

Homework-2 - Math 45

Problem-1: Prove that (\mathbb{R}^n, d_∞) is complete.

Problem-2: (i) Prove that $\pi_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\pi_i \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \right) = x_i \text{ (ith coordinate)}$$

are continuous maps with respect to d_∞ on \mathbb{R}^n and the standard metric on \mathbb{R} .

(ii) Prove that π_i in (i) are continuous maps with respect to d_{Euclid} on \mathbb{R}^n and the standard metric on \mathbb{R} . (Hint: Think about using relation between d_{Euclid} , d_∞ and (i))

Problem-3: (i) Define $d: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $d(x, y) = |e^x - e^y|$.

Prove that d is a metric on \mathbb{R} .

(ii) Prove or disprove: (\mathbb{R}, d) is complete.

Problem-4: Let $X = \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, \dots\}$ — the set of positive integers.

(i) Let $d(m, n) = |m - n|$. Prove that (X, d) is complete.

(ii) Let $d(m, n) = \left| \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n} \right|$. Prove that (X, d) is not complete.

Problem-5: Let $X = \{ f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / f \text{ is continuous} \}$

(i) Define $d(f, g) = \int_0^1 |f(t) - g(t)| dt$

Prove that d is a metric on X .

(You can use the following fact without any proof:
Assume that $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous and $f(t) \neq 0$
for some $t \in [0, 1]$, then $f(x) \neq 0$ on an interval
 J such that $t \in J \subseteq [0, 1]$. In fact, it follows
from continuity, proof is not complicated)

(ii) Prove that (X, d) is not complete.

(This is done in the book, please read it carefully and write in your own words).