Problem Sheet 10 Analysis II
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Exercise 10.1. Consider the metric space $(\mathbb{R}, \mathrm{d}_1)$, and assume that a and b are real numbers with $a < b$. Show that all of the intervals $(a, b]$, $[a, b)$, $[a, +\infty)$, and $(-\infty, b]$ are not compact.

Hint: For each of those intervals, you need to present an open cover of the set such which does not have a finite sub-cover.

Exercise 10.2. Show that if A and B are compact subsets of a metric space (X, d), then $A \cup B$ is a compact set.

Hint: For an arbitrary open cover for $A \cup B$, there is a finite sub-cover for A, and a finite sub-cover for B. Consider the union of those finite sub-covers.

Exercise 10.3. Show that the ball

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$$

in the metric space $(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathrm{d}_2)$ is not compact.

Hint: consider an open cover of this set, by balls centred at $(0, 0)$ and the radii tending to 1 from below.

Exercise 10.4. Let (X, d) be a metric space, and A_1, A_2, $\dots$, A_n be a finite number of bounded sets in X. Then $\cup_{i=1}^n A_i$ is a bounded set in X.

Hint: Consider the bounds M_i for the sets A_i, for $i = 1, \dots, n$. From each i, choose a point $z_i \in A_i$, and add all the numbers M_i and $\mathrm{d}(z_i, z_j)$, over all i and j.

Exercise 10.5. Let (X, d) be a non-empty metric space, and let $Z \subseteq X$. Show that Z is bounded if and only if there is $x \in X$ and $r \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $Z \subseteq B_r(x)$.

Hint:If Z is bounded, choose a bound M, and consider the ball $B_M(x)$, for an arbitrary $x \in A$. If A is contained in a ball of radius R, work with the bound $2R$ for the set A.

Exercise 10.6. Consider the set $\mathbb{R}$ with the discrete metric $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{disc}}$. The set $(0, 1)$ is closed and bounded in $(\mathbb{R}, \mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{disc}})$, but it is not compact.

Hint: Obviously, 1 provides a bound for the distance between any two points in $(0, 1)$. Use that any set in $\mathbb{R}$ with respect to the discrete metric is open, so any set is also closed (being the complement of some set in $\mathbb{R}$).

Exercise 10.7. Let (X, d) be a metric space, and assume that V_n, for $n \geq 1$, be a nest of non-empty closed sets in X.

(i) Show that if X is compact, then $\cap_{n\geq 1} V_n$ is not empty.

(ii) Give an example of a nest of non-empty closed sets V_n, for $n \geq 1$, in a metric space such that $\cap_{n \geq 1} V_n$ is empty.

Hint: If the intersection is empty, then we may consider the cover of X by the sets $X \setminus V_n$, for $n \geq 1$, and drive a contradiction. For the second part, think about closed sets in $(\mathbb{R}, \mathrm{d}_1)$.

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Questions marked with $*$ are optional

Exercise 10.8. Show that if a metric space is sequentially compact, then it is bounded.

Hint: If a set is not bounded, there are pairs of points z_n *and* w_n *with* $\mathrm{d}(z_n, w_n) \geq n$. *Think about what happens if* $(z_n)_{n\geq 1}$ *and* $(w_n)_{n\geq 1}$ *converge to some points* z *and* w, *respectively. You will need to identify a subsequence, so that both sequences converge along that subsequence.*

Exercise 10.9.* Let (X, d) be a sequentially compact metric space. Show that X is separable, that is, there is a countable dense set in X.

Hint: Fix an arbitrary $n \in \mathbb{N}$. *Consider the open cover* $\mathcal{R}_n = \{B_{1/n}(x) \mid x \in X\}$. *Use the sequential compactness of* X *to conclude that there must be a finite sub-cover of* $\mathcal{R}_n$ *for* X. *Let* A_n *be the centres of the balls in that finite sub-cover of* $\mathcal{R}_n$. *Consider* $A = \cup_{n\geq 1} A_n$, *and show that* A *is countable and dense in* X.

Exercise 10.10.* Let (X, d) be a sequentially compact metric space, and $\mathcal{R}$ be an open cover for X. Show that there is a countable sub-cover of $\mathcal{R}$ for X.

Hint: You can prove this statement in two steps. Step 1: Show that there is $n \in \mathbb{N}$ *such that for every* $x \in X$, $B_{1/n}(x)$ *is contained in some element of* $\mathcal{R}$ *(assume that such* n *does not exist, so for every* $n \in \mathbb{N}$ *there is* x_n *such that* $B_{1/n}(x_n)$ *is not contained in any ball. Extract a subsequence and see what happens at the limit of that subsequence, ...). Step 2: By the previous exercise, there is a countable dense set* $\{y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots\}$ *in* X. *Let* n *be the number from Step 1. For each* $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $B_{1/n}(y_i)$ *is contained in some element* $V_i \in \mathcal{R}$. *Show that the collection* $\{V_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ *is a countable sub-cover of* $\mathcal{R}$ *for* X.

Exercise 10.11. Let (X, d) be a compact metric space, and assume that $f : X \to X$ is a continuous map such that for all $x \in X$, we have $f(x) \neq x$. Show that there is $\delta > 0$ such that for all $x \in X$, we have $\mathrm{d}(x, f(x)) \geq \delta$.

Hint: Work with the map $x \mapsto \mathrm{d}(x, f(x))$ *on the set* X, *and think about if this map is continuous, and what values it may take.*