

Quotient spaces are awful.

A quotient of Hausdorff spaces need not be Hausdorff.

Loc. Eucl. manifold $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ Loc. Eucl. manifold

If B is a basis for X , $\{\pi(B) : B \in B\}$
need not be a basis for X/\sim .

Lemma: A quotient of a Lindelöf space is Lindelöf.

$\mathbb{R}P^n$ $\mathbb{R}^{n+1,*}/\sim$

Exercise: If $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ is a quotient map and X is 2nd countable and Y is locally Euclidean then Y is 2nd countable.

(loc. Euc + Lind \Rightarrow 2nd countable!)

Pf of Lemma:

Let $\{U_\alpha\}$ be an open cover of Y .

Since X is Lindelöf we can reduce the open cover $\{\pi^{-1}(U_\alpha)\}$ of X to a countable subcover $\{\pi^{-1}(U_{\alpha_k})\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } Y = \pi(X) &= \pi\left(\bigcup_k \pi^{-1}(U_{\alpha_k})\right) = \pi\left(\pi^{-1}\left(\bigcup_k U_{\alpha_k}\right)\right) \quad (\text{surjective!}) \\ &= \bigcup_k U_{\alpha_k}. \end{aligned}$$

Connectedness

Def: Let X be a top space. A separation of X is a pair of disjoint, nonempty open sets U, V such that $U \cup V = X$. A space is disconnected if it admits a separation, otherwise it is connected.

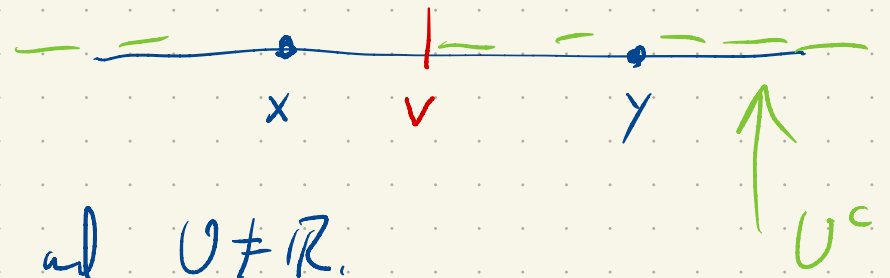
E.g: \mathbb{Z} is disconnected.

$\{0\}, \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ is a separation.

\mathbb{Q} is disconnected.

$U = \mathbb{Q} \cap (-\infty, \sqrt{2})$ $V = \mathbb{Q} \cap (\sqrt{2}, \infty)$ is a separation.

Prop: \mathbb{R} is connected.



Pf: Suppose $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is open, $U \neq \emptyset$ and $U \neq \mathbb{R}$.

We need to show that U^c is not open.

Pick $x \in U$ and $y \in U^c$. We will assume $x < y$;

the other case is proved similarly.

Let $W = \{w \in U^c : x < w\}$. Then W is nonempty (it contains y)

and bounded below by x and hence admits an infimum v .

From elementary analysis every interval $(v - \epsilon, v + \epsilon)$ for $\epsilon > 0$

intersects W (for otherwise $v + \epsilon/2$ is a lower bound for W).

Hence $v \notin U$ as U is open. Hence $x < v$ since $x \in U$

(x is a lower bound for W) and since $x \neq v$.

But then $[x, v) \subseteq U$ for otherwise v is not a lower bound

for W . But then every interval $(v-\epsilon, v+\epsilon)$ intersects U
so v is not in the interior of U^c and U^c is not open.

Connectedness is clearly topological (it is preserved by homeos)

Cor: Open intervals in \mathbb{R} are connected.

Prop: If Y is connected and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous and surjective then X is connected.

Pf: Suppose $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous and Y is disconnected.

Let U, V be a separation of Y .

Then $f^{-1}(U), f^{-1}(V)$ are

- open (continuity)
- nonempty (surjectivity)

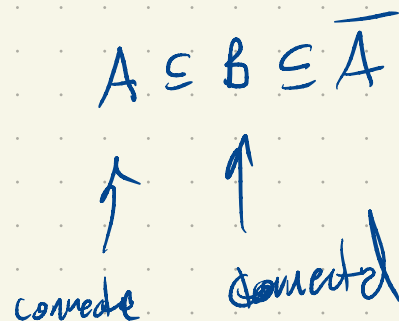
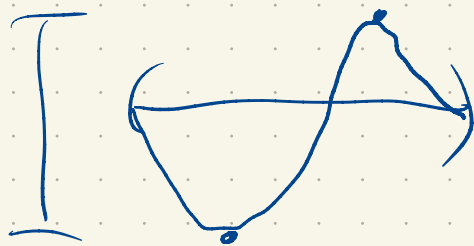
• disjoint (set theoretic)

Moreover, $f^{-1}(U) \cup f^{-1}(V) = f^{-1}(U \cup V) = f^{-1}(Y) = X$.

