

1. Let (M, d) and (N, ρ) be metric spaces and let $f : M \rightarrow N$ be a function.
 - (5) a. Complete the following definition: f is *continuous* in $x \in M$ if
 - (10) b. Assume that f is continuous in $x \in M$. Let (x_n) be a sequence in M with $x_n \xrightarrow{d} x$. Show that $f(x_n) \xrightarrow{\rho} f(x)$.
- (5) 2. a. Let (M, d) be a metric space. Complete the following definition: a subset $A \subseteq M$ is called *totally bounded* if ...
- (10) b. Give an example of a metric space (M, d) and a bounded subset $A \subseteq M$ which is not totally bounded. As always: prove all your assertions.
3. Let (M, d) be a metric space.
 - (5) a. Give the definition of the closure \overline{A} of a set $A \subseteq M$.
 - (10) b. Using only the definition of the closure, prove the following equivalence for a set $A \subseteq M$:
 $\overline{A} = M \iff$ for all $x \in M$ and for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a $y \in A$ such that $d(x, y) < \varepsilon$.
 For a set $A \subseteq M$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ we define

$$A(\varepsilon) = \{x \in M : \exists y \in A \text{ such that } d(x, y) < \varepsilon\}.$$
 - (5) c. Show that $A(\varepsilon)$ is open.
 Let (A_n) be a sequence of subsets of M such that for all $n \geq 1$ one has $A_n \subseteq A_{n+1}$ and $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n = M$.
 - (6) d. Use (b) to show that for each $\varepsilon > 0$ one has $M = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} A_n(\varepsilon)$.
 - (6) e. From now on assume that M is compact. Show that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists an $n \geq 1$ such that $M = A_n(\varepsilon)$.
4. Let X be a nonempty set and let $B(X)$ be the vector space of bounded functions $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. On $B(X)$ we define $\|f\|_\infty = \sup_{x \in X} |f(x)|$.
 - (6) a. Show that $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ is a norm on $B(X)$.
 - (12) b. Prove that $(B(X), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ is complete.
- (10) 5. Let $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function such that for every integer $n \geq 0$,

$$\int_0^1 f(x) x^n dx = 0.$$

Show that $f = 0$.

Hint: First explain why for all polynomials p one has $\int_0^1 f(x)p(x)dx = 0$ and then use Weierstrass' theorem to find that $\int_0^1 (f(x))^2 dx = 0$.

The value of each (part of a) problem is printed in the margin; the final grade is calculated using the following formula

$$\text{Grade} = \frac{\text{Total} + 10}{10}$$

and rounded in the standard way.

THE END
1