

Tutorial

1. Let $(X/\sim, \mathcal{T}_q)$ be the quotient space of (X, \mathcal{T}) with an equivalence relation \sim . Denote the quotient map by $q: X \rightarrow X/\sim$.

(a) If the space X is separable, is its quotient also separable? Justify your answer.

(b) If the space X is Hausdorff, is its quotient also Hausdorff? Justify your answer.

(a). Yes. Let \mathcal{D} be a countable dense set of X .

Consider $q(\mathcal{D})$ which is a countable set in X/\sim .

Now for \forall non-empty open set U in X/\sim ,

q is cts & surj $\Rightarrow q^{-1}(U)$ is non-empty open in X

$\Rightarrow q^{-1}(U) \cap \mathcal{D} \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow U \cap q(\mathcal{D}) \neq \emptyset$

So $q(\mathcal{D})$ is also dense.

(b). No.

Let $X = \{(x, y) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^1, y = 0 \text{ or } 1\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$
with the induced topology as a subset of $(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathcal{T}_{\text{std}})$

Define \sim on X :

Glue $(x, 0)$ and $(x, 1)$ for $\forall x \neq 0$.

In X/\sim , we hope that:

For \forall open nbd N_0 of $[(0,0)]$ \wedge open nbd N_1 of $[(0,1)]$

We have: $N_0 \cap N_1 \neq \emptyset$.



$q^{-1}(N_0)$ is an open nbd of $(0,0)$

$\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$ st. $(-\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_0) \times \{0\} \subseteq q^{-1}(N_0)$

Therefore $q((-\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_0) \times \{0\}) \subseteq N_0$

Similarly, $\exists \varepsilon_1 > 0$, st. $q((-\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) \times \{1\}) \subseteq N_1$

$\Rightarrow q((-\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_0) \times \{0\}) \cap q((-\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) \times \{1\}) \subseteq N_1 \cap N_2$

$\neq \emptyset$

2. If X, Y are two topo spaces. $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a quotient map. Let $R \triangleq \{(x, y) \in X \times X \mid f(x) = f(y)\}$

Show: (a) R is an equivalent relation in X

(b) Y is homeomorphism to X/R

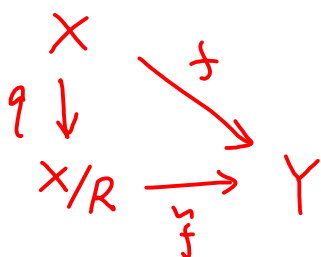
Pf: (a) trivial.

(b). Define a map: $\tilde{f}: X/R \rightarrow Y$
 $[x] \rightarrow f(x)$

• \tilde{f} is well defined.

• inj.

• surj. f is quotient map.



is a commutative diagram

$$f = \tilde{f} \circ q$$

• \tilde{f} is cts.

For V open $O \subset Y$. We consider $\tilde{f}^{-1}(O)$.

$$\tilde{f}^{-1}(O) \text{ open} \xleftrightarrow{q_{no\ topo}} \underline{q^{-1}(\tilde{f}^{-1}(O))} \text{ open}$$

$$(\tilde{f} \circ q)^{-1}(O) = f^{-1}(O)$$

• \tilde{f} is open (\tilde{f}^{-1} is cts)

For V open $U \subset X/R$. Hope $\tilde{f}(U)$ open

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ q^{-1}(U) \text{ open} & \iff & f^{-1}(\tilde{f}(U)) \text{ open} \end{array}$$

f is quotient map

$$q^{-1}(U) = f^{-1}(\tilde{f}(U))$$

$$x \in q^{-1}(U)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists y \in U, \text{ st. } q(x) = y$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \tilde{f}(q(x)) = \tilde{f}(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in f^{-1}(\tilde{f}(U))$$

$$x \in f^{-1}(\tilde{f}(U))$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists y \in U \text{ st. } \tilde{f}(y) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{f}(q(x)) = \tilde{f}(y)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{inj}}{\Rightarrow} q(x) = y$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in q^{-1}(U)$$

3. (Application of Q2 to prove a quotient space \cong another top)

Show that \mathbb{R}^2/\sim is homeomorphic to $(\mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}, Y_{\text{std}})$

where \sim is defined as follows:

$$(x_1, y_1) \sim (x_2, y_2) \text{ if } |x_1| + |y_1| = |x_2| + |y_2|$$

pf: Define $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$
 $(x, y) \mapsto |x| + |y|$

It is easy to check R defined in \mathbb{O}_2 is \sim

So all we need is to prove f is quotient map.

- f is sq
- D open $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(D)$ open (f is cts)
- $f^{-1}(D)$ open $\Rightarrow D$ open (f is open)