

Read sections 4.5, 4.6, and 4.7.

1. If a result was proven in the text or in class you can just refer to it. Let  $X$  be a first countable topological space. Show that the following are equivalent:

- i.  $X$  is *countably* compact (i.e., every open cover has a countable subcover).
- ii. Every sequence in  $X$  has an accumulation point.
- iii. Every sequence in  $X$  has a convergent subsequence.

2.

- (a) If  $X$  is compact Hausdorff and  $U \subset X$  is open, show that  $U$  is locally compact in the relative topology.
- (b) Show that if  $E$  is locally compact Hausdorff, there is a Hausdorff space  $X$  so that  $E$  is homeomorphic to an open subset of  $X$ . (Hint: you already know this!)

3. Let  $K \in C([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$ . Define the integral operator

$$(Tf)(x) = \int_0^1 K(x, y)f(y) dy.$$

- (a) Show that  $T : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C([0, 1])$ .
- (b) Show that in fact  $T$  is a *compact operator*, in the sense that the image  $\{Tf : \|f\|_\infty \leq 1\}$  of the closed unit ball is precompact.

4. Consider  $X = \mathbb{R}$  with the discrete topology and let  $X^* = X \cup \{\infty\}$  be its one-point compactification.

- (a) Describe the open sets in  $X^*$ . Hint: first determine the compact subsets of  $X$ .
- (b) Describe  $C(X^*)$ .

5. Suppose  $X$  is a topological space for which there is a collection of continuous real-valued functions that separates points in  $X$ . Show  $X$  must be Hausdorff.

**Quiz 3** Prove the exercise we need to finish the proof of Stone–Weierstrass. In other words, show there are numbers  $a_n$  so that the partial sums  $\sum_{n=0}^N a_n t^n$  converge uniformly to  $(1 - t)^{1/2}$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . (Hints: Show that the Maclaurin series for  $(1 - t)^{1/2}$  is  $a_0 = 1$  and  $a_n = \frac{(2n-2)!}{2^n n ((n-1)!)^2}$ . Use Stirling's approximation to show that these are comparable to  $1/n^{3/2}$  for large  $n$  and then use familiar results from calculus to show that the series converges uniformly. Show that the function it converges to satisfies  $f(t) = -2(1 - t)f'(t)$  and hence must be  $(1 - t)^{1/2}$ .)

**Additional practice problems** Problems 4.52, 4.61, 4.64, 4.68.