
Proposition 1. Find an infinite collection of open intervals in \mathbb{R} whose intersection is not an open interval.

Proof. $\bigcap \{(\frac{-1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}) : n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\} = \{0\}$ which is not an open interval or even open. \square

Proposition 2. Any finite union of closed sets is closed, and any arbitrary intersection of closed sets is closed.

Proof. We proceed by showing that any finite union of closed sets is closed:

Let C, D be closed sets.

Let A, B be compliments of C, D so A, B are open.

Then, $A \cap B$ is also open.

Thus, $X \setminus (A \cap B)$ is closed.

By Demorgan's Law, $X \setminus (A \cap B) = X \setminus A \cup X \setminus B = C \cup D$ which is closed.

Now that we've shown that $C \cup D$ is closed for all C, D ; Assume $C_1 \cup C_2 \cup \dots \cup C_n$ is closed for closed sets C_i . Then for $C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n \cup C_{n+1}$, let $K = C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n$.

Thus $K \cup C_{n+1} = C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_n \cup C_{n+1}$ is closed.

Now we show that any arbitrary intersection of closed sets is closed.

Let \mathcal{C} be a collection of closed sets.

Let $\mathcal{U} = \{X \setminus C : C \in \mathcal{C}\}$, so \mathcal{U} is a collection of open sets.

Then, $\bigcup \mathcal{U}$ is also open.

Thus, $X \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{U}$ is closed.

By Demorgan's Law, $X \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{U} = \bigcap \mathcal{C}$

Therefore, $\bigcap \mathcal{C}$ is closed. \square

Lemma 3. A set U is open if and only if for every point $x \in U$, there exists an open set U_x where $x \in U_x \subseteq U$

Proof. Suppose U is open, then for all $x \in U$ there exists an open $U_x = U$, such that $x \in U_x \subseteq U$. To show the converse, suppose that for each $x \in U$ there is an open set U_x where $x \in U_x \subseteq U$. For $x \in U, x \in U_x$ so $x \in \bigcup \{U_x : x \in U\}$. Thus $U \subseteq \bigcup \{U_x : x \in U\}$. Now let $y \in U_x$ for some $x \in U$, then $U_x \subseteq U$. Thus $U \supseteq \bigcup \{U_x : x \in U\}$. Therefore $U = \bigcup \{U_x : x \in U\}$. \square

Proposition 4. A set K in a topological space X is closed if and only if K contains all its limit points.

Proof. Suppose K contains all its limit points. If $K = X$, then K is closed because \emptyset is open. Otherwise let $x \in X \setminus K$, so x is not a limit point of K . Then, $\exists x \in U_x \in \tau$ such that $U_x \cap K = \emptyset$ since $x \notin K$. So, $x \in U_x \subseteq X \setminus K$. By the lemma, $X \setminus K$ is open so K is closed.

To show the converse is true as well, let $x \in X \setminus K$, which is an open set by the lemma. Since $(X \setminus K) \cap K$ is the empty set, x is not a limit point of K . So, if ℓ is any limit point of K , then $\ell \notin X \setminus K$, so $\ell \in K$ and K contains all of its limit points. \square

Proposition 5. Verify the discrete and indiscrete topologies are topologies

Proof. To prove the discrete topology is an actual topology, first we define that the discrete topology on a set X is $\tau = \mathcal{P}(X)$. $\emptyset, X \in \mathcal{P}(X)$, So $\emptyset, X \in \tau$. Now, let $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \tau = \mathcal{P}(X)$, then the $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{P}(X)$. Let $U, V \in \tau = \mathcal{P}(X)$ then the intersection $U \cap V \in \mathcal{P}(X) = \tau$. Now to show that the indiscrete topology is an actual topology, we define that the indiscrete topology on a set X is given as $\tau = \{\emptyset, X\}$. Clearly, $\emptyset, X \in \tau$. Let \mathcal{U} be a collection of open sets in X , then $\bigcup \mathcal{U} = X$, thus $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \in \tau$. \square

Definition 6. A collection of sets $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ is called a basis if:

1. For all $x \in X$, there exists $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B$.
2. For all $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ with $x \in B_1 \cap B_2$, there exists $B_3 \in \mathcal{B}$ with $x \in B_3 \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$.

