

My topology exercises

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Preface

Those are my solutions for the James Munkres' "Topology", 2nd edition.

Majority of the notation that is used here migrated from my course on the set theory. In my very personal opinion, notation that is used there is far superior that whatever is happening in Munkres' book. Sometimes I use some abusive notation when it is painfully clear what's going on.

If you decide to persue the study of topology yourself, then I highly recommend firstly to go through a course on axiomatic set theory and logic, because first chapter of this book is highly insufficient in this regard. My personal recommendations are the combo by Cunningham, which includes "Set theory: A first course" and "A Logical Introduction to Proof", or "A first course in Mathematical Logic and Set Theory" by Michael L. O'Leary for both subjects.

Part I

General Topology

Chapter 1

Set Theory and Logic

1.1 Fundamental Concepts

1.1.1

*Check distributive and DML laws
GOTO set theory book*

1.1.2

Determine which of the following are true.

- (a) - impl
- (b) - impl
- (c) - true
- (d) - rimpl
- (e) - \subseteq , true if $B \subseteq A$.
- (f) - \supseteq ; $A - (B - A) = A$.
- (g) - true
- (h) - \supseteq
- (i) - true
- (j) - true
- (k) - false
- (l) - true
- (m) - \subseteq
- (n) - true
- (o) - true
- (p) - true
- (q) - \supseteq

1.1.3

(a) Write a contrapositive and converse of the following statement: "If $x < 0$, then $x^2 - x > 0$ " and determine which ones are true

Contrapositive:

$$x^2 - x \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$$

Converse

$$x^2 - x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 0$$

Contrapositive is correct, converse is incorrect ($2^2 - 2 > 0$)

(b) Do the same for the statement $x > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x > 0$

Contrapositive:

$$x^2 - x \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 0$$

Converse

$$x^2 - x > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0$$

Contrapositive is false ($1^2 - 1 = 0$); Converse is also false ($(-2)^2 - (-2) = 6$).

1.1.4

Let A and B be the sets of real numbers. Write the negation of each of the following statements:

(a)

$$(\exists a \in A)(a^2 \notin B)$$

(b)

$$(\forall a \in A)(a^2 \notin B)$$

(c)

$$(\exists a \in A)(a^2 \in B)$$

(d)

$$(\forall a)(a \notin A \Rightarrow a^2 \notin B)$$

1.1.5

Let A be a nonempty collection of sets. Determine the truths of each of the following and their converses

(a)

$$x \in \bigcup A \Leftrightarrow (\exists B \in A)(x \in B)$$

(b)

$$x \in \bigcup A \Leftrightarrow (\forall B \in A)(x \in B)$$

(c)

$$x \in \bigcap A \Rightarrow (\exists B \in A)(x \in B)$$

(d)

$$x \in \bigcap A \Leftrightarrow (\forall B \in A)(x \in B)$$

1.1.6

Skip

1.1.7

skip

1.1.8

GOTO set theory book

1.1.9*Formulate DML for arbitrary unions and intersections*

$$A \setminus \bigcap (B) = \bigcup (A \setminus B)$$

$$A \setminus \bigcup (B) = \bigcap (A \setminus B)$$

For the proof goto set theory or real analysis book

1.1.10

(a, b, d) are true

1.2 Functions**1.2.1***Let $f : A \rightarrow B$. Let $A_0 \subseteq A$ and $B_0 \subseteq B$.**(a) Show that $A_0 \subseteq f^{-1}[f[A_0]]$ and that equality holds if f is injective.*

Suppose that $x \in A_0$. We follow that there exists $\langle x, y \rangle \in f$ for some $y \in f[A_0]$. Therefore there exists $\langle y, x \rangle \in f^{-1}$. Because $y \in f[A_0]$, we follow that $x \in f^{-1}[f[A_0]]$. Therefore $A_0 \subseteq f^{-1}[f[A_0]]$.

