Topology and Groups - MATH0074

Based on lectures by Dr. Lars Louder

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(Revision) notes based on the Autumn 2021 Topology and Groups lectures by Dr. Lars Louder.

Contents

1 Point-set Topology

1.1 Preliminaries

Definition (Topological space)**.** A topological space is a pair $(X, \mathcal{T})$ such that

1. X is a set
2. $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$ is a collection of subsets of X
3. $\emptyset \in \mathcal{T}$, $X \in \mathcal{T}$
4. $\mathcal{T}$ is closed under finite intersections and arbitrary unions

Definition (Open neighbourhood)**.** If $x \in X$, U open in X, and $x \in U$, then U is an *open neighbourhood* of x.

Definition (Hausdorff spaces)**.** A topological space $(X, \mathcal{T})$ is *Hausdorff* if $\forall\, x, y \in X$, there exists U, V open neighbourhoods of x, y respectively such that $U \cap V = \emptyset$.

Definition (Homeomorphisms)**.** A map $f : X \to Y$ is a *homeomorphism* if

1. f is bijective
2. f is continuous
3. f^{-1} is continuous

Definition (Continuous maps)**.** A map $f : X \to Y$ is continuous if $\forall\, U$ (open) $\subset Y$, $f^{-1}(U)$ is open in X.

Definition. If $\mathcal{T}$ and $\mathcal{T}'$ are topologies on X such that $\mathcal{T} \subsetneq \mathcal{T}'$ then $\mathcal{T}'$ is *finer* than $\mathcal{T}$, and $\mathcal{T}$ is *coarser* than $\mathcal{T}'$.

Proposition. id : $(X, \mathcal{T} \to (X, \mathcal{T}')$ is continuous if and only if $\mathcal{T}$ is finer than $\mathcal{T}'$.

Definition (Subspace topology)**.** If X is a topological space, $Y \subset X$, the subspace topology on Y is defined by

$$U \text{ open in } Y \iff \exists V \text{ open in } X \text{ such that } U = Y \cap V$$

Definition. If a map $f : X \to Y$ is continuous, the *image* of f is the set

$$f(X) = \{f(x) \,|\, x \in X\} \subset Y$$

with the subspace topology.

Definition (Product topology)**.** Let X, Y be spaces. The *product topology* on $X \times Y$ is the smallest (coarsest) topology making the projections

$$p_X : X \times Y \to X, \;\; p_Y : X \times Y \to Y$$

continuous.

Proposition. Product of Hausdorff spaces if Hausdorff.

1.2 Connectedness

Definition (Connectedness)**.** A space X is *disconnected* if there exists a surjective continuous map $f : X \to \{p_1, p_2\}$. A space is *connected* if every continuous function $f : X \to \{p_1, p_2\}$ is constant.

Definition. A pair of sets $U, V \subset X$ is said to disconnect X if they are non-empty, disjoint, $U \cup V = X$ and both are open.

Definition. X is disconnected if there exists U, V which disconnect X.

Definition (Path)**.** A *path* in X is a continuous map $\gamma : [0, 1] \to X$. γ is a path from $\gamma(0)$ to $\gamma(1)$. $a, b \in X$ are said to be connected by a path if there is a path from a to b.

Definition (Path-connectedness)**.** A space X is *path-connected* if for all x, y, there exists

$$\gamma : [0, 1] \to X \text{ such that } \gamma(0) = x, \, \gamma(1) = y$$

or equivalently,

Definition. We say X is path-connected if there exists a unique equivalence class, where the equivalence relation $\sim$ is defined $a \sim b$ if and only if there exists a path from a to b.

Proposition. Suppose X is connected. Then, if $f : X \to Y$, then $f(X) \subset Y$ is connected.

Proposition. $[0, 1]$ is connected.

Corollary. If X is path-connected, then X is connected.

Definition. $X \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an *interval* if $a \leq b \leq c$, $a, c \in X \implies b \in X$.

Proposition. A subset of $\mathbb{R}$ is connected if and only if it is an interval.

Definition (Locally (path) connected)**.** A space X is locally (path) connected at a point p if for every open neighbourhood U of p, there exists a (path) connected open neighbourhood V of p such that $p \in V \subset U$.

Proposition. If X is locally path-connected then the path components of X are open.

Proposition. If X is connected and locally path-connected, then X is path connected.

1.3 Compactness

Definition (Open cover)**.** An *open cover* of a space X is a collection of open sets $\mathcal{U}$ such that

$$X = \bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{U}} U$$

Definition. A space X is *compact* if every open cover has a finite subcover.

Lemma. Closed subset sof compact spaces are compact.

Theorem. If X, Y are compact, then $X \times Y$ is compact.

Theorem (Heine-Borel theorem)**.** $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is compact if and only if X is closed and bounded.

Theorem. $[0, 1]$ is compact.

Theorem. If $f : X \to Y$ is continuous, X compact, then $f(X) \subset Y$ is compact with respect to the subspace topology.

Proposition. If $C \subset Y$ is compact, Y Hausdorff, then C is closed.

Proposition. If $f : X \to Y$ is a continuous bijection, X compact, Y Hausdorff, then f is a homeomorphism

1.4 Quotient spaces

Definition (Quotient map)**.** Let $q : X \to Y$ be a continuous surjection. Then q is a *quotient map* if $q^{-1}(Y)$ is open if and only if U is open. (A bijective quotient map is a homeomorphism)

Definition (Quotient space)**.** Let X be a space, and $\sim$ an equivalence relation on X, and $q : X \to X/\sim = Y$ the quotient map. The quotient topology on Y is defined by U open in Y if and only if $q^{-1}(U)$ is open in X.

Lemma.

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[dr, "q"'] & Z \\ & Y \arrow[u, "h"'] \end{tikzcd}$$

Let f be continuous, and suppose f factors through : $X \to Y$, a quotient map, i.e., $\exists h : Y \to Z$ such that $h \circ q = f$. Then h is continuous.

Proposition. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a continuous surjection with X compact, Y Hausdorff. Then f is a quotient map.

Definition (Disjoint union)**.** Let X_1, X_2 be topological spaces. The *disjoint union* of X_1 and X_2, $X_1 \sqcup X_2$ is the space with the underlying set $X_1 \sqcup X_2$, with U open in $X_1 \sqcup X_2$ if and only if $U \cap X_1$ is open in X_1, and $U \cap X_2$ is open in X_2.

Definition (Cell complex)**.** A *cell complex* is a space built up inductively, as follows

1. $(n = 0)$ We start with a discrete set $X^{(0)}$ consisting of points, which we call 0-cells $\{e_i^0 \mid i \in I_0\}$, $e_i^0 \cong pt$. $X^{(0)} = \bigsqcup_i e_i^0$ is called the 0-skeleton.

2. $(n > 0)$ We add a (possibly empty) subset of n-cells $\{e_i^n \mid i \in I_n\}$ $e_i^n \cong D^n$, the n-dimensional disk, and a continuous map

   $$\phi_i^n : \partial e_i^n \cong S^{n-1} \to X^{(n-1)}$$

   and here the n-skeleton is

   $$X^{(n)} = X^{(n-1)} \sqcup \bigsqcup e_i^n / \sim$$

A space X is a cell complex if there exists $X^{(0)} \subset X^{(1)} \subset \ldots$ as above, with the condition that U is open in X if and only if $X^{(n)} \cap U$ is open for all n.

$X^{(0)} \subseteq X^{(1)} \subseteq \ldots$ is called the *cell decomposition* of X.