UNIFORM SPACES

1. INTRODUCTION

These notes are devoted to uniform spaces, which are important analytic objects designed to formalize notion of uniformly continuous map. The first section introduces uniform spaces and uniform maps. We discuss their category and introduce the notion of uniform structure induced by family of maps. In the next section we prove uniform version of Urysohn lemma and as a consequence we obtain that each uniform structure is induced by a family of pseudometrics. Then we explain how each uniform structure induces completely regular topology. In the following sections we introduce important classes of Hausdorff and complete uniform spaces. Then we discuss pseudometric and metric spaces, which are the most important and basic classes of uniform spaces. We also prove that each uniform space can be embedded as a dense subspace into a complete uniform space. Next we introduce totally bounded uniform spaces and investigate their properties. We also prove that quasi-compactness for uniform spaces is equivalent to completeness and total boundedness.

Throughout the notes we assume that reader is familiar with our notes on topological spaces [Monygham, 2024] and filters [Monygham, 2022]. In these notes we use the following notation. Let X be a set and let U, V be binary relations on X. Suppose that Z is a subset of X. Then we define

$$U \cdot V = \big\{ (x_1, x_2) \in X \times X \,\big|\, \text{ there exists } x \in X \text{ such that } (x_1, x) \in U \text{ and } (x, x_2) \in V \big\}$$

and

$$U(Z) = \big\{ x \in X \,\big|\, \text{ there exists } z \in Z \text{ such that } (x, z) \in U \big\}$$

2. UNIFORM SPACES AND UNIFORM MAPS

Definition 2.1. Let X be a set and let N be a nonempty family of reflexive and symmetric relations on X. Suppose that the following assertions are satisfied.

(1) If $U \in N$ and W is a reflexive and symmetric relation on X such that $U \subseteq W$, then $W \in N$.

(2) If $U, W \in N$, then also $U \cap W \in N$.

(3) If $U \in N$, then there exists $W \in N$ such that $W \cdot W \subseteq U$.

Then N is a *uniform structure* on X.

Example 2.2. Let X be a set and let $\mathfrak{D}_X$ be the family of all reflexive and symmetric relations on X. Then $\mathfrak{D}_X$ is a uniform structure on X. We call it the *discrete* uniform structure on X.

Definition 2.3. A set together with a uniform structure is a *uniform space*.

Definition 2.4. Let X be a uniform space with respect to uniform structure N. Then each member of N is an *entourage of the diagonal* in X.

Definition 2.5. Let X and Y be uniform spaces. Suppose that $f : X \to Y$ is a map of sets such that $(f \times f)^{-1}(V)$ is an entourage of the diagonal in X for every entourage V of the diagonal in Y. Then f is a *uniform map*.

Fact 2.6. *Let $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ be uniform maps. Then $g \cdot f : X \to Z$ is a uniform map.*

Proof. Left for the reader as an exercise. $\qquad\square$

Let **Unif** be the category having uniform spaces as objects and uniform maps as morphisms. Fact 2.6 asserts that **Unif** and the functor **Unif** $\to$ **Set** that forgets about uniform structure are well defined.

Theorem 2.7. *Let X be a set and let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of maps with domain in X. Suppose that for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$ its codomain is the underlying set of a uniform space Y_f. Let $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}}$ be a family consisting of sets of the form*

$$\bigcap_{f \in F} (f \times f)^{-1} (V_f)$$

where F is a finite subset of $\mathcal{F}$ and V_f is an entourage of the diagonal in Y_f. Next define

$$N_{\mathcal{F}} = \left\{ U \in \mathfrak{D}_X \,\middle|\, \text{there exists } W \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{F}} \text{ such that } W \subseteq U \right\}$$

Then $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ is a uniform structure on X. Consider X as a uniform space with respect to $N_{\mathcal{F}}$. Then the following assertions hold.

(1) *Each $f \in \mathcal{F}$ is a uniform map $X \to Y_f$.*

(2) *Let Z be a uniform space and let $g : Z \to X$ be a map of sets such that $f \cdot g : Z \to Y_f$ is a uniform map for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$. Then g is a uniform map.*

Proof. Note that $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ is a nonempty family consisting of reflexive and symmetric relations on X.

Suppose that U, W are reflexive and symmetric relations on X. Assume tha $U \subseteq W$ and $U \in N_{\mathcal{F}}$. Then there exist finite subset F of $\mathcal{F}$ and an entourage V_f of the diagonal in Y_f for each $f \in F$ such that

$$\bigcap_{f \in F} (f \times f)^{-1} (V_f) \subseteq U$$

Thus also

$$\bigcap_{f \in F} (f \times f)^{-1} (V_f) \subseteq W$$

and hence $W \in N_{\mathcal{F}}$.

Assume that $U, W \in N_{\mathcal{F}}$. Then there exist finite subsets F_U, F_W of $\mathcal{F}$, an entourage V_f of the diagonal in Y_f for each $f \in F_U$ and entourage T_f of the diagonal in Y_f for each $f \in F_W$ such that

$$\bigcap_{f \in F_U} (f \times f)^{-1} (V_f) \subseteq U, \quad \bigcap_{f \in F_W} (f \times f)^{-1} (T_f) \subseteq W$$

Then

$$\left(\bigcap_{f \in F_U} (f \times f)^{-1} (V_f) \right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{f \in F_W} (f \times f)^{-1} (T_f) \right) \subseteq U \cap W$$

and this implies that $U \cap W \in N_{\mathcal{F}}$.

Next suppose that $U \in N_{\mathcal{F}}$. Then there exist finite subset F of $\mathcal{F}$ and an entourage V_f of the diagonal in Y_f for each $f \in F$ such that

$$\bigcap_{f \in F} (f \times f)^{-1} (V_f) \subseteq U$$

For each $f \in F$ pick an entourage T_f of the diagonal in Y_f such that $T_f \cdot T_f \subseteq V_f$. Then

$$W = \bigcap_{f \in F} (f \times f)^{-1} (T_f) \in N_{\mathcal{F}}$$

and $W \cdot W \subseteq U$.

Thus $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ is a uniform structure. From now on we consider X as a uniform space with respect to $N_{\mathcal{F}}$.

By definition $f : X \to Y_f$ is a uniform map for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$. Hence **(1)** holds.

Now we prove **(2)**. Fix $U \in N_{\mathcal{F}}$. Then there exist finite subset F of $\mathcal{F}$ and an entourage V_f of the diagonal in Y_f for each $f \in F$ such that

$$\bigcap_{f \in F} (f \times f)^{-1} (V_f) \subseteq U$$

Since $f \cdot g : Z \to Y_f$ is uniform map for each $f \in F$, we derive that

$$(g \times g)^{-1} \left(\bigcap_{f \in F} (f \times f)^{-1} \left(V_f \right) \right) = \bigcap_{f \in F} ((f \cdot g) \times (f \cdot g))^{-1} (V_f)$$

is an entourage of the diagonal in Z. Moreover, we have

$$(g \times g)^{-1} \left(\bigcap_{f \in F} (f \times f)^{-1} \left(V_f \right) \right) \subseteq (g \times g)^{-1} (U)$$

This proves that $(g \times g)^{-1}(U)$ is an entourage of the diagonal in Z and completes the proof of **(2)**. $\qquad\square$

Definition 2.8. Let X be a set and let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of maps with domain in X. Suppose that for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$ its codomain is the underlying set of a uniform space Y_f. Then $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ defined in the theorem above is the uniform structure *induced* by $\mathcal{F}$.

