

Limit points
 ** TIPS manipulate the given interval
 to find which up and the given inequality

$$\left\{ \frac{2}{x+1} : x \in (-1, 1) \right\} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$S = \frac{2}{x+1}$$

$$0 < x+1 < 2$$

$$\boxed{-1 < x < 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{x+1} < \infty$$

$$1 < \frac{2}{x+1} < \infty$$

$$S \rightarrow (1, \infty)$$

Limit pts are $[1, \infty)$

② $S = \left\{ \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{7^m} \mid n, m \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

S is ~~closed~~ / open / bounded / 0 is a limit point of S .

Ans $S = \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{7^m} \quad n, m \in \mathbb{N}$

$0 \notin S \rightarrow S$ is not closed

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{10}{21} \in S$
 ... (is an example)

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{10}{21} \in S$$

But $\frac{10}{21} \notin S^0$ (which is an empty set)

Check: $S^0 = \emptyset$ $S \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$ (rationals)
 $\Rightarrow S^0 \subseteq \mathcal{Q}^0$
 $S^0 = \emptyset$

Connectedness

$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is connected iff
 either S is an interval or singleton but
 here S is neither.

Logic

$$\frac{16}{63}, \frac{10}{21} \in S$$

$$\frac{16}{23} < \frac{12}{35} < \frac{10}{21} \quad \text{but} \quad \frac{12}{35} \notin S$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{for } n=2, \quad m=1, \quad \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{16}{63} \\ \quad \quad \quad n=1, \quad m=1, \quad \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{10}{21} \end{array} \right]$$

So, S is not an interval \rightarrow NOT connected
 ↓
 Point based PMF

~~PMF~~
PMF

Let $n \rightarrow \infty$
 $m \rightarrow \infty$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{7^m} \right) \rightarrow 0$$

$0 \rightarrow$ no end of S



~~Public Goods~~
~~Private~~

~~Rain Insurance~~

~~Academic Public~~

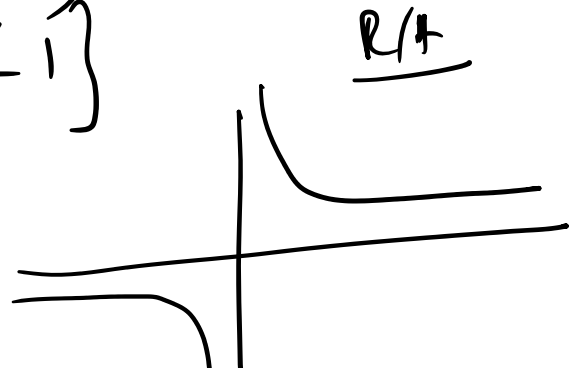
~~School~~

NBHM 2019

Which are Compact of \mathbb{R}^2

a) $\left\{ (x, y) : xy = 1 \right\}$
 $\left\{ (x, y) : x^2 + y^2 = 1 \right\}$
 $\left\{ (x, y) : x^2 + y^2 < 1 \right\}$

