Introduction to Topology

Chapter 2. Topological Spaces and Continuous Functions

Section 22. The Quotient Topology—Proofs of Theorems

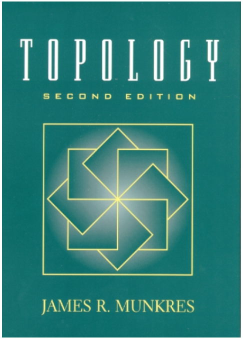

Table of contents

1. Lemma 22.A
2. Theorem 22.1
3. Theorem 22.2
4. Corollary 22.3

Lemma 22.A

Lemma 22.A. Let X and Y be topological spaces. Then $p : X \to Y$ is a quotient map if and only if p is continuous and maps saturated open sets of X to open sets of Y.

Proof. Suppose p is a quotient map. Then p is continuous (since the inverse image of every open set in Y has an open inverse image in X, by definition of quotient map). Also, for any open saturated set $U \subset X$, there is open $A \subset Y$ with $p^{-1}(A) = U$.

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Proof (continued). Now suppose p is continuous and maps saturated open sets of X to open sets of Y. Since p is continuous, then for any open $U \subset Y$ we have $p^{-1}(U)$ open in X. Now suppose $p^{-1}(U)$ is open in X. Then, by the not above, $p^{-1}(U)$ is saturated since it is the inverse image of some set in Y (namely, U). Since $p^{-1}(U)$ is a saturated open set, we have hypothesized that $p(p^{-1}(U)) = U$ is open in Y.

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Theorem 22.1

Theorem 22.1. Let $p : X \to Y$ be a quotient map. Let A be a subspace of X that is saturated with respect to p. Let $q : A \to p(A)$ be the map obtained by restricting p to S, $q = p|_A$.

(1) If A is either open or closed in X, then a is a quotient map.

(2) If p is either an open or a closed map, then q is a quotient map.

Proof. STEP 1. Let $V \subset p(A)$. Then for each $v \in V$ there must be $a \in A$ such that $p(a) = v$. So $p^{-1}(\{v\}) \cap A$ includes a and so is nonempty.

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For any subsets $U \subset X$ and $A \subset X$ we have $p(U \cap A) \subset p(U) \cap p(A)$ since $U \cap A \subset U$ and $U \cap A \subset A$. Suppose $y = p(u) = p(a) \in p(U) \cap p(A)$ for $u \in U$ and $a \in A$. Since A is saturated with respect to p and $p^{-1}(p(a))$ includes $a \in A$ (and so $p^{-1}(p(a)) \cap A \neq \varnothing$), then $p^{-1}p(a) \subset A$.

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For any subsets $U \subset X$ and $A \subset X$ we have $p(U \cap A) \subset p(U) \cap p(A)$ since $U \cap A \subset U$ and $U \cap A \subset A$. Suppose $y = p(u) = p(a) \in p(U) \cap p(A)$ for $u \in U$ and $a \in A$. Since A is saturated with respect to p and $p^{-1}(p(a))$ includes $a \in A$ (and so $p^{-1}(p(a)) \cap A \neq \varnothing$), then $p^{-1}p(a) \subset A$.

Theorem 22.1 (continued 1)

Proof (continued). Since $u \in p^{-1}(p(a)) \subset A$ then $x \in U \cap A$. So $y = p(u) \in p(U \cap A)$. So $p(U) \cap p(A) \subset p(U \cap A)$. Therefore

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STEP 2. Suppose set A is open in X. Let $V \subset p(A)$ where $q^{-1}(V)$ is open in A. Since $q^{-1}(V)$ is open in A and A is open in X, then $q^{-1}(V)$ is open in X. Since $q^{-1}(V) = p^{-1}(V)$ by Step 1, then $p^{-1}(V)$ is open in X. Since p is a quotient map then (by definition) V is open in Y. So V is open in $p(A)$.

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Proof (continued). Since $u \in p^{-1}(p(a)) \subset A$ then $x \in U \cap A$. So $y = p(u) \in p(U \cap A)$. So $p(U) \cap p(A) \subset p(U \cap A)$. Therefore

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Theorem 22.1 (continued 2)

Proof (continued). Since $p : X \to Y$ is surjective (onto) and $q = p|_A$, then $q : A \to p(A)$ is surjective. That is, q is a quotient map, and (1) follows for A open.

Suppose map p is open. Let $A \subset p(A)$ where $q^{-1}(V)$ is open in A. Since $p^{-1}(V) = q^{-1}(V)$ by Step 1, then $p^{-1}(V)$ is open in A. That is, $p^{-1}(V) = A \cap U$ for some open set U in X.

