

Def: let E be a set. A mapping

$d: E \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
is a metric if

(i) $d(x, y) \geq 0 \quad \forall x, y \in E$ and

$$d(x, y) = 0 \iff x = y$$

(ii) $d(x, y) = d(y, x) \quad \forall x, y \in E$

(iii) triangle inequality

$$d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y) \quad \forall x, y, z \in E.$$

(E, d) is a metric space

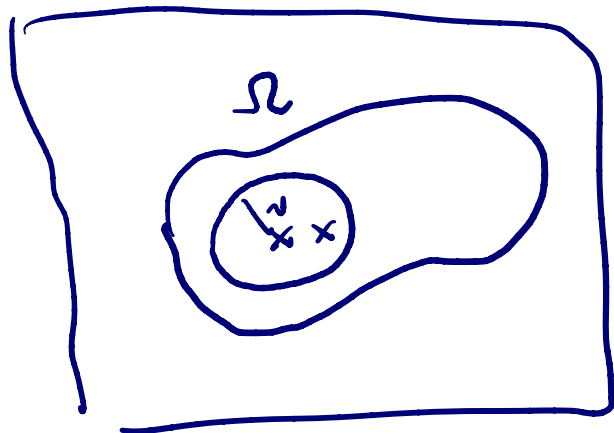
Example $E = \mathbb{R}^3$ and $d(x, y) = \|x - y\|$
 $= \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^3 |x^\alpha - y^\alpha|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Def: $B_r(x) := \{ y \in E \mid d(x, y) < r \} \quad r \geq 0$

open ball of radius r centred at x .

A subset $\Omega \subset E$ is open if

$$\forall x \in \Omega \quad \exists r > 0 \text{ s.t. } B_r(x) \subset \Omega$$



$\mathcal{O} := \{ \Omega \subset E \text{ open} \} \subset \mathcal{P}(E)$ topology

Lemma: (i) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{O}, E \in \mathcal{O}$

(ii) $\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n \in \mathcal{O} \implies \Omega_1 \cap \dots \cap \Omega_n \in \mathcal{O}$

(iii) $(\Omega_i)_{i \in J}$ and $\Omega_i \in \mathcal{O} \implies \bigcup_{i \in J} \Omega_i$ open

↑ general index set

Def: Let E be a set.

Let $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{P}(E)$ be a family of subsets of E with the above properties (i) - (iii).

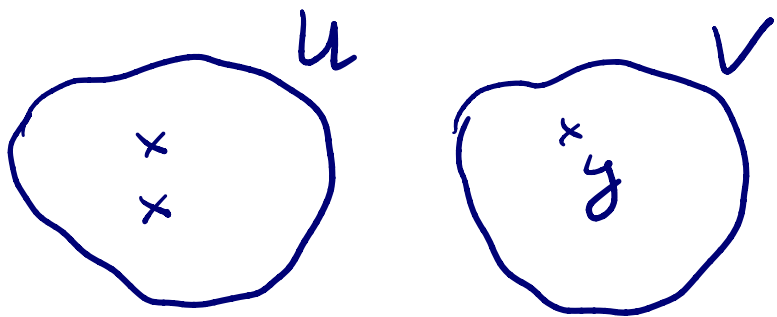
\mathcal{O} is the topology

The sets in \mathcal{O} are called open

(E, \mathcal{O}) is a topological space

Def: (E, \mathcal{O}) is Hausdorff if

$\forall x, y \in E, x \neq y, \exists U, V \in \mathcal{O}$ with
 $U \cap V = \emptyset$ and $x \in U, y \in V$



Def: $A \subset E$ is closed if $\complement A = E \setminus A$ is open

$\overline{A} := \bigcap \{ B \supset A \mid B \text{ closed} \}$ closure
 \bigcap_A

$A \subset E$ is compact if every open covering of A has a finite subcovering.

Def: Let (E, \mathcal{O}_E) and (F, \mathcal{O}_F) be two topological spaces

A mapping $f: E \rightarrow F$ is continuous if the preimage of every open set is open.