Topology Note

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June 19, 2022

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Chapter 1

Topology Spaces and Continuous Function

1.1 Basic Definition of Topology

Definition 1.1.1 (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 1.1.2 (topology space). *A **topological space** is a set $\mathbb{X}$ for which a topology $\mathbb{T}$ has been specified.*

Definition 1.1.3 (open set). *A **open set** $\mathbb{U}$ is a subset of $\mathbb{X}$ that belongs to a topology $\mathbb{T}$ of $\mathbb{X}$.*

Definition 1.1.4 (open sets). *A topology can also be called a **open sets***

Definition 1.1.5 (discrete topology). *The set of all subsets of a set $\mathbb{X}$ formed a topology called **discrete topology***

Definition 1.1.6 (trivial topology). *The set consisting the set $\mathbb{X}$ and $\emptyset$ only formed a topology of $\mathbb{X}$ called **trivial topology***

Definition 1.1.7 (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** [1] of is all of $\mathbb{X}$. Then $\mathbb{T}_f$ is a topology on $\mathbb{X}$, called the .*

Definition 1.1.8 (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 $\mathbb{T}$.*

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[1]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.

1.2   Basis for a Topology

Definition 1.2.1 (basis)**.** *If $\mathbb{X}$ is a set, a **basis** for a topology on $\mathbb{X}$ is a collection $\mathbb{B}$ of subsets of $\mathbb{X}$ (called **basis elements**) such that:*

- *For each $x \in \mathbb{X}$, there is at least one basis element B containing x*

- *If x belongs to the intersection of two basis elements B_1 and B_2, then there is another element $x \in B_3 \in \mathbb{B}$ such that $B_3 \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$*

Definition 1.2.2 (topology generated by basis)**.** *Let $\mathbb{B}$ be a basis on $\mathbb{X}$. Let $\mathbb{U}$ be a set containing all subsets U of $\mathbb{X}$ such that for each element $x \in U$, there is $B \in \mathbb{B}$ that $x \in B \subseteq U$. Such $\mathbb{U}$ formed a topology on $\mathbb{X}$, called **topology $\mathbb{T}$ generated by** $\mathbb{B}$*

Lemma 1.2.1. *Let $\mathbb{X}$ be a set. Let $\mathbb{B}$ be a basis for a topology $\mathbb{T}$ on $\mathbb{X}$. Then $\mathbb{T}$ equals to the set of all possible unions of elements of $\mathbb{B}$.*

Proof. Let set $\mathbb{U}$ be the set of all possible unions of elements of $\mathbb{B}$. For any $U \in \mathbb{U}$. $U = \cup B$ [2] for some $B \in \mathbb{B}$. Thus, for every $x \in U$, there exist a $B' \in \mathbb{B}$ that $x \in B' \subseteq U$. Thus, $U \in \mathbb{T}$.

Conversely, for any $U \in \mathbb{T}$. For any $x \in U$, let $x \in B_x \in U$. Then, $U = \cup_{x \in U} B_x$. Thus, $U \in \mathbb{U}$.

Therefore, $\mathbb{U}$ equals to $\mathbb{T}$. $\square$

Lemma 1.2.2. [3] *Let $\mathbb{X}$ be a topological space. Suppose that $\mathbb{C}$ is a collection of open sets of $\mathbb{X}$ such that for each open set U of $\mathbb{X}$ and each $x \in U$, there is an element $C \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $x \in C \subseteq C$. Then $\mathbb{C}$ is a basis for the topology of $\mathbb{X}$.*

Lemma 1.2.3. [4] *Let $\mathbb{B}$ and $\mathbb{B}'$ be basis for the topologies $\mathbb{T}$ and $\mathbb{T}'$, respectively, on $\mathbb{X}$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- *$\mathbb{T}'$ is finer than $\mathbb{T}$*

- *For each $x \in \mathbb{X}$ and each basis element $B \in \mathbb{B}$ containing X, there is a basis element $B' \in \mathbb{B}'$ such that $x \in B' \subseteq B$.*

Definition 1.2.3 (standard topology on the real line)**.** *Let be $\mathbb{B} = \{B | B = \{x | a < x < b\}, a < b, a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$. $\mathbb{B}$ formed a basis on real line. The topology generated by $\mathbb{B}$ is called the **standard topology on the real line** [5] .*

Definition 1.2.4 (lower limit topology on the real line)**.** *Let be $\mathbb{B} = \{B | B = \{x | a \leq x < b\}, a < b, a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$. $\mathbb{B}$ formed a basis on real line. The topology generated by $\mathbb{B}$ is called the **lower limit topology on the real line**. When $\mathbb{R}$ is given this topology, we denote it by $\mathbb{R}_l$.*

Definition 1.2.5 (K-topology on the real line)**.** *Let be $\mathbb{B} = \{B | B = \{x | a < x < b\}, a < b, a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Let $K = \{x | x = \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$. $\mathbb{B} \cup \{B - K | B \in \mathbb{B}\}$ formed a basis on real line. The topology generated by $\mathbb{B}$ is called the **K-topology on the real line**. When $\mathbb{R}$ is given this topology, we denote it by $\mathbb{R}_\mathbb{K}$.*

Lemma 1.2.4. [6] *The topologies $\mathbb{R}_l$ and $\mathbb{R}_\mathbb{K}$ is strictly finer than the standard topology on $\mathbb{R}$.*

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[2] Note that this expression may not be unique.

[3] We omit the proof of this lemma as it is obvious.

[4] We omit the proof of this lemma as it is obvious.

