

拓扑学笔记

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1 拓扑空间基本概念

‡ 定义 拓扑空间 (X, \mathcal{T}) , $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$, $X \neq \emptyset$

1. $\emptyset, X \in \mathcal{T}$;
2. $A, B \in \mathcal{T} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{T}$;
3. $\mathcal{T}' \subseteq \mathcal{T} \Rightarrow \bigcup \mathcal{T}' \in \mathcal{T}$;

定义 (领域系)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{N}_x &:= \{A \subseteq X \mid \exists B \in \mathcal{T}. x \in B \subseteq A\}; \\ \mathcal{O}_x &:= \{A \in \mathcal{T} \mid x \in A\}; \\ \mathcal{B}_x &:= \{A \in \mathcal{B} \mid x \in A\}, \mathcal{B} \in \text{TB}(X).\end{aligned}$$

定义 (子拓扑空间)

$$\mathcal{T}_A := \{A \cap O \mid O \in \mathcal{T}\}.$$

定义 (拓扑基1)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{TB}(X) &:= \{\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X) \mid X = \bigcup \mathcal{B} \wedge \forall A, B \in \mathcal{B} \forall x \in A \cap B. \exists C \in \mathcal{B}. x \in C \subseteq A \cap B\}; \\ &= \{\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X) \mid X = \bigcup \mathcal{B} \wedge \forall A, B \in \mathcal{B}. A \cap B \in (\mathcal{B})\}.\end{aligned}$$

定义 (生成拓扑) $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathcal{B}) &:= \{A \subseteq X \mid \exists \mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{B}. \bigwedge A = \bigcup \mathcal{B}'\}; \\ &= \{\bigcup \mathcal{B}' \mid \mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{B}\} = \{A \subseteq X \mid \forall x \in A \exists B \in \mathcal{B}. x \in B \subseteq A\}.\end{aligned}$$

基本事实 (拓扑基2) $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}(X, (\mathcal{B})) : \text{Top} &\iff \mathcal{B} \in \text{TB}(X); \\ (X, \mathcal{T}) : \text{Top} &\Rightarrow \mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{T}) \in \text{TB}(X);\end{aligned}$$

定义 $\text{TB}(\mathcal{T}) := \{\mathcal{B} \in \text{TB}(X) \mid (\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{T}\}.$

定义（基本点集与极限） X

$$\begin{aligned} A^\circ &:= \{x \in X \mid \exists U \in \mathcal{N}_x. U \subseteq A\}; \\ A' &:= \{x \in X \mid \forall U \in \mathcal{N}_x. (U \setminus \{x\}) \cap A \neq \emptyset\}; \\ \overline{A} &:= \{x \in X \mid \forall U \in \mathcal{N}_x. U \cap A \neq \emptyset\}; \\ \partial A &:= \{x \in X \mid \forall U \in \mathcal{N}_x. U \cap A \neq \emptyset \bigwedge U \setminus A \neq \emptyset\}; \\ x_n \rightarrow x &\Leftrightarrow \forall U \in \mathcal{N}_x. \text{SGn}.x_n \in U. \end{aligned}$$

基本事实 $(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{T}$; 基本点集都可以在 \mathcal{B} 之上定义。

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(\overline{A} : A^\circ, \partial A); \pi(X : A^\circ, \partial A, A^{c^\circ}); \overline{A} &= A \cup A' = A \cup \partial A; \partial A = \partial A^c; \\ A \in \mathcal{T} &\Leftrightarrow A = A^\circ; A \in \mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow A = \overline{A}; \\ (X, \mathcal{T}) : \text{Top} &\Rightarrow \mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{T}) \in \text{TB}(X); \\ (A \cup B)' &= A' \cup B', (A \cap B)^\circ = A^\circ \cap B^\circ, \overline{(A \cup B)} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}; \\ x_n \rightarrow x &\Rightarrow x \in \overline{A}. \end{aligned}$$

