Point-Set Topology Select Solutions

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Contents

(b) Completeness preserved under continuous function

(c) Not homeo.

11. Topology of a 4 point set
    (a) Show any two disjoint closed sets have disjoint open neighborhoods
    (b) Show (X, τ) is not T_1.
    (c) Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\} \subset X$ be endowed with the subspace topology.
12. Connected and path connected closures.
    (a) If X is connected, is $\overline{X}$ connected as well?
    (b) If X is path-connected, is $\overline{X}$ path-connected as well?
13. The Cofinite Topology on $\mathbb{R}$
    (a) Is the cofinite on $\mathbb{R}$ Hausdorff?
    (b) Is the cofinite on $\mathbb{R}$ compact?
14. Union of sequence of closed subsets of a top space
15. The Filter problem
16. The Connected Lemma
17. Arbitrary union/intersection of collection of topologies
    (a) Topology itself closed under arbitrary intersection.
    (b) Topology itself not close under arbitrary unions
18. Intervals in $\mathbb{R}$ are connected.
19. Subspaces of separable metric spaces are separable
20. Hausdorff Diagonal
21. Equivalence of continuity
    (a) Cont over Comp attain Max.
    (b) Cont over Comp is Uniform
22. Countable product of separable is separable.
23. Closed intervals in $\mathbb{R}$ are compact.
24. Examples, counterexamples

1. Nested closed subsets of compact

Let (X, τ) be a topological space. Let $E_1 \supset E_2 \supset ...$ be closed subsets of X. If X is compact, prove that $\cap_{i \in I} E_i = \emptyset$.

Proof. Let us assume toward a contradiction that

$$\bigcap_{n \in N} E_i = \emptyset$$

Since for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we know E_n is closed in X and they are decreasing, we know the $X \setminus E_n$ are increasing. Then we have that for each n,

$$X \subseteq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} X \setminus E_n.$$

By compactness of X we have the existence of a finite subet $A \subset \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} X &\subseteq \bigcup_{n \in A} X \setminus E_n \\ &= X \setminus E_M, \end{aligned}$$

Where $M \in A$ is the maximal element in terms of set containment. But this implies

$$E_n = \emptyset$$

For every n such that $1 \leq n \leq M$, contradicting non-emptiness. $\square$

<back2top>

2 Compactness

(a) Closed subspaces of compact topological spaces need be compact.

Proof. Let X be a compact topological space. Suppose $Y \subseteq X$ is closed. We would like to show that Y is compact. Let $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be an open cover of Y. That is,

$$Y \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} U_\alpha.$$

As $Y \subseteq X$ is closed, its complement in X, $X \backslash Y$, is open in X. Moreover, the union of the U_α together with $X \backslash Y$ forms an open cover for X, i.e.,

$$X \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} U_\alpha \cup X \backslash Y.$$

Since X is compact, we know there exists a finite subset $B \subseteq A$ such that

$$X \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in B} U_{\alpha_i} \cup X \backslash Y$$

And since $Y \subseteq X$ we have that

$$Y \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in B} U_{\alpha_i}$$

thus we have found a finite subcover of $\{U_\alpha\}$ that cover Y and so Y is compact as needed. $\square$

<back2top>

(b) Compact subspaces of Hausdorff topological spaces need be closed.

Proof. Let X be a Hausdorff topological space. Suppose $Y \subseteq X$ is compact. We wish to show Y is closed in X. It suffices to show its complement $X \backslash Y$ is open in X. Let $x \in X \backslash Y$, as X is Hausdorff, for each $y \in Y$ there exists open sets $U_y \subseteq X \backslash Y$, $V_y \subseteq Y$ with $x \in U_y, y \in V_y$ such that

$$U_y \cap V_y = \emptyset.$$

Since $V_y \subseteq Y$ is open, $\{V_y \mid y \in Y\}$ is an open cover for Y, that is,

$$Y \subseteq \bigcup_{y \in Y} V_y.$$

By compactness of Y there exists a finite subset $A \subseteq Y$ such that

$$Y \subseteq \bigcup_{y \in A} V_y = V.$$

Then the finite intersection $U = \bigcap_{y \in A} U_y$ is an open neighborhood of x disjoint from V, namely

$$x \in U \subseteq X \backslash Y$$

and thus $X \backslash Y$ is open in X forcing $Y \subseteq X$ to be closed as needed. $\square$

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(c) The image of a compact topological space need be compact under a continuous map.

Proof. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a continuous map between topological spaces. Suppose X is compact. We would like to show that $f(X) \subseteq Y$ is compact. Let $\{V_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be an arbitrary open cover for $f(X)$. That is,

$$f(X) \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} V_\alpha$$

where $V_\alpha \subseteq Y$ is open for each $\alpha \in A$. As f is continuous, we have that

$$f^{-1}(V_\alpha) \subseteq X$$

is open for each $\alpha \in A$ as well. Then $\{f^{-1}(V_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ is an open cover for X and since X is compact we have the existence of a finite subset $B \subseteq A$ such that

$$X \subseteq \bigcup_{b \in B} f^{-1}(V_b)$$

then it follows that

$$f(X) \subseteq \bigcup_{b \in B} V_b$$

thus $f(X)$ is compact. □

<back2top>

3. Regular space equivalence

(a) Define a regular space.

Proof. A topological space X is called *regular* or T_3 if $\forall x \in X$ and any closed subset $F \subset X$ not containing x, $\exists\, U, V \subset X$ open with $x \in U, F \subset V \ni$

$$U \cap V = \emptyset.$$

Namely, we can separate points from closed sets using open sets. □

Assume X is Hausdorff. Then X is regular if and only if for every $x \in X$ with neighborhood $U \subseteq X$ there exists $V \subseteq X$ open with $x \in V$ such that $\overline{V} \subset U$.

Proof. Let X be a Hausdorff topological space. Suppose first that X is also regular. Let $x \in X$ and let $U_x \subseteq X$ be an open neighborhood of x. Then $F = X \backslash U_x$ is closed by definition. Since X is a regular space we can separate x and F with open subsets of X, that is, there exists $V, W \subseteq X$ open with $x \in V, F \subset W$ such that

$$V \cap W = \emptyset.$$

As $x \in U_x$ we have that

$$V \cap F = \emptyset$$

forcing $\overline{V} \subseteq U_x$ as needed.