[5] Whenever we consider $\mathbb{R}$, we shall suppose it is given this topology unless we specifically state otherwise.

[6] We omit the proof of this lemma as it is obvious.

Lemma 1.2.5. *The topologies of $\mathbb{R}_l$ and $\mathbb{R}_\mathbb{K}$ is not comparable.*

Proof. Let $\mathbb{T}_l$ and $\mathbb{T}_\mathbb{K}$ be topologies of $\mathbb{R}_l$ and $\mathbb{R}_\mathbb{K}$ respectively. Let $K = \{x | x = \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$.

We first proof that $\mathbb{T}_l$ is not finer than $\mathbb{T}_\mathbb{K}$. Let $U = \{x| -1 < x < 1\} - K, x = 0$. If there exist $B = \{x | a \le x < b\} \in \mathbb{T}_l$ such that $x \in B \subseteq U$, then $0 < b < 1$. Thus, there exist $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ that $0 < \frac{1}{n} < b$. Thus B is not a subset of U.

Then we proof that $\mathbb{T}_\mathbb{K}$ is not finer than $\mathbb{T}_l$. Let $U' = \{x | a' \le x < b'\}$. If there exist $B' = \{x | a'' < x < b''\} or \{x | a'' < x < b''\} - K$ such that $a' \in B \subseteq U$. Thus $a'' < a < b''$. Thus there exist c that $a'' < x < a, x \in B, x \notin U'$. Thus $B' \nsubseteq U'$.

Thus the topologies of $\mathbb{R}_l$ and $\mathbb{R}_\mathbb{K}$ is not comparable. $\square$

Definition 1.2.6 (subbasis). *A **subbasis** $\mathbb{S}$ for a topology on $\mathbb{X}$ is a collection of subsets of $\mathbb{X}$ whose union equals $\mathbb{X}$. The **topology generated by the subbasis** $\mathbb{S}$ is defined to be the collection $\mathbb{T}$ [7] of all unions of finite intersections of elements of $\mathbb{S}$.*

1.2.1 Exercise

1. Show that if $\mathbb{A}$ is a basis for a topology on $\mathbb{X}$, then the topology generated by $\mathbb{A}$ equals the intersection of all topologies on $\mathbb{X}$ that contain $\mathbb{A}$. Prove the same if $\mathbb{A}$ is a subbasis.

   Proof. As a subbasis is also a basis, we will directly prove the case of subbasis here.

   Let $\mathbb{S} = \{\mathbb{T}_\alpha\}$ be set contain all the topologies that contain $\mathbb{A}$. Let $\mathbb{T}$ be the topology that $\mathbb{A}$ generated. Let $\mathbb{T}' = \cap \mathbb{T}_\alpha$.[8]

   First, $\mathbb{A} \subseteq \mathbb{T}_\alpha$. Thus, $\mathbb{T} \subseteq \mathbb{T}_\alpha$. Thus, $\mathbb{T} \subseteq \mathbb{T}'$.

   Also, $\mathbb{A} \subseteq \mathbb{T}$. Thus, $\mathbb{T} \in \mathbb{S}$. Thus, $\mathbb{T}' \subseteq \mathbb{T}$.

   Thus, $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{T}'$ $\square$

1.3 The Order Topology

Definition 1.3.1 (interval). *Let $\mathbb{X}$ is a set having a simple order relation $<$. Given elements a and b of $\mathbb{X}$ such that $a < b$, there are four subsets of $\mathbb{X}$ that are called **intervals** determined by a and b:*

- $(a, b) = \{x | a < x < b\}$

- $(a, b] = \{x | a < x \le b\}$

- $[a, b) = \{x | a \le x < b\}$

- $[a, b] = \{x | a \le x \le b\}$

*(a, b) is called an **open interval** on $\mathbb{X}$. $[a, b]$ is called an **closed interval** on $\mathbb{X}$. $(a, b]$ and $[a, b)$ is called **half-open intervals**.*

Definition 1.3.2 (order topology). [9] *Let $\mathbb{X}$ be a set with a simple order relation; assume $\mathbb{X}$ has more than one element. Let $\mathbb{B}$ be the collection of all sets of the following types:*

- *All open intervals (a, b) in $\mathbb{X}$.*

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[7]It is obvious that $\mathbb{T}$ is a topology, we just omit the proof here.

[8]It is obvious that $\mathbb{T}'$ is also a topology, we just omit the proof here.

[9]The standard topology on $\mathbb{R}$ is an order topology derived from the usual order on $\mathbb{R}$.

- *All intervals of the form $[a_0, b)$, where a_0 is the smallest element(if exist) of $\mathbb{X}$.*

- *All intervals of the form $(a, b_0]$, where b_0 is the largest element(if exist) of $\mathbb{X}$.*

  The collection $\mathbb{B}$ formed a basis for a topology on $\mathbb{X}$, which is called the order topology.

Definition 1.3.3 (ray). [10][11] *If $\mathbb{X}$ is an ordered set, and a is an element of $\mathbb{X}$, there are four subsets of $\mathbb{X}$ that are called **rays** determined by a:*

- $(a, +\infty) = \{x | x > a\}$

- $(-\infty, a) = \{x | x < a\}$

- $[a, +\infty) = \{x | x \geq a\}$

- $(-\infty, a] = \{x | x \leq a\}$

  $(a, +\infty)$ *and* $(-\infty, a)$ *are called **open rays**.* $[a, +\infty)$ *and* $(-\infty, a]$ *are called **closed rays**.*

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[10]open rays are always open sets in the order topology
[11]the open rays also formed a subbasis of the order topology