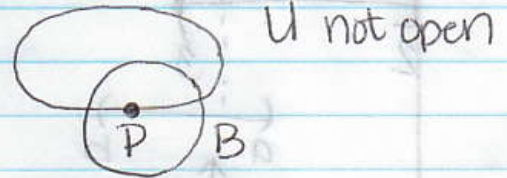
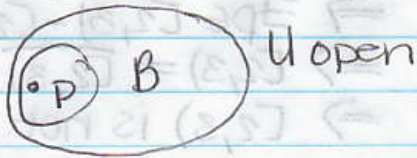


Review for Midterm 2:

$X_1 = \mathbb{R}$  has basis  $\mathcal{B} = \{(a,b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$ .

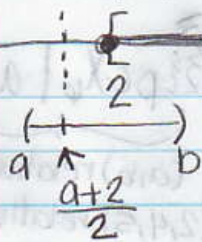
$U$  is open  $\Leftrightarrow \forall p \in U \exists B \in \mathcal{B} \text{ } p \in B \subset U$ .

$U$  is not  $\Leftrightarrow \exists p \in U \forall B \in \mathcal{B} (p \in B \Rightarrow B \not\subset U)$



★  $[2,3)$  is not open

$2 \in (a,b) \Rightarrow a < 2 < b \Rightarrow (a,b) \not\subset [2,3)$

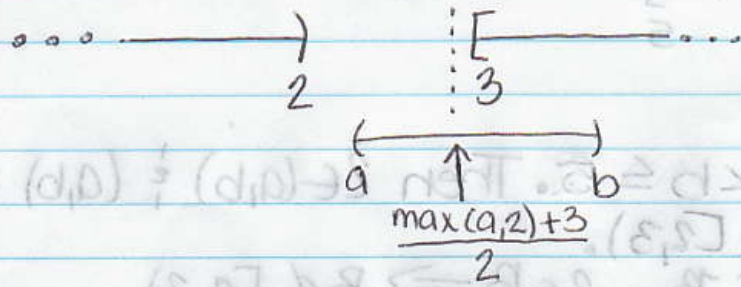


$C$  closed  $\Leftrightarrow X - C$  ~~closed~~ open

$C$  not closed  $\Leftrightarrow X - C$  not open

$[2,3)$  not closed  $\Leftrightarrow (-\infty, 2) \cup [3, \infty)$  not open

$\mathbb{R} - [2,3)$



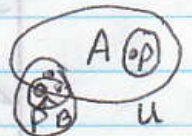
$3 \in (a,b) \Rightarrow (a,b) \not\subset (-\infty, 2) \cup [3, \infty)$

For  $n$  big enough  $2.999 \dots 9 \in (a,b) - ((-\infty, 2) \cup [3, \infty))$

$p \in \bar{A} \Leftrightarrow \forall U$  open  $(p \in U \Rightarrow U \cap A \neq \emptyset)$

$p \in \bar{A} \Leftrightarrow [\forall U$  neighborhood of  $p, U \cap A \neq \emptyset]$

$p \in \bar{A} \Leftrightarrow [\forall B \in \mathcal{B} \text{ } p \in B \Rightarrow B \cap A \neq \emptyset]$

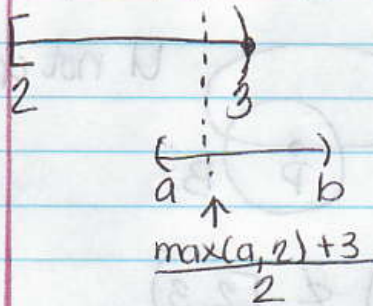




$$C \text{ closed} \iff C = \overline{C}$$

$$C \text{ not closed} \iff \exists p \in \overline{C} - C$$

$$\exists \epsilon \in (a, b) \implies a < \epsilon < b \implies (a, b) \cap [2, 3) \neq \emptyset \implies \exists \epsilon \in \overline{[2, 3)}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\implies \exists p \in \overline{[2, 3)} - [2, 3) \\ &\implies [2, 3) \neq \overline{[2, 3)} \\ &\implies [2, 3) \text{ is not closed.} \end{aligned}$$

★  $X_b = [1, 3) \cup [4, 5]$   $X_b$  has basis  $\mathcal{B}_0 = \{ \{ p \in X_b \mid a < x < b \} : a, b \in X_b \}$

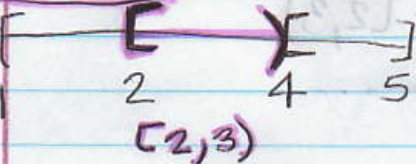


$(a, b)$  relative to  $X_b$   
 $(2, 4, 5)$  relative to  $X_b = [2, 3) \cup [4, 4.5)$  relative to  $X_b$

$(a, 5] = (a, \infty)$  relative to  $X_b$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cup \{ \{ p \in X_b \mid a < x \} \mid a \in X_b \} \\ &\cup \{ \{ p \in X_b \mid x < b \} \mid b \in X_b \} \end{aligned}$$

$(1, b) = (-\infty, b)$  relative to  $X_b$



Let  $1 \leq a < 2 < b \leq 3$ . Then  $2 \in (a, b) \notin (a, b)$  is open, but  $(a, b) \not\subseteq [2, 3)$ .

