Tutorial 5, October 31, 2019

- 1. (HW, 3 pts) Prove that every closed ball is a closed set.
- 2. Prove that for every $a \in M$ and every positive $s < r, \overline{B}(a, s) \subset B(a, r)$.
- 3. In the statement of the Baire theorem we have the countable union $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty}$. How does follow from this that the theorem holds for finite unions too?
- 4. (HW, 4 pts) Here is an attempt to construct a countable and closed set X ⊂ ℝ without isolated points. Let X₀ = {0}. This is a closed and at most countable set but it has an isolated point. Let X₁ = {1/n | n ∈ N}. The set X₀ ∪ X₁ is clearly countable and closed and no point in X₀ is isolated. But every point in X₁ is isolated. But we can add for every b ∈ X₁ in a similar way a sequence of points converging to b. Let X₂ be the union of these sequences over all b ∈ X₁. Then X₀ ∪ X₁ ∪ X₂ is countable and closed and no point in X₀ ∪ X₁ is isolated. We can similarly remove isolation of points in X₂ by adding a countable set X₃ and so on. The result ⋃_{n=0}[∞] X_n is countable and closed and none of its points is isolated. But this contradicts the Baire theorem. What is wrong?
- 5. Prove that the union of two sparse (meager) sets is a sparse set.
- 6. Is sparseness of a set $X \subset M$ a relative or an absolute property?
- 7. For a metric space (M, d) and $X \subset M$, we call the set X dense (in M) if for every ball $B \subset M$, $X \cap B \neq \emptyset$. Is it true that the complement of a sparse (meager) set is a dense set?
- 8. Is it true that the complement of a dense set is a sparse (meager) set?
- 9. Is the intersection of two dense sets a dense set?
- 10. (HW, 4 pts) Let $f_n(x) = x^n : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$, n = 1, 2, ..., and let f be the pointwise limit of f_n (f(x) = 0 for $0 \le x < 1$ and f(1) = 1). Prove that the set $S = \{X \subset [0,1] \mid X \neq \emptyset, f_n \rightrightarrows f$ on $X\}$ does not have maximal elements with respect to inclusion. What are the minimal elements?