



استمارة انجاز الخطة التدريسية للمادة

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اسم المادة	التبولوجيا العامة (1) --- التبولوجيا العامة (2)			
مقرر الفصل	دراسة الفضاءات التبولوجية لفصلين دراسيين			
اهداف المادة	1- التأكيد على أهمية موضوع الفضاءات التبولوجية بالنسبة للعلوم الاخرى. 3- أن يتعرف الطلبة على أنواع الفضاءات التبولوجية. 2- تبصير الطلبة بالفضاءات التبولوجية و بديهيات الفصل و الفضاءات المتراسة. 4- أن نبين للطلبة أهم تطبيقات الفضاءات التبولوجية.			
التفاصيل الاساسية للمادة	التبولوجيا هو فرع مهم وممتع من فروع الرياضيات حيث يمكن ملاحظة اهمية الفضاءات التبولوجية من خلال تأثيرها الواضح في جميع فروع الرياضيات الاخرى وهذا يجعل دراسة التبولوجيا ذات علاقة مع كل الذين يطمحون ان يصبحوا رياضيون سواء أكان حبهم الأول (الجبر، التحليل، الهندسة، الديناميكا، الرياضيات الصناعية، الميكانيكا الكمية، نظرية التبولوجيا العامة - التبولوجيا الجبرية - العدد، بحوث العمليات أو الأحصاء) والتبولوجيا لها عدة فروع مختلفة مثل التبولوجيا التفاضلية والتبولوجيا الجبرية والتبولوجية الهندسية.			
الكتب المنهجية	1- General topology, by: Willard's. W. Addison Wesley, eading, mass, (1970). 2-Topology a first course, by: Munkres. J. R. (1975).			
المصادر الخارجية	➤ General topology, by: J.L., Kelley's. General topology, by: Bourbaki's.			
تقديرات الفصل	الفصل الدراسي	المختبر	الامتحانات اليومية	المشروع
	30%	-----	10%	-----
60%				
يطلب من الطلبة في بعض الأحيان كتابة تقرير في الواجبات التي تعطى لهم خلال الكورس الدراسي				

lectures in Topological Spaces-Mathematics

department-Fourth stage

Syllabus

- 1- Definitions and (Examples) of a Topological Space.**
- 2- Types of Topological Spaces.**
- 3- Closed subsets of a topological space. 4- Neighborhoods.**
- 5- Closure of a Set. 6- Topologies Induced by Functions.**
- 7- Interior of a Set, Exterior of a Set, Boundary of a Set and Cluster Points.**
- 8- Dense Subset of the Space. 9- Dense Subset of the Space.**
- 10- Continuous Functions.**
- 11- Open and Closed mappings**
- 12- Homeomorphisms.**
- 13- Topological spaces and Hereditary Property.**
- 14- Compactness in Topological Spaces.**
- 15- Connectedness in Topological Spaces.**
- 16- Separation Axioms and study relationships between them.**

The homeomorphism in topological Spaces

INTRODUCTION

المقدمة

يعتبر مفهوم التشاكل او التكافؤ التبولوجي من المفاهيم المهمة في هذا الفصل ثم دراسة مفهوما مهما لاقل اهمية عن مفهوم الاستمرارية جدا فيعلم التوبولوجيا وتكمن اهمية هذا المفهوم في كونه أنه بعض الصفات التبولوجية مثل كون المجموعة مفتوحة او مغلقة هي صفات تبولوجية تنذل بفعل التشاكل التبولوجي وذلك كون التشاكل يلعب دورا رئيسيا ومهما في انتقال الصفات التبولوجية من فضاء تبولوجي او فضاء تبولوجي اخر مثل الترابط. وقد تمكنا في هذا الفصل من دراسة مفهوم التشاكل وأهم خواصه وصفاته التي يتمتع بها الفصل الثالث يتألف من بندين رئيسيين تطرقنا في البند الاول لمفهومى الدوال المفتوحة والمغلقة ودراسة خواصها لدورها البارز بالنسبة لمفهومى الاستمرارية والتشاكل التبولوجي وأهم النتائج المتعلقة بهذا المفهوم التكافؤ التبولوجي بين الفضاءات التبولوجية.

