



Exercises for the lecture topology

Winter term 2017/18

Sheet 4

Deadline: Wednesday, 22/11/2017, just before the lecture

For a metric space  $(X, d)$  and  $\emptyset \neq A \subset X$ , we call

$$d(x, A) = \inf\{d(x, y); y \in A\}$$

the distance of an element  $x \in X$  to the set  $A$ .

**Exercise 15**

(1+1+1+1+1\* = 4 + 1\* points)

Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space, let  $M \subseteq X$  be a nonempty subset and let  $A, B \subseteq X$  be closed, nonempty subsets. Show that:

- (a)  $d_M : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x \mapsto d(x, M)$  is continuous,
- (b)  $\overline{M} = \{x \in X, d(x, M) = 0\}$ ,
- (c) If  $A$  and  $B$  are disjoint, there is a continuous function  $f : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that we have for all  $x \in X$ :

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in A \quad \text{und} \quad f(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in B,$$

- (d) If  $A$  and  $B$  are disjoint, there are disjoint open subsets  $U, V \subseteq X$  such that  $A \subseteq U$  and  $B \subseteq V$ ,

- (e) \* There is a sequence  $(U_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  of open sets  $U_n \subseteq X$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ) such that

$$A = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} U_n.$$

**Exercise 16**

(4 points)

Let  $X \neq \emptyset$  be a set. Show under which conditions the following collections of subsets  $\tau_i \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ ) are topologies on  $X$  and under which conditions they are Hausdorff:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 &= \{U \subseteq X; X \setminus U \text{ is finite}\} \cup \{\emptyset\}, \\ \tau_2 &= \{U \subseteq X; X \setminus U \text{ is countable}\} \cup \{\emptyset\}, \\ \tau_3 &= \{U \subseteq X; X \setminus U \text{ is infinite}\} \cup \{\emptyset\} \cup \{X\}. \end{aligned}$$

**Exercise 17**

(4 points)

Let  $(X, \tau_X), (Y, \tau_Y)$  be topological spaces,  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  a function and  $(U_i)_{i \in I}$  be a family of open sets  $U_i \subseteq X$  ( $i \in I$ ) such that  $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ . Show that:

$$f \text{ is continuous} \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in I : f|_{U_i} : (U_i, \tau_X|_{U_i}) \rightarrow Y \text{ is continuous}$$

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**Exercise 18****(1+1+1+1 = 4 points)**

Let  $(X, \tau_X), (Y, \tau_Y)$  be topological spaces and  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  a function. Show that:

- (a)  $f$  is continuous if and only if for all  $V \subseteq Y$ , we have  $\overline{f^{-1}(V)} \subseteq f^{-1}(\overline{V})$ ,
- (b)  $f$  is continuous if and only if for all  $V \subseteq Y$ , we have  $f^{-1}(\text{Int}(V)) \subseteq \text{Int}(f^{-1}(V))$ ,
- (c)  $f$  is continuous if and only if for all  $U \subseteq X$ , we have  $f(\overline{U}) \subseteq \overline{f(U)}$ .
- (d) Now, let  $f$  be bijective in addition. Show that  $f$  is a homeomorphism if and only if for all  $U \subseteq X$ , we have:  $f(\overline{U}) = \overline{f(U)}$ .

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**Exercise 19\*****(3\*+1\*=4\* points)**

Let  $\mathbb{R}$  be equipped with  $d = d_{|\cdot|}$ ,  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function and for  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  let

$$U_n = \bigcup \left( U; U \subset \mathbb{R} \text{ open with } \text{diam} f(U) < \frac{1}{n} \right).$$

Show that:

- (a)  $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} U_n$  is the set of those real numbers in which  $f$  is continuous.
- (b) There is no function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , which is continuous exactly in the rational numbers.