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Munkres - Topology - Chapter 1 Solutions Section 3 Problem 3.2. Let C be a relation on a set A. If A 0 A, de ne the restriction of C to A 0 to be the relation C \ (A 0 A 0). Show that the restriction of an equivalence relation is an equivalence relation. Solution: Let C 0 be the restriction of C to A 0. As an initial matter, clearly if (a;b) 2C 0, then (a b) 2C. Further, if

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1. Show that every well-ordered set has the least upper bound property. Suppose that is bounded below and nonempty. Since is well-ordered, then there exist a minimal element of.

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Section 1: Problem 4 Solution. Working problems is a crucial part of learning mathematics. No one can learn topology merely by poring over the definitions, theorems, and examples that are worked out in the text. One must work part of it out for oneself. To provide that opportunity is the purpose of the exercises. James R. Munkres.

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Munkres §26 Ex. 26.1 (Morten Poulsen). (a). Let T and T 0 be two topologies on the set X. Suppose T 0  $\subset$  T. If (X,T 0) is compact then (X,T) is compact: Clear, since every open covering of (X,T) is an open covering in (X,T 0). If (X,T) is compact then (X,T 0) is in general not compact: Consider [0,1] in the standard topology and the discrete topology. (b).

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1.1 Fundamental Concepts 1.2 Functions 1.3 Relations 1.4 The Integers And The Real Numbers 1.5 Cartesian Products 1.6 Finite Sets 1.7 Countable And Uncountable Sets 1.8 The Principle Of Recursive Definition 1.9 Infinite Sets And The Axiom Of Choice 1.10 Well-ordered Sets 1.11 The Maximum Principle 1.SE Supplementary Exercises: Well-ordering.

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Links to solutions Munkres is a very popular textbook, and google will find many sets of solutions to exercises available on the net. Here are a few links, but note that they come with no authorization and do indeed contain some errors:

*Links to solutions - MAT4500 - Autumn 2011 - Universitetet* ...  
Munkres Chapter 1, Section 7. July 9, 2013 · by jesterpo · in Topology Exercises · 1 Comment. Section 7: Countable and Uncountable Sets. 1. Show that is countably infinite. Example 3, from Munkres, established that is countable. Note that is countably infinite. This follows from Theorem 7.6 (finite products of countable sets are countable).

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Munkres - Topology - Chapter 2 Solutions Section 13 Problem 13.1. Let X be a topological space; let A be a subset of X. Suppose that for each x 2 A there is an open set U containing x such that U  $\cap$  A. Show that A is open in X. Solution: Let C A the collection of open sets U where x 2 U A for some x 2 A. Suppose U 0 =  $\cup$  C A U. Since X is a topological space ...

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Solution: Given x;y 2 X [0;1] where x < y, we have x = x 0 x 1 and y = y 0 y 1. Since [0;1] is a linear continuum, if x 0 < y 0, let z 1 2(x 1;1); if x 0 = y 0, let z 1 2(x 1;y 1). Hence if z = x 0 z 1, then x < z < y. Now let U be a non-empty subset of X [0;1] that is bounded above. De ne M = fm 2 X [0;1] : m a for all a 2 Ag, which is the set of all upper bounds of A.