ 。

證明: 我們要證明 (a) \Rightarrow (b) \Rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow (a) \circ

- (a) \Rightarrow (b)。假設存在兩個閉集 A_1 和 A_2 使得 $M=A_1\cup A_2$ 以及 $A_1\cap A_2=\varnothing$ 。那 麼 $B_1=M\backslash A_1$ 和 $B_2=M\backslash A_2$ 會是開集。此外,他們還會滿足 $M=B_1\cup B_2$ 還有 $B_1\cap B_2=\varnothing$ 。根據 (a),我們知道 $B_1=\varnothing$ 或 $B_2=\varnothing$,也就是說 $A_2=\varnothing$ 或 $A_1=\varnothing$ 。
- (b) \Rightarrow (c) \circ 令 $A \subseteq M$ 同時為開集及閉集。那麼 $B := M \setminus A$ 也是同時為開集及閉集。此外,我們會有 $M = A \cup B$ 以及 $A \cap B = \varnothing$ 。這樣一來,從假設 (b) 我們可以得到 $A = \varnothing$ 或 $B = \varnothing$,也就是說 $A = \varnothing$ 或 M。
- (c) \Rightarrow (a)。令 A_1 和 A_2 為兩個互斥開集,使得 $M=A_1\cup A_2$ 。那麼 A_1 可以寫作 $A_1=M\setminus A_2$,所以他也會是個閉集。根據 (c),我們知道 $A_1=\varnothing$ 或 M。

Remark 2.7.3: The notion of connectedness is a topological notion, that is, it only depends on the notion of open sets (in the metric space), without the knowledge on the exact distance we are considering.

Example 2.7.4:

- (1) The metric space $\mathbb{R}^* = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, induced by the Euclidean metric $(\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$, is not connected. Actually, we have $\mathbb{R}^* = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ which is a disjoint union of open sets.
- (2) In any nonempty metric space, a singleton set $\{x\}$ is connected for every $x \in M$.
- (3) Intervals of \mathbb{R} are connected. We will prove this in Proposition 2.7.17.
- (4) The set \mathbb{Q} of rational numbers is disconnected.

2.7.2 Properties of connected spaces

Proposition 2.7.5: Let $f:(M,d) \to (M',d')$ be a continuous function. Suppose that M is connected. Then, f(M) is also connected.

Proof: Let A be an open and closed subset of f(M). Thus, there exists an open subset $B_1 \subseteq M'$ and a closed subset $B_2 \subseteq M'$ such that

$$A = B_1 \cap f(M) = B_2 \cap f(M).$$

It follows from above that $f^{-1}(A) = f^{-1}(B_1) = f^{-1}(B_2)$, and the continuity of f implies that $f^{-1}(A)$ is open and closed in M. Since M is connected, we know that $f^{-1}(A) = \emptyset$ or M, that is $A = \emptyset$ or f(M).

Let us consider a discrete space with only two points $D=\{0,1\}$ equipped with the discrete distance δ . Then, the metric space (D,δ) is disconnected because $D=\{0\}\cup\{1\}$ which is a disjoint union of closed (also open) sets. This discrete metric space will be useful for the characterization of connectedness.

註解 2.7.3 : 連通性的概念是個拓撲概念,因為他只取決於(賦距空間中的)開集的概念而已,我們並不需要知道確切的距離是什麼。

範例 2.7.4 :

- (1) 由歐氏賦距空間 $(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 引導出來在 $\mathbb{R}^*=\mathbb{R}\setminus\{0\}$ 上的賦距空間不是連通的,因為我們可以把他寫做互斥開集的聯集: $\mathbb{R}^*=(-\infty,0)\cup(0,\infty)$ 。
- (2) 在任何非空賦距空間中,對於任何 $x \in M$,單點集合 $\{x\}$ 是連通的。
- (3) 在 ℝ 中的區間都是連通的。我們會在命題 2.7.17 證明這件事情。
- (4) 由所有有理數構成的集合 ℚ 是非連通的。

第二小節 連通空間的性質

命題 2.7.5 : 令 $f:(M,d) \to (M',d')$ 為連續函數。假設 M 是連通的。那麼 f(M) 也是連通的。

證明:令 A 為 f(M) 中同時是開集也是閉集的子集合。那麼會同時存在開集 $B_1\subseteq M'$ 以及閉集 $B_2\subseteq M'$ 使得

$$A = B_1 \cap f(M) = B_2 \cap f(M).$$

從上式我們可以得到 $f^{-1}(A)=f^{-1}(B_1)=f^{-1}(B_2)$,在使用 f 的連續性,我們知道 $f^{-1}(A)$ 在 M 中同時是個開集也是閉集。由於 M 是連通的,我們得知 $f^{-1}(A)=\varnothing$ 或 M,也就是說 $A=\varnothing$ 或 f(M)。

我們考慮只有兩個點的離散空間 $D=\{0,1\}$,並將定義在此空間上的離散距離記作 δ 。這樣一來, 賦距空間 (D,δ) 是不連通的,因為 $D=\{0\}\cup\{1\}$ 是互斥閉集(也是開集)的聯集。這個離散賦距空間在我們討論連通性時會非常有用。 **Corollary 2.7.6**: Let (M,d) be a metric space. Then, M is connected if and only if every continuous function $f: M \to D$ is constant.

Proof: First, let us assume that M is connected. Given a continuous function $f:M\to D$, by Proposition 2.7.5, we know that the f(M) is connected in D. Since D is disconnected, the image f(M) cannot be the whole space, so $f(M)=\{0\}$ or $\{1\}$, that is, f is constant.

