

Topological Groups

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1 • Introduction

The purpose of these notes is to clarify some of the basic properties of topological groups. Most of the results below can be found in various forms in a variety of books, but I have not come across a resource that develops this theory in precisely this way. This is a shame, since the restrictions that the group structure puts on the topology can often be put in purely topological terms. One example is the T_0 -identification of a topological group, as we will see below.

2 • Definitions and basic properties

DEFINITION 2.1: *Topological groups*

A *topological group* is a triple (G, μ, \mathcal{T}) such that (G, μ) is a group, (G, \mathcal{T}) is a topological space, and both the multiplication $\mu: G \times G \rightarrow G$ and the inversion map $\iota: G \rightarrow G$ given by $g \mapsto g^{-1}$ are continuous.

In the sequel we will omit mentioning the multiplication and topology of a topological group and simply write G . It is custom to assume that a topological group be T_1 (or Hausdorff, which is actually implied by it being T_1 , as we will see), but we omit this assumption since our focus is precisely on the basic topological properties of topological groups.

Let G be a topological group and let $g \in G$. We define maps $\lambda_g, \rho_g: G \rightarrow G$ by $\lambda_g(h) = gh$ and $\rho_g(h) = hg$; that is, λ_g and ρ_g are given by left- and right-multiplication by g , respectively. Both of these are homeomorphisms, with $\lambda_g^{-1} = \lambda_{g^{-1}}$ and $\rho_g^{-1} = \rho_{g^{-1}}$. Hence if $a, b \in G$, then there is a homeomorphism on G that takes a to b , namely $\lambda_{ba^{-1}}$. Thus a topological group is *homogeneous* as a topological space.

We begin by collecting some basic properties of topological groups:

PROPOSITION 2.2

Let G be a topological group.

- (i) If $A, B \subseteq G$, then $\overline{AB} \subseteq \overline{A}\overline{B}$.
- (ii) If H is a subgroup of G , then so is \overline{H} .
- (iii) Every open subgroup of G is closed.
- (iv) If $A, U \subseteq G$ with U open, then AU and UA are open.

PROOF. We give two proofs of (i). Since the multiplication $\mu: G \times G \rightarrow G$ is continuous we get

$$\mu(\overline{A}, \overline{B}) = \mu(\overline{A} \times \overline{B}) = \mu(\overline{A \times B}) \subseteq \overline{\mu(A \times B)} = \overline{\mu(A, B)} = \overline{AB}.$$

Alternatively, pick $a \in \overline{A}$ and $b \in \overline{B}$. If U be a neighbourhood of ab , then by continuity of multiplication there are neighbourhoods V_1 and V_2 of a and b respectively such that $V_1 V_2 \subseteq U$. Picking $x \in A \cap V_1$ and $y \in B \cap V_2$ we find that $xy \in AB \cap U$, so $ab \in \overline{AB}$.

Let H be a subgroup of G . By (i) we get

$$\overline{H}\overline{H} \subseteq \overline{HH} = \overline{H},$$

so \overline{H} is closed under multiplication. It is also closed under taking inverses, since the inverse map ι is a homeomorphism. This proves (ii). Alternatively, this claim is an easy consequence of basic properties of nets.

Now let H be an open subgroup. Since G is the disjoint union of the cosets of H , we have

$$G \setminus H = \bigcup_{g \in G \setminus H} gH.$$

Since the cosets gH are open, $G \setminus H$ is also open. This proves (iii).

To prove (iv), notice that e.g.

$$AU = \bigcup_{g \in A} gU,$$

so AU is a union of open sets. □

We next remark that the assumption that G be T_1 can be weakened:

PROPOSITION 2.3: T_0 implies T_1

Let G be a topological group. If G is T_0 , then it is in fact T_1 .

