

Exercise Sheet 3

due Thursday, February 13, 9:30

Exercise 1. Let X, Y be topological spaces and $A \subset X, B \subset Y$ subsets. Show that if you take the product topology on $X \times Y$ and then the subspace topology on $A \times B \subset X \times Y$ you obtain the same topology as if you first take the subspace topologies on A and B and then the product topology on $A \times B$.

Exercise 2. Let X be a topological space and $A, B \subset X$. Show that

- a) if $A \subset B$, then $\overline{A} \subset \overline{B}$.
- b) $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$
- c) $\overline{A \cap B} \subset \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$
- d) Find a counterexample for $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$.

Exercise 3. Let X be a topological space. Show that X is Hausdorff if and only if the diagonal

$$\Delta = \{(x, x) \mid x \in X\}$$

is closed in the product topology on $X \times X$.

Exercise 4. Recall the topologies on \mathbb{R} from the last homework:

\mathcal{T}_2 = the finite complement topology

\mathcal{T}_3 = the lower limit topology, having all sets $[a, b)$ as basis

\mathcal{T}_4 = the upper limit topology, having all sets $(a, b]$ as basis

\mathcal{T}_5 = the topology having all sets $(-\infty, a)$ as basis

Describe for each of them which sequences converge to which limits.

Exercise 5. Show that the intersection of dense sets need not be dense, but the intersection of two open dense sets is always open and dense.