Next suppose for each $x \in X$ and open neighborhood of x say $U_x \subseteq X$ there exists an open neighborhood $V \subseteq X$ with $x \in V$ such that $\overline{V} \subseteq U_x$. Let $x \in X \backslash F$ where $F \subseteq X$ is closed. We wish to separate these via open subsets of X. As F is closed it follows that $X \backslash F \subseteq X$ is open. Then by our assumption we are guaranteed the existence of an open set $V \subseteq X$ such that

$$\overline{V} \subseteq X \backslash F.$$

Here $x \in V$ is an open neighborhood of x and similarly $X \backslash \overline{V}$ is an open set containing F such that

$$V \cap X \backslash \overline{V} = \emptyset$$

thus X is regular as needed. □

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4. Non-disjoint union of connected is connected

(a) Let $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha\in I}$ be a collection of topological spaces. If for each $\alpha \in I$ X_α is connected and

$$\bigcap_{\alpha\in I} X_\alpha \neq \emptyset,$$

then we have that

$$\bigcup_{\alpha\in I} X_\alpha$$

is connected as well.

Note that this fails if we swap the conclusions union with intersection, take $X_1 := S^1, X_2 := \{(x,y) : x = y \in \mathbb{R}\}$*, so the circle and the line, their union is connected, their intersection is two disjoint points however.*

Proof. First, Recall the Connected lemma:

> Let (X, τ) be a topological space. If $A \cup B$ is a separation of the space and $Y \subset X$ is a connected subspace, then Y lies entirely in A or B.

The proof of this is in Exercise 16. Now assume towards a contradiction that $\bigcup_{\alpha\in I}$ is disconnected. That is, there is a separation. I.e.,

$$\bigcup_{\alpha\in I} X_\alpha = A \cup B$$

Where $A, B \in \tau$ are non-empty and disjoint. Since the intersection of the X_α is non-empty, let $x \in \bigcap_{\alpha\in I} X_\alpha$, then $x \in A$ or in B, let us say $x \in A$. But then B is non-empty thus there exists some $y \in B$ But then $y \in X_\beta$ for some $\beta \in I$ and also $x \in X_\beta$ contradicting the connected lemma as X_β is connected it must lie entirely in A or B and so $\bigcup_{\alpha\in I} X_\alpha$ is connected. □

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(b) The image of a connected space under continuous function need be connected.

Proof. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a continuous map of topological space. Suppose that X is connected. We wish to show that $f(X)$ is connected as well. Let us suppose towards a contradiction that $f(X)$ has a separation, that is,

$$f(X) = A \cup B$$

where $A, B \subsetneq f(X)$ are both nonempty and open. Since f is continuous, $f^{-1}(A), f^{-1}(B) \subset X$ are both open. Moreover, their union is all of X and thus we have formed a separation of X which is connected, a contradiction and so $f(X)$ is connected. □

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(c) Let X, Y be connected. Show $X \times Y$ is connected in the product topology.

Proof. Suppose X, Y are connected topological spaces. We wish to show that with respect to the product topology, $X \times Y$ is connected as well. Fix $(x_0, y_0) \in X \times Y$. As X is connected and homeomorphic to the slice $X \times \{y_0\}$, it follows that $X \times \{y_0\}$ is connected. Similarly, for each $x \in X$ we have that the slice $\{x\} \times Y$ is connected as well. We can now define

$$T_x = (X \times \{y_0\}) \cup (\{x\} \times Y)$$

Then $\bigcup_{x \in X} T_x$ is connected by part (a) as the intersection consists of (x, y_0). As $\bigcup_{x \in X} T_x$ is all of $X \times Y$, we are done. $\square$

<back2top>

5. Equivalence for closed in metric space

Let $(X, d$ be a metric space with $C \subset X$ and some $p \in X$ a point. Prove C is closed if and only if $C \cap \overline{B_R(p)}$ is closed for any $R > 0$ where

$$\overline{B_R(p)} = \{x \in X | d(x,p) \leq R\}.$$

Proof. First suppose C is closed. Since arbitrary intersections of closed spaces need be closed we have that the intersection

$$C \cap \overline{B_R(p)}$$

is closed as $\overline{B_r(p)}$ is closed by definition.
On the other hand suppose that for some $p \in X$ and any $R > 0$ the intersection

$$C \cap \overline{B_R(p)}$$

is closed. We wish to show that C is closed, i.e., $C = \overline{C}$. Clearly we have that $C \subseteq \overline{C}$ thus we are left to show that $\overline{C} \subseteq C$. So let $x \in \overline{C}$ be a limit point. We must show $x \in C$. As X is a metric space we can put x in an epsilon ball, that is,

$$x \in B_\varepsilon(x) := \{y \in X \mid d(x,y) < \varepsilon\}.$$

As $C \cap \overline{B_R(p)}$ is closed for any R, we can take $R = d(x,p) + \varepsilon$. Then we have that

$$B_\varepsilon(x) \subset B_R(p) \subset \overline{B_R(p)}.$$

As x is a limit point of C, $B_\varepsilon(x)\backslash\{x\}$ intersects C non-trivially thus x is a limit point of $C \cap \overline{B_R(p)}$ hence $x \in C \cap \overline{B_R(p)}$ forcing $x \in C$ as needed and C is closed. ☐

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6. Hausdorff & second-countable

(a) Define *second-countable*

Proof. A topological space X is said to be *second-countable* if it has a countable basis. □

(b) Define Hausdorff.

Proof. A topological space X is said to be Hausdorff if for any pair of distinct elements $x, y \in X$ we can find open subsets of X say U, V with $x \in U, y \in V$ such that

$$U \cap V = \emptyset.$$

□

(c) Prove or disprove: Every metric space equipped with the metric topology is Hausdorff.

Proof. Let (X, d) be a metric space. Then d induces a topology on X, namely the collection of epsilon balls, that is,

$$\{B_\varepsilon(x) \mid x \in X, \varepsilon > 0\}.$$

This collection forms a basis for a topology on X. I claim X is Hausdorff. Let $x, y \in X$ be distinct. Then we have that $d(x, y) > 0$ so denote this distance by ε_0. Then we have basis elements $x \in B_{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{2}(x)}, y \in B_{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{2}(y)}$. It suffices to show

$$B_{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{2}(x)} \cap B_{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{2}(y)} = \emptyset$$

Suppose there exists some $z \in B_{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{2}(x)} \cup B_{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{2}(y)}$ then $d(x, z), d(z, y) < \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2}$. And so by the triangle inequality we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_0 &= d(x, y) \\ &\leq d(x, z) + d(z, y) \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} \\ &= \varepsilon_0 \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction forcing the intersection to be empty as needed thus (X, d) is Hausdorff. □

(d) Prove or disprove: Every metric space equipped with the metric topology is *second-countable*.

Proof. Consider $\mathbb{R}$ as a metric space equipped with discrete metric, that is

$$d(x, y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & x \neq y \\ 0 & x = y \end{array} \right.$$

Here the basis elements consist of singleton sets. $\mathbb{R}$ has an uncountable number of points, the basis (the singletons) is uncountable thus not second-countable. □

<back2top>

7. The product topology

Consider the Product space $Y = \Pi_{n=1}^{\infty}[0,1]$ with the product topology.

