

# Homework 8

Math 147, Fall 2018

1. Prove that if a space  $(X, \tau)$  is path connected then it is connected.
2. A subset  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  is called *convex* if for any pair of points  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in A$ , the straight line between those two points is completely contained in  $A$ .
  - (a) Show that if  $A$  is a convex subset of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  then  $A$  is path connected and therefore connected (by the previous problem).
  - (b) Show that the unit square  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  is path connected and therefore connected.
  - (c) Show that the unit disk  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$  is path connected and therefore connected. [Hint: You may use the triangle inequality for norms:

$$\|av + bw\| \leq a\|v\| + b\|w\|$$

where  $v$  and  $w$  are points in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  and the norm  $\|\cdot\|$  is defined such that if  $v = (x, y)$ ,  $\|v\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ . ]

3. Show that  $\mathbb{R}$  with the Zariski topology  $\tau_{Zar}$  is a compact space.
4. Let  $S$  be a set and  $\tau_{dis}$  be the discrete topology on  $S$ .
  - (a) Show that if  $S$  is finite then  $(S, \tau_{dis})$  is compact.
  - (b) Show that if  $S$  is infinite then  $(S, \tau_{dis})$  is not compact.
5. Let  $(X, d)$  be a compact metric space. Show that  $X$  is “bounded with respect to  $d$ ” meaning show that there exists a number  $K > 0$  such that  $d(x, y) \leq K$  for all  $x, y \in X$ .
6. Let  $f : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \tau_{Euc})$  be a continuous function, and  $(X, \tau)$  a compact space. Prove that there is a point  $x_0 \in X$  such that  $f(x) \leq f(x_0)$  for every  $x \in X$ , i.e.  $f$  has a maximum value on  $X$ .
7. Let  $X$  be compact,  $Y$  be Hausdorff, and  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  a continuous surjective function. Show that a subset  $V \subset Y$  is open in  $Y$  if and only if  $f^{-1}(V)$  is open in  $X$ .
8. In a metric space  $(X, d)$  a sequence  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots$  of points in  $X$  is called a *Cauchy sequence* if for each  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is a positive integer  $N$  such that  $d(a_n, a_m) < \varepsilon$  whenever  $n, m > N$ . A metric space is called *complete* if every Cauchy sequence in  $X$  converges to a point of  $X$ . Prove that a compact metric space is complete.