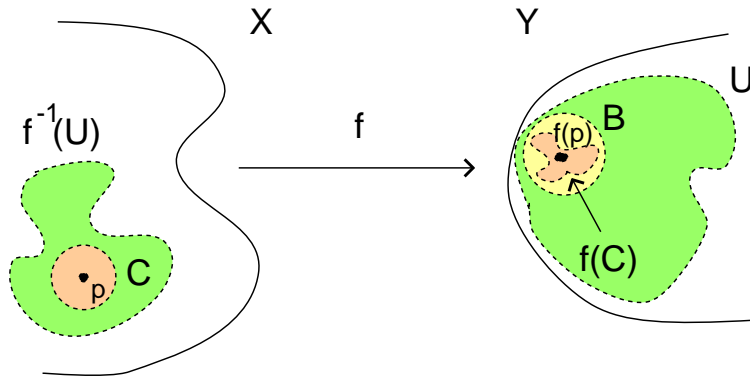


## Solutions to homework 1

**Question 1:** *prove that a function  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous (calculus style) if and only if the preimage of any open set in  $Y$  is open in  $X$ .*

PROOF:

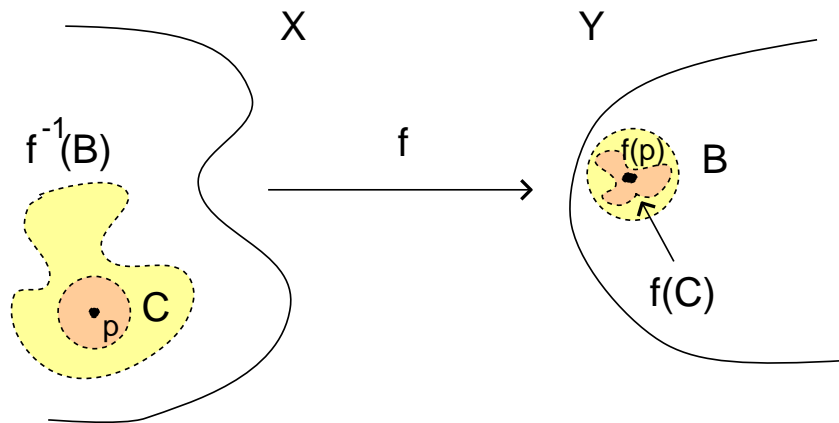


First, assume that  $f$  is a continuous function, as in calculus; let  $U$  be an open set in  $Y$ , we want to prove that  $f^{-1}(U)$  is open in  $X$ .

If  $p$  is a point in  $f^{-1}(U)$ , we must show there is a little open ball around  $p$  that is all contained in  $f^{-1}(U)$ .

But  $f(p) \in U$  which is an open set, so there exists a ball  $B$  of radius  $r$  centered at  $f(p)$  and all contained in  $U$ .

Continuity calculus style tells us that provided that we take a small enough radius, there is a ball  $C$  around  $p$  such that  $f(C)$  is contained in  $B$ , and hence in  $U$ . Which means that  $C$  is all contained in  $f^{-1}(U)$ . So we are done with one side of the proof.



Now assume that for any open set in  $Y$ , its preimage via  $f$  is open. We want to show that  $f$  is a continuous function. Let  $p$  be a point in  $X$ ,  $f(p)$  the corresponding image in  $Y$ .

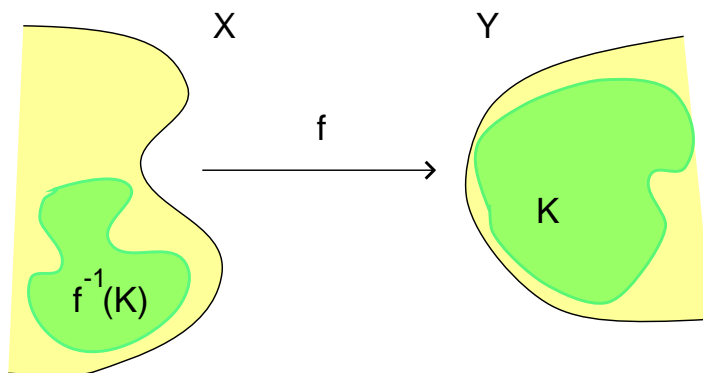
To show that  $f$  is continuous at  $p$  we must show that, given a ball  $B$  of radius  $\varepsilon$  around  $f(p)$ , there exists a ball  $C$  whose image is entirely contained in  $B$ .

But  $B$  in particular is an open set. Therefore  $f^{-1}(B)$  is open. Therefore  $p$  is an interior point for  $f^{-1}(B)$ : there is a little ball  $C$  centered at  $p$  contained in  $f^{-1}(B)$ .

This implies that  $f(C)$  is contained in  $B$ , which is what we needed to show.

**Question 2:** *prove that a function  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous (calculus style) if and only if the preimage of any closed set in  $Y$  is closed in  $X$ .*

**PROOF:** We want to exploit the previous exercise, and the fact that the complement of an open set is closed.



Assume  $f$  is continuous.

Let  $K$  be any closed set in  $Y$ .

Then  $Y \setminus K$  is open.

Then  $f^{-1}(Y \setminus K)$  is open by exercise 1.

But  $f^{-1}(Y \setminus K) = X \setminus f^{-1}(K)$ .

Hence  $f^{-1}(K)$  is closed.

Now assume the preimage of any closed set is closed.

Let  $U$  be any open set in  $Y$ .

$Y \setminus U$  is closed.

Hence  $f^{-1}(Y \setminus U) = X \setminus f^{-1}(U)$  is closed.

Which implies that  $f^{-1}(U)$  is open. Hence the preimage of any open set is open, and  $f$  is continuous by exercise 1.