Let $(x, y) | (x, y = 1)$

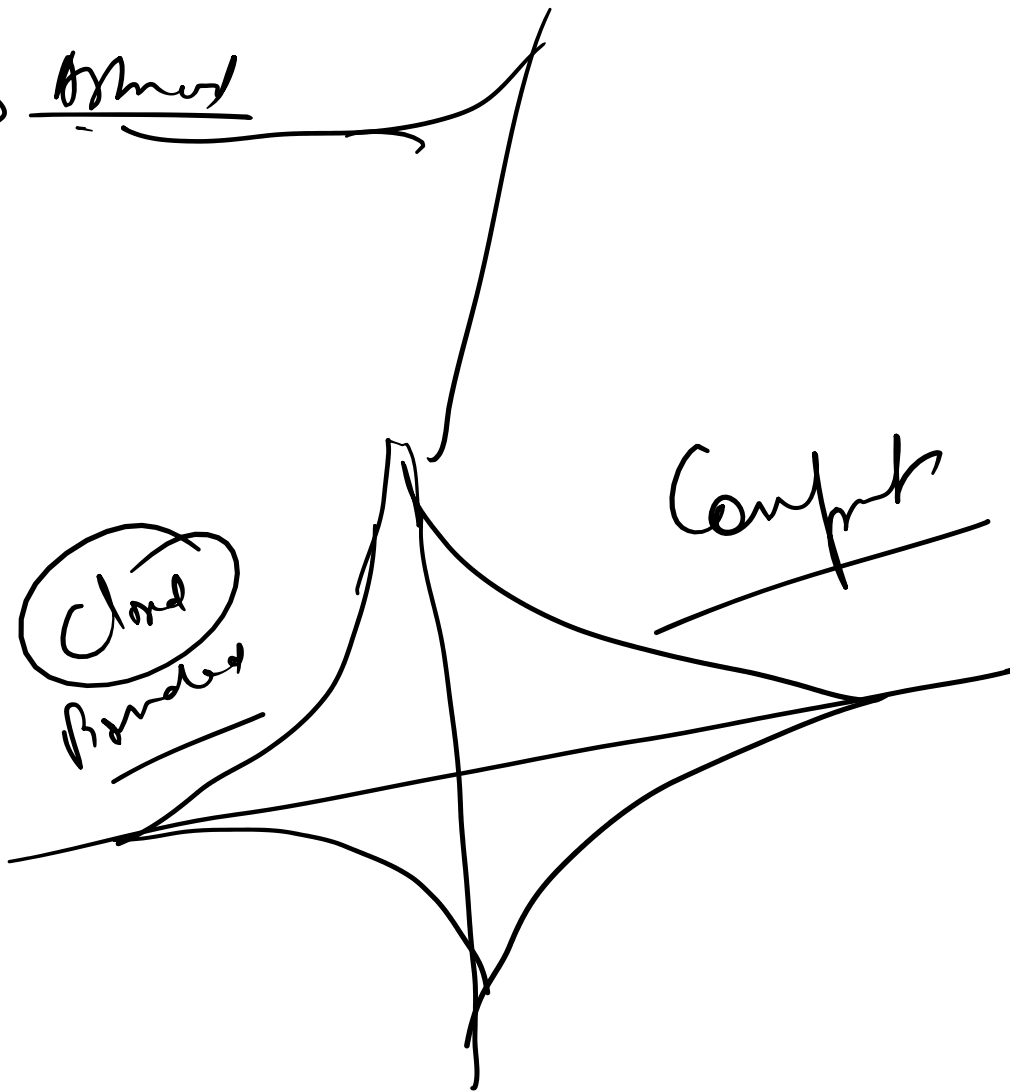


Let, $(x, y) (x, y = 1)$
 $y = \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x-1}$

