# MA571 Problem Set 6

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## Problem 6.1 (Munkres §25, Ex. 8)

Let  $p: X \to Y$  be a quotient map. Show that if X is locally connected, then Y is locally connected. [Hint: If C is a component of the open set U of Y, show that  $p^{-1}(C)$  is a union of components of  $p^{-1}(U)$ .]

Proof.

#### Problem 6.2 (Munkres §25, Ex. 10(a,b))

Let X be a space. Let us define  $x \sim y$  if there is no separation  $X = A \cup B$  of X into disjoint open sets such that  $x \in A$  and  $y \in B$ .

- (a) Show this relation is an equivalence relation. The equivalence classes are called quasicomponents of X.
- (b) Show that each component of X lies in a quasicomponent of X, and that the components and quasicomponents of X are the same if X is locally connected.

Proof.

## Problem 6.3 (Munkres §26, Ex. 4)

Show that every compact subspace of a metric space is bounded in that metric and is closed. Find a metric space in which not every closed bounded subspace is compact.

Proof.

#### Problem 6.4 (Munkres §26, Ex. 5)

Let A and B be disjoint compact subspaces of the Hausdorff space X. Show that there exists disjoint open sets U and V containing A and B, respectively.

Proof.

# Problem 6.5 (Munkres $\S26$ , Ex. 7)

Show that if Y is compact, then the projection  $\pi_X\colon X\times Y\to X$  is a closed map.

Proof.

CARLOS SALINAS PROBLEM 6.6(A)

## Problem 6.6 (A)

Let X be a compact space and let  $\sim$  be an equivalence relation on X. Suppose that the set

$$S = \{ (x, y) \mid x \sim y \}$$

is a closed subset of  $X \times X$ . Prove that the quotient map  $q \colon X \to X/\sim$  is a closed map.

Proof.

CARLOS SALINAS PROBLEM 6.7(B)

#### Problem 6.7 (B)

Let  $S^2$  be the sphere

$$\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}.$$

Let  $S_+^2$  be  $S^2 \cap \{z \ge 0\}$  (the upper hemisphere), let  $S^2 \cap \{z \le 0\}$  (the lower hemisphere), and let E be  $S^2 \cap \{z = 0\}$  (the equator). Recall the definition of Y/S from Homework #4. Prove that  $S^2/S_-^2$  is homeomorphic to  $S_+^2/E$ . [Hint: There are maps in both directions.]

Proof.