Suppose that every continuous function $f:M\to D$ is constant, and we want to show that M is connected. By contradiction, suppose that M is disconnected. Then, we can find two disjoint nonempty open subsets A and B such that $M=A\cup B$. Define $f:M\to D$ as follows,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in A, \\ 1 & \text{if } x \in B. \end{cases}$$

The function f is clearly continuous because $\{0\}$ and $\{1\}$ are open sets in D, and their preimages $f^{-1}(\{0\}) = A$ and $f^{-1}(\{1\}) = B$ are also open. However, f is not a constant function. \Box

Corollary 2.7.7: Let (M,d) be a metric space, and $A \subseteq M$ be a connected subset. Let S be a subset satisfying $A \subseteq S \subseteq \overline{A}$. Then, S is also connected.

Proof: Let $f: S \to D = \{0,1\}$ be a continuous function. Its restriction $f_{|A}$ on A is also continuous, thus constant, since A is connected. Assume for instance that $f_{|A} \equiv 0$. Let $x \in S$. By the continuity of f, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$y \in B(x, \varepsilon) \cap S \quad \Rightarrow \quad \delta(f(y), f(x)) < \frac{1}{2}.$$

This means that f(y) = f(x) for $y \in B(x, \varepsilon) \cap S$. Additionally, since $S \subseteq \overline{A}$, we have $B(x, \varepsilon) \cap A \neq \emptyset$. We may choose $x' \in B(x, \varepsilon) \cap A$, then f(x') = 0, giving f(y) = 0 for $y \in B(x, \varepsilon) \cap S$. Therefore, $f \equiv 0$, so the result follows from Proposition 2.7.5.

系理 2.7.6 : 令 (M,d) 為賦距空間。若且唯若所有連續函數 $f:M\to D$ 皆是常數函數,則 M 是連通的。

證明:首先,我們假設 M 是連通的。給定連續函數 $f:M\to D$,從命題 2.7.5 我們可以得知, f(M) 在 D 中是連通的。由於 D 是不連通的,他的像 f(M) 無法是全空間,也就是我們會有 $f(M)=\{0\}$ 或 $\{1\}$,也就是說 f 是個常數函數。

假設所有連續函數 $f:M\to D$ 皆是常數函數,我們想要證明 M 是連通的。使用反證法,假設 M 不連通。這樣的話,我們可以找到兩個互斥非空開子集合 A 和 B 使得 $M=A\cup B$ 。定義 $f:M\to D$ 如下:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ if } x \in A, \\ 1 & \text{ if } x \in B. \end{cases}$$

函數 f 顯然是連續的,因為 $\{0\}$ 和 $\{1\}$ 為 D 中的開集,且他們的像原 $f^{-1}(\{0\}) = A$ 以及 $f^{-1}(\{1\}) = B$ 皆是開集。然而,f 卻不是個常數函數。

系理 2.7.7 : 令 (M,d) 為賦距空間, $A\subseteq M$ 為連通子集合。令 S 為滿足 $A\subseteq S\subseteq \overline{A}$ 的子集合。那麼 S 也是連通的。

證明:令 $f:S\to D=\{0,1\}$ 為連續函數。他限制在 A 上的函數 $f_{|A}$ 也會是連續的,由於 A 是連通的,這會是個常數函數。我們可以假設 $f_{|A}\equiv 0$ 。令 $x\in S$ 。根據 f 的連續性,存在 $\varepsilon>0$ 使得

$$y \in B(x, \varepsilon) \cap S \quad \Rightarrow \quad \delta(f(y), f(x)) < \frac{1}{2}.$$

這代表著對於所有 $y \in B(x,\varepsilon) \cap S$,我們有 f(y) = f(x)。此外,由於 $S \subseteq \overline{A}$,我們會有 $B(x,\varepsilon) \cap A \neq \varnothing$ 。我們可以選 $x' \in B(x,\varepsilon) \cap A$,那麼我們就能得到 f(x') = 0,且對於所有 $y \in B(x,\varepsilon) \cap S$,也會有 f(y) = 0。因此, $f \equiv 0$,所以我們透過命題 2.7.5 總結。

Proposition 2.7.8: Let (M,d) be a metric space and $(C_i)_{i\in I}$ be a family of connected subsets of M. Suppose that there exists $i_0 \in I$ such that

$$C_i \cap C_{i_0} \neq \emptyset, \quad \forall i \in I.$$

Then, $C = \bigcup_{i \in I} C_i$ is connected.

Proof: Let $f: C = \bigcup_{i \in I} C_i \to D = \{0,1\}$ be a continuous function. For every $i \in I$, since C_i is connected, $f_{|C_i}$ is constant. In particular, we may assume that $f_{|C_{i_0}} \equiv 0$. Let $x \in C$ and $i \in I$ such that $x \in C_i$. Since $C_i \cap C_{i_0} \neq \emptyset$, we may find $x_0 \in C_i \cap C_{i_0}$. Due to the fact that $f_{|C_i}$ is constant, it follows that $f(x) = f(x_0) = 0$. Therefore, f is constant on C, and we conclude by Corollary 2.7.6. \square

Remark 2.7.9: In particular, if $(C_i)_{i \in I}$ is a family of connected subsets such that $\bigcap_{i \in I} C_i \neq \emptyset$, then $C = \bigcup_{i \in I} C_i$ is also connected.

Question 2.7.10: Let $(C_i)_{i\in I}$ be a countable family of connected subsets, i.e., $I=\{1,\ldots,p\}$ for some $p\geqslant 1$ or $I=\mathbb{N}$. Suppose that for every $i\in I, i\neq 1$, we have $C_{i-1}\cap C_i\neq\varnothing$. Show that $C=\cup_{i\in I}C_i$ is connected by rewriting the proof of Proposition 2.7.8.

Proposition 2.7.11: Given a sequence of metric spaces $(M_1, d_1), \ldots, (M_n, d_n)$ and consider the product metric space (M, d) given by $M = M_1 \times \cdots \times M_n$ and the product distance defined in Eq. (2.11). Then, (M, d) is connected if and only if (M_i, d_i) is connected for all $1 \le i \le n$.

