

*Correction.* Page 12: rename “Theorem Conjecture 4” to Proposition 31.

*Clarification.* In Definition 3.5: “ $x \in X$  for some  $X \in \mathcal{C}$ ” means that “there exists some  $X \in \mathcal{C}$  such that  $x \in X$ ”.

## § 4 CONNECTEDNESS.

**4.1 Definition.** Let  $A$  be a subset of a metric space  $X$ . Then  $A$  is *disconnected* means that  $A = B \cup C$ , where  $B$  and  $C$  are non-empty and neither  $B$  nor  $C$  contains a point or limit point of the other. In this case we say that the pair  $\{B, C\}$  forms a *separation* of  $A$ . The set  $A$  is *connected* means that it is not disconnected. The space  $X$  is a *connected metric space* means that  $X$  is a connected subset of itself.

**Theorem 32.**  $\mathbb{R}$  is a connected metric space.

**Theorem 33.** A subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  is connected iff it is an interval, i.e.:  $(a, b)$ ,  $[a, b]$ ,  $(a, b]$ ,  $[a, b)$ ,  $[a, \infty)$ ,  $(a, \infty)$ ,  $(-\infty, a]$ ,  $(-\infty, a)$ , or  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .

**Theorem 34.**  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is a connected metric space.

**4.2 Definition.** A subset of a metric space is *clopen* means that it is simultaneously open and closed.

Note that  $\emptyset$  is clopen, and that in the metric space  $X$ ,  $X$  itself is a clopen set.

**Theorem 35.** A metric space  $X$  is connected iff  $\emptyset$  and  $X$  are the only clopen sets in  $X$ .

Note that a pair  $\{B, C\}$  of non-empty sets is a separation of  $B \cup C$  iff  $B \cap \text{cl}(C) = \text{cl}(B) \cap C = \emptyset$ . On the other hand  $\{(0, 1), (1, 2)\}$  is a separation of its union, so we can't simplify this condition to  $\text{cl}(B) \cap \text{cl}(C) = \emptyset$ . This example also shows that the union of two connected sets may be disconnected.

**Proposition 36.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are connected sets and  $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$  then  $A \cup B$  is connected and  $A \cap B$  is connected.

**Proposition 37.** If  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots$  is an infinite sequence of connected sets such that  $A_1 \supset A_2 \supset A_3 \supset \dots$ , then  $\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$  is connected.

**Proposition 38.** If  $A$  is connected, then  $\text{cl}(A)$  is connected.