

**Definition 10.b.3.** [ONX] For the following exercises we define that

1. a set  $E$  is **open** if

$$\forall x_0 \in E, \exists r > 0 : B(x_0, r) \subseteq E \quad . \quad (10.b.4)$$

It is easily seen that  $\emptyset, X$  are open sets; that the intersection of a finite number of open sets is an open set; that the union of an arbitrary number of open set is an open set. So these open sets form a topology.

2. The **interior**  $E^\circ$  of a set  $E$  is

$$E^\circ = \{x \in E : \exists r > 0, B_r(x) \subseteq E\}; \quad (10.b.5)$$

It is easy to verify that  $E^\circ \subseteq E$ , and that  $E$  is open if and only if  $E^\circ = E$  (exercise [OPB]).

3. A set is **closed** if the complement is open.

4. A point  $x_0 \in X$  is **adherent** to  $E$  if

$$\forall r > 0, \quad E \cap B_r(x_0) \neq \emptyset \quad .$$

5. The **closure**  $\overline{E}$  of  $E$  is the set of adherent points; it is easy to verify that  $E \subseteq \overline{E}$ ; It is shown that  $\overline{E} = E$  if and only if  $E$  is closed (exercise [OPM]).

6.  $A$  is **dense in**  $B$  if  $\overline{A} \supseteq B$ , that is, if for every  $x \in B$  and for every  $r > 0$  the intersection  $B_r(x) \cap A$  is not empty.