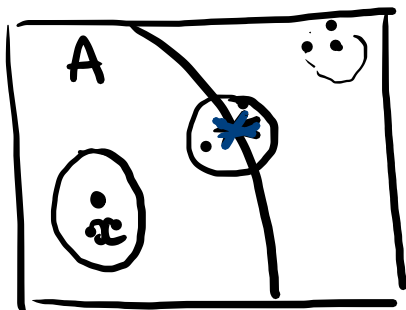


ЗАТВОРЕНИЕ def. ACX

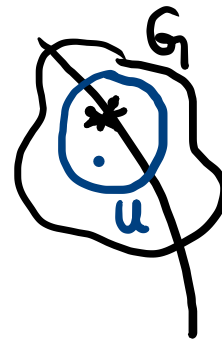
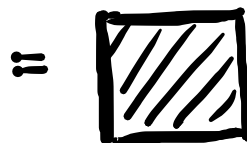
$$\bar{A} := \{x \in X \mid (\forall G \in \mathcal{O}(x)) G \cap A \neq \emptyset\} \leftarrow \mathcal{C}A$$



открытие x в A
затворение A

$a \in \bar{A} \leftarrow a$ је ~~најближа~~ ~~точка~~ ~~из~~ ~~множества~~ A .

Пр.

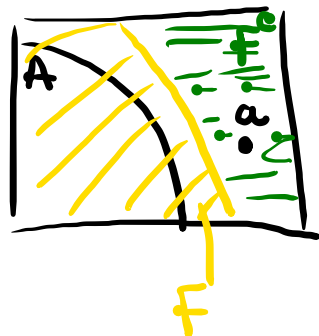


$$\bar{A} = \{x \in X \mid \forall \text{открытие } U \ni x, U \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$$

Лема: $\bar{A} = \bigcap_{F \in \mathcal{F}} F$
 $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{F}$
 $A \subset F$

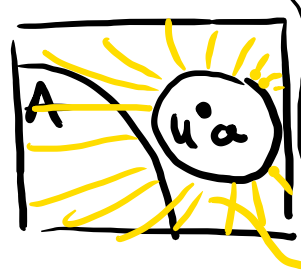
① $\bar{A}$ је најмањи затворен који садржи A

$\star$ $\boxed{C} a \in \bar{A} \text{ нпс. } a \notin \bigcap F \rightarrow \exists F \in \mathcal{F} F \supset A \wedge a \notin F$



$$\begin{aligned} & F^c \in \mathcal{T} \quad F^c \cap A = \emptyset \quad a \in F^c \\ & \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \\ & \exists a \in \bar{A} \quad \Downarrow \\ & \Rightarrow a \in \bigcap F \end{aligned}$$

$\boxed{D} a \in \bigcap F \text{ нпс. } a \notin \bar{A}$
 $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{F}$
 $A \subset F$



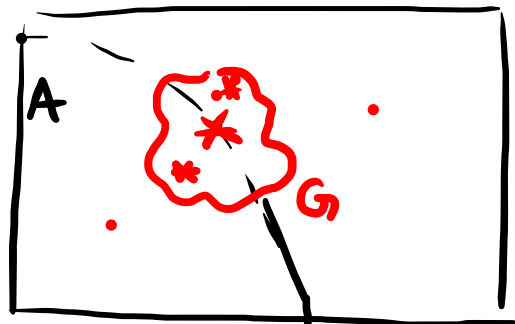
$$\begin{aligned} & (\exists U \in \mathcal{T}) \\ & a \in U \wedge U \cap A = \emptyset \\ & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ & a \notin U^c \quad U^c \supset A \\ & \Rightarrow U^c \in \mathcal{F} \\ & \Rightarrow a \notin \bigcap F. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

- Свойства:
- $\bar{A} \in \mathcal{F}$
 - $A \subset \bar{A}$
 - $A = \bar{\bar{A}} \Leftrightarrow A \in \mathcal{F}$
 - $A \subset F, F \text{ замкнут} \Rightarrow \bar{A} \subset F$

Def. (X, T) т.п. $A \subset X$

$$\partial A := \{x \in X \mid (\forall G \in \mathcal{O}(x)) (G \cap A \neq \emptyset \wedge G \cap A^c \neq \emptyset)\}$$

