

1. Let  $(X, \tau)$  be a topological space and  $A \subset X$  a subset. Recall that the *subspace topology*  $\tau_A$  is defined as follows:  $U \in \tau_A$  if there exists some  $V \in \tau$  such that  $U = V \cap A$ .

- (a) Prove that  $\tau_A$  defines a topology.
- (b) Prove that  $\tau_A \subset \tau$  if and only if  $A$  is open in  $X$ .
- (c) Prove that  $C \subset A$  is closed in the subspace topology on  $A$  (i.e., is the complement  $A \setminus U$  for some  $U \in \tau_A$ ) if and only if there exists some closed subset  $K$  of  $X$  such that  $C = K \cap A$ .

2. Suppose  $\{X_j\}_{j \in J}$  and  $\{Y_j\}_{j \in J}$  are two families of topological spaces and that  $\{f_j : X_j \rightarrow Y_j\}_{j \in J}$  is a set of continuous functions between them. Prove there exists a unique function

$$f : \prod_{j \in J} X_j \rightarrow \prod_{j \in J} Y_j$$

with the property that  $\text{proj}_j f(x) = f_j(\text{proj}_j x)$  for all  $x \in \prod_{j \in J} X_j$ , and prove that this function  $f$  is continuous. (Hint: it may be helpful to use the universal property of the product, Remark 1.56).

3. Let  $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$  be a family of spaces and let  $\text{proj}_i : \prod_{i \in I} X_i \rightarrow X_i$  denote the projection maps.

- (a) Prove that for any family of subsets  $\{A_i \subset X_i\}$ ,

$$\prod_{i \in I} \overline{A_i} = \overline{\prod_{i \in I} A_i}$$

- (b) Give an example to show that the analogous statement is false when the closure is replaced by the interior.
- (c) Suppose that the spaces  $X_i$  are all Hausdorff. Prove that  $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$  is Hausdorff.