1. Show by example that the union of an infinite collection of closed subsets of a metric space is not necessarily closed.

2. In a previous homework problem we showed that the union of any two closed subsets of a metric space is closed. Use this fact, and mathematical induction, to prove that the union of any *finite* collection of closed subsets of a metric space is closed.

3. In a previous homework problem we showed that the union of any collection of open subsets of a metric space is open. Use this fact to prove that the intersection of any collection of closed subsets of a metric space is closed.

   Hint: Use de Morgan's Law: Let $\{A_\alpha \mid \alpha \in I\}$ be any collection of subsets of some fixed set, where I is an index set; then

$$\left(\bigcap_{\alpha\in I} A_\alpha\right)^c = \bigcup_{\alpha\in I} {A_\alpha}^c.$$

Summary of unions and intersections of open or closed subsets

Union of any collection of open sets is open.

Intersection of any finite number of open sets is open.

Intersection of an infinite number of open sets may not be open.

Intersection of any collection of closed sets is closed.

Union of any finite number of closed sets is closed.

Union of an infinite number of closed sets may not be closed.

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4. Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by: $A = \{(x, y) \mid 1 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\} \cup \{(0, 0)\}$.

   (a) Draw a picture of A.

   (b) Draw a picture of, and describe using set notation, A°, the interior of A.

   (c) Draw a picture of, and describe using set notation, $\overline{A}$, the closure of A.

   (d) Draw a picture of, and describe using set notation, ∂A, the boundary of A.

   (e) Find all limit points of A that are not in A. Is $(0, 0)$ a limit point of A? Why?