(a) Prove Y is Hausdorff.

Proof. As $[0,1]$ is Hausdorff (It is a subspace of the reals which are Hausdorff and it is easy to check subspaces of Hausdorff under subspace topology need be Hausdorff as well) we verify that given a collection $\{(X_i, \tau_i)\}_{i\in I}$ of topological spaces, if they are all assumed to be Hausdorff, then their product

$$(\Pi_{i\in I}X_i, \tau_X)$$

(for short we denote $\Pi_{i\in I}X_i$ by X) is Hausdorff when τ_X is the product topology. Before proceeding, small lemma:

> Lemma If A, B, C are sets such that $B \cap C = \emptyset$, then $A \times B \cap A \times C = \emptyset$ as well and this extends to uncountably infinite case as well.

Now let $x, y \in X$ be distinct. Then there exists (at least one) some $j \in I$ our indexing set such that the components do not agree here, that is, for $x_j, y_j \in X_j$ we have

$$x_j \neq y_j.$$

As X_j is Hausdorff, then there exists $U_j, V_j \in \tau_j$ with $x_j \in U_j, y_j \in V_j$ such that

$$U_j \cap V_j = \emptyset.$$

Then by the definition of the product topology, for each $i \in I \setminus \{j\}$ we can take

$$U_i = V_i = X_i$$

And then define the neighborhoods of x, y as

$$U = \Pi_{i\in I}U_i, V = \Pi_{i\in I}V_i.$$

and since the U_i, V_i are disjoint at j together with our lemma we have that

$$U \cap V = \emptyset$$

with $x \in U, y \in V$ thus (X, τ_X) is Hausdorff as needed. □

(b) Prove $Y = \Pi_{n\in\mathbb{N}}[0,1]_n$ is separable.

Proof. To show Y is separable, we construct a countable subset that is dense in Y. Consider the following subset of Y,

$$A := \{(a_1, a_2, ...) \in Y | \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \ni a_i \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1], 1 \leq i < N\}$$

I.e., all sequences with finitely many rational coordinates. I claim A is dense in Y, to see this we show every open set of Y intersects A nontrivially. Let $x \in U \in \tau_Y$. If $x \in A$ then we are done as

$x \in U \cap A$. Suppose $x \in Y \setminus A$. As we are in the product topology, our basis elements are of the form

$$\Pi_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n \subset U$$

Where $U_n = [0, 1]$ for all but finitely many n. And for those finitely many n we have the proper containment $U_n \subset [0, 1]$. If we let $x = (x_1, x_2, ...)$, then for finitely many values, call them i, we have

$$x_i \in U_i \subset [0, 1]$$

As $\mathbb{Q}$ is dense in $\mathbb{R}$, we have for these finite many i, there exists some rational $q_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that

$$q_i \in U_i$$

Then consider the point $y = (y_1, y_2, ...)$ such that

$$y_i = q_i; i \leq n, y_n = x_n; \forall n > i$$

Then $y \in A$ and since U was arbitrary we have that A is dense in Y. $\square$

<back2top>

8. Continuity When restricted

(a) Let (X, τ_X) be a topological space. If we can write $X = \bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} W_n$ where for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$f \restriction_: W_n \to Y$$

is continuous, then

$$f : X \to Y$$

is continuous.

Proof. Let

$$f : X \to Y$$

be a map of topological spaces with topologies τ_X, τ_Y respectively. Let $V \in \tau_Y$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} f \restriction_k^{-1} (V) &= f^{-1}(V) \cap W_k \\ &\in \tau_X. \end{aligned}$$

As $f \restriction_n$ is continuous for every n. But then we can write

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}(V) &= \bigcup_{k\in\mathbb{N}} f^{-1}(V) \cap W_k \\ &\in \tau_X \end{aligned}$$

as any union of open need be open thus f is continuous. □

(b) Let (X, τ_X) be a topological space. If $X = A \cup B$ where A, B are closed and $f \restriction_A : A \to Y, f \restriction_B : B \to Y$ are continuous. Prove

$$f : X \to Y$$

is continuous.

Proof. Let $V \subset Y$ be closed, then just as before, since A is a subset of X, then for all subsets of Y which V is, we have

$$f^{-1}(V) \cap A = (f|_A)^{-1}(V)$$

Holds for when $x \in A$ and $f(x) \in V$. As $V \subset Y$ is closed and the restrictions are continuous, we have that

$$(f|_A)^{-1}(V) \cap A$$
$$(f|_B)^{-1}(V) \cap B$$

Are both closed in A, B respectively thus both are closed in X as well and we have

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}(V) &= f^{-1}(V) \cap X \\ &= f^{-1}(V) \cap (A \cup B) \\ &= (f^{-1}(V) \cap A) \cup (f^{-1}(V) \cap B) \end{aligned}$$

Which is a finite union of closed thus $f^{-1}(V) \subset X$ is closed as needed thus f is continuous. □

(c) Assume $X = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k$ where the E_k are all closed in X such that each $E_k \to Y$ is continuous, is $X \to Y$ also continuous?

Proof. False. Consider the map

$$f : \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{R}$$

where $\mathbb{Z}$ is endowed wuith cofinite topology and $\mathbb{R}$ has the standard topology. Let

$$\mathbb{Z} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \{n\}$$

So our E_k are just singletons of integers, then $f|_{E_k}$ is continuous for each k.

To see this, take $C \subset \mathbb{R}$ closed, then we have

$$f|_{E_k}^{-1}(C) = f^{-1}(C) \cap E_k$$

which is either just a singleton or the empty set both of which are closed in $\mathbb{Z}$ with cofinite topology.

On the other hand, f is not continuous as any open set $(a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}$ has a pull back with infinite complement thus not open in $\mathbb{Z}$ with cofinite topology. □

<back2top>

9. Product Topology

(a) Define the product topology on the product $X = \Pi_{j=1}^{\infty} X_j$.

Proof. The product topology on X is the product

$$\Pi_{j=1}^{\infty} U_j$$

Where $U_j \subseteq X_j$ are open and

$$U_j = X_j$$

$\forall$ but finitely many j, for finite j,

$$U_j \subsetneq X_j$$

proper subset. More formally, if π_β is projection onto the βth coordinate, then

$$\mathcal{S}_\beta = \{\pi_\beta^{-1}(U_\beta) | U_\beta \text{ is open in } X_\beta\}$$

Then the topology generated by $\bigcup_{\beta \in J} \mathcal{S}_\beta$ is the product topology. □

(b) Show the projection map $p_i : X_1 \times X_2 \to X_i$ is an open map for $i = 1, 2$.

