

# Heine-Borel Theorem:

let  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  set

$S$  is compact  $\iff S$  is closed and bounded.

Proof: let  $\mathcal{F} = \{K_\alpha : \alpha \in A\}$  be a collection of compact sets in  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\bigcap_{\alpha \in A} K_\alpha = \emptyset$ .  
 then  $\bigcap_{\alpha \in A} K_\alpha \neq \emptyset$

$\mathcal{F} = \{K_\alpha \text{ is compact} : \alpha \in A\}$   
 if any finite intersection of elements of  $\mathcal{F}$  is nonempty, then  
 $\bigcap_{\alpha \in A} K_\alpha \neq \emptyset$

Proof: let  $F_\alpha := \mathbb{R} \setminus K_\alpha$  for each  $\alpha \in A$

since  $K_\alpha$  is compact so  $K_\alpha$  is closed

so  $F_\alpha$  is open

if  $\bigcap_{\alpha \in A} K_\alpha \neq \emptyset$  then  $\bigcap_{\alpha \in A} F_\alpha = \emptyset$

if not, let  $K_0 \in \mathcal{F}$  then

$K_0 \cap K_\alpha = \emptyset$  สำหรับทุก  $\alpha \in A$   
 $K_0 \subseteq F_\alpha$  สำหรับทุก  $\alpha \in A$

$$K_0 \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} F_\alpha$$

ปล่อยให้  $\{F_\alpha : \alpha \in A\}$  เป็น open cover of  $K_0$ .  
 เนื่องจาก  $K_0$  is compact ปล่อยให้  $\{F_{\alpha_i} : i=1, \dots, n\}$   
 มีดังนี้

$$K_0 \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n F_{\alpha_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ดังนั้น } F_{\alpha_1} \cup F_{\alpha_2} \cup \dots \cup F_{\alpha_n} &= (\mathbb{R} \setminus K_{\alpha_1}) \cup \dots \cup (\mathbb{R} \setminus K_{\alpha_n}) \\
 &= \bigcup_{i=1}^n (\mathbb{R} \setminus K_{\alpha_i}) \\
 &= \mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcap_{i=1}^n K_{\alpha_i}
 \end{aligned}$$

ดังนั้น  $K_0 \subseteq \mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcap_{i=1}^n K_{\alpha_i}$

$$\Rightarrow K_0 \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^n K_{\alpha_i} = \emptyset \quad \exists$$

ซึ่งขัดแย้งกับสมมติฐานที่ว่า  $K_0$  จะตัดกับทุกสมาชิกของ  $\mathcal{F}$   
 ที่ไม่ใช่ใน  $\mathcal{F}$

เหมื่อนนั้น  $K_0 \subseteq K_\alpha \quad \forall \alpha \in A$

ดังนั้น  $\bigcap_{\alpha \in A} K_\alpha \neq \emptyset$

□

ကျမ်းဂန်: (The Nested Intervals Theorem)

Let  $F = \{A_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  be a sequence of non-empty closed and bounded subset of  $\mathbb{R}$

such that for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $A_{n+1} \subseteq A_n$

and  $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n \neq \emptyset$

ကျမ်းဂန် ကို အသုံးပြု၍  $n_1, \dots, n_k \in \mathbb{N}$  ကို ရွေးချယ်နိုင်သည်  
 $n_1 < n_2 < n_3 < \dots < n_k$

ဆိုပါစို့

$$A_{n_1} \supseteq A_{n_2} \supseteq A_{n_3} \dots \supseteq A_{n_k}$$

ထို့ကြောင့်  $\bigcap_{i=1}^k A_{n_i} = A_{n_k} \neq \emptyset$

ဤနည်းအားဖြင့် we have the finite intersection property ဖြစ်သည်

$$\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n \neq \emptyset$$

□

ကျမ်းဂန်: (Bolzano-Weierstrass Theorem)

If a bounded subset  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  contains infinitely many points, then there exists

at least one accumulation point of  $S$ .

