

**General.** (This is the first exam of 2<sup>nd</sup>-semester Topology.)

Your exam must be typed, but mathematical symbols may be hand-written. Diagrams may be hand-drawn. **Due:** 19Feb at 5PM, slid under my office door. (Home-D given out **11 Feb2008**.)

**Notation.** TS, topological space. If  $\mathcal{A}$  is a collection of subsets of a set  $\Omega$ , then an “ $\mathcal{A}$ -cover” (of  $\Omega$ ) is a collection  $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{A}$  such that  $\bigcup(\mathcal{C}) = \Omega$ .  $\square$

**D0:** Given a TS  $(\Omega, \mathcal{T})$  and subcollection  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{T}$ , suppose that each  $\mathcal{A}$ -cover has a countable subcover.

**a** Prove: If  $\mathcal{A}$  is a *base* for  $\mathcal{T}$ , then  $\Omega$  is Lindelöf.

**b** In contrast, produce an example where  $\mathcal{A}$  is a *pre-base* for  $\mathcal{T}$ , yet  $\Omega$  is not Lindelöf.

**D1:** Suppose  $X$  is a compact TS and  $Y$  is Lindelöf. Prove that  $X \times Y$  is Lindelöf.

**D2:** Munkres, #7<sup>P</sup>143. Let  $\mathcal{S}$  denote the subspace topology on  $Z$ .

Let  $\widehat{Z}$  be the same set,  $[\mathbb{R} \times \{0\}] \cup [\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}]$ , but equipped with the quotient topology,  $\mathcal{Q}$ .

**b** (cont.) Show that  $\widehat{Z}$  has the  $T_1$  separation property.

**c** Is one of  $\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{Q}$  (strictly) finer/coarser than the other? Compare  $\widehat{Z}$  with the Deck of Cards (DoC) space. For  $y$  real, let  $P_y$  denote the point  $(0, y)$  in the plane and let  $I$  denote the subset  $(0, 1]$  (a half-open interval) of the  $x$ -axis.

Let  $C_y := \{P_y\} \cup I$ . What is the closure of  $C_y$  in  $\widehat{Z}$ ? Is  $C_y$  open? compact?

**D3:** Munkres, #10<sup>P</sup>158.

**D4:** Invent a good problem involving compactness. Now (preferably) solve this problem.

**Comments.** Recall  $\mathbb{R}_\ell$ , the reals equipped with the lower-limit topology. We showed in class that  $\mathbb{R}_\ell$  is Lindelöf, and we discussed  $\mathbb{R}_\ell \times \mathbb{R}_\ell$ . Recall the **Tube Lemma**.  $\square$