

continuity
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functions

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nu e s **N** on o X.

N **P**

is a **n** **m** **b** **i** **n** of X,
i is a nu ber (or **ind** **x**) of $x = (i$

mples :

$$N^2 \text{ wi } i \rightarrow ! \quad f_i i ; \quad i$$
$$i! \quad i \quad - \quad \text{ign}(i) \quad (i = n i$$
$$i! \quad ' i$$
$$i \quad W_i \quad ' i$$

. Ca p t l s

A co u able real is de ned below as e li i of a co u able se uence of ra ionals w ic is funda en- al in so e s andard way

A real nu e a is a p abl r al if e e is a e u si e fun ion ' ; su a fo all $n; m \in \mathbf{N}$

$$j r ' ; n - r ' m -n$$

and

$$a = \lim r ' ; n$$

Le be e nu bering :

A countable sequence $c_0; c_1; c_2; \dots$ in \mathbb{R} is
 probably a Cauchy sequence if

$$\forall n; \exists m \quad |c_n - c_m| < \frac{1}{n}$$

Theorem: Every bounded function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is
 in ℓ^∞ . Moreover, ℓ^∞ is a complete metric space
 with the sup-norm $\| \cdot \|_\infty$.

Proof. Let $\{r_n\}$ be a Cauchy sequence of reals. It is
 bounded by the triangle inequality. Let $\epsilon = 1$. Then
 there is an N such that for all $n, m \geq N$, $|r_n - r_m| < 1$.
 In particular, $|r_n - r_N| < 1$ for all $n \geq N$.
 Let $r = r_N$. Then $|r_n - r| < 1$ for all $n \geq N$.
 For $n < N$, $|r_n - r|$ is bounded by the maximum of
 the finite set $\{|r_n - r| : n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$.

Let f be a bounded function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Given an index i
 of a Cauchy sequence of reals

is $|f(i) - r| < \epsilon$.

. list lists

A subset L of X is a null set if $X \setminus L$ is r.e.

$$L = W_i \setminus W_j$$

Index set of L is "openly" r.e.

Some properties of listable sets

X are listable

is listable if for some r.e. sets

finite intersections and r.e. unions of 2s are

listable

domain of every computable function

(Cf. X is r.e. $X = g^{-1}(0)$)

inverse images of a listable set under a computable

function

Li t bls st of comput bls r l :

$$fx^2 \quad jx \neq 0g,$$

o en in ervals

$$fx^2 \quad jx \neq 0g, \text{ e c.}$$

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algebraic reals, irra ional 's, e c.

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For each n define a fundamental sequence $\{n_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ by

$$n_k = \begin{cases} q(m); & \text{if } n-h \leq m < n \\ r_{\min} & \text{if } n-h < m < n \\ q(k); & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

if $n \notin K$ then

$$n_k = q(0); q(1); q(2); \dots \rightarrow x$$

if $n \in K$ then

$$n_k = q(0); q(1); \dots; q(m); \dots; q(m); \dots \rightarrow q(m)$$

Therefore $\{n_k\}$ converges for each n . Let $h(n)$ be the recursively computed index of the elimination of n . It is clear that

$$n \notin K \implies h(n) \in W_i:$$

otherwise (\dots) does not hold since this would give a negative result for K . Therefore for some $n \in K$ $h(n) \in W_i$ which gives a rational $q(m)$ in L .

Conclusion: L

6. Continuity and Limits

for $E \in \mathcal{E}$ and $a \in \mathbb{R}$

continuous

1. Continuity of ψ at a is defined as:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \psi(x) = \psi(a)$$

in \mathbb{R}

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ such that } |x - a| < \delta \implies |\psi(x) - \psi(a)| < \epsilon$$

See notes

$$\text{Let } \delta = \min\left\{ \delta_1, \delta_2 \right\} \text{ where } \delta_1 > 0 \text{ and } |\psi(x) - \psi(a)| < \epsilon/2$$

Pick such δ and consider a sequence

$$Y = \{y_j \mid |y_j - a| > \delta \text{ and } |\psi(y_j) - \psi(a)| > \epsilon\}$$

is a δ -neighborhood of a

$$|y_j - a| > \delta \implies |\psi(y_j) - \psi(a)| > \epsilon$$

of a point: $S(a; r) =$ interval with center a and radius r

By the assumptions made, the sets $U_m = Y \setminus S(a; 2^{-m-1})$ for all m are nonempty and closed. By the main lemma, in each U_m

there exists q_m . Moreover, since $|q_m - a| < 2^{-m-1}$ the sequence q_0, q_1, q_2, \dots, q is a countable fundamental one converging to a . Consider

$$V = \{x \in Y : |x - a| < 2^{-k-1}\}g$$

V is a

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