Proof. For each $- = 1, 2$, let τ_i denote the topology on X_i. Let $U \in \tau_\alpha$, then by the definition of the product topology we can write

$$U = \bigcup_{j \in J} \bigcap_{k=1}^{n_j} p_{i_{k,j}}^{-1} U_{k,j},$$

where J is an arbitrary indexing set, $n_j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $i_{k,j} = 1, 2$. Then for every $i = 1, 2$, define $V_{i,k,j} \in \tau_i$ via

$$V_{i,k,j} = \begin{cases} U_{k,j} & ; i = i_{k,j} \\ X_i & ; i \neq i_{k,j} \end{cases}$$

By the definition of projection we have

$$p_{i_{k,j}}^{-1}(U_{k,j}) = V_{1,k,j} \times V_{2,k,j}.$$

And without any loss of generality we can suppose $i = 1$ and compute

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(U) &= \bigcup_{j \in J} p_1\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{n_j} p_{i_{k,j}}^{-1}(U_{k,j})\right) \\ &= \bigcup_{j \in J} p_1\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{n_j} (V_{1,k,j} \times V_{2,k,j})\right) \\ &= \bigcup_{j \in J} p_1\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{n_j} V_{1,k,j} \times \bigcap_{k=1}^{n_j} V_{2,k,j}\right) \\ &= \bigcup_{j \in J} \bigcap_{k=1}^{n_j} V_{1,k,j} \\ &\in \tau_1 \end{aligned}$$

and thus p_1 is an open map. The same proof works for p_2. □

(c) If Y is Hausdorff and

$$f : X \to Y$$

is continuous, prove the graph

$$\Delta = \{(x, f(x)) | x \in X\}$$

is closed in $X \times Y$.

Proof. We show Δ^c is open instead.

Let $(x, y) \in X \times Y \backslash \Delta$, then $y \neq f(x)$.

As $y, f(x) \in Y$ which is Hausdorff they can be separated via open sets of Y.

That is, $\exists U, V \subset Y$ open with $y \in U, f(x) \in V$ s.t.

$$U \cap V = \emptyset$$

By Munkres Theorem 18.1(4) since f is continuous, $\exists\ W \subseteq X$ with $x \in W$ s.t.

$$f(W) \subseteq V$$

Then $W \times U$ is an open neighborhood of (x, y) disjoint from Δ thus $X \times Y \backslash \Delta = \Delta^c$ is open, and therefore Δ is closed. □

(d) If Y is Hausdorff and

$$f : X \to Y$$

is continuous, prove

$$G : X \to X \times Y$$

defined via

$$G(x) = (x, f(x))$$

is a closed map.

Proof. Let $C \subseteq X$ be closed, we wish to show

$$G(C) \subset X \times Y$$

is closed. Let $(x, y) \in X \times Y \backslash G(C)$, then $y \neq f(x)$ which are both in Y.

Since Y is Hausdorff, $\exists U, V \subseteq Y$ both open with $y \in U, f(x) \in V$ such that

$$U \cap V = \emptyset$$

As f is continuous however, $\exists W \subseteq X$ an open neighborhood of x such that

$$f(W) \subseteq V$$

Then $W \times U$ is an open neighborhood of (x, y) disjoint from $G(C)$, thus $G(C)^c$ is open forcing $G(C)$ to be closed $\therefore G$ is a closed map. □

<back2top>

10. Homeomorphisms

(a) Prove (0,1) with the subspace topology is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}$ with the standard topology.

Proof. Let

$$f : (0,1) \to (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

be defined via

$$f(x) := \pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

and let

$$g : (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \to \mathbb{R}$$

be defined via

$$g(x) := \tan x$$

Then

$$h : (0,1) \to \mathbb{R}$$

defined via

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &:= g(f(x)) \\ &= \tan(\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

is the desired homeomorphism with inverse defined via

$$h^{-1}(x) := \frac{\tan^{-1}(x)}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2}$$

By calulus we are done. □

(b) Assume X, Y are metric spaces that are homeomorphic. Prove or give coumterexample: X complete implies Y complete, that is, is completeness preserved under cont?

Proof. Part (a) □

(c) Prove $[a, b) \ncong (c, d)$.

Proof. First a small lemma (proof left to the interested reader; HINT: First restrict the domain, then restrict the range.)

> <u>Lemma</u>: If
>
> $$f : X \to Y$$
>
> is a continuous map of topological spaces, then for any $x \in X$,
>
> $$\overline{f} : X \setminus \{x\} \to Y \setminus \{f(a)\}$$
>
> is continuous as well. Morveover, if f is a homeomorphism, then $\overline{f}$ is a homeomorphism as well.

Now let us assume $[a,b) \cong (c,d)$. Then there exists a homeomorphism

$$g : [a,b) \to (c,d).$$

By our lemma above

$$\overline{g} : [a,b) \setminus \{a\} \to (c,d) \setminus \{g(a)\}$$

is a homeomorphism as well. I.e.,

$$g : (a,b) \to (c, g(a)) \cup (g(a), d)$$

is a homeomorphism. Note that the domain is still connected while the range space is clearly disconnected and since connectedness is a topological property, this contradicts continuity of $\overline{g}$ and thus $[a,b) \ncong (c,d)$ as needed. One can check that the range space in fact has a separation. $\square$

<back2top>

11. Topology of finite point-set

Let $X = \{1,2,3,4\}$ be given by the topology $\tau = \{\emptyset, X, \{1\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{1,2,3\}\}$
(a) Show any two disjoint closed sets have disjoint open neighborhoods

Proof. By definition, the closed sets in X are taken to be the complements of the given open sets, that is,

$$\mathcal{C} = \{X, \emptyset, \{2,3,4\}, \{3,4\}, \{2,4\}, \{4\}\}$$

are all of the closed subspaces of X. As 4 is an element of every member of $\mathcal{C}$ except $\emptyset$ and $\emptyset$ is disjoint with every non-empty set, the pairs of disjoint closed subspaces are

$$X, \emptyset$$

$$\{2,3,4\}, \emptyset$$

$$\{3,4\}, \emptyset$$

$$\{2,4\}, \emptyset$$

$$\{4\}, \emptyset$$

where the neighborhood X contains each closed set except for $\emptyset$ and clearly $\emptyset$ is its own neighborhood which is disjoint from X as needed. □

(b) Show (X, τ) is not T_1

Proof. Consider the elements $1, 2$. The open neighborhoods of 2 are

$$\{1,2\}, \{1,2,3\}.$$

Since both of these contain 1 we cannot find open sets for 1 and 2 that do not contain each other thus (X, τ) is not T_1. □

(c) Let $A = \{1,2,3\} \subset X$ be endowed with the subspace topology. Find disjoint closed subsets of A that do not have disjoint neighborhoods.

