

Topology 1 – Homework for Chapter 3 & 4

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June 4, 2020

Problem 1. Determine, for each of the following topologies on \mathbb{R} , which of the others it contains.

\mathcal{T}_1 = Standard topology

\mathcal{T}_2 = Finite complement topology

\mathcal{T}_3 = Topology generated by the following basis;

$$B_3 = \{(a, b) \subset \mathbb{R} | a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{(c, d) - K \in \mathbb{R} | c, d \in \mathbb{R}, K = \{1, \frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, \dots\}\}$$

\mathcal{T}_4 = Topology generated by the following basis;

$$B_4 = \{(a, b] \subset \mathbb{R} | a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} = \text{basis of upper limit topology}$$

\mathcal{T}_5 = Topology generated by the following basis;

$$B_5 = \{(-\infty, a) \subset \mathbb{R} | a \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Proof. ($\mathcal{T}_2 \subset \mathcal{T}_1$) Since for $(a, b) \in \mathcal{T}_1$, $\mathbb{R} \setminus (a, b) = (-\infty, a] \cup [b, +\infty)$ is not finite, $(a, b) \notin \mathcal{T}_2$. For $U \in \mathcal{T}_2$, it is either $U = \emptyset \in \mathcal{T}_1$ or $\mathbb{R} \setminus U$ is finite. So we can put $\mathbb{R} \setminus U = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$.

Then $U = (-\infty, x_1) \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i, x_{i+1}) \cup (x_n, \infty) \in \mathcal{T}_1$. Since it is an union of open intervals, $\mathcal{T}_2 \subset \mathcal{T}_1$.

($\mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_3$) For basis element $(a, b) \in \mathcal{T}_1$ and $x \in (a, b)$, it is also a basis of \mathcal{T}_3 . However, given the basis element $B_3 = (c, d) - K \in \mathcal{T}_3$, there is no open interval that contains 0 and lies in B_3 . Thus, \mathcal{T}_3 is strictly finer than \mathcal{T}_1 .

($\mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_4$) For $(a, b) \in \mathcal{T}_1$, $(a, b) = \bigcup (a, x]$ for $x \in (a, b)$. It is arbitrary union of basis elements of \mathcal{T}_4 , it is open in \mathcal{T}_4 . But, for any basis element $(a, b]$ of \mathcal{T}_4 , there is no basis element $(c, d) \in \mathcal{T}_1$ such that contains b and contained in $(a, b]$.

($\mathcal{T}_5 \subset \mathcal{T}_1$) Since for $(-\infty, a) \in \mathcal{T}_5$, $(-\infty, a) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (-n, a) \in \mathcal{T}_1$. However, for $(a, b) \in \mathcal{T}_1$ and $x \in (a, b)$, there is no basis element $(-\infty, a) \in \mathcal{T}_5$ such that $x \in (-\infty, a) \subset (a, b)$. Thus, $\mathcal{T}_5 \subset \mathcal{T}_1$.

($\mathcal{T}_2 \subset \mathcal{T}_3$) Since we have proven that $\mathcal{T}_2 \subset \mathcal{T}_1$ and $\mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_3$, it follows that $\mathcal{T}_2 \subset \mathcal{T}_3$.

($\mathcal{T}_2 \subset \mathcal{T}_4$) We have proven that $\mathcal{T}_2 \subset \mathcal{T}_1$ and $\mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_4$. Thus, $\mathcal{T}_2 \subset \mathcal{T}_4$.