Suppose that f is injective. Suppose that there exists $x_0 \in f^{-1}[f[A_0]]$ such that $x_0 \notin A_0$. We follow that $\langle y, x_0 \rangle, \langle y, x \rangle \in f^{-1}$, therefore $\langle x_0, y \rangle, \langle x, y \rangle \in f$, and because $x_0 \neq x$ we follow that we've got a contradiction.

((b)

pretty similar to (a)

This chapter practicly mirrors the content of my set theory course . Gonna skip it for now, and will come back if the need arises.

Chapter 2

Topological Spaces and Continuous Functions

2.1 Topological Spaces

I want to state here that if $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ satisfies properties

$$\{X, \emptyset\} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$$

$$(\forall Y \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{T}))(\bigcup U \in \mathcal{T})$$

$$(\forall Y \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{T}))(Y \neq \emptyset \wedge |Y| < \omega \rightarrow \bigcap U \in \mathcal{T})$$

then \mathcal{T} is a topology on X .

2.2 Basis for a Topology

Let $Y \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$. If

$$(\forall x \in X)(\exists y \in Y)(x \in y)$$

and

$$(\forall x \in X)(\exists y_1, y_2, y_3 \in Y)(x \in y_1 \cap y_3 \rightarrow x \in y_3 \wedge y_3 \subseteq y_1 \cap y_2)$$

then Y is a basis for a topology on X .

2.2.1

Let X be a topological space; Let A be a subset of X . Suppose that for each $x \in A$ there is an open set U containing x such that $U \subseteq A$. Show that A is open in X .

Let $U : A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A)$ be an indexed function such that

$$x \in U(x) \wedge U(x) \subseteq A \wedge U(x) \in \mathcal{T}(X)$$

We want to show that $A = \bigcup \text{ran}(U)$. Suppose that $x \in A$. We follow that $x \in U(x)$. Thus $x \in \bigcup \text{ran}(U)$. Therefore $A \subseteq \bigcup \text{ran}(U)$.

Suppose that $z \in \bigcup \text{ran}(U)$. We follow that

$$(\exists Y \in \text{ran}(U))(z \in Y) \Rightarrow (\exists x \in A)(z \in U(x))$$

Since $(\forall x \in A)(U(x) \subseteq A)$, we follow that $z \in A$. Thus $\bigcup \text{ran}(U) = A$.

Because $(\forall x \in A)(U(x) \in \mathcal{T}(X))$, we follow that

$$\text{ran}(U) \subseteq \mathcal{T}(A)$$

, therefore by definition of topology we follow that

$$\bigcup \text{ran}(U) \in \mathcal{T}(X)$$

as desired.

2.2.2

Too tedious, skip

2.2.3

Show that the collection \mathcal{T}_c given in Example 4 of p. 12 is a topology on the set X . Is the collection

$$\mathcal{T}_\infty = \{U \in \mathcal{P}(X) : |X \setminus U| \leq_c |\omega| \vee X \setminus U = \emptyset \vee X \setminus U = X\}$$

a topology on X ?

We firstly state that

$$\mathcal{T}_c = \{U \in \mathcal{P}(X) : |X \setminus U| \leq_c |\omega| \vee X \setminus U = X\}$$

We can follow that $X \setminus X = \emptyset$, which is countable, thus $X \in \mathcal{T}_c$. $X \setminus \emptyset = X$, therefore $\emptyset \in \mathcal{T}_c$.

Suppose that $U' \subseteq \mathcal{T}_c$. If $U' = \{\emptyset\}$, then $X \setminus \bigcap U' = X$ and $X \setminus \bigcup U' = X$. Thus assume that $U' \neq \{\emptyset\}$.

