

Reminder

The second exam takes place on Wednesday, March 28.

Material covered: sections 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6.1, 2.6.2, 3.1.

Introduction to the next topic: Continuous functions

A function f is called *continuous* when it preserves convergent sequences: namely,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n\right).$$

Reminders on function terminology

- ▶ domain of a function: the set of all the inputs
- ▶ codomain of a function: the target space
- ▶ range of a function: the set of all the outputs

Example

$f: [-\pi, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \sin(x)$.

The domain is the closed interval $[-\pi, \pi]$, the codomain is \mathbb{R} , the range is the closed interval $[-1, 1]$.

In this course, usually the domain is a subset of \mathbb{R} , the range is a subset of \mathbb{R} , the codomain is \mathbb{R} .

Terminology for points and sets

- ▶ A point p of a set S is an *isolated* point of S if there is some neighborhood $(p - \varepsilon, p + \varepsilon)$ that contains no other point of S .
Example: If $S = \mathbb{N}$, then every point of S is isolated.
Example: If $S = \mathbb{Q}$, then no point of S is isolated.
- ▶ A point of S that is not isolated is a *cluster point*.
More generally, a point p that might or might not belong to S is called a cluster point of S if p is not an isolated point of $S \cup \{p\}$.
Example: If $S = \mathbb{Q}$, then every real number is a cluster point of S .

Synonyms for cluster point: accumulation point, limit point.

Equivalent formulations of the notion of cluster point

A point p is a cluster point of set S if

- ▶ every neighborhood of p contains some point of S different from p , or
- ▶ for every positive ε , there exists some x in S such that $x \neq p$ and $|x - p| < \varepsilon$, or
- ▶ there exists a sequence $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = p$, and $x_n \in S$ for every n , and $x_n \neq p$ for every n .

Example

If S is the open interval $(0, 1)$, then the cluster points of S are all points of the closed interval $[0, 1]$.

Assignment due next class

- ▶ Read sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 in the textbook.
- ▶ If I were to put Exercise 2.3.9 on the exam, would you be happy?