Граница (РЖБ) множества

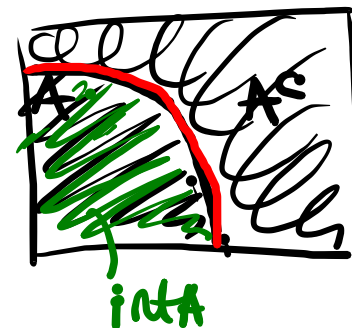


X

Узлов: $\partial A = \bar{A} \cap \bar{A}^c$

Замечание:

$$\bar{A} = \text{int} A \cup \partial A$$

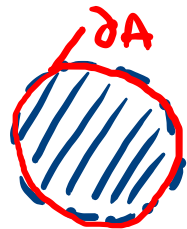


Пр. $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

$A = \text{открытый диск}$
 $\mathring{D}^2$

$\partial A = S^1$

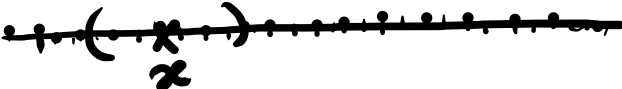
$\bar{A} = \text{замк. диск} = D^2$



$\underline{D}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$\partial D^n = S^{n-1}$



Пр. $X = \mathbb{R}$, $Y = \mathbb{Q}$, $Y \subset X$. 

$$A = \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{int } A = ?$$

$$\partial A = ?$$

$$\bar{A} = ?$$

$x \in \text{int } A \rightarrow \exists \text{ интервал } (a, b)$
 $x \in (a, b) \subset A$

$$\partial_u(0, 1) = \{0, 1\}$$

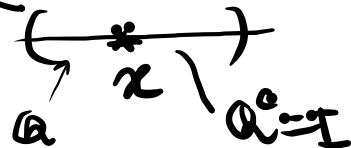
$$= \underline{\underline{u}}$$



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

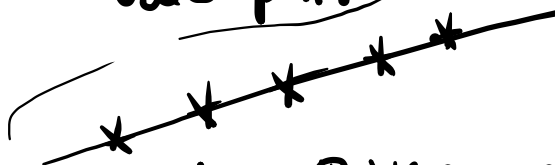
$$\partial A = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bar{A} = \mathbb{R}$$



Пр. $(\mathbb{R}, \tau_{cf})$

открытия:



$U : \mathbb{R} \setminus U$ концы

$$A = (0, 1)$$

$$\partial(0, 1) = ?$$

$$\partial(0, 1) = \mathbb{R}$$

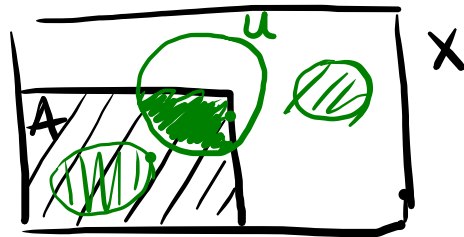
$$\tau_{cf}$$



Оба конца открыты и закрыты
 все $(0, 1)$

ΠΟΤΗΡΟΣΤΟΡ

(X, τ_X) - ποτε προσωρα
 $A \subset X$



$$\tau_A := \{U \cap A \mid U \in \tau_X\}$$

σινab: τ_A je υποτοπολογία της υποσυν A.

δοκα3: 1) $\emptyset = \emptyset \cap A \in \tau_A$ $A = X \cap A \in \tau_A$

2) $\underbrace{U_1 \cap A}_{U_2 \cap A} \mid U_1, U_2 \in \tau_X \xrightarrow{?} (U_1 \cap A) \cap (U_2 \cap A) \in \tau_A$

$\parallel$
 $(U_1 \cap U_2) \cap A \in \tau_A \checkmark$
 $\underbrace{U_1 \cap U_2}_{\in \tau_X} \cap A \in \tau_A \checkmark$
δφ τ_X ποτε.

3) $\underbrace{(U_i \cap A) \in \tau_A}_{U_i \in \tau_X} \mid i \in I \xrightarrow{?} \bigcup_{i \in I} (U_i \cap A) \in \tau_A$

$\parallel$
 $\left(\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \right) \cap A \in \tau_A \checkmark \square$
 $\underbrace{\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i}_{\in \tau_X}$

2ef (A, τ_A) je
ΠΟΤΗΡΟΣΤΟΡ προσωρα (X, τ_X)
 τ_A - ΦΕΛΑΤΙΚΗΝΑ ποτε,
ΤΟΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΗΑΙΝΕΒΕΝΑ
σα προσωρα X.

