

GENERAL TOPOLOGY

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ABSTRACT. We shall learn some general topology.

Definition 1. *Induced metric: A metric which is derived from a norm. A normed space is a special metric space whose metric is derived from a norm.*

Example 1. $\mathcal{C}[a, b]$: Set of all bounded continuous real function on a closed interval form the normed space with norm defined as

$$\|f\| = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \quad \text{or,} \quad \|f\| = \sup |f(x)|$$

and the induced metric is

$$\|f - g\| = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx \quad \text{or,} \quad \|f - g\| = \sup |f(x) - g(x)|$$

Definition 2. *Distance of a point x from a set A :*

$$d(x, A) = \inf\{d(x, a) \mid \forall a \in A\}$$

Diameter of the set:

$$d(A) = \sup\{d(a_1, a_2) \mid \forall a_1, a_2 \in A\}$$

Definition 3. *Bounded mapping: A mapping f of a non-empty set into a metric space is said to be bounded if its range is bounded i.e. $\exists M \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $|f(x)| \leq M$*

Example 2. *A pseudo metric which is not a metric*

$$f, g \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ and } d(f, g) := \text{difference between their } x \text{ coordinates}$$

Definition 4. *Interval: A set $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an interval if*

$$\forall x, y \in A \text{ and } \forall t \in \mathbb{R}: x \leq t \leq y \implies t \in A$$

Theorem 1. *Union of intervals with non empty intersection is an interval.*

Proof. Let $\{I_i\}$ be the set of interval and $a \in \cap_i I_i$.

Proof Idea: Take any two points in the union and show that they contains every point in between them (take general point and show

that it will belong to the union).

Let $x, y \in \cup_i I_i$ and let $t \in \mathbb{R}: x \leq t \leq y$ then there are following possibilities:

$t < a$,

$t = a$ or,

$t > a$.

All are trivial to show that they lie in union. \square

1. TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

Definition 5. *Topology: A topology on a set X is a collection \mathcal{T} of subsets of X having the following properties:*

- ϕ and X are in \mathcal{T} .
- The union of the elements of any subcollection of \mathcal{T} is in \mathcal{T} .
- The intersection of the elements of any finite subcollection of \mathcal{T} is in \mathcal{T} .

A set X with topology \mathcal{T} is called an topological space (X, \mathcal{T}) .

Definition 6. *Open set of X : For the topological space (X, \mathcal{T}) , a subset U of X is an open set of X if U belongs to the collection \mathcal{T} .*

Example 3. *Discrete Topology: If X is any set then collection of all subsets of X is a topology on X , called **discrete topology**.*

Example 4. *Indiscrete or trivial topology: The topology consisting of only ϕ and the whole set X is called **trivial topology**.*

Example 5. *Finite complement topology: Let X be a set and \mathcal{T} be the collection of all subset U of X such that $X - U$ is either finite or X . Then \mathcal{T} is called **finite complement topology**. (This topology is consists of subset of X whose complement is either finite or X .)*

Proof. Let $\{U_i\}$ be the indexed family of subsets of X belongs to \mathcal{T} . ϕ and X are obviously there. Assume each $\bigcup_i U_i$ is non-empty (trivial for empty case):

$$X - \bigcup_i U_i = \bigcap_i (X - U_i)$$

Since each U_i is in \mathcal{T} , $X - U_i$ is finite. and $\bigcap \liminf_i X - U_i$ is contained in every $X - U_i$ hence it is finite.

To show $\bigcap_i^n X - U_i$ is in \mathcal{T} ,

$$X - \bigcap_i^n U_i = \bigcup_i^n (X - U_i)$$

Rhs is finite union of finite sets hence it is finite. \square

Example 6. Let X be set and \mathcal{T}_c be the collection of all subsets U of X such that U^c is either countable or all of X . Then \mathcal{T}_c is a topology of X .

