

All spaces are metric spaces.

Do all problems, but you have a choice on # 4.

Exam is closed book and closed note. Good Luck!

1. (a) [10] Let $\{x_n\} \subset X$. What does it mean for $x_n \rightarrow x$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$?
- (b) [10] If $x_n \rightarrow x$ and $y_n \rightarrow y$ in the metric space (X, d) , prove that $d(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow d(x, y)$ in \mathbb{R} .
2. (a) [10] If X is compact and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous, prove $f(X)$ is compact.
- (b) [10] If X is compact and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous, prove that f is uniformly continuous.
3. (a) [10] Using the definition of the Riemann Integral (and its existence), prove that if $f : [a, b] \rightarrow X_{\text{Banach}}$ is continuous, then

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx.$$

- (b) [10] Let $f_n, f : [a, b] \rightarrow X_{\text{Banach}}$, f_n are continuous and $f_n \rightarrow f$ uniformly, prove

$$\int_a^b f_n(x) dx \rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

- (c) [10] Suppose that the convergence in (3b) is pointwise, but not uniform. Give a counterexample to show that the integrals may not converge in this case.
4. [30] Pick ONE of the following theorems to carefully prove (and state if required.)
 - (a) State and prove the Contraction Mapping Theorem. Include the definition of a contraction mapping.
 - (b) State and prove the chain rule for compositions of differentiable maps between Banach Spaces. Include the definition of what it means for $f : X \rightarrow Y$ to be differentiable at $x \in X$.
 - (c) Let X be compact and Y be complete. Consider the function metric space

$$\mathcal{C}(X, Y) = \{f : X \rightarrow Y : f \text{ is continuous}\}, \quad d_\infty(f, g) = \sup_{x \in X} d(f(x), g(x))$$

We've shown that $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is a metric space. Show that $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is complete.