(1) (i) Given $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $B \subset Y$, define $f^{-1}(B)$, the inverse image of $B$ under $f$;
(ii) Define the least upper bound of a subset $S$ of $\mathbb{R}$;
(iii) Define open set $U$ in a metric space $X$;
(iv) For sets $A$ and $B$, define $A$ is equivalent to $B$.
(2) (a) Give an example, if possible, of a subset $S$ of $\mathbb{R}$ which is bounded above but has no least upper bound;
(b) Give an example, if possible, of a subset $S$ of $\mathbb{R}$ which has a least upper bound $\alpha$, but $\alpha \notin S$;
(c) Give an example, if possible, of a function $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and subsets $A, B \subset X$ such that $f(A \cap B) \neq f(A) \cap f(B)$;
(d) Give an example, if possible, of an onto mapping $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow P(\mathbb{N})$.
(3) Do one of the following.
(i) Prove carefully, if $A \subset B$ are nonempty bounded subsets of $\mathbb{R}$, then $\sup (A) \leq$ $\sup (B)$;
(ii) Prove carefully that a (open) neighborhood $N_{\delta}(x)$ in a metric space $X$ is an open set.

