

# My topology exercises

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# Contents

<b>I</b>	<b>General Topology</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Set Theory and Logic</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1	Fundamental Concepts . . . . .	4
1.1.1	. . . . .	4
1.1.2	. . . . .	4
1.1.3	. . . . .	5
1.1.4	. . . . .	5
1.1.5	. . . . .	5
1.1.6	. . . . .	6
1.1.7	. . . . .	6
1.1.8	. . . . .	6
1.1.9	. . . . .	6
1.1.10	. . . . .	6
1.2	Functions . . . . .	6

# Preface

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

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**