Что су замыкание сущности?

FCA F замыкание у A $\Leftrightarrow (\exists U \in \mathcal{F}_A) F = A \setminus U$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists V \in \mathcal{F}_X) U = V \cap A$$

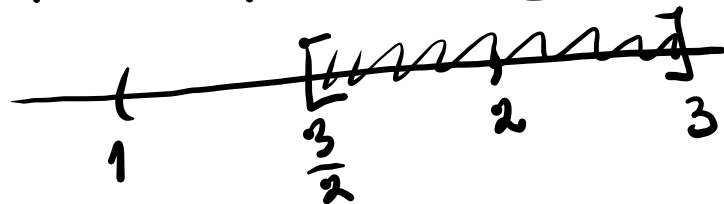
$$u F = A \setminus U$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists V \in \mathcal{F}_X) F = \underbrace{A \setminus (V \cap A)}_{A \cap V^c}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\exists V \in \mathcal{F}_X) F = A \cap V^c \Leftrightarrow (\exists G \in \mathcal{F}_X) F = A \cap \underbrace{G}_{G \text{ замк. у } X}$$

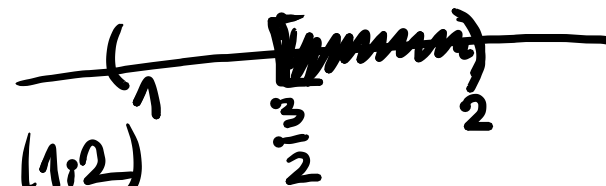
Заключение: $\boxed{F_A} = \{ H \cap A \mid H \in \mathcal{F}_X \}$

Пр. $A = (1, 2) \subset \mathbb{R} \quad (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{U})$



$[\frac{3}{2}, 3]$ - замк. у $\mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow (1, 2) \cap [\frac{3}{2}, 3] \text{ замк. у } (1, 2)$
 $[\frac{3}{2}, 2)$

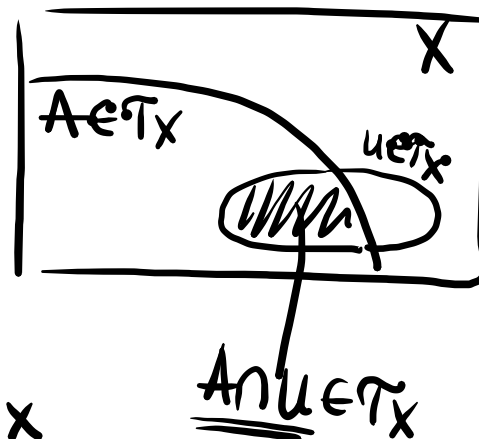


Лема: $A \subseteq X, (K, T_X), B \subseteq X$

а) ако је A отворен у $X \Rightarrow T_A \subseteq T_X$

б) ако је B затворен у $X \Rightarrow F_B \subseteq F_X$

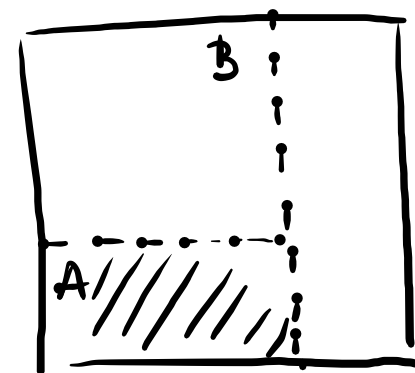
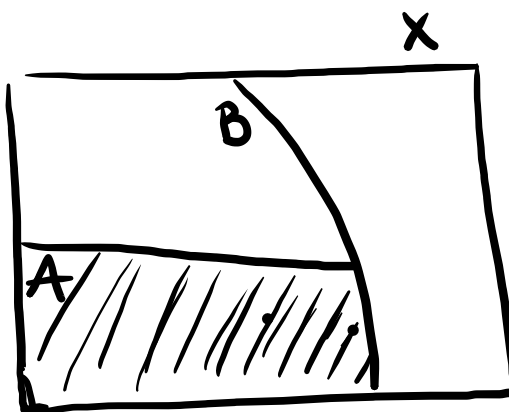
(за голиме)