Corollary 2.9. *Let $\mathcal{I}$ be a small category and let $F : \mathcal{I} \to$ **Unif** be a functor. Let X be a set and let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of maps with domain in X such that $(X, \mathcal{F})$ is a limiting cone over the composition of F with the forgetful functor **Unif** $\to$ **Set**. Consider X as a uniform space with the uniform structure induced by $\mathcal{F}$. Then X together with $\mathcal{F}$ form a limiting cone over F.*

Proof. Follows immediately from Theorem 2.7. $\qquad\square$

Definition 2.10. Let $i : X \hookrightarrow Y$ be an injective uniform map. Suppose that uniform structure on X is induced by i. Then i is an *embedding of uniform spaces*.

Definition 2.11. Let X be a uniform space and let Z be a subset of X. Then the uniform structure induced on Z by the inclusion $Z \hookrightarrow X$ is the *subspace uniformity* on Z.

3. UNIFORM SPACES AND FAMILIES OF PSEUDOMETRICS

We start by proving uniform version of Urysohn lemma, which (as it will be demonstrated later) is important result describing topologies related to uniform structures.

Theorem 3.1 (Urysohn lemma)**.** *Let X be a set and let U be a reflexive and symmetric relation on X. Suppose that $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence of reflexive and symmetric relations on X such that*

$$U_{n+1} \cdot U_{n+1} \subseteq U_n$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $U_0 = U$. Fix a subset Z of X. Then there exists a map $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ such that the following assertions hold.

   (1) $0 \leq f(x) \leq 1$ *for every $x \in X$.*

   (2) $f(x) = 0$ *for $x \in Z$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x \notin U(Z)$.*

   (3) *If $(x_1, x_2) \in U_{n+1}$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then*

$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Proof. For each reflexive and symmetric relation W on X we set $W^1 = W$ and $W^0 = \Delta_X$.

Consider the set

$$\mathbb{Q}_2 = \left\{ \frac{k}{2^n} \,\middle|\, n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \text{ and } k \in \mathbb{N} \cap [0, 2^n - 1] \right\}$$

Then $\mathbb{Q}_2 \subseteq [0, 1]$ is a dense subset and for every $r \in \mathbb{Q}_2$ there exists a unique expansion

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\epsilon_n(r)}{2^n}$$

where $\epsilon_n(r) \in \{0, 1\}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ and $\epsilon_n(r) = 0$ for all sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$. Next for every $r \in \mathbb{Q}_2$ we define

$$W_r = \ldots \cdot U_n^{\epsilon_n(r)} \cdot \ldots \cdot U_2^{\epsilon_2(r)} \cdot U_1^{\epsilon_1(r)}$$

If $r_1 \leq r_2$ are two numbers in $\mathbb{Q}_2$, then $W_{r_1} \subseteq W_{r_2} \subseteq U$. We define $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ by formula

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \inf \{r \in \mathbb{Q}_2 \mid x \in W_r(Z)\} & \text{if } x \in \bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{Q}_2} W_r(Z) \\ 1 & \text{if } x \notin \bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{Q}_2} W_r(Z) \end{cases}$$

It is straightforward that f satisfies **(1)** and **(2)**.

Fix $(x_1, x_2) \in U_{n+1}$. Assume that $x_1 \in W_{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}(Z)$. Then there exists the smallest $k \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying $0 \leq k \leq 2^{n+1} - 2$ such that $x_1 \in W_{\frac{k}{2^{n+1}}}(Z)$ and thus

$$\frac{k-1}{2^{n+1}} \leq f(x_1)$$

Note that $U_{n+1} \cdot W_{\frac{k}{2^{n+1}}}(Z) \subseteq W_{\frac{k+1}{2^{n+1}}}(Z)$ and thus $x_2 \in W_{\frac{k+1}{2^{n+1}}}(Z)$. Hence

$$f(x_2) \leq \frac{k+1}{2^{n+1}} \leq \frac{k-1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^n} \leq f(x_1) + \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Assume now that $x_1 \notin W_{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}(Z)$. Then

$$f(x_2) \leq 1 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) + \frac{1}{2^n} \leq f(x_1) + \frac{1}{2^n}$$

This proves that in any case

$$f(x_2) \leq f(x_1) + \frac{1}{2^n}$$

By symmetry we derive that

$$f(x_1) \leq f(x_2) + \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Since (x_1, x_2) is arbitrary pair in U_{n+1}, we derive that **(3)** holds. $\qquad\square$

Definition 3.2. Let X be a set and let $\rho : X \times X \to \mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{0\}$ be a function. Suppose that the following assertions hold.

   (1) $\rho(x, x) = 0$ for every $x \in X$.

   (2) $\rho(x_1, x_2) = \rho(x_2, x_1)$ for every $x_1, x_2 \in X$.

   (3) $\rho(x_1, x_3) \leq \rho(x_1, x_2) + \rho(x_2, x_3)$ for $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in X$.

Then ρ is a *pseudometric* on X.

Definition 3.3. Let X be a set and let ρ be a pseudometric on X. Suppose that $\rho(x_1, x_2) = 0$ implies $x_1 = x_2$ for all $x_1, x_2 \in X$. Then ρ is a *metric* on X.

Let X be a set and let ρ be a pseudometric on X. Fix a number $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_+$. Then the set

$$\Delta_{\rho,\epsilon} = \left\{ (x_1, x_2) \in X \times X \,\middle|\, \rho(x_1, x_2) \leq \epsilon \right\}$$

is a reflexive and symmetric relation on X.

Fact 3.4. *Let X be a set and let Φ be a family of pseudometrics on X. Let N_Φ be a family consisting of all $U \in \mathfrak{D}_X$ such that U contains some finite intersection of sets $\Delta_{\rho,\epsilon}$ for $\rho \in \Phi$ and $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_+$. Then N_Φ is a uniform structure on X.*

Proof. Left for the reader as an exercise. $\square$

Definition 3.5. Let X be a set and let Φ be a family of pseudometrics on X. Then N_Φ is the uniform structure *induced* by Φ.

Example 3.6. The uniform structure induced by the metric

$$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \ni (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto |\alpha - \beta| \in \mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{0\}$$

is the *natural* uniform structure on $\mathbb{R}$. From now on $\mathbb{R}$ is always assumed to be uniform space with respect to the natural uniform structure.

Now we prove that every uniform structure is induced by some family of pseudometrics.

Theorem 3.7. *Let X be a uniform space. Then the uniform structure on X is induced by a family of pseudometrics Φ on X.*

Proof. Denote the uniform structure on X by N. Let $U \in N$. Pick a sequence $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of members of N such that

$$U_{n+1} \cdot U_{n+1} \subseteq U_n$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $U_0 = U$. Note that $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ exists since N is a uniform structure. For each $x \in X$ consider a function $f_x : X \to \mathbb{R}$ such that the following assertions hold.

(1) $0 \leq f_x(y) \leq 1$ for every $y \in X$.

(2) $f_x(x) = 0$ and $f_x(y) = 1$ for $y \notin U(x)$.

