Topology

Robin Adams

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1 Order Theory

Definition 1 (Preorder). Let X be a set. A *preorder* on X is a binary relation $\leq$ on X such that:

Reflexivity For all $x \in X$, we have $x \leq x$

Transitivity For all $x, y, z \in X$, if $x \leq y$ and $y \leq z$ then $x \leq z$.

Definition 2 (Preordered Set). A *preordered set* consists of a set X and a preorder $\leq$ on X.

Proposition 3. *Let X and Y be linearly ordered sets. Let $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ be strictly monotone and surjective. Then f is a poset isomorphism.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. f is injective.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $x, y \in X$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: $f(x) = f(y)$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $x \not< y$
     PROOF: By strong motonicity.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $y \not< x$
     PROOF: By strong motonicity.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 5$. $x = y$
     PROOF: By trichotomy.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. f^{-1} is monotone.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $x, y \in X$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: $x \leq y$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $f^{-1}(x) \not> f^{-1}(y)$
     PROOF: By strong motonicity.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $f^{-1}(x) < f^{-1}(y)$
     PROOF: By trichotomy.
$\square$

Definition 4 (Interval). Let X be a preordered set and $Y \subseteq X$. Then Y is an *interval* if and only if, for all $a, b \in Y$ and $c \in X$, if $a \leq c \leq b$ then $c \in Y$.

Definition 5 (Linear Continuum). A linearly ordered set L is a *linear continuum* if and only if:

1. every nonempty subset of L that is bounded above has a supremum

2. L is dense

Proposition 6. *Every interval in a linear continuum is a linear continuum.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: L be a linear continuum and I an interval in L.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. Every nonempty subset of I that is bounded above has a supremum in I.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $X \subseteq I$ be nonempty and bounded above by $b \in I$.

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: s be the supremum of X in L.

    PROOF: Since L is a linear continuum.

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $s \in I$

  $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. PICK $a \in X$

    PROOF: Since X is nonempty ($\langle 2 \rangle 1$).

  $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. $a \le s \le b$

  $\langle 3 \rangle 3$. $s \in I$

    PROOF: Since I is an interval ($\langle 1 \rangle 1$).

$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. s is the supremum of X in I

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. I is dense.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $x, y \in I$ with $x < y$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. PICK $z \in L$ with $x < z < y$

    PROOF: Since L is dense.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $z \in I$

    PROOF: Since I is an interval.

□

Definition 7 (Ordered Square). The *ordered square* I_o^2 is the set $[0,1]^2$ under the dictionary order.

Proposition 8. *The ordered square is a linear continuum.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. Every nonempty subset of I_o^2 bounded above has a supremum.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $X \subseteq I_o^2$ be nonempty and bounded above by (b, c)

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: $s = \sup \pi_1(X)$

    PROOF: The set $\pi_1(X)$ is nonempty and bounded above by b.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. CASE: $s \in \pi_1(X)$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. LET: $t = \sup\{y \in [0,1] \mid (s, y) \in X\}$

      PROOF: This set is nonempty and bounded above by c.

    $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. (s, t) is the supremum of X.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. CASE: $s \notin \pi_1(X)$

    PROOF: In this case $(s, 0)$ is the supremum of X.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. I_o^2 is dense.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in I_o^2$ with $(x_1, y_1) < (x_2, y_2)$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. CASE: $x_1 < x_2$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. PICK x_3 with $x_1 < x_3 < x_2$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. $(x_1, y_1) < (x_3, y_1) < (x_2, y_2)$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. CASE: $x_1 = x_2$ and $y_1 < y_2$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. PICK y_3 with $y_1 < y_3 < y_2$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. $(x_1, y_1) < (x_1, y_3) < (x_2, y_2)$

□

Proposition 9. *If X is a well-ordered set then $X \times [0, 1)$ under the dictionary order is a linear continuum.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. Every nonempty set $A \subseteq X \times [0, 1)$ bounded above has a supremum.

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $A \subseteq X \times [0, 1)$ be nonempty and bounded above
$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: x_0 be the supremum of $\pi_1(A)$
$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. CASE: $x_0 \in \pi_1(A)$
  $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. LET: y_0 be the supremum of $\{y \in [0, 1) \mid (x_0, y) \in A\}$
  $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. (x_0, y_0) is the supremum of A.
$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. CASE: $x_0 \notin \pi_1(A)$
  PROOF: In this case $(x_0, 0)$ is the supremum of A.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $X \times [0, 1)$ is dense.
$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times [0, 1)$ with $(x_1, y_1) < (x_2, y_2)$
$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. CASE: $x_1 < x_2$
  $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. PICK y_3 such that $y_1 < y_3 < 1$
  $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. $(x_1, y_1) < (x_1, y_3) < (x_2, y_2)$
$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. CASE: $x_1 = x_2$ and $y_1 < y_2$
  $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. PICK y_3 such that $y_1 < y_3 < y_2$
  $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. $(x_1, y_1) < (x_1, y_3) < (x_2, y_2)$

$\square$

Lemma 10. *For all $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ with $a < b$ and $c < d$, we have $[a, b) \cong [c, d)$*

PROOF: The map $\lambda t. c + (t - a)(d - c)/(b - a)$ is an order isomorphism.

Proposition 11. *Let X be a linearly ordered set. Let $a < b < c$ in X. Then $[a, c) \cong [0, 1)$ if and only if $[a, b) \cong [b, c) \cong [0, 1)$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If $[a, c) \cong [0, 1)$ then $[a, b) \cong [b, c) \cong [0, 1)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: $f : [a, c) \cong [0, 1)$ is an order isomorphism
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. $[a, b) \cong [0, 1)$
    PROOF:
$$[a, b) \cong [0, f(b)) \qquad \text{(by the restriction of } f)$$
$$\cong [0, 1) \qquad \qquad \text{(Lemma 10)}$$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $[b, c) \cong [0, 1)$
    PROOF: Similar.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. If $[a, b) \cong [b, c) \cong [0, 1)$ then $[a, c) \cong [0, 1)$
  PROOF:
$$[a, c) = [a, b) * [b, c)$$
$$\cong [0, 1) * [0, 1)$$
$$\cong [0, 1/2) * [1/2, 1) \qquad \text{(Lemma 10)}$$
$$= 1$$

$\square$

Proposition 12 (CC). *Let X be a linearly ordered set. Let $x_0 < x_1 < \cdots$ be a strictly increasing sequence in X with supremum b. Then $[x_0, b) \cong [0, 1)$ if and only if $[x_i, x_{i+1}) \cong [0, 1)$ for all i.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If $[x_0, b) \cong [0, 1)$ then $[x_i, x_{i+1}) \cong [0, 1)$ for all i.

Proof: By Lemma 10

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. If $[x_i, x_{i+1}) \cong [0, 1)$ for all i then $[x_0, b) \cong [0, 1)$

    $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. Assume: $[x_i, x_{i+1}) \cong [0, 1)$ for all i

    $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. Pick an order isomorphism $f_i : [x_i, x_{i+1}) \cong [1/2^i, 2/2^{i+1})$ for each i.

      Proof: By Lemma 10

    $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. The union of the f_is is an order isomorphism $[x_0, b) \cong [0, 1)$

$\square$

2 Real Analysis

Definition 13. Let $\mathbb{R}^\infty$ be the subset of $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ consisting of all sequences (a_n) such that $a_n = 0$ for all but finitely many n.

3   Group Theory

Definition 14. Given a group G and sets $A, B \subseteq G$, let $AB = \{ab \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$.

Definition 15. Given a group G and a set $A \subseteq G$, let $A^{-1} = \{a^{-1} \mid a \in A\}$.

4 Topological Spaces

Definition 16 (Topology). A *topology* on a set X is a set $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{P}X$ such that:

- $X \in \mathcal{T}$.

- For all $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ we have $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{T}$.

- For all $U, V \in \mathcal{T}$ we have $U \cap V \in \mathcal{T}$.

We call the elements of X *points* and the elements of $\mathcal{T}$ *open sets*.

Definition 17 (Topological Space). A *topological space* X consists of a set X and a topology on X.

Definition 18 (Discrete Space). For any set X, the *discrete* topology on X is $\mathcal{P}X$.

Definition 19 (Indiscrete Space). For any set X, the *indiscrete* or *trivial* topology on X is $\{\emptyset, X\}$.

Definition 20 (Finite Complement Topology). For any set X, the *finite complement topology* on X is $\{U \in \mathcal{P}X \mid X \setminus U \text{ is finite}\} \cup \{\emptyset\}$.

Definition 21 (Countable Complement Topology). For any set X, the *countable complement topology* on X is $\{U \in \mathcal{P}X \mid X \setminus U \text{ is countable}\} \cup \{\emptyset\}$.

Definition 22 (Finer, Coarser). Suppose that $\mathcal{T}$ and $\mathcal{T}'$ are two topologies on a given set X. If $\mathcal{T}' \supseteq \mathcal{T}$, we say that $\mathcal{T}'$ is *finer* than $\mathcal{T}$; if $\mathcal{T}'$ *properly* contains $\mathcal{T}$, we say that $\mathcal{T}'$ is *strictly* finer than $\mathcal{T}$. We also say that $\mathcal{T}$ is *coarser* than $\mathcal{T}'$, or *stricly* coarser, in these two respective situations. We say $\mathcal{T}$ is *comparable* with $\mathcal{T}'$ if either $\mathcal{T}' \supseteq \mathcal{T}$ or $\mathcal{T} \supseteq \mathcal{T}'$.

Lemma 23. *Let X be a topological space and $U \subseteq X$. Then U is open if and only if, for all $x \in U$, there exists an open set V such that $x \in V \subseteq U$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1. \Rightarrow$
   PROOF: Take $V = U$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2. \Leftarrow$
   PROOF: We have $U = \bigcup \{V \text{ open in } X \mid V \subseteq U\}$.
□

Lemma 24. *Let X be a set and $\mathcal{T}$ a nonempty set of topologies on X. Then $\bigcap \mathcal{T}$ is a topology on X, and is the finest topology that is coarser than every member of $\mathcal{T}$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1. \ X \in \bigcap \mathcal{T}$
   PROOF: Since X is in every member of $\mathcal{T}$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2. \ \bigcap \mathcal{T}$ is closed under union.

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \bigcap \mathcal{T}$
$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. For all $T \in \mathcal{T}$ we have $\mathcal{U} \subseteq T$
$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. For all $T \in \mathcal{T}$ we have $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \in T$
$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \in \bigcap \mathcal{T}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $\bigcap \mathcal{T}$ is closed under binary intersection.
$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $U, V \in \bigcap \mathcal{T}$
$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. For all $T \in \mathcal{T}$ we have $U, V \in T$
$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. For all $T \in \mathcal{T}$ we have $U \cap V \in T$
$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $U \cap V \in \bigcap \mathcal{T}$
□

Lemma 25. *Let X be a set and $\mathcal{T}$ a set of topologies on X. Then there exists a unique coarsest topology that is finer than every member of $\mathcal{T}$.*

PROOF: The required topology is given by
$\bigcap \{T \in \mathcal{PPX} \mid T \text{ is a topology on } X \text{ that is finer than every member of } \mathcal{T}\}$,
The set is nonempty since it contains the discrete topology. □

Definition 26 (Neighbourhood)**.** A *neighbourhood* of a point x is an open set that contains x.

5 Closed Set

Definition 27 (Closed Set)**.** Let X be a topological space and $A \subseteq X$. Then A is *closed* if and only if $X \setminus A$ is open.

Lemma 28. *The empty set is closed.*

PROOF: Since the whole space X is always open. □

Lemma 29. *The topological space X is closed.*

PROOF: Since $\emptyset$ is open. □

Lemma 30. *The intersection of a nonempty set of closed sets is closed.*

PROOF: Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a nonempty set of closed sets. Then $X \setminus \bigcap \mathcal{C} = \bigcup \{X \setminus C \mid C \in \mathcal{C}\}$ is open. □

Lemma 31. *The union of two closed sets is closed.*

PROOF: Let C and D be closed. Then $X \setminus (C \cup D) = (X \setminus C) \cap (X \setminus D)$ is open. □

Proposition 32. *Let X be a set and $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{PX}$ a set such that:*

1. *$\emptyset \in \mathcal{C}$*

2. *$X \in \mathcal{C}$*

3. *For all $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ nonempty we have $\bigcap \mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{C}$*

4. For all $C, D \in \mathcal{C}$ we have $C \cup D \in \mathcal{C}$.

Then there exists a unique topology $\mathcal{T}$ such that $\mathcal{C}$ is the set of closed sets, namely

$$\mathcal{T} = \{X \setminus C \mid C \in \mathcal{C}\}$$

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $\mathcal{T} = \{X \setminus C \mid C \in \mathcal{C}\}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $\mathcal{T}$ is a topology
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. $X \in \mathcal{T}$
    PROOF: Since $\emptyset \in \mathcal{C}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. For all $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ we have $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{T}$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. LET: $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. CASE: $\mathcal{U} = \emptyset$
      PROOF: In this case $\bigcup \mathcal{U} = \emptyset \in \mathcal{T}$ since $X \in \mathcal{C}$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 3$. CASE: $\mathcal{U} \neq \emptyset$
      PROOF: In this case $X \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{U} = \bigcap \{X \setminus U \mid U \in \mathcal{U}\} \in \mathcal{C}$.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. For all $U, V \in \mathcal{T}$ we have $U \cap V \in \mathcal{T}$
    PROOF: Since $X \setminus (U \cap V) = (X \setminus U) \cup (X \setminus V) \in \mathcal{C}$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $\mathcal{C}$ is the set of all closed sets in $\mathcal{T}$
  PROOF:
$$C \text{ is closed in } \mathcal{T}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow X \setminus C \in \mathcal{T}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow C \in \mathcal{C}$$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. If $\mathcal{T}'$ is a topology and $\mathcal{C}$ is the set of closed sets in $\mathcal{T}'$ then $\mathcal{T}' = \mathcal{T}$
  PROOF: We have
$$U \in \mathcal{T}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow X \setminus U \in \mathcal{C}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow X \setminus U \text{ is closed in } \mathcal{T}'$$
$$\Leftrightarrow U \in \mathcal{T}'$$

☐

Proposition 33. *If U is open and A is closed then $U \setminus A$ is open.*

PROOF: $U \setminus A = U \cap (X \setminus A)$ is the intersection of two open sets. ☐

Proposition 34. *If U is open and A is closed then $A \setminus U$ is closed.*

PROOF: $A \setminus U = A \cap (X \setminus U)$ is the intersection of two closed sets. ☐

6 Interior

Definition 35 (Interior)**.** Let X be a topological space and $A \subseteq X$. The *interior* of A, $\operatorname{Int} A$, is the union of all the open subsets of A.

Lemma 36. *The interior of a set is open.*

PROOF: It is a union of open sets. □

Lemma 37.
$$\text{Int } A \subseteq A$$

PROOF: Immediate from definition. □

Lemma 38. *If U is open and $U \subseteq A$ then $U \subseteq \text{Int } A$*

PROOF: Immediate from definition. □

Lemma 39. *A set A is open if and only if $A = \text{Int } A$.*

PROOF: If $A = \text{Int } A$ then A is open by Lemma 36. Conversely if A is open then $A \subseteq \text{Int } A$ by the definition of interior and so $A = \text{Int } A$.

7 Closure

Definition 40 (Closure). Let X be a topological space and $A \subseteq X$. The *closure* of A, $\overline{A}$, is the intersection of all the closed sets that include A.

This intersection exists since X is a closed set that includes A (Lemma 29).

Lemma 41. *The closure of a set is closed.*

PROOF: Dual to Lemma 36. □

Lemma 42.
$$A \subseteq \overline{A}$$

PROOF: Immediate from definition. □

Lemma 43. *If C is closed and $A \subseteq C$ then $\overline{A} \subseteq C$.*

PROOF: Immediate from definition. □

Lemma 44. *A set A is closed if and only if $A = \overline{A}$.*

PROOF: Dual to Lemma 39. □

Theorem 45. *Let X be a topological space, $A \subseteq X$ and $x \in X$. Then $x \in \overline{A}$ if and only if every neighbourhood of x intersects A.*

PROOF: We have
$$x \in \overline{A}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \forall C.C \text{ closed } \wedge A \subseteq C \Rightarrow x \in C$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \forall U.U \text{ open } \wedge A \cap U = \emptyset \Rightarrow x \notin U$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \forall U.U \text{ open } \wedge x \in U \Rightarrow U \text{ intersects } A \qquad \qquad □$$

Proposition 46. *If $A \subseteq B$ then $\overline{A} \subseteq \overline{B}$.*

PROOF: This holds because $\overline{B}$ is a closed set that includes A. □

Proposition 47.
$$\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$$

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. $\overline{A} \subseteq \overline{A \cup B}$
   PROOF: By Proposition 46.
⟨1⟩2. $\overline{B} \subseteq \overline{A \cup B}$
   PROOF: By Proposition 46.
⟨1⟩3. $\overline{A \cup B} \subseteq \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$
   ⟨2⟩1. LET: $x \in \overline{A \cup B}$
   ⟨2⟩2. ASSUME: $x \notin \overline{A}$
       PROVE: $x \in \overline{B}$
   ⟨2⟩3. PICK a neighbourhood U of x that does not intersect A
   ⟨2⟩4. LET: V be any neighbourhood of x
   ⟨2⟩5. $U \cap V$ is a neighbourhood of x
   ⟨2⟩6. $U \cap V$ intersects $A \cup B$
     PROOF: From ⟨2⟩1 and Theorem 45.
   ⟨2⟩7. $U \cap V$ intersects B
     PROOF: From ⟨2⟩3
   ⟨2⟩8. V intersects B
   ⟨2⟩9. Q.E.D.
     PROOF: We have $x \in \overline{B}$ from Theorem 45.
□

8   Boundary

Definition 48 (Boundary). The *boundary* of a set A is the set $\partial A = \overline{A} \cap \overline{X \setminus A}$.

Proposition 49.
$$\mathrm{Int}\, A \cap \partial A = \emptyset$$

PROOF: Since $\overline{X \setminus A} = X \setminus \mathrm{Int}\, A$. □

Proposition 50.
$$\overline{A} = \mathrm{Int}\, A \cup \partial A$$

PROOF:
$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Int}\, A \cup \partial A &= \mathrm{Int}\, A \cup (\overline{A} \cap \overline{X \setminus A}) \\
&= (\mathrm{Int}\, A \cup \overline{A}) \cap (\mathrm{Int}\, A \cup \overline{X \setminus A}) \\
&= \overline{A} \cap X \\
&= \overline{A}
\end{aligned}$$

Proposition 51. $\partial A = \emptyset$ *if and only if A is open and closed.*

PROOF: If $\partial A = \emptyset$ then $\overline{A} = \mathrm{Int}\, A$ by Proposition 50.

Proposition 52. *A set U is open if and only if $\partial U = \overline{U} \setminus U$.*

PROOF:
$$\partial U = \overline{U} \setminus U$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \overline{U} \setminus \operatorname{Int} U = \overline{U} \setminus U \qquad \text{(Propositions 49, 50)}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Int} U = U \qquad\qquad\qquad \square$$

9 Limit Points

Definition 53 (Limit Point)**.** Let X be a topological space, $a \in X$ and $A \subseteq X$. Then a is a *limit point*, *cluster point* or *point of accumulation* for A if and only if every neighbourhood of a intersects A at a point other than a.

Lemma 54. *The point a is an accumulation point for A if and only if $a \in \overline{A \setminus \{a\}}$.*

PROOF: From Theorem 45. $\square$

Theorem 55. *Let X be a topological space and $A \subseteq X$. Let A' be the set of all limit points of A. Then $\overline{A} = A \cup A'$.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. For all $x \in \overline{A}$, if $x \notin A$ then $x \in A'$
   PROOF: From Theorem 45.
⟨1⟩2. $A \subseteq \overline{A}$
   PROOF: Lemma 42.
⟨1⟩3. $A' \subseteq \overline{A}$
   PROOF: From Theorem 45.
$\square$

Corollary 55.1. *A set is closed if and only if it contains all its limit points.*

Proposition 56. *In an indiscrete topology, every point is a limit point of any set that has more than one point.*

PROOF: Let X be an indiscrete space. Let A be a set with more than one point and x be a point. The only neighbourhood of x is X, which must intersect A at a point other than x. $\square$

Lemma 57. *Let X be a topological space and $A \subseteq B \subseteq X$. Then every limit point of A is a limit point of B.*

PROOF: Immediate from definitions. $\square$

10 Basis for a Topology

Definition 58 (Basis)**.** If X is a set, a *basis* for a topology on X is a set $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{P}X$ called *basis elements* such that

1. For all $x \in X$, there exists $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B$.

2. For all $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ and $x \in B_1 \cap B_2$, there exists $B_3 \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B_3 \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$.

If $\mathcal{B}$ satisfies these two conditions, then we define the topology *generated* by $\mathcal{B}$ to be $\mathcal{T} = \{U \in \mathcal{P}X \mid \forall x \in U. \exists B \in \mathcal{B}. x \in B \subseteq U\}$.

We prove this is a topology.

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ $X \in \mathcal{T}$
  PROOF: For all $x \in X$ there exists $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B \subseteq X$ by condition 1.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ For all $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ we have $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{T}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ LET: $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ LET: $x \in \bigcup \mathcal{U}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ PICK $U \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $x \in U$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ PICK $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B \subseteq U$
    PROOF: Since $U \in \mathcal{T}$ by $\langle 2 \rangle 1$ and $\langle 2 \rangle 3$.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 5.$ $x \in B \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{U}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ For all $U, V \in \mathcal{T}$ we have $U \cap V \in \mathcal{T}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ LET: $U, V \in \mathcal{T}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ LET: $x \in U \cap V$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ PICK $B_1 \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B_1 \subseteq U$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ PICK $B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B_2 \subseteq V$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 5.$ PICK $B_3 \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B_3 \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$
    PROOF: By condition 2.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 6.$ $x \in B_3 \subseteq U \cap V$
$\square$

Lemma 59. *Let X be a set. Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a basis for a topology $\mathcal{T}$ on X. Then $\mathcal{T}$ is the set of all unions of subsets of $\mathcal{B}$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ For all $U \in \mathcal{T}$, there exists $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ such that $U = \bigcup \mathcal{A}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ LET: $U \in \mathcal{T}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ LET: $\mathcal{A} = \{B \in \mathcal{B} \mid B \subseteq U\}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ $U \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{A}$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 1.$ LET: $x \in U$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 2.$ PICK $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B \subseteq U$
      PROOF: Since $\mathcal{B}$ is a basis for $\mathcal{T}$.
    $\langle 3 \rangle 3.$ $x \in B \in \mathcal{A}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \subseteq U$
    PROOF: From the definition of $\mathcal{A}$ ($\langle 2 \rangle 2$).
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ For all $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ we have $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{T}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$
    PROOF: If $B \in \mathcal{B}$ and $x \in B$, then there exists $B' \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B' \subseteq B$, namely $B' = B$.

⟨2⟩2. Q.E.D.
    PROOF: Since $\mathcal{T}$ is closed under union.
☐

Corollary 59.1. *Let X be a set. Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a basis for a topology $\mathcal{T}$ on X. Then $\mathcal{T}$ is the coarsest topology that includes $\mathcal{B}$.*

PROOF: Since every topology that includes $\mathcal{B}$ includes all unions of subsets of $\mathcal{B}$. ☐

Lemma 60. *Let X be a topological space. Suppose that $\mathcal{C}$ is a set of open sets such that, for every open set U and every point $x \in U$, there exists $C \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $x \in C \subseteq U$. Then $\mathcal{C}$ is a basis for the topology on X.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. For all $x \in X$, there exists $C \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $x \in C$
    PROOF: Immediate from hypothesis.
⟨1⟩2. For all $C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{C}$ and $x \in C_1 \cap C_2$, there exists $C_3 \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $x \in C_3 \subseteq C_1 \cap C_2$
    PROOF: Since $C_1 \cap C_2$ is open.
⟨1⟩3. Every open set is open in the topology generated by $\mathcal{C}$
    PROOF: Immediate from hypothesis.
⟨1⟩4. Every union of a subset of $\mathcal{C}$ is open.
    PROOF: Since every member of $\mathcal{C}$ is open.
☐

Lemma 61. *Let $\mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{B}'$ be bases for the topologies $\mathcal{T}$ and $\mathcal{T}'$ respectively on the set X. Then the following are equivalent.*

 1. $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$

 2. *For all $B \in \mathcal{B}$ and $x \in B$, there exists $B' \in \mathcal{B}'$ such that $x \in B' \subseteq B$.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. $1 \Rightarrow 2$
    ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$
    ⟨2⟩2. LET: $B \in \mathcal{B}$ and $x \in B$
    ⟨2⟩3. $B \in \mathcal{T}$
        PROOF: Corollary 59.1.
    ⟨2⟩4. $B \in \mathcal{T}'$
        PROOF: By ⟨2⟩1
    ⟨2⟩5. There exists $B' \in \mathcal{B}'$ such that $x \in B' \subseteq B$
        PROOF: Since $\mathcal{B}'$ is a basis for $\mathcal{T}'$.
⟨1⟩2. $2 \Rightarrow 1$
    ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: 2
    ⟨2⟩2. LET: $U \in \mathcal{T}$
        PROVE: $U \in \mathcal{T}'$
    ⟨2⟩3. LET: $x \in U$
        PROVE: There exists $B' \in \mathcal{B}'$ such that $x \in B' \subseteq U$

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⟨2⟩4. PICK $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B \subseteq U$
  PROOF: Since $\mathcal{B}$ is a basis for $\mathcal{T}$.
⟨2⟩5. PICK $B' \in \mathcal{B}'$ such that $x \in B' \subseteq B$
  PROOF: By ⟨2⟩1.
⟨2⟩6. $x \in B' \subseteq U$
▯

Theorem 62. *Let X be a topological space, $A \subseteq X$ and $x \in X$. Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a basis for X. Then $x \in \overline{A}$ if and only if, for all $B \in \mathcal{B}$, if $x \in B$ then B intersects A.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. If $x \in \overline{A}$ then, for all $B \in \mathcal{B}$, if $x \in B$ then B intersects A.
  PROOF: This follows from Theorem 45 since every element of $\mathcal{B}$ is open (Corollary 59.1).
⟨1⟩2. Suppose that, for all $B \in \mathcal{B}$, if $x \in B$ then B intersects A. Then $x \in \overline{A}$.
  ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: For all $B \in \mathcal{B}$, if $x \in B$ then B intersects A.
  ⟨2⟩2. LET: U be an open set that contains x
      PROVE: U intersects A.
  ⟨2⟩3. PICK $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B \subseteq U$.
  ⟨2⟩4. B intersects A.
    PROOF: From ⟨2⟩1.
  ⟨2⟩5. U intersects A.
  ⟨2⟩6. Q.E.D.
    PROOF: By Theorem 45.
▯

Definition 63 (Lower Limit Topology on the Real Line)**.** The *lower limit topology on the real line* is the topology on $\mathbb{R}$ generated by the basis consisting of all half-open intervals of the form $[a, b)$.

