## Topology & Maps

While working in a group make sure you:

- Expect to make mistakes but be sure to reflect/learn from them!
- Are civil and are aware of your impact on others.
- Assume and engage with the strongest argument while assuming best intent.

**Definition 0.1.** Let X be a set. A topology on X is a collection sets,  $\tau$  (which is a subset of the powerset of X) that define the open sets of X. The collection  $\tau$  satisfies:

1. 
$$X \in \tau$$
 and  $\emptyset \in \tau$ ,

2. if  $U_i \in \tau$  for all *i* in some index set *A*, then  $\left(\bigcup_{i \in A} U_i\right) \in \tau$ , and

3. if 
$$U_i \in \tau$$
 for all  $i \in A$ , and  $|A| < \infty$ , then  $\left(\bigcap_{i \in A} U_i\right) \in \tau$ .

1. Consider the following X and  $\tau$ . Determine if they define a topology.

(a) Let 
$$X = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$$
 and  $\tau_0 = \{\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, \emptyset\}$ 

(b) Let 
$$X = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$$
 and  $\tau_1 = \{\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, \{v_1\}, \{v_1, v_2\}, \emptyset\}$ 

(c) Let 
$$X = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$$
 and  $\tau_2 = \{\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, \{v_1\}, \{v_2\}, \emptyset\}$ 

2. Create a topology on the set  $X = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  so that we can 'separate'  $v_1$  from  $v_2$ . That is, we can find two open sets  $U_1$  and  $U_2$  so that  $v_1 \in U_1, v_2 \in U_2$  but  $U_1 \cap U_2 = \emptyset$ . **Definition 0.2.** Let X and Y be topological spaces. A function  $f : X \to Y$  is *continuous* if for every open set  $U \subseteq Y$ , the set  $f^{-1}(U) \subseteq X$  is open. We also call continuous functions *maps*.

- 3. Let  $X = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  and  $f : X \to X$  where  $f(v_i) = v_i$  for  $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ . Does f define a continuous map if:
  - (a) the domain of f has topology  $\tau_0$  and the range has topology  $\tau_1$ ?

(b) the domain of f has topology  $\tau_1$  and the range has topology  $\tau_0$ ?

4. Consider the continuous map  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  (where  $\mathbb{R}$  has the usual topology) defined by f(x) = (x+3)(x+1)(x-2)(x-4). "Approximate"  $f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_{.01}(0))$  by determining how many disjoint open sets there are.