(3) If $(x_1, x_2) \in U_{n+1}$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$|f_x(x_1) - f_x(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

By Theorem 3.1 function f_x exists for each $x \in X$. Now define $\rho_U : X \times X \to \mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{0\}$ by formula

$$\rho_U(x_1, x_2) = \sup_{x \in X} |f_x(x_1) - f_x(x_2)|$$

Clearly ρ_U is a pseudometric on X. Moreover, if $(x_1, x_2) \in U_{n+1}$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$\rho_U(x_1, x_2) \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Form this we deduce that $\Delta_{\rho_U,\epsilon} \in N$ for every $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and $\Delta_{\rho_U,1} \subseteq U$. Thus N is induced by $\Phi = \{\rho_U\}_{U \in N}$. $\square$

It is useful to describe how uniform maps can be expressed in terms of families of pseudometrics.

Fact 3.8. *Let X and Y be uniform spaces and let $f : X \to Y$ be a map of sets. Suppose that Φ and Θ are families of pseudometrics on X and Y which induce their uniform structures. Then the following are equivalent.*

(i) *f is a uniform map.*

(ii) *For every $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and every $\theta \in \Theta$ there exist $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\rho_1, ..., \rho_n \in \Phi$ and $\delta_1, ..., \delta_n \in \mathbb{R}_+$ such that*

$$\rho_1(x_1, x_2) \leq \delta_1, ..., \rho_n(x_1, x_2) \leq \delta_n$$

imply that $\theta(x_1, x_2) \leq \epsilon$ for all $x_1, x_2 \in X$.

Proof. Left for the reader as an exercise. □

4. TOPOLOGY INDUCED BY UNIFORM STRUCTURE

Definition 4.1. Let X be a uniform space. A subset O of X is *open* if for every x in O there exists an entourage U of the diagonal in X such that $U(x) \subseteq O$.

Fact 4.2. *Let X be a uniform space. Then family of open subsets in X is a topology.*

Proof. Left for the reader as an exercise. □

Definition 4.3. Let X be a uniform space. Then the topology induced by open subsets in X is the topology *induced* by uniform structure on X.

Fact 4.4. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be a uniform map. Then f is continuous map with respect to topologies induced by uniform structures of X and Y.*

Proof. Pick open subset O in Y. For every $y \in O$ let V_y be an entourage of the diagonal in Y such that in $V_y(y) \subseteq O$. Then

$$f^{-1}(O) = \bigcup_{x \in f^{-1}(O)} (f \times f)^{-1}(V_{f(x)}(f(x)))$$

and hence $f^{-1}(O)$ is an open subset in X. This completes the proof. □

Corollary 4.5. *Let X be a uniform space. Then X is completely regular with respect to induced topology.*

Proof. Suppose that x is a point in X and F is a closed subset in X which does not contain x. There exists an entourage U of the diagonal in X such that $U(x)$ is disjoint with F. Theorem 3.1 implies that there exists a uniform map $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(X) \subseteq [0, 1]$, $f(x) = 0$ and $f_{|F} = 1$. Fact 4.4 asserts that f is continuous with respect to induced topologies. This proves that X is completely regular topological space. □

Corollary 4.6. *Let X be a uniform space and let U be an entourage of the diagonal in X. Then for every $x \in X$ there exists open neighborhood O of x such that $O \subseteq U(x)$.*

Proof. According to Theorem 3.1 there exists a uniform map $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(X) \subseteq [0, 1]$, $f(x) = 0$ and $f_{|X \setminus U(x)} = 1$. Next f is continuous by Fact 4.4 and hence $f^{-1}([0, 1))$ satisfies the statement. □

According to Fact 4.4 the topology induced by uniformity gives rise to a functor **Unif** $\to$ **Top**. Its composition with the forgetful functor **Top** $\to$ **Set** gives rise to the forgetful functor **Unif** $\to$ **Set**.

Theorem 4.7. *Let X be a set and let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of maps with domain in X. Suppose that for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$ its codomain is the underlying set of a uniform space Y_f. We consider X as uniform space with uniform structure induced by $\mathcal{F}$. Let Z be a topological space and let $g : Z \to X$ be a map of sets such that $f \cdot g$ is continuous for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$. Then g is continuous.*

Proof. Pick $z \in Z$ and let O be an open neighborhood of $g(z)$ in X. By definition there exists an entourage U of the diagonal in X such that $U(g(z)) \subseteq O$. Recall (Theorem 2.7) that there exist a finite set F of $\mathcal{F}$ and an entourage V_f of the diagonal in Y_f for each $f \in F$ such that

$$\bigcap_{f \in F} (f \times f)^{-1}(V_f) \subseteq U$$

By Corollary 4.6 for every $f \in F$ there exists open neighborhood O_f of z in Z such that

$$(f \cdot g)\left(O_f\right) \subseteq V_f\left((f \cdot g)(z)\right)$$

Then

$$g\left(\bigcap_{f \in F} O_f\right) \subseteq \bigcap_{f \in F}\left((f \times f)^{-1}(V_f)(g(z))\right) = \left(\bigcap_{f \in F}(f \times f)^{-1}(V_f)\right)(g(z)) \subseteq U(g(z))$$

Thus

$$g\left(\bigcap_{f \in F} O_f\right) \subseteq O$$

and hence g is continuous at z. Since z is an arbitrary point in Z, the proof is completed. $\square$

Corollary 4.8. *The functor* **Unif** $\to$ **Top** *creates small limits.*

Proof. Follows from Corollary 2.9, Theorem 4.7 and description of small limits in **Top**. $\square$

Corollary 4.9. *Let* $i : X \hookrightarrow Y$ *be an embedding of uniform spaces. Then i is an embedding of topological spaces induced by uniform structures.*

Proof. Follows from Theorem 4.7 and definition of topological embeddings. $\square$

5. HAUSDORFF UNIFORM SPACES

Definition 5.1. Let X be a uniform space such that the intersection of all entourages of the diagonal in X coincides with Δ_X. Then X is a *Hausdorff* uniform space.

Fact 5.2. *Let X be a uniform space. Then the following are equivalent.*

(1) *X is a Hausdorff uniform space.*

(2) *X is a Hausdorff topological space.*

Proof. Suppose that X is a Hausdorff uniform space. Fix distinct points $x_1, x_2 \in X$ and suppose that U is an entourage of the diagonal in X such that $(x_1, x_2) \notin U$. Such entourage exists because X is Hausdorff. Then $U(x_1) \cap U(x_2) = \varnothing$ and Corollary 4.6 implies that X is Hausdorff as a topological space. This proves that **(i)** $\Rightarrow$ **(ii)**.

Now we prove that **(ii)** $\Rightarrow$ **(i)**. Assume that X is Hausdorff as a topological space. Fix distinct points $x_1, x_2 \in X$ and pick open neighborhoods $x_1 \in O_1$ and $x_2 \in O_2$ which are disjoint. There exists entourage U of the diagonal in X such that $U(x_1) \subseteq O_1$ and $U(x_2) \subseteq O_2$. It follows that $(x_1, x_2) \notin U$. Since pair $(x_1, x_2) \notin \Delta_X$ is arbitrary, we derive that X is Hausdorff as a uniform space. $\square$

Theorem 5.3. *Let X be a uniform space. Then the following assertions hold.*

(1) *The intersection of all entourages of the diagonal in X is the relation of topological indistinguishability on X.*

(2) *Let $q : X \twoheadrightarrow \tilde{X}$ be a quotient map with respect to topological indistinguishability. Then the family*

$$\left\{ V \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tilde{X}} \mid (q \times q)^{-1}(V) \text{ is an entourage of the diagonal in } X \right\}$$

is a uniform structure in $\tilde{X}$ which makes q into a uniform map.