We write $\mathbb{R}_l$ for the topological space $\mathbb{R}$ under the lower limit topology.

We prove this is a basis for a topology.

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. For all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ there exists an interval $[a, b)$ such that $x \in [a, b)$.
  PROOF: Take $[a, b) = [x, x + 1)$.
⟨1⟩2. For any open intervals $[a, b)$, $[c, d)$ if $x \in [a, b) \cap [c, d)$, then there exists an interval $[e, f)$ such that $x \in [e, f) \subseteq [a, b) \cap [c, d)$
  PROOF: Take $[e, f) = [\max(a, c), \min(b, d))$.
▯

Definition 64 (K-topology on the Real Line)**.** Let $K = \{1/n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$.

The K*-topology on the real line* is the topology on $\mathbb{R}$ generated by the basis consisting of all open intervals (a, b) and all sets of the form $(a, b) \setminus K$.

We write $\mathbb{R}_K$ for the topological space $\mathbb{R}$ under the K-topology.

We prove this is a basis for a topology.

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle$1. For all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ there exists an open interval (a, b) such that $x \in (a, b)$.
  PROOF: Take $(a, b) = (x - 1, x + 1)$.
$\langle 1 \rangle$2. For any basic open sets B_1, B_2 if $x \in B_1 \cap B_2$, then there exists a basic
    open set B_3 such that $x \in B_3 \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$1. CASE: $B_1 = (a, b)$, $B_2 = (c, d)$
    PROOF: Take $B_3 = (\max(a, c), \min(b, d))$.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$2. CASE: $B_1 = (a, b)$ or $(a, b) \setminus K$, $B_2 = (c, d)$ or $(c, d) \setminus K$, and they are
            not both open intervals.
    PROOF: Take $B_3 = (\max(a, c), \min(b, d)) \setminus K$.
$\square$

Lemma 65. *The lower limit topology and the K-topology are incomparable.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle$1. The interval $[10, 11)$ is not open in the K-topology.
  PROOF: There is no open interval (a, b) such that $10 \in (a, b) \subseteq [10, 11)$ or
  $10 \in (a, b) \setminus K \subseteq [10, 11)$.
$\langle 1 \rangle$2. The set $(-1, 1) \setminus K$ is not open in the lower limit topology.
  PROOF: There is no half-open interval $[a, b)$ such that $0 \in [a, b) \subseteq (-1, 1) \setminus K$,
  since there must be a positive integer n with $1/n \in [a, b)$.
$\square$

Definition 66 (Subbasis). A *subbasis* $\mathcal{S}$ for a topology on X is a set $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{P}X$
such that $\bigcup \mathcal{S} = X$.
    The topology *generated* by the subbasis $\mathcal{S}$ is the set of all unions of finite
intersections of elements of $\mathcal{S}$.

    We prove this is a topology.

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle$1. The set $\mathcal{B}$ of all finite intersections of elements of $\mathcal{S}$ forms a basis for a
    topology on X.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$1. $\bigcup \mathcal{B} = X$
    PROOF: Since $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$2. $\mathcal{B}$ is closed under binary intersection.
    PROOF: By definition.
$\langle 1 \rangle$2. Q.E.D.
  PROOF: By Lemma 59.
$\square$

    We have simultaneously proved:

Proposition 67. *Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a subbasis for the topology on X. Then the set of
all finite intersections of elements of $\mathcal{S}$ is a basis for the topology on X.*

Proposition 68. *Let X be a set. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a subbasis for a topology $\mathcal{T}$ on X.
Then $\mathcal{T}$ is the coarsest topology that includes $\mathcal{S}$.*

PROOF: Since every topology that includes $\mathcal{S}$ includes every union of finite
intersections of elements of $\mathcal{S}$. $\square$

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11 Local Basis at a Point

Definition 69 (Local Basis)**.** Let X be a topological space and $a \in X$. A *(local) basis at a* is a set $\mathcal{B}$ of neighbourhoods of a such that every neighbourhood of a includes some member of $\mathcal{B}$.

Lemma 70. *If there exists a countable local basis at a point a, then there exists a countable local basis $\{B_n \mid n \geq 1\}$ such that $B_1 \supseteq B_2 \supseteq \cdots$.*

PROOF: Given a countable local basis $\{C_n \mid n \geq 1\}$, take $B_n = C_1 \cap \cdots \cap C_n$. $\square$

12 Convergence

Definition 71 (Convergence)**.** Let X be a topological space. Let $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of points in X and $l \in X$. Then the sequence $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ *converges* to the *limit* l, $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$, if and only if, for every neighbourhood U of l, there exists N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $a_n \in U$.

Theorem 72. *In a Hausdorff space, a sequence has at most one limit.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: X be a Hausdorff space.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: for a contradiction $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$, $a_n \to m$ as $n \to \infty$, and
$\qquad \qquad l \neq m$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. PICK disjoint neighbourhoods U of l and V of m
$\qquad$ PROOF: By the Hausdorff axiom.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. PICK M and N such that $a_n \in U$ for $n \geq M$ and $a_n \in V$ for $n \geq N$
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $a_{\max(M,N)} \in U \cap V$
$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. Q.E.D.
$\qquad$ PROOF: This contradicts the fact that U and V are disjoint ($\langle 1 \rangle 3$).
$\square$

To see this is not always true in spaces that are T_1 but not Hausdorff:

Proposition 73. *Let X be an infinite set under the finite complement topology. Let $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence with all points distinct. Then for every $l \in X$ we have $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$.*

PROOF: Let U be any neighbourhood of l. Since $X \setminus U$ is finite, there must exist N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $a_n \in U$. $\square$

Lemma 74. *Let X be a topological space. Let $A \subseteq X$ and $l \in X$. If there is a sequence of points in A that converges to l then $l \in \overline{A}$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: (a_n) be a sequence of points in A that converges to l.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: U be a neighbourhood of l.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. PICK N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $a_n \in U$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $a_N \in U \cap A$

⟨1⟩5. Q.E.D.
  PROOF: Theorem 45.
□

Proposition 75. *Let X be a topological space. Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a basis for the topology on X. Let (a_n) be a sequence in X and $l \in X$. Then $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$ if and only if, for every $B \in \mathcal{B}$ with $l \in B$, there exists N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $a_n \in B$.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. If $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$ then, for every $B \in \mathcal{B}$ with $l \in B$, there exists N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $a_n \in B$.
  PROOF: Since every element of $\mathcal{B}$ is open (Corollary 59.1).
⟨1⟩2. If, for every $B \in \mathcal{B}$ with $l \in B$, there exists N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $a_n \in B$, then $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$.
  ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: for every $B \in \mathcal{B}$ with $l \in B$, there exists N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $a_n \in B$
  ⟨2⟩2. LET: U be a neighbourhood of l.
  ⟨2⟩3. PICK $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $l \in B \subseteq U$
  ⟨2⟩4. PICK N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $a_n \in B$
    PROOF: From ⟨2⟩1.
  ⟨2⟩5. For all $n \geq N$ we have $a_n \in U$
□

Lemma 76. *If a sequence (a_n) is constant with $a_n = l$ for all n, then $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$.*

PROOF: Immediate from definitions. □

Theorem 77. *Let X be a linearly ordered set. Let (s_n) be a monotone increasing sequence in X with a supremum s. Then $s_n \to s$ as $n \to \infty$.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. ASSUME: s is not least in X.
  PROOF: Otherwise (s_n) is the constant sequence s and the result follows from Lemma 76.
⟨1⟩2. LET: U be a neighbourhood of s.
⟨1⟩3. PICK $a < s$ such that $(a, s] \subseteq U$
⟨1⟩4. PICK N such that $a < a_N$.
⟨1⟩5. For all $n \geq N$ we have $a_n \in (a, s]$
⟨1⟩6. For all $n \geq N$ we have $a_n \in U$.
□

Theorem 78. *If $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i = s$ and $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i = t$ then $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}(ca_i + b_i) = cs + t$.*

PROOF: $\sum_{i=0}^{N}(ca_i + b_i) = c\sum_{i=0}^{N} a_i + \sum_{i=0}^{N} b_i \to cs + t$ as $n \to \infty$. □

Theorem 79 (Comparison Test). *If $|a_i| \leq b_i$ for all i and $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i$ converges then $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i$ converges.*

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PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |a_i|$ converges

PROOF: The partial sums $\sum_{i=0}^{N} |a_i|$ form an increasing sequence bounded above by $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i$.

⟨1⟩2. LET: $c_i = |a_i| + a_i$ for all i

⟨1⟩3. $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i$ converges

PROOF: Each c_i is either $2|a_i|$ or 0. So the partial sums $\sum_{i=0}^{N} c_i$ form an increasing sequence bounded above by $2\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i$.

⟨1⟩4. Q.E.D.

PROOF: Since $a_i = c_i - |a_i|$.

☐

Corollary 79.1. *If $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |a_i|$ converges then $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i$ converges.*

Theorem 80 (Weierstrass M-test)**.** *Let X be a set and $(f_n : X \to \mathbb{R})$ be a sequence of functions. Let*

$$s_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} f_i(x)$$

for all n, x. Suppose $|f_i(x)| \leq M_i$ for all $i \geq 0$ and $x \in X$. If the series $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} M_i$ converges, then the sequence (s_n) converges uniformly to

$$s(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f_i(x) \ .$$

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $r_n = \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} M_i$ for all n

⟨1⟩2. Given $0 \leq n < k$, we have $|s_k(x) - s_n(x)| \leq r_n$

PROOF:

$$|s_k(x) - s_n(x)| = |\sum_{i=n+1}^{k} f_i(x)|$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=n+1}^{k} |f_i(x)|$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=n+1}^{k} M_i$$

$$\leq r_n$$

⟨1⟩3. Given $n \geq 0$ we have $|s(x) - s_n(x)| \leq r_n$

PROOF: By taking the limit $k \to \infty$ in ⟨1⟩2.

⟨1⟩4. Q.E.D.

PROOF: Since $r_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.

☐

13   Locally Finite Sets

Definition 81 (Locally Finite)**.** Let X be a topological space and $\{A_\alpha\}$ a family of subsets of X. Then $\mathcal{A}$ is *locally finite* if and only if every point in X has a neighbourhood that intersects A_α for only finitely many α.

Theorem 82 (Pasting Lemma)**.** *Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Let $\{A_\alpha\}$ be a locally finite family of closed subsets of X that cover X. Suppose $f \restriction A_\alpha$ is continuous for all α. Then f is continuous.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Let A and B be closed subsets of X such that $X = A \cup B$. Suppose $f \restriction A$ and $f \restriction B$ are continuous. Then f is continuous.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $C \subseteq Y$ be closed.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. $h^{-1}(C) = f^{-1}(C) \cup g^{-1}(C)$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $f^{-1}(C)$ and $g^{-1}(C)$ are closed in X.
      PROOF: Theorems 92 and 143.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $h^{-1}(C)$ is closed in X.
      PROOF: Lemma 31.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 5$. Q.E.D.
      PROOF: Theorem 92.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Let $\{A_\alpha\}$ be a finite family of closed subsets of X that cover X. Suppose $f \restriction A_\alpha$ is continuous for all α. Then f is continuous.
   PROOF: From $\langle 1 \rangle 1$ by induction.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Let $\{A_\alpha\}$ be a locally finite family of closed subsets of X that cover X. Suppose $f \restriction A_\alpha$ is continuous for all α. Then f is continuous.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $x \in X$
      PROVE: f is continuous at x
   $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. PICK a neighbourhood U of x that intersects A_α for only finitely many α.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $f \restriction U$ is continuous
      PROOF: By $\langle 1 \rangle 2$.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. Q.E.D.
      PROOF: Lemma 102.
⬚

The following example shows that we cannot remove the assumption of local finiteness.

Example 83. Define $f : [-1, 1] \to \mathbb{R}$ by: $f(x) = 1$ if $x < -1$, $f(x) = 0$ if $x > 1$. Let $C_n = [-1, -1/n]$ for $n \geq 1$, and $D = [0, 1]$. Then $[-1, 1] = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cup D$ and f is continuous on each C_n and each D, but f is not continuous on $[-1, 1]$.

14 Open Maps

Definition 84 (Open Map)**.** Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Then f is an *open map* if and only if, for every open set U in X, the set $f(U)$ is open in Y.

Lemma 85. *Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a basis for the topology on X. If $f(B)$ is open in Y for all $B \in \mathcal{B}$, then f is an open map.*

PROOF: From Lemma 59. □

Proposition 86. *Let X and Y be topological spaces. Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a basis for the topology on X. Let $f : X \to Y$. Suppose that, for all $B \in \mathcal{B}$, we have $f(B)$ is open tn Y. Then f is an open map.*

PROOF: For any $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$, we have $f(\bigcup \mathcal{A}) = \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{B}} f(B)$ is open in Y. The result follows from Lemma 59. □

15 Continuous Functions

Definition 87 (Continuous)**.** Let X and Y be topological spaces. A function $f : X \to Y$ is *continuous* if and only if, for every open set V in Y, the set $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in X.

Proposition 88. *Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a basis for Y. Then f is continuous if and only if, for all $B \in \mathcal{B}$, we have $f^{-1}(B)$ is open in X.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If f is continuous then, for all $B \in \mathcal{B}$, we have $f^{-1}(B)$ is open in X.
   PROOF: Since every element of B is open (Lemma 59).
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. Suppose that, for all $B \in \mathcal{B}$, we have $f^{-1}(B)$ is open in X. Then f is continuous.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: For all $B \in \mathcal{B}$, we have $f^{-1}(B)$ is open in X.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: V be open in Y.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. PICK $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ such that $V = \bigcup \mathcal{A}$
      PROOF: By Lemma 59.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in X.
      PROOF:
$$f^{-1}(V) = f^{-1}\left(\bigcup \mathcal{A}\right)$$
$$= \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{A}} f^{-1}(B)$$

□

Proposition 89. *Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a subbasis for Y. Then f is continuous if and only if, for all $S \in \mathcal{S}$, we have $f^{-1}(S)$ is open in X.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If f is continuous then, for all $S \in \mathcal{S}$, we have $f^{-1}(S)$ is open in X.
   PROOF: Since every element of S is open.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. Suppose that, for all $S \in \mathcal{S}$, we have $f^{-1}(S)$ is open in X. Then f is continuous.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: For all $S \in \mathcal{S}$, we have $f^{-1}(S)$ is open in X.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: $S_1, \ldots, S_n \in \mathcal{S}$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $f^{-1}(S_1 \cap \cdots \cap S_n)$ is open in A
      PROOF: Since $f^{-1}(S_1 \cap \cdots \cap S_n) = f^{-1}(S_1) \cap \cdots \cap f^{-1}(S_n)$.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. Q.E.D.
      PROOF: By Propositions 88 and 67.
☐

Proposition 90. *Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a basis for Y. Then f is continuous if and only if, for all $V \in \mathcal{S}$, we have $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in X.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If f is continuous then, for all $V \in \mathcal{S}$, we have $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in X.
   PROOF: Since every element of $\mathcal{S}$ is open.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. Suppose that, for all $V \in \mathcal{S}$, we have $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in X. Then f is continuous.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: For all $V \in \mathcal{S}$, we have $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in X.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. For every set B that is the finite intersection of elemets of $\mathcal{S}$, we have $f^{-1}(B)$ is open in X.
      PROOF: Because $f^{-1}(V_1 \cap \cdots \cap V_n) = f^{-1}(V_1) \cap \cdots \cap f^{-1}(V_n)$.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. Q.E.D.
      PROOF: From Propositions 67 and 88.
☐

Definition 91 (Continuous at a Point)**.** Let X and Y be topological spaces. Let $f : X \to Y$ and $x \in X$. Then f is *continuous at x* if and only if, for every neighbourhood V of $f(x)$, there exists a neighbourhood U of x such that $f(U) \subseteq V$.

Theorem 92. *Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Then the following are equivalent:*

1. *f is continuous.*

2. *For all $A \subseteq X$, we have $f(\overline{A}) \subseteq \overline{f(A)}$*

3. *For all $B \subseteq Y$ closed, we have $f^{-1}(B)$ is closed in X.*

4. *f is continuous at every point of X.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. $1 \Rightarrow 2$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: f is continuous.

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: $A \subseteq X$
$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. LET: $x \in \overline{A}$
    PROVE: $f(x) \in \overline{f(A)}$
$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. LET: V be a neighbourhood of $f(x)$
$\langle 2 \rangle 5$. $f^{-1}(V)$ is a neighbourhood of x
$\langle 2 \rangle 6$. PICK $y \in A \cap f^{-1}(V)$
  PROOF: By Theorem 45.
$\langle 2 \rangle 7$. $f(y) \in V \cap f(A)$
$\langle 2 \rangle 8$. Q.E.D.
  PROOF: By Theorem 45.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $2 \Rightarrow 3$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: 2
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: B be closed in Y
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. LET: $x \in \overline{f^{-1}(B)}$
      PROVE: $x \in f^{-1}(B)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $f(x) \in B$
  PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &\in f(\overline{f^{-1}(B)}) \\ &\subseteq \overline{f(f^{-1}(B))} \qquad\qquad (\langle 2 \rangle 1) \\ &\subseteq \overline{B} \qquad\qquad\qquad (Proposition 46) \\ &= B \end{aligned}$$

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $3 \Rightarrow 1$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: 3
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: V be open in Y
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $Y \setminus V$ is closed in Y
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $f^{-1}(Y \setminus V)$ is closed in X
  $\langle 2 \rangle 5$. $X \setminus f^{-1}(V)$ is closed in X
  $\langle 2 \rangle 6$. $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in X
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $1 \Rightarrow 4$
  PROOF: For any neighbourhood V of $f(x)$, the set $U = f^{-1}(V)$ is a neighbourhood of x such that $f(U) \subseteq V$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $4 \Rightarrow 1$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: 4
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: V be open in Y
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. LET: $x \in f^{-1}(V)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. V is a neighbourhood of $f(x)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 5$. PICK a neighbourhood U of x such that $f(U) \subseteq V$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 6$. $x \in U \subseteq f^{-1}(V)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 7$. Q.E.D.
    PROOF: By Lemma 23.
$\square$

Theorem 93. *A constant function is continuous.*

PROOF: Let X and Y be topological spaces. Let $b \in Y$, and let $f : X \to Y$ be the constant function with value b. For any open $V \subseteq Y$, the set $f^{-1}(V)$ is

either X (if $b \in V$) or $\emptyset$ (if $b \notin V$). $\square$

Theorem 94. *If A is a subspace of X then the inclusion $j : A \to X$ is continuous.*

PROOF: For any V open in X, we have $j^{-1}(V) = V \cap A$ is open in A. $\square$

Theorem 95. *The composite of two continuous functions is continuous.*

PROOF: Let $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ be continuous. For any V open in Z, we have $(g \circ f)^{-1}(V) = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V))$ is open in X. $\square$

Theorem 96. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be a continuous function and A be a subspace of X. Then the restriction $f \restriction A : A \to Y$ is continuous.*

PROOF: Let V be open in Y. Then $(f \restriction A)^{-1}(V) = f^{-1}(V) \cap A$ is open in A. $\square$

Theorem 97. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be continuous. Let Z be a subspace of Y such that $f(X) \subseteq Z$. Then the corestriction $f : X \to Z$ is continuous.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: V be open in Z.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. PICK U open in Y such that $V = U \cap Z$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $f^{-1}(V) = f^{-1}(U)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in X.
$\square$

Theorem 98. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be continuous. Let Z be a space such that Y is a subspace of Z. Then the expansion $f : X \to Z$ is continuous.*

PROOF: Let V be open in Z. Then $f^{-1}(V) = f^{-1}(V \cap Y)$ is open in X. $\square$

Theorem 99. *Let X and Y be topological spaces. Let $f : X \to Y$. Suppose $\mathcal{U}$ is a set of open sets in X such that $X = \bigcup \mathcal{U}$ and, for all $U \in \mathcal{U}$, we have $f \restriction U : U \to Y$ is continuous. Then f is continuous.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: V be open in Y
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $f^{-1}(V) = \bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{U}} (f \restriction U)^{-1}(V)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. For all $U \in \mathcal{U}$, we have $(f \restriction U)^{-1}(V)$ is open in U.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. For all $U \in \mathcal{U}$, we have $(f \restriction U)^{-1}(V)$ is open in X.
   PROOF: Lemma 142.
$\square$

Proposition 100. *Let X and X' be the same set X under two topologies $\mathcal{T}$ and $\mathcal{T}'$. Let $i : X \to X'$ be the identity function. Then i is continuous if and only if $\mathcal{T}' \subseteq \mathcal{T}$.*

PROOF: Immediate from definitions. $\square$

Proposition 101. *Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ and $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Then f is continuous on the right at a if and only if f is continuous at a as a function $\mathbb{R}_l \to \mathbb{R}$.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. If f is continuous on the right at a then f is continuous at a as a function $\mathbb{R}_l \to \mathbb{R}$.

   ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: f is continuous on the right at a.

   ⟨2⟩2. LET: V be a neighbourhood of $f(a)$

   ⟨2⟩3. PICK b, c such that $f(a) \in (b, c) \subseteq V$.

   ⟨2⟩4. LET: $\epsilon = \min(c - f(a), f(a) - b)$

   ⟨2⟩5. PICK $\delta > 0$ such that, for all x, if $a < x < a + \delta$ then $|f(x) - f(a)| < \epsilon$

   ⟨2⟩6. LET: $U = [a, a + \delta)$

   ⟨2⟩7. $f(U) \subseteq V$

⟨1⟩2. If f is continuous at a as a function $\mathbb{R}_l \to \mathbb{R}$ then f is continuous on the right at a.

   ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: f is continuous at a as a function $\mathbb{R}_l \to \mathbb{R}$

   ⟨2⟩2. LET: $\epsilon > 0$

   ⟨2⟩3. PICK a neighbourhood U of a such that $f(U) \subseteq (f(a) - \epsilon, f(a) + \epsilon)$

   ⟨2⟩4. PICK b, c such that $a \in [b, c) \subset U$

   ⟨2⟩5. LET: $\delta = c - a$

   ⟨2⟩6. For all x, if $a < x < a + \delta$ then $|f(x) - f(a)| < \epsilon$

□

Lemma 102. *Let $f : X \to Y$. Let Z be an open subspace of X and $a \in Z$. If $f \restriction Z$ is continuous at a then f is continuous at a.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: V be a neighbourhood of $f(x)$

⟨1⟩2. PICK a neighbourhood W of x in Z such that $f(W) \subseteq V$

⟨1⟩3. W is a neighbourhood of x in X such that $f(W) \subseteq V$

   PROOF: Lemma 142.

□

Proposition 103. *Let $f : A \to B$ and $g : C \to D$ be continuous. Define $f \times g : A \times C \to B \times D$ by*

$$(f \times g)(a, c) = (f(a), g(c)) \ .$$

Then $f \times g$ is continuous.

PROOF: $\pi_1 \circ (f \times g) = f \circ \pi_1$ and $\pi_2 \circ (f \times g) = g \circ \pi_2$ are continuous by Theorem 95. The result follows by Theorem 132.

Proposition 104. *Let X be a topological space. Let Y a Hausdorff space. Let $A \subseteq X$. Let $f, g : \overline{A} \to Y$ be continuous. If f and g agree on A then $f = g$.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $x \in \overline{A}$

⟨1⟩2. ASSUME: $f(x) \neq g(x)$

⟨1⟩3. PICK disjoint neighbourhoods V of $f(x)$ and W of $g(x)$.

⟨1⟩4. PICK $y \in f^{-1}(V) \cap g^{-1}(W) \cap A$

PROOF: Since $f^{-1}(V) \cap g^{-1}(W)$ is a neighbourhood of x and hence intersects A.

$\langle 1 \rangle 5.$ $f(y) = g(y) \in V \cap W$

$\langle 1 \rangle 6.$ Q.E.D.

PROOF: This contradicts the fact that V and W are disjoint ($\langle 1 \rangle 3$).

☐

Proposition 105. *Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$ be continuous. If $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$ in X then $f(a_n) \to f(l)$ as $n \to \infty$.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: V be a neighbourhood of $f(l)$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ PICK a neighbourhood U of l such that $f(U) \subseteq V$

$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ PICK N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $a_n \in U$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4.$ For all $n \geq N$ we have $f(n) \in V$

☐

16 Homeomorphisms

Definition 106 (Homeomorphism). Let X and Y be topological spaces. A *Homeomorphism* f between X and Y, $f : X \cong Y$, is a bijection $f : X \to Y$ such that both f and f^{-1} are continuous.

Lemma 107. *Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$ a bijection. Then the following are equivalent:*

1. *f is a homeomorphism.*

2. *f is continuous and an open map.*

3. *For any $U \subseteq X$, we have U is open if and only if $f(U)$ is open.*

PROOF: Immediate from definitions. ☐

Proposition 108. *Let X and X' be the same set X under two topologies $\mathcal{T}$ and $\mathcal{T}'$. Let $i : X \to X'$ be the identity function. Then i is a homeomorphism if and only if $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}'$.*

PROOF: Immediate from definitions. ☐

Definition 109 (Topological Property). Let P be a property of topological spaces. Then P is a *topological* property if and only if, for any spaces X and Y, if P holds of X and $X \cong Y$ then P holds of Y.

