

The problems are due on Thursday, October 25.

**For all students:**

**Problem 1** Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined as follows:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \\ \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}, & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

1. Show that  $f$  is bounded. (This means there is an  $M \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $|f(x, y)| \leq M$  for all  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .)
2. Let  $(x_0, y_0) \neq (0, 0)$ . Define  $\ell : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  by  $\ell(t) = (tx_0, ty_0)$ . Show that  $f \circ \ell : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous at 0. (This means that the function  $f$  is continuous at  $(0, 0)$  “in every direction.”)
3. Show that  $f$  is not continuous at  $(0, 0)$ .

**Problem 2** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two metric spaces. Show that  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous if and only if for all subsets  $A, B$  of  $X$  with  $cl(A) = cl(B)$  in  $X$ , their images  $f(A)$  and  $f(B)$  satisfy  $cl(f(A)) = cl(f(B))$  in  $Y$ .

**Problem 3** Let  $(X, d)$  be a compact metric space, and  $f : X \rightarrow X$  be a map satisfying

$$d(f(x), f(y)) = d(x, y) \text{ for all } x, y \in X.$$

Show that  $f$  is a bijection. (Hint: Denote by  $f^n := \underbrace{f \circ f \dots \circ f}_n$  the  $n$ -fold composition of  $f$  with itself. If  $y \notin f(X)$ , consider the sequence  $(f^n(y))$ .)

**Problem 4** Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Assume also that  $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$ . (This means that for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is an  $N \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $|f(x)| < \varepsilon$  whenever  $|x| > N$ .) Show that  $f$  is uniformly continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**Problem 5** Let  $(X, d)$  and  $(Y, \rho)$  be metric spaces and  $D \subset X$ .

1. Suppose  $f : D \rightarrow Y$  is uniformly continuous on  $D$ . Show: If  $(x_n)$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $D$ , then  $(f(x_n))$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $Y$ .
2. Prove or disprove the converse to 1.
3. Show that the result in 1. fails if one only assumes that  $f$  is continuous on  $D$ .