Proof: First, let us assume that M is connected. Fix $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ and let $f: M_i \to D = \{0, 1\}$ be a continuous function. Since the projection $\operatorname{Proj}_i: M \to M_i$ is continuous, the composition $f \circ \operatorname{Proj}_i: M \to D$ is also continuous. From the connectedness of M, we deduce that $f \circ \operatorname{Proj}_i$ is constant. Since $\operatorname{Proj}_i(M) = M_i$, it follows that f is also constant, that is M_i is connected.

Let us assume that (M_i, d_i) is connected for $1 \le i \le n$. Consider a continuous function $f: M \to D$. Let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n), y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in M$. We want to show that f(x) = f(y). First, it follows from **命題 2.7.8 :** 令 (M,d) 為賦距空間,且 $(C_i)_{i\in I}$ 中的元素為 M 的連通子集合。假設存在 $i_0\in I$ 使得

$$C_i \cap C_{i_0} \neq \emptyset, \quad \forall i \in I.$$

那麼 $C = \bigcup_{i \in I} C_i$ 是連通的。

證明:令 $f:C=\cup_{i\in I}C_i\to D=\{0,1\}$ 為連續函數。對於所有 $i\in I$,根據 C_i 的連通性,我們得知 $f_{|C_i}$ 是常數函數。我們可以假設 $f_{|C_{i_0}}\equiv 0$ 。令 $x\in C$ 及 $i\in I$ 使得 $x\in C_i$ 。由於 $C_i\cap C_{i_0}\neq\varnothing$,我們能找到 $x_0\in C_i\cap C_{i_0}$ 。由於 $f_{|C_i}$ 是個常數函數,我們推得 $f(x)=f(x_0)=0$ 。因此,f 在 C 上是個常數函數,我們使用系理 2.7.6 來總結。

註解 2.7.9 : 特別的情況之下,如果 $(C_i)_{i\in I}$ 中有可數多個連通子集合,且滿足 $\bigcap_{i\in I}C_i\neq\varnothing$,那麼 $C=\bigcup_{i\in I}C_i$ 也是連通的。

問題 2.7.10: $\ominus (C_i)_{i\in I}$ 由可數多個連通子集合所構成,也就是說存在 $p\geqslant 1$ 使得 $I=\{1,\ldots,p\}$,或是說 $I=\mathbb{N}$ 。假設對於所有 $i\in I, i\neq 1$,我們有 $C_{i-1}\cap C_i\neq\varnothing$ 。請修改命題 2.7.8 中的步驟,證明 $C=\cup_{i\in I}C_i$ 是連通的。

命題 2.7.11 : 給定賦距空間序列 $(M_1,d_1),\ldots,(M_n,d_n)$ 並考慮賦距積空間 (M,d),其中積空間定義做 $M=M_1\times\cdots\times M_n$,積距離由式 (2.11) 所定義。那麼若且唯若對於所有 $1\leqslant i\leqslant n$, (M_i,d_i) 是連通的,則 (M,d) 也是連通的。

證明:首先,我們假設 M 是連通的。固定 $i \in \{1,\ldots,n\}$ 並令 $f:M_i \to D = \{0,1\}$ 為連續函數。由於投影函數 $\operatorname{Proj}_i:M \to M_i$ 是連續的,合成函數 $f \circ \operatorname{Proj}_i:M \to D$ 也是連續的。透過M 的連通性,我們推得 $f \circ \operatorname{Proj}_i$ 是個常數函數。由於 $\operatorname{Proj}_i(M) = M_i$,我們得知 f 也是個常數函數,換句話說, M_i 是連通的。

我們假設對於所有 $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$ 來說, (M_i, d_i) 是連通的。考慮連續函數 $f: M \to D$ 。令

Proposition 2.6.7 that the following map is continuous,

$$f^1: M_1 \rightarrow D$$

 $z_1 \mapsto f(z_1, x_2, \dots, x_n).$

The connectedness of M_1 implies that f^1 is constant, that is $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = f(y_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$. Then, we may look at the partial function at each of the following coordinates to conclude that $f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = f(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$. Hence, the continuous function f is constant, and M is connected by Corollary 2.7.6.

2.7.3 Connected components

Let (M, d) be a metric space. In this subsection, we are going to study the *connected components* of M, whose precise definition will be given below. Intuitively speaking, we want to decompose M into disjoint pieces of connected subspaces, and to achieve this, we will define an equivalence relation on M.

Definition 2.7.12: We define the following binary relation \mathcal{R} on (M, d),

$$x\mathcal{R}y \Leftrightarrow \text{there exists a connected subset } C \subseteq M \text{ such that } x, y \in C.$$
 (2.12)

Proposition 2.7.13: The binary relation \mathcal{R} defined in Eq. (2.12) is an equivalence relation.

Proof: It is straightforward to check.

- (Reflexivity) For every $x \in M$, we have $x \mathcal{R} x$ since $\{x\}$ is connected.
- (Symmetry) If x, y are such that $x\mathcal{R}y$, then it follows from Eq. (2.12) that $y\mathcal{R}x$.
- (Transitivity) Let $x, y, z \in M$ such that xRy and yRz. This means that there exist two connected subsets C and C' such that $x, y \in C$ and $y, z \in C'$. Since $C \cap C' \neq \emptyset$, it follows from Proposition 2.7.8 that $C \cup C'$ is also connected. We have $x, z \in C \cup C'$, so xRz.