The set $\{\bigcup \mathcal{B}' : \mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{B}\}$ is called the topology generated by \mathcal{B} .

Theorem 7. The “topology generated by \mathcal{B} ” is actually a topology.

Proof. NEEDS WORK

τ is $\{\bigcup \mathcal{B}' : \mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{B}\}$. So $\{\bigcup \mathcal{B}' : \mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{B}\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$. $\emptyset, X \in \tau$ because for $\mathcal{B}' = \emptyset, \bigcup \mathcal{B}' = \emptyset$ and for $\mathcal{B}' = X, \bigcup \mathcal{B}' = X$. Let $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \tau$ and $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \in \tau$ because for each $U \in \mathcal{U}, U = \bigcup \mathcal{B}'_U$ for some $\mathcal{B}'_U \subseteq \mathcal{B}$. So, $\bigcup \mathcal{U} = \bigcup \{\bigcup \mathcal{B}'_U : U \in \mathcal{U}\}$. Let $\mathcal{B}' = \bigcup \{\mathcal{B}'_U : U \in \mathcal{U}\}$. So, $\bigcup \mathcal{U} = \bigcup \mathcal{B}'$. For $U, V \in \{\bigcup \mathcal{B}' : \mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{B}\}, U = B_1$ and $V = B_2, B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $B_1 = \bigcup \mathcal{B}'$ and $B_2 = \bigcup \mathcal{B}'$. Then $U \cap V \in \{\bigcup \mathcal{B}' : \mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{B}\} \supseteq W$ so there exists $x \in W, U : x \in U \cap V \supseteq W$. Therefore $x \in W \subseteq U \cap V \in \tau$. \square

Theorem 8. Let τ be a topology on X . Then $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \tau$ generates τ if:

1. For all $x \in U \in \tau$, there exists $B \in \mathcal{B}$ where $x \in B \subseteq U \in \tau$
2. For all $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ with $x \in (B_1 \cap B_2)$, there exists $B_3 \in \mathcal{B}$ with $x \in B_3 \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$.

Proof. :

1. For $x \in \mathbb{X} \in \tau$, select $x \in B \subseteq \mathbb{X} \in \tau$, so 1 of definition 6 holds.
2. See definition 6-2.
3. Let $U \in \tau$, then for every $x \in U$, there exists $B_x \in \mathcal{B}$ where $x \in B_x \subseteq U \in \tau$. Let $\mathcal{B}' = \{B_x : B_x \in \mathcal{B}\}$ so $U = \bigcup \mathcal{B}'$. Now let $\mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{B} \subseteq \tau$, and since $\mathcal{B}' \subseteq \tau, \bigcup \mathcal{B}' \in \tau$.

\square

Theorem 9. $\{\mathbb{X}\}$ is a basis for $\tau = \{\emptyset, \mathbb{X}\}$. (indiscrete)

Proof. :

1. Let $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbb{X}\}$ and let $x \in \mathbb{X} = B \in \mathcal{B}$.
2. Now consider $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$. $B_1 = \mathbb{X}$ and $B_2 = \mathbb{X}$ Let $x \in B_1 \cap B_2$, then $x \in B_3 \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$.

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3. Choose $\mathcal{B}_\emptyset = \emptyset \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{X} = \{\mathbb{X}\} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ where $\bigcup \mathcal{B}_\emptyset = \emptyset$ and $\bigcup \mathcal{B}_\mathbb{X} = \mathbb{X}$, so since $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B}) = \{\emptyset, \{\mathbb{X}\}\}$, $\{\bigcup \mathcal{B}' : \mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{B}\} = \{\bigcup \mathcal{B}_\emptyset, \bigcup \mathcal{B}_\mathbb{X}\} = \tau = \{\emptyset, \{\mathbb{X}\}\}$.

