

$\nexists f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cts at each rational pt but
not cts at each irrational

(答題不得寫在紅線外)

第 1 頁

Th. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous at each rational. Then \exists an irrational at which f is also continuous.

Proof. Let $\mathbb{Q} = \{r_1, r_2, \dots\}$ (distinct r_i). Take $n_1 = 1$ and a bounded closed interval I_{n_1} containing r_1 as an interior point (i.e. $r_1 \in I_{n_1}^\circ$) such that $|f(x) - f(r_1)| < \frac{1}{2n_1} \forall x \in I_{n_1}$.

so

$$|f(x) - f(x')| < \frac{1}{n_1} \quad \forall x, x' \in I_{n_1}$$

Pick $n_2 > n_1$ such that $r_{n_2} \in I_{n_1}^\circ$ and take a (bounded) closed interval $I_{n_2} \subset I_{n_1}$ s.t.

- 1) containing r_{n_2} as an interior pt: $r_{n_2} \in I_{n_2}^\circ$
- 2) not contain "earlier pts": $r_i \notin I_{n_2} \forall i < n_2$
- 3) $|f(x) - f(x')| < \frac{1}{n_2} \forall x, x' \in I_{n_2}$

Inductively, at k^{th} -step, pick $n_k > n_{k-1}$ such that $r_{n_k} \in I_{n_{k-1}}^\circ$ and take closed interval $I_{n_k} \subset I_{n_{k-1}}^\circ$ such that it

- 1) contains r_{n_k} as an interior pt: $r_{n_k} \in I_{n_k}^\circ$
- 2) not contain earlier pts: $r_i \notin I_{n_k} \forall i < n_k$

$$3) |f(x) - f(x')| < \frac{1}{n_k} \quad \forall x, x' \in I_{n_k}$$

Thus we have seq. (r_{n_k}) and (I_{n_k}) satisfying 1), 2), and 3) for each k and "strongly nested":

$$I_{n_{k-1}} \supseteq I_{n_k}$$

($\therefore \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k^{\circ}$ is nonempty by the nested interval theorem). Let

$$x_0 \in \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k$$

By 2), $x_0 \notin \mathbb{Q}$, while 3) implies that

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \frac{1}{n_k} \quad \forall x \in I_{n_k}$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$, and let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be s.t. $\frac{1}{k} < \varepsilon$. Then

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \frac{1}{n_k} \leq \frac{1}{k} < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in I_{n_k} \supseteq I_{n_k}^{\circ}$$

neighbourhood

(and $I_{n_k}^{\circ}$ contains a δ -n'd of x_0 with some $\delta > 0$).