Proof. As A is endowed with the subspace topology we can write out the topology on A as follows

$$\tau_A = \{\emptyset, A, \{1\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,3\}\}.$$

Then the closed subsets of A are given by

$$\mathcal{C}_A = \{A, \emptyset, \{2,3\}, \{3\}, \{2\}\}.$$

Then $\{2\}, \{3\}$ are disjoint closed sets in A. The neighborhoods of $\{2\}$ are

$$A, \{1,2\},$$

and the neighborhoods of $\{3\}$ are

$$A, \{1,3\}.$$

And since $\{1,2\} \cap \{1,3\} = \{1\}$ is non-empty, we have found disjoint closed subsets of A with non disjoint neighborhoods. □

<back2top>

12. Closures connected/path

(a) If $X \subseteq Z$ is a connected subset of a topological space, show that $\overline{X} \subseteq Z$ is connected as well.

Proof. Let $X \subseteq Z$ be a connected subspace of a topological space. Suppose towards a contradiction that $\overline{X}$ is not connected. Then there exists a separation of $\overline{X}$, that is,

$$\overline{X} = A \cup B,$$

$A, B \in \tau_{\overline{X}}$ non-empty and disjoint. As X is connected, by the connected Lemma we have WLOG that $X = A \cap X$. As B is non-empty, it contains some b, namely b is a limit point of X and thus B is an open set containing a limit point of X thus it must intersect $X \subset A$ non-trivially contradicting

$$A \cap B = \emptyset.$$

Thus $\overline{X}$ is connected. □

(b) Show (a) fails for path-connected subspaces.

Proof. Take the topologist's sin curve. That is, the function

$$f : \mathbb{R}^+ \to [-1, 1]$$

which is defined via

$$x \mapsto \sin(\frac{1}{x}).$$

Then $\{(x, y) \mid y = \sin(\frac{1}{x})\}$ is path-connected, however the closure given via

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = \sin(\frac{1}{x})\} \cup \{0\} \times [-1, 1]$$

is not path-connected. □

<back2top>

13. Cofinite Topology

Let τ be the finite complement topology on $\mathbb{R}$. That is, $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is open if and only if U is empty or $\mathbb{R} \backslash U$ if finite.
(a) Is $(\mathbb{R}, \tau)$ Hausdorff?

Proof. I claim $(\mathbb{R}, \tau)$ is not Hausdorff. Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $U \in \tau$ be a neighborhood of x. Then $\mathbb{R} \backslash U$ is finite so we can write

$$\mathbb{R} \backslash U = \{p_1, ..., p_n\}.$$

Similarly we can let $V \in \tau$ be a neighborhood of y and write

$$\mathbb{R} \backslash V = \{q_1, ..., q_m\}.$$

We would like for U, V to have a non-empty intersection. As $\mathbb{R}$ is infinite, we can find a $z \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $z \neq p_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $z \neq q_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$. This would imply $z \in U \cap V$ and so $(\mathbb{R}, \tau)$ is not Hausdorff. □

(b) Is $(\mathbb{R}, \tau)$ compact?

Proof. I claim $(\mathbb{R}, \tau)$ is compact. Let $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be an arbitrary open cover for $\mathbb{R}$, that is

$$\mathbb{R} \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} U_\alpha.$$

For each $\alpha \in A$ we know $\mathbb{R} \backslash U_\alpha$ is finite, in particular we can take some $\beta \in A$ and so $\mathbb{R} \backslash U_\beta$ is finite. Then for each $x \in \mathbb{R} \backslash U_\beta$ let $U_x \in \tau$ be the neighborhood containing x. Then it follows that

$$\mathbb{R} \subseteq U_\beta \cup \{U_x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \backslash U_\beta\}$$

is a finite sub-cover of our arbitrary covering thus $(\mathbb{R}, \tau)$ is Hausdorff as needed. □

<back2top>

14. Sequence of closed

Let $F_1, F_2, ...$ be a sequence of closed subsets of a topological space X. Suppose that for each $x \in X$ we can find a neighborhood of x say N_x such that $N_x \cap F_j \neq \emptyset$ for onlY finitely many j values. Prove $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} F_j$ is closed.

Proof. We will show the complement with respect to the entire space is open. That is, we show

$$X \backslash \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} F_j$$

Let $x_0 \in X \backslash \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} F_j$ be arbitrary. We must find a neighborhood of x that is disjoint from $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} F_j$. As $x_0 \in X$ we are guaranteed the existence of neighborhood N_{x_0} such that

$$N_{x_0} \cap F_j \neq \emptyset$$

for finitely many j values. That is, there exists a finite set J such that

$$N_{x_0} \bigcap_{j \in J} F_j \neq \emptyset.$$

Then I claim the open neighborhood of x_0 that is disjoint from $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} F_j$ is given by the intersection

$$N_{x_0} \bigcap_{j \in J} X \backslash F_j.$$

Clearly we have that $x_0 \in N_{x_0} \bigcap_{j \in J} X \backslash F_j$ and is clearly disjoint from $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} F_j$. Moreover, as τ_X is closed under finite intersecions we have that $N_{x_0} \bigcap_{j \in J} X \backslash F_j \in \tau_X$ as needed for our neighborhood of x_0 and so $X \backslash \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} F_j$ is open thus $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} F_j$ is closed. □

<back2top>

15 (Incomplete)

Let (X, τ) be a topological space and let $\mathcal{C}$ be the collection of closed sets. A *filter* on $\mathcal{C}$ is a collection $\mathcal{F}$ of sets from $\mathcal{C}$ such that (1) $\emptyset \notin \mathcal{F}$, (2) If $C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{F}$, then $C_1 \cap C_2 \in \mathcal{F}$, (3) If $C_1 \subset C_2$ with $C_1 \in \mathcal{F}$ and $C_2 \in \mathcal{C}$, then $C_2 \in \mathcal{F}$. Show that if each filter on $\mathcal{C}$ has non-empty intersection, then (X, τ) is compact.

Proof. Let $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be an arbitrary open cover for X. That is,

$$X \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} U_\alpha,$$

where $U_\alpha \in \tau$ for each α. Then by definition we have for each $\alpha \in A$ that $X \backslash U_\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$. Let $\mathcal{B} = \{B \in \tau \mid B \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} U_{\alpha_i}\}$ for some finite $I \subset A$. Then $X \backslash B \in \mathcal{C}$ for each $B \in \mathcal{B}$. I claim that

$$\mathcal{F}_\beta = \{X \backslash B \mid B \in \mathcal{B}\}$$

defines a filter on $\mathcal{C}$. For (1), let us suppose $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}_\beta$, then $\emptyset = X \backslash B$ for some $B \in \mathcal{B}$ which implies $B = X$ and since $B \in \mathcal{B}$, we have that $X \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} U_{\alpha_i}$. $\square$

<back2top>

16. Connected Lemma

Let (X, τ) be a a topological space and $Y \subset X$ a connected subspace endowed with the subspace topology. If $A \cup B$ forms a separation of X, then $Y \subset A$ or $Y \subset B$.