We follow that

$$(\forall u \in U')(|X \setminus u| \leq_c |\omega| \vee X \setminus u = X)$$

We follow that if $\emptyset \in U'$, then $\bigcup U' = \bigcup (U' \setminus \{\emptyset\})$. Then we follow by DML that

$$X \setminus \bigcup \{U'\} = X \setminus \bigcup \{U' \setminus \{\emptyset\}\} = \bigcap_{U' \setminus \{\emptyset\}} X \setminus u$$

we know that $(\forall u \in U')(|X \setminus u| \leq_c |\omega|)$. For any $u \in U'$ we follow that

$$\bigcap_{u \in U' \setminus \{\emptyset\}} X \setminus u \subseteq X \setminus u'$$

and given that $X \setminus u'$ is countable, we follow that $\bigcap_{u \in U'} X \setminus u$ is countable as well, thus $\bigcup U' \in \mathcal{T}_c$.

Now let $U' \subseteq \mathcal{T}_c$ and $|U'| < |\omega|$ and $U' \neq \{\emptyset\}$. We follow that if $\emptyset \in U'$, then $\bigcap U' = \emptyset$, and therefore $X \setminus \bigcap U' = X$. Therefore assume that $\emptyset \notin U'$.

Then we can follow that

$$X \setminus \bigcap U' = \bigcup_{u \in U'} X \setminus u$$

Given that U' is countable and $X \setminus u$ is countable we follow that $\bigcup_{u \in U'} X \setminus u$ is countable, thus $X \setminus \bigcap U'$ is countable.

Therefore we conclude that \mathcal{T}_c is a topology on X .

Now let us consider T_∞ . We can state that $X \in T_\infty$ because $X \setminus X = \emptyset$. Because $X \setminus \emptyset = X$, we follow that $\emptyset \in T_\infty$.

Suppose that X is not infinite and $T_\infty \neq \{\emptyset, X\}$. Then there exists $u \in T_\infty$ such that $u \neq \emptyset$ and $u \neq X$. Therefore $X - u$ is nonempty finite set, therefore $u \notin T_\infty$, which is a contradiction. Therefore we conclude that if X is finite, then T_∞ is a trivial topology.

If X is infinite, then we follow that we can have an injection $f : \omega \rightarrow X$. Let O be the set of odd naturals and E be the set of evens. Then we follow that

$$|X \setminus f[O]| = |f[E]| \geq_c |\omega|$$

and

$$|X \setminus f[E]| =_c |f[O]| \geq_c |\omega|$$

which tells us that $f[O]$ and $f[E]$ are both in X . We can also follow that

$$|X \setminus f[O \cup \{0\}]| \geq |\omega|$$

thus $f[O \cup \{0\}] \in \mathcal{T}_\infty$. This gives us that

$$f[E] \cap f[O \cup \{0\}] = \{f(0)\} \in \mathcal{T}_\infty$$

but $\{f(0)\}$ is a finite nonempty set for which none of the conditions of \mathcal{T}_∞ hold. Therefore we conclude that if X is infinite, then \mathcal{T}_∞ is not a topology.

Therefore we conclude that if X is a finite set, then T_∞ is equal to a trivial topology; if X is infinite, then T_∞ is not a topology at all, since it is not closed under finite intersections.

2.2.4

(a) if $\{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$ is a family of topologies on X , show that $\bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha$ is a topology on X . Is $\bigcup \mathcal{T}_\alpha$ a topology on X ?

Since every topology on X has X and \emptyset as elements, we follow that

$$\{X, \emptyset\} \subseteq \bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha$$

If $Y \subseteq \bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha$, then we follow that

$$(\forall Z \in \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\})(\bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha \subseteq Z)$$

$$(\forall Z \in \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\})(Y \subseteq Z)$$

since every Z is a topology, we follow that

$$(\forall Z \in \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\})(\bigcup Y \in Z)$$

$$\bigcup Y \in \bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha$$

If Y is finite and nonempty, we can also follow that

$$(\forall Z \in \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\})(Y \in Z) \Rightarrow (\forall Z \in \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\})(\bigcap Y \in Z) \Rightarrow \bigcap Y \in \bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha$$

thus we conclude that $\bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha$ is a topology.

