

## II.4

### Products of spaces

Formal construction (but useful)  
(MV calculus)

$X_1, \dots, X_n$  spaces (finite!)

Product topology = topology gen by  $U_1 \times \dots \times U_n$ ,

$U_i$  open in  $X_i$  — these form a base (II.4.1).

II.4.2  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{B}_X \\ \mathcal{B}_Y \end{array} \right\}$  base for  $\left. \begin{array}{l} X \\ Y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$  all  $U \times V$  form  
 $\in \mathcal{B}_X \in \mathcal{B}_Y$

a base for  $X \times Y$ . [SIMPLEST CASE]

II.4.4 Product topology = smallest topology  
s.t.  $\pi_i: \prod X_j \rightarrow X_i$  (coord proj) continuous.

Proof

II.4.5  $f: Y \rightarrow \prod X_j$  map of sets  $\prod X_j$  + spaces

$f$  cont.  $\Leftrightarrow$  all  $\pi_j \circ f$  cont.

II.4.6  $F_i$  closed in  $X_i \Rightarrow \prod F_j$  closed in  $\prod X_j$ .

II.4.7  $\overline{\prod A_i} = \prod \overline{A_i}$ .

II.4.8  $\prod U_j$  is open.

$f_i: X_i \rightarrow Y_i$  cont.  $\Rightarrow$  cont.  $\prod f_i$ .

$$\prod f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (f_1(x_1), \text{etc.})$$

### Products and metrics

$X_1, X_2$  metric. Three metrics on  $X_1 \times X_2$

$$d_\infty(x, y) = \max_i d_i(x_i, y_i) \quad \text{MAX}$$

$$d_1 = \text{sum.} \quad \text{TAXICAB}$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{d_1(x_1, y_1)^2 + d_2(x_2, y_2)^2} \quad \text{PYTHAGOREAN}$$

$$d_0 \leq d_2 \leq d_1 \leq 2 \cdot d_2 \Rightarrow$$

all maps  $(X \times Y, d_p) \rightarrow (Z, d_q)$   
cont.

$\epsilon$ -disk in  $d_\infty$  metric =  $N_\epsilon(x_1) \times N_\epsilon(x_2)$ .

So all three metrics define product topology.

Product of  $\frac{T_1}{T_2}$  spaces is  $\frac{T_1}{T_2}$

Proof.

Infinite products

base = open sets  $\prod U_\alpha$  where all but finitely many  $U_\alpha$ 's =  $X_\alpha$ 's.

Smallest topology on  $\prod X_\beta$  s.t. coord proj's  $\pi_\alpha : \prod X_\beta \rightarrow X_\alpha$  all cont.

Many but not all previous results go through.  
(Putting a metric on  $\prod X_\alpha$  is less simple, usually impossible.)

Reminder from MV calculus

$f : X \times Y \rightarrow Z$  cont.  $\Rightarrow$  for each  $a \in X$   
 $A \in Y$

$f|_{X \times \{b\}}$  is cont. However the converse is false.