(3) *q induces uniform structure on X.*

(4) *q is a Kolmogorov quotient of X.*

(5) *$\tilde{X}$ is a Hausdorff uniform space.*

(6) *If Y is a Hausdorff uniform space and $g : X \to Y$ is a uniform map, then there exists a unique uniform map $f : \tilde{X} \to Y$ such that $g = f \cdot q$.*

Proof. We denote by Δ_t the relation of topological indistinguishability on X and let N be the uniform structure on X.

Let x be a point in X. Suppose that $z \in X$ is a point such that $(z, x) \in U$ for every $U \in N$. By Corollary 4.6 this is equivalent to the fact that every open neighborhood of x is an open neighborhood of z. This implies that **(1)** holds.

Let $\tilde{N}$ be a family described in **(2)**. Note that $\tilde{N}$ is closed under finite intersections and is upward closed in $\mathfrak{D}_{\tilde{X}}$. Next pick $U \in N$. Then there exists $W \in N$ such that

$$W \cdot W \cdot W \subseteq U$$

Next we define $V = (q \times q)(\Delta_t \cdot W \cdot \Delta_t)$. Then

$$(q \times q)^{-1}(V) = \Delta_t \cdot W \cdot \Delta_t \subseteq U$$

by **(1)**. Hence $V \in \tilde{N}$ and $(q \times q)^{-1}(V) \subseteq U$. This implies **(2)** and simultaneously completes the proof of **(3)**.

Let O be an open subset of $\tilde{X}$. Then for each $x \in O$ there exists $U_x \in N$ such that $U_x(x) \subseteq O$. Next for each $x \in O$ there exists according to **(3)** an entourage $V_x \in \tilde{N}$ such that $(q \times q)^{-1}(V_x) \subseteq U_x$. Then

$$q(O) = q \left(\bigcup_{x \in O} (q \times q)^{-1}(V_x)(x) \right) = \bigcup_{x \in O} V_x(q(x))$$

and hence $q(O)$ is open in $\tilde{X}$. This proves that q is an open map and hence it is a Kolmogorov quotient of X. Hence we derive **(4)**.

Now **(5)** follows from **(4)** and Corollary 4.5.

Assertion **(6)** is immediate consequence of the definition of q. □

Definition 5.4. Let X be a uniform space and let $q : X \twoheadrightarrow \tilde{X}$ be a uniform map constructed above. Then q is a *uniform Kolmogorov quotient* of X.

6. CAUCHY FILTERS AND COMPLETE UNIFORM SPACES

In this section we introduce important class of uniform spaces.

Definition 6.1. Let X be a uniform space and let $\mathcal{F}$ be a filter on X. Suppose that for every entourage U of the diagonal in X there exists $F \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $F \times F \subseteq U$. Then $\mathcal{F}$ is a *Cauchy filter* on X.

Fact 6.2. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be a uniform map of uniform spaces and let $\mathcal{F}$ be a Cauchy filter on X. Then $f(\mathcal{F})$ is a Cauchy filter on Y.*

Proof. Pick an entourage V of the diagonal in Y. Since f is a uniform map, there exists an entourage U of the diagonal in X such that $(f \times f)(U) \subseteq V$. Now $\mathcal{F}$ is a Cauchy filter in X. Hence there exists $F \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $F \times F \subseteq U$. Thus

$$f(F) \times f(F) \subseteq (f \times f)(U) \subseteq V$$

and clearly $f(F) \in f(\mathcal{F})$. This proves that $f(\mathcal{F})$ is a Cauchy filter in Y. $\qquad\square$

Fact 6.3. *Let X be a uniform space and let $\mathcal{F}$ be a Cauchy filter on X. Let x be a point in X. If x is an accumulation point of $\mathcal{F}$, then $\mathcal{F}$ is convergent to x.*

Proof. Pick an entourage U of the diagonal in X and let W be an entourage of the diagonal in X such that $W \cdot W \subseteq U$. Then there exists $F \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $F \times F \subseteq W$ and $F \cap W(x) \neq \varnothing$. It follows that $F \subseteq U(x)$. This implies that $U(x) \in \mathcal{F}$ and hence $\mathcal{F}$ is convergent to x. $\qquad\square$

Definition 6.4. Let X be a uniform space such that every Cauchy filter in X is convergent. Then X is *complete*.

We shall now prove a series of results on complete uniform spaces, which are generalizations of some better known results regarding metric spaces.

Theorem 6.5. *Let X be a complete uniform space and let Z be its closed subspace. Then Z is complete.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a Cauchy filter on Z. Consider its image $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ under the inclusion $Z \hookrightarrow X$. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is a Cauchy filter by Fact 6.2. Since X is complete, we derive that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ converges to some point $x \in X$. Using the fact that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is the image of $\mathcal{F}$ under the inclusion $Z \hookrightarrow X$, we derive that each open neighborhood of x in X has nonempty intersection with Z i.e. $x \in \mathbf{cl}(Z)$. Since Z is closed in X, we infer that $x \in Z$. $\qquad\square$

Theorem 6.6. *Let X be a uniform space and let Z be a dense subset of X. Let Y be a complete uniform space and let $f : Z \to Y$ be a uniform map. Then there exist a uniform map $\tilde{f} : X \to Y$ such that $\tilde{f}_{|Z} = f$. If Y is Hausdorff, then $\tilde{f}$ is unique.*

Proof. For a point x in X we define

$$\mathcal{F}_x = \left\{ F \subseteq Z \,\middle|\, O \cap Z \subseteq F \text{ for some open neighborhood } O \text{ of } x \text{ in } X \right\}$$

Then $\mathcal{F}_x$ is a Cauchy filter in Z. By Fact 6.2 the filter $f(\mathcal{F}_x)$ is Cauchy on Y. Hence it is convergent. If $x \in Z$, then one of its limits is $f(x)$. We define $\tilde{f}(x)$ to be arbitrary limit of $f(\mathcal{F}_x)$ if $x \in X \setminus Z$ and we set $\tilde{f}(x) = f(x)$ for $x \in Z$. Then $\tilde{f} : X \to Y$ is a map such that $\tilde{f}_{|Z} = f$. To complete the existence part of the theorem it suffices to prove that $\tilde{f}$ is a uniform map. For this pick an entourage V of the diagonal in Y. Let W be an entourage of the diagonal in Y and let U be an entourage of the diagonal in X such that

$$(f \times f)\left(\left(\underbrace{U \cdot U \cdot U}_{3\,\text{times}} \right) \cap (Z \times Z) \right) \subseteq W, \; \underbrace{W \cdot W \cdot W}_{3\,\text{times}} \subseteq V$$

Fix now $(x_1, x_2) \in U$. According to Corollary 4.6 set

$$F = U(\{x_1, x_2\}) \cap Z$$

is an element of $\mathcal{F}_{x_1} \cap \mathcal{F}_{x_2}$. From $(x_1, x_2) \in U$ we deduce that $F \times F \subseteq \underbrace{U \cdot U \cdot U}_{3\,\text{times}}$. Hence

$$f(F) \times f(F) \subseteq W$$

Filter $f(\mathcal{F}_{x_i})$ converges to x_i for $i = 1, 2$. Hence there exists $y_i \in f(F)$ such that $y_i \in W\left(\tilde{f}(x_i)\right)$ for $i = 1, 2$. We derive that

$$\left(\tilde{f}(x_1), y_1\right) \in W, \left(y_2, \tilde{f}(x_2)\right) \in W, (y_1, y_2) \in W$$

Thus $\left(\tilde{f}(x_1), \tilde{f}(x_2)\right) \in \underbrace{W \cdot W \cdot W}_{3 \text{ times}}$ and hence $\left(\tilde{f}(x_1), \tilde{f}(x_2)\right) \in V$. This proves that

$$\left(\tilde{f} \times \tilde{f}\right)(U) \subseteq V$$

and therefore, $\tilde{f}$ is a uniform map.

