

# Topology (Main Source: Munkres)

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# Part I

## Point-Set Topology



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# CHAPTER 1

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## TOPOLOGICAL SPACES AND CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS

### 1 Topological Spaces

**Definition 1.1. (Topology)** A *topology*  $\tau$  on a set  $X$  is a collection  $\mathcal{B}$  of sets called *open sets* such that:

1.  $\emptyset$  and  $X$  belong to  $\mathcal{B}$
2. For any collection of sets  $U_\alpha \in \mathcal{B}$ ,  $\cup_\alpha U_\alpha$  is also in  $\mathcal{B}$  (closed under arbitrary unions)
3. For any finite collection  $\{U_1, U_2 \cdots U_k\}$  of sets of  $\mathcal{B}$ ,  $\cap_{i=1}^k U_i \in \mathcal{B}$  (closed under finite intersections)

**Definition 1.2. (Discrete and Indiscrete topology)**

1. The topology  $(\emptyset, X)$  of a set  $X$  is called the *indiscrete topology*.
2. The topology in which every subset of  $X$  is an open set is called the *Discrete topology*

**Definition 1.3. ((Finer and Coarser topologies))** Let  $\tau$  and  $\tau'$  be two topologies of space  $X$ . We say  $\tau'$  is *finer* than  $\tau$  if  $\tau \subset \tau'$ , or every open set in  $\tau$  is one in  $\tau'$ .

*Remark 1.4.* Of course, not all topologies are comparable, like the above definition suggests.