

18-327 on Thursday October 25, hours 22-23: Compactness

September-11-10 12:29 PM

Today: (Above)- 1. In  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ? 2. Why/fore?

Read Along: M26-27.

HWS on web by midnight.

"Compact": Every open cover has a finite sub-cover.

Thm. A continuous real function on a compact set is

bounded.   
 PF1 Local to global.   
 PF2 Sneaky -  $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} f^{-1}(-n, n)$ .

Example. A finite set is compact.

Thm.  $[0, 1]$  is compact.Proof. Let  $\mathcal{U}$  be an open cover of  $[0, 1]$ .Let  $G = \{g \in [0, 1] : \text{a finite subset of } \mathcal{U} \text{ covers } [0, g]\}$  wish:  $1 \in G$ . $G$  is non-empty and bounded, so  $g_0 = \sup(G)$  exists.step 1.  $g_0 > 0$ . step 2.  $g_0 = 1$ . step 3.  $1 \in G$ .

Thm. A closed subset of a compact space is compact.

Thm. A compact subset of a  $T_2$  space is closed.Corollary. A compact  $T_2$  space is  $T_3$ .Corollary. A subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  is compact iff it is closed and bounded.

Thm. The image of a compact set by a continuous function is compact. Cor. The max value Thm.

Thm. A finite product of compact spaces is compact (&amp; vice-versa, if all spaces are non-empty)

Corollary. A subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is compact iff it is closed and bounded.The Lebesgue Number Lemma. Given a cover  $\mathcal{U} = \{U_\alpha\}$  of a compact metric space  $X$ , there exist  $\delta > 0$  st.  $\forall x \in X \exists \alpha \ B(x, \delta) \subset U_\alpha$ .

Proof. Set  $\Delta(x) = \sup\{\delta \leq 1 : \exists \alpha B(x, \delta) \subset U_\alpha\}$   
 if  $d(x, y) < \epsilon$ , then  $\Delta(y) \geq \Delta(x) - \epsilon$ . [so  $|\Delta(x) - \Delta(y)| < \epsilon$ ]  
 take  $\delta_0 = \min \Delta$ .

The Uniform Continuity Theorem. Def. A "uniformly cont.

$f: X \rightarrow Y$ ,  $X, Y$  metric"

Thm  $X$  compact metric,  $Y$  metric,  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  cont.  $\Rightarrow$

$f$  is uniformly cont.

The FIP.  $X$  is compact iff every collection of closed sets that has the FIP has a non-trivial intersection.

PF. (compact)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (every collection of closed sets with empty intersection has a finite sub-...)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (The above.)