

# Homework 6

Early problem due on Gradescope at 11:59 pm on Tuesday, March 7th.

Due on Gradescope at 11:59 pm on Friday, March 10th.

**Definition 1.** Let  $X$  be a topological space and  $x \in X$  be a point. An *neighborhood* of  $x$  is an open subset  $U$  of  $X$  so that  $x \in U$ .

Given a basis  $\mathcal{B}$  for the topology on  $X$ , we say a *basic open neighborhood* of  $x$  is a basis element  $B \in \mathcal{B}$  so that  $x \in B$ .

(1) (Early problem) Suppose  $X$  and  $Y$  are topological spaces and  $\mathcal{B}_X, \mathcal{B}_Y$  are bases for their respective topologies.

(a) Show that  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous if and only if for each  $B \in \mathcal{B}_Y$ , we have that  $f^{-1}(B)$  is an open subset of  $X$ .

(b) Show that  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous if and only if for each  $x \in X$  and each basic open neighborhood  $B_{f(x)} \in \mathcal{B}_Y$  of  $f(x)$ , there is a basic open neighborhood  $B_x \in \mathcal{B}_X$  of  $x$  so that  $f(B_x) \subseteq B_{f(x)}$ . (Possible hint: we saw in the optional problem on the first homework that  $S \subseteq f^{-1}(T)$  if and only if  $f(S) \subseteq T$ .)

(c) (Just think about this, no need to submit it.) Let  $X, Y = \mathbb{R}$  and let

$$\mathcal{B}_X = \mathcal{B}_Y = \{(x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\}$$

be the usual basis for  $\mathbb{R}$ . Compare the statement of (b) with the  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$  definition of continuity.

(2) Let  $X$  be a topological space; let  $A$  be a subset of  $X$ . Suppose that for each  $x \in A$  there is a neighborhood  $U$  of  $x$  such that  $U \cap A$  is an open subset of  $X$ . Show that  $A$  is open in  $X$ .

(3) (a) If  $\{\tau_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$  is a family of topologies on  $X$ , show that  $\bigcap_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha$  is a topology on  $X$ . Is  $\bigcup_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha$  a topology on  $X$ ?

(b) Let  $\{\tau_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$  be a family of topologies on  $X$ . Show that there is a unique smallest topology on  $X$  containing all the collections  $\tau_\alpha$ , and a unique largest topology contained in all  $\tau_\alpha$ .

(c) If  $X = \{a, b, c\}$ , let

$$\tau_1 = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{a, b\}\} \quad \text{and} \quad \tau_2 = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{a, c\}\}.$$

Find the smallest topology containing  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$ , and the largest topology contained in both  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$ .

(4) Show that if  $\mathcal{B}$  is a basis for a topology on  $X$ , then the topology generated by  $\mathcal{B}$  equals the intersection of all topologies on  $X$  that contain  $\mathcal{B}$ .

(5) (Part (c)) on next page!

(a) Find an example of a homeomorphism  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that is not the identity function. Prove that your example is a homeomorphism.

(b) Find an example of two infinite subsets  $A, B$  of  $\mathbb{R}$  that are not homeomorphic when given the subspace topology. Prove that they are not homeomorphic.

- (c) Find an example of two finite topological spaces  $X, Y$  so that  $|X| = |Y|$ , but  $X$  and  $Y$  are not homeomorphic.