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STEP 3. The arguments in Step 2 follow through with "open" replace with "closed." Therefore, (1) follows for set A closed and (2) follows for map p closed. □

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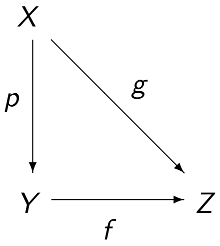
STEP 3. The arguments in Step 2 follow through with "open" replace with "closed." Therefore, (1) follows for set A closed and (2) follows for map p closed. □

Theorem 22.2

Theorem 22.2. Let $p : X \to Y$ be a quotient map. Let Z be a space and let $g : X \to Z$ be a map that is constant on each set $p^{-1}(\{y\})$, for $y \in Y$. Then g induces a map $f : Y \to Z$ such that $f \circ p = g$. The induced map f is continuous if and only if g is continuous. f is a quotient map if and only if g is a quotient map.



Theorem 22.2 (continued 1)

Proof. For each $y \in Y$, the set $g(p^{-1}(\{y\}))$ is a one-point set in Z since g is constant on $p^{-1}(\{y\})$. Define $f(y)$ to be this one point. Then $f : Y \to Z$ and for each $x \in W$ we have $f(p(x)) = g(x)$. So function f exists as claimed.

Theorem 22.2 (continued 1)

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If f is continuous, then the composition $g = f \circ p$ is continuous (since p is a quotient map and so by definition is continuous).

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If f is continuous, then the composition $g = f \circ p$ is continuous (since p is a quotient map and so by definition is continuous).

Suppose g is continuous. Let V be an open set in Z. Then $g^{-1}(V)$ is open in X. But $g^{-1}(V) = p^{-1}(f^{-1}(V))$ by above.

Theorem 22.2 (continued 1)

Proof. For each $y \in Y$, the set $g(p^{-1}(\{y\}))$ is a one-point set in Z since g is constant on $p^{-1}(\{y\})$. Define $f(y)$ to be this one point. Then $f : Y \to Z$ and for each $x \in W$ we have $f(p(x)) = g(x)$. So function f exists as claimed.

If f is continuous, then the composition $g = f \circ p$ is continuous (since p is a quotient map and so by definition is continuous).

Suppose g is continuous. Let V be an open set in Z. Then $g^{-1}(V)$ is open in X. But $g^{-1}(V) = p^{-1}(f^{-1}(V))$ by above. Since p is a quotient map, $p^{-1}(f^{-1}(V))$ is open if and only if $f^{-1}(V)$ is open and hence, since $p^{-1}(f^{-1}(V))$ *is* open, then $f^{-1}(V)$ is open and so f is continuous. So f is continuous if and only if g is continuous.

Theorem 22.2 (continued 1)

Proof. For each $y \in Y$, the set $g(p^{-1}(\{y\}))$ is a one-point set in Z since g is constant on $p^{-1}(\{y\})$. Define $f(y)$ to be this one point. Then $f : Y \to Z$ and for each $x \in W$ we have $f(p(x)) = g(x)$. So function f exists as claimed.

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Suppose f is a quotient map. Then g is the composite of two quotient maps and hence is a quotient map (see page 141 for details).

Theorem 22.2 (continued 1)

Proof. For each $y \in Y$, the set $g(p^{-1}(\{y\}))$ is a one-point set in Z since g is constant on $p^{-1}(\{y\})$. Define $f(y)$ to be this one point. Then $f : Y \to Z$ and for each $x \in W$ we have $f(p(x)) = g(x)$. So function f exists as claimed.

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Proof (continued). Suppose that g is a quotient map. Then, by the definition of quotient map, g is onto (surjective). Therefore f is surjective. Let $V \subset Z$ and suppose $f^{-1}(V)$ is open in Y. Then $p^{-1}(f^{-1}(V))$ is open in X because p is continuous. Since $g^{-1}(V) = p^{-1}(f^{-1}(V))$, then $g^{-1}(V)$ is open. Since g is a quotient map, then V is open in Z.

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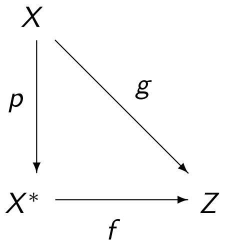
Corollary 22.3

Corollary 22.3. Let $g : X \to Z$ be a surjective continuous map. Let X^* be the following collection of subsets of X: $X^* = \{g^{-1}\{z\}) \mid z \in Z\}$. Let X^* have the quotient topology.

(a) The map g induces a bijective continuous map $f : X^* \to Z$, which is a homeomorphism if and only if g is a quotient map.



(b) If Z is Hausdorff, so is X^*.

Corollary 22.3 (continued 1)

Proof. Let $p : X \to X^*$ be the projection map that carries each point in X to the element of X^* containing it. By Theorem 22.2, since g is hypothesized to be continuous, g induces a continuous map $f : X^* \to Z$. As argued in the proof of Theorem 22.2, since $f \circ p = g$ and g is surjective, then f is surjective. Suppose $g^{-1}(\{z_1\}) = g^{-1}(\{z_2\})$. Let $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that $p(x_1) = g^{-1}(\{z_1\}))$ and $p(x_2) = g^{-1}(\{z_2\})$ (notice that projection p is onto X^*). So $x_1 \in g^{-1}(\{z_1\})$ and $g^{-1}(\{z_2\})$ must be disjoint (the $g^{-1}(\{z\})$'s partition X). Hence $z_1 \neq z_2$ and $x_1 \neq x_2$ and so $g(x_1) = z_1 \neq z_2 = g(x_2)$.

