

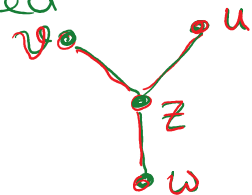
Def (closed set, closures):

- A is closed if $\Pi \setminus A$ is open.
- $Cl A$ is the smallest closed set containing $A \subseteq \Pi$.

In Example 1 $\{3, 5, 7\}$ is closed because complement $\{0, 1\}$ is open
 $Cl\{0\} = \{0, 3, 7\}$

Example 2: All sets in the power set are both open and closed
 $\Pi = \{u, v, w\}$, $2^\Pi = \{\dots\}$, take $\{u, w\}$, $\Pi \setminus \{u, w\} = \{v\}$
 open, closed

Example 3: $\{u, z, (u, z)\}$ is closed because $\{w, v, (w, z), (u, z)\}$ is open
 $\{u, (u, z)\}$ is neither open nor closed
 $Cl(\{u, (u, z)\}) = \{u, z, (u, z)\}$



Def. Interior $\text{Int } A$ is the union $\bigcup_i U_i$ where $U_i \subseteq A$ is open
 $\text{bnd } A = A \setminus \text{Int } A$

Example 1: $\text{Int}\{3, 5, 7\} = \{5\}$, $\text{bnd}\{3, 5, 7\} = \{3, 7\}$

Def. (Connected): (Π, τ) is disconnected if $\exists U, V \in \tau$ s.t. $\overline{U} = V \cup V$ disjoint
 (Π, τ) is connected if it is not disconnected

Example 1 is connected, subspace $\{0, 1, 5\}$ is disconnected

Example 3 is connected, subspace $\{(u, z), (v, z), (w, z)\}$ disconnected

Def. (Subspace topology): $U \subseteq \Pi$, topology induced by $\mathcal{U} = \{P \cap U : P \in \tau\}$

Example 1: $\mathcal{U} = \{0, 1, 5\}$ $\mathcal{U} = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{5\}, \{1, 5\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1, 5\}\}$

Topological space (Cover, compactness)

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Def. (Cover, compactness): Open (closed) cover C for (\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{T}) is a collection of open (closed) sets s.t. $\mathbb{T} = \bigcup_{C \in C} C$.

- \mathbb{T} is compact if every open C has $C' \subseteq C$ where $\mathbb{T} = \bigcup_{C \in C'} C$ and C' finite

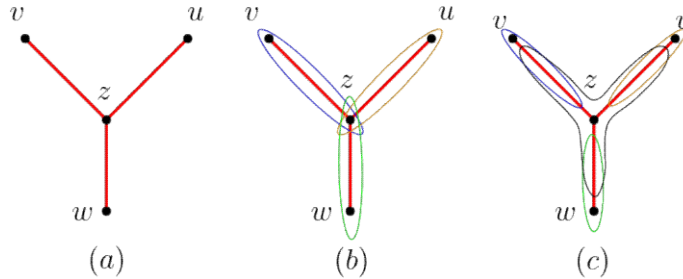


Fig (b): a closed cover: $C = \{ \{v, z, (v, z)\}, \{u, z, (u, z)\}, \{w, z, (w, z)\} \}$

Fig (c): an open cover: $C = \{ \{v, (v, z)\}, \{u, (u, z)\}, \{w, (w, z)\}, \{z, (u, z), (v, z), (w, z)\} \}$