

**MA 331 Homework 6: Topology from the Top!**

\*\*Please keep track of how long this assignment take you\*\*

1. READING

- (1) Read 3.1 and 3.2 from Mendelson. Pay close attention to the examples on page 72.

2. PROBLEMS

- (1) Suppose that  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are each sequentially compact metric spaces. Give a completely rigorous proof that the product

$$X_1 \times X_2 \times \cdots \times X_n$$

is sequentially compact.

(Remark: We have suppressed the notation for the metric on each of the spaces. The metric on the product is the maximum of the metrics on the  $X_j$ , as usual.)

- (2) (\*) Do problems 1, 4, 5 on page 74 of Mendelson. (You may need to recall DeMorgan's Laws for problem 4)
- (3) Suppose that  $(X, \mathcal{T})$  is a topological space and that  $A \subset X$ . Consider the set  $\mathbb{U} = \{U \in \mathcal{T} : U \subset A\}$ . That is,  $\mathbb{U}$  is the set of all open subsets which are wholly contained in  $A$ . Prove that the union  $\bigcup \mathbb{U}$  of all the sets in  $\mathbb{U}$  is an element of  $\mathcal{T}$ . (We say that  $\mathbb{U}$  has a "largest" element.)
- (4) Suppose that  $(X, \mathcal{T})$  is a topological space and that  $A \subset X$ . Consider the set

$$\mathbb{V} = \{V \in \mathcal{P}(X) : V^C \in \mathcal{T} \text{ and } A \subset V\}$$

That is,  $\mathbb{V}$  is the set of all closed subsets which contain  $A$  as a subset. Prove that the intersection  $\bigcap \mathbb{V}$  of all the sets in  $\mathbb{V}$  is an element of  $\mathcal{P}(X)$ . (We say that  $\mathbb{V}$  has a "smallest" element.)

- (5) (\*) Let  $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$ . List all the topologies on  $X$ .
- (6) Let  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . List 8 different topologies on  $X$ .

(Last problem on next page.)

- (7) (\*) Consider a set  $X$  and let  $\mathcal{T}_\alpha$  be a topology on  $X$  for all  $\alpha$  in some index set  $\Lambda$ .
- (a) Prove that  $\mathcal{T} = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \mathcal{T}_\alpha$  is a topology on  $X$ .
  - (b) Give an example to show that if  $\mathcal{T}_1$  and  $\mathcal{T}_2$  are topologies on a set  $X$  then  $\mathcal{T}_1 \cup \mathcal{T}_2$  is not necessarily a topology on  $X$ .