$\bigcup \mathcal{T}_\alpha$ is not necessarily a topology. Although $\{X, \emptyset\} \in \bigcup \mathcal{T}_\alpha$, we cannot follow that the topology is closed under unions. Case in point: Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ and

$$\mathcal{T}_1 = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}\}, \mathcal{T}_2 = \{\emptyset, X, \{b\}\}$$

then $Y = \mathcal{T}_1 \cup \mathcal{T}_2$ does not contain $\{a, b\}$, which would be necessary for this case. Thus we conclude that in general we can't have implications for $\bigcup \mathcal{T}_\alpha$.

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

Let us take $\bigcup \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$. We cannot follow that presented set is a topology on X , nor can we state that it is a basis of a topology. Former is followed from the discussion in the previous section of this exercise, and the latter cannot be followed because we don't necessarily satisfy the second point of the definition of the basis. Namely, we don't have that

$$(\forall x \in X)(\exists y_1, y_2, y_3 \in \bigcup \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\})(x \in y_1 \cap y_3 \rightarrow x \in y_3 \wedge y_3 \subseteq y_1 \cap y_2)$$

Let Q be a set of all of the intersections of finite nonempty subsets of $\bigcup \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$. We follow that $(\forall x \in \bigcup \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\})(x = \bigcap \{x\})$, therefore $\bigcup \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\} \subseteq Q$. Thus we follow that Q satisfies

the first requirement for the basis of X . Now let $x \in X$ be such that there exist $y_1, y_2 \in Q$ such that $x \in y_1 \cap y_2$. We follow that there exist finite subsets $Y_1, Y_2 \subseteq \bigcup \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$ such that

$$y_1 = \bigcap Y_1 \wedge y_2 = \bigcap Y_2$$

therefore

$$y_1 \cap y_2 = \bigcap Y_1 \cap \bigcap Y_2$$

which is an intersection of a finite subset of $\bigcup \mathcal{T}_\alpha$. Thus we follow that there exists $y_3 \in Q$ such that $x \in y_3 \wedge y_3 \subseteq y_1 \cap y_2$. Therefore we can follow that the set Q is indeed a basis for a topology on X . Let us name the topology generated by this set as \mathcal{T}_q .

Suppose that there is a topology, which contains all of the topologies $\{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$. Then we follow that it contains $\bigcup \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$, therefore we follow that it contains all of the unions of $\bigcup \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$, and finite intersections of subsets of $\bigcup \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$, and thus it contains \mathcal{T}_q . Therefore we follow that \mathcal{T}_q is the smallest topology, which contains all the topologies of $\{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$.

Suppose that \mathcal{T}_p is a topology, which is contained in all of the $\{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$. Then we follow that $\mathcal{T}_p \subseteq \bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha$. Because $\bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha$ is a topology itself, we follow that it is the largest topology, which is contained in all of the $\{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$.

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

$$\mathcal{T}_1 = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{a, b\}\}$$

$$\mathcal{T}_2 = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{b, c\}\}$$

Find the smallest topology containing \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 , and the largest topology contained in $\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2$.

We can follow from previous discussions that largest contained topology is

$$\{\emptyset, X, \{a\}\}$$

and the smallest containing topology is

$$\{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}\}$$

2.2.5

Show that if A is a basis for a topology on X , then the topology generated by A equals the intersection of all topologies on X that contains A . Prove the same if A is a subbasis.

Let A be a subbasis. Let $\{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$ be a set of topologies, that contain A and \mathcal{T}_A is a topology generated by A . We can follow that $\mathcal{T}_A \in \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\}$, therefore $\bigcap \{\mathcal{T}_\alpha\} \subseteq \mathcal{T}_A$. If $x \in \mathcal{T}_A$, then we follow that there exists a subset $B \subseteq A$ such that x is equal to some union of some finite intersections of B . Since $B \subseteq A$, we follow that $(\forall y \in \mathcal{T}_\alpha)(B \subseteq y)$. Therefore all of the finite intersections of B are in any topology of \mathcal{T}_α . Therefore all of the unions of those intersections are in any \mathcal{T}_α . Therefore we conclude that $(\forall y \in \mathcal{T}_\alpha)(x \in y)$.

and thus $x \in \bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha$. Therefore we conclude that $\mathcal{T}_A \subseteq \bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha$, and by double inclusion we get that $\mathcal{T}_A = \bigcap \mathcal{T}_\alpha$, as desired.

