

**Problem 1.** If  $x \in \mathbb{R}^k$ ,  $k \geq 2$ , show that there exists  $y \in \mathbb{R}^k$  such that  $x \cdot y = 0$ .

*Proof.* One possible solution is simply  $y = 0$ ; hence trivially  $x \cdot y = 0$ . But that's not very interesting so I'll give a nontrivial example.

If  $x$  is trivial then  $y$  can be anything, so assume that  $x$  is nontrivial. Then there is at least one index  $i$  where  $x_i \neq 0$ . Since  $n \geq 2$ , pick some  $j \neq i$ . Set  $y_i = -x_j$  and  $y_j = x_i$ , and  $y_k = 0$  for all  $k \neq i$  and  $k \neq j$ . Hence this defines  $y$  as nontrivial. Then

$$x \cdot y = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k = x_i y_i + x_j y_j = -x_i x_j + x_j x_i = 0.$$

□

**Problem 2.** True or False: If true prove it, if false counterexample it.

- (a) Let  $\{F_n\}$  be a countable collection of closed subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  such that for any finite sub-collection

$$F_{n_1} \cap F_{n_2} \cap \cdots \cap F_{n_k} \neq \emptyset.$$

Then

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n \neq \emptyset.$$

- (b) Add the condition that each  $F_n$  is bounded and repost (2a).  
 (c) Repeat (2a) where closed and bounded  $F_n \subseteq X$ , and arbitrary metric space.

*Proof.* Part (a):

□

**Problem 3.** Consider the metric space  $\mathbb{Q}$  of all rationals on the real line with the Euclidean metric. Prove that if  $K \neq \emptyset$  is a compact subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$  then  $K$  cannot contain an open subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . *Hint: Consider the relative topology.*

. Let  $F$  and  $K$  be nonempty closed subsets of the metric space  $X$  with  $K \cap F = \emptyset$ . Show that if  $K$  is compact there is a positive distance from  $F$  to  $K$ , i.e.

$$\inf\{d(x, y) | x \in F, y \in K\} = \delta > 0.$$

Is it still true if  $K$  is only assumed to be closed? If not find a counterexample.

**Problem 4.** A *base* for a topological space  $X$  is a collection  $\{V_\alpha | \alpha \in \mathcal{A}\}$  of open subsets of  $X$  such that for every open subset of  $G \subseteq X$ , one has  $G = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} V_\alpha$  where  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ .

Prove that every compact metric space  $X$  has a countable base.