

## MAT257 RSG 3

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1. (Kunal) Show that  $\text{Bd}(\text{Bd}(\text{Bd}(A))) = \text{Bd}(\text{Bd}(A))$  for all  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  (*Hint*: Think about what definition of  $\text{Bd}$  to use.)
2. (Kunal) Given  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  what are the necessary and sufficient conditions to get  $\text{Bd}(\text{Bd}(A)) = \text{Bd}(A)$ ?\*
3. Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  is differentiable everywhere with  $Df(a) = 0$  for all  $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Is  $f$  necessarily a constant function?
4. Suppose  $f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are differentiable. Show that  $(fg)'(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$ .
5. Show that all ‘tiny’ functions are continuous at 0. Give an example of a function that is continuous at 0 but not tiny.
6. Show that  $\min : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous. Use this to conclude that  $\min : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous. Is it differentiable?
7. Consider the following proof for Q2b in HW2:  
“Let  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be closed and  $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be compact such that  $A \cap B = \emptyset$ . We see that  $B \subset A^c$  where  $A^c$  is open. Hence for every  $x \in B$ , there exists a  $\delta_x > 0$  such that  $B_{\delta_x}(x) \subset A^c$ . This forms an open cover of  $B$ , hence by compactness there exists a finite subcover for  $B$ , say  $B_{\delta_1}(x_1), \dots, B_{\delta_m}(x_m)$ . We can take our  $\delta$  to be  $\min\{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m\}$ . Then we must have that for all  $x \in B$ ,  $B_\delta(x) \subset A^c$ .”  
Why does it not work?

8. Let  $X$  be a set. Let  $\text{cl} : \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$  be a map that satisfies the following properties for any  $Y, Z \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ :
- (i)  $\text{cl}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$
  - (ii)  $Y \subset \text{cl}(Y)$
  - (iii)  $\text{cl}(\text{cl}(Y)) = \text{cl}(Y)$
  - (iv)  $\text{cl}(Y \cup Z) = \text{cl}(Y) \cup \text{cl}(Z)$

Let  $\mathcal{C} = \{F \in \mathcal{P}(X) : \text{cl}(F) = F\}$ . Show that  $X - \mathcal{C} = \{X - F : F \in \mathcal{C}\}$  is a topology on  $X$ . Show that  $\text{cl}$  agrees with our usual definition of closure.