Since every basis of a topology is a subbasis by first clause of the definition, we follow that the desired result holds for bases as well.

2.2.6

Show that the topologies of R_l and R_k are not comparable.

Let $[0, 1)$ be an element of a basis of topology R_l . Then we follow that there are no elements of basis of standard topology on R that contains 0 and lies inside $[0, 1)$. We can follow this by contradiction

Suppose that $0 \in (x, y)$ and $(x, y) \subseteq [0, 1)$. Since $0 \in (x, y)$, we follow that $x < 0$. Thus we conclude that there exists $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that $1/n < |x|$. Therefore $-1/n \in (x, y)$ and $-1/n \notin [0, 1)$ which gives us that $(x, y) \not\subseteq [0, 1)$, which is a contradiction. The same logic applies to any element of basis of R_k .

Now let us look at the basis element $(-1, 1) \setminus K$ and the point 0. We can follow that $0 \in (-1, 1) \setminus K$ and suppose that there exists basis element of R_l $[a, b)$ that has point 0 and is contained within $(-1, 1) \setminus K$. Since $0 \in [a, b)$, we follow that $a \leq 0 < b$. Thus we conclude that there exists $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that $0 < 1/n < b$. Thus we conclude that $1/n \in [a, b)$ and $1/n \notin (-1, 1) \setminus K$, since $1/n \in K$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. Thus we conclude that R_k and R_l are not comparable, as desired.

2.2.7

Consider the following topologies on R :

$\mathcal{T}_1 = \text{the standard topology on } R$

$\mathcal{T}_2 = \text{the topology of } R_k$

$\mathcal{T}_3 = \text{the finite complement topology}$

$\mathcal{T}_4 = \text{the upper limit topology, having all sets } (a, b] \text{ as basis}$

$\mathcal{T}_5 = \text{the topology having all sets } (-\infty, a) = \{x : x < a\} \text{ as a basis}$

Determine, for each of these topologies, which of the others it contains

We can follow that \mathcal{T}_2 contains \mathcal{T}_1 , since it's finer, as proven in the chapter. The reverse is not true, as proven in the chapter.

We can follow that \mathcal{T}_3 does not contain \mathcal{T}_1 , because if it is, then we follow that $(-\infty, a] \cup [b, \infty)$ has finite number of points. The reverse is true, since we can divide each element of a finite complement into a union of open intervals. For example, if $x \in \mathcal{T}_3$ is such that $x = R \setminus \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ and $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$, then we can state that $x = (-\infty, x_1) \cup (x_1, x_2) \cup (x_2, x_3) \cup (x_3, \infty)$. We can follow that middle 2 intervals are in the basis of standard

topology, and two infinite intervals are unions of infinite set of intervals of basis. Thus \mathcal{T}_1 is strictly finer than \mathcal{T}_3 .

We can follow that the same logic, that worked with lower limit, works with upper limit as well. thus we conclude that \mathcal{T}_4 is strictly finer than \mathcal{T}_1 .

We can follow that for $(-\infty, a) \in \mathcal{T}_5$ we can get a sequence $(x_n) = a - n$, then get a set of intervals $\{(a, a - 1), (x_{n+1}, x_n)\}$, all of which are in the basis of standard topology, get another set $\{V_{0,1}(x_n)\}$ to patch the holes in this set, and take union of unions of both sets to get that $(-\infty, a) \in \mathcal{T}_1$.

