

For problems 1, 2 and 3, a set X and a surjective function f from X to a set Y is given. This defines an equivalence relation R on X , in the following way. A pair $(x, y) \in X \times X$ is in the relation R if $f(x) = f(y)$. You have to describe the quotient topology on the set X/\equiv .

Problem 1

$$X = [0, 1], f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \notin \{0, 1/2, 1\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Problem 2

$$X = [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \text{ (a unit square), } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x, y) & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ (1, 1 - y) & \text{if } x=0 \end{cases}$$

Problem 3

$X = \{(x, y)/x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ (the closed unit ball). The map f goes from X to the interval $[0, 1]$, $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$.

Problem 4

$X = \{(x, y)/x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ (the closed unit ball). The equivalence relation contains all pairs of points $((x, y), (x', y'))$ such that one of the following holds

1. $x = x'$ and $y = y'$
2. $x^2 + y^2 = x'^2 + y'^2 = 1$

either $x = x'$ and $y = y'$

Problem 5

Problem 28 of Section 1.1 of the textbook.

Problem 6

Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$. Determine which of the lists of subsets of X given in Figure 1 is a topology. Justify your answer. In each case, we assume that the list contains the empty set.

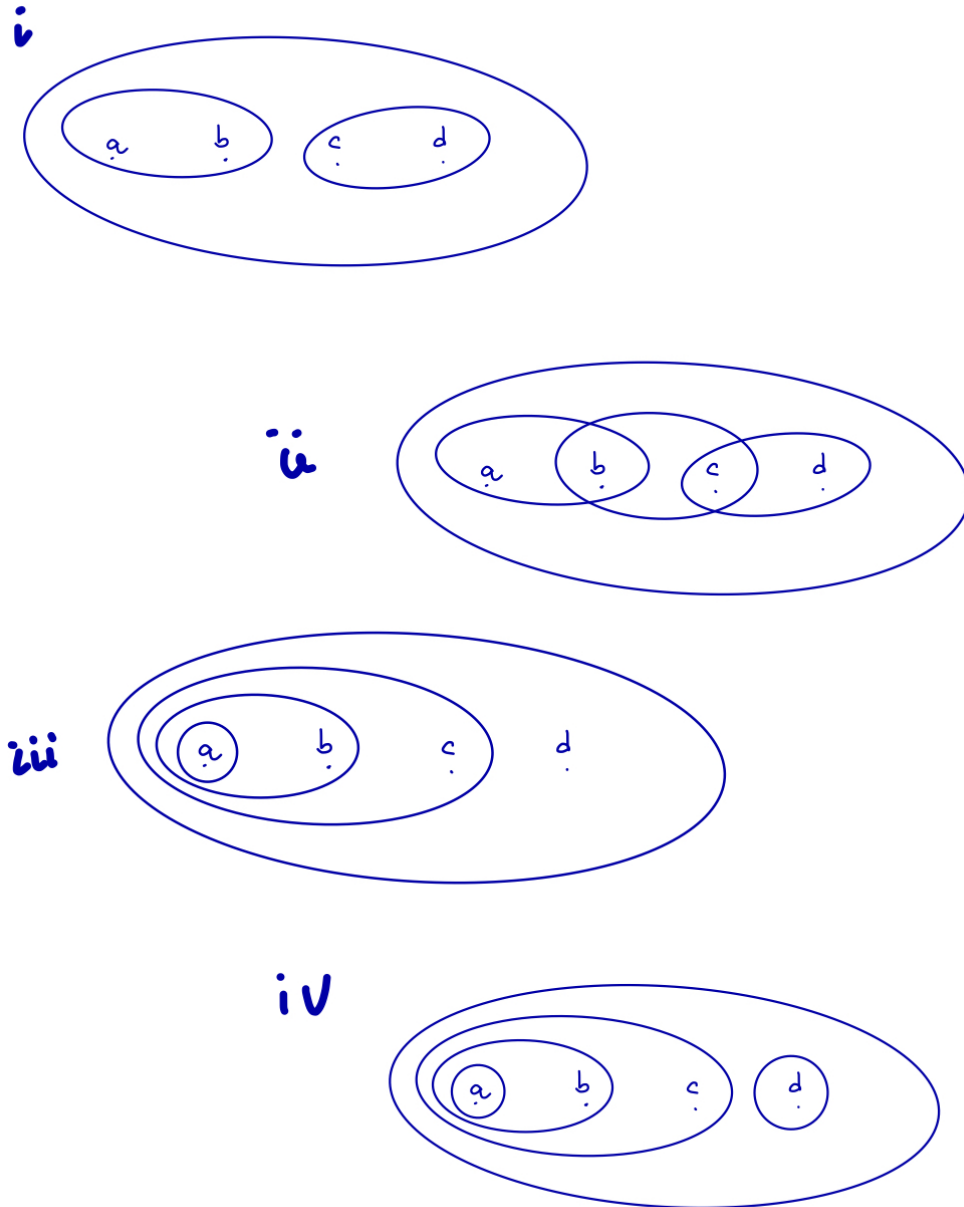


Figure 1: Which are topologies?