

MATH31010 TOPOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

Week 01 lecture A

SEAtS PIN **374880**

* A year-long course unit worth 20 credits

* Assessment:

- Class Test 1 (S1 week 07) 15% of final mark
- Class Test 2 (S2 week 05) 15% of final mark
- Final exam (May/June 2025) 70% of final mark

* Lecturers: (email = Name.Surname@manchester.ac.uk)

Yuri Bazlov	Intro. topology	w 1-9
Yotam Smilansky	Intro. linear analysis	w 10-12, (S2) 1-5
Donald Robertson	Advanced topics in topology & analysis	(S2) 6-11

What to do to learn Intro. topology well and to do well in Class Test 1?

- Attend lectures
- Do lecture review quizzes (online) Testing w 1-5 material
- Prepare for tutorials by doing HW exercises
- In the tutorial:
 - * Do unseen quiz
 - * Discuss the quiz
 - * Discuss a HW exercise
- In week 6, revise the w 1-5 material
- Important: ASK QUESTIONS!

Topology - origins & motivation

Goals : - define the notion of a continuous function (= map) between sets without a metric.

Year 1 $f: X \rightarrow Y$ continuous
 $X, Y \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

Year 2 X, Y metric spaces

Year 3 X, Y topological spaces

Fundamentals of sets

A a set (capital letter)
 $a \in A$ an element of the set A (small letter)
 \mathcal{F} a collection of sets (script letter)

Examples

$$\mathcal{F} = \{A, A\}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \emptyset \text{ (empty collection)}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ \left(0, \frac{1}{n}\right) : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \left\{ (0, x) : x \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0 \right\}$$

uncountable collection

a countable
collection of
subsets of \mathbb{R}

$$B \subseteq A$$

B is a subset of A

$$(\forall x \in B, x \in A)$$

If \mathcal{F} is a collection of subsets of X ,
we can construct:

$$\cup \mathcal{F} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in X \mid \exists A \in \mathcal{F}, x \in A\}$$

$$\cap \mathcal{F} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in X \mid \forall A \in \mathcal{F}, x \in A\}$$

e.g. $\mathcal{F} = \{A_1, A_2\} \Rightarrow \cup \mathcal{F} = A_1 \cup A_2,$

$$\cap \mathcal{F} = A_1 \cap A_2$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{A_\alpha \mid \alpha \in I\} \quad (I = \text{index set}) \quad \cap \mathcal{F} = \bigcap_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha$$

Examples.

$$1. \bigcup_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x > 0}} (0, x) = \mathbb{R}_{>0} \\ =: (0, +\infty)$$

$$2. \bigcap_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x > 0}} (0, x) = \emptyset$$

3. $\mathcal{F} = \emptyset$, an empty collection of subsets of \mathbb{R} .
 What is $\bigcup \mathcal{F}$? $\bigcup \mathcal{F} = \emptyset$
 What is $\bigcap \mathcal{F}$? $\bigcap \mathcal{F} = \mathbb{R}$.
 $\bigcap \mathcal{F} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \forall A \in \emptyset, x \in A\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Functions

$$f: \underset{\text{set}}{X} \rightarrow \underset{\text{set}}{Y}$$

Notation:

$$x \in X \rightsquigarrow f(x) \in Y$$

image of x under

the function (= map)
(= mapping) f

image under f^{-1}
preimage

$$A \subseteq X$$
$$B \subseteq Y$$

$$f(A) = \{ f(x) : x \in A \} \subseteq Y$$

$$f^{-1}(B) = \{ x \in X : f(x) \in B \}$$

the preimage of the set B under f

Rem If f is bijective and has inverse function $f^{-1} : Y \rightarrow X$, then $f^{-1}(B) = f^{-1}(B)$

DEF (Topological space)

Let X be a set. Suppose \mathcal{T} is a collection of subsets of X such that:

(i) $X \in \mathcal{T}$

(ii) for any subcollection \mathcal{T}_1 of \mathcal{T} ,

$$\bigcup \mathcal{T}_1 \text{ is in } \mathcal{T}$$

(iii) for any $A, B \in \mathcal{T}$, $A \cap B \in \mathcal{T}$

Then
and

\mathcal{T} is called a **topology** on (the set) X ,
 (X, \mathcal{T}) is a **topological space**.