 $x=(x_1,\ldots,x_n),y=(y_1,\ldots,y_n)\in M$ 。我們想要證明 f(x)=f(y)。首先,從命題 2.6.7 我們得知,下列函數是連續的:

$$f^1: M_1 \rightarrow D$$

$$z_1 \mapsto f(z_1, x_2, \dots, x_n).$$

從 M_1 的連通性我們可以推得 f^1 是常數函數,也就是說 $f(x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_n)=f(y_1,x_2,\ldots,x_n)$ 。這樣一來,我們藉由改變每個座標點的部份函數,可以得到 $f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)=f(y_1,\ldots,y_n)$ 。因此,連續函數 f 是個常數函數,所以系理 2.7.6 告訴我們 M 是連通的。

第三小節 連通元件

令 (M,d) 為賦距空間。在此小節中,我們會定義 M 中<u>連通元件</u>的概念,並討論他們的性質。直觀上來說,我們想要把 M 分解成互斥的連通子空間,我們會透過定義 M 上的等價關係來達成此目的。

定義 2.7.12 : 我們定義在 (M,d) 上的二元關係 \mathcal{R} :

$$x\mathcal{R}y \Leftrightarrow$$
 存在連通子集合 $C \subseteq M$ 使得 $x, y \in C$. (2.12)

命題 2.7.13 : 式 (2.12) 中定義的二元關係 ₹ 是個等價關係。

證明:我們可以直接檢查。

- 【自反性】對於所有 $x \in M$,因為 $\{x\}$ 是連通的,我們會有 $x\mathcal{R}x$ 。
- 【對稱性】如果 x,y 滿足 $x\mathcal{R}y$, 那麼透過式 (2.12), 我們也會有 $y\mathcal{R}x$ 。
- 【遞移性】令 $x,y,z\in M$ 使得 $x\mathcal{R}y$ 以及 $y\mathcal{R}z$ 。這代表著存在兩個連通子集合 C 和 C' 使得 $x,y\in C$ 以及 $y,z\in C'$ 。由於 $C\cap C'\neq\varnothing$,從命題 2.7.8 我們得知 $C\cup C'$ 也是連通的。 我們有 $x,z\in C\cup C'$,也就是說 $x\mathcal{R}z$ 。

Remark 2.7.14: Proposition 2.7.13 allows us to define equivalence classes M/\mathcal{R} . For each $x \in M$, let us denote by [x] its equivalence class. It is not hard to see that [x] is given by the union of all the connected subsets containing x, which is again connected by Proposition 2.7.8. The subset [x] is called a *connected component* (連通元件) of M. The connected components of M form a partition of M, that is a collection of disjoint subsets whose union is M. And we can see that M is connected if and only if it has only one connected component.

Corollary 2.7.15: The connected components of a metric space (M, d) are closed subsets. Moreover, if M only has finitely many connected components, then they are also open subsets.

Proof: Let $x \in M$ and consider its connected component [x]. Since $[x] \subseteq \overline{[x]}$, it follows from Corollary 2.7.7 that $\overline{[x]}$ is also connected. We see that $\overline{[x]}$ also contains x, so $\overline{[x]} = \overline{[x]}$, that is $\overline{[x]}$ is a closed subset.

Suppose that M has only finitely many connected components, that is,

$$M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} \overline{[x_i]}, \quad N \geqslant 1, x_1, \dots, x_N \in M.$$

Then, for any $1 \le i \le N$, we have

$$\overline{[x_i]} = M \setminus \bigcup_{\substack{1 \leqslant j \leqslant N \\ j \neq i}} \overline{[x_j]},$$

which is open, being the complement of a finite union of closed sets.

Remark 2.7.16: We give an example below of a subspace of $(\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$ which has one connected component that is not an open subset. Let

$$C = \left(\bigcup_{n>1} C_n\right) \cup \{0\}, \quad C_n = [2^{-2n-1}, 2^{-2n}].$$

We first note that, all the C_n 's and $\{0\}$ are connected components of C. It is also not hard to see that for each $n \ge 1$, the subset C_n is open and closed (in C) at the same time, because

$$C_n = [2^{-2n-1}, 2^{-2n}] \cap C$$

$$= (r \cdot 2^{-2n-1}, r^{-1} \cdot 2^{-2n}) \cap C, \quad \text{for some } r \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1).$$

註解 2.7.14 : 命題 2.7.13 讓我們可以定義等價類 M/\mathcal{R} 。對於所有 $x \in M$,我們把他的等價類記作 [x]。我們不難看出,[x] 可以被所有包含 x 的連通子集合聯集所描述,根據命題 2.7.8 ,這個子集合還會是連通的。我們把子集合 [x] 稱作 M 的連通元件 (connected component)。 M 的連通元件構成 M 的分割,也就是互斥子集合構成的集合,使得他們的聯集會是 M。我們也不難看出,若且唯若 M 只有一個連通元件,那他就會是連通的。

系理 2.7.15 : 賦距空間 (M,d) 中的連通元件都是閉子集合。此外,如果 M 只有有限多個連通元件,那麼他們也都會是開子集合。

證明:令 $x \in M$ 並考慮他的連通元件 [x] 。由於我們有包含關係 $[x] \subseteq \overline{[x]}$,從系理 2.7.7 我們可以得知 $\overline{[x]}$ 也是連通的。由於 $\overline{[x]}$ 也包含 x ,所以 $\overline{[x]} = \overline{[x]}$,也就是說 $\overline{[x]}$ 是個閉子集合。假設 M 只有有限多個連通元件,也就是說

$$M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{N} \overline{[x_i]}, \quad N \geqslant 1, x_1, \dots, x_N \in M.$$

那麼對於任意 $1 \leq i \leq N$, 我們會有

$$\overline{[x_i]} = M \setminus \bigcup_{\substack{1 \le j \le N \\ j \ne i}} \overline{[x_j]}$$

這會是個開集,因為是有限閉集聯集的補集。

註解 2.7.16 : 下面我們會看到一個 $(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 子集合的例子,他會有一個連通元件不是開集。令

$$C = \left(\bigcup_{n \ge 1} C_n\right) \cup \{0\}, \quad C_n = [2^{-2n-1}, 2^{-2n}].$$

首先我們注意到,所有的 C_n 以及 $\{0\}$ 皆是 C 的連通元件。我們不難看出來,對於每個 $n \geqslant 1$,子集

Chapter 2 Topology on metric spaces and normed spaces

However, $\{0\}$ is a closed subset but not an open subset. To see this, suppose that it is open, that is we may find $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $B(0, \varepsilon) \cap C = \{0\}$. But for any $\varepsilon > 0$, the intersection $B(0, \varepsilon) \cap C$ contains not only 0 but also the subsets C_n 's for sufficiently large n (as long as $n \ge \frac{1}{2} \log_2(1/\varepsilon)$).