Definition 110 (Topological Imbedding). Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Then f is a *topological imbedding* if and only if the corestriction $f : X \to f(X)$ is a homeomorphism.

Proposition 111. *Let X and Y be topological spaces and $a \in X$. The function $i : Y \to X \times Y$ that maps y to (a, y) is an imbedding.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. i is injective
⟨1⟩2. i is continuous.
   PROOF: For U open in X and V open in Y, we have $i^{-1}(U \times V)$ is V if $a \in U$, and $\emptyset$ if $a \notin U$.
⟨1⟩3. $i : Y \to i(Y)$ is an open map.
   PROOF: For V open in Y we have $i(V) = (X \times V) \cap i(Y)$.
☐

17 The Order Topology

Definition 112 (Order Topology). Let X be a linearly ordered set with at least two points. The *order topology* on X is the topology generated by the basis $\mathcal{B}$ consisting of:

- all open intervals (a, b);

- all intervals of the form $[\bot, b)$ where $\bot$ is least in X;

- all intervals of the form $(a, \top]$ where $\top$ is greatest in X.

We prove this is a basis for a topology.

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. For all $x \in X$ there exists $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B$.
   ⟨2⟩1. LET: $x \in X$
   ⟨2⟩2. CASE: x is greatest in X.
      ⟨3⟩1. PICK $y \in X$ with $y \neq x$
      ⟨3⟩2. $x \in (y, x] \in \mathcal{B}$
   ⟨2⟩3. CASE: x is least in X.
      ⟨3⟩1. PICK $y \in X$ with $y \neq x$
      ⟨3⟩2. $x \in [x, y) \in \mathcal{B}$
   ⟨2⟩4. CASE: x is neither greatest nor least in X.
      ⟨3⟩1. PICK $a, b \in X$ with $a < x$ and $x < b$
      ⟨3⟩2. $x \in (a, b) \in \mathcal{B}$
⟨1⟩2. For all $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ and $x \in B_1 \cap B_2$, there exists $B_3 \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B_3 \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$
   ⟨2⟩1. LET: $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ and $x \in B_1 \cap B_2$
   ⟨2⟩2. CASE: $B_1 = (a, b)$, $B_2 = (c, d)$
      PROOF: Take $B_3 = (\max(a, c), \min(b, d))$.
   ⟨2⟩3. CASE: $B_1 = (a, b)$, $B_2 = [\bot, d)$
      PROOF: Take $B_3 = (a, \min(b, d))$.
   ⟨2⟩4. CASE: $B_1 = (a, b)$, $B_2 = (c, \top]$
      PROOF: Take $B_3 = (\max(a, c), b)$.
   ⟨2⟩5. CASE: $B_1 = [\bot, b)$, $B_2 = [\bot, d)$
      PROOF: Take $B_3 = [\bot, \min(b, d))$.
   ⟨2⟩6. CASE: $B_1 = [\bot, b)$, $B_2 = (c, \top]$

PROOF: Take $B_3 = (c, b)$.

□

Lemma 113. *Let X be a linearly ordered set. Then the open rays form a subbasis for the order topology on X.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. Every open ray is open.
　⟨2⟩1. For all $a \in X$, the ray $(-\infty, a)$ is open.
　　⟨3⟩1. LET: $x \in (-\infty, a)$
　　⟨3⟩2. CASE: x is least in X
　　　PROOF: $xin[x, a) = (-\infty, a)$.
　　⟨3⟩3. CASE: x is not least in X
　　　⟨4⟩1. PICK $y < x$
　　　⟨4⟩2. $x \in (y, a) \subseteq (-\infty, a)$
　⟨2⟩2. For all $a \in X$, the ray $(a, +\infty)$ is open.
　　PROOF: Similar.
⟨1⟩2. Every basic open set is a finite intersection of open rays.
　PROOF: We have $(a, b) = (a, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, b)$, $[\bot, b) = (-\infty, b)$ and $(a, \top] = (a, +\infty)$.

□

Definition 114 (Standard Topology on the Real Line)**.** The *standard topology on the real line* is the order topology on $\mathbb{R}$ generated by the standard order.

Lemma 115. *The lower limit topology is strictly finer than the standard topology on $\mathbb{R}$.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. Every open interval is open in the lower limit topology.
　PROOF: If $x \in (a, b)$ then $x \in [x, b) \subseteq (a, b)$.
⟨1⟩2. The half-open interval $[0, 1)$ is not open in the standard topology.
　PROOF: There is no open interval (a, b) such that $0 \in (a, b) \subseteq [0, 1)$.

□

Lemma 116. *The K-topology is strictly finer than the standard topology on $\mathbb{R}$.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. Every open interval is open in the K-topology.
　PROOF: Corollary 59.1.
⟨1⟩2. The set $(-1, 1) \setminus K$ is not open in the standard topology.
　PROOF: There is no open interval (a, b) such that $0 \in (a, b) \subseteq (-1, 1) \setminus K$, since there must be a positive integer n with $1/n \in (a, b)$.

□

Lemma 117. *Let X be a topological space. Let Y be a linearly ordered set in the order topology. Let $f, g : X \to Y$ be continuous. Then $C = \{x \in X \mid f(x) \leq g(x)\}$ is closed.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $x \in X \setminus C$
⟨1⟩2. $f(x) > g(x)$
    PROVE: There exists a neighbourhood U of x such that $U \subseteq X \setminus C$
⟨1⟩3. CASE: There exists y such that $g(x) < y < f(x)$
  PROOF: Take $U = g^{-1}((-\infty, y)) \cup f^{-1}(y, +\infty)$.
⟨1⟩4. CASE: There is no y such that $g(x) < y < f(x)$
  PROOF: Take $U = g^{-1}((-\infty, f(x))) \cup f^{-1}(g(x), +\infty)$.
⟐

Proposition 118. *Let X be a topological space. Let Y be a linearly ordered set in the order topology. Let $f, g : X \to Y$ be continuous. Define $h : X \to Y$ by $h(x) = \min(f(x), g(x))$. Then h is continuous.*

PROOF: By the Pasting Lemma applied to $\{x \in X \mid f(x) \le g(x)\}$ and $\{x \in X \mid g(x) \le f(x)\}$, which are closed by Lemma 117.

Proposition 119. *Let X and Y be linearly ordered sets in the order topology. Let $f : X \to Y$ be strictly monotone and surjective. Then f is a homeomorphism.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. f is bijective.
  PROOF: Proposition 3.
⟨1⟩2. f is continuous.
  ⟨2⟩1. For all $y \in Y$ we have $f^{-1}((y, +\infty))$ is open.
    ⟨3⟩1. LET: $y \in Y$
    ⟨3⟩2. PICK $x \in X$ such that $f(x) = y$
      PROOF: Since f is surjective.
    ⟨3⟩3. $f^{-1}((y, +\infty)) = (x, +\infty)$
      PROOF: By strict monotoncity.
  ⟨2⟩2. For all $y \in Y$ we have $f^{-1}((-\infty, y))$ is open.
    PROOF: Similar.
⟨1⟩3. f^{-1} is continuous.
  ⟨2⟩1. For all $x \in X$ we have $f((x, +\infty))$ is open.
    PROOF: $f((x, +\infty)) = (f(x), +\infty)$.
  ⟨2⟩2. For all $x \in X$ we have $f((-\infty, x))$ is open.
    PROOF: $f((-\infty, x)) = (-\infty, f(x))$.
⟐

18   The nth Root Function

Proposition 120. *For all $n \ge 1$, the function $f : \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \to \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0}$ defined by $f(x) = x^n$ is a homemorphism.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. f is strictly monotone.
  ⟨2⟩1. LET: $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ with $0 \le x < y$

$\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ $x^n < y^n$

$$y^n - x^n = (y - x)(y^{n-1} + y^{n-2}x + y^{n-3}x^2 + \cdots + x^{n-1})$$
$$> 0$$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ f is surjective.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ Let: $y \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
    $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ Pick $x \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $y \leq x^n$
      Proof: If $y \leq 1$ take $x = 1$, otherwise take $x = y$.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ There exists $x' \in [0, x]$ such that $(x')^n = y$
      Proof: By the Intermediate Value Theorem.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ Q.E.D.
    Proof: Proposition 119.

□

Definition 121. For $n \geq 1$, the *nth root function* is the function $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ that is the inverse of $\lambda x.x^n$.

19 The Product Topology

Definition 122 (Product Topology)**.** Let $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of topological spaces. The *product topology* on $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$ is the topology generated by the subbasis consisting of the sets of the form $\pi_i^{-1}(U)$ where $i \in I$ and U is open in A_i.

Proposition 123. *The product topology on $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$ is generated by the basis consisting of all sets of the form $\prod_{i \in I} U_i$ where $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a family such that each U_i is an open set in A_i and $U_i = A_i$ for all but finitely many i.*

Proof: From Proposition 67. □

Proposition 124. *If A_i is closed in X_i for all $i \in I$ then $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$ is closed in $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$.*

Proof:

$$\left(\prod_{i \in I} X_i \right) \setminus \left(\prod_{i \in I} A_i \right) = \bigcup_{j \in I} \left(\prod_{i \in I} X_i \setminus \pi_j^{-1}(A_j) \right) \square$$

Proposition 125. *Let $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of topological spaces. For $i \in I$, let $\mathcal{B}_i$ be a basis for the topology on A_i. Then $\mathcal{B} = \{\prod_{i \in I} B_i \mid \forall i \in I.B_i \in \mathcal{B}_i, B_i = A_i$ for all but finitely many $i\}$ is a basis for the box topology on $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$.*

Proof:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ Every set in $\mathcal{B}$ is open.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ For every point $a \in \prod_{i \in I} A_i$ and every open set U with $a \in U$, there exists
    $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $a \in B \subseteq U$.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ Let: U be open and $a \in U$

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. PICK a family $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ such that each U_i is open in A_i, such that $U_i = A_i$ except for $i = i_1, \ldots, i_n$, and such that $a \in \prod_{i \in I} U_i \subseteq U$.

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. For $j = 1, \ldots, n$, PICK $B_{i_j} \in \mathcal{B}_{i_j}$ such that $a_{i_j} \in B_{i_j} \subseteq U_{i_j}$

$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. LET: $B = \prod_{i \in I} B_i$ where $B_i = A_i$ for $i \neq i_1, \ldots, i_n$

$\langle 2 \rangle 5$. $B \in \mathcal{B}$

$\langle 2 \rangle 6$. $a \in B \subseteq U$

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. Q.E.D.

PROOF: Lemma 60.

□

Proposition 126. *Let $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of topological spaces. Then the projections $\pi_i : \prod_{i \in I} A_i \to A_i$ are open maps.*

PROOF: From Lemma 85. □

Example 127. The projections are not always closed maps. For example, $\pi_1 : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ maps the closed set $\{(x, 1/x) \mid x > 0\}$ to $(0, +\infty)$.

Proposition 128. *Let $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of sets. For $i \in I$, let $\mathcal{T}_i$ and $\mathcal{U}_i$ be topologies on X_i. Let $\mathcal{P}$ be the product topology on $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ generated by the topologies $\mathcal{T}_i$, and $\mathcal{Q}$ the product topology on the same set generated by the topologies $\mathcal{U}_i$. Then $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$ if and only if $\mathcal{T}_i \subseteq \mathcal{U}_i$ for all i.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If $\mathcal{T}_i \subseteq \mathcal{U}_i$ for all i then $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$

PROOF: By Corollary 59.1.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. If $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$ then $\mathcal{T}_i \subseteq \mathcal{U}_i$ for all i

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: $i \in I$

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. LET: $U \in \mathcal{T}_i$

$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. LET: $U_i = U$ and $U_j = X_j$ for $j \neq i$

$\langle 2 \rangle 5$. $\prod_{i \in I} U_i \in \mathcal{P}$

$\langle 2 \rangle 6$. $\prod_{i \in I} U_i \in \mathcal{Q}$

$\langle 2 \rangle 7$. $U \in \mathcal{U}_i$

PROOF: From Proposition 126.

□

Proposition 129 (AC). *Let $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of topological spaces. Let $A_i \subseteq X_i$ for all $i \in I$. Then*

$$\prod_{i \in I} \overline{A_i} = \overline{\prod_{i \in I} A_i} \ .$$

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. $\overline{\prod_{i \in I} A_i} \subseteq \prod_{i \in I} \overline{A_i}$

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. For all $i \in I$ we have $A_i \subseteq \overline{A_i}$

PROOF: Lemma 42.

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. $\prod_{i \in I} A_i \subseteq \prod_{i \in I} \overline{A_i}$

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. Q.E.D.

    PROOF: Since $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$ is closed by Proposition 124.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $\prod_{i \in I} \overline{A_i} \subseteq \overline{\prod_{i \in I} A_i}$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $x \in \prod_{i \in I} \overline{A_i}$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: U be a neighbourhood of x

  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. PICK V_i open in X_i such that $x \in \prod_{i \in I} V_i \subseteq U$ with $V_i = X_i$ except for
    $i = i_1, \ldots, i_n$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. For $i \in I$, pick $a_i \in V_i \cap A_i$

    PROOF: By Theorem 45 and $\langle 2 \rangle 1$ using the Axiom of Choice.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 5$. U intersects $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 6$. Q.E.D.

    PROOF: $a \in U \cap \prod_{i \in I} A_i$

☐

Example 130. The closure of $\mathbb{R}^\infty$ in $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ is $\mathbb{R}^\omega$

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $a \in \mathbb{R}^\omega$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: U be any neighbourhoods of a.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. PICK U_n open in $\mathbb{R}$ for all n such that $a \in \prod_{n \geq 0} U_n \subseteq U$ and $U_n = \mathbb{R}$ for
    all n except $n_1, \ldots, n_k$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. LET: $b_n = a_n$ for $n = n_1, \ldots, n_k$ and $b_n = 0$ for all other n

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $b \in \mathbb{R}^\infty \cap U$

$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. Q.E.D.

  PROOF: From Theorem 45.

☐

Proposition 131. *Let $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of topological spaces. Let (a_n) be a sequence in $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ and $l \in \prod_{i \in I} X_i$. Then $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$ if and only if, for all $i \in I$, we have $\pi_i(a_n) \to \pi_i(l)$ as $n \to \infty$.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$ then, for all $i \in I$, we have $\pi_i(a_n) \to \pi_i(l)$ as $n \to \infty$

  PROOF: Proposition 105.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. If, for all $i \in I$, we have $\pi_i(a_n) \to \pi_i(l)$ as $n \to \infty$, then $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: For all $i \in I$, we have $\pi_i(a_n) \to \pi_i(l)$ as $n \to \infty$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: V be a neighbourhood of l

  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. PICK open sets U_i in X_i such that $l \in \prod_{i \in I} U_i \subseteq V$ and $U_i = X_i$ for all
    i except $i = i_1, \ldots, i_k$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. For $j = 1, \ldots, k$, PICK N_j such that, for all $n \geq N_j$, we have $\pi_{i_j}(a_n) \in$
    U_{i_j}

  $\langle 2 \rangle 5$. LET: $N = \max(N_1, \ldots, N_k)$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 6$. For all $n \geq N$ we have $a_n \in V$

☐

Theorem 132. *Let A be a topological space and $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of topological spaces. Let $f : A \to \prod_{i \in I} X_i$ be a function. If $\pi_i \circ f$ is continuous for all $i \in I$ then f is continuous.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $i \in I$ and U be open in X_i

⟨1⟩2. $f^{-1}(\pi_i^{-1}(U))$ is open in A

⟨1⟩3. Q.E.D.

  PROOF: Proposition 89.

☐

19.1 Continuous in Each Variable Separately

Definition 133 (Continuous in Each Variable Separately)**.** Let $F : X \times Y \to Z$. Then F is *continuous in each variable separately* if and only if:

- for every $a \in X$ the function $\lambda y \in Y.F(a, y)$ is continuous;

- for every $b \in Y$ the function $\lambda x \in X.F(x, b)$ is continuous.

Proposition 134. *Let $F : X \times Y \to Z$. If F is continuous then F is continuous in each variable separately.*

PROOF: For $a \in X$, the function $\lambda y \in Y.F(a, y)$ is $F \circ i$ where $i : Y \to X \times Y$ maps y to (a, y). We have i is continuous by Proposition 111, hence $F \circ i$ is continuous by Theorem 95.

Similarly for $\lambda x \in X.F(x, b)$ for $b \in Y$. ☐

Example 135. Define $F : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy/(x^2 + y^2) & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

Then F is continuous in each variable separately but not continuous.

Proposition 136. *Let $f : A \to C$ and $g : B \to D$ be open maps. Then $f \times g : A \times B \to C \times D$ is an open map.*

PROOF: Given U open in A and V open in B. Then $(f \times g)(U \times V) = f(U) \times g(V)$ is open in $C \times D$. The result follows from Proposition 86. ☐

20 The Subspace Topology

Definition 137 (Subspace Topology)**.** Let X be a topological space and $Y \subseteq X$. The *subspace topology* on Y is $\mathcal{T} = \{U \cap Y \mid U \text{ is open in } X\}$.

  We prove this is a topology.

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. $Y \in \mathcal{T}$

  PROOF: Since $Y = X \cap Y$

⟨1⟩2. For all $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$, we have $\bigcup \mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{T}$

  ⟨2⟩1. LET: $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$

$\langle 2 \rangle$2. LET: $\mathcal{V} = \{V \text{ open in } X \mid V \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}\}$
$\langle 2 \rangle$3. $\bigcup \mathcal{U} = (\bigcup \mathcal{V}) \cap Y$
$\langle 1 \rangle$3. For all $U, V \in \mathcal{T}$, we have $U \cap V \in \mathcal{T}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$1. LET: $U, V \in \mathcal{T}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$2. PICK U', V' open in X such that $U = U' \cap Y$ and $V = V' \cap Y$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$3. $(U \cap V) = (U' \cap V') \cap Y$
$\square$

Theorem 138. *Let X be a topological space and Y a subspace of X. Let $A \subseteq Y$. Then A is closed in Y if and only if there exists a closed set C in X such that $A = C \cap Y$.*

PROOF: We have

$$A \text{ is closed in } Y$$
$$\Leftrightarrow Y \setminus A \text{ is open in } Y$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \exists U \text{ open in } X. Y \setminus A = Y \cap U$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \exists C \text{ closed in } X. Y \setminus A = Y \cap (X \setminus U)$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \exists C \text{ closed in } X. A = Y \cap U \qquad \square$$

Theorem 139. *Let Y be a subspace of X. Let $A \subseteq Y$. Let $\overline{A}$ be the closure of A in X. Then the closure of A in Y is $\overline{A} \cap Y$.*

PROOF: The closure of A in Y is

$$\bigcap \{C \text{ closed in } Y \mid A \subseteq C\}$$
$$= \bigcap \{D \cap Y \mid D \text{ closed in } X, A \subseteq D \cap Y\} \qquad \text{(Theorem 138)}$$
$$= \bigcap \{D \mid D \text{ closed in } X, A \subseteq D\} \cap Y$$
$$= \overline{A} \cap Y \qquad \square$$

Lemma 140. *Let X be a topological space and $Y \subseteq X$. Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a basis for the topology on X. Then $\mathcal{B}' = \{B \cap Y \mid B \in \mathcal{B}\}$ is a basis for the subspace topology on Y.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle$1. Every element in $\mathcal{B}'$ is open in Y
$\langle 1 \rangle$2. For every open set U in Y and point $y \in U$, there exists $B' \in \mathcal{B}'$ such that $y \in B' \subseteq U$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$1. LET: U be open in Y and $y \in U$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$2. PICK V open in X such that $U = V \cap Y$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$3. PICK $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $y \in B \subseteq V$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$4. LET: $B' = B \cap Y$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$5. $B' \in \mathcal{B}'$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$6. $y \in B' \subseteq U$
$\langle 1 \rangle$3. Q.E.D.
  PROOF: By Lemma 60.
$\square$

Lemma 141. *Let X be a topological space and $Y \subseteq X$. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a basis for the topology on X. Then $\mathcal{S}' = \{S \cap Y \mid S \in \mathcal{S}\}$ is a subbasis for the subspace topology on Y.*

PROOF: The set $\{B \cap Y \mid B$ is a finite intersection of elements of $\mathcal{S}\}$ is a basis for the subspace topology by Lemma 140, and this is the set of all finite intersections of elements of $\mathcal{S}'$. □

Lemma 142. *Let Y be a subspace of X. If U is open in Y and Y is open in X then U is open in X.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle$1. PICK V open in X such that $U = V \cap Y$
$\langle 1 \rangle$2. U is open in X
  PROOF: Since it is the intersection of two open sets V and Y.
□

Theorem 143. *Let Y be a subspace of X and $A \subseteq Y$. If A is closed in Y and Y is closed in X then A is closed in X.*

PROOF: Pick a closed set C in X such that $A = C \cap Y$ (Theorem 138). Then A is the intersection of two sets closed in X, hence A is closed in X (Lemma 30). □

Theorem 144. *Let $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of topological spaces. Let A_i be a subspace of X_i for all $i \in I$. Then the product topology on $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$ is the same as the topology it inherits as a subspace of $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$.*

PROOF: The product topology is generated by the subbasis
$$\{\pi_i^{-1}(U) \mid i \in I, U \text{ open in } A_i\}$$
$$= \{\pi_i^{-1}(V) \cap A_i \mid i \in I, V \text{ open in } X_i\}$$
$$= \{\pi_i^{-1}(V) \mid i \in I, V \text{ open in } X_i\} \cap \prod_{i \in I} A_i$$
and this is a subbasis for the subspace topology by Lemma 141. □

Theorem 145. *Let X be an ordered set in the order topology. Let $Y \subseteq X$ be an interval. Then the order topology on Y is the same as the subspace topology on Y.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle$1. The order topology is finer than the subspace topology.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$1. For every open ray R in X, the set $R \cap Y$ is open in the order topology.
    $\langle 3 \rangle$1. For all $a \in X$, we have $(-\infty, a) \cap Y$ is open in the order topology.
      $\langle 4 \rangle$1. CASE: For all $y \in Y$ we have $y < a$
        PROOF: In this case $(-\infty, a) \cap Y = Y$.
      $\langle 4 \rangle$2. CASE: For all $y \in Y$ we have $a < y$
        PROOF: In this case $(-\infty, a) \cap Y = \emptyset$.
      $\langle 4 \rangle$3. CASE: There exists $y \in Y$ such that $y \leq a$ and $y \in Y$ such that $a \leq y$

$\langle 5 \rangle 1.$ $a \in Y$
    PROOF: Because Y is an interval.
  $\langle 5 \rangle 2.$ $(-\infty, a) \cap Y = \{y \in Y \mid y < a\}$
$\langle 3 \rangle 2.$ For all $a \in X$, we have $(a, +\infty) \cap Y$ is open in the order topology.
  PROOF: Similar.
$\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ Q.E.D.
  PROOF: By Lemmas 113 and 141 and Proposition 68.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ The subspace topology is finer than the order topology.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ Every open ray in Y is open in the subspace topology.
    PROOF: For any $a \in Y$ we have $(-\infty, a)_Y = (-\infty, a)_X \cap Y$ and $(a, +\infty)_Y = (a, +\infty)_X \cap Y$.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ Q.E.D.
  PROOF: By Lemma 113 and Proposition 68

$\square$

This example shows that we cannot remove the hypothesis that Y is an interval:

Example 146. The order topology on I_o^2 is different from the subspace topology as a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^2$ under the dictionary order topology.

PROOF: The set $\{1/2\} \times (1/2, 1)$ is open in the subspace topology but not in the order topology. $\square$

Proposition 147. *Let X be a topological space, Y a subspace of X, and Z a subspace of Y. Then the subspace topology on Z inherited from X is the same as the subspace topology on Z inherited from Y.*

PROOF: The subspace topology inherited from Y is
$$\{V \cap Z \mid V \text{ open in } Y\}$$
$$= \{U \cap Y \cap Z \mid U \text{ open in } X\}$$
$$= \{U \cap Z \mid U \text{ open in } X\}$$
which is the subspace topology inherited from X. $\square$

Definition 148 (Unit Circle)**.** The *unit circle S^1* is $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$ as a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^2$.

Definition 149 (Unit 2-sphere)**.** The *unit 2-sphere* is $S^2 = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$ as a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^3$.

Proposition 150. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be an open map and $A \subseteq X$ be open. Then the restriction $f \upharpoonright A : A \to f(A)$ is an open map.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: U be open in A
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ U is open in X
  PROOF: Lemma 142.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ $f(U)$ is open in Y
$\langle 1 \rangle 4.$ $f(U)$ is open in $f(A)$

Proof: Since $f(U) = f(U) \cap f(A)$.
□

Example 151. This example shows that we cannot remove the hypothesis that A is open.

Let $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x > 0 \text{ and } y = 1/x) \text{ or } x = y = 0\}$. Then $\pi_1 : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ is an open map, but $\pi_1 \upharpoonright A : A \to [0, +\infty)$ is not, because it maps the set $\{0, 0\}$ which is open in A to $\{0\}$ which is not open in $[0, +\infty)$.

Proposition 152. *Let Y be a subspace of X. Let $A \subseteq Y$ and $l \in Y$. Then l is a limit point of A in Y if and only if l is a limit point of A in X.*

Proof: Both are equivalent to the condition that any neighbourhood of l in X intersects A in a point other than l. □

21 The Box Topology

Definition 153 (Box Topology). Let $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of topological spaces. The *box topology* on $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$ is the topology generated by the set of all sets of the form $\prod_{i \in I} U_i$ where $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a family such that each U_i is open in A_i.

This is a basis since it covers $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$ and is closed under intersection.

Proposition 154. *The box topology is finer than the product topology.*

Proof: From Proposition 123. □

Corollary 154.1. *If A_i is closed in X_i for all $i \in I$ then $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$ is closed in $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ under the box topology.*

Proof: From Proposition 124.

