

Prove the following:

1. A subset M of a complete metric space X is itself complete if and only if the set M is closed in X . 5

a. Suppose $f: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ is continuous then f has a fixed point in $[a, b]$. 2.5

b. Under what condition f has a unique fixed point. 0.5

2. Let Ω be the set of all invertible linear operators on \mathbb{R}^n , then if $A \in \Omega$ and $B \in L(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\|B - A\| \|A^{-1}\| < 1$, then $B \in \Omega$. 4

a. Define the continuously differentiable mapping. 1

b. Suppose f maps an open set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ into \mathbb{R}^m . If f is continuously differentiable on E , then the partial derivatives $D_j f_i$ is continuous. 3

3. \mathbb{R}^n is complete metric space. 4