

Introduction to Metric and Topological Spaces

Mathematics Bachelor's Degree - LMD - 3rd Semester

Series 5: Topological Spaces

Exercise 1: Let $\mathbb{X} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $\mathcal{T} = \{\emptyset, \mathbb{X}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{3, 4\}, \{1, 3, 4\}, \{2, 3, 4\}\}$ and $A = \{1, 3\}$, $B = \{2, 4\} \subset \mathbb{X}$.

1. Show that $(\mathbb{X}, \mathcal{T})$ is a topological space.
2. Find $\mathcal{N}(1)$, $\mathcal{N}(2)$, $\mathcal{N}(3)$, $\mathcal{N}(4)$.
3. Find $Cl(A)$, $Cl(B)$, $Int(A)$, $Int(B)$, A' and B' .
4. Find $\partial(A)$, $\partial(B)$, $Ext(A)$, $Ext(B)$.
5. Find $Is(A)$ et $Is(B)$.
6. Determine \mathcal{T}_A et \mathcal{T}_B .
7. Is $(\mathbb{X}, \mathcal{T})$ a Hausdorff (separated) topological space?

Exercise 2: Let \mathbb{X} an infinite set and A a subset of \mathbb{X} . Define the following family

$$\mathcal{T}_{Cof} = \{O \subset \mathbb{X} : \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{X}}O \text{ is finite}\} \cup \{\emptyset\}$$

1. Show that the family \mathcal{T}_{Cof} is a topology on \mathbb{X} .
2. Determine the closed sets in \mathbb{X} .
3. If A is finite, find $Cl(A)$, $Int(A)$, and $\partial(A)$.
4. If A is infinite, find $Cl(A)$, $Int(A)$, and $\partial(A)$.

Exercise 3: Let f be a function from a non-empty set \mathbb{X} to a topological space $(\mathbb{Y}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Y}})$, and let

$$\mathcal{T} = \{f^{-1}(G) : G \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Y}}\}.$$

Show that \mathcal{T} is a topology on \mathbb{X} .

Exercise 4:

Let $(\mathbb{X}, \mathcal{T})$ be a topological space and A, B two subsets of \mathbb{X} . Prove that:

1. $A \subseteq B$ and A is open $\implies A \subseteq \text{Int}(B)$.
2. $A \subseteq B \implies \text{Int}(A) \subseteq \text{Int}(B)$.
3. $\text{Int}(A) = \text{Int}(\text{Int}(A))$.
4. $\text{Int}(A \cap B) = \text{Int}(A) \cap \text{Int}(B)$.
5. $\text{Int}(A) \cup \text{Int}(B) \subset \text{Int}(A \cup B)$.
6. $A \in \mathcal{N}(B) \iff B \subset \text{Int}(A)$.
7. $\text{Int}(\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{X}}A) = \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{X}}\text{Cl}(A)$.
8. $\text{Cl}(\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{X}}A) = \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{X}}\text{Int}(A)$.
9. $\partial(A)$ is a closed set.
10. A is both open and closed $\iff \partial(A) = \emptyset$.
11. A is open $\iff \partial(A) \cap A = \emptyset$.
12. A is closed $\iff \partial(A) \subseteq A$.

Exercise 5:

Let \mathfrak{B} and \mathfrak{B}' be two bases for the topologies \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}' , respectively. Prove that $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{T}'$ if and only if for every $B \in \mathfrak{B}$ and $x \in B$, there exists $B' \in \mathfrak{B}'$ such that $x \in B' \subset B$.

Exercise 6:

Prove that the function $f : (\mathbb{X}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{X}}) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{Y}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Y}})$ is continuous in each of the following cases:

1. $(\mathbb{X}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{X}}) = (\mathbb{Y}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Y}})$ and $f(x) = x$.
2. f is constant.
3. $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{X}} = \mathcal{T}_{\text{Disc}}$.
4. $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Y}} = \mathcal{T}_{\text{Ind}}$.

Exercise 7:

Prove that if $f, g : (\mathbb{X}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{X}}) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{Y}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Y}})$ are continuous functions and $(\mathbb{Y}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{Y}})$ is **Hausdorff**, then the following hold:

1. $A = \{x \in \mathbb{X} : f(x) = g(x)\}$ is closed in \mathbb{X} .
2. $\Gamma_f = \{(x, f(x)) : x \in \mathbb{X}\}$ is closed in $\mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{Y}$.

Exercise 8:

Prove that every homeomorphism is an open and closed map.