Лема: $A \subseteq B \subseteq X$

$\bar{A}$ - затворен у X

$\alpha_B A$ - затворен у B



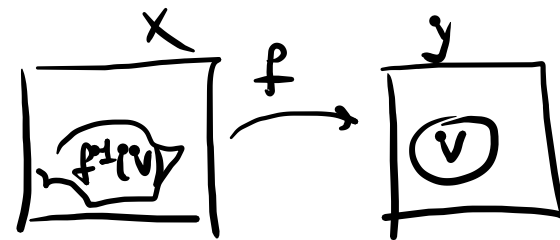
Пара важе: $\alpha_B A = \bar{A} \cap B$.

(за венду)

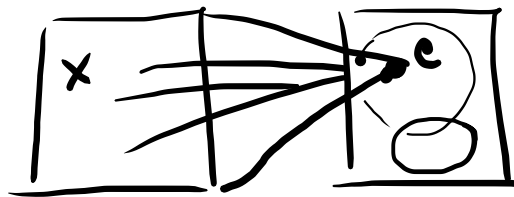


- Непрерывна отображения -

DEF. $(X, \tau_X), (Y, \tau_Y)$ $f: X \rightarrow Y$ је НЕПРЕРЫДНА ф-ца ако:
 $(\forall V \in \tau_Y) f^{-1}(V) \in \tau_X$



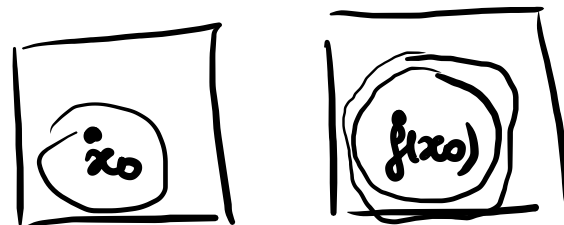
Примери: (1) $f: X \rightarrow Y$ $f(x) = c = \text{const}$
 константна ф-ца
 непреконтинуална



(2) $\text{id}_X: (X, \tau_X) \rightarrow (X, \tau_X)$ $x \mapsto x$

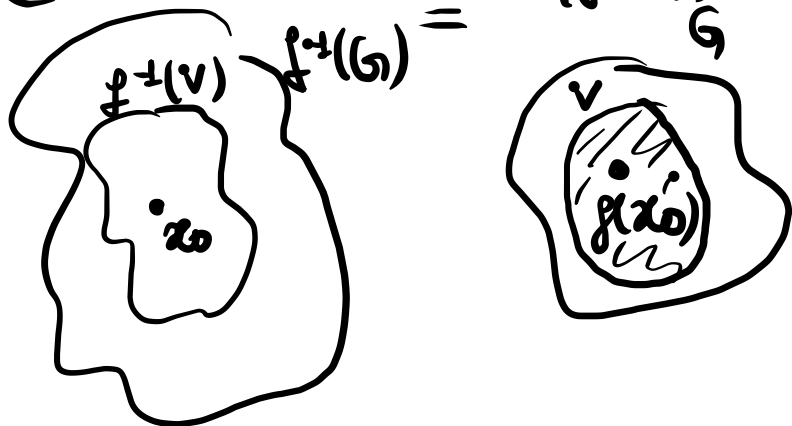
(3) $f: (X, \tau_d) \rightarrow Y$ неупр. $\checkmark$
 дискретна топ.

DEF. $f: (X, \tau_X) \rightarrow (Y, \tau_Y)$ $x_0 \in X$
 f је НЕПРЕРЫДНА у тачки x_0
 ако $(\forall G \in \mathcal{O}(f(x_0))) f^{-1}(G) \in \mathcal{O}(x_0)$



Смаб. $f: (X, \tau_X) \rightarrow (Y, \tau_Y)$ f је неперкирне $\Leftrightarrow (\forall x \in X) f$ неперкирне у x .

