



## TOPOLOGICAL VECTOR SPACES—SS 2017

### Exercise Sheet 5

*This assignment is due by Friday the 2nd of June by 11:45 and will be discussed in the tutorial next Tuesday the 6th of June at 13:30 in D404. Please, hand in your solutions in postbox 15 near F411.*

- 1) Prove the following statements.
  - a) If  $M$  is a linear dense subspace of a t.v.s  $X$ , then the quotient topology on  $X/M$  is the trivial topology.
  - b) If  $X$  is a Hausdorff t.v.s., then any linear subspace  $M$  of  $X$  endowed with the correspondent subspace topology is itself a Hausdorff t.v.s..
  - c) Give an example of a t.v.s  $X$  which is not Hausdorff and of a linear subspace  $M \neq \{0\}$  of  $X$  such that  $M$  endowed with the subspace topology is instead a Hausdorff t.v.s..
- 2) Let  $X$  be a topological space and  $\sim$  be any equivalence relation on  $X$ . Consider the quotient set  $X/\sim$  endowed with the quotient topology. Then:
  - the quotient map  $\phi : X \rightarrow X/\sim$  is continuous.
  - the quotient topology on  $X/\sim$  is the finest topology on  $X/\sim$  s.t.  $\phi$  is continuous.
- 3) Let  $M$  be a linear subspace of a t.v.s.  $X$ . Another linear subspace  $N$  of  $X$  is called an *algebraic supplementary* (or algebraic complement) of  $M$  in  $X$  if the mapping:

$$S : M \times N \rightarrow X; (m, n) \mapsto m + n$$

is an algebraic isomorphism between  $M \times N$  and  $X$ . In this case,  $X$  is called *algebraic direct sum* of  $M$  and  $N$ .  $N$  is called a *topological supplementary* (or topological complement) of  $M$  in  $X$  if  $S$  is a topological isomorphism between  $M \times N$  and  $X$ . In this case,  $X$  is called the *topological direct sum* of  $M$  and  $N$ .

Prove the equivalence of the following two properties:

- a)  $N$  is a topological supplementary of  $M$  in  $X$
- b) the restriction to  $N$  of the canonical mapping  $\phi : X \rightarrow X/M$  is a topological isomorphism between  $N$  and  $X/M$ .

Prove also that  $M$  has at least one topological supplementary in  $X$  if and only if there is a continuous linear map  $p$  of  $X$  onto  $M$  such that  $p \circ p = p$  (then  $p(x) = x$  for all  $x \in M$ ).