

You are expected to do the following problems to a high standard (i.e., at least well enough to be published in a textbook) for full credit.

1. [Baker 7.R.1] Any indiscrete topological space is not Hausdorff.
2. [Baker 7.R.2] Any indiscrete topological space with two or more points is not Hausdorff.
3. [Baker 7.R.3] Singleton subsets of  $T_2$ -spaces are closed.
4. [Baker 7.R.4] Singleton subsets of  $T_1$ -spaces are closed.
5. [Baker 7.R.5] Singleton subsets of  $T_0$ -spaces are closed.
6. [Baker 7.R.6] Subspaces of regular spaces are regular.
7. [Baker 7.R.7] Subspaces of  $T_2$ -spaces are  $T_2$ -spaces.
8. [Baker 7.R.8] Closed subsets of normal spaces are normal.
9. [Baker 7.R.9] Every normal space is regular.
10. [Baker 7.R.10] Every normal space is a  $T_1$ -space.
11. [Baker 8.1.8] Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space and let  $U \subseteq X$ . Then  $U$  is open with respect to the metric topology iff for each  $x \in U$ , there exists  $r > 0$  such that  $B_r(x) \subseteq U$ .
12. [Baker 8.1.9] If  $d$  is the metric on  $\mathbb{R}$  given by  $d(x, y) = |x - y|$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , then the corresponding metric topology for  $\mathbb{R}$  is  $\mathcal{U}$ .