доказ: $(\Rightarrow) x_0 \in X \rightarrow G_1 \in \mathcal{O}(f(x_0)) \rightarrow (\exists V \in \tau_Y) f(x_0) \subset V \subset G_1$



f непер. $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(V) \in \tau_X$

$x_0 \in \underline{f^{-1}(V)} \subset f^{-1}(G_1)$

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(G_1) \in \mathcal{O}(x_0) \quad \checkmark$

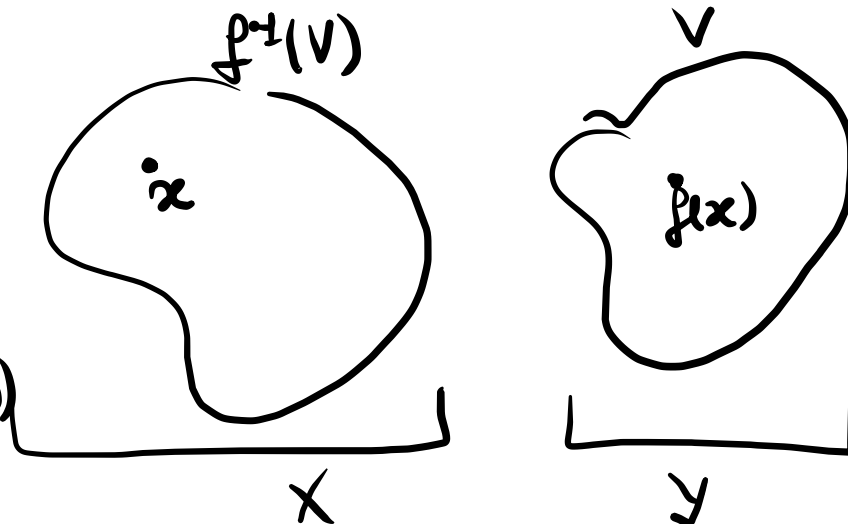
$(\Leftarrow) f$ непер. у $\forall$ тачке $x \in X$
 $\forall V \in \tau_Y$ (?) $f^{-1}(V) \in \tau_X$

$x \in f^{-1}(V)$ произв.

$\Rightarrow f(x) \in V$ (V је околност $f(x)$)

~~непер. у x~~ $\Rightarrow \underline{f^{-1}(V) \in \mathcal{O}(x)}$

$f^{-1}(V)$ је околност сваке тачке $\Rightarrow \underline{f^{-1}(V) \in \tau_X}$ $\checkmark \square$



Слід $f: (X, \tau_X) \rightarrow (Y, \tau_Y)$ еквівалентна цій умові:

- (1) f є неперервна
- (2) $(\forall A \subset X) f(A) \subset \overline{f(A)}$
- (3) $(\forall F \in \tau_Y) f^{-1}(F) \in \tau_X$

😊 $f^{-1}(f(A)) \supset A$
 $f(f^{-1}(A)) \subset A$

А. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2): $y \in f(A)$? $y \in \overline{f(A)}$

$\rightarrow \exists x \in A \ y = f(x)$

припустимо $\forall x \in A, y \neq f(x)$

f непер. $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(V) \in \tau_X$

$x \in f^{-1}(V)$
 $x \in A$

чи не маємо $\forall y \in \overline{f(A)}$?

$$\Rightarrow \exists a \in A \cap f^{-1}(V)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) \in f(A) \cap \underbrace{f(f^{-1}(V))}_V$$

$f(a) \in f(A) \cap V$ $\checkmark \checkmark \Rightarrow y \in \overline{f(A)}$

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3): бачимо (2)

$(F \in \tau_Y) \wedge (f^{-1}(F) \subset X)$

з (2): $f(f^{-1}(F)) \subset \overline{f(f^{-1}(F))} \subset \overline{F} = F$

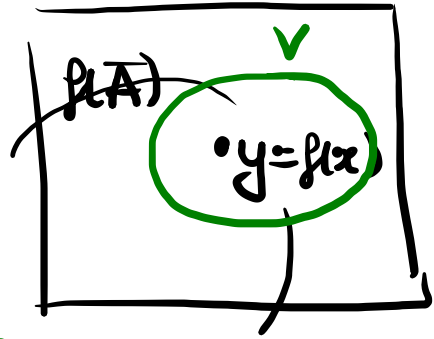
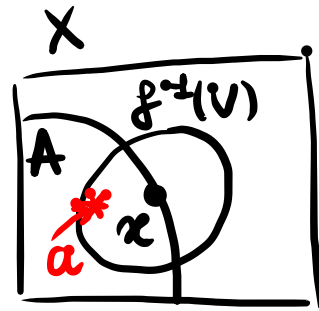
чи не маємо: $f(f^{-1}(F)) \subset F$

