

Let X and Y be topological spaces. Then X is *locally homeomorphic* to Y , if for every $x \in X$ there is a neighbourhood $U \subseteq X$ of x and an <http://planetmath.org/node/380>open set $V \subseteq Y$, such that U and V with their respective subspace topology are homeomorphic.

Examples

- Let $X = \{1\}$ and $Y = \{2, 3\}$ be discrete spaces with one resp. two elements. Since X and Y have different cardinalities, they cannot be homeomorphic. They are, however, locally homeomorphic to each other.
- Again, let $X = \{1\}$ be a discrete space with one element, but now let $Y = \{2, 3\}$ the space with topology $\{\emptyset, \{2\}, Y\}$. Then X is still locally homeomorphic to Y , but Y is not locally homeomorphic to X , since the smallest neighbourhood of 3 already has more elements than X .
- Now, let X be as in the previous examples, and $Y = \{2, 3\}$ be <http://planetmath.org/node/> Then neither X is locally homeomorphic to Y nor the other way round.
- Non-trivial examples arise with locally Euclidean spaces, especially manifolds.