Proof. As $A \cup B$ forms a separation, we have that

$$X = A \cup B$$

where $A, B \in \tau$ are both non-empty and disjoint as a pair. Let us suppose towards a contradiction that there exists $a, b \in Y$ such that $a \in A$ and $b \in B$. I claim then that

$$\begin{aligned} Y \cap X &= Y \cap (A \cup B) \\ &= (Y \cap A) \cup (Y \cap B) \end{aligned}$$

forms a separation of Y. Since Y is endowed with the subspace topology and $A, B \in \tau$ we have that $Y \cap A, Y \cap B \in \tau_Y$. That is, they are both open in Y. If they were not disjoint then there would exists some α such that

$$\alpha \in (Y \cap A) \cap (Y \cap B)$$

contradicting A, B being disjoint as a pair and thus $Y \cap A, Y \cap B$ are disjoint as well. Lastly we know by existence of a, b that they are non-empty thus together they form a separation of Y which is connected a contradiction thus Y must lie entirely within A or B. □

<back2top>

17. Arbitrary collection of topologies on a set

(a) Let X be set and $\{\tau_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be a collection of topologies on X. Prove $\bigcap_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha$ is a topology on X.

Proof. Suppose for each $\alpha \in A$ we have that (X, τ_α) is a topological space, we must show $(X, \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha)$ is also a topological space. First we check $\emptyset, X \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha$. Since for each $\alpha \in A$, τ_α is a topology on X, we have for every $\alpha \in A$ that $\emptyset, X \in \tau_\alpha$ and thus

$$\emptyset, X \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha$$

as needed. Next suppose that

$$U_1, U_2, ..., U_n \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha.$$

Then for every $\alpha \in A$ we have

$$U_1, U_2, ..., U_n \in \tau_\alpha.$$

As for each $\alpha \in A$, τ_α is a topology on X, by the closure property we get

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} U_i \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha.$$

Lastly we must check arbitrary unions are closed. That is if for every $\beta \in B$ some indexing set let us suppose

$$U_\beta \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha.$$

Then for every $\alpha \in A$

$$U_\beta \in \tau_\alpha$$

which are each a topology as noted before thus by closure property of arbitrary unions we get (for every $\alpha \in A$, that is.)

$$\bigcup_{\beta \in B} U_\beta \in \tau_\alpha,$$

which gives us

$$\bigcup_{\beta \in B} U_\beta \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha,$$

as needed making $(X, \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha)$ a topological space. □

(b) Given an example to show $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha$ is not necessarily a topology given τ_α is a topology for each $\alpha \in A$.

Proof. Let our set X be given as the following three point set

$$X = \{a, b, c\}.$$

Consider the following two topologies on X,

$$\tau_1 = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}\}, \tau_2 = \{\emptyset, X, \{b\}\}.$$

Then their union is given by

$$\tau_1 \cup \tau_2 = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{b\}\}$$

Which is not closed under even finite unions as

$$\{a\} \cup \{b\} \notin \tau_1 \cup \tau_2$$

Thus unions of topologies need not be a topology. □

<back2top>

18. Intervals in $\mathbb{R}$ are connected

Prove intervals in $\mathbb{R}$ are connected.

Proof. Let $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ be an interval. To show I is connected, we assume towards a contradiction that I is disconnected. That is, there is a separation of the interval

$$I = A \cup B$$

Where $A, B \in \tau_I$ (the topology on I when given the subspace topology inherited from $\mathbb{R}_{\text{standard}}$), non-empty and disjoint. Thus we are guaranteed existence of $a \in A$ and $b \in B$ such that

$$a \notin B, b \notin A.$$

let $I_0 = [a, b]$. Note that $I_0 \subseteq I$. Then we can define

$$A_0 = A \cap I_0, B_0 = B \cap I_0.$$

Then $A_0 \cup B_0$ forms a separtion of I_0. To see this we already know they are non-empty by the existence of a, b. If they were not disjoint then there exists some $\alpha \in A \cap I_0 \cap B$ contradicting A, B being disjoint as they form a separation of I. Lastly since $A, B \in \tau_I$ we have that (in the subspace topology) $A \cap I_0, B \cap I_0 \in \tau_{I_0}$. Are both open. Note that $A_0 \subset \mathbb{R}$ is non-empty thus in inherits the least upper bound porperty so we can define

$$c := \sup(A_0).$$

However A_0 is closed because B_0 is open thus $c \in \overline{A_0}$. and so $c \notin B_0$. As c is the supremum of A_0, for any $x \in I_0$ with $c < x$ we have that $x \notin A_0$ thus we get

$$(x, b] \subset B_0.$$

But then c (Keep in mind that $c \in I_0$) becomes a limit point of B_0 forcing $c \in \overline{B_0}$ and since $A_0 \cup B_0$ form a separtion of I_0, $c \notin A_0$ contradicting

$$c \in I_0 = A_0 \cup B_0.$$

thus I is connected as there is no separation. □

<back2top>

19. Subspace of separable is separable

If X is a separable metric space, then so is any subspace Y.

Proof. Let (X, τ) be a topological space. Assume that X is separable, then we show for any subspace $Y \subseteq X$ that Y is separable. If $Y = X$ or $\emptyset$ we are done so we suppose $\emptyset \neq Y \subsetneq X$. We must construct a countable dense subset for Y. Let $A \subset X$ be a countable dense subset. Then we can write

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, ...\}$$

such that

$$\overline{A} = X.$$

That is, for every $x \in X$ and $U_x \in \tau$ containing x we have

$$U_x \setminus \{x\} \cap A \neq \emptyset.$$

If we take $y \in Y$, then for any given $\varepsilon > 0$ we have that

$$B_\varepsilon(y) \cap A \neq \emptyset.$$

As the intersection is non-empty let $x_k \in B_\varepsilon(y) \cap A$. I.e.,

$$x_k \in \{B_\varepsilon(y) \cap A : \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+\}.$$

Thus

$$B_\varepsilon(x_k) \cap Y \neq \emptyset.$$

Then we can take

$$\mathcal{B} = \{(k, \varepsilon) : B_\varepsilon(x_k) \cap Y \neq \emptyset\},$$

which is non-empty. So for each (k, ε) take $y_{k,\varepsilon} \in B_\varepsilon(x_k) \cap Y \neq \emptyset$ and let

$$Z = \{y_{k,\varepsilon} : (k, \varepsilon) \in \mathcal{B}\}.$$

And so we have that $Z \subset Y$ is countable since the elements are pulled from elements who are in A which is countable. We must show Z is dense in Y. That is, we must show

$$\overline{Z} = Y.$$

Let $y \in Y$ and $r > 0$ and choose ε such that

$$\varepsilon \leq \frac{r}{2}.$$

Then we can always find a $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$x_k \in B_\varepsilon(y).$$

Then $(k, \varepsilon) \in \mathcal{B}$ and by the triangle inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} d(y, y_{k,\varepsilon}) &\leq d(y, x_k) + d(x_k, y_{k,\varepsilon}) \\ &< \varepsilon + \varepsilon \\ &= 2\varepsilon \\ &\leq r. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $y_{k,\varepsilon} \in B_r(y)$ and thus $y \in \overline{Z}$ making Z dense in Y so Y is separable. □

<back2top>

20. Hausdorff Diagonal

Let (X, τ) be a topological space. Then X is Hausdorff if and only if $\Delta = \{(x, x) : x \in X\}$ is closed in $X \times X$.

