

HOMEWORK 4

**Due date: March 27th**

The problems with an asterisk are the ones that you are supposed to submit. The ones with two asterisks are meant as more challenging, and by solving them you can earn extra credit.

1. Find an example of a topological space which is not  $T_0$ , an example which is not  $T_1$  but  $T_0$ , and one which is not  $T_2$  but  $T_1$ .
2. \* (i) Show that if  $X$  is a Hausdorff topological space, then a convergent sequence of points of  $X$  can have at most one limit point.  
(ii) Prove that a subspace of a Hausdorff space is itself Hausdorff with respect to the subspace topology.  
(iii) Decide if the product of two Hausdorff topological spaces is always Hausdorff with respect to the product topology.
3. Verify that every connected open set in a locally path connected space is path connected.
4. Prove that if  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a continuous map of topological spaces,  $X$  compact,  $Y$  Hausdorff, then  $f$  is closed.
5. Consider a continuous map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  for which the inverse image of every point of  $Y$  is compact. Show that if  $Y$  is compact, then so is  $X$ .

6. \*\* Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space,  $f : X \rightarrow X$  a contraction, that is, a continuous function for which there exists a positive real number  $c < 1$  such that for every pair of points  $x, y \in X$ ,

$$d(f(x), f(y)) \leq c \cdot d(x, y) .$$

Show that if  $X$  is compact, then  $f$  has a unique fixed point (i.e. an element  $x \in X$ , for which  $f(x) = x$ ).

7. \*\* Let  $R$  be a commutative ring (with 1), and let

$$\text{Spec } R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \mathfrak{p} \subseteq R \mid \mathfrak{p} \text{ is a prime ideal of } R \} .$$

For an ideal  $I \subseteq R$ , consider the set

$$V(I) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \mathfrak{p} \supseteq I \}$$

Show that the sets of the form  $V(I)$  (where  $I$  runs through all ideals of  $R$ ) satisfy the properties of closed sets of a topology. The topological space  $\text{Spec } R$  defined this way is called the *spectrum* of the ring  $R$ , the topology just defined on the set  $\text{Spec } R$  is the *Zariski topology*. How could you describe the Zariski topology on  $R = \mathbb{C}[x]$ ? And on  $\mathbb{Z}$ ?

8. Let  $X$  be a compact topological space,  $\{A_\alpha \mid \alpha \in I\}$  an arbitrary collection of closed sets, which is closed with respect to finite intersections. If for an open set  $U \subseteq X$  one has  $\bigcap_\alpha A_\alpha \subseteq U$ , then there exists  $\alpha \in I$  for which  $A_\alpha \subseteq U$ .
9. \*\* Show that for any commutative ring  $R$  (with unit),  $\text{Spec } R$  is compact in the Zariski topology.
10. Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be an open continuous map. Prove that if  $X$  is first/second countable then so is  $f(Y) \subseteq Y$ .
11. Prove that if a topological space  $X$  has a countable dense subset, then every collection of disjoint open sets is countable.