Now if Y is a Hausdorff uniform space, then by Fact 5.2 it is also a Hausdorff topological space. By Fact 4.4 maps $\tilde{f}, f$ are continuous. Since Z is dense in X and $\tilde{f}_{|Z} = f$, we derive that $\tilde{f}$ is unique. $\qquad\square$

Theorem 6.7. *Let X be a Hausdorff uniform space and let Z be a complete subspace of X. Then Z is closed.*

Proof. We may replace X by $\mathbf{cl}(Z)$. Hence without loss of generality we may assume that Z is dense in X. Our goal is to prove that Z coincides with X. Theorem 6.6 shows that the map $1_Z : Z \to Z$ can be uniquely extended to a uniform map $r : X \to Z$. Let $i : Z \hookrightarrow X$ be the inclusion. Then $r \cdot i = 1_Z$ i.e. r is the retraction. We have $(i \cdot r) \cdot i = i = 1_X \cdot i$. Since Z is dense in X and X is Hausdorff, we can cancel i and obtain that $i \cdot r = 1_X$. This proves that r and i are mutually inverse uniform maps. Thus $Z = X$ and hence the proof is completed. $\qquad\square$

Now we prove interesting version of Tychonoff's theorem for complete uniform spaces.

Theorem 6.8. *Let $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of complete uniform spaces. Then the product*

$$\prod_{i \in I} X_i$$

is a complete uniform space.

Proof. We denote $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ by X. For each i in I we denote by $pr_i : X \to X_i$ the canonical projection onto i-th factor. Suppose that X_i is complete for every $i \in I$. Pick a Cauchy filter $\mathcal{F}$ on X. Fix i in I. According to Fact 6.2 the filter $pr_i(\mathcal{F})$ is Cauchy on X_i. Since X_i is complete, we derive that $pr_i(\mathcal{F})$ is convergent to some point $x_i \in X_i$. Let x be a point of X such that $pr_i(x) = x_i$ for each $i \in I$. Fix finite subset $\{i_1, ..., i_n\} \subseteq I$. Consider open neighborhood O_{i_j} of x_{i_j}. Then $O_{i_j} \in pr_{i_j}(\mathcal{F})$ for each j and hence $pr_{i_j}^{-1}(O_{i_j}) \in \mathcal{F}$ for each j. Since $\mathcal{F}$ is a filter, we derive that

$$\prod_{j=1}^{n} O_{i_j} \times \prod_{i \in I \setminus \{i_1, ..., i_n\}} X_i = \bigcap_{j=1}^{n} pr_{i_j}^{-1}(O_{i_j}) \in \mathcal{F}$$

Now Corollary 4.8 implies that X is a topological product of $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$. Thus $\mathcal{F}$ is convergent to x in X. Thus every Cauchy filter on X is convergent and hence X is complete. $\qquad\square$

Theorem 6.9. *Let $\left\{X_i\right\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of nonempty uniform spaces. If the product*

$$\prod_{i \in I} X_i$$

is complete, then X_i is complete for every $i \in I$.

Proof. We denote $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ by X. For each i in I we denote by $pr_i : X \to X_i$ the canonical projection onto i-th factor. Assume that X is complete. Fix some $j \in I$ and let $\mathcal{F}$ be a Cauchy filter on X_j. Since X_i are nonempty for $i \in I$, by invoking axiom of choice there exists

$$\hat{x} \in \prod_{i \in I \setminus \{j\}} X_i$$

Consider

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \left\{ \tilde{F} \subseteq X \mid \text{ there exists } F \in \mathcal{F} \text{ such that } \{\tilde{x}\} \times F \subseteq \tilde{F} \right\}$$

Then $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is a Cauchy filter on X . Since X is complete, $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ converges to some $x \in X$. Hence $\mathcal{F} = pr_j(\tilde{\mathcal{F}})$ converges to $pr_j(x) \in X_j$. This implies that X_j is complete and the theorem is proved. $\square$

Theorem 6.10. *Let X be a uniform space and let $q : X \twoheadrightarrow \tilde{X}$ be a uniform Kolmogorov quotient. Then the following are equivalent.*

  (i) *X is complete.*

  (ii) *$\tilde{X}$ is complete.*

Proof. According to **(3)** of Theorem 5.3 if $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is a Cauchy filter on $\tilde{X}$, then

$$q^{-1}\left(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}\right) = \left\{ F \mid q^{-1}(\tilde{F}) \subseteq F \text{ for some } \tilde{F} \in \tilde{\mathcal{F}} \right\}$$

is a Cauchy filter on X such that $q\left(q^{-1}\left(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}\right)\right) = \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$.

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be an arbitrary proper filter on X. Since q is a Kolmogorov quotient, we derive that $\mathcal{F}$ is convergent if and only if $q(\mathcal{F})$ is convergent.

Suppose that X is complete and pick a Cauchy filter $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ on $\tilde{X}$. Since $q^{-1}\left(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}\right)$ is a Cauchy filter on X, we derive by completeness of X that $q^{-1}\left(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}\right)$ converges. Thus also $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = q\left(q^{-1}\left(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}\right)\right)$ converges in $\tilde{X}$. This shows that **(i)** $\Rightarrow$ **(ii)** holds.

Assume now that $\tilde{X}$ is complete. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a Cauchy filter on X. Then $q(\mathcal{F})$ is a Cauchy filter on $\tilde{X}$ by Fact 6.2. Hence $q(\mathcal{F})$ is convergent. Thus $\mathcal{F}$ is convergent. This completes the proof of **(ii)** $\Rightarrow$ **(i)**. $\square$

7. PSEUDOMETRIC SPACES AND COMPLETION

Definition 7.1. A set equipped with pseudometric is a *pseudometric space*. If the pseudometric is a metric, then it is a *metric space*.

Definition 7.2. Let X, Y be a pseudometric spaces and let $f : X \to Y$ be a map. Let ρ and δ be pseudometrics on X and Y, respectively. Suppose that

$$\delta\left(f(x_1), f(x_2)\right) = \rho(x_1, x_2)$$

for all $x_1, x_2 \in X$. Then f is an *isometry*.

Corollary 7.3. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be an isometry of pseudometric spaces. Then f is a uniform map.*

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of Fact 3.8. $\square$

Definition 7.4. A pseudometric space is complete if uniform structure induced by its pseudometric is complete.

Example 7.5. $\mathbb{R}$ is complete pseudometric space.