$f^{-1}(f(f^{-1}(F))) \subset f^{-1}(F)$

$\underbrace{f^{-1}(F)}_{f^{-1}(F)}$

$\overline{f^{-1}(F)} = f^{-1}(F)$

завжди бачимо (3) $\checkmark$



Слика $f: (X, \mathcal{T}_X) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{T}_Y)$ еквивалентна су својства:

- (1) f је непрекинута
- (2) $(\forall A \subset X) f(\overline{A}) \subset \overline{f(A)}$
- (3) $(\forall F \in \mathcal{F}_Y) f^{-1}(F) \in \mathcal{F}_X$

$$\textcircled{!} f^{-1}(V^c) = (f^{-1}(V))^c$$

А. (3) $\Rightarrow$ (1) баче (3)

$\underbrace{V \in \mathcal{T}_Y}_{\downarrow} f^{-1}(V)$ — желимо $g_A \in \mathcal{T}_X$

$$\begin{aligned} V^c \in \mathcal{F}_Y &\xrightarrow{(3)} f^{-1}(V^c) \in \mathcal{F}_X \\ &\Rightarrow (f^{-1}(V))^c \in \mathcal{F}_X \Rightarrow \underbrace{f^{-1}(V) \in \mathcal{T}_X} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow f$ непрекиута $\square$

Слика: $(X, \mathcal{T}_X) \xrightarrow{f} (Y, \mathcal{T}_Y) \xrightarrow{g} (Z, \mathcal{T}_Z)$
 f, g непр. $\Rightarrow g \circ f$ непр.

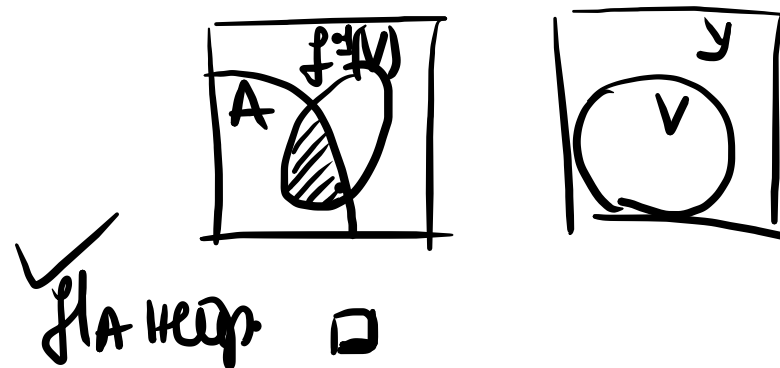
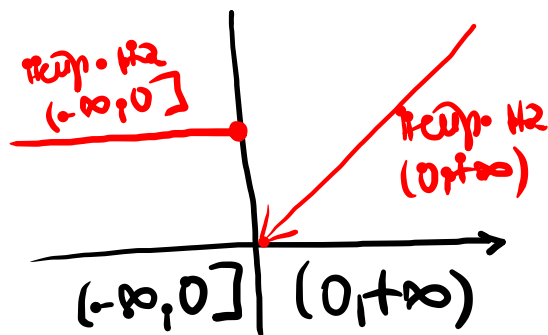
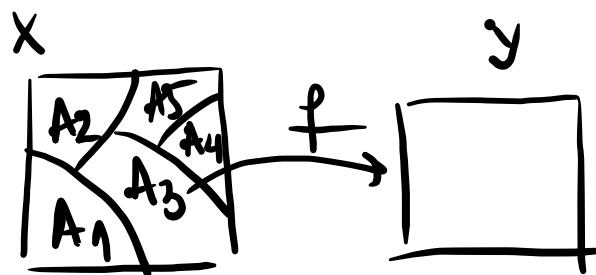
$$\text{А. } \underbrace{V \in \mathcal{T}_Z}_{\downarrow} (g \circ f)^{-1}(V) = f^{-1} \circ \underbrace{g^{-1}(V)}_{g \text{ непр.}} = f^{-1}(\text{ош. } Y) \xrightarrow{f \text{ непр.}} \in \mathcal{T}_X \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$

субаб: $f: (X, \tau_X) \rightarrow (Y, \tau_Y)$ непрерыв. $A \subset X$ $f|_A: A \rightarrow Y$ $a \in A$ $f|_A(a) := f(a)$
 $\Rightarrow f|_A$ непрерывна.