PROOF. Assume that G is T_0 . By homogeneity it suffices to show that the singleton $\{e\}$ containing the identity $e \in G$ is closed. We show that $G \setminus \{e\}$ is a neighbourhood¹ of all $g \neq e$ in G . Since G is T_0 , either $G \setminus \{e\}$ is a neighbourhood of g , or $G \setminus \{g\}$ is a neighbourhood of e . In the first case we are done, so assume the latter. The homeomorphism $\lambda_{g^{-1}}$ maps $G \setminus \{g\}$ to $G \setminus \{e\}$, so the latter set is a neighbourhood of g^{-1} . But the inversion map ι is a homeomorphism that maps $G \setminus \{e\}$ to itself, so this is also a neighbourhood of g . \square

Recall that a topological space X is called *regular* if it is possible to separate any point from any closed set by disjoint open sets. Our next order of business is to show that any topological group is regular. Before proving this we need some terminology and a lemma:

If G is a topological group and $A \subseteq G$, then we write

$$A^{-1} = \iota(A) = \{a^{-1} \mid a \in A\}.$$

A subset A is called *symmetric* if $A = A^{-1}$. Notice that since ι is a homeomorphism, A is open (closed) if and only if A^{-1} is open (closed).

LEMMA 2.4

Let G be a topological group. If U is a neighbourhood of the identity e , then there is a symmetric neighbourhood V of e such that $VV^{-1} \subseteq U$.

PROOF. Since multiplication is continuous and $ee = e$, there are neighbourhoods V_1 and V_2 of e such that $V_1 V_2 \subseteq U$. Letting

$$V = V_1 \cap V_2 \cap V_1^{-1} \cap V_2^{-1},$$

then V has the desired properties. \square

PROPOSITION 2.5: Regularity of topological groups

If G is a topological group, $g \in G$, $A \subseteq G$ is closed and $g \notin A$, then there exists a symmetric neighbourhood V of e such that Vg and VA are disjoint. In particular every topological group is regular, and every T_0 topological group is T_3 .

PROOF. Since $g \notin A$ we also have $e \notin Ag^{-1}$. But Ag^{-1} is closed, so by Lemma 2.4 there is a symmetric neighbourhood V of e such that $VV \cap Ag^{-1} = \emptyset$. It follows that $Vg \cap VA = \emptyset$ as desired. This shows that G is regular, and the final claim follows by Proposition 2.3. \square

¹ If X is a topological space and $x \in X$, then we say that a set $A \subseteq X$ is a neighbourhood if it has an open subset U containing x , i.e. $x \in U \subseteq A$.

3 • Coset spaces and quotient groups

3.1. General properties of coset spaces

If H is a subgroup of a topological group G , we denote by G/H the set of left cosets of H . Let $q: G \rightarrow G/H$ be the quotient map and give G/H the quotient topology. We call G/H a *coset space* of G .

Notice that q is in fact open: If $U \subseteq G$ is open, then $q^{-1}(q(U)) = UH$ is also open, so $q(U)$ is open since G/H has the quotient topology coinduced by q .

PROPOSITION 3.1: Properties of coset spaces

Let G be a topological group and H a subgroup.

- (i) The coset space G/H is regular.
- (ii) G/H is T_1 (and hence T_3) if and only if H is closed.
- (iii) If G is locally compact², then so is G/H .

Notice that (ii) does not assume any separation properties of G .

(The claim (i) is the content of supplementary exercise 7(d) of Munkres (2000, Chapter 2), except that in the exercise H is assumed to be closed. I do not see where this assumption is used.)

PROOF. We first show that G/H is regular. Let $q(x) \in G/H$, and let $B \subseteq G/H$ be a closed set. Then $A = q^{-1}(B)$ is closed, so by Proposition 2.5 there is a symmetric neighbourhood V of e in G such that $Vx \cap VA = \emptyset$. Since A is a union of left cosets of H we have $A = AH$, and a quick calculations shows that $VxH \cap VA = \emptyset$. It follows by a similar calculation that $q(Vx)$ and $q(VA)$ are disjoint, and since q is open these are neighbourhoods of $q(x)$ and $q(A) = B$ respectively.

Next we show that G/H is T_1 if and only if H is closed. Note that fibres of q are cosets of H , and a coset $gH = \lambda_g(H)$ is closed if and only if H is. But since G/H carries the quotient topology, gH is closed in G if and only if $\{gH\}$ is closed in G/H .

To prove (iii), notice that if K is a compact neighbourhood of e in G , then $q(Kx)$ is a compact neighbourhood of xH in G/H . □

² We say that a topological space is locally compact if every point has a compact neighbourhood. There are many non-equivalent definitions of local compactness and this is the least restrictive one. If H is closed then G/H is Hausdorff, so all the usual definitions of local compactness are equivalent for G/H .