($\mathcal{T}_2 \not\subset \mathcal{T}_5$, $\mathcal{T}_5 \not\subset \mathcal{T}_2$) For $U = (-\infty, x) \cup (x, +\infty) \in \mathcal{T}_2$, there is no basis element $(-\infty, a) \in \mathcal{T}_5$ containing $x + 1$. Thus, $\mathcal{T}_2 \not\subset \mathcal{T}_5$. For $(-\infty, a) \in \mathcal{T}_5$, and $a - 1 \in (-\infty, a)$, there is no basis element $U \in \mathcal{T}_2$ such that $a - 1 \in U \subset (-\infty, a)$. If there exists, $a - 1 \in U \neq \emptyset$ and $\mathbb{R} \setminus U$ is finite. However, from $U \subset (-\infty, a)$, $[a, +\infty) \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus U$, which is a contradiction to finite set. Thus $\mathcal{T}_5 \not\subset \mathcal{T}_2$.

($\mathcal{T}_3 \subset \mathcal{T}_4$) For $(a, b) \in \mathcal{T}_3$, we have that $(a, b) \in \mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_4$. For $(a, b) \setminus K \in \mathcal{T}_3$ such that $(a, b) \cap K \neq \emptyset$, we have four cases. If $a < 0 < 1 < b$, then we have that $(a, b) \setminus K =$

$(a, 0] \cup \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n}) \cup (1, b) \in \mathcal{T}_4$. If $a < 0 < b < 1$, then $(a, b) \setminus K = (a, 0] \cup \bigcup_{n=m}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n}) \cup (\frac{1}{m}, b) \in \mathcal{T}_4$ for smallest number $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\frac{1}{m} < b$. If $0 < a < 1 < b$, then $(a, b) \setminus K = (a, \frac{1}{k}) \cup \bigcup_{n=1}^{k-1} (\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n}) \cup (1, b) \in \mathcal{T}_4$ for largest number $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a < \frac{1}{k}$. If $0 < a < b < 1$, then $(a, b) \setminus K = (a, \frac{1}{k}) \cup \bigcup_{n=m}^{k-1} (\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n}) \cup (\frac{1}{m}, b) \in \mathcal{T}_4$ for smallest number $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and largest number $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a < \frac{1}{k}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

For $(a, 0] \in \mathcal{T}_4$, there is no basis element B of \mathcal{T}_3 such that $0 \in B \subset (a, 0]$ because every basis element B containing 0 contains some positive number. Thus $\mathcal{T}_3 \subset \mathcal{T}_4$.

$(\mathcal{T}_5 \subset \mathcal{T}_3)$ We have proven that $\mathcal{T}_5 \subset \mathcal{T}_1$ and $\mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_3$. Thus, $\mathcal{T}_5 \subset \mathcal{T}_3$.

$(\mathcal{T}_5 \subset \mathcal{T}_4)$ We have proven that $\mathcal{T}_5 \subset \mathcal{T}_1$ and $\mathcal{T}_1 \subset \mathcal{T}_4$. Thus, $\mathcal{T}_5 \subset \mathcal{T}_4$. □

Problem 2 Let $D = \{(x, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ be the diagonal line in \mathbb{R}^2 . Describe the topology D inherits as a subspace of $\mathbb{R}_l \times \mathbb{R}$ and as a subspace of $\mathbb{R}_l \times \mathbb{R}_l$ where \mathbb{R}_l is the real line equipped with the lower limit topology.

Proof. The basis of $\mathbb{R}_l \times \mathbb{R}_l$ is composed of the subsets $[a, b) \times (c, d)$. For $(x, x) \in D$, the intersection of any $[a, b) \times (c, d)$ with $x \in (c, d)$ with D is a left-closed, right-open interval with x as left endpoint, and these intersections form a basis for D that is homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}_l . The basis of $\mathbb{R}_l \times \mathbb{R}$ is composed of the subsets $[a, b) \times [c, d)$. The same argument as in the previous case gives us that D is homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}_l . □

Problem 3. Show that X is Hausdorff if and only if $D = \{(x, x) \in X \times X | x \in X\}$ is closed in $X \times X$.

