#### **Differential Geometry**

### **Chapter 0. Background Material** 0.1. Topology—Proofs of Theorems









# **Proposition 0.8.** Any neighborhood A of $x \in \overline{B}$ has a nonempty intersection with B.

**Proof.** Let  $\Omega \subset A$  be an open neighborhood of x (which exists by the definition of "neighborhood"). ASSUME  $\Omega \cap B = \emptyset$ . Then  $E \setminus \Omega$  is closed and  $B \subset E \setminus \Omega$ . So (by the definition of closure)  $\overline{B} \subset E \setminus \Omega$ .

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# **Theorem 0.11.** The image by a continuous map of a compact set is compact.

**Proof.** Let  $K \subset E$  be a compact set. Let  $\{\Omega_i\}_{i \in I}$  be an open covering of f(K). Since f is continuous then, by the definition of "continuous," each  $f^{-1}(\Omega_i)$  is open in E and so  $\{f^{-1}(\Omega_i)\}_{i \in I}$  is an open covering of K.

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## **Theorem 0.1.A.** Let *E* and *F* be a Hausdorff topological spaces. If *E* is compact then any continuous $f : E \to F$ is proper.

**Proof.** Let  $K \subset F$  be compact. Then by Theorem 0.9, K is closed. By Note 0.1.A,  $f^{-1}(K)$  is a closed subset of E. Since E is compact, by Theorem 0.9  $f^{-1}(K)$  is compact. Therefore, by the definition of "proper," f is proper as claimed.

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