Definition:

Let (X, T) and (Y, T^*) be Top – spaces and let $f: X \rightarrow Y$. Then f is said to be:-

- 1 – Open mapping iff the image under f of every open set in X is open set in Y .
- 2 – Closed mapping iff the image under f of every closed set in X is closed set in Y .
- 3 – bi-continuous mapping iff f open and continuous.

Example:

Let (X, T) and (Y, T^*) be a topology spaces: where

$Y = \{a, b, c\}$ And $T^* = \{\emptyset, Y, \{a\}, \{a, c\}\}$ then a mapping $f: X \rightarrow Y$ defined as:

$f(x) = a, \forall x \in X$ Is open since for any u is T -open set, we have:

$$f(u) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{When } u = \emptyset \\ \{a\} & \text{When } u \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

And each one of \emptyset and $\{a\}$ is T^* - open set.

$\{f(u) \text{ is open in } Y \mid u \text{ open Subset in } X\}$

Example:

Let (X, T) and (Y, T^*) be topology spaces and let $Y = \{a, b, c\}$ and $T^* = \{\emptyset, Y, \{a\}, \{a, c\}\}$

Then the mapping $f: X \rightarrow Y$ defined as:- $f(x) = b, \forall x \in X$, is closed mapping since for any f is T – closed set ,

$$f(F) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{When } F = \emptyset \\ \{b\} & \text{When } F \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

And each one of \emptyset and $\{b\}$ is T^* - closed

$\{f(F)\}$ is closed in $Y \forall F$ closed sub set in X }

Theorem:

Let (X, T) and (Y, T^*) be topology space let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ Then f is open iff $f(A^\circ) \subseteq [f(A)]^\circ$ for every $A \subset X$

Proof:

Let f be open, Then A° being open it follows that $f(A)^\circ$ is open consequently, $[f(A)^\circ]^\circ = f(A^\circ)$

Now: $A^\circ \subseteq A \Rightarrow f(A)^\circ \subseteq f(A)$

$$\Rightarrow [f(A)^\circ]^\circ \subseteq [f(A)]^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A)^\circ \subseteq [f(A)]^\circ$$

Conversely: let $f(A^\circ) \subseteq [f(A)]^\circ$ for every $A \subset X$

Let A be an open subset of X so that $A^\circ = A$

$$\therefore f(A)^\circ \subseteq [f(A)]^\circ \Rightarrow f(A) \subseteq [f(A)]^\circ \therefore [f(A)]^\circ \subseteq f(A)$$

$\therefore [f(A)]^\circ = f(A)$. This show that $f(A)$ is open when every A is open.

Theorem:

Let (X, T) and $(Y, T)^*$ be topology space let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ then f is closed iff $\overline{f(A)} \subseteq f(\bar{A})$ for every $A \subset X$.

proof: Let f be closed and let $A \subset X$. then \bar{A} being closed $f(\bar{A})$ is therefore closed consequently $\overline{f(\bar{A})} = f(\bar{A})$

Now, $A \subseteq \bar{A} \Rightarrow f(A) \subseteq f(\bar{A})$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{f(A)} \subseteq \{f(\bar{A})\}$$

Hence, $\overline{f(A)} \subseteq f(\bar{A})$ for every $A \subset X$

Let A be a closed subset of X then $A = \bar{A}$

$$\therefore \overline{f(A)} \subseteq f(\bar{A}) \Rightarrow \overline{f(A)} \subseteq f(A) [\because \bar{A} = A]$$

But, $f(A) \subseteq \overline{f(A)}$ Therefore $\overline{f(A)} = f(A)$.

This show that $f(A)$ is closed, when every so is A . Hence f is a closed mapping.

Definition:

Two topological spaces (X, T) and (Y, T^*) are closed homeomorphic if there exists: One – to – one and onto function $f: X \rightarrow Y$ such that f and f^{-1} are continuous and the function f is called homeomorphism.

Example:

Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $T = \{\emptyset, X, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$

And $Y = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $T^* = \{\emptyset, y, \{c\}, \{d\}, \{c, d\}\}$

And $f: X \rightarrow Y$ defined as:

$f(a) = a, f(b) = b, f(c) = c, f(d) = d$. is (X, T)

And (Y, T^*) are homeomorphic?

