## MA571 Problem Set 4

Carlos Salinas

September 14, 2015

# Problem 4.1 (Munkres §20, Ex. #4(a))

Proof.

 $MA571\ Problem\ Set\ 4$ 

Problem 4.2 (Munkres §20, Ex. #4(b))

# Problem 4.3 (Munkres §20, Ex. #6)

CARLOS SALINAS PROBLEM 4.4(A)

# Problem 4.4 (A)

Prove Theorem Q.2 from the notes on Quotient Spaces.

CARLOS SALINAS PROBLEM 4.5(B)

#### Problem 4.5 (B)

Prove Proposition Q.5 from the notes on Quotient Spaces.

CARLOS SALINAS PROBLEM 4.6(C)

# Problem 4.6 (C)

Prove Proposition Q.5 from the notes on Quotient Spaces.

CARLOS SALINAS PROBLEM 4.7(D)

#### Problem 4.7 (D)

(Do not use Problem E to do this problem). Let  $\sim$  be the equivalence relation on the interval [-1,1] defined by  $x \sim y$  if and only if x = y or x = -y with  $y \in (-1,1)$  (you do not have to prove that this is an equivalence relation). Prove that  $[-1,1]/\sim$  is not Hausdorff.

CARLOS SALINAS PROBLEM 4.8(E)

## Problem 4.8 (E)

Let X be a topological space with an equivalence relation  $\sim$ . Suppose that the quotient space  $X/\sim$  is Hausdorff.

Prove that the set

$$S = \{ x \times y \in X \times X \mid x \sim y \}$$

is a closed subset of  $X \times X$ .

CARLOS SALINAS PROBLEM 4.9(F)

#### Problem 4.9 (F)

For problem F you need the following definition: if Y is a topological space and S is a subset of Y, we write Y/S for the quotient space  $Y/\sim$ , where  $\sim$  is defined by  $x\sim y$  if and only if x=y or  $\{x,y\}\subset S$ . (Intuitively, Y/S is obtained from Y by collapsing S to a point.)

Let X be a topological space. Let U be an open set in X, and let A be a subset of U. Give U the subspace topology. Let  $\iota \colon U/A \to X/A$  be the map which takes [x] to [x] (you do not have to prove that this is well-defined).

- (i) Prove that  $\iota$  is continuous.
- (ii) Prove that  $\iota$  is an open map.

CARLOS SALINAS PROBLEM 4.10(G)

#### Problem 4.10 (G)

Let X be a topological space satisfying the first countability axiom (see the bottom of page 130 and the top of page 131). Let  $A \subset X$  and let  $x \in \overline{A}$ . Prove that there is a sequence in A which converges to x (see the top of page 131 for a hint).