2.7.4 Open sets and connected components in $\mathbb R$

We are going to look at the metric space $(\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$. Let us recall that $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is an interval if for any $a, b \in I$, then

$$x \in (a,b) \Rightarrow x \in I.$$
 (2.13)

There are four types of them,

$$(a,b), \quad -\infty \leqslant a \leqslant b \leqslant +\infty,$$

$$[a, b), -\infty < a \leqslant b \leqslant +\infty,$$

$$(a,b], \quad -\infty \leqslant a \leqslant b < +\infty,$$

$$[a, b], -\infty < a \le b < +\infty.$$

We note that the last type of intervals are also called *segments*.

Proposition 2.7.17: A subset I of \mathbb{R} is connected if and only if it is an interval of \mathbb{R} .

Proof: Let us assume that $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is connected. By contradiction, if I is not an interval, it means that we may find $a,b \in I$ and $x \in (a,b)$ with $x \notin I$. In this case, we have $I \subseteq (-\infty,x) \cup (x,+\infty)$, so I is not connected.

合 C_n (在 C 中) 是個開集也是閉集,因為

$$C_n = [2^{-2n-1}, 2^{-2n}] \cap C$$

= $(r \cdot 2^{-2n-1}, r^{-1} \cdot 2^{-2n}) \cap C$, 對於選定的 $r \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$.

然而, $\{0\}$ 會是個閉集,但不是開集。要檢查此性質,我們可以假設他是個開集,也就是我們可以找 到 $\varepsilon>0$ 使得 $B(0,\varepsilon)\cap C=\{0\}$ 。但對於任意 $\varepsilon>0$,交集 $B(0,\varepsilon)\cap C$ 不只包含 0,也會包含對於夠 大的 n 的子集合 C_n (只要 $n\geqslant \frac{1}{2}\log_2(1/\varepsilon)$ 的話)。

第四小節 開集與 ℝ 中的連通元件

我們會考慮賦距空間 $(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 。我們回顧區間的定義:給定子集合 $I\subseteq\mathbb{R}$,如果對於任意 $a,b\in I$,我們也有

$$x \in (a,b) \quad \Rightarrow \quad x \in I, \tag{2.13}$$

那麼 I 是個區間。一共有四種區間:

$$(a,b), \quad -\infty \leqslant a \leqslant b \leqslant +\infty,$$

$$[a, b), -\infty < a \leqslant b \leqslant +\infty,$$

$$(a,b], \quad -\infty \leqslant a \leqslant b < +\infty,$$

$$[a, b], -\infty < a \le b < +\infty.$$

最後一種區間也稱作線段。

命題 2.7.17 :給定 \mathbb{R} 的子集合I。若且唯若他是 \mathbb{R} 的區間,則他是連通的。

證明:我們假設 $I\subseteq\mathbb{R}$ 是連通的。使用反證法,假設 I 不是一個區間,也就是說,我們能夠找 到 $a,b\in I$ 以及 $x\in(a,b)$ 使得 $x\notin I$ 。在此情況下,我們會有 $I\subseteq(-\infty,x)\cup(x,+\infty)$,所以 I 是不連通的。

For the converse, given an interval $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, we want to show that it is connected. If I is a singleton, it is clear. Let I=(a,b) with $-\infty \leqslant a < b \leqslant +\infty$ and a continuous function $f:I \to D=\{0,1\}$. Suppose that f is not constant, that is there exists $x,y \in I$ such that

$$a < x < y < b$$
 and $f(x) \neq f(y)$,

and, without loss of generality, we may assume f(x) = 0 and f(y) = 1. Consider the set

$$\Gamma = \{ z \in I : z \geqslant x \text{ such that } f(t) = 0 \text{ for all } t \in [x, z] \}$$

The set Γ is nonempty because $x \in \Gamma$. Moreover, Γ is bounded from above by y. Let $c = \sup \Gamma \leq y$. By the continuity of f, we have f(c) = 0. Additionally, the continuity of f at c implies that

$$\exists \varepsilon \in (0, b - y), \forall t \in [c, c + \varepsilon], \quad \delta(f(t), f(c)) < \frac{1}{2}.$$

This means that f(t) = 0 for $t \in [c, c + \varepsilon] \subseteq (a, b) = I$, so $c + \varepsilon \in \Gamma$. This contradicts the fact that c is the supremum of Γ . Therefore, f needs to be constant, and I is connected.

For a general interval I which is not a singleton, nor an open interval, we may write $J=\operatorname{int}(I)$ so that $J\subseteq I\subseteq\operatorname{cl}(J)$. Since J is of the form (a,b) with $-\infty\leqslant a< b\leqslant +\infty$, which has been discussed above, we know that J is connected. Then, it follows from Corollary 2.7.7 that I is also connected. \square

The following theorem is the first application of Proposition 2.7.17.

Theorem 2.7.18 (Intermediate value theorem): Let I be an interval of \mathbb{R} and $f: I \to \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. Then, f(I) is also an interval.