$1 - f$ is one – to – one and onto But f is not continuous since $\{c\} \in T^*$ But

$f^{-1}\{c\} = \{c\} \notin T$. Therefore f is not homeomorphic.

Example:

Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}; T = \{\emptyset, y, \{c\}, \{d\}, \{c, d\}\}$ and $g: (X, T) \rightarrow (Y, T)^*$ such that:-
 $g(a) = d, g(b) = c, g(c) = b, g(d) = a$. is

(X, T) and (Y, T^*) are homeomorphic?

Sol:-

(1) And (2) are clear g is one – to – one and onto.

(3) Is g continuous?

(*) $Y \in T^* \rightarrow g^{-1}(y) = X \in T$.

(*) $g^{-1}\{\emptyset\} = \emptyset \in T$

(*) $g^{-1}\{c\} = \{b\} \in T^*, g^{-1}\{d\} = \{a\} \in T$ and

(*) $g^{-1}\{c, d\} = \{a, b\} \in T$. So g is continuous,

(4) is g^{-1} continuous?

$$(*) \quad (g^{-1})^{-1} \{a\} = g \{a\} = \{d\} \in T^*$$

$$(*) \quad (g^{-1})^{-1} \{\emptyset\} = \emptyset \in T^*$$

$$(*) \quad (g^{-1})^{-1} \{b\} = g \{b\} = \{c\} \in T$$

$$(*) \quad (g^{-1})^{-1} \{X\} = Y \in T^*.$$

$$(*) \quad (g^{-1})^{-1} \{a, b\} = g \{a, b\} = \{d, c\} \in T^*$$

Since g is one – to – one, onto, g and g^{-1} are continuous.

So, g is homeomorphism. Therefore (X, T) and (Y, T^*) are homeomorphic

Theorem:

let (X, T) and (Y, T^*) be topology space let f be a one – one mapping of X on to Y then the following statements are all equivalent to one another:-

(i) f is open continuous.

(ii) f is homeomorphism .

(iii) f is closed and continuous.

Proof:- (i) \Rightarrow (ii) let f be a one – one open and continuous mapping of X onto Y then by definition it is a homeomorphism so (i) \Rightarrow (ii)

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) : let f be homeomorphism. Then it is a one – one continuous open mapping of X onto Y . Let f be any closed subset of X then $(X-f)$ is open

Now f being open it follows that $f(X-f)$ is open But

$$f(X-f) = f(X) - f(F) = Y - f(F)$$

Thus $Y - f(F)$ is open and therefore, $f(F)$ is closed. This show that f is closed and continuous so (ii) \Rightarrow (iii)

(iii) \Rightarrow (i) : let f be closed and continuous let G be an open subset of X then $X - G$ is closed and being closed $f(X - G)$ is therefore, closed

But, $f(X - G) = f(X) - f(G) = Y - f(G)$

Thus, $Y - f(G)$ is closed and therefore, $f(G)$ is open this show that f is closed and continuous.

So (iii) \Rightarrow (i) Thus , (i) \Rightarrow (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) \Rightarrow (i) Hence all the given statements are equivalent to on another

Theorem:

Let (X, T) and (Y, T^*) be topology space let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a one – one mapping of X on to y then f is a homeomorphism iff $f(\bar{A}) = \overline{f(A)}$ for every $A \subset X$

Proof:

Let f be homeomorphism. Then f is a one – one continuous and closed mapping of X onto Y .

Let $A \subset X$ then by continuity of f , we have $f(\bar{A}) \subseteq \overline{f(A)}$

Also, f being closed we have $f(\bar{A}) \subseteq \overline{f(A)}$, hence $f(\bar{A}) = \overline{f(A)}$

Conversely: - let $f : X \rightarrow y$ such that is f is one – one onto and for every $A \subset X$, let $f(\bar{A}) = \overline{f(A)}$ Then $f(\bar{A}) \subseteq \overline{f(A)}$ and $\overline{f(A)} \subseteq f(\bar{A})$. But these results show that f is continuous and closed f is one – one onto also, so it a homeomorphism.