Proposition 155 (AC). *Let $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of topological spaces. For $i \in I$, let $\mathcal{B}_i$ be a basis for the topology on A_i. Then $\mathcal{B} = \{\prod_{i \in I} B_i \mid \forall i \in I . B_i \in \mathcal{B}_i\}$ is a basis for the box topology on $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$.*

Proof:
$\langle 1 \rangle$1. Every set of the form $\prod_{i \in I} B_i$ is open.
$\langle 1 \rangle$2. For every point $a \in \prod_{i \in I} A_i$ and every open set U with $a \in U$, there exists $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $a \in B \subseteq U$.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$1. Let: U be open and $a \in U$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$2. Pick a family $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ such that each U_i is open in A_i and $a \in \prod_{i \in I} U_i \subseteq U$.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$3. For $i \in I$, Pick $B_i \in \mathcal{B}_i$ such that $a_i \in B_i \subseteq U_i$
    Proof: Using the Axiom of Choice.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$4. $a \in \prod_{i \in I} B_i \subseteq U$
$\langle 1 \rangle$3. Q.E.D.
  Proof: Lemma 60.
□

Theorem 156. *Let $\{X_i\}_{i\in I}$ be a family of topological spaces. Let A_i be a subspace of X_i for all $i \in I$. Give $\prod_{i\in I} X_i$ the box topology. Then the box topology on $\prod_{i\in I} A_i$ is the same as the topology it inherits as a subspace of $\prod_{i\in I} X_i$.*

PROOF: The box topology is generated by the basis
$$\{\prod_{i\in I} U_i \mid \forall i \in I, U_i \text{ open in } A_i\}$$
$$=\{\prod_{i\in I}(V_i \cap A_i) \mid \forall i \in I, V_i \text{ open in } X_i\}$$
$$=\{\prod_{i\in I} V_i \mid \forall i \in I, V_i \text{ open in } X_i\} \cap \prod_{i\in I} A_i$$
and this is a basis for the subspace topology by Lemma 140. □

Proposition 157. *Let $\{X_i\}_{i\in I}$ be a family of Hausdorff spaces. Then $\prod_{i\in I} X_i$ under the box topology is Hausdorff.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1$. LET: $\{X_i\}_{i\in I}$ be a family of Hausdorff spaces.
$\langle 1\rangle 2$. LET: $a, b \in \prod_{i\in I} X_i$ with $a \neq b$
$\langle 1\rangle 3$. PICK $i \in I$ such that $a_i \neq b_i$
$\langle 1\rangle 4$. PICK U, V disjoint open sets in X_i with $a_i \in U$ and $b_i \in V$
$\langle 1\rangle 5$. $\pi_i^{-1}(U)$ and $\pi_i^{-1}(V)$ are disjoint open sets in $\prod_{i\in I} X_i$ with $a \in \pi_i^{-1}(U)$ and $b \in \pi_i^{-1}(V)$
□

Proposition 158 (AC). *Let $\{X_i\}_{i\in I}$ be a family of topological spaces. Give $\prod_{i\in I} X_i$ the box topology. Let $A_i \subseteq X_i$ for all $i \in I$. Then*
$$\prod_{i\in I} \overline{A_i} = \overline{\prod_{i\in I} A_i} \ .$$

PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1$. $\overline{\prod_{i\in I} A_i} \subseteq \prod_{i\in I} \overline{A_i}$
$\quad \langle 2\rangle 1$. For all $i \in I$ we have $A_i \subseteq \overline{A_i}$
$\quad\quad$ PROOF: Lemma 42.
$\quad \langle 2\rangle 2$. $\prod_{i\in I} A_i \subseteq \prod_{i\in I} \overline{A_i}$
$\quad \langle 2\rangle 3$. Q.E.D.
$\quad\quad$ PROOF: Since $\prod_{i\in I} A_i$ is closed by Corollary 154.1.
$\langle 1\rangle 2$. $\prod_{i\in I} \overline{A_i} \subseteq \overline{\prod_{i\in I} A_i}$
$\quad \langle 2\rangle 1$. LET: $x \in \prod_{i\in I} \overline{A_i}$
$\quad \langle 2\rangle 2$. LET: U be a neighbourhood of x
$\quad \langle 2\rangle 3$. PICK V_i open in X_i such that $x \in \prod_{i\in I} V_i \subseteq U$
$\quad \langle 2\rangle 4$. For $i \in I$, pick $a_i \in V_i \cap A_i$
$\quad\quad$ PROOF: By Theorem 45 and $\langle 2\rangle 1$ using the Axiom of Choice.
$\quad \langle 2\rangle 5$. U intersects $\prod_{i\in I} A_i$

⟨2⟩6. Q.E.D.
    PROOF: $a \in U \cap \prod_{i \in I} A_i$.
□

The following example shows that Theorem 132 fails in the box topology.

Example 159. Define $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^\omega$ by $f(t) = (t, t, \ldots)$. Then $\pi_n \circ f = \mathrm{id}_\mathbb{R}$ is continuous for all n. But f is not continuous when $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ is given the box topology because the inverse image of

$$(-1, 1) \times (-1/2, 1/2) \times (-1/3, 1/3) \times \cdots$$

is $\{0\}$ which is not open.

The following example shows that Proposition 131 fails in the box topology.

Example 160. Give $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ the box topology. Let $a_n = (1/n, 1/n, \ldots)$ for $n \geq 1$ and $l = (0, 0, \ldots)$. Then $\pi_i(a_n) \to \pi_i(l)$ as $n \to \infty$ for all i, but $a_n \not\to l$ as $n \to \infty$ since the open set

$$(-1, 1) \times (-1/2, 1/2) \times (-1/3, 1/3) \times \cdots$$

contains l but does not contain any a_n.

Example 161. The set $\mathbb{R}^\infty$ is closed in $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ under the box topology. For let (a_n) be any sequence not in $\mathbb{R}^\infty$. Let U_n be an open interval around a_n that does not contain 0 if $a_n \neq 0$, and $U_n = \mathbb{R}$ if $a_n = 0$. Then $\prod_{n \geq 0} U_n$ is a neighbourhood of (a_n) that does not intersect $\mathbb{R}^\infty$.

22 T_1 Spaces

Definition 162 (T_1 Space). A topological space is T_1 if and only if every singleton is closed.

Lemma 163. *A space is T_1 if and only if every finite set is closed.*

PROOF: From Lemma 31. □

Theorem 164. *In a T_1 space, a point a is a limit point of a set A if and only if every neighbourhood of a contains infinitely many points of A.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. If a is a limit point of A then every neighbourhood of a contains infinitely many points of A.
    ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: a is a limit point of A.
    ⟨2⟩2. LET: U be a neighbourhood of a.
    ⟨2⟩3. ASSUME: for a contradiction U contains only finitely many points of A.
    ⟨2⟩4. $(U \cap A) \setminus \{a\}$ is closed.
        PROOF: By the T_1 axiom.
    ⟨2⟩5. $(U \setminus A) \cup \{a\}$ is open.

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PROOF: It is $U \setminus ((U \cap A) \setminus \{a\})$.

$\langle 2 \rangle 6.$ $(U \setminus A) \cup \{a\}$ intersects A in a point other than a.

PROOF: From $\langle 2 \rangle 1$.

$\langle 2 \rangle 7.$ Q.E.D.

$\square$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ If every neighbourhood of a contains infinitely many points of A then a is a limit point of A.

PROOF: Immediate from definitions.

$\square$

(To see this does not hold in every space, see Proposition 56.)

Proposition 165. *A space is T_1 if and only if, for any two distinct points x and y, there exist neighbourhoods U of x and V of y such that $x \notin V$ and $y \notin U$.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: X be a topological space.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ If X is T_1 then, for any two distinct points x and y, there exist neighbourhoods U of x and V of y such that $x \notin V$ and $y \notin U$.

PROOF: This holds because $\{x\}$ and $\{y\}$ are closed.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ Suppose, for any two distinct points x and y, there exist neighbourhoods U of x and V of y such that $x \notin V$ and $y \notin U$. Then X is T_1.

$\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ ASSUME: For any two distinct points x and y, there exist neighbourhoods U of x and V of y such that $x \notin V$ and $y \notin U$.

$\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ LET: $a \in X$

$\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ $\{a\}$ is closed.

PROOF: For all $b \neq a$ there exists a neighbourhood U of b such that $U \subseteq X \setminus \{a\}$.

$\square$

Proposition 166. *A subspace of a T_1 space is T_1.*

PROOF: From Proposition 143.

23   Hausdorff Spaces

Definition 167 (Hausdorff Space)**.** A topological space is *Hausdorff* if and only if, for any points x, y with $x \neq y$, there exist disjoint open sets U and V such that $x \in U$ and $y \in V$.

Theorem 168. *Every Hausdorff space is T_1.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: X be a Hausdorff space.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ LET: $b \in X$

PROVE: $\overline{\{b\}} = \{b\}$

$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ ASSUME: $a \in \overline{\{b\}}$ and $a \neq b$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4.$ PICK disjoint neighbourhoods U of a and V of b.

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. U intersects $\{b\}$
  PROOF: Theorem 45.
$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. $b \in U$
$\langle 1 \rangle 7$. Q.E.D.
  PROOF: This contradicts the fact that U and V are disjoint ($\langle 1 \rangle 4$).
☐

Proposition 169. *An infinite set under the finite complement topology is T_1 but not Hausdorff.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: X be an infinite set under the finite complement topology.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. Every singleton is closed.
  PROOF: By definition.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. PICK $a, b \in X$ with $a \neq b$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. There are no disjoint neighbourhoods U of a and V of b.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: U be a neighbourhood of a and V a neighbourhood of b.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. $X \setminus U$ and $X \setminus V$ are finite.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. PICK $c \in X$ that is not in $X \setminus U$ or $X \setminus V$.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $c \in U \cap V$
☐

Proposition 170. *The product of a family of Hausdorff spaces is Hausdorff.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of Hausdorff spaces.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $a, b \in \prod_{i \in I} X_i$ with $a \neq b$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. PICK $i \in I$ such that $a_i \neq b_i$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. PICK U, V disjoint open sets in X_i with $a_i \in U$ and $b_i \in V$
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $\pi_i^{-1}(U)$ and $\pi_i^{-1}(V)$ are disjoint open sets in $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ with $a \in \pi_i^{-1}(U)$ and $b \in \pi_i^{-1}(V)$
☐

Theorem 171. *Every linearly ordered set under the order topology is Hausdorff.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: X be a linearly ordered set under the order topology.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $a, b \in X$ with $a \neq b$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. ASSUME: w.l.o.g. $a < b$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. CASE: There exists c such that $a < c < b$
  PROOF: The sets $(-\infty, c)$ and $(c, +\infty)$ are disjoint neighbourhoods of a and b respectively.
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. CASE: There is no c such that $a < c < b$
  PROOF: The sets $(-\infty, b)$ and $(a, +\infty)$ are disjoint neighbourhoods of a and b respectively.
☐

Theorem 172. *A subspace of a Hausdorff space is Hausdorff.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: X be a Hausdorff space and Y a subspace of X.
⟨1⟩2. LET: $x, y \in Y$ with $x \neq y$
⟨1⟩3. PICK disjoint neighbourhoods U of x and V of y in X.
⟨1⟩4. $U \cap Y$ and $V \cap Y$ are disjoint neighbourhoods of x and y respectively in Y.
☐

Proposition 173. *A space X is Hausdorff if and only if the diagonal $\Delta = \{(x, x) \mid x \in X\}$ is closed in X^2.*

PROOF:

X is Hausdorff

$\Leftrightarrow \forall x, y \in X . x \neq y \Rightarrow \exists V, W$ open. $x \in V \wedge y \in W \wedge V \cap W = \emptyset$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall (x, y) \in X^2 \setminus \Delta . \exists V, W$ open. $(x, y) \subseteq V \times W \subseteq X^2 \setminus \Delta$

$\Leftrightarrow \Delta$ is closed ☐

24 The First Countability Axiom

Definition 174 (First Countability Axiom)**.** A topological space X satisfies the *first countability axiom*, or is *first countable*, if and only if every point has a countable local basis.

Lemma 175 (Sequence Lemma (CC))**.** *Let X be a first countable space. Let $A \subseteq X$ and $l \in \overline{A}$. Then there exists a sequence in A that converges to l.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. PICK a countable local basis $\{B_n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$ at l such that $B_1 \supseteq B_2 \supseteq \cdots$.
  PROOF: Lemma 70.
⟨1⟩2. For all $n \geq 1$, PICK $a_n \in A \cap B_n$.
    PROVE: $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$
⟨1⟩3. LET: U be a neighbourhood of A
⟨1⟩4. PICK N such that $B_N \subseteq U$
⟨1⟩5. For $n \geq N$ we have $a_n \in U$
  PROOF: $a_n \in B_n \subseteq B_N \subseteq U$
☐

Theorem 176 (CC)**.** *Let X be a first countable space and Y a topological space. Let $f : X \to Y$. Suppose that, for every sequence (x_n) in X and $l \in X$, if $x_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$, then $f(x_n) \to f(l)$ as $n \to \infty$. Then f is continuous.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $A \subseteq X$
⟨1⟩2. LET: $a \in A$
    PROVE: $f(a) \in \overline{f(A)}$
⟨1⟩3. PICK a sequence (x_n) in A that converges to a.

PROOF: By the Sequence Lemma.

⟨1⟩4. $f(x_n) \to f(a)$

⟨1⟩5. $f(a) \in \overline{f(A)}$

   PROOF: By Lemma 74.

⟨1⟩6. Q.E.D.

   PROOF: By Theorem 92.

☐

Example 177 (CC). The space $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ under the box product is not first countable.

PROOF: Let $\{B_n \mid n \geq 0\}$ be a countable set of neighbourhoods of $\vec{0}$. We will construct a neighbourhood of $\vec{0}$ that does not include any of these.
For $n \geq 0$, pick a neighbourhood U_n of 0 such that $U_n \subset \pi_n(B_p)$. Then $\prod_{n=0}^{\infty} U_n$ is a neighbourhood of $\vec{0}$ that does not include any B_n. ☐

Example 178. If J is an uncountable set then $\mathbb{R}^J$ is not first countable.

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $\{B_n \mid n \geq 0\}$ be any countable set of neighbourhoods of $\vec{0}$.

⟨1⟩2. For $n \geq 0$, PICK a basis element $\prod_{\alpha \in J} U_{n\alpha}$ that contains $\vec{0}$ and is included in B_n.

   PROOF: Using the Axiom of Countable Choice.

⟨1⟩3. For $n \geq 0$,
      LET: $J_n = \{\alpha \in J \mid U_{n\alpha} \neq \mathbb{R}\}$

⟨1⟩4. PICK $\beta \in J$ such that $\beta \notin J_n$ for any n.

   PROOF: Since each J_n is finite so $\bigcup_n J_n$ is countable.

⟨1⟩5. $\pi_\beta((-1,1))$ is a neighbourhood of $\vec{0}$ that does not include any B_n.

☐

Example 179. The space $\mathbb{R}_l$ is first countable.

PROOF: For any $a \in \mathbb{R}$, the set $\{[a, a + 1/n) \mid n \geq 1\}$ is a countable local basis.

Example 180. The ordered square is first countable.

PROOF: For any $(a, b) \in I_o^2$ with $b \neq 0, 1$, the set $\{(\{a\} \times (b - 1/n, b + 1/n)) \cap I_o^2 \mid n \geq 1\}$ is a countable local basis.

25 Strong Continuity

Definition 181 (Strongly Continuous). Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$ be a function. Then f is *strongly continuous* if and only if, for every subset $U \subseteq Y$, we have U is open in Y if and only if $f^{-1}(U)$ is open in X.

Proposition 182. *Let X and Y be topological spaces and $f : X \to Y$ be a function. Then f is* strongly continuous *if and only if, for every subset $C \subseteq Y$, we have C is closed in Y if and only if $f^{-1}(C)$ is closed in X.*

PROOF: Since $X \setminus f^{-1}(C) = f^{-1}(Y \setminus C)$. ☐

44

Proposition 183. *Let X, Y and Z be topological spaces. Let $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$. If f and g are strongly continuous then so is $g \circ f$.*

PROOF: Since $(g \circ f)^{-1}(U) = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(U))$. $\square$

Proposition 184. *Let X, Y and Z be topological spaces. Let $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$. If $g \circ f$ is continuous and f is strongly continuous then g is continuous.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle$1. LET: $V \subseteq Z$ be open.
$\langle 1 \rangle$2. $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V))$ is open in X.
   PROOF: Since $g \circ f$ is continuous.
$\langle 1 \rangle$3. $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in Y.
   PROOF: Since g is strongly continuous.
$\square$

Proposition 185. *Let X, Y and Z be topological spaces. Let $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$. If $g \circ f$ is strongly continuous and f is strongly continuous then g is strongly continuous.*

PROOF: For $V \subseteq Z$, we have V is open iff $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V))$ is open iff $g^{-1}(V)$ is open.

26   Saturated Sets

Definition 186. Let X and Y be sets and $p : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ a surjective function. Let $C \subseteq X$. Then C is *saturated* with respect to p if and only if, for all $x, y \in X$, if $x \in C$ and $p(x) = p(y)$ then $y \in C$.

Proposition 187. *Let X and Y be sets and $p : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ a surjective function. Let $C \subseteq X$. Then the following are equivalent:*

1. *C is saturated with respect to p.*

2. *There exists $D \subseteq Y$ such that $C = p^{-1}(D)$*

3. *$C = p^{-1}(p(C))$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle$1. $1 \Rightarrow 3$
   $\langle 2 \rangle$1. ASSUME: C is saturated with respect to p.
   $\langle 2 \rangle$2. $C \subseteq p^{-1}(p(C))$
      PROOF: Trivial.
   $\langle 2 \rangle$3. $p^{-1}(p(C)) \subseteq C$
      $\langle 3 \rangle$1. LET: $x \in p^{-1}(p(C))$
      $\langle 3 \rangle$2. $p(x) \in p(C)$
      $\langle 3 \rangle$3. There exists $y \in C$ such that $p(x) = p(y)$
      $\langle 3 \rangle$4. $x \in C$

PROOF: From $\langle 2 \rangle 1$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $3 \Rightarrow 2$
  PROOF: Trivial.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $2 \Rightarrow 1$
  PROOF: This follows because if $p(x) \in D$ and $p(x) = p(y)$ then $p(y) \in D$.
□

27 Quotient Maps

Definition 188 (Quotient Map)**.** Let X and Y be topological spaces and $p : X \to Y$. Then p is a *quotient map* if and only if p is surjective and strongly continuous.

Proposition 189. *Let X and Y be topological spaces and $p : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ be a surjective function. Then the following are equivalent.*

  1. p is a quotient map.

  2. p is continuous and maps saturated open sets to open sets.

  3. p is continuous and maps saturated closed sets to closed sets.

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. $1 \Rightarrow 2$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: p is a quotient map.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: U be a saturated open set in X.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $p^{-1}(p(U))$ is open in X.
    PROOF: Since $U = p^{-1}(p(U))$ be Proposition 187.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $p(U)$ is open in Y.
    PROOF: From $\langle 2 \rangle 1$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $1 \Rightarrow 3$
  PROOF: Similar.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $2 \Rightarrow 1$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: p is continuous and maps saturated open sets to open sets.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: $U \subseteq Y$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. ASSUME: $p^{-1}(U)$ is open in X
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $p^{-1}(U)$ is saturated.
    PROOF: Proposition 187.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 5$. U is open in Y.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $3 \Rightarrow 1$
  PROOF: Similar.
□

Corollary 189.1. *Every surjective continuous open map is a quotient map.*

Corollary 189.2. *Every surjective continuous closed map is a quotient map.*

Example 190. The converses of these corollaries do not hold.

Let $A = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid y = 0\}$. Then $\pi_1 : A \to \mathbb{R}$ is a quotient map, but not an open map or a closed map.

We prove that π_1 maps saturated open sets to open sets:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $\pi_1^{-1}(U)$ be a saturated open set in A
  PROVE: U is open in $\mathbb{R}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $x \in U$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $(x, 0) \in \pi_1(U)^{-1}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. PICK W, V open in $\mathbb{R}$ such that $(x, 0) \subseteq W \times V \subseteq \pi_1(U)^{-1}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $x \in W \subseteq U$

It is not an open map because it maps $((-1, 1) \times (1, 2)) \cap A$ to $[0, 1)$.
It is not a closed map because it maps $\{(x, 1/x) \mid x > 0\}$ to $(0, +\infty)$.

Proposition 191. *Let $p : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ be a quotient map. Let $A \subseteq X$ be saturated with respect to p. Let $q : A \twoheadrightarrow p(A)$ be the restriction of p.*

1. *If A is either open or closed in X then q is a quotient map.*

2. *If p is either an open map or a closed map then q is a quotient map.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $p : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ be a quotient map.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $A \subseteq X$ be saturated with respect to p.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. LET: $q : A \twoheadrightarrow p(A)$ be the restriction of p.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. q is continuous.
  PROOF: Theorem 96.
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. If A is open in X then q is a quotient map.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: A is open in X.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. q maps saturated open sets to open sets.
    $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. LET: $U \subseteq A$ be saturated with respect to q and open in A
    $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. U is saturated with respect to p
      $\langle 4 \rangle 1$. LET: $x, y \in X$
      $\langle 4 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: $x \in U$
      $\langle 4 \rangle 3$. ASSUME: $p(x) = p(y)$
      $\langle 4 \rangle 4$. $x \in A$
        PROOF: From $\langle 3 \rangle 1$ and $\langle 4 \rangle 2$.
      $\langle 4 \rangle 5$. $y \in A$
        PROOF: From $\langle 1 \rangle 2$ and $\langle 4 \rangle 3$
      $\langle 4 \rangle 6$. $q(x) = x(y)$
        PROOF: From $\langle 1 \rangle 3$, $\langle 4 \rangle 3$, $\langle 4 \rangle 4$, $\langle 4 \rangle 5$.
      $\langle 4 \rangle 7$. $y \in U$
        PROOF: From $\langle 3 \rangle 1$, $\langle 4 \rangle 2$, $\langle 4 \rangle 6$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 3$. U is open in X
      PROOF: Lemma 142, $\langle 2 \rangle 1$, $\langle 3 \rangle 1$.
    $\langle 3 \rangle 4$. $p(U)$ is open in Y
      PROOF: Proposition 189, $\langle 1 \rangle 1$, $\langle 3 \rangle 2$, $\langle 3 \rangle 3$

⟨3⟩5. $q(U)$ is open in $p(A)$
    Proof: Since $q(U) = p(U) = p(U) \cap p(A)$.
⟨2⟩3. Q.E.D.
  Proof: By Proposition 189.
⟨1⟩6. If A is closed in X then q is a quotient map.
  Proof: Similar.
⟨1⟩7. If p is an open map then q is a quotient map.
  ⟨2⟩1. Assume: p is an open map
  ⟨2⟩2. q maps saturated open sets to open sets.
    ⟨3⟩1. Let: U be open in A and saturated with respect to q
    ⟨3⟩2. Pick V open in X such that $U = A \cap V$
    ⟨3⟩3. $p(V)$ is open in Y
    ⟨3⟩4. $q(U) = p(V) \cap p(A)$
      ⟨4⟩1. $q(U) \subseteq p(V) \cap p(A)$
       Proof: From ⟨3⟩2.
      ⟨4⟩2. $p(V) \cap p(A) \subseteq q(U)$
       ⟨5⟩1. Let: $y \in p(V) \cap p(A)$
       ⟨5⟩2. Pick $x \in V$ and $x' \in A$ such that $p(x) = p(x') = y$
       ⟨5⟩3. $x \in A$
        Proof: By ⟨1⟩2.
       ⟨5⟩4. $x \in U$
        Proof: From ⟨3⟩2
  ⟨2⟩3. Q.E.D.
    Proof: By Proposition 189.
⟨1⟩8. If p is a closed map then q is a quotient map.
  Proof: Similar.
☐

Example 192. This example shows we cannot remove the hypotheses on A and p.

Define $f : [0,1] \to [2,3] \to [0,2]$ by $f(x) = x$ if $x \leq 1$, $f(x) = x - 1$ if $x \geq 2$. Then f is a quotient map but its restriction f' to $[0,1) \cup [2,3]$ is not, because $f'^{-1}([1,2])$ is open but $[1,2]$ is not.

For a counterexample where A is saturated, see Example 198.

Proposition 193. *Let $p : A \twoheadrightarrow C$ and $q : B \twoheadrightarrow D$ be open quotient maps. Then $p \times q : A \times B \to C \times D$ is an open quotient map.*

Proof: From Corollary 189.1, Proposition 136 and Theorem 132. ☐

Theorem 194. *Let $p : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ be a quotient map. Let Z be a topological space and $f : Y \to Z$ be a function. Then*

   1. $f \circ p$ is continuous if and only if f is continuous.

   2. $f \circ p$ is a quotient map if and only if f is a quotient map.

Proof:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If $f \circ p$ is continuous then f is continuous.
  PROOF: Proposition 184.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. If f is continuous then $f \circ p$ is continuous.
  PROOF: Theorem 95.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. If $f \circ p$ is a quotient map then f is a quotient map.
  PROOF: Proposition 185.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. If f is a quotient map then $f \circ p$ is a quotient map.
  PROOF: From Proposition 183.
$\square$

Proposition 195. *Let X and Y be topological spaces. Let $p : X \to Y$ and $f : Y \to X$ be continuous maps such that $p \circ f = \mathrm{id}_Y$. Then p is a quotient map.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $V \subseteq Y$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: $p^{-1}(V)$ is open in X.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $f^{-1}(p^{-1}(V))$ is open in Y.
  PROOF: Because f is continuous.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. V is open in Y.
  PROOF: Because $f^{-1}(p^{-1}(V)) = V$.
$\square$

28   Quotient Topology

Definition 196 (Quotient Topology)**.** Let X be a topological space, Y a set and $p : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ be a surjective function. Then the *quotient topology* on Y is the unique topology on Y with respect to which p is a quotient map, namely $\mathcal{T} = \{U \in \mathcal{P}Y \mid p^{-1}(U) \text{ is open in } X\}$.

We prove this is a topology.

