

Math 240B: Real Analysis, Winter 2020

Homework Assignment 6

Due Wednesday, February 26, 2020

1. Let A and B be two subsets of a topological space X . Prove that $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$.
2. Let X be a topological space, U an open subset of X , and A a dense subset of X . Prove that $\overline{U} = \overline{U \cap A}$.
3. Prove that every separable metric space is second countable.
4. Prove that any metric space (X, ρ) is normal, i.e., for any disjoint closed sets A and B of X , there are disjoint open sets U and V such that $A \subseteq U$ and $B \subseteq V$.
5. Let X and Y be two topological spaces. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be given. Prove that the following are equivalent:
 - (1) $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous;
 - (2) $f(\overline{A}) \subseteq \overline{f(A)}$ for all $A \subseteq X$;
 - (3) $f^{-1}(B) \subseteq f^{-1}(\overline{B})$ for all $B \subseteq Y$.
6. Let X be a topological space and $A \subseteq X$ a closed subset. Assume that $g \in C(A)$ satisfies $g = 0$ on ∂A . Prove that the extension of g to X defined by $g(x) = 0$ for $x \in A^c$ is continuous.
7. Let X be a topological space and Y a Hausdorff space. Let f and g be continuous maps from X to Y . Prove the following:
 - (1) The set $\{x \in X : f(x) = g(x)\}$ is closed subset of X ;
 - (2) If $f = g$ on a dense subset of X , then $f = g$ on all of X .
8. Prove the following:
 - (1) If X_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) are first countable topological spaces, then the product space $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$ is also first countable;
 - (2) If X_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) are second countable topological spaces, then the product space $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$ is also second countable.
9. Let X be a topological space, (Y, ρ) a complete metric space, and $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ a sequence of maps from X to Y . Assume that $\sup_{x \in X} \rho(f_n(x), f_m(x)) \rightarrow 0$ as $m, n \rightarrow \infty$. Prove that there is a unique map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ such that $\sup_{x \in X} \rho(f_n(x), f(x)) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, if each f_n is continuous, so is f .