

## MATH 142: EXAM 1

MONDAY, MARCH 3 2003 Westin

1. (10 points) Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a continuous map of topological spaces with  $X$  connected. Prove that the image  $f(X)$  of  $f$  is connected (where as always  $f(X)$  is given a topology as a subspace of  $Y$ ).

2. In (a)-(b) below you are given a subset  $A$  of a topological space  $X$ . Determine the closure of  $A$  in  $X$ . You should explain your answer, but a formal proof is unnecessary.

- (a) (5 points)  $A = \{\frac{a}{2^n}; a, n \in \mathbf{Z}, n \geq 0\}$  the set of all rational numbers with denominator a power of 2, regarded as a subspace of  $X = \mathbf{R}$  with the Euclidean topology;
- (b) (5 points)  $A =$  the graph of the polar equation  $r = \frac{\theta}{1+\theta}$  for  $\theta > 0$  in  $X = \mathbf{R}^2$  with the Euclidean topology. (Hint:  $r = \theta$  is the usual polar spiral, and the graph above is simply the composition of this with  $r \mapsto \frac{r}{1+r}$ .)

3. Let  $X$  be a topological space and let

$$\Delta := \{(x, x) \in X \times X; x \in X\} \subseteq X \times X$$

be the diagonal. Let  $f : X \rightarrow X$  be a continuous map, and let

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_f : X &\rightarrow X \times X \\ x &\mapsto (x, f(x)) \end{aligned}$$

be the graph of  $f$ .

- (a) (10 points) Prove that  $X$  is Hausdorff if and only if  $\Delta$  is closed in  $X \times X$ .
- (b) (3 points) Prove that

$$\Gamma_f^{-1}(\Delta) = \{x \in X; f(x) = x\}.$$

- (c) (3 points) Prove that if  $X$  is Hausdorff, then

$$\{x \in X; f(x) = x\}$$

is a closed subset of  $X$ .

4. Let  $X$  be the topological space which as a set is simply the set of real numbers, but which has basis of open sets consisting of half-open intervals

$$[a, b) = \{x \in \mathbf{R}; a \leq x < b\}$$

for  $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$ ,  $a < b$ . (Thus an arbitrary open set in  $X$  is a union of such half-open intervals.)

- (a) (5 points) Prove that  $X$  is Hausdorff.
- (b) (4 points) Prove that  $X$  is not connected.
- (c) (5 points) Is the open interval  $(0, 1)$  open in  $X$ ? Prove your answer.