2 连续函数

定义设拓扑空间 $(X, \mathcal{T}_1), (Y, \mathcal{T}_2); f : X \rightarrow Y$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{map}(f, x) &:= \forall V \in \mathcal{N}_{f(x)}. \exists U \in \mathcal{N}_x. f[U] \subseteq V \quad (U \subseteq f^{-1}[V]); \\ \text{C}(X, Y) &:= \{f : X \rightarrow Y \mid \forall x \in X. \text{map}(f, x)\}; \\ \text{H}(X, Y) &:= \{f : X \rightarrow Y \mid \text{Bij}(f, X, Y); f \in \text{C}(X, Y); f^{-1} \in \text{C}(Y, X)\}; \\ X \simeq Y &:= \exists f. \text{H}(f, X, Y). \end{aligned}$$

缩写 $\text{C}(X) = \text{C}(X, \mathbb{C}); \Omega(X) = \text{C}([0, 1], X)$.

连续函数基本定理 设拓扑空间 $(X, \mathcal{T}_1), (Y, \mathcal{T}_2)$;

$$\begin{aligned} f \in \text{C}(X, Y) &\iff \forall A \in \mathcal{T}_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}[A] \in \mathcal{T}_1 \\ &\iff \forall A \in \mathcal{F}_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}[A] \in \mathcal{F}_1 \\ &\iff \forall A \in \mathcal{B}_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}[A] \in \mathcal{T}_1 \\ &\iff \forall A \subseteq X. f[\overline{A}] \subseteq \overline{f[A]} \\ &\iff \forall B \subseteq Y. f^{-1}[\overline{B}] \subseteq \overline{f^{-1}[B]}. \\ &\iff \forall x_n \rightarrow x \Rightarrow f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x). \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \forall A \subseteq \mathcal{K}(X) \rightarrow f[A] \in \mathcal{K}(Y)$.

通常谈论的拓扑空间上的映射就是连续函数，直接记为 $f : X \rightarrow Y$ 。

3 商拓扑

满（普通的）映射 $f: X \rightarrow Y$ (Y 只是一个集合，没有拓扑)

定义3 (商拓扑的定义1) 设拓扑空间 (X, \mathcal{T})

$$\mathcal{T}_1 := \{A \subseteq Y | f^{-1}[A] \in \mathcal{T}\}.$$

(Y, \mathcal{T}_1) 就是商空间。自然映射(粘合映射) $\pi: X \rightarrow X/\sim$ 是满映射。商映射则是赋予商拓扑之后的自然映射；粘合映射的商空间被称为粘合空间。

(作为映射，两者是没有区别的，只是后者和拓扑始终联系在一起。也就是说，两者只是在不同语境下的同一个数学概念) 接着可以论证该拓扑的极大性。

基本事实 3.1 (拆解公式1) 粘合映射 $p: X \rightarrow X/\sim$,

$$p^{-1}[\mathcal{A}] = \bigcup \mathcal{A}; \mathcal{A} = p^{-1}[\mathcal{A}]/\sim.$$

定义 3.1 (诱导粘合) 拓扑空间上的满映射 $f: X \rightarrow Y, x \sim y = df f(x) = f(y)$

$$X/f := X/\sim; p: X \rightarrow X/f.$$

$$\tilde{f} := \lambda[x]: X/f \rightarrow Y, f(x): X/f \simeq Y$$

定理 3.1 (拆解公式2) 满映射 $f: X \rightarrow Y$, 诱导粘合 p

$$f = \tilde{f}p; pf^{-1}[\mathcal{A}] = \tilde{f}^{-1}[\mathcal{A}]$$

$$f^{-1}[\mathcal{A}] = \bigcup \tilde{f}^{-1}[\mathcal{A}]; \tilde{f}^{-1}[\mathcal{A}] = f^{-1}[\mathcal{A}]/\sim.$$

$$\tilde{g}: X/f \rightarrow Y \iff \tilde{g}p: X \rightarrow Y$$

4 结语

参考文献