

**GENERAL TOPOLOGY**  
**EXERCISES FOR SESSION 3 (TUE 5.3)**

**Exercise 1.** Let  $A \subset X$  and suppose that there is a sequence of points  $(x_n) \subset A$  converging to some  $a \in X$ . Show that  $a \in \bar{A}$ .

**Exercise 2.** Suppose that  $\mathbb{R}$  is equipped with the cofinite topology ( $A$  is open if  $A = \emptyset$  or  $A^c$  is finite). Find all limit points of the sequence  $1, 2, 3, \dots$ .

**Exercise 3.** Let  $X$  be Hausdorff and  $A \subset X$ . Prove that  $A$  is Hausdorff in the relative topology.

**Exercise 4.** Let  $\mathbb{R}$  be equipped with the topology given by the basis  $\{(-R, R) : R > 0\}$ . Show that a sequence has a limit if and only if it is bounded (i.e.  $|x_n| \leq M$  for some  $M > 0$  and all  $n$ ).

**Exercise 5.** Show that in a  $T_1$ -space  $X$ , a point  $x$  is an accumulation point of a set  $A$  if and only if every neighbourhood of  $x$  contains infinitely many points in  $A$ .

**Exercise 6.** Let  $A \subset X$  and let  $(x_n) \subset A$  be a converging sequence in the relative topology on  $A$ . Show that  $(x_n)$  also converges in the topology of  $X$ .

For which sets  $A$  is the reverse of this statement always true, i.e. if  $(x_n) \subset A$  converges in  $X$ , then it converges in the subspace  $A$  with the relative topology?

**Exercise 7.** Prove the second part of Theorem 2.4 in the lecture notes: If  $X$  is first-countable,  $A \subset X$  and  $a \in \bar{A}$ , then there is a sequence in  $A$  converging to  $a$ .