Proof. If  $S$  is a bounded set that has no accumulation points

then  $S' = \emptyset$  and  $S \cup S' = S \cup \emptyset = S$

Therefore  $\text{cl } S = S \cup S' = S \cup \emptyset = S$

and since  $\text{cl } S$  is closed, it follows that  $S$  is also closed.

Since  $S$  is compact,

if  $S' = \emptyset$ , then  $S$  has no accumulation points:  $x \in S$

is a  $d$ -nbhd  $N_x^* \cap S = \emptyset \Rightarrow N_x \cap S = \{x\}$



Therefore  $\{N_x : x \in S\}$  is an open cover of  $S$

and since  $S$  is a compact set, there exists  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

$$S \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n N_{x_i}$$

$$\text{Since } S = S \cap \bigcup_{i=1}^n N_{x_i}$$

$$= \bigcup_{i=1}^n (S \cap N_{x_i})$$

$$= \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$

Therefore  $S$  has a finite number of points  $\cong$

စံပြုနိုင်ရန်အတွက်  $S' \neq \emptyset$

□

## Chapter 4.

### Sequences (အစဉ်)

#### 4.1 Convergence (အနီးကပ်ခြင်း)

A sequence is a function which domain is  $\mathbb{N}$  and its codomain is  $\mathbb{R}$

$$S: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}; S(n) \in \mathbb{R}$$

!!  
 $s_n / s^n$

$$(s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots) = (s_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

$$(s_n)_{n \geq 1}$$

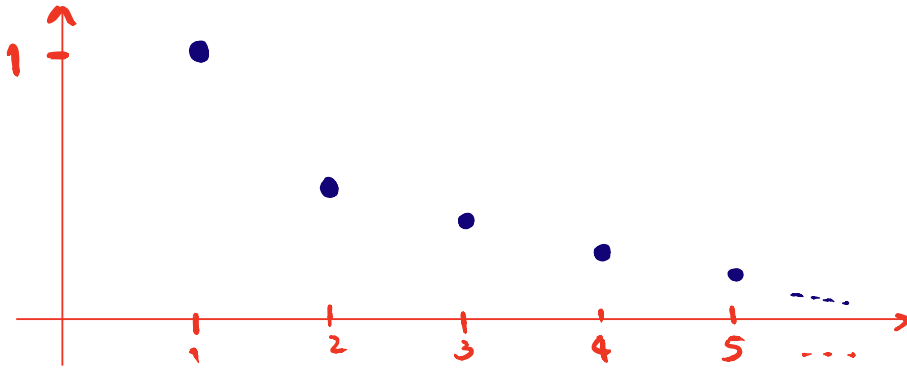
$$(s_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$$

$$(s_n)$$

If  $D_S = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ , then we write  $(s_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$

If  $D_S = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \geq m\}$  then we write  $(s_n)_{n=m}^{\infty}$

พิจารณาลำดับ  $(\frac{1}{n})_{n=1}^{\infty} \Rightarrow (1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \dots)$



นิยาม: A sequence  $(S_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  is said to be converge (ลู่เข้า) to  $S \in \mathbb{R}$  if

for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exists  $N_{\varepsilon} \in \mathbb{N}$  such that for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n > N_{\varepsilon}$  implies  $|S_n - S| < \varepsilon$

If  $(S_n)$  converges to  $S$ , then  $S$  is called limit of the sequence  $(S_n)$  and we write  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$ ,  $\lim S_n = S$ ,  $S_n \rightarrow S$

ทฤษฎีบท: Show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ .

วิธีแก้: Let  $\varepsilon > 0$  be given. By the Archimedean property, there must exist  $N_{\varepsilon} \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$0 < \frac{1}{N_\epsilon} < \epsilon \Rightarrow \left[ \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{N_\epsilon} \right]$$

Thus, for any  $n \geq N_\epsilon$ , we have

$$\left| \frac{1}{n} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{N_\epsilon} < \epsilon.$$

Therefore,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0.$

□

whn! @ Show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} = 0.$

@ Show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n}{n^3 - 5} = ?$