Proof: Proposition 2.7.17 tells us that I is connected, then by applying Proposition 2.7.5, we also know that f(I) is connected. Then, again by Proposition 2.7.17, we deduce that f(I) is an interval. \square

再來證明逆命題。給定區間 $I\subseteq\mathbb{R}$,我們想證明他是連通的。如果 I 是個單元素集合,這顯然是對的。令 I=(a,b) 其中 $-\infty\leqslant a< b\leqslant +\infty$ 並考慮連續函數 $f:I\to D=\{0,1\}$ 。假設 f 不是常數,也就是說存在 $x,y\in I$ 使得

$$a < x < y < b$$
 \blacksquare $f(x) \neq f(y)$,

且不失一般性,我們能假設 f(x) = 0 以及 f(y) = 1。考慮下面這個集合:

$$\Gamma = \{z \in I : z \geqslant x$$
 使得 $f(t) = 0$ 對於所有 $t \in [x, z]\}$

集合 Γ 非空,因為 $x\in\Gamma$ 。此外,y 是 Γ 的上界。令 $c=\sup\Gamma\leqslant y$ 。根據 f 的連續性,我們有 f(c)=0。除此之外,f 在 c 的連續性還會告訴我們

$$\exists \varepsilon \in (0, b - y), \forall t \in [c, c + \varepsilon], \quad \delta(f(t), f(c)) < \frac{1}{2}.$$

這代表著對於 $t\in [c,c+arepsilon]\subseteq (a,b)=I$,我們有 f(t)=0,所以 $c+arepsilon\in \Gamma$ 。這個與 c 是 Γ 的最小上界這件事情矛盾。因此,f 必須要是個常數函數,所以 I 是連通的。

對於既不是單元素集合,且不是開區間的一般區間 I ,我們可以記 $J=\mathrm{int}(I)$,因此會有 $J\subseteq I\subseteq\mathrm{cl}(J)$ 。由於 J 可以寫作 (a,b) 且 $-\infty\leqslant a< b\leqslant +\infty$,這是我們上面討論過的情況,也 就是說,J 是連通的。接著,從系理 2.7.7 我們可以得知 I 也是連通的。

下面的定理是命題 2.7.17 的第一個應用。

定理 2.7.18 【中間值定理】: 令 I 為 \mathbb{R} 的區間且 $f:I\to\mathbb{R}$ 為連續函數,則 f(I) 也是個區間。

證明:從命題 2.7.17 我們得知 I 是連通的,使用命題 2.7.5 我們也知道 f(I) 是連通的。接著,再次使用命題 2.7.17 ,我們知道 f(I) 是個區間。 \qed

Remark 2.7.19: Another way to interprete or apply the above theorem is as follows. If $f(a) \le f(b)$ with a < b, then for any $\gamma \in [f(a), f(b)]$, we can find $c \in [a, b]$ such that $f(c) = \gamma$.

Another application of Proposition 2.7.17 is the following description on the structure of the open sets in \mathbb{R} . Below, let us fix a nonempty open subset $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.

Definition 2.7.20: Let I be an open interval. We say that I is a *component interval* of A if

- $I \subseteq A$, and
- there is no open interval $J \neq I$ with $I \subseteq J \subseteq A$.

Theorem 2.7.21 (Representation theorem for open sets in \mathbb{R}): The subset A is the union of a countable collection of disjoint component intervals of A.

Proof: It follows from Remark 2.7.14 that we may write down the connected components of A as

$$A/\mathcal{R} = \{ [x_j] : j \in J \},\tag{2.14}$$

where J is some index set, and $[x_j]$ denotes the equivalent class of \mathcal{R} , or connected component of A, represented by some $x_j \in A$. From Proposition 2.7.17, we know that each of $[x_j]$ is an interval of \mathbb{R} . We need to check that these intervals are component intervals in the sense of Definition 2.7.20.

Fix $j \in J$, let us denote $I_j = [x_j]$, $a_j = \inf I_j$, and $b_j = \sup I_j$, so that $(a_j, b_j) \subseteq I_j$. First, we want to show that I_j is an open interval, that is $I_j = (a_j, b_j)$. We want to show that $a_i \notin I_j$.

- If $a_j = -\infty$, then it is clear that $a_j \notin I_j$.
- If $a_j > -\infty$ with $a_j \in I_j$, then since $a_j \in A$, which is an open set, we may find $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $I'_j := (a_j \varepsilon, a_j + \varepsilon) \subseteq A$. Since I'_j and I_j are both connected, and $I_j \cap I'_j \neq \varnothing$, it follows from Proposition 2.7.8 that $I_j \cup I'_j$ is still connected. This contradicts the fact that I_j is an equivalence class for the relation \mathcal{R} .

Therefore, $a_j \notin I_j$. Similarly, we may also show that $b_j \notin I_j$, that is $I_j = (a_j, b_j)$.

To show that I_j is maximal in the sense that, there is no open interval K such that $I_j \subsetneq K \subseteq A$, we use again the fact that \mathcal{R} is an equivalence relation.

註解 2.7.19 : 我們可以用下面這個方式來詮釋上面的定理。如果 a < b 且 $f(a) \leqslant f(b)$,那麼對於任意 $\gamma \in [f(a),f(b)]$,我們可以找到 $c \in [a,b]$ 使得 $f(c) = \gamma$ 。

下面是命題 2.7.17 的另外一個應用,描述 $\mathbb R$ 中開集的結構。在這裡,我們固定非空開子集合 $A\subset \mathbb R$ 。

- $I \subseteq A$;
- 不存在任何開區間 $J \neq I$ 滿足 $I \subseteq J \subseteq A$ 。

定理 2.7.21 【 \mathbb{R} 中開集的表現示】: 子集合 A 可以寫作可數多個 A 的互斥連通區間的聯集。

證明:從註解 2.7.14 ,我們知道我們可以把 A 的連通元件寫作

$$A/\mathcal{R} = \{ [x_j] : j \in J \},\tag{2.14}$$

其中 J 是個下標集合, $[x_j]$ 記的是 $\mathcal R$ 中 x_j 所代表的等價集合,也就是 A 的連通元件。透過命題 2.7.17 ,我們可以得知每個 $[x_j]$ 都是 $\mathbb R$ 的區間。我們需要去檢查這些區間都是 A 的區間元件(定義 2.7.20)。

