

## Assignment #10

**REVISED → Due Monday, 5 December 2016, at the start of class**

Please read Chapters 13, 14, and 15 in the textbook, Sutherland, *Introduction to Metric and Topological Spaces*.

Do the following Exercises and Problems.

**Chapter 13, pages 136–137, Exercises:**

13.4  
13.5  
13.10  
13.15

**Chapter 14, pages 147–149, Exercises:**

14.1  
14.2

**Chapter 15, pages 171–172, Exercises:**

15.5

**Problem P4.** The title of this problem is “the one-point compactification of  $\mathbb{R}$ .” Consider the set formed by adding one new point to  $\mathbb{R}$ , with the label “ $\infty$ ”:

$$X = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}.$$

(a) Show that if  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}}$  gives the usual topology for  $\mathbb{R}$  then

$$\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \cup \left\{ U \cup \{\infty\} : U \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ such that } (-\infty, -a) \cup (a, \infty) \subseteq U \text{ for some } a \geq 0 \right\}$$

is a topology for  $X$ .

(b) Show that

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ (a, b) : a < b \right\} \cup \left\{ (-\infty, -a) \cup (a, \infty) \cup \{\infty\} : a \geq 0 \right\}$$

is a basis for the topology  $\mathcal{T}$ . (You may use the result of Exercise 8.5.)

(c) Let  $S^1$  be the usual unit circle in the plane, namely  $S^1 = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$ , with the usual topology. (I.e.  $S^1$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with the usual topology.) Show  $S^1$  is compact. (You may use the Heine-Borel Theorem, but give at least some explanation for why the hypotheses hold.)

(d) Let

$$f : X \rightarrow S^1$$
$$t \mapsto \begin{cases} \left( \frac{2t}{t^2+1}, \frac{t^2-1}{t^2+1} \right) & \text{if } t \in \mathbb{R} \\ (0, 1) & \text{if } t = \infty \end{cases}$$

Show  $f$  is well-defined (i.e. show  $f(t) \in S^1$  for all  $t \in X$ ) and that  $f$  is a bijection. Sketch this map; its inverse is called *stereographic projection*.

- (e) Show  $f^{-1}$  is continuous. (You may use Proposition 8.12.)
- (f) Show  $f^{-1}$  is a homeomorphism. (You may use Proposition 13.26.)
- (g) Show  $X$  is compact. (This is really easy.)