Proof. First let us assume that Δ is closed in $X \times X$. We wish to show X is Hausdorff so let $x, y \in X$ be arbitrary. As $\Delta \subset X \times X$ is closed, by definition we know that $\Delta^c \in \tau$. Then there exists a basis element of the form

$$U \times V \quad ; U, V \in \tau,$$

such that

$$(x, y) \in U \times V \subset \Delta^c.$$

And so we have that

$$(U \times V) \cap \Delta = \emptyset$$

which gives us $x \in U, y \in V$. Lastly, I claim that

$$U \cap V = \emptyset.$$

If not, then there exists some $z \in U \cap V$ forcing

$$(z, z) \in U \times V.$$

Moreover, $(z, z) \in \Delta$ by definition, contradicting disjointess of $U \times V$ and Δ and so X is Hausdorff. On the other hand, let us assume that X is Hausdorff and we wish to show that $\Delta \subset X \times X$ is closed. We show this by showing Δ^c is open. Let $x, y \in \Delta^c$. As X is Hausdorff we are guaranteed the existence of $U_x, U_y \in \tau$ such that

$$U_x \cap U_y = \emptyset.$$

I claim that

$$(U_x \times U_y) \cap \Delta.$$

Let $(a, b) \in (U_x \times U_y) \cap \Delta$ then $a = b \in U_x \cap U_y$ a contradiction and thus $\Delta^c \in \tau$ and so $\Delta \subset X \times X$ is closed. $\square$

<back2top>

21. Equivalence of continuity in metric space

A function f is continuous using open sets if and only if it is continuous in the $\varepsilon - \delta$ sense. Let τ_X, τ_Y denote topologies in X and Y respectively.

Proof. Let X, Y be metric spaces and

$$f : X \to Y$$

a map between them. First we will assume f is open set continuous. That is, if $V \in \tau_Y$ then $f^{-1}(V) \in \tau_X$. Let $x_0 \in X$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Then $f(x_0) \in Y$ and we have that

$$(f(x_0) - \varepsilon, f(x_0) + \varepsilon) \in \tau_Y.$$

Then since f is continuous we get

$$x_0 \in f^{-1}((f(x_0) - \varepsilon, f(x_0) + \varepsilon)) \in \tau_X.$$

So we can find a basis element containing x_0 fully contained in $f^{-1}((f(x_0) - \varepsilon, f(x_0) + \varepsilon))$. I.e., there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subset f^{-1}((f(x_0) - \varepsilon, f(x_0) + \varepsilon)).$$

But then we have

$$f((x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)) \subset (f(x_0) - \varepsilon, f(x_0) + \varepsilon).$$

Thus for any $\varepsilon > 0$ we can always find a $\delta > 0$ such that if

$$|x - x_0| < \delta$$

then

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

making f continuous in the $\varepsilon - \delta$ senses.

On the other hand suppose that f is continuous in the $\varepsilon - \delta$ sense and let

$$f : X \to Y$$

be our map. Let $V \in \tau_Y$. We wish to show $f^{-1}(V) \in \tau_X$. Let $x_0 \in f^{-1}(V)$, then $f(x_0) \in V \in \tau_Y$ and so there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$f(x_0) - \varepsilon, f(x_0) + \varepsilon) \subset V.$$

And since f is continuous in $\varepsilon - \delta$ sense are guaranteed the existence of some $\delta > 0$ such that

$$(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subset f^{-1}(V).$$

This δ ball is the neighborhood of x_0 properly contained in $f^{-1}(V)$ thus $f^{-1}(V) \in \tau_X$ as needed. □

<back2top>

22. Continuous function over compact space

(a) Show continuous over compact attain a max.

Proof. Let $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ be continuous. Suppose that X is compact. Since compactness is a topological property, $f(X)$ is compact in $\mathbb{R}$. By Heine-Borel, subsets of $\mathbb{R}$ under the standard topology are compact if and only if they are both closed and bounded. Thus $f(X) \subset \mathbb{R}$ is closed and bounded. Since $f(X)$ is bounded there exists some $M \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for every $x \in X$ we have that

$$|f(x)| \leq M.$$

This tells us the supremum not only exists but is finite thus we can define

$$a := \sup_{x \in X} f(x)$$

Making a a limit point of $f(X)$ which is closed in Y forcing $a \in f(X)$ then by definition we have that

$$f(x) \leq a$$

for every $f(x) \in f(X)$. Hence $f(X)$ attains its max. □

(b) Show continuous over compact is uniform.

Proof. Let

$$f : X \to Y$$

be a map between metric spaces. If f is continuous and X is compact, prove that f is uniformly continuous. I.e., δ is not dependant on each point. Since f is continuous, for each $x \in X$ and any given $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a δ_x such that if

$$d_X(x, y) < \delta_x,$$

then

$$d_Y(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon.$$

In other words

$$f(B_{\delta_x}(x)) \subset B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}(f(x)). \qquad (*)$$

We now have that $\{B_{\frac{\delta_x}{2}}(x)\}_{x \in X}$ is an open cover for X. As X is compact, we can find a finite subset $A \subset X$ such that

$$X \subseteq \bigcup_{x \in A} B_{\frac{\delta}{2}}(x).$$

Then we can take our δ to be

$$\delta = \min_{x \in A}(\frac{\delta_x}{2})$$

Then we have that $d_X(x, y) < \delta$, then since $x \in B_{\frac{\delta}{2}}(x)$ we have that $y \in B_{\delta_x}(x)$ (keep in mind $x \in A$). Lastly, if $d_X(x, y) < \delta$ I claim $d_Y(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon$. Applying $(*)$ we get that

$$\begin{aligned} d_Y(f(x), f(y)) &\leq d_Y(f(x), f(z)) + d_Y(f(z), f(y)) \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ &= \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

as needed. □

Alternate proof:

