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Cbe a relation on a set A. If A 0 A, de ne the restriction of Cto A 0 to be the relation C\(A 0 A 0). Show that the restriction of an equivalence relation is an equivalence relation. Solution: Let C0be the restriction of Cto A 0. As an initial matter, clearly if (a;b) 2C0, then (a b) 2C. Further, if

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$\Leftrightarrow$ ($x\in A$ and $x\in B$) or ($x\in A$ and $x\in C$) $\Leftrightarrow$ $x\in (A\cap B)\cup (A\cap C)$.

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1. Show that every well-ordered set has the least upper bound property. Suppose that is

bounded below and nonempty. Since is well-ordered, then there exist a minimal element of.

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Munkres §26 Ex. 26.1 (Morten Poulsen). (a). Let T and T 0 be two topologies on the set X. Suppose T 0 ⊃ T . If (X,T 0) is compact then (X,T

) is compact: Clear, since every open covering if (X,T) is an open covering in (X,T 0). If (X,T) is compact then (X,T) is in general not compact: Consider [0,1] in the standard topology and the discrete topology. (b).

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Definition 1.9 Infinite Sets And The Axiom Of Choice 1.10 Well-ordered Sets 1.11 The Maximum Principle 1.SE Supplementary Exercises: Well-ordering.

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(B\cup C)\) \ (\Leftrightarrow\) \ (x\in A\) and (\ (x\in B\) or \ (x\in C\)) \ (\Leftrightarrow\) (\ (x\in A\) and \ (x\in B\)) or (\ (x\in A\) and \ (x\in C\)) \ (\Leftrightarrow\) \ (x\in (A\cap B)\cup (A\cap C)\).

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Links to solutions - MAT4500 - Autumn 2011 - Universitetet ...

Munkres: Chapter 1, Section 7. July 9, 2013 · by jesterpo · in Topology Exercises · 1 Comment. Section 7: Countable and Uncountable Sets.

1. Show that is countably infinite. Example 3, from Munkres, established that is countable. Note that is countably infinite. This follows from Theorem 7.6 (finite products of countable sets are countable).

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- Chapter 2 Solutions Section 13 Problem 13.1. Let Xbe a topological space; let Abe a subset of X. Suppose that for each x2Athere is an open set U containing xsuch that UˆA. Show that Ais open in X. Solution: Let C A the collection of open sets Uwhere x2U Afor some x2A. Suppose U 0 = S U2C A U. Since Xis a topological space ...

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Solution: Given x;y2X [0;1) where x<y, we have x= x 0 x 1 and y= y 0 y

1. Since [0;1) is a linear continuum, if x 0 <y 0, let z 1 2(x 1;1); if x 0 = y 0, let z 1 2(x 1;y 1). Hence if z= x 0 z 1, then x<z<y. Now let U be a non-empty subset of X [0;1) that is bounded above. Define M= fm2X [0;1) : m afor all a2Ag, which is the set of

all upper bounds of A.

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