Definition 7.6. Let X be a pseudometric space and let ρ be its pseudometric. A sequence $\{x_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ of elements of X is *Cauchy* if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n, m \geq k$ the inequality

$$\rho(x_n, x_m) \leq \epsilon$$

is satisfied.

We need the following notion of convergence for sequences in topological spaces.

Definition 7.7. Let X be a topological space and let $\{x_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of its points. Suppose that there exists x in X such that for every open neighborhood O of x there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $x_n \in O$ for all $n \geq k$. Then $\{x_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ *converges* to x.

Theorem 7.8. *Let X be a pseudometric space and let ρ be its pseudometric. Then the following assertions are equivalent.*

  (i) *X is complete.*

  (ii) *Every Cauchy sequence in X is convergent.*

Proof. We prove that **(i)** $\Rightarrow$ **(ii)**. Let $\{x_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a Cauchy sequence in X. Consider a family

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ F \subseteq X \mid \text{ there exists } k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } x_n \in F \text{ for all } n \geq k \right\}$$

Then $\mathcal{F}$ is a Cauchy filter on X. According to **(i)** filter $\mathcal{F}$ is convergent to some point x in X. This implies that $\{x_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is convergent to x in X. Hence each Cauchy sequence in X is convergent.

Suppose that **(ii)** holds and let $\mathcal{F}$ be a Cauchy filter on X. Pick a nonincreasing sequence $\{F_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ of subsets in $\mathcal{F}$ such that

$$F_n \times F_n \subseteq \Delta_{\rho, \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we pick $x_n \in F_n$. Then $\{x_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence on X. Hence $\{x_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is convergent to some point x in X. Fix arbitrary $\epsilon > 0$. Pick $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\rho(x_n, x) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}, \quad \frac{1}{2^n} \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

Then $F_n \subseteq \Delta_{\rho, \epsilon}(x)$. Hence $\Delta_{\rho, \epsilon}(x) \in \mathcal{F}$. This proves that $\mathcal{F}$ is convergent to x. Therefore, X is complete and hence **(ii)** $\Rightarrow$ **(ii)**. $\qquad\square$

Theorem 7.9. *Let X be a pseudometric space. Then there exist a complete pseudometric space $\overline{X}$ and an injective isometry $X \hookrightarrow \overline{X}$ with dense image.*

Proof. We denote by ρ the pseudometric on X.

We define $\overline{X}$ to be a set of all Cauchy sequences in X. If $\mathbf{x} \in \overline{X}$, then we denote by $\mathbf{x}(n)$ the n-th element of $\mathbf{x}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Now let $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \overline{X}$. Note that

$$|\rho(\mathbf{x}(n), \mathbf{y}(n)) - \rho(\mathbf{x}(m), \mathbf{y}(m))| \leq \rho(\mathbf{x}(n), \mathbf{x}(m))) + \rho(\mathbf{y}(n), \mathbf{y}(m))$$

for all $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence $\{\rho(\mathbf{x}(n), \mathbf{y}(n))\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is convergent sequence in $\mathbb{R}$ by Example 7.5. We define

$$\overline{\rho}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \lim_{n\to+\infty} \rho(\mathbf{x}(n), \mathbf{y}(n))$$

Then $\overline{X}$ together with $\overline{\rho}$ is a pseudometric space.

Next for each $x \in X$ we define $i(x) \in \overline{X}$ to be constant Cauchy sequence with value x. Then $i : X \hookrightarrow \overline{X}$ is an injective isometry.

Pick now $\mathbf{x} \in \overline{X}$. For each $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\rho(\mathbf{x}(n), \mathbf{x}(m)) \leq \epsilon$$

for $n, m \geq k$. Hence for each $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\overline{\rho}\left(i(\mathbf{x}(k)), \mathbf{x}\right) \leq \epsilon$$

This proves that $i(X)$ is dense in $\overline{X}$.

It remains to verify that $\overline{X}$ is complete pseudometric space. Let $\{\mathbf{x}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a Cauchy sequence in $\overline{x}$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $x_n \in X$ such that

$$\overline{\rho}\left(i(x_n), \mathbf{x}_n\right) \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

It follows that $\mathbf{x} = \{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in X. We have

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \overline{\rho}\left(\overline{j}(x_n), \mathbf{x}\right) = 0$$

and hence

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \overline{\rho}\left(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{x}\right) = 0$$

Thus $\{\mathbf{x}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to $\mathbf{x}$ in $\overline{X}$. $\qquad \square$

Using Theorem 7.9 we now prove general result regarding arbitrary uniform spaces.

Theorem 7.10. *Let X be a uniform space. Then there exist a complete uniform space $\overline{X}$ and an embedding $X \hookrightarrow \overline{X}$ of uniform spaces with dense image.*

Proof. Theorem 3.7 asserts that there exists a family Φ of pseudometrics on X which induce its uniform structure. For each $\rho \in \Phi$ let X_ρ be pseudometric space having the same underlying set as X together with ρ. By Theorem 7.9 there exists a complete pseudometric space $\overline{X}_\rho$ and an injective isometry $X_\rho \hookrightarrow \overline{X}_\rho$ with dense image. Since the identity on the underlying set of X is a uniform map $X \to X_\rho$, we can compose it with $X_\rho \hookrightarrow \overline{X}_\rho$ and get a uniform map $i_\rho : X \hookrightarrow \overline{X}_\rho$. Note that $\{i_\rho\}_{\rho \in \Phi}$ is a family of maps that induce the same uniform structure as Φ. Hence $\{i_\rho\}_{\rho \in \Phi}$ induce the uniform strucure of X. It follows that the injective uniform map

$$X \xhookrightarrow{\langle i_\rho \rangle_{\rho \in \Phi}} \prod_{\rho \in \Phi} \overline{X}_\rho$$

is an embedding of uniform spaces. Since $\prod_{\rho \in \Phi} \overline{X}_\rho$ is complete by Theorems 7.8 and 6.8, we derive that X can be embedded into a complete uniform space. Next Theorem 6.5 imply that X can be embedded into a complete uniform space as a dense subspace. $\qquad \square$

Corollary 7.11. *Let X be a Hausdorff uniform space. Then there exist a complete Hausdorff uniform space $\overline{X}$ and an embedding $X \hookrightarrow \overline{X}$ of uniform spaces with dense image.*

Proof. By Theorem 7.10 there exists a complete uniform space $\hat{X}$ and an embedding $i : X \hookrightarrow \hat{X}$ of uniform spaces with dense image. Let $q : \hat{X} \twoheadrightarrow \overline{X}$ be a uniform Kolmogorov quotient of $\hat{X}$. Then Theorem 5.3 asserts that $\overline{X}$ is a complete Hausdorff uniform space. Denote $q \cdot i$ by j. Then $j : X \hookrightarrow \overline{X}$ is a uniform map. Moreover, by **(3)** of Theorem 5.3 map j induces a uniform structure on X. Since X is Hausdorff, we derive that i maps distinct points of X to topologically distinguishable points in $\hat{X}$. Hence j is injective. It follows that j is an embedding of uniform spaces. Since $i(X)$ is dense in $\hat{X}$, the image of j is dense in $\overline{X}$. $\qquad \square$

8. Totally bounded uniform spaces

Definition 8.1. Let X be a uniform space and let U be an entourage of the diagonal in X. A set S of X such that
$$X = \bigcup_{x \in S} U(x)$$
is a *net of radius U*.