□

Theorem 10. $\mathcal{B} = \{\{x\} : x \in \mathbb{X}\}$ is a basis for $\tau = \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{X}) = \{U : U \subseteq \mathbb{X}\}$. (discrete)

Proof. :

1. Let $x \in U \in \tau = \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{X})$. Then for $B = \{x\} \in \mathcal{B}$, $x \in B \subseteq U$.
2. Let $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$. Let $y \in B_1 \cap B_2$. Let $B_3 = \{y\}$ $y \in B_3 = \{y\} \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$.
3. Let $U \in \tau = \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{X})$. Then $U = \{x : x \in U\} = \bigcup \{x : x \in U\} = \bigcup \mathcal{B}_U$ for $\mathcal{B}_U = \{\{x\} : x \in U\} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$.
Let $\mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{B}$. Then $\bigcup \mathcal{B}' \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{X}) \in \tau$.

□

Definition 11. The Euclidean topology on \mathbb{R} is the topology generated by the basis $\{(a, b) : a < b \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

Theorem 12. $\{(a, b) : a < b \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is a basis.

Proof. :

1. Let $\mathcal{B} = \{(a, b) : a < b \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and let $B = (x-1, x+1)$, then $x \in B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and $B \in \mathcal{B}$.
2. For $B_1 = (a_1, b_1)$, $B_2 = (a_2, b_2)$, $a_1 < b_1$, $a_2 < b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ with $x \in B_1 \cap B_2$, then there is $B_3 = (\max(a_1, a_2), \min(b_1, b_2)) \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$ such that $a_1, a_2 < x < b_1, b_2$ so $x \in B_3$.

□

Theorem 13. $\{(a, b) : a < b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ is a basis for the Euclidean topology.

Proof. :

1. Let $\mathcal{B} = \{(a, b) : a < b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$ then, $\lfloor x \rfloor - 1 < x < \lceil x \rceil + 1$. Let $B = (\lfloor x \rfloor - 1, \lceil x \rceil + 1)$, so $x \in B \in \mathcal{B}$ and $B \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$.
2. Now, for $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$, $\exists x \in B_1 \cap B_2 : x \in B_1$ and $x \in B_2$. $a_1, a_2 < b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$. Let $B_1 = (a_1, b_1)$ and $B_2 = (a_2, b_2)$. Now let $B_3 = (\max(a_1, a_2), \min(b_1, b_2))$ with $a_1, a_2 < x < b_1, b_2$ so $x \in B_3$. So, $x \in B_3 \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$.
3. Now show it generates τ ...

□

Definition 14. A subset K of a topological space X is said to be **compact** if for every open cover \mathcal{U} of K (every collection \mathcal{U} of open sets such that $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \supseteq K$) there exists a finite subcollection $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ that also covers K (that is, $\bigcup \mathcal{F} \supseteq K$).

Theorem 15. Any finite union of compact subsets is compact.

Proof. K_1 and K_2 are compact, so let \mathcal{U}_3 be an open cover of $K_3 = K_1 \cup K_2$. So let $\mathcal{U}_1 = \mathcal{U}_3$, $\bigcup \mathcal{U}_3 \supseteq K_1$ and $\mathcal{U}_2 = \mathcal{U}_3$, $\bigcup \mathcal{U}_3 \supseteq K_2$. Since K_1, K_2 are compact choose finite $\mathcal{F}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{U}_1 = \mathcal{U}_3$ and $\mathcal{F}_2 \subseteq \mathcal{U}_2 = \mathcal{U}_3$, so $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_1 \supseteq K_1$ and $\bigcup \mathcal{F}_2 \supseteq K_2$ and $\bigcup (\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2) \supseteq K_3$. Since $\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$ is a finite subset of \mathcal{U}_3 , K_3 is compact. □

Proposition 16. Any finite subset of a topological space is compact.