Corollary 22.3 (continued 1)

Proof. Let $p : X \to X^*$ be the projection map that carries each point in X to the element of X^* containing it. By Theorem 22.2, since g is hypothesized to be continuous, g induces a continuous map $f : X^* \to Z$. As argued in the proof of Theorem 22.2, since $f \circ p = g$ and g is surjective, then f is surjective. Suppose $g^{-1}(\{z_1\}) = g^{-1}(\{z_2\})$. Let $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that $p(x_1) = g^{-1}(\{z_1\}))$ and $p(x_2) = g^{-1}(\{z_2\})$ (notice that projection p is onto X^*). So $x_1 \in g^{-1}(\{z_1\})$ and $g^{-1}(\{z_2\})$ must be disjoint (the $g^{-1}(\{z\})$'s partition X). Hence $z_1 \neq z_2$ and $x_1 \neq x_2$ and so $g(x_1) = z_1 \neq z_2 = g(x_2)$. So $(f \circ p)(x_1) = f(g^{-1}(\{z_1\})) = g(x_1) = z_1$ and $(f \circ p)(x_2) = f(g^{-1}(\{z_2\}) = g(x_2) = z_2$. That is, $f(g^{-1}(\{z_1\})) \neq f(g^{-1}(\{z_2\}))$, and so f is one to one. So f is a bijection.

Corollary 22.3 (continued 1)

Proof. Let $p : X \to X^*$ be the projection map that carries each point in X to the element of X^* containing it. By Theorem 22.2, since g is hypothesized to be continuous, g induces a continuous map $f : X^* \to Z$. As argued in the proof of Theorem 22.2, since $f \circ p = g$ and g is surjective, then f is surjective. Suppose $g^{-1}(\{z_1\}) = g^{-1}(\{z_2\})$. Let $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that $p(x_1) = g^{-1}(\{z_1\}))$ and $p(x_2) = g^{-1}(\{z_2\})$ (notice that projection p is onto X^*). So $x_1 \in g^{-1}(\{z_1\})$ and $g^{-1}(\{z_2\})$ must be disjoint (the $g^{-1}(\{z\})$'s partition X). Hence $z_1 \neq z_2$ and $x_1 \neq x_2$ and so $g(x_1) = z_1 \neq z_2 = g(x_2)$. So $(f \circ p)(x_1) = f(g^{-1}(\{z_1\})) = g(x_1) = z_1$ and $(f \circ p)(x_2) = f(g^{-1}(\{z_2\}) = g(x_2) = z_2$. That is, $f(g^{-1}(\{z_1\})) \neq f(g^{-1}(\{z_2\}))$, and so f is one to one. So f is a bijection.

Corollary 22.3 (continued 2)

Proof (continued). Suppose f is a homeomorphism. Then f maps open sets to open sets and since f is continuous, inverse images of pen sets are open. So f is a quotient map. Now p is a quotient map by definition (see the definition of "quotient topology"). So the composition $g = f \circ p$ is a quotient map. Then by Theorem 22.2, f is a quotient map. Since f is bijective as argued above, then f is a homeomorphism. So (a) follows.

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Suppose Z is Hausdorff. For distinct elements of X^*, their images under f are distinct since f is one to one by (a). So in Z these images have disjoint neighborhoods U and V.

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Suppose Z is Hausdorff. For distinct elements of X^*, their images under f are distinct since f is one to one by (a). So in Z these images have disjoint neighborhoods U and V. Then $f^{-1}(U)$ and $f^{-1}(V)$ are disjoint (f is a bijection) and open (f is continuous by (a)) and are neighborhoods of the two given points of X^*. Hence X^* is Hausdorff. □

Corollary 22.3 (continued 2)

Proof (continued). Suppose f is a homeomorphism. Then f maps open sets to open sets and since f is continuous, inverse images of pen sets are open. So f is a quotient map. Now p is a quotient map by definition (see the definition of "quotient topology"). So the composition $g = f \circ p$ is a quotient map. Then by Theorem 22.2, f is a quotient map. Since f is bijective as argued above, then f is a homeomorphism. So (a) follows.

Suppose Z is Hausdorff. For distinct elements of X^*, their images under f are distinct since f is one to one by (a). So in Z these images have disjoint neighborhoods U and V. Then $f^{-1}(U)$ and $f^{-1}(V)$ are disjoint (f is a bijection) and open (f is continuous by (a)) and are neighborhoods of the two given points of X^*. Hence X^* is Hausdorff. □