Definition 8.2. Let X be a uniform space. If for every entourage U of the diagonal in X there exists a finite net of radius U, then X is *totally bounded*.

Theorem 8.3. *Let X be a totally bounded uniform space and let Z be a subspace of X. Then Z is totally bounded.*

Proof. Fix an entourage U of the diagonal in X. Consider an entourage W of the diagonal in X such that $W \cdot W \subseteq U$. Let S be a finite net of radius W in X. Consider
$$R = \big\{ s \in S \,\big|\, W(s) \cap Z \neq \varnothing \big\}$$
For each $r \in R$ we pick $z(r) \in W(r) \cap Z$. Next we consider $T = \{ z(r) \,|\, r \in R \}$. Then T is a finite net of radius U in Z. This proves that Z is totally bounded. $\qquad\square$

Theorem 8.4. *Let X be a totally bounded uniform space and let $f : X \to Y$ be a surjective uniform map. Then Y is totally bounded.*

Proof. Fix an entourage V of the diagonal in Y. Consider an entourage U of the diagonal in X such that $(f \times f)(U) \subseteq V$. Next pick a finite net S inn X with radius U. Then
$$Y = \bigcup_{x \in S} V\left(f(x)\right)$$
and hence Y is totally bounded. $\qquad\square$

Theorem 8.5. *Let $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of totally bounded uniform spaces. Then the product*
$$\prod_{i \in I} X_i$$
is a totally bounded uniform space.

Proof. We denote $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ by X. For each i in I we denote by $pr_i : X \to X_i$ the canonical projection onto i-th factor. Without loss of generality we may assume that X_i are nonempty for all $i \in I$. Suppose that X_i is totally bounded for every $i \in I$. Fix a finite set F of I and for each $i \in F$ consider an entourage U_i of the diagonal in X_i. Next for each $i \in F$ there exists a finite net S_i of radius U_i in X_i. Let $\hat{x}$ be a point in $\prod_{i \in I \setminus F} X_i$. Next consider
$$S = \{\hat{x}\} \times \prod_{i \in F} S_i$$
It is easy to verify that S is a finite net of radius
$$\bigcap_{i \in F} (pr_i \times pr_i)^{-1}(U_i)$$
in X. Since by Corollary 2.9 entourages of the form described above generate the uniform structure on X, we derive that X is totally bounded. $\qquad\square$

Finally we are able to give criterion of quasi-compactness in terms of uniform structures.

Theorem 8.6. *Let X be a uniform space. Then the following are equivalent.*

    (i) *X is quasi-compact topological space.*

(ii) *X is complete and totally bounded.*

Proof. Suppose that **(i)** holds. Fix a Cauchy filter $\mathcal{F}$ on X. Since X is quasi-compact, each proper filter on X admits an accumulation point. In particular, $\mathcal{F}$ admits an accumulation point. According to Fact 6.3 we infer that $\mathcal{F}$ is convergent. Thus X is complete. Pick now an entourage U of the diagonal in X. Then

$$X = \bigcup_{x \in X} U(x)$$

By Corollary 4.6 combined with the fact that X is quasi-compact we derive that there exists a finite subset $S \subseteq X$ which is a net on X of radius U. Thus X is totally bounded. This completes the proof of **(i)** $\Rightarrow$ **(ii)**.

Assume that X is complete and totally bounded. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be an ultrafilter on X. Fix an entourage U of the diagonal in X and let W be an entourage of the diagonal in X such that $W \cdot W \subseteq U$. Since X is totally bounded there exists a finite net S on X with radius W. From the fact that $\mathcal{F}$ is an ultrafilter, we deduce that there is $s \in S$ such that $W(s) \in \mathcal{F}$. Note that $W(s) \times W(s) \subseteq U$. This proves that $\mathcal{F}$ is a Cauchy filter on X. By completeness of X we infer that $\mathcal{F}$ is convergent. Thus X is quasi-compact and the implication **(ii)** $\Rightarrow$ **(i)** holds. $\qquad\square$

9. TOPOLOGICAL GROUPS

Definition 9.1. Let G be a group together with a topology such that group operations are continuous. Then G is a *topological group*.

Let G be a topological group. For a subset S of G we define

$$S^{-1} = \left\{ x^{-1} \,\middle|\, x \in S \right\}$$

Definition 9.2. A subset S of a topological group G is *symmetric* if S and S^{-1} coincide.

Fact 9.3. *Let G be a topological group. Then every open neighborhood of identity in G contains open and symmetric neighborhood of identity.*

Proof. Let O be an open neighborhood of identity. Since $(-)^{-1} : G \to G$ is continuous, there exists open neighborhood O of identity such that $O' \subseteq O$ and $O'^{-1} \subseteq O$. Then $O' \cap O'^{-1}$ is symmetric and open neighborhood of identity contained in O. $\qquad\square$

Fact 9.4. *Let G be a topological group.*

(1) *The intersection of all open neighborhoods of identity in G is the closure of identity in G.*

(2) *The closure of identity in G is the smallest closed subgroup of G and it is normal.*

Proof. Let 1 denote the identity element of G. We use Fact 9.3. We have $x \in \mathbf{cl}(\{1\})$ if and only if for every open and symmetric neighborhood O of 1 in G we have $1 \in Ox$. This is equivalent with $x \in O$ for every open and symmetric neighborhood O of 1 in G. Hence **(1)** holds.

The assertion **(2)** is left for the reader. $\qquad\square$

Theorem 9.5. *Let G be a topological group and let N be its normal subgroup. Consider the quotient map $q : G \twoheadrightarrow G/N$ in the category of groups and equip G/N with quotient topology. Then the following assertions holds.*

(1) *q is an open map.*

(2) *G/N is a topological group and q is a homomorphism of groups.*

(3) *Let $f : G \to H$ be a continuous homomorphism of topological groups and suppose that $N \subseteq \ker(f)$. Then there exists a unique continuous homomorphism $g : G/N \to H$ such that $g \cdot q = f$.*

(4) *N is a closed in G if and ony if G/N is Hausdorff.*

For the proof we need the following result.

Lemma 9.5.1. *Let G be a topological group. Then G is Hausdorff if and only if identity subgroup of G is closed.*

Proof of the lemma. If G is Hausdorff, then each singleton subset of G is closed. Hence identity subgroup of G is closed.

Conversely, assume that identity subgroup in G is closed. Pick two distinct elements $g_1, g_2 \in G$. Since G is a topological group, the map

$$G \times G \xrightarrow{1_G \times (-)^{-1}} G \times G \xrightarrow{\cdot_G} G$$

is continuous. Hence there exists an open neighborhood O of identity in G such that $g_1 g_2^{-1} \notin OO^{-1}$. Then

$$Og_1 \cap Og_2 = \varnothing$$

Thus G is Hausdorff. $\square$

Proof of the theorem. Fix an open subset Q of G, then the set

$$q^{-1}\left(q\left(Q\right)\right) = QN$$

is open. According to the fact that $q : G \twoheadrightarrow G/N$ is a quotient topological map, we infer that $q(Q)$ is open in G/N. Hence q is an open map and the proof of **(1)** is completed.

