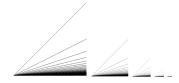
## **TODO AND TO-REVISE**

## COLTON GRAINGER

- 0.1. **Quotienting out** K **in the** K**-topology** [1, No. 22.6]. Let Y be the quotient space obtained from  $\mathbf{R}_K$  by collapsing the set K to point, with  $p: \mathbf{R}_K \to Y$  as the corresponding quotient map.
  - (a) Y is  $T_1$  but not Hausdorff.
  - (b) The map  $p \times p : \mathbf{R}_K \times \mathbf{R}_K \to Y \times Y$  is not a quotient map.<sup>1</sup>
- 0.2. [1, No. 25.5]. Let X denote the rational points of the interval  $[0, 1] \times 0$  of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Let T denote the union of all line segments joining the point  $p = 0 \times 1$  to points of X.
  - (a) T is path connected—but only locally connected at the point p.
  - (b) We exhibit a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  that is path connected but is locally connected at none of it's points.
- 0.3. [1, No. 25.7]. The closed infinite broom X is not locally connected at the point at the endpoint p, but is weakly locally connected at p.



## 0.4. **2018-10-10 midterm problem 2.**

(a) Let  $\mathcal{N} = \{1/n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \subset \mathbb{R}$  denote the set of all reciprocals of natural numbers. Let

$$\mathcal{B} = \{(a,b) : a,b \in \mathbf{R}\} \cup \{(a,b) \setminus \mathcal{N} : a,b \in \mathbf{R}\} \cup \{\mathbf{R},\emptyset\}.$$

Now  $\mathscr{B}$  generates a topology on **R**, denote that topology  $\mathscr{T}_{\mathscr{B}}$ .

- (i) What is the closure of  $\mathcal{N}$  in  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}}$ ?
- (ii) Is every closed set of the topological space  $(\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathscr{B}})$  closed in the standard topology on  $\mathbf{R}$ ?
- (b) Is every closed set of the standard topology on **R** also closed in the finite complement topology on **R**?

## REFERENCES

[1] J. R. Munkres, *Topology*, 2nd ed. Hardcover; Prentice Hall, Inc., 2000 [Online]. Available: http://www.worldcat.org/isbn/0131816292

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The diagonal is not closed in  $Y \times Y$ , but its inverse image is closed in  $\mathbf{R}_K \times \mathbf{R}_K$ .