Proof. For $F = \{x_i : 0 \leq i < n\} \subseteq \mathbb{X}$, let \mathcal{U} be an open covering of F so $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \supseteq F$. For each $0 \leq i < n$, let $U_i \in \mathcal{U}$ satisfy $x_i \in U_i$. Let finite $\mathcal{F} = \{U_i : 0 \leq i < n\} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$, so $\bigcup \mathcal{F} \supseteq F$ and F is compact. □

Proposition 17. The subset $\{0\} \cup \{\frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$ of \mathbb{R} is compact.

Proof. Let $K = \{0\} \cup \{\frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and let \mathcal{U} be an open covering of K . We may choose $U_0 \in \mathcal{U}$ where $0 \in U_0$. So pick $a < b \in \mathbb{R}$ where $0 \in (a, b) \subseteq U_0$. Let $N \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ where $0 < \frac{1}{N} < b$. Now let finite $F = \{\frac{1}{m} : 1 \leq m < N\}$ so it is compact, and choose $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ with $\bigcup \mathcal{F} \supseteq F$. So $K = \{0\} \cup \{\frac{1}{m} : N \leq m < \infty\} \cup \{\frac{1}{m} : 1 \leq m < N\}$. □

Proposition 18. Any unbounded subset of \mathbb{R} is not compact.

Proof. Let K be an unbounded subset of \mathbb{R} . Let $\mathcal{U} = \{(n-2, n) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Let $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ be arbitrary for $0 \leq i < n$. Then $\mathcal{F} = \{(n_i-2, n_i) : 0 \leq i < n\}$ is an arbitrary finite sub collection of \mathcal{U} . However, $\bigcup \mathcal{F} \not\supseteq K$, for $\min(n_i-2 : 0 \leq i < n)$ and $\max(n_i : 0 \leq i < n)$ we can find a $k \in K : k < \min(n_i-2 : 0 \leq i < n)$ or $k > \max(n_i : 0 \leq i < n)$, so $k \notin \bigcup \mathcal{F}$ and K is not compact. □

Proposition 19. Any open interval $(a, b) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is not compact.

Proof. Let $K = (a, b) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, Let $\mathcal{U} = \{(x, y) : x, y \in \mathbb{R}, a < x < y < b\}$. So, $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \supseteq K$, and $\bigcup \mathcal{U} = K$. Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $x_i, y_i \in \mathbb{R}$ be arbitrary with $0 \leq i < n$. Then, $\mathcal{F} = \{(x_i, y_i) : 0 \leq i < n\}$ is an arbitrary finite subset of \mathcal{U} . However $\bigcup \mathcal{F} \not\supseteq K$, for $\min(x_i : 0 \leq i < n)$ we can find a $k \in K : k < \min(x_i : 0 \leq i < n)$ which is greater than a so $k \notin \bigcup \mathcal{F}$ and K is not compact. □

Definition 20. A subset K of a topological space X is said to be **Lindelöf** if for every open cover \mathcal{U} of K (every collection \mathcal{U} of open sets such that $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \supseteq K$) there exists a countable subcollection $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ that also covers K (that is, $\bigcup \mathcal{F} \supseteq K$).

Definition 21. A subset K of a topological space X is said to be **σ -compact** if there exist compact subspaces K_n of X for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $K = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_n$.

Theorem 22. *Every σ -compact subset of a topological space is Lindelöf.*

Proof. Let K be σ -compact. Let \mathcal{U} be an arbitrary collection of open sets such that $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \supseteq K$. Choose finite $\mathcal{F} = \{F_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ so \mathcal{F} is countable. Let each $F_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \supseteq K_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ so, $\bigcup \mathcal{F} = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} F_i \supseteq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_n = K$. Therefore $\bigcup \mathcal{F} \supseteq K$.

□

Definition 23. A subset K of a topological space X is said to be **hemicompact** if there exist compact subspaces K_n of X for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $K = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_n$, and for every compact subset $H \subseteq K$, $H \subseteq K_n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Theorem 24. *Every hemicompact subset of a topological space is σ -compact.*

Proof. This proof is trivial as it is defined as stated here in definition 21.

□