

## Outline

### Basics

- Definition, open/closed sets, convergence, Hausdorff
- Compactness, continuous maps

### More about continuous functions

- Uniform continuity
- The space  $C(X)$ ,  $X$  a compact metric space
- Equicontinuity and Arzela-Ascoli theorem

### Misc.

- Banach fixed point theorem/contraction mapping principle
- Diagonalization arguments

## Problems

**4.1.13 - Fall 1989 6** Let  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a closed set and  $r$  a fixed positive real number. Let  $Y = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |x - y| = r, \text{ some } x \in X\}$ . Show that  $Y$  is closed.

**4.2.6 - Fall 1980 19** Let  $X$  be a compact metric space and  $f : X \rightarrow X$  an isometry. Show that  $f(X) = X$ .

**4.1.18 - Fall 1989 14** Let  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be compact and let  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous. Given  $\epsilon > 0$ , show there is an  $M$  such that for all  $x, y \in X$ ,

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq M|x - y| + \epsilon.$$

**4.2.10 - Spring 1987 16** Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a uniformly bounded, equicontinuous family of real valued functions on the metric space  $(X, d)$ . Prove that the function

$$g(x) = \sup\{f(x) \mid f \in \mathcal{F}\}$$

is continuous.

**4.3.5 - Fall 1982 18** Let  $K$  be a continuous function on the unit square  $0 \leq x, y \leq 1$  satisfying  $|K(x, y)| < 1$  for all  $x$  and  $y$ . Show that there is a continuous function  $f(x)$  on  $[0, 1]$  such that we have

$$f(x) + \int_0^1 K(x, y)f(y)dy = e^{x^2}$$

can there be more than one such function  $f$ ?