So X is disconnected.

Cor: The image of a connected space under a continuous map is connected.

Cor: $[-1, 1]$ is connected. (s.h.)



Note: A space X is connected iff the only subsets of X that are both open and closed are X and \emptyset .

Prop: If $A \subseteq X$ is connected and if U and V are disjoint open sets in X such that $A \subseteq U \cup V$ then $A \subseteq U$ or $A \subseteq V$.

Pf: If $A \cap V$ and $A \cap U$ are both nonempty, then they form a separation of A . So either $A \subseteq V$ or $A \subseteq U$.

Exercise: is \mathbb{R} connected?

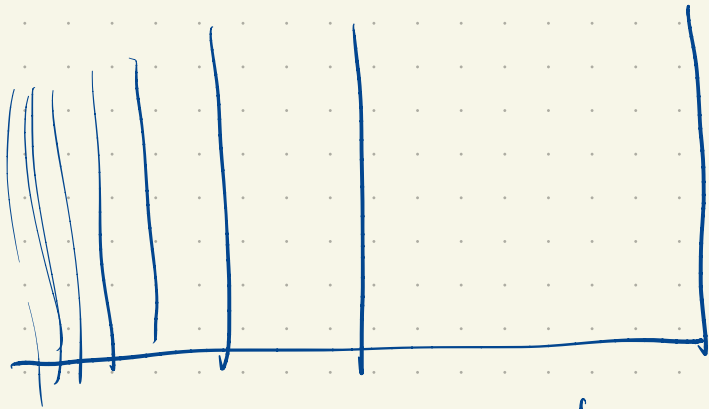
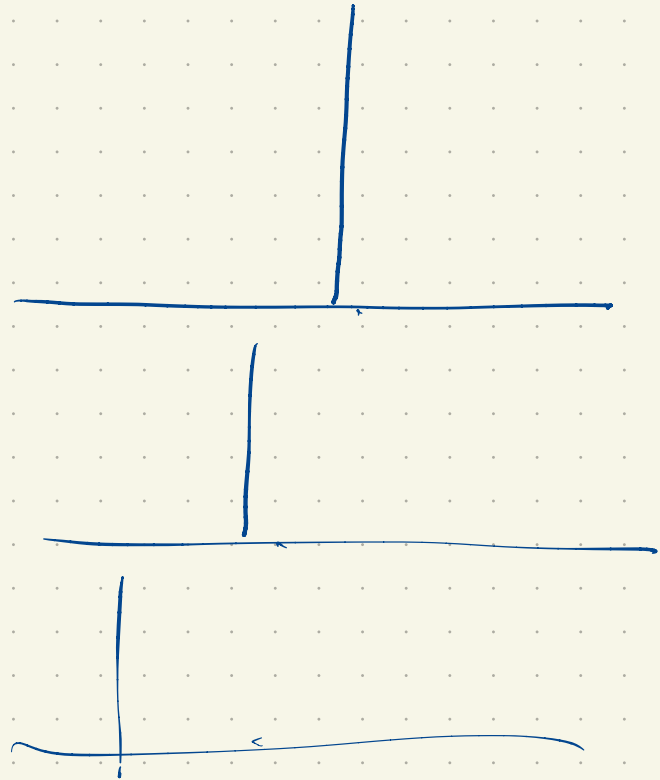
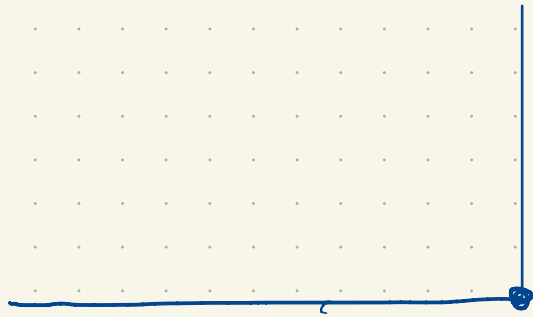
Prop: Suppose $\{A_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ is a collection of connected sets in X . If $\bigcap A_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ then $\bigcup A_\alpha$ is connected.

[The union of connected sets with a single point in common is connected]

Pf: Let $A = \bigcup A_\alpha$. Suppose U, V are disjoint open sets in A with $A = U \cup V$. We need to show that one of U or V is A and the other is therefore empty.

Each A_α is connected and is therefore either contained in U or in V . But all the A_α 's have a point in common and hence must all be contained in the same one of

U or V , say U . Then $A \subseteq U \subseteq A$, so $U = A$ and $V = \emptyset$.



comb space