

MA3201

# Topology

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## Contents

|          |                              |          |
|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Introduction</b>          | <b>1</b> |
| 1.1      | Topological spaces . . . . . | 1        |
| 1.2      | Continuous maps . . . . .    | 2        |

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Topological spaces

**Definition 1.1.** A topology on some set  $X$  is a family  $\tau$  of subsets of  $X$ , satisfying the following.

1.  $\emptyset, X \in \tau$ .
2. All unions of elements from  $\tau$  are in  $\tau$ .
3. All finite intersections of elements from  $\tau$  are in  $\tau$ .

The sets from  $\tau$  are declared to be open sets in the topological space  $(X, \tau)$ .

*Example.* Any set  $X$  admits the indiscrete topology  $\tau_{id} = \{\emptyset, X\}$ , as well as the discrete topology  $\tau_d = \mathcal{P}(X)$ . Both of these are trivial examples.

*Example.* Let  $X$  be a set. The cofinite topology on  $X$  is the collection of complements of finite sets, along with the empty set. Note that when  $X$  is finite, this is simply the discrete topology.

**Definition 1.2.** Let  $\tau, \tau'$  be two topologies on the set  $X$ . We say that  $\tau$  is finer than  $\tau'$  if  $\tau$  has more open sets than  $\tau'$ . In such a case, we also say that  $\tau'$  is coarser than  $\tau$ .

**Definition 1.3.** Let  $(X, \tau)$  be a topological space. We say that  $\beta \subseteq \tau$  is a base of the topology  $\tau$  such that every open set  $U \in \tau$  is expressible as a union of elements from  $\beta$ .

**Definition 1.4.** Let  $X$  be a set, and let  $\beta$  be a collection of subsets of  $X$  satisfying the following.

1. For every  $x \in X$ , there exists  $x \in B \in \beta$ .
2. For every  $x \in X$  such that  $x \in B_1 \cap B_2$ ,  $B_1, B_2 \in \beta$ , there exists  $x \in B \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2$  such that  $B \in \beta$ .

Then,  $\beta$  generates a topology on  $X$ , namely the collection of all unions of elements of  $\beta$ .

## 1.2 Continuous maps

**Definition 1.5.** Let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be a function between the topological spaces  $(X, \tau_X)$  and  $(Y, \tau_Y)$ . We say that  $f$  is continuous if for every  $U \in \tau_Y$ , we have  $f^{-1}(U) \in \tau_X$ . In other words, the pre-image of every open set in  $Y$  must be open in  $X$ .

**Definition 1.6.** Let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be a function between the topological spaces  $(X, \tau_X)$  and  $(Y, \tau_Y)$ . We say that  $f$  is a homeomorphism if  $f$  is continuous,  $f$  is invertible, and  $f^{-1}$  is continuous. We also say that  $X$  and  $Y$  are homeomorphic when such a homeomorphism between them exists.