Do exactly 4 problems. Work must be presented in a neat and logical fashion in order to receive credit. Do not leave any gaps. When a theorem is used in a proof it must be precisely stated.

1. a) Let X be a metric space,  $(p_n)$  a sequence in X, and  $p \in X$ . Prove that  $(p_n)$  converges to p if and only if every subsequence of  $(p_n)$  has a subsequence converging to p.

b) Give an example of a metric space X and a sequence  $(p_n)$  in X such that  $(p_n)$  diverges, but every subsequence of  $(p_n)$  has a convergent subsequence.

- 2. Let  $f: (0,1) \to \mathbb{R}$  be a uniformly continuous function. Prove that  $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$  exists. Does the conclusion remain true if f is only assumed bounded and continuous?
- 3. Let X be a metric space and S a connected subset of X. Must  $\overline{S}$  (the closure of S) be connected? Prove, or give a counterexample. If  $S^{\circ}$  (the interior of S) is nonempty, must it be connected? Prove, or give a counterexample.
- 4. Let X and Y be disjoint, nonempty subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , with X closed and Y compact. Define

$$dist(X,Y) := \inf_{x \in X, y \in Y} \|x - y\|.$$

Prove that there exist points  $x_0 \in X$ ,  $y_0 \in Y$  with  $||x_0 - y_0|| = dist(X, Y)$ .

5. Let  $f:[0,a) \to \mathbb{R}$  be differentiable, and suppose that f' is strictly increasing on [0,a). Prove that the function

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f'(0) & x = 0\\ \frac{f(x)}{x} & 0 < x < a \end{cases}$$

is continuous and strictly increasing on [0, a).