Proof. Assume the diagonal D is closed, and let $x \neq y$ be two distinct points in X . Then (x, y) belongs to the open set $X \times X \setminus D$, hence there is a basis element $U \times V$ ($U, V \subset X$ open) such that $(x, y) \in U \times V \subset X \times X \setminus D$. Since $(x, y) \in U \times V$, U is a neighborhood of x and V is a neighborhood of y . Moreover, if U and V had non-empty intersection, then $z \in U \cap V$ would give $(z, z) \in U \times V \cap D$, contradiction; so $U \cap V = \emptyset$. This proves X is Hausdorff.

Conversely, if X is Hausdorff, and $(x, y) \in X \times X \setminus D$, then $x \neq y$ so there exists neighborhoods U of x and V of y such that $U \cap V = \emptyset$; then $U \times V$ is a neighborhood of (x, y) in the product topology, and $U \times V$ is disjoint from D . So $(x, y) \in U \times V \subset X \times X \setminus D$, which proves that $X \times X \setminus D$ is open, i.e. D is closed. □

Problem 4. Fine non-Hausdorff space with non-closed compact subset.

Proof. Let $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T})$ be the real numbers with finite complement topology, namely a set is closed if and only if it is finite; and a set is open if and only if its complement is finite. Consider the natural numbers as a subset of the real line, this is an infinite set, but it is clear that its complement is not finite, so it is neither open nor closed. Suppose that $\{U_i | i \in I\}$ is an open cover of \mathbb{N} . There is some $i_0 \in I$ such that $0 \in U_{i_0}$, and since U_{i_0} is open it means that it contains everything except finitely many points, in particular it must contain all the natural numbers, except maybe finitely many of them. For every $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus U_{i_0}$ we can find some U_{i_n} . We found, therefore, a finite subcover of this open cover, and so \mathbb{N} is compact. □

Problem 5. Prove that X is disconnected if and only if there exists a continuous function from X onto two point set with the discrete topology $f : X \rightarrow \{a, b\}$.

Proof. Without loss of generality, let two point set be $\{0, 1\}$. Let X be disconnected. Then there exists two non-empty disjoint open subset A and B of X such that $X = A \cup B$. Define a mapping f of X onto $\{0, 1\}$ by setting $f(x) = 0$ if $x \in A$ and $f(x) = 1$ if $x \in B$. Open sets of $\{0, 1\}$ on discrete topology are \emptyset , $\{0\}$, $\{1\}$ and $\{0, 1\}$. By the definition of f , $f^{-1}(\{0\}) = A$ and $f^{-1}(\{1\}) = B$, $f^{-1}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ and $f^{-1}(\{0, 1\}) = X$. Thus, we have shown that the inverse image under f of every open subset of $\{0, 1\}$ is open in X and therefore f is continuous.

Conversely, if there exists such a mapping then X is disconnected because of continuity. For if X were connected, the $\{0, 1\}$ would be connected. But this is impossible since every discrete space is disconnected. \square

Problem 6. Show that for a continuous function $f : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, there exists a point $x \in S^1$ with $f(x) = f(-x)$.

Proof. Assume $f : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous. Let $g : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the map defined by $g(x) = f(x) - f(-x)$, which is also continuous. If $g(x) = 0$ for all $x \in S^1$ then we are done; otherwise, there exists $x \in S^1$ such that $g(x) \neq 0$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $g(x) > 0$; and then $g(-x) = f(-x) - f(x) = -g(x) < 0$. Since S^1 is connected and g is continuous, the intermediate value theorem implies the existence of $y \in S^1$ such that $g(y) = 0$, i.e. $f(y) = f(-y)$. \square

Alternative. If $f(x) \neq f(-x)$ for all $x \in S^1$, then setting $U = \{x \in S^1 | f(x) < f(-x)\}$ and $V = \{x \in S^1 | f(x) > f(-x)\}$, then U and V are open (by continuity of f) and disjoint, and $S^1 = U \cup V$, so by connectedness one of U and V must be all of S^1 and the other must be empty. This is impossible since $x \in U \Leftrightarrow -x \in V$. \square