

## 6 HOMEWORK 6 HAAHHAHAHAHAHAA

### Question 19.

Let  $X$  be a metric space and let  $A \subseteq X$ . A **compact exhaustion** for  $A$  is a sequence of compact sets  $K_1, K_2, K_3, \dots$  such that  $U = \bigcup_{i \geq 1} K_i$  and  $K_i \subseteq K_{i+1}^\circ$ .

- (a) Let  $U \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$  be a bounded open set. Show that  $U$  has a compact exhaustion.
- (b) Now show that every open set  $U \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$  has a compact exhaustion.

*Proof.* Suppose Question 19 is true. Then the result immediately follows.

□

Question 19.

Let  $x, y \in \ell^\infty$  be two sequences. Let us say that  $y$  is **dominated** by  $x$ , denoted  $x \geq y$ , if  $|x_n| \geq |y_n|$  for all  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ . Let  $D_x$  denote the set of all sequences which are dominated by  $x$ :

$$D_x = \{y \in \ell^\infty : |y_n| \leq |x_n| \text{ for all } n \in \mathbf{N}\}.$$

Prove that  $D_x$  is compact if and only if  $x_n \rightarrow 0$ .

*Proof.* Suppose that  $D_x$  is compact. Suppose for contradiction that  $x_n \not\rightarrow 0$ . For some  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $|x_{N_k}| \geq \varepsilon$  for an infinite number of  $N_k$ . Consider the open cover  $\{B(\vec{y}_i, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})\}_{i \in I}$ , which is the collection of  $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ -balls centered around every  $\vec{y}_i \in D_x$ . By compactness of  $D_x$ , there is a finite subcover  $\{B(\vec{y}_i, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})\}_{i \leq m}$ . Now, we construct a  $y \in D_x$  as follows:

For every sequence  $\vec{y}_i$ , let

$$y_{N_i} = \begin{cases} \varepsilon, & \text{if } (\vec{y}_i)_{N_i} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}; \\ 0, & \text{if } (\vec{y}_i)_{N_i} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}; \end{cases}$$

For all other terms in  $y$ , make it 0. Notice that for all  $B(\vec{y}_i, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$ ,

$$\|y - \vec{y}_i\|_\infty \geq |y_{N_i} - (\vec{y}_i)_{N_i}| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \implies y \notin D_x$$

which is a contradiction.

Conversely, suppose that  $x_n \rightarrow 0$ . Let  $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$  be an open cover of  $D_x$ .

□