Proof. Let

$$f : X \to Y$$

be a map between metric spaces. If f is continuous and X is compact, then we show f is uniformly continuous. We say f is continuous in the $\varepsilon - \delta$ at $x \in X$ if for any $\varepsilon > 0$ we can find a $\delta > 0$ such that if

$$d_X(x, y) < \delta,$$

then

$$d_Y(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon.$$

I claim that if f is $\frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \delta$ continuous, then f is $\varepsilon - \frac{\delta}{2}$ continuous. To see this, note that for every $x' \in B_{\frac{\delta}{2}}(x)$ and $y \in B_{\frac{\delta}{2}}(x')$ we have that $x', y \in B_\delta(x)$. Thus we can compute

$$\begin{array}{rcl} d_Y(f(x'), f(y)) & \leq & d_Y(f(x'), f(x)) + d_Y(f(x), f(y)) \\ & < & \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ & = & \varepsilon \end{array}$$

And we have proven the claim. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $x \in X$. By $\varepsilon - \delta$ continuity, there is some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that f is $\frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \frac{1}{n}$ continuous. Then by the claim, f is $\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2n}$ continuous. Moreover, as X is compact, it can be covered by a finite number of these balls so let n_0 be the max n value in the finite collection, then f is $\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2n_0}$ continuous on every neighborhood of X and thus on all of X. □

<back2top>

23. Countable product of separable

Prove the countable product of separable is separable.

Proof. Let $\{X_n\}n \in \mathbb{N}$ be a collection of separable metric spaces. Let D_n be the associated countable dense subset and fix $x_n \in D_n$. Then for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we can define

$$\begin{aligned} E_m &= \{y \in D_n : y_n = x_n; \forall n \geq m\} \\ &= \Pi_{1 \leq n < m} D_k \times \Pi_{n \geq m}\{x_n\}. \end{aligned}$$

Which is clearly countable and thus $\bigcup_m E_m$ is countable as well. I claim that $\bigcup_m E_m$ is dense in $\Pi_n X_n$. Note by the definition of product topology we can find a basis element of the form

$$B = \Pi_{1 \leq n < m} V_n \times \Pi_{n \geq m} X_n.$$

Where $V_n \subset X_n$ open. This is since for all but finitely many, the open sets are the whole space, in the product topology and thus

$$B \cap \bigcup_m E_m \neq \emptyset$$

forcing $\bigcup_m E_m$ to be dense in $\Pi_n X_n$ as needed. □

<back2top>

24. Closed intervals are compact

Prove for $a < b \in \mathbb{R}$ that $[a, b]$ is compact.

Proof. Let $[a, b]$ for $a < b$ real numbers be an interval. We would like to show it is compact. Let $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be an arbitrary open cover for $[a, b]$ (A some arbitrary indexing set). That is,

$$[a, b] \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} U_\alpha$$

Let

$$F := \{x \in [a, b] \mid \exists B \subset A, \text{finite} \ni [a, x] \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in B} U_\alpha\}.$$

Note that $F \neq \emptyset$. This is because $a \in F$ as the empty set is compact. We have that F is a non-empty subset of $\mathbb{R}$ thus it inherits the least-upper-bound property. So we define

$$c := \sup F \in [a, b].$$

I claim that $c = b$. We know $c > a$ because for $\varepsilon > 0$ we there is a neighborhood U_i such that

$$[a, a + \varepsilon] \subset U_i$$

Thus $x \geq a + \varepsilon$ and we know

$$a < c < b.$$

Now take $\beta \in A$ such that $c \in U_\beta$ and choose $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$a \leq c - \varepsilon < c < c + \varepsilon \leq b$$

and

$$[c - \varepsilon, c + \varepsilon] \subset U_\beta$$

Since $c - \varepsilon$ is not an upper bound of F there is some c_0 with

$$c - \varepsilon \leq c_0 \leq c$$

such that $c_0 \in F$. which means $[a, c_0]$ has a finite sub-cover from our original cover. I.e.,

$$[a, c_0] \subset \bigcup_{\alpha \in B} U_\alpha$$

which implies

$$[a, c + \varepsilon] \subset \bigcup_{\alpha \in B} U_\alpha \cup U_\beta$$

Forcing $c + \varepsilon \in F$ contradicting the fact that c is the upper bound as $c < c + \varepsilon$. Thus $c = \sup F = b$. Lastly, we show $b \in F$. To see this, note for any $\varepsilon > 0$ we know that there exists some $\gamma \in A$ such that

$$[b - \varepsilon, b] \subset U_\gamma.$$

This gives us the existence of some $c_0 \in [b-\varepsilon, b]$ such that $c_0 \in F$. Then we can write

$$\begin{aligned} [a,b] &= [a,c_0] \cup [b-\varepsilon, b] \\ &\subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in B} U_\alpha \cup U_\gamma. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $b \in F$ and we have found a finite sub-cover for $[a,b]$ as needed. $\square$

<back2top>

Counters

1. Any space with the indiscrete topology is connected. With the discrete topology everything is disconnected.

2. $\mathbb{R}_l$ is not connected. Take $A = (-\infty, 0), B = [0, \infty)$ as separtion components.

3. $\mathbb{R}_K$ is connected hausdorff, but not path connected, not compact, not regulars

4. $[0, 1]$ is no longer compact in the K-topology, K is an infinite subspace in closed unit with no limit point in $[0, 1]$.

5. In discrete topology, $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{Q}$

6. $\overline{(0, 1)}$ in $\mathbb{R}_l$ is $[0, 1)$.

7. To show $\overline{\bigcup A_i}$ is not always contained in $\bigcup_i \overline{A_i}$ Consider $A = \{r_i\}$ is an enumeration of the rationals, then

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\bigcup A_i} &= \overline{\bigcup \{r_i\}} \\ &= \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \\ &= \mathbb{R} \\ &\not\subseteq \bigcup \overline{A_i} \\ &= \bigcup \{r_i\} \\ &= \mathbb{Q}. \end{aligned}$$

as needed.

8. To show $\overline{\text{int}(A)}$ is not always contained in $\text{int}(\overline{A})$ consider $A = [0, 1)$.

9. To show $\text{int}(\overline{A})$ is not always contained in $\overline{\text{int}(A)}$ consider $A = \mathbb{Q}$.

10. indiscrete everything connected, in the discrete not.

11. To show $\overline{A \setminus B}$ is not contained in $\overline{A} \setminus \overline{B}$ take $\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{Q}$.

12. $\mathbb{R}$ with cofinite topology is compact but not Hausdorff.

13. Note that the boundary of subset of a top space, $\overline{A} \setminus \text{int}(A)$ does not contain all limit points of A. Take $A = [0, 1]$ Then the boundary is $\{0, 1\}$ but the set of limit points of A is all of A.

14. $\overline{\text{int}(A)}$ does not contain all limit points of A take $A = \mathbb{Q}$.
<back2top>