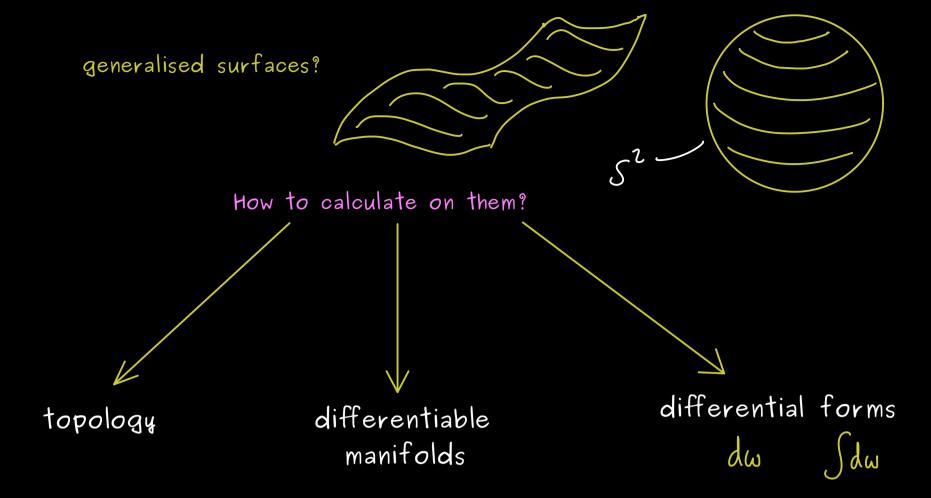
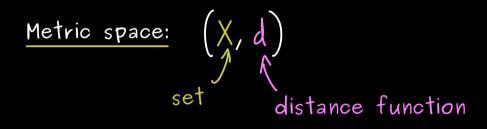
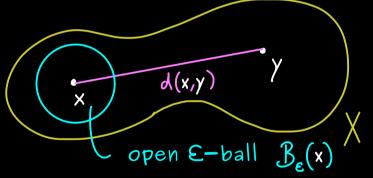
Manifolds - Part 1



_____ (generalised) Stokes's Theorem





 \sim define open sets $A \subseteq X$

Definition: Let X be a set, P(X) be the power set,

and $T \subseteq P(X)$ be a collection of subsets.

If γ satisfies: (1) ϕ , $\chi \in \gamma$

(2)
$$A,B \in T \implies AnB \in T$$

(3)
$$(A_i)_{i \in I}$$
 with $A_i \in \mathcal{T} \implies \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \in \mathcal{T}$

then T is called a topology on X.

The elements of T are called open sets.

Examples: (a) $T = \{ \emptyset, X \}$ is a topology on X (indiscrete topology)

(b) T = P(X) is a topology on X (discrete topology)