Munkres Solutions

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Contents

2	Topological Spaces and Continuous Functions	2
	2.13 Basis for a Topology	2
	2.16 The Subspace Topology	

§2. Topological Spaces and Continuous Functions

2.13. Basis for a Topology

Exercise 2.13.1. Let X be a topological space and $A \subseteq X$. Suppose that for each $x \in A$, there is an open set U containing x such that $U \subseteq A$. Show that A is open in X.

Solution

For each $x \in A$, denote by U_x an open subset of A that contains A. Then $A = \bigcup_{x \in A} U_x$. However, an arbitrary union of open sets is open and thus, so is A.

Exercise 2.13.5. Show that if \mathcal{A} is a basis for a topology on X, the topology generated by \mathcal{A} equals the intersection of all topologies that contain \mathcal{A} . Prove the same if \mathcal{A} is a subbasis.

Solution

Let \mathcal{T} be the topology generated by \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{T}' be a topology that contains \mathcal{A} . Let $U \in \mathcal{T}$. Then $U = \bigcup_{i \in I} B_i$ for some $(B_i)_{i \in I}$ in \mathcal{A} . However, each B_i is also in \mathcal{T}' . Since an arbitrary union of open sets is open, $U \in \mathcal{T}'$ as well. Therefore, $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$, proving the result. The solution for the case where \mathcal{A} is a subbasis is very similar and so omitted.

Exercise 2.13.6. Show that the collection

$$\mathcal{B} = \{(a, b) : a < b, a \text{ and } b \text{ are rational}\}.$$

2.16. The Subspace Topology

Exercise 2.16.1. Show that if Y is a subspace of X and A is a subset of Y, then the topology A inherits as a subspace of Y is the same as the topology it inherits as a subspace of X.

Solution

The topology A inherits as a subspace of X is

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\mathcal{T} = \{ U \cap A : U \text{ open in } X \}
= \{ (U \cap Y) \cap A : U \text{ open in } X \}
= \{ V \cap A : V \text{ open in } Y \},
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which is the topology it inherits as a subspace of Y.

Exercise 2.16.2. If \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}' are topologies on X and \mathcal{T}' is strictly finer than \mathcal{T} , what can you say about the corresponding subspace topologies on the subset Y of X.

Solution

It is easily seen that \mathcal{T}'_Y is finer than \mathcal{T}_Y . We further see that it need not be strictly finer by considering the example $X = \{a, b, c\}, Y = \{a, b\}, \mathcal{T} = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}, \text{ and } \mathcal{T}'$ as the discrete topology on X.