## Name:

- 1. The following are related:
  - (a) Let  $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  show if  $A \subseteq B$  then  $\inf(A) \ge \inf(B)$  and  $\sup(A) \le \sup(B)$ .
  - (b) Let (X, d) be a metric space and let  $x \in X$  and  $A, B \subseteq X$ . Assume  $A \subseteq B$ . Show  $\operatorname{dist}(x, A) \ge \operatorname{dist}(x, B)$ .
  - (c) Let (X, d) be a metric space and let  $x \in X$  and  $A, B \subseteq X$ . Show  $\operatorname{dist}(x, A \cup B) = \operatorname{inf}(\operatorname{dist}(x, A), \operatorname{dist}(x, B)).$
- 2. Compute the following distances.
  - (a) Consider the metric space  $(\mathbb{N}, d)$  where  $d(n_1, n_2) = |\frac{1}{n_1} \frac{1}{n_2}|$ . Compute d(z, S) where z = 17 is any point in  $\mathbb{R}$  and S is the set of evens.
  - (b) Consider the metric space  $(X, d) = (\mathbb{R}, e)$  where e is the Euclidean metric. Compute d(z, S) where z is any point in  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $S = \mathbb{Q}$ .
  - (c) Consider the metric space  $(X, d) = (\mathbb{R}^2, e)$  where e is the Euclidean metric. Compute d(z, S) where z = (0, 0) and  $S = \{(x, y) : y = \frac{2}{x}\}$ .
  - (d) Consider the metric space (C[0,1],d) where  $d(f,g) = \int_0^1 |f-g|dx$ . Compute d(f,S) where f(x) = 0 and  $S = \{\sin nx : n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$
- 3. Compute the acc(S) and iso(S) for each of the following:
  - (a) Consider the metric space  $(\mathbb{N}, d)$  where  $d(n_1, n_2) = |\frac{1}{n_1} \frac{1}{n_2}|$ . Let S is the set of evens.
  - (b) Consider the metric space  $(X, d) = (\mathbb{R}, e)$  where e is the Euclidean metric. Let S = (0, 1).
  - (c) Consider the metric space  $(X, d) = (\mathbb{R}, e)$  where e is the Euclidean metric. Let  $S = \mathbb{Q}$ .
  - (d) Consider the metric space  $(X, d) = (\mathbb{R}^2, e)$  where e is the Euclidean metric. Let  $S = \{(x, y) : y \ge \frac{2}{x} \text{ and } x > 0\}.$
  - (e) Consider the metric space (C[0,1],d) where  $d(f,g) = \int_0^1 |f-g|dx$ . Let  $S = \{\sin x/n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$
- 4. Do one of the following:
  - (a) Let (X, d) be a metric space and let  $S \subseteq X$ . Show that

 $z \in \operatorname{acc}(S) \iff$  For all  $\varepsilon > 0, D \setminus \{z\} \cap S \neq \emptyset$ .

where  $D = \{x \in X : d(z, x) < \varepsilon\}.$ 

(b) Let (X, d) be a metric space and let  $S \subseteq X$ . Show that

 $z \in iso(S) \iff$  there exists  $\varepsilon > 0$  so that  $D \setminus \{z\} \cap S = \emptyset$ 

where  $D = \{x \in X : d(z, x) < \varepsilon\}.$ 

5. Do problems 1,4,5,6 from section 2.