

MA571 Problem Set 5

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PROBLEM 5.1 (MUNKRES §23, EX. 3)

Let $\{A_\alpha\}$ be a collection of connected subspaces of X ; let A be a connected subspace of X . Show that if $A \cap A_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ for all α , then $A \cup (\bigcup A_\alpha)$ is connected.

Proof. We shall aim to prove this result by using Theorem 23.3 from Munkres. Define the collection $\{B_\alpha\}$ by setting $B_\alpha = A \cup A_\alpha$. Note that by Theorem 23.3, B_α is connected for all α , since $A \cap A_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ and both A and A_α are connected. Next observe that the intersection $B_\alpha \cap B_\beta \neq \emptyset$ for all α and β , in particular, the subspace A is contained in the intersection since $A \subset B_\alpha$ and $A \subset B_\beta$ for all α and β . Therefore, $\{B_\alpha\}$ is a collection of connected subspaces of X that have a point in common. Applying Theorem 23.3 one last time, we see that the union

$$\bigcup B_\alpha = \bigcup (A \cup A_\alpha) = A \cup \left(\bigcup A_\alpha \right)$$

is connected. ■

PROBLEM 5.2 (MUNKRES §23, EX. 6)

Let $A \subset X$. Show that if C is a connected subspace of X that intersects both A and $X \setminus A$, then C intersects ∂A .

Proof. We shall proceed by contradiction. Suppose that $C \cap \partial A = \emptyset$, then we shall show that the pair $C \cap A$ and $C \cap (X \setminus A)$ forms a separation of C . Recall that by definition (see Munkres §17, p. 102) the boundary $\partial A = \overline{A} \cap \overline{X \setminus A}$. Then we claim that $\overline{A} = \partial A \cup \text{int } A$:

Lemma 13. *Let X be a topological space and $A \subset X$. Then ∂A and $\text{int } A$ are disjoint and $\overline{A} = \partial A \cup \text{int } A$.*

Proof of lemma. The point $x \in \partial A$ if and only if $x \in \overline{A}$ and $x \in \overline{X \setminus A}$. Thus, for every neighborhood U of x , the intersection $U \cap X \setminus A \neq \emptyset$, in particular $U \not\subset A$ so x is not an interior point of A . Hence, we see that $\partial A \cap \text{int } A = \emptyset$. To prove the last statement note that $\partial A \subset \overline{A}$ and $\text{int } A \subset A \subset \overline{A}$ (cf. Munkres §17, p. 95), so that $\partial A \cup \text{int } A \subset \overline{A}$ hence, it suffices to show the reverse inclusion, namely, $\overline{A} \subset \partial A \cup \text{int } A$. Let $x \in \overline{A}$. If $x \in \text{int } A$, then clearly $x \in \partial A \cup \text{int } A$. Suppose $x \notin \text{int } A$. Then, by Theorem 17.5(a), for every neighborhood U of x , the intersection $U \cap A \neq \emptyset$ and $U \not\subset A$. Thus, $U \cap (X \setminus A) \neq \emptyset$ so $x \in \overline{X \setminus A}$. It follows that $x \in \overline{A} \cap \overline{X \setminus A} = \partial A$. ♣

Lemma 14. *Let X be a topological space and $A \subset X$. Then $\partial A = \partial(X \setminus A)$.*

Proof of lemma. Replace A by $X \setminus A$ in the definition of the boundary of A . Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(X \setminus A) &= \overline{X \setminus A} \cap \overline{X \setminus (X \setminus A)} \\ &= \overline{X \setminus A} \cap \overline{A} \\ &= \overline{A} \cap \overline{X \setminus A} \\ &= \partial A. \end{aligned}$$

♣

Now, by Theorem 17.4, we have that $\overline{C \cap A} = C \cap \overline{A}$ and $\overline{C \cap (X \setminus A)} = C \cap \overline{X \setminus A}$. But by Lemma 13 and Lemma 14, the latter sets are equivalent to $\overline{C \cap A} = C \cap (\partial A \cup \text{int } A)$ and $\overline{C \cap (X \setminus A)} = C \cap (\partial A \cup \text{int } (X \setminus A))$. But since $C \cap \partial A = \emptyset$ by assumption, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{C \cap A} \cap (C \cap (X \setminus A)) &= (C \cap (\partial A \cup \text{int } A)) \cap (C \cap (X \setminus A)) \\ &= ((C \cap \partial A) \cup (C \cap \text{int } A)) \cap (C \cap (X \setminus A)) \\ &= (C \cap \text{int } A) \cap (C \cap (X \setminus A)) \\ &= \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

since $C \cap \text{int } A \subset A$ and $C \cap (X \setminus A) \subset X \setminus A$. Similarly, we have that the intersection $\overline{C \cap (X \setminus A)} \cap (C \cap A) = \emptyset$. So by Lemma 23.1, $C \cap A$ and $C \cap (X \setminus A)$ form a separation of C . This contradicts the assumption that C is connected. Therefore, we conclude that $C \cap \partial A \neq \emptyset$. ■

PROBLEM 5.3 (MUNKRES §23, EX. 7)

Is the space \mathbf{R}_ℓ connected? Justify your answer.

