

MAT 4002 Homework 1

1. Show that the topologies induced from the metrics d_1, d_2, d_∞ in \mathbf{R}^2 are equivalent.
2. Compute the topology τ_{dis} of the discrete metric space (\mathbf{R}^2, d_{dis}) .
3. Let (X, d) be a metric space, and $A \subset X$ be a subset. The closure of A , \bar{A} , is defined as the smallest closed subset containing A , i.e. \bar{A} satisfies the following:
 - (i) $A \subset \bar{A}$;
 - (ii) $\bar{A} \subset X$ is closed; and
 - (iii) if B is a closed subset containing A , then $\bar{A} \subset B$.
 - (a) Show that \bar{A} is well-defined. In other words, if both \bar{A}, \bar{A}' satisfy (i)-(iii) above, then
$$\bar{A} = \bar{A}'.$$
 - (b) Prove that a closed ball is a closed set in the topology given by (X, d) . Hence show that the closure of an open ball is contained in the closed ball.
 - (c) Draw the picture of the closed ball with center $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ and of radius $\frac{1}{2}$ in the metric space (\mathbf{R}^2, d_∞) .
 - (d) Consider the subset $E = ([0, 1] \times \{0\}) \cup (\{0\} \times [0, 1])$ of \mathbf{R}^2 endowed with the metric d_∞ . What are the open and closed ball of center $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ and of radius $\frac{1}{2}$ in (E, d_∞) ? Show that the closure of the open ball is a proper subset of the closed ball.