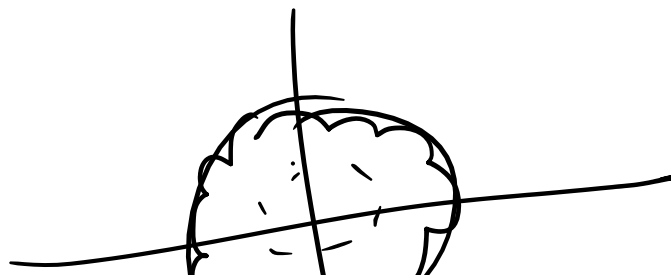
Unbounded
not compact

$x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 1$

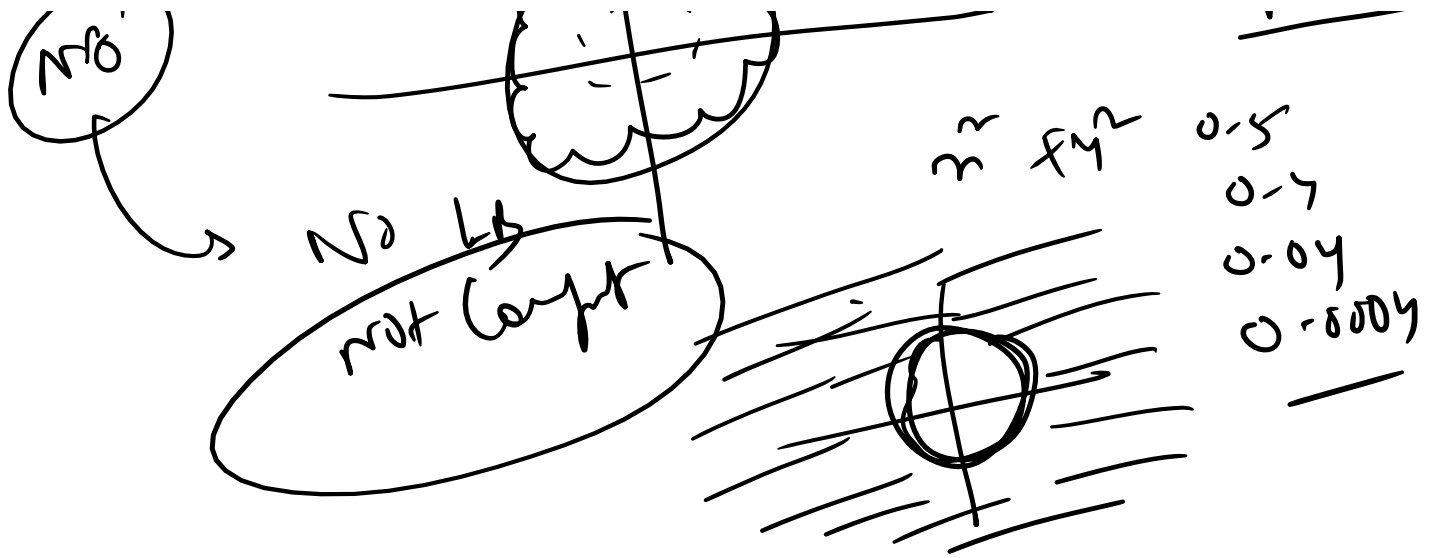
closed



not



$x^2 + y^2 < 1$
open set



Sup inf

$$A = \left\{ t \sin\left(\frac{t}{t}\right) \mid t \in \left(0, \frac{2}{\pi}\right) \right\}$$

$$\sup(A) = \frac{2}{\pi} < \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\sup \cdot u_n = \frac{t+n}{n}$$

$$= \frac{t}{n} + 1$$

~~Am Dajom (Bom)~~

$\inf(A) = 0$

$$= \frac{2}{3n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$E = \left\{ \frac{n}{n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

$$E = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} : 0 < n < 1 \right\}$$

$$F = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} : 0 < n < \infty \right\}$$

$$E = \left\{ \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \dots \right\}$$

$\frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \quad \forall x \in E \rightarrow E \text{ bounded}$

$$1 \notin E \quad (\because \text{if } 1 \in E \Rightarrow \frac{n}{n+1} = 1)$$

$n = n+1$
 $1 = 0$

But an ϵ within ∞ many values in neighborhood of 1, so E is not closed.

$$F = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$0 < x < 1$
 $-1 < x < 0$
 $0 < 1-x < 1$

$$1-x < p \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-x} > \frac{1}{p}$$

F is closed

Limit Points

$$Y = \left(\frac{x}{1+|x|} \right) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

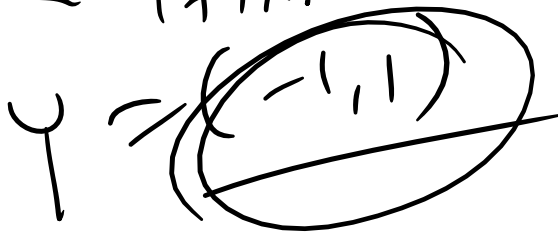
Let
All limit pt of Y

$$= \frac{|x|}{1+|x|}$$

$$\text{Ans, } \left| \frac{a}{1+|x|} \right| = \frac{|a|}{|1+|x||} = \frac{|a|}{1+|x|} \leq \frac{1}{1+|x|} \leq 1$$

$$\text{So } \left| \frac{a}{1+|x|} \right| < 1 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$

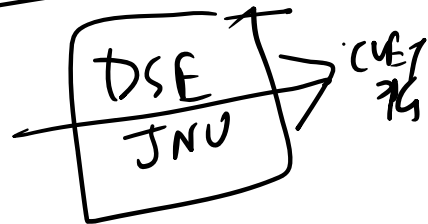
$$-1 < \frac{a}{1+|x|} < 1$$



Set of
limit point

$$\# \left\{ \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} : x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

ISI MSQE 2014



$$x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x^2 \geq 0, \quad 1+x^2 > 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \neq 1$$

$S = (0, 1)$ ← not closed

S is Bounded

But

Not closed..

But not Compact

Compact

Commed But not Com 1 -.