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Union of closed sets

M.S

Theorem:- If F_1 and F_2 be two closed subsets of a topological space X . Then $F_1 \cup F_2$ is a closed set.

Proof:- F_1, F_2 are closed sets.

$\Rightarrow F_1', F_2'$ are open

$\Rightarrow F_1' \cap F_2'$ is open

$\Rightarrow (F_1 \cup F_2)'$ is open (De-Morgan Law)

$\Rightarrow F_1 \cup F_2$ is closed.

F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n are finite No of closed subsets of X , then their union will be a closed subset of X .

Ex. 1:- an infinite collection of closed sets in a topological space is not necessarily closed.

Sol:- Let (\mathbb{R}, U) be usual topological space and let $F_n = [\frac{1}{n}, 1]$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, F_n is a closed interval of \mathbb{R} . Now

$$\bigcup \{F_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{1\} \cup \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, 1 \right\} \dots =]0, 1]$$

as $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\} \rightarrow$ Natural No's.

$]0, 1]$ is not closed.

Here we applied $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

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Neighbourhood Let (X, τ) be a topological space

and $x \in X$. A subset N of X is said to be
T-nd of x iff \exists T-open set G_n such that
 $x \in G_n \subseteq N$

Ex:- Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
 $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 2, 5\}, \{1, 3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, X\}$

Here we are going to find T-nd of '1'

~~subsets of X containing '1'~~ are ~~nd's of '1'~~ are

$\{1\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{1, 4\}, \{1, 5\}, \{1, 2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 2, 5\},$
 $\{1, 3, 4\}, \{1, 3, 5\}, \{1, 4, 5\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 3, 5\}, \{1, 2, 4, 5\},$
 $\{1, 3, 4, 5\}$ and X .

Now in above subsets of X contain '1' we
shall choose only open subsets of X containing '1'

$\{1\} \in \tau \subseteq \{1, 3\}$
 $x \in G_n \subseteq N$

nd. of 3 are $\{1, 3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{1, 3, 4, 5\}, X$

nd. of 5 are $\{1, 2, 5\}, \{1, 2, 3, 5\}, \{1, 2, 4, 5\}, X$