доказ: $f|_A: A \rightarrow Y$

$$\forall V \in \tau_Y \quad (f|_A)^{-1}(V) = \underbrace{f^{-1}(V)}_{\in \tau_X} \cap \underbrace{A}_{\in \tau_A}$$

(здесь f непрерыв.)



← на $\mathbb{R}$
 тоже непрерыв !!

Πρόταση 0 λείπει: $f: X \rightarrow Y$
(λέμε)

$\{A_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ - οικογένεια περαστής υποπαραστοράς X , $\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda = X$
 πο. f είναι περαστή $f_\lambda = f|_{A_\lambda}: A_\lambda \rightarrow Y$ περαστή
 (για $\lambda \in \Lambda$)

Παραθεώρημα:

(1) $\text{αν } \forall (\lambda \in \Lambda) A_\lambda \in \mathcal{T}_X \Rightarrow f \text{ περαστή σε } X.$

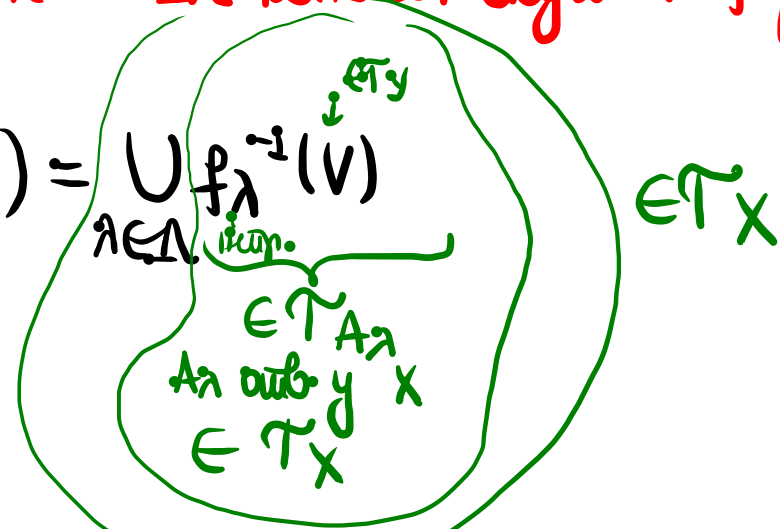
(2) $\text{αν } \forall (\lambda \in \Lambda) A_\lambda \in \mathcal{F}_X \text{ και } \Lambda \text{ κομμάτι συγ.} \Rightarrow f \text{ περ. σε } X$



Δοκός: (1) $V \in \mathcal{T}_Y \quad f^{-1}(V) \stackrel{?}{\in} \mathcal{T}_X$

$$f^{-1}(V) = f^{-1}(V) \cap \left(\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} A_\lambda \right) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \underbrace{(f^{-1}(V) \cap A_\lambda)}_{f_\lambda^{-1}(V)} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} f_\lambda^{-1}(V)$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{f^{-1}(V) \in \mathcal{T}_X} \Rightarrow f \text{ περ.}$



(2) $\text{από κομμάτι χαρακτηριστική: } F \in \mathcal{F}_Y \rightarrow f^{-1}(F) \in \mathcal{F}_X$

$\underline{F \in \mathcal{F}_Y}: \underline{f^{-1}(F)} \stackrel{\text{απ.}}{=} \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \underbrace{f_\lambda^{-1}(F)}_{\substack{\in \mathcal{F}_{A_\lambda} \\ \text{για } A_\lambda \in \mathcal{F}_X}} \xrightarrow{\text{κομμάτι } \cup \text{ και } \text{συγ.}} \underline{\in \mathcal{F}_X} \Rightarrow f \text{ περ.} \quad \checkmark \quad \square$