

1. Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and let \bar{S} denote the intersection of all the closed sets that contain S . Prove that $\bar{S} = \text{cl } S$. Hint: You can prove that \bar{S} is the smallest closed set containing S by showing that any closed set C containing S also contains \bar{S} .

2. Prove that any infinite subset of a compact set K has an accumulation point in K .
(Hint: *If no point is an accumulation point, then every point has a neighborhood around it that is disjoint from the other points... can you use this with the definition of compactness?*)

3. Prove the converse to problem #2. That is, prove that for any set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, if every infinite subset of S has an accumulation point in S , then S is compact.
(Hint: *Sometimes it is easier to use the definition of compactness, like in problem #2. Usually it is easier to prove that something is compact by proving that it is closed and bounded.*)