For (a, b) - a set in the basis of standard topology we follow that every set in the basis of \mathcal{T}_5 contains $a - 1$, thus we conclude that $(a, b) \notin \mathcal{T}_5$. Thus we conclude that \mathcal{T}_1 is strictly finer than \mathcal{T}_5 .

Topology \mathcal{T}_2 is strictly finer than \mathcal{T}_1 , therefore we follow that topologies that are finer than \mathcal{T}_1 are a subset of \mathcal{T}_2 . This includes \mathcal{T}_3 and \mathcal{T}_5 . (Almost) the same reasoning that worked with R_k and R_l can be applied to show that \mathcal{T}_2 is not finer than \mathcal{T}_4 . On the other hand, suppose that $x \in X$ and $y \in \mathcal{T}_2$ is such that $x \in y$. We follow that if $y \in \mathcal{T}_1$, then there exists an element of \mathcal{T}_4 that is finer than y . Thus assume that $y \notin \mathcal{T}_1$ and therefore is in the form $y = (a, b) \setminus K$ for some $a, b \in R$. If $x \leq 0$, then we can have set $(a, x] \subseteq y$ that will satisfy. Thus assume that $x > 0$. We follow that there exists $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that $1/n < x$. By well-ordering properties of \mathbb{Z}_+ we follow that there exists lowest $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that $1/nx$. Therefore we follow that there are no elements $z \in K$ such that $1/n < z < x$. Since $x \in (a, b) \setminus K$, we follow that $x \notin K$, therefore $(\forall y \in (1/n, x))(y \in x \in (a, b) \setminus K)$. Therefore we conclude that \mathcal{T}_4 is strictly finer than \mathcal{T}_2 , which is neat.

\mathcal{T}_3 is strictly coarser than $\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2$. Since \mathcal{T}_4 is strictly finer than \mathcal{T}_2 , we follow that \mathcal{T}_3 is coarser than \mathcal{T}_4 . Suppose that $a < x < b$ and let $y = R \setminus \{a, b\}$ be an element of \mathcal{T}_3 . Then we follow that no element of basis of \mathcal{T}_5 has x and does not have a . If $(-\infty, a)$ is an element of \mathcal{T}_5 , then we follow that every element of topology \mathcal{T}_3 has numbers greater than a in it (since there are infinitely many of them). Thus we conclude that no element of \mathcal{T}_3 is a subset of $(-\infty, a)$. Thus we conclude that \mathcal{T}_3 and \mathcal{T}_5 are not comparable.

And after all of the discussion, we can conclude that

$$[\mathcal{T}_3 | \mathcal{T}_5] \subset \mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_2 \subset \mathcal{T}_4$$

is the desired conclusion.

2.2.8

(a) Apply Lemma 13.2 to show that the countable collection

$$B = \{(a, b) : a < b \wedge a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$$

is a basis that generates the standard topology on R .

Denote \mathcal{T} as a standard topology on R . Let $x \in \mathcal{T}$. We follow that there exists an interval (a, b) in basis of standard topology such that $x \in (a, b)$. We can follow that there

exist $a', b' \in Q$ such that $a < a' < x < b' < b$ (otherwise we run into some problem with density of rationals in reals). Therefore we follow that $x \in (a', b')$. Lemma 13.2 tells us that the presented result implies that B is a basis for standard topology, as desired.

(b) *Show that the collection*

$$C = \{[a, b) : a < b \wedge a, b \in Q\}$$

is a basis that generates a topology different from the lower limit topology on R .

Proof that C is a basis is trivial. Let us look at $[\sqrt{2}, 2)$ - an element of R_l . Suppose that $c = [a, b) \in C$ is such that $\sqrt{2} \in c$. Because $\sqrt{2} \notin Q$, we follow that $a \neq \sqrt{2}$, therefore $a < \sqrt{2} < b$. Therefore we can conclude that C is not finer than R_l . Proving that C is a subset of R_l is trivial, thus we conclude that R_l is strictly finer than C , and thus C generates a topology different than R_l , as desired.