

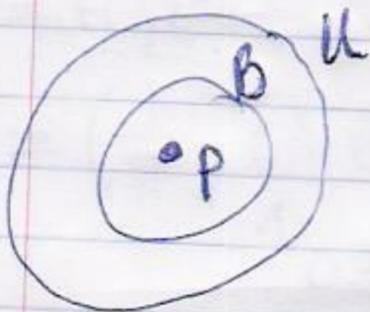
11/11/2010 - Notes Chapter # 25

Quiz  
question

What is a locally connected space?

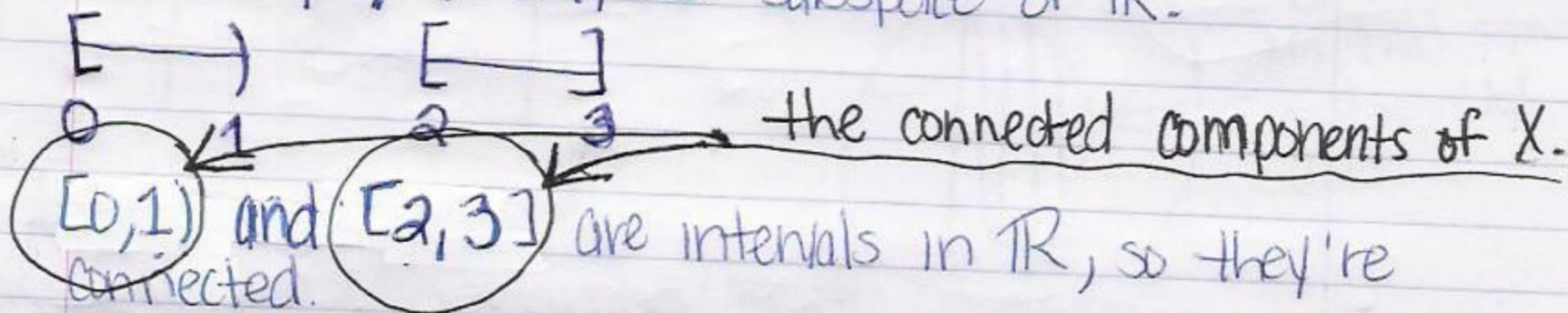
- A space  $X$  such that for every point  $p \in X$ , and every neighborhood  $U$  of  $p$ ,  $p$  has a connected neighborhood  $V \subset U$ .
- Equivalently, a space with a basis  $\mathcal{B}$  where every  $B \in \mathcal{B}$  is connected.

Recall  $\mathcal{B}$  is a basis for a space  $X$  if for every  $p \in X$  and  $U$  neighborhood of  $p$ ,  $\exists B \in \mathcal{B}$   $p \in B \subset U$ , and every  $B \in \mathcal{B}$  is open.



- Equivalently, a space where every connected component is open.

$X = [0, 1) \cup [2, 3]$  subspace of  $\mathbb{R}$ .



$[0, 1)$  and  $[2, 3]$  are intervals in  $\mathbb{R}$ , so they're connected.

$x, y$  are in the same connected component if  $x, y \in K$  for some connected  $K \subset X$ .

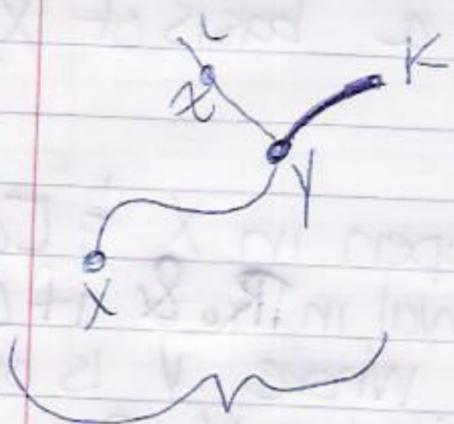
continued...

11/11/2010

$\forall x, y \in [0, 1)$   $x, y$  are in the same connected component because  $[0, 1)$  is connected.

Likewise for all  $x, y \in [2, 3]$ .

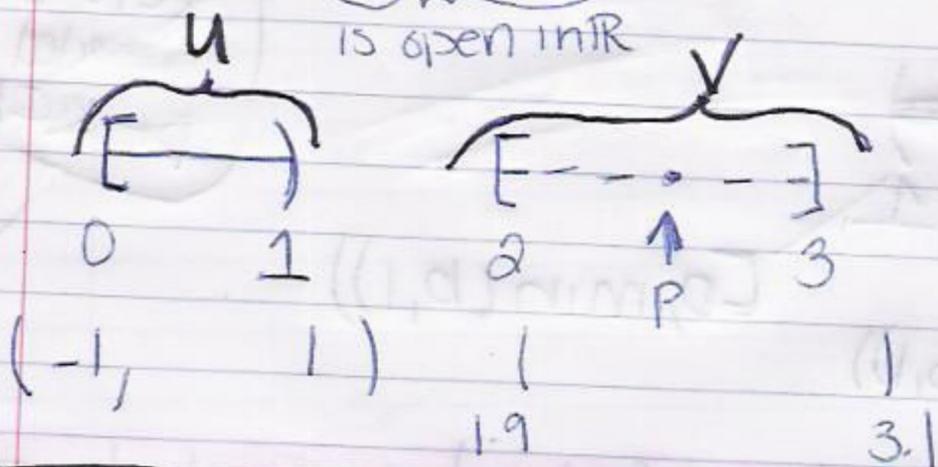
An equivalent definition of a connected component is, "a maximal connected subspace."



KUL

Suppose  $[0, 1) \subsetneq Y \subset X$ . Then,  $\exists p \in Y - [0, 1) = Y \cap [2, 3]$   
 $\phi \neq U = [0, 1) = \underbrace{(-1, 1)}_{\text{open in } \mathbb{R}} \cap Y$  is open in  $Y$ .

$\phi \neq V = \underbrace{(1.9, 3.1)}_{\text{is open in } \mathbb{R}} \cap Y$  is open in  $Y$



$U \cup V = Y$   
By definition,  $Y$  is not connected.

$[0, 1) = (-1, 1) \cap X$  is open in  $X$ .

$[2, 3] = \underbrace{(1.9, 3.1)}_{\text{open in } \mathbb{R}} \cap X$  is open in  $X$ .

All connected comp. of  $X$  are open, so  $X$  is locally connected.