

**PROBLEM SET 4, PART 1: TOPOLOGY (H)**  
**DUE: MARCH 21, 2022**

- (1) [“sequential continuous=continuous” for (A1) spaces]  
Let  $X$  be an (A1) space,  $Y$  be any topological space. Prove: A map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous at  $x_0$  if and only if it is *sequentially continuous* at  $x_0$ .
- (2) [Locally finiteness]  
Let  $(X, \mathcal{T})$  be a topological space.  
(a) Let  $A, B$  be subsets in  $X$ . Prove:  $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$ .  
(b) Let  $A_\alpha$  be a family of subsets in  $X$ . Prove:  $\cup_\alpha \overline{A_\alpha} \subset \overline{\cup_\alpha A_\alpha}$   
(c) Find an example so that  $\cup_\alpha \overline{A_\alpha} \neq \overline{\cup_\alpha A_\alpha}$  for a family of subsets  $A_\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ .  
(d) We say a family  $\{A_\alpha\}$  of subsets in  $X$  is *locally finite* if for any  $x \in X$ , there exists an open neighborhood  $U_x$  of  $x$  so that  $A_\alpha \cap U_x \neq \emptyset$  for only finitely many  $\alpha$ 's. Prove: If  $\{A_\alpha\}$  is a *locally finite family*, then  $\cup_\alpha \overline{A_\alpha} = \overline{\cup_\alpha A_\alpha}$ .
- (3) [Characterize continuity via interior]  
In class we proved  
A map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  between two topological spaces is continuous if and only if  $f(\overline{A}) \subset \overline{f(A)}$  holds for any  $A \subset X$ .  
Apply the idea of “open-closed” duality, write down the corresponding characterization of continuity of  $f$  via the interior operation, and then prove it.
- (4) [Not required] [Convergence by net]  
We call  $(P, \preceq)$  a *directed set* if  
  - $(P, \preceq)$  is a partially ordered set (c.f. Def. 1.84),
  - for any  $\alpha, \beta \in P$ , there exists  $\gamma \in P$  such that  $\alpha \preceq \gamma$  and  $\beta \preceq \gamma$ .For a topological space  $X$ , a *net* is a map  $f : (P, \preceq) \rightarrow X$  from a directed set  $(P, \preceq)$  to  $X$ . We will use the notation  $(x_\alpha)$  instead of a map “ $f : \alpha \mapsto x_\alpha$ ” if there is no ambiguity. We say a net  $(x_\alpha)$  *converges* to  $x_0$ , denoted by  $x_\alpha \rightarrow x_0$ , if for any neighborhood  $U$  of  $x$ , there is an  $\alpha \in P$  such that  $x_\beta \in U$  holds for any  $\alpha \preceq \beta$ .  
(a) Realize  $\mathcal{N}(x)$  as a directed set. [You need to carefully choose the partial order relation so that it can be used in part (b) below.]  
(b) Prove:  $x \in \overline{A}$  if and only if there exists a net  $(x_\alpha)$  in  $A$  which converges to  $x_0$ .  
(c) Prove: A map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous if and only if for any net  $(x_\alpha)$  in  $X$  which converges to a limit  $x_0$ , the net  $(f(x_\alpha))$  in  $Y$  converges in  $Y$  to  $f(x_0)$ .