Proof. No. The space \mathbf{R}_ℓ is not connected and we may exhibit an explicit separation. Namely, consider the basis elements $(-\infty, 0)$ and $[0, \infty)$. Then $\mathbf{R} = (-\infty, 0) \cup [0, \infty)$, hence $(-\infty, 0)$ and $[0, \infty)$ form a separation of \mathbf{R} with the lower limit topology.

Alternatively, one may note that $\mathbf{R} \setminus (-\infty, 0) = [0, \infty)$ is open in \mathbf{R}_ℓ so $(-\infty, 0)$ is both open and closed. Hence, by Munkres's alternative formulation of connectedness (cf. Munkres §23, p. 148 the italicized paragraph), \mathbf{R}_ℓ is disconnected. ■

PROBLEM 5.4 (MUNKRES §23, EX. 9)

Let A be a proper subset of X , and let B be a proper subset of Y . If X and Y are connected, show that

$$(X \times Y) \setminus (A \times B)$$

is connected.

Proof. Consider the family of embeddings $\{i_\alpha\}$ where $i_\alpha: X \hookrightarrow X \times Y$ maps $x \mapsto x \times y_\alpha$ for $y_\alpha \notin B$, for all α . By Theorem 23.2, $i_\alpha(X) = X \times y_\alpha$ is connected subspace of $X \times Y$. Moreover $X \times y_\alpha \subset (X \times Y) \setminus (A \times B)$ so $X \times y_0$, in particular, we have that is a connected subspace of $(X \times Y) \setminus (A \times B)$. Similarly, consider the family of embeddings $\{j_\alpha\}$ where $j_\alpha: Y \hookrightarrow X \times Y$ maps $y \mapsto x_\alpha \times y$ for $x_\alpha \notin A$. We similarly have that $j_\alpha(Y) = x_\alpha \times Y$ is a connected subspace of $(X \times Y) \setminus (A \times B)$. Then we claim that

$$(X \times Y) \setminus (A \times B) = \left(\bigcup X \times y_\alpha \right) \cup \left(\bigcup x_\alpha \times Y \right).$$

■

PROBLEM 5.5 (MUNKRES §24, EX. 1(AC))

- (a) Show that no two of the spaces $(0, 1)$, $(0, 1]$ and $[0, 1]$ are homeomorphic. [*Hint:* What happens if you remove a point from each of these spaces?]
- (c) Show \mathbf{R}^n and \mathbf{R} are not homeomorphic if $n > 1$.

Proof.

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PROBLEM 5.6 (MUNKRES §24, EX. 2)

Let $f: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a continuous map. Show there exists a point x of S^1 such that $f(x) = f(-x)$.

Proof.



PROBLEM 5.7 (MUNKRES §25, EX. 2(B))

- (b) Consider \mathbf{R}^ω in the uniform topology. Show that \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} lie in the same component of \mathbf{R}^ω if and only if the sequence

$$\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} = (x_1 - y_1, x_2 - y_2, \dots)$$

is bounded. [*Hint:* It suffices to consider the case where $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0}$.]

Proof.

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PROBLEM 5.8 (MUNKRES §25, EX. 4)

Let X be locally path connected. Show that every connected open set in X is path connected.

Proof.



PROBLEM 5.9 (MUNKRES §25, EX. 6)

A space X is said to be *weakly locally path connected at x* if for every neighborhood U of x , there is a connected subspace of X contained in U that contains a neighborhood of x . Show that if X is weakly locally connected at each of its points, then X is locally connected. [*Hint:* H]

Proof.



PROBLEM 5.10 (A)

Let X be a topological space. The quotient space $(X \times [0, 1]) / (X \times 0)$ is called the *cone* of X and denoted CX .

Prove that if X is homeomorphic to Y then CX is homeomorphic to CY (*Hint:* There are maps in both directions).

Proof.



PROBLEM 5.11 (EXTRA PROBLEM)

Notation: for positive integers i, n, I, N , let us write $(i, n) \gg (I, N)$ if $i > I$ and $n > N$.

Theorem 15. A sequence $\{\mathbf{x}_n\}$ in \mathbf{R}^ω converges to $\mathbf{0}$ in the box topology if and only if two conditions hold:

- (i) for each k , $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^{(k)} = 0$, and
- (ii) there is a pair (I, N) with $x_n^{(k)} = 0$ whenever $(i, n) \gg (I, N)$.

Proof.

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