固定 $j \in J$,我們記 $I_j = [x_j]$ 、 $a_j = \inf I_j$ 以及 $b_j = \sup I_j$,所以也有 $(a_j, b_j) \subseteq I_j$ 。首先,讓 我們來證明 I_i 是個開集,也就是說 $I_i = (a_i, b_i)$ 。我們想要證明 $a_i \notin I_i$ 。

- 如果 $a_j = -\infty$,則顯然 $a_j \notin I_j$ 。
- 如果 $a_j > -\infty$ 且 $a_j \in I_j$,那麼由於 $a_j \in A$,且 A 是開集,我們能找到 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得 $I'_j := (a_j \varepsilon, a_j + \varepsilon) \subseteq A \circ \text{由於 } I'_j \text{ 和 } I_j \text{ 皆是連通的,且 } I_j \cap I'_j \neq \varnothing \text{ ,從命題 2.7.8 我們得 }$ 知 $I_j \cup I'_j$ 還是連通的。由於 I_j 是等價關係 $\mathcal R$ 中的等價類,所以我們得到矛盾。

因此我們總結 $a_i \notin I_i$ 。相同地,我們也能證明 $b_i \notin I_i$,也就是說 $I_i = (a_i, b_i)$ 。

To conclude, it remains to show that J is countable. The set \mathbb{Q} of rationals is countable and can be enumerated $\mathbb{Q} = \{q_1, q_2, \dots\}$. We may define a function $F: J \to \mathbb{N}$ as follows,

$$F(j) = \min\{n \ge 1 : q_n \in [x_j]\}, \quad \forall j \in J.$$

The fact that F is an injection follows directly from the partition structure given by the equivalence relation. This allows us to conclude that (2.14) is a countable collection of component intervals.

2.7.5 Arcwise connectedness

Let us fix a metric space (M, d).

Definition 2.7.22: Let $\gamma:[0,1]\to (M,d)$ be a continuous function with $a=\gamma(0)$ and $b=\gamma(1)$.

- We say that γ is a *path* from a to b.
- If $a \neq b$, the image $\gamma([0,1])$ is called an *arc* joining a and b.
- Suppose that (M,d) is a normed space, in the sense of Example 2.1.4. If γ writes as $\gamma(t)=tb+(1-t)a$ with value in M for all $t\in[0,1]$, then we say that $\gamma([0,1])$ is a *line segment* joining a and b, denoted by [a,b].

Definition 2.7.23: We say that M is arcwise connected (弧連通) if for any $a \neq b \in M$, there is an arc joining a and b.

Theorem 2.7.24: If M is arcwise connected, then M is also connected.

接著,我們證明 I_j 是個最大的區間,也就是說不存在開區間 K 使得 $I_j \subsetneq K \subseteq A$,同樣的,透過等價關係 $\mathcal R$ 我們能得到此性質。

最後,我們只需要檢查 J 是可數的來總結。有理數 $\mathbb Q$ 構成的集合是可數的,且可以被排序: $\mathbb Q=\{q_1,q_2,\dots\}$ 。我們可以定義函數 $F:J\to\mathbb N$ 如下:

$$F(j) = \min\{n \ge 1 : q_n \in [x_j]\}, \quad \forall j \in J.$$

F 是個單射函數,這可以從等價關係所給出來的分割所看出來。這讓我們總結 (2.14) 中的確是個可數多個連通區間所構成的聯集。

第五小節 弧連通性

我們固定賦距空間 (M,d)。

定義 2.7.22 : 令 $\gamma:[0,1] \to (M,d)$ 為連續函數且滿足 $a=\gamma(0)$ 以及 $b=\gamma(1)$ 。

- 我們說 γ 是個從 a 到 b 的路徑。
- 如果 $a \neq b$,我們把像 $\gamma([0,1])$ 稱作由 a 到 b 的弧。
- 假設 (M,d) 是個範例 2.1.4 意義中的賦範空間。如果 γ 可以寫作 $\gamma(t)=tb+(1-t)a$,其中對於所有 $t\in[0,1]$ 皆取值在 M 中,則我們說 $\gamma([0,1])$ 是個連接 a 到 b 的<u>線段</u>,記作 [a,b]。

定義 2.7.23 : 如果對任意 $a \neq b \in M$,皆存在由 a 到 b 的弧,則我們說 M 是弧連通 (arcwise connected) 的 \circ

定理 2.7.24 : 如果 M 是弧連通的,那麼 M 也是連通的。

Proof: Let $f: M \to D = \{0,1\}$ be a continuous function. Let $a,b \in M$ and $\gamma: [0,1] \to M$ be a continuous function such that $\gamma(0) = a$ and $\gamma(1) = b$. Then, the composition $f \circ \gamma: [0,1] \to D$ is continuous, so constant, because [0,1] is connected. This means that $f(a) = (f \circ \gamma)(0) = (f \circ \gamma)(1) = f(b)$, so f is also constant. Thus, we can conclude that M is connected by Corollary 2.7.6.

Example 2.7.25:

- (1) In the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n , any convex set A is arcwise connected. The reason is that, for any $x,y\in A$, the line segment [x,y] is also in A, which is the definition of a convex set.
- (2) Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ be defined as follows,

$$A := \{(0,0)\} \cup \{(x,\sin(1/x)) : x \in (0,1]\}.$$

This is a classical example of a space which is connected but not arcwise connected. We will prove this in Exercise 2.52.