Since q is open, we derive that $q \times q$ is open. Since squares

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
G \times G & \xrightarrow{\cdot_G} & G \\
{\scriptstyle q \times q}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle q} \\
G/N \times G/N & \xrightarrow{\cdot_{G/N}} & G/N
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{ccc}
G & \xrightarrow{(-)_G^{-1}} & G \\
{\scriptstyle q}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle q} \\
G/N & \xrightarrow{(-)_{G/N}^{-1}} & G/N
\end{array}
$$

are commutative, we deduce that the addition $\cdot_{G/N} : G/N \times G/N \to G/N$ and the inverse map $(-)_{G/N}^{-1} : G/N \to G/N$ are continuous. Therefore, G/N is a topological group. It follows that q is a morphism of topological groups and hence **(2)** holds.

The assertion **(3)** describes the universal property which follows easily from **(2)** and the fact that q is a topological quotient.

For **(4)** observe that

$$N \text{ is closed subgroup of } G \iff \text{ identity subgroup of } G/N \text{ is closed}$$

Thus it suffices to prove that

$$\text{identity subgroup of } G/N \text{ is closed} \iff G/N \text{ is a Hausdorff topological space}$$

but this is a consequence of Lemma 9.5.1. $\square$

10. Uniform structures on topological groups

Fact 10.1. *Let G be a topological group. For every open and symmetric neighborhood O of identity in G we define*

$$L_O = \{(g_1, g_2) \in G \times G \mid g_1^{-1} g_2 \in O\}$$

The collection

$$\{U \in \mathfrak{D}_G \mid \text{there exists open and symmetric neighborhood } O \text{ of identity in } G \text{ such that } L_O \subseteq U\}$$

is uniform structure on G.

Proof. Note that L_O is reflexive and symmetric relation on G for every open and symmetric neighborhood O of identity in G. Next it is clear that the collection in the statement is closed under finite intersections and is upward closed in $\mathfrak{D}_G$. Pick U in the collection. Then there exists open and symmetric neighborhood O of identity in G such that $L_O \subseteq U$. Since the multiplication $G \times G \to G$ is continuous, there exists an open neighborhood O' of unit in G such that $O'O' \subseteq O$. By Fact 9.3 we may assume that O' is symmetric. Hence $W = L_{O'}$ is in the collection and $W \cdot W \subseteq U$. $\square$

Definition 10.2. Let G be a topological group. Then the uniform structure introduced above is *left uniform structure* on G.

Proposition 10.3. *Let G be a topological group. Then the following assertions hold.*

(1) *Left uniform structure induces the topology on G.*

(2) *For every $g \in G$ the map $G \ni x \mapsto gx \in G$ is uniform with respect to left uniform structure on G.*

Proof. Suppose that O is an open and symmetric neighborhood of identity in G. Then

$$L_O(x) = xO^{-1} = xO$$

for every $x \in G$. Hence $Q \subseteq G$ is open set in topology induced by left uniform structure if and only if

$$Q = \bigcup_{x \in Q} xO_x$$

where O_x is an open and symmetric neighborhood of the identity in the original topology of G for each $x \in Q$. Fact 9.3 implies that left uniform structure on induces the original topology on G. This completes the proof of **(1)**.

For $g \in G$ we denote by l_g the map $G \ni x \mapsto gx \in G$. Then

$$(l_g \times l_g)^{-1} (L_O) = L_O$$

for every open and symmetric neighborhood O of identity in G. Thus l_g is uniform with respect to left uniform structure on G. Hence **(2)** holds. $\square$

Fact 10.4. *Let $f : G \to H$ be a continuous homomorphism of topological groups. Then f is uniformly continuous with respect to left uniform structures on G and H. Moreover, if f is a topological embedding, then it is also a uniform embedding with respect to left uniform structures.*

Proof. Let O be an open and symmetric neighborhood of identity on H. Then

$$(f \times f)^{-1} (L_O) = \{(g_1, g_2) \in G \times G \mid f(g_1)^{-1} f(g_2) \in O\} = L_{f^{-1}(O)}$$

Thus f is a uniform map. It also follows that if f is a topological embedding, then it is a uniform embedding with respect to left uniform structures. $\square$

Corollary 10.5. *Let G be a topological group and let $q : G \twoheadrightarrow \tilde{G}$ be the quotient of G with respect to the closure of identity in G. If $\tilde{G}$ and G are considered with their left uniform structures, then q is a uniform Kolmogorov quotient.*

Proof. We denote by 1 the identity of G. It follows from Fact 9.4 that intersection of L_O for all open and symmetric neighborhoods O of identity in G consists of $(g_1, g_2) \in G \times G$ such that $g_1 g_2^{-1} \in \mathbf{cl}(\{1\})$. Pick an open and symmetric neighborhood O of identity in G. Then $q(O)$ is an open and symmetric neighborhood of identity in G and moreover, $q^{-1}(q(O)) = O$. Thus

$$(q \times q)^{-1}(L_{q(O)}) = L_O$$

Hence by assertion **(3)** of Theorem 5.3 we derive that q is a uniform Kolmogorov quotient of G. $\qquad\square$

Remark 10.6. Let G be a topological group. For every open and symmetric neighborhood O of identity in G we define

$$R_O = \left\{ (g_1, g_2) \in G \times G \,\middle|\, g_1 g_2^{-1} \in O \right\}$$

The collection

$$\left\{ U \in \mathfrak{D}_G \,\middle|\, \text{there exists open and symmetric neighborhood } O \text{ of identity in } G \text{ such that } R_O \subseteq U \right\}$$

is a uniform structure on G. It is called *right uniform structure* on G. Analogical version of results in this section hold for right uniform structures. We left details for the reader.

11. ABELIAN TOPOLOGICAL GROUPS

For abelian groups we use additive notation.

Proposition 11.1. *Let A be an abelian topological group. Then the following assertions hold.*

(1) *Left and right uniform structure on A coincide.*

(2) *Group operations on A are uniform maps.*

Proof. Left for the reader. $\qquad\square$

From now when discussing uniform structures and uniform maps in the context of abelian topological groups unless otherwise stated we consider left uniform structures (which coincide with right uniform structures according to Proposition 11.1.

Definition 11.2. Let A be an abelian topological group. If A is complete with respect to its uniform structure, then A is *complete*.

Theorem 11.3. *Let A be a Hausdorff abelian topological group. There exists a complete Hausdorff abelian topological group $\overline{A}$ and a continuous embedding of topological groups $A \hookrightarrow \overline{A}$ with dense image.*

Proof. From Corollary 7.11 there exists an embedding of uniform spaces $i : A \hookrightarrow \overline{A}$ with dense image such that $\overline{A}$ is Hausdorff and complete. Let $+_A : A \times A \to A$ be the addition on A. Then the map

$$A \times A \xrightarrow{\ +_A\ } A \xhookrightarrow{\ i\ } \overline{A}$$

is uniform. By Theorem 6.6 it can be uniquely extended to the uniform map $+_{\overline{A}} : \overline{A} \times \overline{A} \to \overline{A}$. Since $i : A \hookrightarrow \overline{A}$ has dense image and $+_A$ is associative and commutative, we derive that $+_{\overline{A}}$ is associative and commutative. Similarly we prove other group axioms for $\overline{A}$. Thus $\overline{A}$ admits a unique structure of complete abelian topological group. Moreover, i is a homomorphism of abelian groups with respect to this structure. According to Fact 10.4 we derive that i is a continuous embedding. This completes the proof. □

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