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. $Y \in \mathcal{T}$
  PROOF: Since $p^{-1}(Y) = X$ by surjectivity.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. For all $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ we have $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{T}$
  PROOF: Since $p^{-1}(\bigcup \mathcal{A}) = \bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{A}} p^{-1}(U)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. For all $U, V \in \mathcal{T}$ we have $U \cap V \in \mathcal{T}$
  PROOF: Since $p^{-1}(U \cap V) = p^{-1}(U) \cap p^{-1}(V)$.
$\square$

Definition 197 (Quotient Space)**.** Let X be a topological space and $\sim$ an equivalence relation on X. Let $p : X \twoheadrightarrow X/\sim$ be the canonical surjection. Then $X/\sim$ under the quotient topology is called a *quotient space*, *identification space* or *decomposition space* of X.

Here is a counterexample showing we cannot remove all the hypotheses of Proposition 191 except that A is saturated.

Example 198. Let $X = (0, 1/2] \cup \{1\} \cup \{1 + 1/n : n \geq 2\}$ as a subspace of $\mathbb{R}$. Define R to be the equivalence relation on X where xRy iff $(x = y$ or $|x-y| = 1)$, so we identify $1/n$ with $1 + 1/n$ for all $n \geq 2$. Let Y be the resulting quotient space X/R in the quotient topology and $p : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ the canonical surjection.

Let $A = \{1\} \cup (0, 1/2] \setminus \{1/n : n \geq 2\} \subseteq X$. Then A is saturated under p but the restriction q of p to A is not a quotient map because it maps the saturated open set $\{1\}$ to $\{1\}$ which is not open in $p(A)$.

Proposition 199. *Let X, Y and Z be topological spaces. Let $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$. If f and g are quotient maps then so is $g \circ f$.*

PROOF: From Proposition 183. □

Example 200. The product of two quotient maps is not necessarily a quotient map.

Let $X = \mathbb{R}$ and X^* the quotient space formed by identifying all positive integers. Let $p : X \twoheadrightarrow X^*$ be the canonical surjection.

We prove $p \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{Q}} : X \times \mathbb{Q} \to X^* \times \mathbb{Q}$ is not a quotient map.

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. For $n \geq 1$,
    LET: $c_n = \sqrt{2}/n$
⟨1⟩2. For $n \geq 1$,
    LET: $U_n = \{(x,y) \in X \times \mathbb{Q} \mid n - 1/4 < x < n + 1/4, (y + n > x + c_n$ and $y + n > -x + c_n)$ or $(y + n < x + c_n$ and $y + n < -x + c_n)\}$
⟨1⟩3. For $n \geq 1$, we have U_n is open in $X \times \mathbb{Q}$
⟨1⟩4. For $n \geq 1$, we have $\{n\} \times \mathbb{Q} \subseteq U_n$
⟨1⟩5. LET: $U = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n$
⟨1⟩6. U is open in $X \times \mathbb{Q}$
⟨1⟩7. U is saturated with respect to $p \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{Q}}$
⟨1⟩8. LET: $U' = (p \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{Q}})(U)$
⟨1⟩9. ASSUME: for a contradiction U' is open in $X^* \times \mathbb{Q}$
⟨1⟩10. $(1, 0) \in U'$
⟨1⟩11. PICK a neighbourhood W of 1 in X^* and $\delta > 0$ such that $W \times (-\delta, \delta) \subseteq U'$
⟨1⟩12. $p^{-1}(W) \times (-\delta, \delta) \subseteq U$
⟨1⟩13. PICK n such that $c_n < \delta$
⟨1⟩14. $n \in p^{-1}(W)$
⟨1⟩15. PICK $\epsilon > 0$ such that $\epsilon < \delta - c_n$ and $\epsilon < 1/4$ and $(n - \epsilon, n + \epsilon) \subseteq p^{-1}(W)$
⟨1⟩16. $(n - \epsilon, n + \epsilon) \times (-\delta, \delta) \subseteq U$
⟨1⟩17. PICK a rational y such that $c_n - \epsilon/2 < y < c_n + \epsilon/2$
⟨1⟩18. $(n + \epsilon/2, y) \notin U$
⟨1⟩19. Q.E.D.
  PROOF: This contradicts ⟨1⟩16.
□

Proposition 201. *Let X be a topological space and $\sim$ an equivalence relation on X. Then $X/\sim$ is T_1 if and only if every equivalence class is closed in X.*

PROOF: Immediate from definitions. □

29 Retractions

Definition 202 (Retraction). Let X be a topological space and $A \subseteq X$. A *retraction* of X onto A is a continuous map $r : X \to A$ such that, for all $a \in A$, we have $r(a) = a$.

Proposition 203. *Every retraction is a quotient map.*

PROOF: Proposition 195 with f the inclusion $A \hookrightarrow X$. □

30 Homogeneous Spaces

Definition 204 (Homogeneous). A topological space X is *homogeneous* if and only if, for any points $a, b \in X$, there exists a homeomorphism $\phi : X \cong X$ such that $\phi(a) = b$.

31 Regular Spaces

Definition 205 (Regular Space). A topological space X is *regular* if and only if, for any closed set A and point $a \notin A$, there exist disjoint open sets U, V such that $A \subseteq U$ and $a \in V$.

32 Connected Spaces

Definition 206 (Separation). A *separation* of a topological space X is a pair of disjoint open sets U, V such that $U \cup V = \emptyset$.

Definition 207 (Connected). A topological space is *connected* if and only if it has no separation; otherwise it is *disconnected*.

Proposition 208. *A topological space X is connected if and only if the only sets that are both open and closed are X and $\emptyset$.*

Immediate from defintions.

Lemma 209. *If Y is a subspace of X, a separation of Y is a pair of disjoint nonempty sets A and B whose union is Y, neither of which contains a limit point of the other.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. LET: $A, B \subseteq Y$
⟨1⟩2. If A and B form a separation of Y then A and B are disjoint and nonempty, $A \cup B = Y$, and neither of A and B contains a limit point of the other.
  ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: A and B form a separation of Y
  ⟨2⟩2. A and B are disjoint and nonempty and $A \cup B = Y$
    PROOF: From ⟨2⟩1 and the definition of separation.
  ⟨2⟩3. A does not contain a limit point of B

⟨3⟩1. ASSUME: for a contradiction $l \in A$ and l is a limit point of B in X.

⟨3⟩2. l is a limit point of B in Y

    PROOF: Proposition 152.

⟨3⟩3. $l \in B$

    ⟨4⟩1. B is closed in Y

       PROOF: Since A is open in Y and $B = Y \setminus A$ from ⟨2⟩1.

    ⟨4⟩2. Q.E.D.

       PROOF: Corollary 55.1.

⟨3⟩4. Q.E.D.

    PROOF: This contradicts the fact that $A \cap B = \emptyset$ (⟨2⟩1).

⟨2⟩4. B does not contain a limit point of A

  PROOF: Similar.

⟨1⟩3. If A and B are disjoint and nonempty, $A \cup B = Y$, and neither of A and B contains a limit point of the other, then A and B form a separation of Y.

⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: A and B are disjoint and nonempty, $A \cup B = Y$, and neither of A and B contains a limit point of the other.

⟨2⟩2. A is open in Y

  ⟨3⟩1. B is closed in Y

    ⟨4⟩1. LET: l be a limit point of B in Y

    ⟨4⟩2. l is a limit point of B in X

       PROOF: Proposition 152.

    ⟨4⟩3. $l \notin A$

       PROOF: By ⟨2⟩1

    ⟨4⟩4. $l \in B$

       PROOF: By ⟨2⟩1 since $A \cup B = Y$

    ⟨4⟩5. Q.E.D.

       PROOF: Corollary 55.1.

  ⟨3⟩2. Q.E.D.

    PROOF: Since $A = Y \setminus B$.

⟨2⟩3. B is open in Y

  PROOF: Similar.

□

Example 210. Every set under the indiscrete topology is connected.

Example 211. The discrete topology on a set X is connected if and only if $|X| \leq 1$.

Example 212. The finite complement topology on a set X is connected if and only if either $|X| \leq 1$ or X is infinite.

Example 213. The countable complement topology on a set X is connected if and only if either $|X| \leq 1$ or X is uncountable.

Example 214. The rationals $\mathbb{Q}$ are disconnected. For any irrational a, the sets $(-\infty, a) \cap \mathbb{Q}$ and $(a, +\infty) \cap \mathbb{Q}$ form a separation of $\mathbb{Q}$.

Lemma 215. *Let X be a topological space. If C and D form a separation of X, and Y is a connected subspace of X, then either $Y \subseteq C$ or $Y \subseteq D$.*

PROOF: Otherwise $Y \cap C$ and $Y \cap D$ would form a separation of Y. □

Theorem 216. *The union of a set of connected subspaces of a space X that have a point in common is connected.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $\mathcal{A}$ be a set of connected subspaces of the space X that have the point a in common.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: for a contradiction C and D form a separation of $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. ASSUME: without loss of generality $a \in C$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. For all $A \in \mathcal{A}$ we have $A \subseteq C$
    PROOF: Lemma 215.
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $D = \emptyset$
$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. Q.E.D.
    PROOF: This contradicts $\langle 1 \rangle 2$.
□

Theorem 217. *Let X be a topological space and A a connected subspace of X. If $A \subseteq B \subseteq \overline{A}$ then B is connected.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: for a contradiction C and D form a separation of B.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: without loss of generality $A \subseteq C$
    PROOF: Lemma 215.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $B \subseteq C$
    $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $x \in B$
    $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. $x \in \overline{A}$
    $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. Either $x \in A$ or x is a limit point of A.
        PROOF: Theorem 55.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. Either $x \in A$ or x is a limit point of C.
        PROOF: Lemma 57, $\langle 1 \rangle 2$.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 5$. $x \in C$
        PROOF: Lemma 209.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $D = \emptyset$
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. Q.E.D.
    PROOF: This contradicts $\langle 1 \rangle 1$.
□

Theorem 218. *The image of a connected space under a continuous map is connected.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ be a surjective continuous map where X is connected.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: for a contradiction C and D form a separation of Y.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $f^{-1}(C)$ and $f^{-1}(D)$ form a separation of X.

⬜

Theorem 219. *The product of a family of connected spaces is connected.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. The product of two connected spaces is connected.
  ⟨2⟩1. LET: X and Y be connected spaces.
  ⟨2⟩2. PICK $a \in X$ and $b \in Y$
    PROOF: We may assume X and Y are nonempty since otherwise $X \times Y = \emptyset$ which is connected.
  ⟨2⟩3. $X \times \{b\}$ is connected.
    PROOF: It is homeomorphic to X.
  ⟨2⟩4. For all $x \in X$ we have $\{x\} \times Y$ is connected.
    PROOF: It is homeomorphic to Y.
  ⟨2⟩5. For any $x \in X$
      LET: $T_x = (X \times \{b\}) \cup (\{x\} \times Y)$
  ⟨2⟩6. For all $x \in X$, T_x is connected.
    PROOF: Theorem 216 since $(x,b) \in (X \times \{b\}) \cap (\{x\} \times Y)$.
  ⟨2⟩7. $X \times Y$ is connected.
    PROOF: Theorem 216 since $X \times Y = \bigcup_{x \in X} T_x$ and (a,b) is a point in every T_x.
⟨1⟩2. The product of a finite family of connected spaces is connected.
  PROOF: From ⟨1⟩1 by induction.
⟨1⟩3. The product of any family of connected spaces is connected.
  ⟨2⟩1. LET: $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in J}$ be a family of connected spaces.
  ⟨2⟩2. LET: $X = \prod_{\alpha \in J} X_\alpha$
  ⟨2⟩3. PICK $a \in X$
    PROOF: We may assume $X \neq \emptyset$ as the empty space is connected.
  ⟨2⟩4. For every finite subset K of J,
      LET: $X_K = \{x \in X \mid \forall \alpha \in J \setminus K. x_\alpha = a_\alpha\}$
  ⟨2⟩5. For every finite $K \subseteq J$, we have X_K is connected.
    PROOF: From ⟨1⟩2 since $X_K \cong \prod_{\alpha \in K} X_K$.
  ⟨2⟩6. LET: $Y = \bigcup_K X_K$
  ⟨2⟩7. Y is connected
    PROOF: Theorem 216 since a is a common point.
  ⟨2⟩8. $X = \overline{Y}$
    ⟨3⟩1. LET: $x \in X$
    ⟨3⟩2. LET: $U = \prod_{\alpha \in J} U_\alpha$ be a basic neighbourhood of x where $U_\alpha = X_\alpha$ for all α except $\alpha \in K$ for some finite $K \subseteq J$
    ⟨3⟩3. LET: $y \in X$ be the point with $y_\alpha = x_\alpha$ for $\alpha \in K$ and $y_\alpha = a_\alpha$ for all other α
    ⟨3⟩4. $y \in U \cap X_K$
    ⟨3⟩5. $y \in U \cap Y$
  ⟨2⟩9. X is connected.
    PROOF: Theorem 217.
⬜

Example 220. The set $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ is disconnected under the box topology. The set of bounded sequences and the set of unbounded sequences form a separation.

Proposition 221. *Let $\mathcal{T}$ and $\mathcal{T}'$ be two topologies on the same set X. If $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$ and $(X, \mathcal{T}')$ is connected then $(X, \mathcal{T})$ is connected.*

PROOF: If U and V form a separation of $(X, \mathcal{T})$ then they form a separation of $(X, \mathcal{T}')$. $\square$

Proposition 222. *Let X be a topological space and (A_n) a sequence of connected subspaces of X. If $A_n \cap A_{n+1} \neq \emptyset$ for all n then $\bigcup_n A_n$ is connected.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: for a contradiction C and D form a separation of $\bigcup_n A_n$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: without loss of generality $A_0 \subseteq C$
   PROOF: Lemma 215.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. For all n we gave $A_n \subseteq C$
   PROOF:
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: $A_n \subseteq C$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. PICK $x \in A_n \cap A_{n+1}$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $x \in C$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $A_{n+1} \subseteq C$
     PROOF: Lemma 215.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 5$. Q.E.D.
     PROOF: The result follows by induction.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $D = \emptyset$
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. Q.E.D.
   PROOF: This contradicts $\langle 1 \rangle 1$.
$\square$

Proposition 223. *Let X be a topological space. Let $A, C \subseteq X$. If C is connected and intersects both A and $X \setminus A$ then C intersects ∂A.*

PROOF: Otherwise $C \cap A^\circ$ and $C \setminus \overline{A}$ would form a separation of C. $\square$

Example 224. The space $\mathbb{R}_l$ is disconnected. For any real x, the sets $(-\infty, x)$ and $[x, +\infty)$ form a separation.

Proposition 225. *Let X and Y be connected spaces. Let A be a proper subset of X and B a proper subset of Y. Then $(X \times Y) \setminus (A \times B)$ is connected.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. PICK $a \in X \setminus A$ and $b \in Y \setminus B$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. For $x \in X \setminus A$ we have $(X \times \{b\}) \cup (\{x\} \times Y)$ is connected.
   PROOF: Theorem 216 since (x, b) is a common point.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. For $y \in Y \setminus B$ we have $(X \times \{y\}) \cup (\{a\} \times Y)$ is connected.
   PROOF: Theorem 216 since (a, y) is a common point.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $(X \times Y) \setminus (A \times B)$ is connected.
   PROOF: Theorem 216 since it is the union of the sets in $\langle 1 \rangle 2$ and $\langle 1 \rangle 3$ with (a, b) as a common point.

□

Proposition 226. *Let $p : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ be a quotient map. If Y is connected and $p^{-1}(y)$ is connected for all $y \in Y$, then X is connected.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. ASSUME: for a contradiction C and D form a separation of X.
⟨1⟩2. C is saturated.
   ⟨2⟩1. LET: $x \in C$, $y \in X$ with $p(x) = p(y) = a$, say
   ⟨2⟩2. $y \notin D$
     PROOF: Otherwise $p^{-1}(a) \cap C$ and $p^{-1}(a) \cap D$ form a separation of $p^{-1}(a)$.
   ⟨2⟩3. $y \in C$
⟨1⟩3. D is saturated.
   PROOF: Similar.
⟨1⟩4. $p(C)$ and $p(D)$ form a separation of Y.
□

Proposition 227. *Let X be a connected space and Y a connected subspace of X. Suppose A and B form a separation of $X \setminus Y$. Then $Y \cup A$ and $Y \cup B$ are both connected.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. $Y \cup A$ is connected.
   ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: for a contradiction C and D form a separation of $Y \cup A$
   ⟨2⟩2. ASSUME: without loss of generality $Y \subseteq C$
   ⟨2⟩3. PICK open sets A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1 in X with
$$A = A_1 \setminus Y$$
$$B = B_1 \setminus Y$$
$$C = C_1 \cap (Y \cup A)$$
$$D = D_1 \cap (Y \cup A)$$
   ⟨2⟩4. $B_1 \cup C_1$ and $A_1 \cap D_1$ form a separation of X
⟨1⟩2. $Y \cup B$ is connected.
   PROOF: Similar.
□

Theorem 228. *Let L be a linearly ordered set under the order topology. Then L is connected if and only if L is a linear continuum.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. If L is a linear continuum then L is connected.
   ⟨2⟩1. LET: L be a linear continuum under the order topology.
   ⟨2⟩2. ASSUME: for a contradiction C and D form a separation of L.
   ⟨2⟩3. PICK $a \in C$ and $b \in D$.
   ⟨2⟩4. ASSUME: without loss of generality $a < b$.
   ⟨2⟩5. LET: $S = \{x \in L \mid a < x \text{ and } [a, x) \subseteq C\}$
   ⟨2⟩6. S is nonempty.
     PROOF: Since $a \in C$ and C is open.

$\langle 2 \rangle$7. S is bounded above by b.
  PROOF: Since $b \notin C$.
$\langle 2 \rangle$8. LET: $s = \sup S$
$\langle 2 \rangle$9. $s \in S$
  $\langle 3 \rangle$1. LET: $y \in [a, s)$
        PROVE: $y \in C$
  $\langle 3 \rangle$2. PICK z with $y < z \in S$
    PROOF: By minimality of s.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$3. $y \in [a, z) \subseteq C$
$\langle 2 \rangle$10. CASE: $s \in C$
  $\langle 3 \rangle$1. PICK x such that $s < x$ and $[s, x) \subseteq C$
    PROOF: Since C is open and s is not greatest in L because $s < b$.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$2. $x \in S$
    PROOF: Since $[a, x) = [a, s) \cup [s, x) \subseteq C$.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$3. Q.E.D.
    PROOF: This contradicts the fact that s is an upper bound for S.
$\langle 2 \rangle$11. CASE: $s \in D$
  $\langle 3 \rangle$1. PICK $x < s$ such that $(x, s] \subseteq D$
  $\langle 3 \rangle$2. PICK y with $x < y < s$
    PROOF: Since L is dense.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$3. $y \in C$
    PROOF: From $\langle 2 \rangle$9.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$4. $y \in D$
    PROOF: From $\langle 3 \rangle$1.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$5. Q.E.D.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$6. LET: L be a linear continuum under the order topology.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$7. ASSUME: for a contradiction C and D form a separation of L.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$8. PICK $a \in C$ and $b \in D$.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$9. ASSUME: without loss of generality $a < b$.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$10. LET: $S = \{x \in L \mid a < x \text{ and } [a, x) \subseteq C\}$
  $\langle 3 \rangle$11. S is nonempty.
    PROOF: Since $a \in C$ and C is open.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$12. S is bounded above by b.
    PROOF: Since $b \notin C$.
  $\langle 3 \rangle$13. LET: $s = \sup S$
  $\langle 3 \rangle$14. $s \in S$
    $\langle 4 \rangle$1. LET: $y \in [a, s)$
          PROVE: $y \in C$
    $\langle 4 \rangle$2. PICK z with $y < z \in S$
      PROOF: By minimality of s.
    $\langle 4 \rangle$3. $y \in [a, z) \subseteq C$
  $\langle 3 \rangle$15. CASE: $s \in C$
    $\langle 4 \rangle$1. PICK x such that $s < x$ and $[s, x) \subseteq C$
      PROOF: Since C is open and s is not greatest in L because $s < b$.
    $\langle 4 \rangle$2. $x \in S$
      PROOF: Since $[a, x) = [a, s) \cup [s, x) \subseteq C$.

$\langle 4 \rangle 3$. Q.E.D.

PROOF: This contradicts the fact that s is an upper bound for S.

$\langle 3 \rangle 16$. CASE: $s \in D$

$\langle 4 \rangle 1$. PICK $x < s$ such that $(x, s] \subseteq D$

$\langle 4 \rangle 2$. PICK y with $x < y < s$

PROOF: Since L is dense.

$\langle 4 \rangle 3$. $y \in C$

PROOF: From $\langle 2 \rangle 9$.

$\langle 4 \rangle 4$. $y \in D$

PROOF: From $\langle 3 \rangle 1$.

$\langle 4 \rangle 5$. Q.E.D.

PROOF: This contradicts $\langle 2 \rangle 2$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. If L is connected then L is a linear continuum.

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: L is connected.

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. Every nonempty subset of L that is bounded above has a supremum.

$\langle 3 \rangle 1$. LET: X be a nonempty subset of L bounded above by b.

$\langle 3 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: for a contradiction X has no supremum.

$\langle 3 \rangle 3$. LET: U be the set of upper bounds of X,

$\langle 3 \rangle 4$. U is nonempty.

PROOF: Since $b \in U$.

$\langle 3 \rangle 5$. U is open.

$\langle 4 \rangle 1$. LET: $x \in U$

$\langle 4 \rangle 2$. PICK an upper bound y for X such that $y < x$

$\langle 4 \rangle 3$. Either x is greatest in L and $(y, x] \subseteq U$, or there exists $z > x$ such that $(y, z) \subseteq U$

$\langle 3 \rangle 6$. LET: V be the set of lower bounds of U.

$\langle 3 \rangle 7$. V is nonempty.

PROOF: Since $X \subseteq V$

$\langle 3 \rangle 8$. V is open.

$\langle 4 \rangle 1$. LET: $x \in V$

$\langle 4 \rangle 2$. PICK $y \in X$ with $x < y$

PROOF: x cannot be an upper bound for X, because it would be the supremum of X.

$\langle 4 \rangle 3$. Either x least in L and $[x, y) \subseteq V$, or there exists $z < x$ such that $(z, y) \subseteq V$

$\langle 3 \rangle 9$. $L = U \cup V$

$\langle 4 \rangle 1$. LET: $x \in L \setminus U$

$\langle 4 \rangle 2$. PICK $y \in X$ such that $x < y$

$\langle 4 \rangle 3$. For all $u \in U$ we have $x < y \leq u$

$\langle 4 \rangle 4$. $x \in V$

$\langle 3 \rangle 10$. $U \cap V = \emptyset$

PROOF: Any element of $U \cap V$ would be a supremum of X.

$\langle 3 \rangle 11$. U and V form a separation of L.

$\langle 3 \rangle 12$. Q.E.D.

PROOF: This contradicts $\langle 2 \rangle 1$.

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. L is dense.

$\langle 3 \rangle$1. LET: $x, y \in L$ with $x < y$
$\langle 3 \rangle$2. There exists $z \in L$ such that $x < z < y$
    PROOF: Otherwise $(-\infty, y)$ and $(x, +\infty)$ would form a separation of L.
$\square$

Corollary 228.1. *The real line $\mathbb{R}$ is connected.*

Corollary 228.2. *Every interval in $\mathbb{R}$ is connected.*

Corollary 228.3. *The ordered square is connected.*

Theorem 229 (Intermediate Value Theorem)**.** *Let X be a connected space. Let Y be a linearly ordered set under the order topology. Let $f : X \to Y$ be continuous. Let $a, b \in X$ and $r \in Y$. Suppose $f(a) < r < f(b)$. Then there exists $c \in X$ such that $f(c) = r$.*

PROOF: Otherwise $f^{-1}((-\infty, r))$ and $f^{-1}((r, +\infty))$ would form a separation of X. $\square$

Proposition 230. *Every function $f : [0, 1] \to [0, 1]$ has a fixed point.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle$1. LET: $g : [0, 1] \to [-1, 1]$ be the function $g(x) = f(x) - x$
    PROVE: there exists $x \in [0, 1]$ such that $g(x) = 0$
$\langle 1 \rangle$2. ASSUME: without loss of generality $g(0) \neq 0$ and $g(1) \neq 0$
$\langle 1 \rangle$3. $g(0) > 0$
$\langle 1 \rangle$4. $g(1) < 0$
$\langle 1 \rangle$5. There exists $x \in (0, 1)$ such that $g(x) = 0$
  PROOF: By the Intermediate Value Theorem.

Proposition 231. *Give $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ the box topology. Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^\omega$. Then x and y lie in the same comoponent if and only if $x - y$ is eventually zero, i.e. there exists N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $x_n = y_n$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle$1. The component containing 0 is the set of sequences that are eventually zero.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$1. LET: B be the set of sequences that are eventually zero.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$2. B is path-connected.
    $\langle 3 \rangle$1. LET: $x, y \in B$
    $\langle 3 \rangle$2. PICK N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $x_n = y_n = 0$
    $\langle 3 \rangle$3. LET: $p : [0, 1] \to \mathbb{R}^\omega$, $p(t) = (1 - t)x + ty$
        PROVE: p is continuous.
    $\langle 3 \rangle$4. LET: $t \in [0, 1]$ and $\prod_j U_j$ be a basic open neighbourhood of $p(t)$, where each U_j is open in $\mathbb{R}$
    $\langle 3 \rangle$5. PICK δ such that, for all $n < N$ and all $s \in [0, 1]$, if $|s - t| < \delta$ then $p(s)_n \in U_n$
    $\langle 3 \rangle$6. For all $s \in [0, 1]$, if $|s - t| < \delta$ then $p(s) \in \prod_j U_j$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$3. B is connected.

PROOF: Proposition 237.

⟨2⟩4. If C is connected and $B \subseteq C$ then $B = C$.

