## UPDATED GENERAL INFORMATION — MARCH 3, 2016

## The third quiz

The quiz on Tuesday, March 7, will involve stating definitions and/or giving short answers for some of the following:

- (1) Give an example of a continuous 1–1 onto mapping of topological spaces  $f: X \to Y$  which is not a homeomorphism.
- (2) Give an example of a closed subset A of a topological space X such that  $\overline{\text{Int } A}$  (the closure of the interior of A, all in X) is a proper subset of A.
- (3) State the Hausdorff Separation Property, which is the added condition in the definition of a Hausdorff topological space.
- (4) If X is a Hausdorff topological space and  $A \subset X$ , why is the set of limit points L(A) closed in X?
- (5) Suppose that X is a topological space and A is a subset which is not closed. Explain why A is a proper subset of its closure (in X).
- (6) What is the interior of the closure of the punctured interval  $(-1, 1) \{0\}$  (in  $\mathbb{R}$ )?
- (7) Give examples of subsets  $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}$  such that the intersection of the closures  $\overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$  properly contains  $\overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$ .
- (8) Given locally closed subsets  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  respectively, explain why  $L_1 \times L_2$ is a locally closed subset of  $X_1 \times X_2$  if the latter has the product topology. — A subset  $L \subset W$  is said to be locally closed in W if it is the intersection of an open subset in W and a closed subset in W.
- (9) Suppose that  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are topological spaces such that one point subsets in each are closed. Why are one point subsets closed in  $X_1 \times X_2$  if the latter has the product topology? Conversely, if one point subsets are closed in  $X_1 \times X_2$  if the latter has the product topology, why does the same property hold for  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ ?
- (10) Given a Hausdorff topological space X and a point  $p \in X$ , let  $\mathcal{N}_p$  be the family of all open subsets containing p. If p and q are different points of X, why are  $\mathcal{N}_p$  and  $\mathcal{N}_q$  distinct families of subsets?