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testing for continuity via basic open sets

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Proposition 1. *Let X, Y be topological spaces, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ a function. The following are equivalent:*

1. f is continuous;
2. $f^{-1}(U)$ is open for any U in a basis (U called a basic open set) for the topology of Y ;
3. $f^{-1}(U)$ is open for any U is a subbasis for the topology of Y .

Proof. First, note that (1) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (3), since every basic open set is open, and every element in a subbasis is in the basis it generates. We next prove (3) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (1).

- (2) \Rightarrow (1). Suppose \mathcal{B} is a basis for the topology of Y . Let U be an open set in Y . Then U is the union of elements in \mathcal{B} . In other words,

$$U = \bigcup \{U_i \in \mathcal{B} \mid i \in I\},$$

for some index set I . So

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}(U) &= f^{-1}\left(\bigcup \{U_i \in \mathcal{B} \mid i \in I\}\right) \\ &= \bigcup \{f^{-1}(U_i) \mid i \in I\}. \end{aligned}$$

By assumption, each $f^{-1}(U_i)$ is open, so is their union $f^{-1}(U)$.

- (3) \Rightarrow (2). Suppose now that \mathcal{S} is a subbasis, which generates the basis \mathcal{B} for the topology of Y . If U is a basic open set, then

$$U = \bigcap_{i=1}^n U_i,$$

where each $U_i \in \mathcal{S}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}(U) &= f^{-1}\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n U_i\right) \\ &= \bigcap_{i=1}^n f^{-1}(U_i). \end{aligned}$$

By assumption, each $f^{-1}(U_i)$ is open, so is their (finite) intersection $f^{-1}(U)$.

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