Claim:  $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}_0 \quad 2 \in B \implies B \not\subseteq [2, 3)$ .

The same is true of  $(a, b)$  if  $b \in [4, 5]$

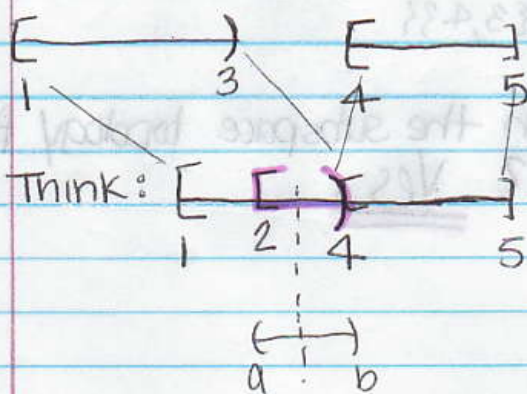
The same is true of  $(a, 5] \not\subseteq [1, b)$

So,  $[2, 3)$  is not open in  $X_b$ .

$4 \in \overline{[2, 3)} - [2, 3) \implies \overline{[2, 3)} \neq [2, 3) \implies [2, 3)$  is not closed in  $X_b$ .



Why is  $4 \in \overline{[2,3]}$ ?



$a, b \in X_\omega$   
 $4 \in (a,b) \Rightarrow (a,b) \cap [2,3] \neq \emptyset$   
 relative to  $X_\omega$

$(3.5, 4.5)$  is not an open interval in  $X_\omega$ .

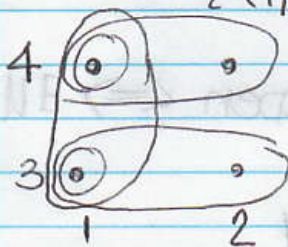
$3.5 \notin X_\omega$

★  $X = \{1, 2\}$      $Y = \{3, 4\}$

$X \times Y = \{(p, q) \mid p \in X \wedge q \in Y\}$

ordered pair

$= \{(1,3), (1,4), (2,3), (2,4)\}$



$\mathcal{T}_X = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1,2\}\}$

$\mathcal{T}_Y = \{\emptyset, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{3,4\}\}$

$\mathcal{T}_{X \times Y}$  has, by definition, basis  $\mathcal{B} = \{U \times V \mid U \in \mathcal{T}_X, V \in \mathcal{T}_Y\}$

$= \{\emptyset \times \emptyset, \emptyset \times \{3\}, \emptyset \times \{4\}, \emptyset \times \{3,4\}, \{1\} \times \emptyset, \{1\} \times \{3\}, \{1\} \times \{4\}, \{1\} \times \{3,4\}, \{2\} \times \emptyset, \{2\} \times \{3\}, \{2\} \times \{4\}, \{2\} \times \{3,4\}, \{1,2\} \times \emptyset, \{1,2\} \times \{3\}, \{1,2\} \times \{4\}, \{1,2\} \times \{3,4\}\}$



$$= \{ \emptyset, \{1,3\}, \{1,3\} \times \{3,4\}, \{1,3\} \times \{3,4\}, \{1,2\} \times \{3\}, \{1,2\} \times \{3,4\}, \{1,2\} \times \{3,4\} \}$$

★ Let  $Y = \{0\} \cup (1,2)$  with the subspace topology from  $\mathbb{R}$ .

- Is  $\{0\}$  open in  $Y$ ? Yes.

$$\{0\} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cap Y$$

open in  $\mathbb{R}$

- Is  $\{0,1\}$  open in  $Y$ ? No.

$a \leftarrow \dots \rightarrow b$

If  $\{0,1\} = U \cap Y$ , then,  $\exists \epsilon \in (a,b) \subset U$  for some  $a,b$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$\circ \left[ \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} \right] 2$

$\uparrow$   
 $U$  open in  $\mathbb{R}$

But then  $(a,b) \cap (1,2) \neq \emptyset$ , so  $\{0,1\} \not\subset (a,b) \cap Y$ .

$U \supset (a,b)$  so  $\{0,1\} \not\subset U \cap Y$ . This a contradiction.

$(a,b) \cap Y$

- Is  $\{0,1\}$  closed in  $Y$ ? Yes.

When  $Y$  subspace of  $X$ ,  $V \subset Y$  is open  $\Leftrightarrow \exists U$  open in  $X$   $V = U \cap Y$ .

$$Y - \{0,1\} = (1,2) = \underbrace{(1,2)}_{\text{open in } \mathbb{R}} \cap Y.$$

$\Rightarrow Y - \{0,1\}$  is open  $\Rightarrow \{0,1\}$  is closed.