

## 373 Math Chapter 8

### From Text book:

8.1: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11.

8.2: 5, 9, 10, 11, 12.

8.3: 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16.

8.4: 2(b, c, e, h), 4, 5, 6, 8.

### Additional Exercises:

**Definition:** Let  $A \neq \phi$ ,  $B \neq \phi$  be two subset of the metric space  $(X, d)$ . Then the distance between A and B is given by

$$d(A, B) = \inf\{d(x, y) : x \in A, y \in B\}.$$

If  $A = a$ , we write  $d(a, B)$  for  $d(A, B)$

Q1. In  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , take  $A = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 < y < 1\}$ ,  $B = \{(x, y) : 2 < x < 3, 0 < y < 1\}$ ,  $C = \{(0, 0)\}$ ,  $D = \{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})\}$ . Find the following:

$$d(A, B), d(A, C), d(C, B), d(D, A), d(D, B).$$

Q2. Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space and  $A$  a nonempty subset of  $X$ . If  $x, y \in X$ , prove that  $d(x, A) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, A)$ .

Q3. Give an example to show that for an open ball  $B_r(y)$  in a metric space  $(X, d)$ , it is not true that  $Bd(B_r(y)) = \{x \in X : d(x, y) = r\}$ .

Q4. Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space and define  $e(x, y) = \frac{d(x, y)}{(1+d(x, y))}$ . Prove that  $e$  is a bounded metric for  $X$ .