

28 November 2018

## Differential Algebra

### 4. Exercise Sheet

#### Exercise 1

Let  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  and  $(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$  be two topological spaces. A map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is *continuous*, if for an open set  $O_Y \in \mathcal{O}_Y$  its preimage  $f^{-1}(O_Y) = \{x \in X \mid f(x) \in O_Y\}$  is an open set, too (i. e. if  $f^{-1}(O_Y) \in \mathcal{O}_X$ ).

- (i) Prove that for  $X = Y = \mathbb{R}$  with its standard topology this definition of continuity is equivalent to the  $\delta$ - $\epsilon$  one.
- (ii) Provide a concrete example of a continuous function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and an open set  $O \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  such that  $f(O)$  is *not* an open set.
- (iii) Show that if  $\mathcal{O}_X$  is the discrete topology *or*  $\mathcal{O}_Y$  the indiscrete topology, then every map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous. If conversely  $\mathcal{O}_X$  is the indiscrete topology *and*  $\mathcal{O}_Y$  the discrete topology, then no map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous.
- (iv) Prove that a map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous, if and only if the preimage of any closed set  $C_Y \subseteq Y$  is a closed set in  $X$ .
- (v) Consider for some differential field  $(\mathbb{K}, \Delta)$  the spaces  $\mathbb{K}^n, \mathbb{K}^m$  equipped with the Kolchin topology. Let  $\mathbf{f} : \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^m$  be a differential polynomial map, i. e.  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u}) = (f_1(\mathbf{u}), \dots, f_m(\mathbf{u}))$  with some differential polynomials  $f_1, \dots, f_m \in \mathbb{K}\{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$ . Show that  $\mathbf{f}$  is continuous.
- (vi) A bijective map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a *homeomorphism*, if both  $f$  and  $f^{-1}$  are continuous.
  - (a) Take  $X = [0, 2\pi) \subset \mathbb{R}$  and  $Y = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  both with the trace topology. Is the map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  with  $f(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$  a homeomorphism?
  - (b) Show that a bijective map  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a homeomorphism, if and only if  $f$  is continuous and closed (i. e. for any closed set  $C_X \subseteq X$  we have that  $f(C_X)$  is again a closed set). Does this statement remain true, if we everywhere replace *closed* by *open*?