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## closed subsets of a compact set are compact

 ${\bf Canonical\ name} \quad {\bf Closed Subsets Of A Compact Set Are Compact}$ 

Date of creation 2013-03-22 13:55:56 Last modified on 2013-03-22 13:55:56 Owner Wkbj79 (1863) Last modified by Wkbj79 (1863)

Numerical id 16

Author Wkbj79 (1863) Entry type Theorem Classification msc 54D30

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} Related topic & AClosedSetInACompactSpaceIsCompact \\ Related topic & ACompactSetInAHausdorffSpaceIsClosed \\ \end{tabular}$ 

**Theorem 1.** Suppose X is a topological space. If K is a compact subset of X, C is a closed set in X, and  $C \subseteq K$ , then C is a compact set in X.

The below proof follows http://planetmath.org/Ege.g. [?]. A proof based on the finite intersection property is given in [?].

Proof. Let I be an indexing set and  $F = \{V_{\alpha} \mid \alpha \in I\}$  be an arbitrary open cover for C. Since  $X \setminus C$  is open, it follows that F together with  $X \setminus C$  is an open cover for K. Thus, K can be covered by a finite number of sets, say,  $V_1, \ldots, V_N$  from F together with possibly  $X \setminus C$ . Since  $C \subset K$ ,  $V_1, \ldots, V_N$  cover C, and it follows that C is compact.

The following proof uses the http://planetmath.org/ASpaceIsCompactIfAndOnlyIfTheSpaceIntersection property.

Proof. Let I be an indexing set and  $\{A_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha\in I}$  be a collection of X-closed sets contained in C such that, for any finite  $J\subseteq I$ ,  $\bigcap_{\alpha\in J}A_{\alpha}$  is not empty. Recall that, for every  $\alpha\in I$ ,  $A_{\alpha}\subseteq C\subseteq K$ . Thus, for every  $\alpha\in I$ ,  $A_{\alpha}=K\cap A_{\alpha}$ . Therefore,  $\{A_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha\in I}$  are K-closed subsets of K (see http://planetmath.org/ClosedSetInASubspapage) such that, for any finite  $J\subseteq I$ ,  $\bigcap_{\alpha\in J}A_{\alpha}$  is not empty. As K is compact,  $\bigcap_{\alpha\in J}A_{\alpha}$  is not empty (again, by http://planetmath.org/ASpaceIsCompactIfAndOnlyIfTheSpaceIsCompactIfAnd

result). This proves the claim.  $\Box$ 

## References

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