

# Math 435 09/24/2025 Notes

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## Review

**Definition 1.** Let  $(X, \mathcal{U}_x)$  be a space and let  $A$  be a set. Given a surjective map  $p : X \rightarrow A$ , the quotient topology  $\mathcal{U}_p$  on  $A$  is:

$$A \supseteq U \in \mathcal{U}_p \iff p^{-1}(U) \in \mathcal{U}_x. \quad (1)$$

## Today

- Examples of quotient spaces!

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**Example 1.** Let us have  $\mathbb{R}$  under the standard topology. Let  $\mathbb{Z}$  be our set. Let  $p(x) = x$  if  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $p(x) = n$  if  $n$  is an odd integer and  $x \in (n-1, n+1)$ . (I.e.,  $p$  sends  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  to the nearest odd integer if  $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$  and  $p$  is the identity map if  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ .) If  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  is odd, then  $p^{-1}(n) = (n-1, n+1)$  which is open. If  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  is even, then  $p^{-1}(n) = \{n\}$  which is closed in  $\mathbb{R}$ . Unions between odd integers are open, for example,  $p^{-1}(\{-1, 0, 1\}) = (-2, 2)$  is open.

**Definition 2.** A collection  $\{U_\alpha\}_\alpha$  of subsets  $U_\alpha \subset A$  covers  $A$  if  $\bigcup_\alpha U_\alpha = A$ .

**Definition 3.** Let  $A$  be a set and let  $B$  be a collection of disjoint nonempty subsets of  $A$  that cover  $A$ .  $B$  is a partition of  $A$ .

**Observation:** Given a space  $X$  and a partition  $X^*$  of  $X$ , there exists a natural surjection given by mapping each element to the unique set containing it.

**Example 2.** Let  $X = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ , with  $\mathcal{U} = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{a, b\}, \dots, X\}$ . Let  $X^* = \{\{a, b\}, \{c, d, e\}\}$  be a partition (not a topology) of  $X$ . What is the quotient topology  $\mathcal{U}_p$  on  $X^*$ ? Let  $p : X \rightarrow X^*$  with

- $p(a), p(b) = \{a, b\} = A$
- $p(c), p(d), p(e) = \{c, d, e\} = B$

Then notice that  $p^{-1}(A) = \{a, b\}$  and  $p^{-1}(B) = \{c, d, e\}$  and  $p^{-1}(\{A, B\}) = X$  and  $p^{-1}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ . Since  $\{c, d, e\}$  is not open in  $\mathcal{U}_x$ , but  $X$  is, we find that the topology induced by  $p$  on  $X^*$ ,  $\mathcal{U}_p = \{\{A\}, \{A, B\}\}$ .