

## Topology I

### Exercise 6, spring 2012 (week 11)

1 (6:16). A set  $A \subset X$  is a *retract* of the space  $X$ , if there exists a continuous function  $f : X \rightarrow A$  (the induced metric in  $A$ ) such that its restriction  $f|_A$  maps identically in  $A$ , i.e.  $f(x) = x$  for all  $x \in A$ . Show that a retract always is a closed set in  $X$ .

Tips. (1) Open complement: Find for a point  $x \in X \setminus A$  and its image  $f(x)$  such distinct neighborhoods  $U$  and  $V$  in  $X$  that  $fU \subset V$ . (2) You can also use the result of Problem 3 in Exercise 5.

2. Let

$$A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid xy \geq 0 \text{ ja } x \geq 0\}.$$

Determine the sets  $\text{int}A$ ,  $\partial A$  and  $\bar{A}$  in the space  $X = \mathbf{R}^2$ . Quite detailed arguments.

3. Suppose  $A$  is as in the previous problem. Determine  $\text{int}A$ ,  $\partial A$  and  $\bar{A}$  in the space  $Y = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid xy \geq 0\}$ . Quite detailed arguments again.

What a simple relation does hold between the boundaries  $\partial_X A$  and  $\partial_Y A$ ? Coincident?

4. (7:7) Let  $A, B \subset X$  and  $\bar{A} \cap B = A \cap \bar{B} = \emptyset$ . Show that  $A$  and  $B$  are both open and closed sets in the space  $A \cup B$ , this naturally equipped with the metric coming from  $X$ .

Are  $A$  and  $B$  necessarily open or closed sets in the space  $X$ ?

5. Let  $A \subset X$ , and suppose  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a function such that its restriction  $f|_A$  is continuous at an inner point  $a \in \text{int}(A)$ . Show that also  $f$ , as a function  $f : X \rightarrow Y$ , is continuous at  $a$ .

On the basis of the first part design a continuity result concerning the function  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  and open sets  $U_i$ ,  $i \in I$ , in  $X$  such that  $\cup_{i \in I} U_i = X$ .

6. Show that  $[0, \infty[\approx] - \infty, a]$ , where  $a \in \mathbf{R}$  is a constant and the ordinary Euclidean metric is used.

A tip. Construct a homeomorphism needed and show that your function indeed is a homeomorphism.