Remark 2.7.26:

- (1) The above Theorem 2.7.24 is useful to show the connectedness of a metric space, because the arcwise connectedness is easier to visualize and to manipulate.
- (2) Arcwise connectedness is also a topological notion. The reason is that, to define the notion of arcwise connectedness in Definition 2.7.23, we make use of continuous functions, which are characterized entirely by open sets, see Proposition 2.5.11.
- (3) The converse of Theorem 2.7.24 does not hold. Example 2.7.25 (2) gives an example of metric space that is connected but not arcwise connected.

Theorem 2.7.27: Let $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed vector space and A be an open set of V. Then, A is connected if and only if A is arcwise connected.

證明:令 $f: M \to D = \{0,1\}$ 為連續函數。令 $a,b \in M$ 以及 $\gamma: [0,1] \to M$ 為連續函數,滿足 $\gamma(0) = a$ 及 $\gamma(1) = b$ 。這樣一來,合成函數 $f \circ \gamma: [0,1] \to D$ 也是連續的,所以是個常數函數, 因為 [0,1] 是連通的。這代表著 $f(a) = (f \circ \gamma)(0) = (f \circ \gamma)(1) = f(b)$,所以 f 也是個常數函數。 因此透過系理 2.7.6,我們可以總結說 M 是連通的。

範例 2.7.25 :

- (1) 在歐氏空間 \mathbb{R}^n 中,任意凸集合 A 都是弧連通的。這是因為對於任意 $x,y\in A$,線段 [x,y] 也會在 A 中,這剛好就是凸集合的定義。

$$A := \{(0,0)\} \cup \{(x,\sin(1/x)) : x \in (0,1]\}.$$

這是個經典的例子:這個空間是連通的,但不是弧連通的。我們會在習題 2.52 證明這樣的性質。

註解 2.7.26 :

- (1) 在證明賦距空間的連通性時,定理 2.7.24 是很有用的,因為弧連通比較容易想像以及操作。
- (2) 弧連通性也是個拓撲概念。背後的原因是,在定義 2.7.23 中,定義弧連通性時,我們需要用到連續函數的概念,這是可以完全被開集所描述的,見命題 2.5.11。
- (3) 定理 2.7.24 的逆命題並不成立。範例 2.7.25 (2) 給出一個連通但不是弧連通的賦距空間的例子。

定理 2.7.27 : 令 $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ 為賦範向量空間,以及 V 中的開集 A 。則若且唯若 A 是連通的,則 A 是弧連通的。

Remark 2.7.28: We note that it is important to assume that A is open. For example, the set A defined in Example 2.7.25 (2) is a subset in \mathbb{R}^2 , and it is connected without being arcwise connected. Clearly, in this case, the subset A is not open.

Proof : If A is arcwise connected, we have already shown in Theorem 2.7.24 that A is connected. Now, suppose that A is connected. We fix $x_0 \in A$ and let

 $\Gamma = \{x \in A : \text{there is a path joining } x_0 \text{ and } x\}.$

Our goal is to get $\Gamma = A$ by showing that Γ is open and closed in A at the same time.

Γ is open. Let x ∈ Γ. Since x is also in the open set A, there exists r > 0 such that B(x, r) ⊆ A.
 Fix y ∈ B(x, r), y ≠ x₀, the line segment [x, y] is also in A. Therefore, if γ₀ is a path from x₀ to x, and let γ₁ denote the line segment from x to y, then

$$\gamma(t) = \begin{cases} \gamma_0(2t), & t \in [0, \frac{1}{2}], \\ \gamma_1(2t - 1), & t \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \end{cases}$$
 (2.15)

gives a path from x_0 to y.

• Γ is closed. To achieve this, let us be given $x \in \overline{\Gamma} \cap A$ and show that x is also in Γ . By the definition of open set and closure, we can find r > 0 such that $B(x,r) \subseteq A$ and $B(x,r) \cap \Gamma \neq \emptyset$. Choose $y \in B(x,r) \cap \Gamma$, then the line segment [y,x] is contained in A, the same construction as Eq. (2.15) shows that x also needs to be in Γ .

註解 2.7.28 : 我們注意到,A 是個開集的假設是重要的。例如,在範例 2.7.25 (2) 中定義出來的集合 A 是 \mathbb{R}^2 的子集合,他是連通的,但不是弧連通的。顯然,在此情況中,子集合 A 不是開集。

證明:如果 A 是弧連通的,我們已經在定理 2.7.24 中證明過 A 是連通的。現在,假設 A 是連通的。固定 $x_0 \in A$ 並令

 $\Gamma = \{x \in A :$ 存在從 x_0 到 x 的路徑 $\}$.

我們的目的是證明 Γ 在 A 中既是開集也是閉集,進而得到 $\Gamma = A$ 。

• 證明 Γ 是開集。令 $x \in \Gamma$ 。由於 x 在開集 A 中,存在 r > 0 使得 $B(x,r) \subseteq A$ 。固定 $y \in B(x,r)$, $y \neq x_0$,則線段 [x,y] 也會在 A 中。因此,如果 γ_0 是條從 x_0 到 x 的路徑,令 γ_1 為從 x 到 y 的線段,則

$$\gamma(t) = \begin{cases} \gamma_0(2t), & t \in [0, \frac{1}{2}], \\ \gamma_1(2t - 1), & t \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \end{cases}$$
 (2.15)

會給出一條從 x_0 到 y 的路徑。

• 證明 Γ 是閉集。要證明這件事,我們給定 $x\in\overline{\Gamma}\cap A$ 並證明 x 也會在 Γ 中。根據開集及閉包的定義,我們能找到 r>0 使得 $B(x,r)\subseteq A$ 及 $B(x,r)\cap\Gamma\neq\varnothing$ 。選 $y\in B(x,r)\cap\Gamma$,則線段 [y,x] 也會在 A 中,使用與式 (2.15) 相同的構造可以證明出來說 x 也必須要在 Γ 中 \Box