    ⟨3⟩1. ASSUME: C is connected and $B \subseteq C$

    ⟨3⟩2. ASSUME: for a contradiction $x \in C \setminus B$

    ⟨3⟩3. For $n \geq 1$,
        LET: $c_n = 1$ if $x_n = 0$, $c_n = n/x_n$ otherwise

    ⟨3⟩4. LET: $h : \mathbb{R}^\omega \to \mathbb{R}^\omega$ be the function $h(x) = (c_n x_n)_{n \geq 1}$

    ⟨3⟩5. h is a homeomorphism of $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ with itself.

    ⟨3⟩6. $h(x)$ is unbounded.
      PROOF: For any $b > 0$, pick $N > b$ such that $x_N \neq 0$. Then $h(x)_N > b$.

    ⟨3⟩7. $h^{-1}(\{\text{bounded sequences}\}) \cap C$ and $h^{-1}(\{\text{unbounded sequences}\}) \cap C$
        form a separation of C

    ⟨3⟩8. Q.E.D.
      PROOF: This contradicts ⟨3⟩1.

⟨1⟩2. Q.E.D.
  PROOF: Since $\lambda x.x - y$ is a homeomorphism of $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ with itself.

▯

33   Totally Disconnected Spaces

Definition 232 (Totally Disconnected)**.** A topological space X is *totally disconnected* if and only if the only connected subspaces are the singletons.

Example 233. Every discrete space is totally disconnected.

Example 234. The rationals $\mathbb{Q}$ are totally disconnected.

34   Paths and Path Connectedness

Definition 235 (Path)**.** Let X be a topological space and $a, b \in X$. A *path* from a to b is a continuous function $p : [0, 1] \to X$ such that $p(0) = a$ and $p(1) = b$.

Definition 236 (Path Connected)**.** A topological space is *path connected* if and only if there exists a path between any two points.

Proposition 237. *Every path connected space is connected.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: X be a path connected space.

⟨1⟩2. ASSUME: for a contradiction C and D form a separation of X.

⟨1⟩3. PICK $a \in C$ and $b \in D$.

⟨1⟩4. PICK a path $p : [0, 1] \to X$ from a to b.

⟨1⟩5. $p^{-1}(C)$ and $p^{-1}(D)$ form a separation of $[0, 1]$.

⟨1⟩6. Q.E.D.
  PROOF: This contradicts Corollary 228.2.

□

    An example that shows the converse does not hold:

Example 238. The ordered square is not path connected.

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. ASSUME: for a contradiction $p : [0,1] \to I_o^2$ is a path from $(0,0)$ to $(1,1)$.

⟨1⟩2. p is surjective.
    PROOF: By the Intermediate Value Theorem.

⟨1⟩3. For $x \in [0,1]$, PICK a rational $q_x \in p^{-1}((x,0),(x,1))$
    PROOF: Since $p^{-1}((x,0),(x,1))$ is open and nonempty by ⟨1⟩2.

⟨1⟩4. For $x,y \in [0,1]$, if $x \neq y$ then $q_x \neq q_y$
    PROOF: We have $p(q_x) \neq p(q_y)$ because $((x,0),(x,1))$ and $((y,0),(y,1))$ are disjoint.

⟨1⟩5. $\{q_x \mid x \in [0,1]\}$ is an uncountable set of rationals.

⟨1⟩6. Q.E.D.
    PROOF: This contradicts the fact that the rationals are countable.

□

Proposition 239. *The continuous image of a path connected space is path connected.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: X be a path connected space, Y a topological space, and $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$
          be continuous and surjective.

⟨1⟩2. LET: $a,b \in Y$

⟨1⟩3. PICK $c,d \in X$ with $f(c) = a$ and $f(d) = b$

⟨1⟩4. PICK a path $p : [0,1] \to X$ from c to d.

⟨1⟩5. $f \circ p$ is a path from a to b in Y.

□

Proposition 240 (AC)**.** *The product of a family of path-connected spaces is path-connected.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in J}$ be a family of path-connected spaces.

⟨1⟩2. LET: $a,b \in \prod_{\alpha \in J} X_\alpha$

⟨1⟩3. For $\alpha \in J$, PICK a path $p_\alpha : [0,1] \to X_\alpha$ from a_α to b_α
    PROOF: Using the Axiom of Choice.

⟨1⟩4. Define $p : [0.1] \to \prod_{\alpha \in J} X_\alpha$ by $p(t)_\alpha = p_\alpha(t)$

⟨1⟩5. p is a path from a to b.
    PROOF: Theorem 132.

□

Proposition 241. *The continuous image of a path-connected space is path-connected.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $f : X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ be continuous and surjective where X is path-connected.

⟨1⟩2. LET: $a, b \in Y$
⟨1⟩3. PICK $a', b' \in X$ with $f(a') = a$ and $f(b') = b$.
⟨1⟩4. PICK a path $p : [0, 1] \to X$ from a' to b'.
⟨1⟩5. $f \circ p$ is a path from a to b.
□

Proposition 242. *Let X be a topological space. The union of a set of path-connected subspaces of X that have a point in common is path-connected.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. LET: $\mathcal{A}$ be a set of path-connected subspaces of X with the point a in common.
⟨1⟩2. LET: $b, c \in \bigcup \mathcal{A}$
⟨1⟩3. PICK $B, C \in \mathcal{A}$ with $b \in B$ and $c \in C$.
⟨1⟩4. PICK a path p in B from b to a.
⟨1⟩5. PICK a path q in C from a to c.
⟨1⟩6. The concatenation of p and q is a path from b to c in $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$.
□

Proposition 243. *Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ be countable. Then $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus A$ is path-connected.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. LET: $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus A$
⟨1⟩2. PICK a line l in $\mathbb{R}^2$ with a on one side and b on the other.
⟨1⟩3. For every point x on l,
    LET: p_x be the path in $\mathbb{R}^2$ consisting of a line from a to x then a line from x to b
⟨1⟩4. For $x \neq y$ we have p_x and p_y have no points in common except a and b
⟨1⟩5. There are only countably many x such that a point of A lies on p_x.
⟨1⟩6. There exists x such that p_x is a path from a to b in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus A$.
□

Proposition 244. *Every open connected subspace of $\mathbb{R}^2$ is path-connected.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. LET: U be an open connected subspace of $\mathbb{R}^2$.
⟨1⟩2. For all $x_0 \in U$,
    LET: $PC(x_0) = \{y \in U \mid \text{there exists a path from } x \text{ to } y\}$
⟨1⟩3. For all $x_0 \in U$, the set $PC(x_0)$ is open and closed in U.
  ⟨2⟩1. LET: $x_0 \in U$
  ⟨2⟩2. $PC(x_0)$ is open in U
    ⟨3⟩1. LET: $y \in PC(x_0)$
    ⟨3⟩2. PICK $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B(y, \epsilon) \subseteq U$
      PROOF: Since U is open.
    ⟨3⟩3. $B(y, \epsilon) \subseteq PC(x_0)$
      PROOF: For all $z \in B(y, \epsilon)$, pick a path from x_0 to y then concatenate the straight line from y to z.
  ⟨2⟩3. $PC(x_0)$ is closed in U

⟨3⟩1. LET: $y \in U$ be a limit point of $PC(x_0)$
⟨3⟩2. PICK $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B(y, \epsilon) \subseteq U$
⟨3⟩3. PICK $z \in PC(x_0) \cap B(y, \epsilon)$
⟨3⟩4. $y \in PC(x_0)$
    PROOF: Pick a path from x_0 to z then concatenate the straight line from z to y.
⟨1⟩4. $PC(x_0) = U$
   PROOF: Proposition 208.
□

Example 245. If A is a connected subspace of X, then A° is not necessarily connected.

   Take two closed circles in $\mathbb{R}^2$ that touch at one point. The interior of this space is two open circles, and these two circles form a separation.

Example 246. If A is a connected subspace of X then ∂A is not necessarily connected.

   We have $[0, 1]$ is connected but $\partial[0, 1] = \{0, 1\}$ is not.

Example 247. If A is a subspace of X and A° and ∂A are connected, then A is not necessarily connected.

   We have $\mathbb{Q}^\circ = \emptyset$ and $\partial \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{R}$ are connected but $\mathbb{Q}$ is not connected.

35   The Topologist's Sine Curve

Definition 248 (The Topologist's Sine Curve)**.** Let $S = \{(x, \sin 1/x) \mid 0 < x \leq 1\}$, The *topologist's sine curve* is the closure $\overline{S}$ of S in $\mathbb{R}^2$.

Proposition 249. *The topologist's sine curve is connected.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. LET: $S = \{(x, \sin 1/x) \mid 0 < x \leq 1\}$
⟨1⟩2. S is connected.
   PROOF: Theorem 218.
⟨1⟩3. $\overline{S}$ is connected.
   PROOF: Theorem 217.
□

Proposition 250. *The topologist's sine curve is* $\{(x, \sin 1/x) \mid 0 < x \leq 1\} \cup (\{0\} \times [-1.1])$.

PROOF: Sketch proof: Given a point $(0.y)$ with $-1 \leq y \leq 1$, pick a such that $\sin a = y$. Then $((1/a, y), (1/(a + 2\pi), y), (1/(a + 4\pi), y), \ldots)$ is a sequence in S that converges to $(0, y)$.
Conversely, let (x, y) be any point not in $S \cup (\{0\} \times [-1, 1])$. If $x < 0$ or $y > 1$ or $y < -1$ then we can easily find a neighbourhood that does not intersect $S \cup (\{0\} \times [-1, 1])$. If $x > 0$ and $-1 \leq y \leq 1$, then we have $y \neq \sin 1/x$. Hence pick a neighbourhood that does not intersect S.

Proposition 251. *Every closed subset of $\mathbb{R}$ that is bounded above has a greatest element.*

PROOF: It has a supremum, which is a limit point of the set and hence an element. □

Proposition 252 (CC). *The topologist's sine curve is not path connected.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. ASSUME: For a contradction $p : [0, 1] \to \overline{S}$ is a path from $(0, 0)$ to $(1, \sin 1)$.
⟨1⟩2. $\{t \in [0, 1] \mid p(t) \in \{0\} \times [-1, 1]\}$ is closed.
  PROOF: Since p is continuous and $\{0\} \times [-1, 1]$ is closed.
⟨1⟩3. LET: b be the largest number in $[0, 1]$ such that $p(b) \in \{0\} \times [-1, 1]$.
  PROOF: Proposition 251.
⟨1⟩4. LET: $x : [b, 1] \to \overline{S}$ be the function $\pi_1 \circ p$
⟨1⟩5. LET: $y : [b, 1] \to \overline{S}$ be the function $\pi_2 \circ p$
⟨1⟩6. PICK a sequence t_n in $(b, 1]$ such that $t_n \to b$ and $y(t_n) = (-1)^n$ for all n
  ⟨2⟩1. LET: $n \geq 1$
  ⟨2⟩2. PICK u with $0 < u < x(1/n)$ and $\sin(1/u) = (-1)^n$
  ⟨2⟩3. PICK t_n with $b < t_n < 1/n$ and $x(t_n) = u$
    PROOF: By the Intermediate Value Theorem
⟨1⟩7. Q.E.D.
  PROOF: This contradicts Proposition 105 since y is continuous and $y(t_n)$ does not converge.
□

Corollary 252.1. *The closure of a path-connected subspace of a space is not necessarily path-connected.*

36   The Long Line

Definition 253 (The Long Line). The *long line* is the space $\omega_1 \times [0, 1)$ in the dictionary order under the order topology, where ω_1 is the first uncountable ordinal.

Lemma 254. *For any ordinal α with $0 < \alpha < \omega_1$ we have $[(0, 0), (\alpha, 0)) \cong [0, 1)$*

⟨1⟩1. $[(0, 0), (1, 0)) \cong [0, 1)$
  PROOF: The map π_2 is a homeomorphism.
⟨1⟩2. If $[(0, 0), (\alpha, 0)) \cong [0, 1)$ then $[(0, 0), (\alpha + 1, 0)) \cong [0, 1)$
  PROOF: Proposition 11.
⟨1⟩3. If λ is a limit ordinal with $\lambda < \omega_1$ and $[(0, 0), (\alpha, 0)) \cong [0, 1)$ for all α with $0 < \alpha < \lambda$ then $[(0, 0), (\lambda, 0)) \cong [0, 1)$
  ⟨2⟩1. LET: λ be a limit ordinal $< \omega_1$
  ⟨2⟩2. ASSUME: $[(0, 0), (\alpha, 0)) \cong [0, 1)$ for all α with $0 < \alpha < \lambda$
  ⟨2⟩3. PICK a sequence of ordinals $\alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \cdots$ with limit λ
    PROOF: Since λ is countable.

$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $[(\alpha_i, 0), (\alpha_{i+1}, 0)) \cong [0, 1)$ for all i
PROOF: Lemma 10.
$\langle 2 \rangle 5$. Q.E.D.
PROOF: By Proposition 12.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. Q.E.D.
PROOF: By transfinite induction.

Proposition 255 (CC). *The long line is path-connected.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $(\alpha, i), (\beta, j) \in \omega_1 \times [0, 1)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: without loss of generality $(\alpha, i) < (\beta, j)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $[(0, 0), (\beta + 1, 0)) \cong [0, 1)$
PROOF: By Lemma 254
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $[(\alpha, i), (\beta, j)) \cong [0, 1)$
PROOF: Lemma 10.
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. PICK a homeomorphism $q : [0, 1) \to [(\alpha, i), (\beta, j))$
$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. $q \cup \{(1, (\beta, j))\}$ is a path from (α, i) to (β, j)
$\square$

Proposition 256. *Every point in the long line has a neighbourhood homeomorphic to an interval in $\mathbb{R}$.*

PROOF: For any (α, i) in the long line, the neighbourhood $[(0, 0), (\alpha + 1, 0))$ satisfies the condition by Lemma 254.

Proposition 257. *The long line L is not second countable.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $\mathcal{B}$ be a basis for L.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. For $\alpha < \omega_1$, PICK $B_\alpha \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $(\alpha, 1/2) \in B_\alpha \subseteq ((\alpha, 0), (\alpha + 1, 0))$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $\mathcal{B}$ is uncountable.
PROOF: The mapping $\alpha \mapsto B_\alpha$ is an injection $\omega_1 \to \mathcal{B}$.

Corollary 257.1. *The long line cannot be imbedded into $\mathbb{R}^n$ for any n.*

37 Components

Proposition 258. *Let X be a topological space. Define the relation $\sim$ on X by $a \sim b$ if and only if there exists a connected subspace $A \subseteq X$ with $a, b \in A$. Then $\sim$ is an equivalence relation on X.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. $\sim$ is reflexive.
PROOF: For any $a \in X$ we have $\{a\}$ is a connected subspace that contains a.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $\sim$ is symmetric.
PROOF: Trivial.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $\sim$ is transitive.

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $a, b, c \in X$
$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: $a \sim b$ and $b \sim c$
$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. PICK connected subspaces A and B with $a, b \in A$ and $b, c \in B$
$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $A \cup B$ is a connected subspace that contains a and c
    PROOF: Theorem 216.
☐

Definition 259 ((Connected) Component)**.** Let X be a topological space. The *(connected) components* of X are the equivalence classes under the above $\sim$.

Lemma 260. *Let X be a topological space. If $A \subseteq X$ is connected and nonempty then there exists a unique component C of X such that $A \subseteq C$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. PICK $a \in A$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: C be the $\sim$-equivalence class of a.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $A \subseteq C$
    PROOF: For all $x \in A$ we have $x \sim a$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. If C' is a component and $A \subseteq C'$ then $C = C'$
    PROOF: Since we have $a \in C'$.
☐

Theorem 261. *Let X be a topological space. The components of X are connected disjoint subspaces of X whose union is X such that each nonempty connected subspace of X intersects only one of them.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. Every component of X is connected.
    PROOF: For $a \in X$, the $\sim$-equivalence class of a is $\bigcup \{A \subseteq X \mid A$ is connected, $a \in A\}$ which is connected by Theorem 216.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. The components form a partition of X.
    PROOF: Immediate from the definition.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. Every nonempty connected subspace of X intersects a unique component of X.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $A \subseteq X$ be connected and nonempty.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: C be the component such that $A \subseteq C$
      PROOF: Lemma 260.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. A intersects C
    $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. If A intersects the component C' then $C' = C$
      $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. LET: C' be a component that intersects A
      $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. PICK $b \in A \cap C'$
      $\langle 3 \rangle 3$. $A \subseteq C'$
        PROOF: For all $x \in A$ we have $x \sim b$.
      $\langle 3 \rangle 4$. $C = C'$
        PROOF: By uniqueness in $\langle 2 \rangle 2$.
☐

Proposition 262. *Every component of a space is closed.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: X be a topological space and C a component of X.

⟨1⟩2. $\overline{C}$ is connected.

PROOF: Theorem 217.

⟨1⟩3. $C = \overline{C}$

PROOF: Lemma 215.

⟨1⟩4. C is closed.

PROOF: Lemma 44.

□

Proposition 263. *If a topological space has finitely many components then every component is open.*

PROOF: Each component is the complement of a finite union of closed sets. □

38   Path Components

Proposition 264. *Let X be a topological space. Define the relation $\sim$ on X by: $a \sim b$ if and only if there exists a path in X from a to b. Then $\sim$ is an equivalence relation on X.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. $\sim$ is reflexive.

PROOF: For $a \in X$, the constant function $[0,1] \to X$ with value a is a path from a to a.

⟨1⟩2. $\sim$ is symmetric.

PROOF: If $p : [0,1] \to X$ is a path from a to b, then $\lambda t.p(1-t)$ is a path from b to a.

⟨1⟩3. $\sim$ is transitive.

PROOF: Concatenate paths.

□

Definition 265 (Path Component). Let X be a topological space. The *path components* of X are the equivalence relations under $\sim$.

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Theorem 266. *The path components of X are path-connected disjoint subspaces of X whose union is X such that every nonempty path-connected subspace of X intersects exactly one path component.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. Every path component is path-connected.

PROOF: If a and b are in the same path component then $a \sim b$, i.e. there exists a path from a to b.

⟨1⟩2. The path components are disjoint and their union is X.

PROOF: Immediate from the definition.

⟨1⟩3. Every non-empty path-cönnected subspace of X intersects exactly one path component.

  ⟨2⟩1. LET: A be a nonempty path-connected subspace of X.

  ⟨2⟩2. PICK $a \in A$

  ⟨2⟩3. A intersects the $\sim$-equivalence class of a.

  ⟨2⟩4. LET: C be any path component that intersects A.

  ⟨2⟩5. PICK $b \in A \cap C$

  ⟨2⟩6. $a \sim b$

    PROOF: Since A is path-connected.

  ⟨2⟩7. C is the $\sim$-equivalence class of a.

□

Proposition 267. *Every path component is included in a component.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: X be a topological space and C a path component of X.

⟨1⟩2. C is path-connected.

  PROOF: Theorem 266.

⟨1⟩3. C is connected.

  PROOF: Proposition 237.

⟨1⟩4. C is included in a component.

  PROOF: Lemma 260.

□

39   Local Connectedness

Definition 268 (Locally Connected)**.** Let X be a topological space and $a \in X$. Then X is *locally connected* at a if and only if every neighbourhood of a includes a connected neighbourhood of a.

    The space X is *locally connected* if and only if it is locally connected at every point.

Example 269. The real line is both connected and locally connected.

Example 270. The space $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ is disconnected but locally connected.

Example 271. The topologist's sine curve is connected but not locally connected.

Example 272. The rationals $\mathbb{Q}$ are neither connected nor locally connected.

Theorem 273. *A topological space X is locally connected if and only if, for every open set U in X, every component of U is open in X.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. If X is locally connected then, for every open set U in X, every component of U is open in X.

  ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: X is locally connected.

⟨2⟩2. Let: U be open in X.
⟨2⟩3. Let: C be a component of U.
⟨2⟩4. Let: $a \in C$
⟨2⟩5. Let: V be a connected neighbourhood of a such that $V \subseteq U$
⟨2⟩6. $V \subseteq C$
   Proof: Lemma 260.
⟨2⟩7. Q.E.D.
   Proof: Lemma 23.
⟨1⟩2. If, for every open set U in X, every component of U is open in X, then X is locally connected.
  ⟨2⟩1. Assume: for every open set U in X, every component of U is open in X.
  ⟨2⟩2. Let: $a \in X$
  ⟨2⟩3. Let: U be a neighbourhood of a
  ⟨2⟩4. The component of U that contains a is a connected neighbourhood of a included in U.

☐

Example 274. The ordered square is locally connected.

Proof: Every neighbourhood of a point includes an interval around that point, which is connected by Theorem 228.

Example 275. Let X be the set of all rational points on the line segment $[0,1] \times \{0\}$, and Y the set of all rational points on the line segment $[0,1] \times \{1\}$. Let A be the space consisting of all line segments joining the point $(0,1)$ to a point of X, and all line segments joining the point $(1,0)$ to a point of Y. Then A is path-connected but is not locally connected at any point,

40   Local Path Connectedness

Definition 276 (Locally Path-Connected). Let X be a topological space and $a \in X$. Then X is *locally path-connected* at a if and only if every neighbourhood of a includes a path-connected neighbourhood of a.

   The space X is *locally path-connected* if and only if it is locally path-connected at every point.

Theorem 277. *A topological space X is locally path-connected if and only if, for every open set U in X, every path component of U is open in X.*

Proof:
⟨1⟩1. If X is locally path-connected then, for every open set U in X, every path component of U is open in X.
  ⟨2⟩1. Assume: X is locally path-connected.
  ⟨2⟩2. Let: U be open in X.
  ⟨2⟩3. Let: C be a path component of U.
  ⟨2⟩4. Let: $a \in C$

⟨2⟩5. Let: V be a path-connected neighbourhood of a such that $V \subseteq U$
⟨2⟩6. $V \subseteq C$
  Proof: Lemma 260.
⟨2⟩7. Q.E.D.
  Proof: Lemma 23.
⟨1⟩2. If, for every open set U in X, every component of U is open in X, then X is locally connected.
  ⟨2⟩1. Assume: for every open set U in X, every component of U is open in X.
  ⟨2⟩2. Let: $a \in X$
  ⟨2⟩3. Let: U be a neighbourhood of a
  ⟨2⟩4. The component of U that contains a is a connected neighbourhood of a included in U.

☐

Theorem 278. *If a space is locally path connected then its components and its path components are the same.*

Proof:
⟨1⟩1. Let: X be a locally path connected space.
⟨1⟩2. Let: C be a component of X.
⟨1⟩3. Let: $x \in C$
⟨1⟩4. Let: P be the path component of x
  Prove: $P = C$
⟨1⟩5. $P \subseteq C$
  Proof: Proposition 267.
⟨1⟩6. Let: Q be the union of the other path components included in C
⟨1⟩7. $C = P \cup Q$
  Proof: Proposition 267.
⟨1⟩8. P and Q are open in C
  ⟨2⟩1. C is open.
    Proof: Theorem 273.
  ⟨2⟩2. Q.E.D.
    Proof: Theorem 277.
⟨1⟩9. $Q = \emptyset$
  Proof: Otherwise P and Q would form a separation of C.

☐

Example 279. The ordered square is not locally path connected, since it is connected but not path connected.

Proposition 280. *Let X be a locally path-connected space. Then every connected open subspace of X is path-connected.*

Proof:
⟨1⟩1. Let: U be a connected open subspace of X.
⟨1⟩2. Let: P be a path component of U.
⟨1⟩3. Let: Q be the union of the other path components of U.

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⟨1⟩4. P and Q are open in U.
   PROOF: Theorem 277.
⟨1⟩5. $Q = \emptyset$
   PROOF: Otherwise P and Q form a separation of U.
▯

41 Weak Local Connectedness

Definition 281 (Weakly Locally Connected)**.** Let X be a topological space and $a \in X$. Then X is *weakly locally connected* at a if and only if every neighbourhood of a includes a connected subspace that includes a neighbourhood of a.

Proposition 282. *Let X be a topological space. If X is weakly locally connected at every point then X is locally connected.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. ASSUME: X is weakly locally connected at every point.
⟨1⟩2. LET: U be open in X.
⟨1⟩3. LET: C be a component of U.
⟨1⟩4. C is open in X.
   ⟨2⟩1. LET: $x \in C$
   ⟨2⟩2. PICK a connected subspace D of U that includes a neighbourhood V of x.
   ⟨2⟩3. $D \subseteq C$
      PROOF: Lemma 260.
   ⟨2⟩4. $x \in V \subseteq C$
   ⟨2⟩5. Q.E.D.
      PROOF: Lemma 23.
⟨1⟩5. Q.E.D.
   PROOF: Theorem 273.
▯

Example 283. The 'infinite broom' (Munkres p.163) is an example of a space that is weakly locally connected at a point p but not locally connected at p.

42 Topological Groups

Definition 284 (Topological Group)**.** A *topological group* G consists of a T_1 space G and continuous maps $\cdot : G^2 \to G$ and $(\ )^{-1} : G \to G$ such that $(G, \cdot, (\ )^{-1})$ is a group.

Example 285.   1. The integers $\mathbb{Z}$ under addition are a topological group.

   2. The real numbers $\mathbb{R}$ under addition are a topological group.

   3. The positive reals under multiplication are a topological group.

4. The set $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 1\}$ under multiplication and given the topology of S^1 is a topological group.

5. For any $n \geq 0$, the general linear group $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ is a topological group under matrix multiplication, considered as a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^{n^2}$.

