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#1 Getting Closure: Let A , B , and C_i (where $i \in I$) be subsets of a topological space X . Show...

- (a) If $A \subseteq B$, then $\overline{A} \subseteq \overline{B}$
- (b) $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$
- (c) $\bigcup_{i \in I} \overline{C_i} \subseteq \overline{\bigcup_{i \in I} C_i}$
- (d) Give an example of the containment in part (c) being proper (i.e., not equal).

#2 Open to Inequality (Shame on you Hausdorff!): Let X be a Hausdorff (i.e., T_2) space.

Show the diagonal $\Delta = \{(x, x) \mid x \in X\}$ is closed in $X \times X$ (with the product topology).

#3 Weird Closure: [Grad.] Recall \mathbb{R}_ℓ is the real numbers equipped with the lower limit topology. Let $\mathbb{R}_{\text{rat.}, -\ell}$ be the real numbers equipped with the topology generated by the basis $\mathcal{C} = \{[a, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$. We could call this the rational lower limit topology. *Note:* We previously showed that the topology on \mathbb{R}_ℓ is strictly finer than that of $\mathbb{R}_{\text{rat.}, -\ell}$.

Determine the closures of $A = (0, \sqrt{2})$ and $B = (\sqrt{2}, 4)$ in the (a) standard topology, (b) lower limit topology, and (c) rational lower limit topology.

#4 Continuous Products: Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : C \rightarrow D$ be continuous functions between topological spaces. Consider $f \times g : A \times C \rightarrow B \times D$ defined by $(f \times g)(a, c) = (f(a), g(c))$. Prove $f \times g$ is continuous.