

Show that the subspace  $(a, b)$  of  $\mathbb{R}$  is homeomorphic with  $(0, 1)$  and that  $[a, b]$  is homeomorphic with  $[0, 1]$

define  $f: (a, b) \rightarrow (0, 1)$  by

$$f(x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a}, \quad f^{-1}(x) = a + (b-a)x, \quad f \text{ is bijective}$$

$$f((a, b)) = \left( \frac{a-a}{b-a}, \frac{b-a}{b-a} \right) = \left( \left( \frac{a-a}{b-a}, \frac{b-a}{b-a} \right) \cap (0, 1) \right)$$

so  $f^{-1}$  is continuous, similar to show that  $f$  is continuous. Thus  $(a, b)$  and  $(0, 1)$  are homeomorphic

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  as before this is <sup>bijective</sup> ~~sur~~

we have already shown that

for  $(a, b) \subset [a, b]$   $f$  maps to open sets and vice versa

consider then

$f([a, \tilde{b})) = [0, \frac{\tilde{b}-a}{b-a})$  open in the subspace topology for  $[0, 1]$  so  $f^{-1}$  is continuous. similar to show that  $f$  is continuous

Thus  $[a, b]$  and  $[0, 1]$  are homeomorphic

(we should check  $[a, b]$ ,  $(\tilde{a}, b]$  as well)