

Contents

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1 g

Definition 1.1 (topology). A **topology** on a set \mathbb{X} is a collection \mathbb{T} of subsets of \mathbb{X} having the following properties:

- \emptyset and \mathbb{X} are in \mathbb{T}
- The union of the elements of any sub collection of \mathbb{T} is in \mathbb{T}
- The intersection of the elements of any **finite** sub collection of \mathbb{T} is in \mathbb{T}

Definition 1.2 (topology space). A **topological space** is a set \mathbb{X} for which a topology \mathbb{T} has been specified.

Definition 1.3 (open set). A **open set** \mathbb{U} is a subset of \mathbb{X} that belongs to a topology \mathbb{T} of \mathbb{X} .

Definition 1.4 (open sets). A topology can also be called a **open sets**

Definition 1.5 (discrete topology). The set of all subsets of a set \mathbb{X} formed a topology called **discrete topology**

Definition 1.6 (trivial topology). The set consisting the set \mathbb{X} and \emptyset only formed a topology of \mathbb{X} called **trivial topology**

Definition 1.7 (finite complement topology). Let \mathbb{X} be a set. Let \mathbb{T}_f be the collection of all subsets \mathbb{U} of \mathbb{X} such that $\mathbb{X} - \mathbb{U}$ either if a **finite** of is all of \mathbb{X} . Then \mathbb{T}_f is a topology on \mathbb{X} , called the .

Definition 1.8 (finer, larger, strictly finer, strictly larger, coarser, smaller, strictly coarser, strictly smaller, comparable). Let \mathbb{T} and \mathbb{T}' be two topology on a given set \mathbb{X} . If \mathbb{T} is a subset of \mathbb{T}' , we say that \mathbb{T}' is **finer** or **larger** than \mathbb{T} . If \mathbb{T} is a proper subset of \mathbb{T}' , we say that \mathbb{T}' is **strictly finer** or **strictly larger** than \mathbb{T} . We also say that \mathbb{T} is **coarser** or **smaller** or **strictly coarser** or **strictly smaller** than \mathbb{T}' . We say that \mathbb{T} and \mathbb{T}' is **comparable** if either \mathbb{T} is a subset of \mathbb{T}' or \mathbb{T}' is a subset of \mathbb{T} .

The set \mathbb{U} can form a topology because of the definition of topology is intersection of finite sub collection. If this can be intersection of infinite sub collection, \mathbb{U} will not be a topology.