Lemma 286. *Let G be a T_1 space and $\cdot : G^2 \to G$, $(\ )^{-1} : G \to G$ be functions such that $(G, \cdot, (\ )^{-1})$ is a group. Then G is a topological group if and only if the function $f : G^2 \to G$ that maps (x, y) to xy^{-1} is continuous.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ If G is a topological group then f is continuous.
    PROOF: From Theorem 95.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ If f is continuous then G is a topological group.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ ASSUME: f is continuous.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ $(\ )^{-1}$ is continuous.
        PROOF: Since $x^{-1} = f(e, x)$.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ $\cdot$ is continuous.
        PROOF: Since $xy = f(x, y^{-1})$.
▯

Lemma 287. *Let G be a topological group and H a subgroup of G. Then H is a topological group under the subspace topology.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ H is T_1.
    PROOF: From Proposition 166.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ multiplication and inverse on H are continuous.
    PROOF: From Theorem 96.
▯

Lemma 288. *Let G be a topological group and H a subgroup of G. Then $\overline{H}$ is a subgroup of G.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: $x, y \in \overline{H}$
        PROVE: $xy^{-1} \in \overline{H}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ LET: U be any neighbourhood of xy^{-1}
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ LET: $f : G^2 \to G$, $f(a, b) = ab^{-1}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4.$ $f^{-1}(U)$ is a neighbourhood of (x, y)
$\langle 1 \rangle 5.$ PICK neighbourhoods V, W of x and y respectively such that $f(V \times W) \subseteq U$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 6.$ PICK $a \in V \cap H$ and $b \in W \cap H$
    PROOF: Theorem 45.
$\langle 1 \rangle 7.$ $ab^{-1} \in U \cap H$
$\langle 1 \rangle 8.$ Q.E.D.
    PROOF: By Theorem 45.
▯

Proposition 289. *Let G be a topological group and $\alpha \in G$. Then the maps $l_\alpha, r_\alpha : G \to G$ defined by $l_\alpha(x) = \alpha x$, $r_\alpha(x) = x\alpha$ are homeomorphisms of G with itself.*

PROOF: They are continuous with continuous inverses $l_{\alpha^{-1}}$ and $r_{\alpha^{-1}}$. $\square$

Corollary 289.1. *Every topological group is homogeneous.*

PROOF: Given a topological group G and $a, b \in G$, we have $l_{ba^{-1}}$ is a homeomorphism that maps a to b. $\square$

Proposition 290. *Let G be a topological group and H a subgroup of G. Give G/H the quotient topology. For all $\alpha \in G$, the map $\overline{f_\alpha}$ that sends xH to $\alpha x H$ is a homeomorphism $G/H \cong G/H$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ $\overline{f_\alpha}$ is well-defined.
  PROOF: If $xy^{-1} \in H$ then $(\alpha x)(\alpha y)^{-1} = xy^{-1} \in H$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ $\overline{f_\alpha}$ is continuous.
  PROOF: Theorem 194 since $\overline{f_\alpha} \circ p = p \circ f_\alpha$ is continuous, where $p : G \twoheadrightarrow G/H$ is the canonical surjection.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ $\overline{f_\alpha}^{-1}$ is continuous.
  PROOF: Similar since $\overline{f_\alpha}^{-1} = \overline{f_{\alpha^{-1}}}$.
$\square$

Corollary 290.1. *Let G be a topological group and H a subgroup of G. Give G/H the quotient topology. Then G/H is homogeneous.*

Proposition 291. *Let G be a topological group and H a subgroup of G. Give G/H the quotient topology. If H is closed in G then G/H is T_1.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: $p : G \twoheadrightarrow G/H$ be the canonical surjection
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ LET: $x \in G$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ $p^{-1}(xH) = f_x(H)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4.$ $p^{-1}(xH)$ is closed in G
  PROOF: Since H is closed and f_x is a homemorphism of G with itself.
$\langle 1 \rangle 5.$ $\{xH\}$ is closed in G/H
$\square$

Proposition 292. *Let G be a topological group and H a subgroup of G. Give G/H the quotient topology. Then the canonical surjection $p : G \twoheadrightarrow G/H$ is an open map.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: $U \subseteq G$ be open.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ $p^{-1}(p(U)) = \bigcup_{h \in H} r_h(U)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ $p^{-1}(p(U))$ is open.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4.$ $p(U)$ is open.

☐

Proposition 293. *Let G be a topological group and H a closed normal subgroup of G. Then G/H is a topological group under the quotient topology.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ G/H is T_1
  PROOF: Proposition 291.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ The map $\overline{m} : (xH, yH) \mapsto xy^{-1}H$ is continuous.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ $p^2 : G^2 \to (G/H)^2$ is a quotient map.
    PROOF: Propositions 193, 292.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ $\overline{m} \circ p^2$ is continuous.
    PROOF: As it is $p^2 \circ m$ where $m : G^2 \to G$ with $m(x, y) = xy^{-1}$
☐

Lemma 294. *Let G be a topological group and $A, B \subseteq G$. If either A or B is open then AB is open.*

PROOF: If A is open we have $AB = \bigcup_{b \in B} r_b(A)$. Similarly if B is open. ☐

Definition 295 (Symmetric Neighbourhood)**.** Let G be a topological group. A neighbourhood V of e is *symmetric* if and only if $V = V^{-1}$.

Lemma 296. *Let G be a topological group. Let V be a neighbourhood of e. Then V is symmetric if and only if, for all $x \in V$, we have $x^{-1} \in V$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ If V is symmetric then, for all $x \in V$, we have $x^{-1} \in V$
  PROOF: Immediate from defintions.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ If, for all $x \in V$, we have $x^{-1} \in V$, then V is symmetric.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ ASSUME: for all $x \in V$ we have $x^{-1} \in V$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ $V \subseteq V^{-1}$
    PROOF: If $x \in V$ then there exists $y \in V$ such that $x = y^{-1}$, namely $y = x^{-1}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ $V^{-1} \subseteq V$
    PROOF: Immediate from $\langle 2 \rangle 1$.
☐

Lemma 297. *Let G be a topological group. For every neighbourhood U of e, there exists a symmetric neighbourhood V of e such that $V^2 \subseteq U$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: U be a neighbourhood of e.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ PICK a neighbourhood V' of e such that $V'V' \subseteq U$
  PROOF: Such a neighbourhood exists because multiplication in G is continuous.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ PICK a neighbourhood W of e such that $WW^{-1} \subseteq V'$
  PROOF: Such a neighbourhood exists because the function that maps (x, y) to xy^{-1} is continuous.

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. LET: $V = WW^{-1}$

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. V is a neighbourhood of e

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. $e \in V$

  PROOF: Since $e \in W$ so $e = ee^{-1} \in V$.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. V is open

  PROOF: Lemma 294.

$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. V is symmetric

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. For all $x \in V$ we have $x^{-1} \in V$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. LET: $x \in V$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. PICK $y, z \in W$ such that $x = yz^{-1}$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 3$. $x^{-1} = zy^{-1}$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 4$. $x^{-1} \in V$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 5$. $x \in V^{-1}$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. Q.E.D.

  PROOF: Lemma 296

$\langle 1 \rangle 7$. $V^2 \subseteq U$

  PROOF: We have $V^2 \subseteq (V')^2 \subseteq U$

☐

Proposition 298. *Every topological group is Hausdorff.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: G be a topological group.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $x, y \in G$ with $x \neq y$

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. LET: $U = G \setminus \{x[^{-1}y]\}$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. PICK a symmetric neighbourhood V of e such that $VV \subseteq U$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. U is open

  PROOF: Since G is T_1.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. $e \in U$

  PROOF: Since $x \neq y$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. Q.E.D.

  PROOF: Lemma 297.

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. Vx and Vy are disjoint neighbourhoods of x and y respectively.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. Vx is open

  PROOF: Since $Vx = r_x(V)$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. Vy is open

  PROOF: Similar.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $Vx \cap Vy = \emptyset$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: for a contradiction $z \in Vx \cap Vy$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. PICK $a, b \in V$ such that $z = ax = by$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 3$. $xy^{-1} \in VV$

      PROOF: Since $xy^{-1} = a^{-1}b$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 4$. $xy^{-1} \in U$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 5$. Q.E.D.

      PROOF: From $\langle 1 \rangle 3$.

☐

Proposition 299. *Every topological group is regular.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: G be a topological group.

⟨1⟩2. LET: $A \subseteq G$ be a closed set and $a \notin A$.

⟨1⟩3. LET: $U = G \setminus Aa^{-1}$

⟨1⟩4. PICK a symmetric neighbourhood V of e such that $VV \subseteq U$

  ⟨2⟩1. U is open

    PROOF: Since $Aa^{-1} = r_{a^{-1}}(A)$ is closed.

  ⟨2⟩2. $e \in U$

    PROOF: Since $a \notin A$.

  ⟨2⟩3. Q.E.D.

    PROOF: Lemma 297.

⟨1⟩5. VA and Va are disjoint open sets with $A \subseteq VA$ and $a \in Va$

  ⟨2⟩1. VA is open

    PROOF: Lemma 294

  ⟨2⟩2. Va is open

    PROOF: Lemma 294

  ⟨2⟩3. $VA \cap Va = \emptyset$

    ⟨3⟩1. ASSUME: for a contradiction $z \in VA \cap Va$

    ⟨3⟩2. PICK $b, c \in V$ and $d \in A$ with $z = bd = ca$

    ⟨3⟩3. $da^{-1} \in U$

      PROOF: Since $da^{-1} = b^{-1}c \in VV \subseteq U$

    ⟨3⟩4. Q.E.D.

      PROOF: This contradicts ⟨1⟩3

☐

Proposition 300. *Let G be a topological group and H a subgroup of G. Give G/H the quotient topology. If H is closed in G then G/H is regular.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $p : G \twoheadrightarrow G/H$ be the canonical surjection.

⟨1⟩2. LET: A be a closed set in G/H and $aH \in (G/H) \setminus A$.

⟨1⟩3. LET: $B = p^{-1}(A)$

⟨1⟩4. B is a closed saturated set in G.

⟨1⟩5. $B \cap aH = \emptyset$

⟨1⟩6. $B = BH$

⟨1⟩7. PICK a symmetric neighbourhood V of e such that VB does not intersect Va

  ⟨2⟩1. LET: $U = G \setminus Ba^{-1}$

  ⟨2⟩2. PICK a symmetric neighbourhood V of e such that $VV \subseteq U$

    ⟨3⟩1. U is open

      PROOF: Since $Ba^{-1} = r_{a^{-1}}(B)$ is closed.

    ⟨3⟩2. $e \in U$

      PROOF: If $e \in Ba^{-1}$ then $a \in B$

    ⟨3⟩3. Q.E.D.

      PROOF: Lemma 297

⟨2⟩3. $VB \cap Va = \emptyset$

PROOF: If $vb = v'a$ for $v, v' \in V$ and $b \in B$ then we have $ba^{-1} = v^{-1}v' \in Ba \cap VV \subseteq Ba \cap U$.

⟨1⟩8. $p(VB)$ and $p(Va)$ are disjoint open sets

⟨2⟩1. $p(VB)$ and $p(Va)$ are open.

PROOF: Proposition 292.

⟨2⟩2. $p(VB) \cap p(Va) = \emptyset$

PROOF: If $vbH = v'aH$ for $v, v' \in V$, $b \in B$ then $v'a = vbh$ for some $h \in H$. Hence $v'a \in Va \cap VBH = Va \cap VB$.

⟨1⟩9. $A \subseteq p(VB)$

⟨1⟩10. $aH \in p(Va)$

▯

43   The Metric Topology

Definition 301 (Metric). Let X be a set. A *metric* on X is a function $d :$
$X^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ such that:

1. For all $x, y \in X$, $d(x, y) \geq 0$

2. For all $x, y \in X$, $d(x, y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$

3. For all $x, y \in X$, $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$

4. (*Triangle Inequality*) For all $x, y, z \in X$, $d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$

We call $d(x, y)$ the *distance* between x and y.

Definition 302 (Open Ball). Let X be a metric space. Let $a \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$.
The *open ball* with *centre* a and *radius* ϵ is

$$B(a, \epsilon) = \{x \in X \mid d(a, x) < \epsilon\} \ .$$

Definition 303 (Metric Topology). Let X be a metric space. The *metric topology* on X is the topology generated by the basis consisting of all the open balls.

We prove this is a basis for a topology.

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. For every point a, there exists a ball B such that $a \in B$
   PROOF: We have $a \in B(a, 1)$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. For any balls B_1, B_2 and point $a \in B_1 \cap B_2$, there exists a ball B_3 such
     that $a \in B_3 \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $B_1 = B(c_1, \epsilon_1)$ and $B_2 = B(c_2, \epsilon_2)$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: $\delta = \min(\epsilon_1 - d(c_1, a), \epsilon_2 - d(c_2, a))$
      PROVE: $B(a, \delta) \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. LET: $x \in B(a, \delta)$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $x \in B_1$
     PROOF:

$$d(x, c_1) = d(x, a) + d(a, c_1)$$
$$< \delta + d(a, c_1)$$
$$\leq \epsilon_1$$

   $\langle 2 \rangle 5$. $x \in B_2$
     PROOF: Similar.
⬛

Proposition 304. *Let X be a metric space and $U \subseteq X$. Then U is open if and only if, for every $x \in U$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B(x, \epsilon) \subseteq U$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If U is open then, for all $x \in U$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B(x, \epsilon) \subseteq U$.
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: U is open.

$\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ LET: $x \in U$

$\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ PICK $a \in X$ and $\delta > 0$ such that $x \in B(a, \delta) \subseteq U$

$\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ LET: $\epsilon = \delta - d(a, x)$

  PROVE: $B(x, \epsilon) \subseteq U$

$\langle 2 \rangle 5.$ LET: $y \in B(x, \epsilon)$

$\langle 2 \rangle 6.$ $d(y, a) < \delta$

  PROOF:

$$d(y, a) \leq d(a, x) + d(x, y)$$
$$< \delta + d(x, y)$$
$$= \epsilon$$

$\langle 2 \rangle 7.$ $y \in U$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ If, for all $x \in U$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B(x, \epsilon) \subseteq U$, then U is open.

  PROOF: Immediate from definitions.

□

Definition 305 (Discrete Metric). Let X be a set. The *discrete metric* on X is defined by

$$d(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = y \\ 1 & \text{if } x \neq y \end{cases}$$

Proposition 306. *The discrete metric induces the discrete topology.*

PROOF: For any (open) set U and point $a \in U$, we have $a \in B(a, 1) \subseteq U$. □

Definition 307 (Standard Metric on $\mathbb{R}$). The *standard metric* on $\mathbb{R}$ is defined by $d(x, y) = |x - y|$.

Proposition 308. *The standard metric on $\mathbb{R}$ induces the standard topology on $\mathbb{R}$.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ Every open ball is open in the standard topology on $\mathbb{R}$.

  PROOF: $B(a, \epsilon) = (a - \epsilon, a + \epsilon)$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ For every open set U and point $a \in U$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B(a, \epsilon) \subseteq U$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ LET: U be an open set and $a \in U$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ PICK an open interval b, c such that $a \in (b, c) \subseteq U$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ LET: $\epsilon = \min(a - b, c - a)$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ $B(a, \epsilon) \subseteq U$

□

Definition 309 (Metrizable). A topological space X is *metrizable* if and only if there exists a metric on X that induces the topology.

Definition 310 (Bounded). Let X be a metric space and $A \subseteq X$. Then A is *bounded* if and only if there exists M such that, for all $x, y \in A$, we have $d(x, y) \leq M$.

Definition 311 (Diameter)**.** Let X be a metric space and $A \subseteq X$. The *diameter* of A is

$$\operatorname{diam} A = \sup_{x,y \in A} d(x,y) \ .$$

Definition 312 (Standard Bounded Metric)**.** Let d be a metric on X. The *standard bounded metric* corresponding to d is the metric $\overline{d}$ defined by

$$\overline{d}(x,y) = \min(d(x,y), 1) \ .$$

We prove this is a metric.

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ $\overline{d}(x,y) \geq 0$
   PROOF: Since $d(x,y) \geq 0$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ $\overline{d}(x,y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$
   PROOF: $\overline{d}(x,y) = 0$ if and only if $d(x,y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ $\overline{d}(x,y) = \overline{d}(y,x)$
   PROOF: Since $d(x,y) = d(y,x)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4.$ $\overline{d}(x,z) \leq \overline{d}(x,y) + \overline{d}(y,z)$
   PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{d}(x,y) + \overline{d}(y,z) &= \min(d(x,y),1) + \min(d(y,z),1) \\
&= \min(d(x,y) + d(y,z), d(x,y)+1, d(y,z)+1, 2) \\
&\geq \min(d(x,z),1) \\
&= \overline{d}(x,z)
\end{aligned}$$

☐

Lemma 313. *In any metric space X, the set $\mathcal{B} = \{B(a,\epsilon) \mid a \in X, \epsilon < 1\}$ is a basis for the metric topology.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ Every element of $\mathcal{B}$ is open.
   PROOF: From Lemma 59.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ For every open set U and point $a \in U$, there exists $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that
     $a \in B \subseteq U$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ LET: U be an open set and $a \in U$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ PICK $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B(a,\epsilon) \subseteq U$
   $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ $B(a, \min(\epsilon, 1/2)) \subseteq U$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ Q.E.D.
   PROOF: Lemma 60.
☐

Proposition 314. *Let d be a metric on the set X. Then the standard bounded metric $\overline{d}$ induces the same metric as d.*

PROOF: This follows from Lemma 313 since the open balls with radius < 1 are the same under both metrics. ☐

Lemma 315. *Let d and d' be two metrics on the same set X. Let $\mathcal{T}$ and $\mathcal{T}'$ be the topologies they induce. Then $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$ if and only if, for all $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that*

$$B_{d'}(x, \delta) \subseteq B_d(x, \epsilon) \ .$$

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ If $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$ then, for all $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $B_{d'}(x, \delta) \subseteq B_d(x, \epsilon)$

  PROOF: From Proposition 304 since $x \in B_d(x, \epsilon) \in \mathcal{T}'$.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ If, for all $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $B_{d'}(x, \delta) \subseteq B_d(x, \epsilon)$, then $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}'$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ ASSUME: For all $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $B_{d'}(x, \delta) \subseteq B_d(x, \epsilon)$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ LET: $U \in \mathcal{T}$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ For all $x \in U$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $B_{d'}(x, \delta) \subseteq U$.

    $\langle 3 \rangle 1.$ LET: $x \in U$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 2.$ PICK $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B_d(x, \epsilon) \subseteq U$

      PROOF: Proposition 304

    $\langle 3 \rangle 3.$ PICK $\delta > 0$ such that $B_{d'}(x, \delta) \subseteq B_d(x, \epsilon)$

      PROOF: By $\langle 2 \rangle 1$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 4.$ $B_{d'}(x, \delta) \subseteq U$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ $U \in \mathcal{T}'$

    PROOF: Proposition 304.

$\square$

Proposition 316. $\mathbb{R}^2$ *under the dictionary order topology is metrizable.*

PROOF: Define $d : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ by
$$d((x,y),(x,z)) = \max(|y-z|, 1)$$

$$d((x,y),(x',y')) = 1 \qquad\qquad \text{if } x \neq x' \square$$

$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ $x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^{N} \pi_i^{-1}() \subseteq B_D(a, \epsilon)$

Proposition 317. *Let $d : X^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a metric on X. Then the metric topology on X is the coarsest topology such that d is continuous.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ d is continuous.

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ LET: $a, b \in X$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ LET: $\epsilon > 0$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ LET: $\delta = \epsilon/2$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ LET: $x, y \in X$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 5.$ ASSUME: $\rho((a,b),(x,y)) < \delta$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 6.$ $|d(a,b) - d(x,y)| < \epsilon$

    $\langle 3 \rangle 1.$ $d(a,b) - d(x,y) < \epsilon$

PROOF:
$$d(a, b) \leq d(a, x) + d(x, y) + d(y, b)$$
$$\leq d(x, y) + 2\rho((a, b), (x, y))$$
$$< d(x, y) + 2\delta$$
$$= d(x, y) + \epsilon$$

$\langle 3 \rangle 2.$ $d(a.b) - d(x, y) > -\epsilon$
PROOF: Similar.
$\langle 2 \rangle 7.$ Q.E.D.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ If $\mathcal{T}$ is any topology under which d is continuous then $\mathcal{T}$ is finer than the metric topology.
PROOF: Since $B(a, \epsilon) = d_a{}^{-1}((-\infty, \epsilon))$

□

Proposition 318. *Let X be a metric space with metric d and $A \subseteq X$. The restriction of d to A is a metric on A that induces the subspace topology.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ The restriction of d to A is a metric on A.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ Every open ball under $d \restriction A$ is open under the subspace topology.
PROOF: $B_{d \restriction A}(a, \epsilon) = B_d(a, \epsilon) \cap A$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ If U is open in the subspace topology and $x \in U$, then there exists a $d \restriction A$-ball B such that $x \in B \subseteq U$.
$\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ PICK V open in X such that $U = V \cap A$
$\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ PICK $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B_d(x, \epsilon) \subseteq V$
$\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ Take $B = B_{d \restriction A}(x, \epsilon)$

□

Corollary 318.1. *A subspace of a metrizable space is metrizable.*

Proposition 319. *Every metrizable space is Hausdorff.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: X be a metric space
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ LET: $a, b \in X$ with $a \neq b$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ LET: $\epsilon = d(a, b)/2$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4.$ LET: $U = B(a, \epsilon)$ and $V = B(b, \epsilon)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 5.$ U and V are disjoint neighbourhoods of a and b respectively.

□

Proposition 320 (CC). *The product of a countable family of metrizable spaces is metrizable.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: (X_n, d_n) be a sequence of metric spaces.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ ASSUME: w.l.o.g. each d_n is bounded above by 1.
PROOF: By Proposition 314.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ LET: D be the metric on $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ defined by $D(x, y) = \sup_i(d_i(x_i, y_i)/i)$.

$\langle 2 \rangle$1. $D(x, y) \geq 0$
$\langle 2 \rangle$2. $D(x, y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$
$\langle 2 \rangle$3. $D(x, y) = D(y, x)$
$\langle 2 \rangle$4. $D(x, z) \leq D(x, y) + D(y, z)$
    PROOF:
$$D(x, z) = \sup_i \frac{d_i(x_i, z_i)}{i}$$
$$\leq \sup_i \frac{d_i(x_i, y_i) + d_i(y_i, z_i)}{i}$$
$$\leq \sup_i \frac{d_i(x_i, y_i)}{i} + \sup_i \frac{d_i(y_i, z_i)}{i}$$
$$= D(x, y) + D(y, z)$$
$\langle 1 \rangle$4. Every open ball $B_D(a, \epsilon)$ is open in the product topology.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$1. PICK N such that $1/\epsilon < N$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$2. $B_D(a, \epsilon) = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i$ where $U_i = B(a_i, i\epsilon)$ if $i \leq N$, and $U_i = X_i$ if $i > N$
$\langle 1 \rangle$5. For any open set U and $a \in U$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B_D(a, \epsilon) \subseteq U$.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$1. LET: $n \geq 1$, V be an open set in $\mathbb{R}$ and $a \in \pi_n^{-1}(V)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$2. PICK $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B_{d_n}(a, \epsilon) \subseteq V$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$3. $B_D(a, \epsilon/n) \subseteq \pi_n^{-1}(V)$
$\square$

Theorem 321. *Let X and Y be metric spaces and $f : X \to Y$. Then f is continuous if and only if, for all $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that, for all $y \in X$, if $d(x, y) < \delta$ then $d(f(x), f(y)) < \epsilon$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle$1. If f is continuous then, for all $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that, for all $y \in X$, if $d(x, y) < \delta$ then $d(f(x), f(y)) < \epsilon$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$1. ASSUME: f is continuous.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$2. LET: $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$3. PICK a neighbourhood U of x such that $f(U) \subseteq B(f(x), \epsilon)$
    PROOF: Theorem 92.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$4. PICK $\delta > 0$ such that $B(x, \delta) \subseteq U$
    PROOF: Proposition 304.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$5. For all $y \in X$, if $d(x, y) < \delta$ then $d(f(x), f(y)) < \epsilon$
$\langle 1 \rangle$2. If for all $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that, for all $y \in X$, if $d(x, y) < \delta$ then $d(f(x), f(y)) < \epsilon$, then f is continuous.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$1. ASSUME: for all $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that, for all $y \in X$, if $d(x, y) < \delta$ then $d(f(x), f(y)) < \epsilon$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$2. LET: $x \in X$ and V be a neighbourhood of $f(x)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$3. PICK $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B(f(x), \epsilon) \subseteq V$
    PROOF: Proposition 304.
  $\langle 2 \rangle$4. PICK $\delta > 0$ such that, for all $y \in X$, if $d(x, y) < \delta$ then $d(f(x), f(y)) < \epsilon$
    PROOF: By $\langle 2 \rangle$1
  $\langle 2 \rangle$5. LET: $U = B(x, \delta)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle$6. U is a neighbourhood of x with $f(U) \subseteq V$

$\langle 2 \rangle 7$. Q.E.D.

    PROOF: Theorem 92.

▯

Proposition 322. *Let X be a metric space. Let (a_n) be a sequence in X and $l \in X$. Then $a_n \to l$ as $n \to \infty$ if and only if, for all $\epsilon > 0$, there exists N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $d(a_n, l) < \epsilon$.*

PROOF: From Proposition 75. ▯

Proposition 323. *Every metrizable space is first countable.*

PROOF: In any metric space X, the open balls $B(a, 1/n)$ for $n \geq 1$ form a local basis at a.

Example 324. $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ under the box topology is not metrizable.

Example 325. If J is uncountable then $\mathbb{R}^J$ under the product topology is not metrizable.

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Definition 326 (Square Metric)**.** The *square metric* ρ on $\mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$\rho(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \max(|x_1 - y_1|, \ldots, |x_n - y_n|)$$

    We prove this is a metric.

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. $\rho(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \geq 0$
    PROOF: Immediate from definition.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $\rho(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 0$ if and only if $\vec{x} = \vec{y}$
    PROOF: Immediate from definition.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $\rho(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \rho(\vec{y}, \vec{x})$
    PROOF: Immediate from definition.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $\rho(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) \leq \rho(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \rho(\vec{y}, \vec{z})$
    PROOF: Since $|x_i - z_i| \leq |x_i - y_i| + |y_i - z_i|$.

