

Assignment 10

1. Recall that a topology \mathcal{T} can be specified by a *subbasis* \mathcal{S} , so that its basis \mathcal{B} consists of all finite intersections of elements of \mathcal{S} , and \mathcal{T} consists of all arbitrary unions of elements of \mathcal{B} .

Let X and Y be topological spaces. Denote by $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ the set of continuous maps from X to Y . Given any $C \subset X$ compact and $U \subset Y$ open, write

$$S(C, U) = \{f \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \mid f(C) \subset U\}$$

Define the *compact-open topology* on $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ to be generated by the subbasis \mathcal{S} consisting of sets of the form $S(C, U)$.

- (a) Check that \mathcal{S} is indeed a subbasis.
- (b) Given a third space Z , define a map $\phi : \mathcal{C}(X \times Y, Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, \mathcal{C}(Y, Z))$ by sending $f : X \times Y \rightarrow Z$ to $F : X \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(Y, Z)$ such that each $x \in X$ maps to

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) : Y &\rightarrow Z \\ y &\mapsto f(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

Check that ϕ is well-defined, i.e., each $F(x)$ is continuous and F is also continuous. (Hint: write $F(x)$ as a composite of continuous maps. To show the continuity of F , for each fixed $x_0 \in X$, you need only consider neighborhoods of $F(x_0)$ that are in the subbasis \mathcal{S} . Use compactness in the definition of \mathcal{S} .)

- (c) With additional mild assumptions on the spaces involved, one can show that the map ϕ in part (b) is a homeomorphism. Based on this fact, explain why a homotopy between continuous maps from Y to Z is equivalent to a path in $\mathcal{C}(Y, Z)$.
2. [Y] Sec. 4.1 #2.
 3. [Y] Sec. 4.1 #3.
 4. [Y] Sec. 4.1 #4.