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**Problem Set 7 – due Friday, November 4th**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

If this is your week to write, please submit this assignment via Glow by 4pm on Friday; the solutions to at least three of the problems should be written in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. If this is your oral week, please be prepared by Friday to present your solutions orally (but you do not have to write them up in any form; during our meetings you won't be using any notes). If you have any questions—either about math or about L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X—please don't hesitate to reach out to me and we can figure it out.

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**7.0** Check out the proof of (a special case of) the Heine-Borel on the course website.

**7.1** Suppose  $X$  is a compact topological space, and consider the subspace  $A \subseteq X$ .

- (a) Show by example that  $A$  need not be compact.
- (b) Prove that if  $A$  is closed, then it must be compact.

**7.2** Use the fact that  $[0, 1]$  is compact to prove that  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  is compact.

**7.3** For each space, decide (with proof) whether or not it's compact.

- (a)  $D^2$  (the closed disk in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ )
- (b)  $S^2$  (the (hollow) sphere in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ )
- (c)  $\mathbb{Z}$  under the Furstenberg topology.
- (d)  $\mathbb{R}_7$  (i.e. under the particular point topology).
- (e)  $\mathbb{R}/\sim$ , where  $x \sim y$  iff  $x - y \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
- (f)  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{ray}}$
- (g)  $\mathbb{Q}_{\text{usual}}$
- (h) The interval  $[0, 1)$  as a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{sorgenfrey}}$

**7.4** Find an example of a topological space  $X$  and two compact subspaces  $A, B \subseteq X$  such that  $A \cap B$  is *not* compact.

**7.5** Suppose  $f : (X, \mathcal{T}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{S})$  is a homeomorphism, and say  $\mathcal{B}$  is a basis for  $\mathcal{T}$ . Prove that  $\{f(A) : A \in \mathcal{B}\}$  is a basis of  $\mathcal{S}$ .

**7.6** For each of the pairs of spaces below, decide whether or not they are homeomorphic.

- (a)  $S^1$  and  $D^2$
- (b)  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $\mathbb{R}^2$  (both under the usual topology)
- (c)  $\mathbb{Q}$  and  $\mathbb{Q}^2$  (both under the usual topology)