Proof. ϕ and X are trivial inside \mathcal{T}_c . Let U_i be the indexed family of subsets of X . Assume $\bigcup_i U_i$ is non-empty (trivial for empty case). To show that $\bigcup_i U_i$ is in \mathcal{T}_c

$$X - \bigcup_i U_i = \bigcap_i (X - U_i)$$

Since, $X - U_i$ is countable for each i and $\bigcap_i (X - U_i)$ is in U_i for each i . Hence, $\bigcap_i (X - U_i)$ is countable.

To show that $\bigcap_i U_i$ is in \mathcal{T}_c , use the same argument as last example and the fact that finite union of countable sets is countable. \square

Definition 7. *Finer or strictly finer topology:* For a set X , if \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}' are two topologies on X such that $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{T}'$ then we say \mathcal{T}' is **finer** than \mathcal{T} and if \mathcal{T}' properly contains \mathcal{T} then we say it's **strictly finer**.

Then \mathcal{T} is called **coarser** than \mathcal{T}' or, **strictly coarser** if it is contained in \mathcal{T}' properly.

Definition 8. *Comparable:* We say \mathcal{T} is comparable with \mathcal{T}' if either $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{T}'$ or $\mathcal{T}' \subset \mathcal{T}$.

2. BASIS FOR A TOPOLOGY

Definition 9. If X is a set, a **basis** for a topology on X is a collection \mathcal{B} of subsets of X (called basis elements) such that

- For each $x \in X$, there is atleast one basis element $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B$.
- If x belongs to the intersection of two basis elements B_1 and B_2 , then there is $B_3 \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B_3 \subset B_1 \cap B_2$.

We define a topology \mathcal{T} generated by \mathcal{B} as: A subset U of X is said to be open in X (e.g. an element of topology on X) if for all $x \in U$, there is a basis element $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B \subset U$.

Remark 1. Each element of the basis is an element of the topology.

Example 7. If X is any set then the collection of all one element subsets of X is a basis for the discrete topology on X . (Power set of X).

Proof. Trivial to see. \square

Lemma 1. The collection \mathcal{T} generated by the basis \mathcal{B} is a topology.

Proof. Let the collection $\mathcal{T} = \{U_i\}_{i \in I}$. Condition for the set U_i to belong to the collection is that for each $x \in U_i$ there exists an element $B \in \mathcal{B}$ and $x \in B \subset U_i$.

Membership of ϕ and X : For ϕ , it is vacuously true (true due to non-availability of elements in the set). For X , for each $x \in X$, there exists $B \in \mathcal{B}$ (by definition of basis) such that $x \in B$ and $B \subset X$.

Closure under arbitray union of elements. Now, assume that $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ is the indexed family of subsets of X which are elements of \mathcal{T} . We need to show that $\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \in \mathcal{T}$. For each $x \in \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \implies x \in U_i$ for some i and $U_i \in \mathcal{T} \implies \exists B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B \subset U_i$. This completes the argument.

Closure under finite intersection. We need to show that $\bigcap_{i=0}^n U_i \subset \mathcal{T}$.

For each $x \in \bigcap_{i=0}^n U_i$

$$x \in U_i \forall i \implies \exists B_i \in \mathcal{B} \forall i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

Since, $x \in \bigcap_{i=0}^n B_i$ and B_i 's are basis elements hence by definition of

basis, $\exists B' \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B' \subset \bigcap_{i=0}^n B_i$. Hence, $\bigcap_{i=0}^n U_i \subset \mathcal{T}$. \square

Lemma 2. Let X be a set; \mathcal{B} is the set of all basis elements of the topology \mathcal{T} on set X . Then \mathcal{T} equals the collection of all unions of elements of \mathcal{B} .

Proof. Since each element B of basis is in \mathcal{T} and hence their union. For other way around, let $U \in \mathcal{T}$, then for each $x \in U \exists B_x \in \mathcal{B} \subset U$ hence, $U = \bigcup_{x \in U} B_x$. Therefore, each $U \in \mathcal{T}$ is union of basis elements. \square