

Assignment 0

(Submission deadline: 24.09.2020)

Exercise 1.

Show that a topological space X is Hausdorff if and only if the diagonal $\Delta(X) = \{(x, x) \in X \times X \mid x \in X\}$ is closed in $X \times X$.

Exercise 2.

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a surjective map of topological spaces. Show that the following are equivalent:

- (a) f is a quotient map.
- (b) a function $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ is continuous if and only if $g \circ f : X \rightarrow Z$ is continuous.

Exercise 3.

Let X and Y be topological spaces endowed with equivalence relations \sim_X and \sim_Y , respectively. Let \sim denote the equivalence relation on $X \times Y$ defined by setting $(x, y) \sim (x', y')$ if and only if $x \sim_X x'$ and $y \sim_Y y'$.

- (a) Show that there is a unique bijective continuous map $\phi : \frac{X \times Y}{\sim} \rightarrow \frac{X}{\sim_X} \times \frac{Y}{\sim_Y}$ making the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X \times Y & & \\
 \downarrow & \searrow & \\
 \frac{X \times Y}{\sim} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \frac{X}{\sim_X} \times \frac{Y}{\sim_Y}
 \end{array}$$

commute, in which the vertical map is the quotient map and the diagonal map is the product of obvious quotient maps.

- (b) Give an example to show that ϕ need not be a homeomorphism.
- (c) If Y is locally compact and \sim_Y is the identity relation, then show that ϕ is a homeomorphism.

Exercise 4.

Let X and Y be topological spaces and let Y^X denote the set of all continuous functions $X \rightarrow Y$. Define a topology on Y^X by taking as a sub-basis all sets of the form

$$N_{K,U} = \{f : X \rightarrow Y \mid f(K) \subset U\},$$

where K runs through all compact subsets of X and U runs through all open subsets of Y . This topology is called the *compact-open topology*.

- (a) Let X be locally compact and Hausdorff. Show that the *evaluation function* $e : Y^X \times X \rightarrow Y$ defined by $e(f, x) = f(x)$ is continuous.
- (b) Let X, Z be Hausdorff and Z be locally compact. Show the *exponential law*: there is a natural function $Y^{Z \times X} \rightarrow (Y^Z)^X$, which is a homeomorphism.