



Exercises for the lecture topology  
Winter term 2019/2020

Sheet 7

Deadline: 12.03.2019

A set  $K \subset X$  in a topological space  $(X, t)$  is called sequentially compact if each sequence  $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  in  $K$  has a convergent subsequence with limit in  $K$ .

**Exercise 25**

(2+2=4 Points)

Let  $(X, t)$  be a first countable topological space, let  $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a sequence in  $X$  and  $x \in X$  an arbitrary point. Show that:

- (a) If  $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  has no subsequence that converges to  $x$ , then there is a neighborhood  $U \in \mathfrak{U}(x)$  of  $x$  such that the set  $\{n \in \mathbb{N}; x_n \in U\}$  is finite.
- (b) Each compact set  $K \subset X$  is sequentially compact.

**Exercise 26**

(4 Points)

Let  $(X, t)$  be a second countable topological space. Show that each sequentially compact set  $K \subset X$  is compact. (Hint : Use Lindelöf's theorem.)

**Exercise 27**

(3x2=6 Points)

Let  $X \neq \emptyset$  be a set and let  $I$  be an arbitrary index set. For  $i \in I$  let  $(X_i, t_i)$  be a topological space and let  $f_i : X_i \rightarrow X$  be a map. Show that:

- (a) The system  $t = \{U \subset X; f_i^{-1}(U) \in t_i \forall i \in I\}$  defines a topology on  $X$ .
- (b) The topology  $t$  is the strongest topology on  $X$  such that the mappings  $f_i : (X_i, t_i) \rightarrow (X, t)$  are continuous for every  $i \in I$ .
- (c) A mapping  $g : (X, t) \rightarrow (Y, \tau)$  into a topological space  $(Y, \tau)$  is continuous if and only if  $g \circ f_i : (X_i, t_i) \rightarrow (Y, \tau)$  is continuous for each  $i \in I$ .

(please turn over)

**Exercise 28****(2+2=4 Points)**

Let  $\sigma$  be the topology on  $\mathbb{R}$  defined in Exercise 24 and let  $\tau = \sigma \times \sigma$  be the product topology on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Show that:

- (a)  $(\mathbb{R}^2, \tau)$  is separable.
  - (b) The set  $D = \{(x, -x); x \in \mathbb{R}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  equipped with the relative topology  $\tau|_D$  is not separable.  
(Hint : Consider the sets  $([x, x+1) \times [-x, -x+1)) \cap D$ .)
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You can also find the exercise sheets on our homepage:

**<https://www.math.uni-sb.de/ag/eschmeier/lehre/WS1920/top/index.html>**