

TOPOLOGY AND ANALYSIS NOTES

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ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Midterm date options:

1. Fri Oct 14
2. Mon Oct 17
3. Wed Oct 19

Weekly psets due Friday midnight.

I GENERAL TOPOLOGY

I.1 LECTURE I: METRICS

Definition 1.1.1 (Metric Space). A metric on a set X is a function $d: X^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ such that

1. $d(x, y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$.
2. $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$.
3. $d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$.

(X, d) is then called a metric space.

If condition 1 is omitted and replaced only with the condition that $d(x, x) = 0$, then d is called a semimetric (or quasimetric). If distances are allowed to be infinite, then d is called an extended metric.

If (X, d) is a semimetric space, then if we define a relation \sim such that $x \sim y$ iff $d(x, y) = 0$, it is an equivalence relation. In this case, d “drops” to a metric on the equivalence classes X/\sim . To show this, we just need to prove that $\tilde{d}([x], [y]) = d(x, y)$ is a well-defined function, which utilizes the triangle inequality.

Example 1.1.1. If G is a connected weighted graph, then we can define a metric on G by defining the distance between two vertices to be the length of the minimal path connecting them.

If G is unconnected, by assigning the distance of infinity between points in separate components, we define an extended metric.

Definition 1.1.2 (Norm). If V is a vector space then $\|\cdot\|: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is a norm on V if

1. $\|v\| = 0$ iff $v = 0$
2. $\|\lambda v\| = |\lambda| \|v\|$
3. $\|v + w\| \leq \|v\| + \|w\|$

A norm on V clearly induces a metric on V by defining $d(v, w) = \|v - w\|$.

Example 1.1.2 (Euclidean metric). The real line \mathbb{R} and the euclidean spaces \mathbb{R}^n with the euclidean metric $d(x, y) = \|x - y\|_2$.

Example 1.1.3 (p -norms). The p -norms $\|(x_1, \dots, x_n)\|_p = \left(\sum x_i^p\right)^{1/p}$ induce a metric on \mathbb{R}^n .

Definition 1.1.3 (Restricted metric). If (X, d) is a metric space and Y is a subset of X , then we can restrict d to Y and $d|_Y$ is a metric on Y .

It is common to consider the restriction of the Euclidean metric onto subsets of Euclidean space.

Example 1.1.4 (L^p norms). If $V = \mathcal{C}^0([0, 1])$, then examples of norms on V include

1. $\|f\|_\infty = \sup |f(t)|$.
2. $\|f\|_1 = \int_0^1 |f(t)| dt$
3. $\|f\|_2 = \left(\int_0^1 |f(t)|^2 dt\right)^{1/2}$
4. $\|f\|_p = \left(\int_0^1 |f(t)|^p dt\right)^{1/p}$ for $1 \leq p < \infty$.¹

This generalizes to bounded closed regions of \mathbb{R}^n , where all continuous functions are integrable (due to compactness and the extreme value theorem). The proof that these are actually norms that satisfy the triangle inequality will come later (see the Minkowski and Hölder inequalities).

1.2 LECTURE 2: TOPOLOGY IN METRIC SPACES

CATEGORIES

Categories contain objects and morphisms, that satisfy the following properties:

1. There is a morphism from any object A to itself, called the identity 1_A .
2. Morphisms can be composed.

Metric spaces can form a category under a few choices of collections of morphisms:

- Isometries: $i: (X, d_X) \rightarrow (Y, d_Y)$ such that $d_X(x, y) = d_Y(i(x), i(y))$ for all x, y .

Surjective isometries form a subcategory of the above category, where every map is an isomorphism.

¹The ∞ -norm can be viewed as the limit of the p -norms as $p \rightarrow \infty$.

- Lipschitz maps: $f: (X, d_X) \rightarrow (Y, d_Y)$, where there exists a constant C (which may depend on f), such that $d_Y(f(x), f(y)) \leq C d_X(x, y)$.

We can also form the subcategory of bi-Lipschitz isomorphisms.

- Uniformly continuous maps: $f: (X, d_X) \rightarrow (Y, d_Y)$ such that for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that when $d_X(x, y) \leq \delta$, then $d_Y(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon$.
- Continuous maps: $f: (X, d_X) \rightarrow (Y, d_Y)$ such that for all $x \in X$, for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that when $d_X(x, y) \leq \delta$, then $d_Y(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon$.

These conditions get weaker as we go down, and continuity can be generalized to non-metric spaces which gives rise to general topology. The study of uniformly continuous maps is much less common, but gives rise to uniformities.

Definition 1.2.1 (Convergence). If $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in a metric space (X, d) , then $x_n \rightarrow x$ if $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ such that $n > N$ implies that $d(x_n, x) < \varepsilon$.

Definition 1.2.2 (Cauchy sequence). If $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in a metric space (X, d) , then $x_n \rightarrow x$ if $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$ such that $n, m > N$ implies that $d(x_n, x_m) < \varepsilon$.

Definition 1.2.3 (Completeness). (X, d) is complete if every Cauchy sequence converges to a point.

For any metric space that isn't complete, we want to form a "completion" of it.

Definition 1.2.4 (Density). If $S \subseteq X$, S is dense if for all x in X and all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $s \in S$ where $d(s, x) < \varepsilon$.

Definition 1.2.5 (Completion). A completion of a metric space (X, d) is a metric space $(\overline{X}, \overline{d})$ with an inclusion isometry $i: X \rightarrow \overline{X}$ such that the image of i is dense in \overline{X} . In addition, \overline{X} is a complete metric space.

One way to define a completion for any metric space is by defining a semimetric \tilde{d} on the set of Cauchy sequences $cs(X, d)$, where $\tilde{d}(\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, y_n)$, then by dropping that to a metric on the equivalence classes induced by the semimetric.

We can just define $f: X \rightarrow \overline{X}$ as $f(x) = [\{x, x, x, \dots\}]$. To show that \overline{X} is complete, we consider Cauchy sequences of Cauchy sequences, approximate their elements by elements in X , and show that the sequence converges to the sequence generated by the approximation.