3.2. Topological quotient groups

If a subgroup N of a topological group G is normal, we expect that the usual group structure on the (algebraic) quotient group G/N is compatible with the quotient topology. This is indeed the case:

THEOREM 3.2: Topological quotient groups

If N is a normal subgroup of a topological group G , then G/N is a topological group.

PROOF. If $x, y \in G$ and U is a neighbourhood of $(xN)(yN) = xyN$ in G/N , then continuity of multiplication in G at (x, y) implies the existence of neighbourhoods V and W of x and y respectively, such that $VW \subseteq q^{-1}(U)$. Since q is surjective it follows that $q(V)q(W) \subseteq U$, and because q is also open $q(V)$ and $q(W)$ are neighbourhoods of xN and yN . Hence multiplication is continuous.

Since the inversion map ι on G/N is bijective, it suffices to show that it is open. Let $U \subseteq G/N$ be open and notice that, since q is surjective,

$$\iota(U) = \iota(q(q^{-1}(U))) = q(\iota(q^{-1}(U))).$$

Because $q^{-1}(U)$, and hence $\iota(q^{-1}(U))$, is open in G , it follows that $\iota(U)$ is open since q is open. \square

We now explore how a topological group G that is *not* T_0 can be made so by quotienting out by a particular subgroup. To do this justice we take a small detour:

The T_0 -identification

Let X be a topological space. We define an ordering on X by letting $x \leq y$ if $x \in \overline{\{y\}}$ for $x, y \in X$. It is easy to show that $x \leq y$ if and only if $N_x \subseteq N_y$, where N_x is the *neighbourhood system* of x , i.e. the set of neighbourhoods of x . It is clear that \leq is a preorder, and so it gives rise to an equivalence relation \equiv defined such that $x \equiv y$ if $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$. If $x \equiv y$, then we say that x and y are *topologically indistinguishable* since then x and y have the same neighbourhoods.

It is clear that X is T_0 if and only if the relation \equiv is just equality, or in other words if x and y are topologically indistinguishable precisely when $x = y$. The quotient space X/\equiv is called the *T_0 -identification* or the *Kolmogorov quotient* of X , and it is indeed T_0 :

LEMMA 3.3: T_0 -identification

Let X be a topological space, and let $q: X \rightarrow X/\equiv$ be the quotient map onto the T_0 -identification of X . Then q is an open map and X/\equiv is T_0 .

PROOF. We first show that the quotient map $q: X \rightarrow X/\equiv$ is open. Let U be an open set of X , and let $x \in U$. If $x \equiv x'$, then U is also a neighbourhood of x' , so $x' \in U$. It follows that $q(x) \subseteq U$, and so

$$U = \bigcup_{x \in U} q(x).$$

Hence U is a union of \equiv -equivalence classes, and thus it is saturated. It follows that $q(U)$ is open, so q is an open map.

Now assume that $x \not\equiv y$. Without loss of generality we may assume the existence of an element $U \in N_x \setminus N_y$. Since q is open, $q(U)$ is a neighbourhood of $q(x)$ in X/\equiv . We claim that $q(y) \notin q(U)$: If not, then since U is a union of equivalence classes there is a $z \in U$ with $y \equiv z$. But then $y \in U$ which is a contradiction. Thus X/\equiv is T_0 . \square

[To do: show that the T_0 -identification is the smallest equivalence relation on X that makes it T_0 .]

PROPOSITION 3.4

Let G be a topological group. The subgroup $\overline{\{e\}}$ of G is normal. Furthermore, the \equiv -equivalence classes are precisely the left cosets of $\overline{\{e\}}$. It follows that the quotient group $G/\overline{\{e\}}$ is precisely the T_0 -identification G/\equiv of G .

PROOF. The subgroup $\overline{\{e\}}$ is the smallest closed subgroup of G , hence it is normal since otherwise intersecting it with one of its conjugates yields a strictly smaller closed subgroup.

It then suffices to show that, for $x, y \in G$, $x \equiv y$ if and only if $x\overline{\{e\}} = y\overline{\{e\}}$. But this is clear since e.g. $x\overline{\{e\}} = \overline{\{x\}}$ by continuity of multiplication on G . \square

It is results like the above that lead to the general assumption that topological groups are T_1 , since if it is not then we just quotient out by $\overline{\{e\}}$. One might justify this on topological grounds by arguing that if the topology on G is truly meant to respect the group structure on G , then elements of G that are topologically indistinguishable should also be indistinguishable with respect to the group structure.

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