▯

Proposition 327. *The square metric induces the standard topology on $\mathbb{R}^n$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. For every $a \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$, we have $B_\rho(a, \epsilon)$ is open in the standard product topology.
    PROOF:
$$B_\rho(a, \epsilon) = (a_1 - \epsilon, a_1 + \epsilon) \times \cdots \times (a_n - \epsilon, a_n + \epsilon)$$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. For any open sets $U_1, \ldots, U_n$ in $\mathbb{R}$, we have $U_1 \times \cdots \times U_n$ is open in the square metric topology.
    $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $\vec{a} \in U_1 \times \cdots \times U_n$

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. For $i = 1, \ldots, n$, PICK $\epsilon_i > 0$ such that $(a_i - \epsilon_i, a_i + \epsilon_i) \subseteq U_i$

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. LET: $\epsilon = \min(\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n)$

$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $B_\rho(\vec{a}, \epsilon) \subseteq U$

□

Definition 328. Given $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, define the *sum* $\vec{x} + \vec{y}$ by

$$(x_1, \ldots, x_n) + (y_1, \ldots, y_n) = (x_1 + y_1, \ldots, x_n + y_n) .$$

Definition 329. Given $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, define the *scalar product* $\lambda \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ by

$$\lambda(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = (\lambda x_1, \ldots, \lambda x_n)$$

Definition 330 (Inner Product)**.** Given $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, define the *inner product* $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}$ by

$$(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \cdot (y_1, \ldots, y_n) = x_1 y_1 + \cdots + x_n y_n .$$

We write $\vec{x}^2$ for $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x}$.

Definition 331 (Norm)**.** Let $n \geq 1$. The *norm* on $\mathbb{R}^n$ is the function $\| \ \| : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\|(x_1, \ldots, x_n)\| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}$$

Lemma 332.
$$\|\vec{x}\|^2 = \vec{x}^2$$

PROOF: Immediate from definitions. □

Lemma 333.
$$\vec{x} \cdot (\vec{y} + \vec{z}) = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{z}$$

PROOF: Each is equal to $(x_1 y_1 + x_1 z_1, \ldots, x_n y_n + x_n z_n)$. □

Lemma 334.
$$|\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}| \leq \|\vec{x}\| \|\vec{y}\|$$

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \neq \vec{y}$

   PROOF: Otherwise both sides are 0.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $a = 1/\|\vec{x}\|$

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. LET: $b = 1/\|\vec{y}\|$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $(a\vec{x} + b\vec{y})^2 \geq 0$ and $(a\vec{x} - b\vec{y})^2 \geq 0$

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $a^2 \|\vec{x}\|^2 + 2ab\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} + b^2 \|\vec{y}\|^2 \geq 0$ and $a^2 \|\vec{x}\|^2 - 2ab\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} + b^2 \|\vec{y}\|^2 \geq 0$

$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. $2ab\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} + 2 \geq 0$ and $-2ab\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} + 2 \geq 0$

$\langle 1 \rangle 7$. $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} \geq -1/ab$ and $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} \leq 1/ab$

$\langle 1 \rangle 8$. $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} \geq -\|\vec{x}\| \|\vec{y}\|$ and $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} \leq \|\vec{x}\| \|\vec{y}\|$

□

Lemma 335 (Triangle Inequality).

$$\|\vec{x} + \vec{y}\| \leq \|\vec{x}\| + \|\vec{y}\|$$

PROOF:
$$\begin{aligned}
\|\vec{x} + \vec{y}\|^2 &= \|\vec{x}\|^2 + 2\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} + \|\vec{y}\|^2 \\
&\leq \|\vec{x}\|^2 + 2\|\vec{x}\|\|\vec{y}\| + \|\vec{y}\|^2 \qquad \text{(Lemma 334)} \\
&= (\|\vec{x}\| + \|\vec{y}\|)^2 \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Definition 336 (Euclidean Metric). Let $n \geq 1$. The *Euclidean metric* on $\mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$d(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\| \ .$$

We prove this is a metric.

$\langle 1 \rangle 1. \ d(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \geq 0$
  PROOF: Immediate from definition.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2. \ d(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 0$ if and only if $\vec{x} = \vec{y}$
  PROOF: $d(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 0$ if and only if $\vec{x} - \vec{y} = \vec{0}$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3. \ d(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = d(\vec{y}, \vec{x})$
  PROOF: Immediate from definition.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4. \ d(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) \leq d(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + d(\vec{y}, \vec{z})$
  PROOF:
$$\begin{aligned}
\|\vec{x} - \vec{z}\| &= \|(\vec{x} - \vec{y}) + (\vec{y} - \vec{z})\| \\
&\leq \|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\| + \|\vec{y} - \vec{z}\| \qquad \text{(Lemma 335)}
\end{aligned}$$
$\square$

Proposition 337. *The Euclidean metric induces the standard topology on $\mathbb{R}^n$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: ρ be the square metric.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ For all $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\epsilon > 0$, we have $B_d(\vec{a}, \epsilon) \subseteq B_\rho(\vec{a}, \epsilon)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ LET: $\vec{x} \in B_d(\vec{a}, \epsilon)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2. \ \sqrt{(x_1 - a_1)^2 + \cdots + (x_n - a_n)^2} < \epsilon$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3. \ (x_1 - a_1)^2 + \cdots + (x_n - a_n)^2 < \epsilon^2$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ For all i we have $(x_i - a_i)^2 < \epsilon^2$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 5.$ For all i we have $|x_i - a_i| < \epsilon$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 6. \ \rho(\vec{x}, \vec{a}) < \epsilon$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ For all $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\epsilon > 0$, we have $B_\rho(\vec{a}, \epsilon/\sqrt{n}) \subseteq B_d(\vec{a}, \epsilon)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ LET: $\vec{x} \in B_\rho(\vec{a}, \epsilon/\sqrt{n})$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2. \ \rho(\vec{x}, \vec{a}) < \epsilon/\sqrt{n}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ For all i we have $|x_i - x_a| < \epsilon/\sqrt{n}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ For all i we have $(x_i - x_a)^2 < \epsilon^2/n$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 5. \ d(\vec{x}, \vec{a}) < \epsilon$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4.$ Q.E.D.
  PROOF: By Lemma 315.
$\square$

Proposition 338. *Let $n \geq 0$. For all $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\epsilon > 0$, the open ball $B(c, \epsilon)$ is path connected.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $a, b \in B(c, \epsilon)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $p : [0, 1] \to B(c, \epsilon)$ be the function $p(t) = (1 - t)a + tb$
   PROOF: We have $p(t) \in B(c, \epsilon)$ for all t because
$$d(p(t), c) = \|(1 - t)a + tb - c\|$$
$$= \|(1 - t)(a - c) + t(b - c)\|$$
$$\leq (1 - t)\|a - c\| + t\|b - c\|$$
$$< (1 - t)\epsilon + t\epsilon$$
$$= \epsilon$$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. p is a path from a to b.
$\square$

Proposition 339. *Let $n \geq 0$. For all $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\epsilon > 0$, the closed ball $\overline{B(c, \epsilon)}$ is path connected.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $a, b \in \overline{B(c, \epsilon)}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $p : [0, 1] \to \overline{B(c, \epsilon)}$ be the function $p(t) = (1 - t)a + tb$
   PROOF: We have $p(t) \in \overline{B(c, \epsilon)}$ for all t because
$$d(p(t), c) = \|(1 - t)a + tb - c\|$$
$$= \|(1 - t)(a - c) + t(b - c)\|$$
$$\leq (1 - t)\|a - c\| + t\|b - c\|$$
$$\leq (1 - t)\epsilon + t\epsilon$$
$$= \epsilon$$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. p is a path from a to b.
$\square$

Lemma 340. *If $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i^2$ and $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} y_i^2$ converge then $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |x_i y_i|$ converges.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. For all $N \geq 0$ we have $\sum_{i=0}^{N} |x_i y_i| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{N} |x_i|^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{N} |y_i|^2}$
   PROOF: By the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. Q.E.D.
   PROOF: Since $\sum_{i=0}^{N} |x_i y_i|$ is an increasing sequence bounded above by $(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i^2)(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} y_i^2)$.
$\square$

Corollary 340.1. *If $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i^2$ and $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} y_i^2$ converge then $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (x_i + y_i)^2$ converges.*

PROOF: Since $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i^2$, $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} y_i^2$ and $2\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i y_i$ all converge.

Definition 341 (l^2-metric)**.** The l^2-*metric* on

$$\left\{ (x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^\omega \mid \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n^2 \text{ converges} \right\}$$

is defined by

$$d(x,y) = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x_n - y_n)^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

We prove this is a metric.

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. d is well-defined.
    PROOF: By Corollary 340.1.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $d(x,y) \geq 0$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $d(x,y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $d(x,y) = d(y,x)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $d(x,z) \leq d(x,y) + d(y,z)$
    PROOF: By Lemma 335.
□

Theorem 342. *Addition is a continuous function* $\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$.

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $\epsilon > 0$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. LET: $\delta = \epsilon/2$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. LET: $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. ASSUME: $\rho((a,b),(x,y)) < \delta$
$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. $|(a+b) - (x+y)| < \epsilon$
    PROOF:
$$
\begin{aligned}
|(a+b) - (x+y)| &= |a-x| + |b-y| \\
&\leq 2\rho((a,b),(x,y)) \\
&< 2\delta \\
&= \epsilon
\end{aligned}
$$
$\langle 1 \rangle 7$. Q.E.D.
    PROOF: Theorem 321
□

Theorem 343. *Multiplication is a continuous function* $\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$.

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $\epsilon > 0$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. LET: $\delta = \min(\epsilon/(|a| + |b| + 1), 1)$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. LET: $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. ASSUME: $\rho((a,b),(x,y)) < \delta$

$\langle 1 \rangle 6.\ |ab - xy| < \epsilon$
    PROOF:
$$|ab - xy| = |a(b - y) + (a - x)b - (a - x)(b - y)|$$
$$\leq |a||b - y| + |b||a - x| + |a - x||b - y|$$
$$< |a|\delta + |b|\delta + \delta^2 \qquad\qquad (\langle 1 \rangle 5)$$
$$\leq |a|\delta + |b|\delta + \delta \qquad\qquad (\langle 1 \rangle 3)$$
$$\leq \epsilon \qquad\qquad (\langle 1 \rangle 3)$$
$\langle 1 \rangle 7.$ Q.E.D.
    PROOF: Theorem 321

☐

Theorem 344. *The function $f : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = x^{-1}$ is continuous.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ For all $a \in \mathbb{R}$ we have $f^{-1}((a, +\infty))$ is open.
    PROOF: The set is
$$(a^{-1}, +\infty) \text{ if } a > 0$$
$$(0, +\infty) \text{ if } a = 0$$
$$(-\infty, a^{-1}) \cup (0, +\infty) \text{ if } a < 0$$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ For all $a \in \mathbb{R}$ we have $f^{-1}((-\infty, a))$ is open.
    PROOF: Similar.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ Q.E.D.
    PROOF: By Proposition 89 and Lemma 113.

☐

Definition 345. For $n \geq 0$, the *unit ball* B^n is the space $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x\| \leq 1\}$.

Proposition 346. *For all $n \geq 0$, the unit ball B^n is path connected.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: $a, b \in B^n$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ LET: $p : [0, 1] \to B^n$ be the function $p(t) = (1 - t)a + tb$
    PROOF: We have $p(t) \in B^n$ for all t because
$$\|(1 - t)a + tb\| \leq (1 - t)\|a\| + t\|b\|$$
$$\leq (1 - t) + t$$
$$= 1$$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ p is a path from a to b.

☐

Definition 347 (Punctured Euclidean Space)**.** For $n \geq 0$, defined *punctured Euclidean space* to be $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$.

Proposition 348. *For $n > 1$, punctured Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ is path connected.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. CASE: 0 is on the line from a to b

    $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. PICK a point c not on the line from a to b

    $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. The path consisting of a straight line from a to c followed by a straight line from c to b is a path from a to b.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. CASE: 0 is not on the line from a to b

    PROOF: The straight line from a to b is a path from a to b.

Corollary 348.1. *For $n > 1$, the spaces $\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{R}^n$ are not homeomorphic.*

PROOF: For any point a, the space $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{a\}$ is disconnected.

Definition 349 (Unit Sphere). For $n \geq 1$, the *unit sphere* S^{n-1} is the space

$$S^{n-1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x\| = 1\} \ .$$

Proposition 350. *For $n > 1$, the unit sphere S^{n-1} is path connected.*

PROOF: The map $g : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \to S^{n-1}$ defined by $g(x) = x/\|x\|$ is continuous and surjective. The result follows by Proposition 239. $\square$

Proposition 351. *Let $f : S^1 \to \mathbb{R}$ be continuous. Then there exists $x \in S^1$ such that $f(x) = f(-x)$.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $g : S^1 \to \mathbb{R}$ be the function $g(x) = f(x) - f(-x)$

    PROVE: There exists $x \in S^1$ such that $g(x) = 0$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: without loss of generality $g((1,0)) > 0$

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $g((-1,0)) < 0$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. There exists x such that $g(x) = 0$

    PROOF: By the Intermediate Value Theorem.

$\square$

Definition 352 (Topologist's Sine Curve). Let $S = \{(x, \sin 1/x) \mid 0 < x \leq 1\}$. The *topologist's sine curve* is the closure $\overline{S}$ of S.

Proposition 353.
$$\overline{S} = S \cup (\{0\} \times [-1, 1])$$

Proposition 354. *The topologist's sine curve is connected.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $S = \{(x, \sin 1/x) \mid 0 < x \leq 1\}$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. S is connected.

    PROOF: Theorem 218.

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $\overline{S}$ is connected.

    PROOF: Theorem 217.

$\square$

Proposition 355 (CC). *The topologist's sine curve is not path connected.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. ASSUME: for a contradiction $p : [0, 1] \to \overline{S}$ is a path from $(0, 0)$ to $(1, \sin 1)$.

⟨1⟩2. $p^{-1}(\{0\} \times [0, 1])$ is closed.

⟨1⟩3. LET: b be the greatest element of $p^{-1}(\{0\} \times [0, 1])$.

⟨1⟩4. $b < 1$

PROOF: Since $p(1) = (1, \sin 1)$.

⟨1⟩5. PICK a sequence $(t_n)_{n \geq 1}$ in $(b, 1]$ such that $t_n \to b$ and $\pi_2(p(t_n)) = (-1)^n$

   ⟨2⟩1. LET: $n \geq 1$

   ⟨2⟩2. PICK u with $0 < u < \pi_1(p(1/n))$ such that $\sin(1/u) = (-1)^n$

   ⟨2⟩3. PICK t_n such that $0 < t_n < 1/n$ and $\pi_1(p(t_n)) = u$

     PROOF: One exists by the Intermediate Value Theorem.

⟨1⟩6. Q.E.D.

PROOF: This contradicts 105.

☐

45 The Uniform Topology

Definition 356 (Uniform Metric)**.** Let J be a set. The *uniform metric* $\overline{\rho}$ on $\mathbb{R}^J$ is defined by

$$\overline{\rho}(a, b) = \sup_{j \in J} \overline{d}(a_j, b_j)$$

where $\overline{d}$ is the standard bounded metric on $\mathbb{R}$.

The *uniform topology* on $\mathbb{R}^J$ is the topology induced by the uniform metric.

We prove this is a metric.

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. $\overline{\rho}(a, b) \geq 0$

PROOF: Immediate from definitions.

⟨1⟩2. $\overline{\rho}(a, b) = 0$ if and only if $a = b$

PROOF: Immediate from definitions.

⟨1⟩3. $\overline{\rho}(a, b) = \overline{\rho}(b, a)$

PROOF: Immediate from definitions.

⟨1⟩4. $\overline{\rho}(a, c) \leq \overline{\rho}(a, b) + \overline{\rho}(b, c)$

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\rho}(a, c) &= \sup_{j \in J} \overline{d}(a_j, c_j) \\
&\leq \sup_{j \in J} (\overline{d}(a_j, b_j) + \overline{d}(b_j, c_j)) \\
&\leq \sup_{j \in J} \overline{d}(a_j, b_j) + \sup_{j \in J} \overline{d}(b_j, c_j) \\
&= \overline{\rho}(a, b) + \overline{\rho}(b, c)
\end{aligned}$$

☐

Proposition 357. *The uniform topology on $\mathbb{R}^J$ is finer than the product topology.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. LET: $j \in J$ and U be open in $\mathbb{R}$
    PROVE: $\pi_j{}^{-1}(U)$ is open in the uniform topology.
⟨1⟩2. LET: $a \in \pi_j{}^{-1}(U)$
⟨1⟩3. PICK $\epsilon > 0$ such that $(a_j - \epsilon, a_j + \epsilon) \subseteq U$
⟨1⟩4. $B_{\bar{\rho}}(a, \epsilon) \subseteq \pi_j{}^{-1}(U)$
☐

Proposition 358. *The uniform topology on $\mathbb{R}^J$ is coarser than the box topology.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. LET: $a \in \mathbb{R}^J$ and $\epsilon > 0$
    PROVE: $B(a, \epsilon)$ is open in the box topology.
⟨1⟩2. LET: $b \in B(a, \epsilon)$
⟨1⟩3. For $j \in J$ we have $|a_j - b_j| < \epsilon$
⟨1⟩4. For $j \in J$,
    LET: $\delta_j = (\epsilon - |a_j - b_j|)/2$
⟨1⟩5. $\prod_{j \in J}(b_j - \delta_j, b_j + \delta_j) \subseteq B(a, \epsilon)$
☐

Proposition 359. *The uniform topology on $\mathbb{R}^J$ is strictly finer than the product topology if and only if J is infinite.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. If J is finite then the uniform and product topologies coincide.
    PROOF: The uniform, box and product topologies are all the same.
⟨1⟩2. If J is infinite then the uniform and product topologies are different.
    PROOF: The set $B(\vec{0}, 1)$ is open in the uniform topology but not the product topology.
☐

Proposition 360 (DC)**.** *The uniform topology on $\mathbb{R}^J$ is strictly coarser than the box topology if and only if J is infinite.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. If J is finite then the uniform and box topologies coincide.
    PROOF: The uniform, box and product topologies are all the same.
⟨1⟩2. If J is infinite then the uniform and box topologies are different.
    PROOF: Pick an ω-sequence $(j_1, j_2, \ldots)$ in J. Let $U = \prod_{j \in J} U_j$ where $U_{j_i} = (-1/i, 1/i)$ and $U_j = (-1, 1)$ for all other j. Then $\vec{0} \in U$ but there is no $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B(\vec{0}, \epsilon) \subseteq U$.
☐

Proposition 361. *The closure of $\mathbb{R}^\infty$ in $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ under the uniform topology is $\mathbb{R}^\omega$.*

PROOF: Given any open ball $B(a, \epsilon)$, pick an integer N such that $1/\epsilon < N$. Then $B(a, \epsilon)$ includes sequences whose nth entry is 0 for all $n \geq N$. ☐

Example 362. The space $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ is disconnected under the uniform topology. The set of bounded sequences and the set of unbounded sequences form a separation.

Proposition 363. *Give $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ the uniform topology. Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^\omega$. Then x and y are in the same component if and only if $x - y$ is bounded.*

PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. The component containing 0 is the set of bounded sequences.

    $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: B be the set of bounded sequences.

    $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. B is path-connected.

        $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. LET: $x.y \in B$

        $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. PICK $b > 0$ such that $|x_j|, |y_j| \le b$ for all j

        $\langle 3 \rangle 3$. LET: $p : [0, 1] \to B$ be the function $p(t) = (1 - t)x + ty$
            PROVE: p is continuous.

        $\langle 3 \rangle 4$. LET: $t \in [0, 1]$ and $\epsilon > 0$

        $\langle 3 \rangle 5$. LET: $\delta = \epsilon/2b$

        $\langle 3 \rangle 6$. LET: $s \in [0, 1]$ with $|s - t| < \delta$

        $\langle 3 \rangle 7$. $\overline{\rho}(p(s), p(t)) < \epsilon$
          PROOF:

$$\overline{\rho}(p(s), p(t)) = \sup_j \overline{d}((1 - s)x_j + sy_j, (1 - t)x_j + ty_j)$$

$$\le |(s - t)x_j + (t - s)y_j|$$

$$\le |s - t||x_j - y_j|$$

$$< 2b\delta$$

$$= \epsilon$$

    $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. B is connected.
      PROOF: Proposition 237.

    $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. If C is connected and $B \subseteq C$ then $B = C$.
      PROOF: Otherwise $B \cap C$ and $C \setminus B$ form a separation of C.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. Q.E.D.
    PROOF: Since $\lambda x.x - y$ is a Homeomorphism of $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ with itself.

  $\Box$

46   Uniform Convergence

Definition 364 (Uniform Convergence)**.** Let X be a set and Y a metric space. Let $(f_n : X \to Y)$ be a sequence of functions and $f : X \to Y$ be a function. Then f_n *converges uniformly* to f as $n \to \infty$ if and only if, for all $\epsilon > 0$, there exists N such that, for all $n \ge N$ and $x \in X$, we have $d(f_n(x), f(x)) < \epsilon$.

Example 365. Define $f_n : [0, 1] \to \mathbb{R}$ by $f_n(x) = x^n$ for $n \ge 1$, and $f : [0, 1] \to \mathbb{R}$ by $f(x) = 0$ if $x < 1$, $f(1) = 1$. Then f_n converges to f pointwise but not uniformly.

Theorem 366 (Uniform Limit Theorem)**.** *Let X be a topological space and Y a metric space. Let $(f_n : X \to Y)$ be a sequence of continuous functions and $f : X \to Y$ be a function. If f_n converges uniformly to f as $n \to \infty$, then f is continuous.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$

⟨1⟩2. PICK N such that, for all $n \geq N$ and $y \in X$, we have $d(f_n(y), f(y)) < \epsilon/3$

⟨1⟩3. PICK a neighbourhood U of x such that $f_N(U) \subseteq B(f_N(x), \epsilon/3)$

   PROVE: $f(U) \subseteq B(f(x), \epsilon)$

⟨1⟩4. LET: $y \in U$

⟨1⟩5. $d(f(y), f(x)) < \epsilon$

   PROOF:

$$d(f(y), f(x)) \leq d(f(y), f_N(y)) + d(f_N(y), f_N(x)) + d(f_N(x), f(x)) \quad \text{(Triangle Inequality)}$$
$$< \epsilon/3 + \epsilon/3 + \epsilon/3 \quad\quad\quad (\langle 1 \rangle 2, \langle 1 \rangle 3)$$
$$= \epsilon$$

□

Proposition 367. *Let X be a topological space and Y a metric space. Let $(f_n : X \to Y)$ be a sequence of continuous functions and $f : X \to Y$ be a function. Let (a_n) be a sequence of points in X and $a \in X$. If f_n converges uniformly to f and a_n converges to a in X then $f_n(a_n)$ converges to $f(a)$ uniformly in Y.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. LET: $\epsilon > 0$

⟨1⟩2. PICK N_1 such that, for all $n \geq N_1$ and $x \in X$, we have $d(f_n(x), f(x)) < \epsilon/2$

⟨1⟩3. PICK N_2 such that, for all $n \geq N_2$, we have $a_n \in f^{-1}(B(a, \epsilon/2))$

   PROOF: Using the fact that f is continuous from the Uniform Limit Theorem.

⟨1⟩4. LET: $N = \max(N_1, N_2)$

⟨1⟩5. LET: $n \geq N$

⟨1⟩6. $d(f_n(a_n), f(a)) < \epsilon$

   PROOF:

$$d(f_n(a_n), f(a)) \leq d(f_n(a_n), f(a_n)) + d(f(a_n), f(a)) \quad \text{(Triangle Inequality)}$$
$$< \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 \quad\quad\quad (\langle 1 \rangle 2, \langle 1 \rangle 3)$$
$$= \epsilon$$

□

Proposition 368. *Let X be a set. Let $(f_n : X \to \mathbb{R})$ be a sequence of functions and $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ be a function. Then f_n converges uniformly to f as $n \to \infty$ if and only if $f_n \to f$ as $n \to \infty$ in $\mathbb{R}^X$ under the uniform topology.*

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. If f_n converges uniformly to f then f_n converges to f under the uniform topology.

   ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: f_n converges uniformly to f

   ⟨2⟩2. LET: $\epsilon > 0$

   ⟨2⟩3. PICK N such that, for all $n \geq N$ and $x \in X$, we have $d(f_n(x), f(x)) < \epsilon/2$

   ⟨2⟩4. For all $n \geq N$ we have $\bar{\rho}(f_n, f) \leq \epsilon/2$

   ⟨2⟩5. For all $n \geq N$ we have $\bar{\rho}(f_n, f) < \epsilon$

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. If f_n converges to f under the uniform topology then f_n converges uniformly to f.

$\quad \langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: f_n converges to f under the uniform topology.
$\quad \langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: $\epsilon > 0$
$\quad \langle 2 \rangle 3$. PICK N such that, for all $n \geq N$, we have $\overline{\rho}(f_n, f) < \min(\epsilon, 1/2)$
$\quad \langle 2 \rangle 4$. LET: $n \geq N$
$\quad \langle 2 \rangle 5$. LET: $x \in X$
$\quad \langle 2 \rangle 6$. $\overline{\rho}(f_n, f) < \min(\epsilon, 1/2)$
$\quad\quad$ PROOF: From $\langle 2 \rangle 3$.
$\quad \langle 2 \rangle 7$. $d(f_n(x), f(x)) < \min(\epsilon, 1/2)$
$\quad \langle 2 \rangle 8$. $d(f_n(x), f(x)) < \epsilon$
□

47 Isometric Imbeddings

Definition 369. Let X and Y be metric spaces. An *isometric imbedding* $f : X \to Y$ is a function such that, for all $x, y \in X$, we have $d(f(x), f(y)) = d(x, y)$.

Proposition 370. *Every isometric imbedding is an imbedding.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: $f : X \to Y$ be an isometric imbedding.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. f is injective.
$\quad$ PROOF: If $f(x) = f(y)$ then $d(f(x), f(y)) = 0$ hence $d(x, y) = 0$ hence $x = y$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. f is continuous.
$\quad$ PROOF: For all $\epsilon > 0$, if $d(x, y) < \epsilon$ then $d(f(x), f(y)) < \epsilon$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $f : X \to f(X)$ is an open map.
$\quad$ PROOF: $f(B(a, \epsilon)) = B(f(a), \epsilon) \cap f(X)$.
□