

FILTERS IN TOPOLOGY

1. INTRODUCTION

In these short notes we study filters of subsets with their applications to topological spaces. Filters were introduced in [Cartan, 1937] as an effective tool in studying general topological spaces. Here we recapitulate some of Cartan's results. In particular, we give a concise proof of Tychonoff's theorem on compact spaces. For introduction to topological spaces we refer to [Monygham, 2024].

2. FILTERS

Definition 2.1. Let X be a set and let \mathcal{F} be a nonempty family of subsets of X . Assume that the following assertions hold.

(1) \mathcal{F} is closed under finite intersections.

(2) If F_1 and F_2 are subsets of X such that $F_1 \in \mathcal{F}$ and $F_1 \subseteq F_2$, then $F_2 \in \mathcal{F}$.

Then \mathcal{F} is a *filter* on X .

We note the following fact.

Fact 2.2. Let X be a set and let $\{\mathcal{F}_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of filters on X . Then

$$\bigcap_{i \in I} \mathcal{F}_i$$

is a filter on X .

Proof. Left for the reader as an exercise. □

Definition 2.3. Let X be a set and let \mathcal{F} be a filter on X . Assume that $\emptyset \notin \mathcal{F}$. Then \mathcal{F} is *proper*.

Filters are functorial as it is displayed in the following notion.

Definition 2.4. Let \mathcal{F} be a filter on a set X and let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of sets. Then a filter

$$f(\mathcal{F}) = \{Z \subseteq Y \mid \text{there exists } F \in \mathcal{F} \text{ such that } f(F) \subseteq Z\}$$

on Y is the *image* of \mathcal{F} under f .

Let us note the following result.

Fact 2.5. Let \mathcal{F} be a filter on a set X and let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of sets. If \mathcal{F} is proper, then $f(\mathcal{F})$ is proper.

Proof. Left for the reader as an exercise. □

Now we introduce the notion of ultrafilter and prove its properties.

Definition 2.6. Let X be a set and let \mathcal{F} be a proper filter on X . Suppose that \mathcal{F} is maximal with respect to inclusion among proper filters on X . Then \mathcal{F} is an *ultrafilter* on X .

Proposition 2.7. Let X be a set and let \mathcal{F} be a proper filter on X . The following assertions are equivalent.

(i) \mathcal{F} is an ultrafilter on X .

(ii) For each subset F of X either $F \in \mathcal{F}$ or $X \setminus F \in \mathcal{F}$.

Proof. Assume that \mathcal{F} is an ultrafilter and let F be a subset of X . Suppose that $F \notin \mathcal{F}$. Then the smallest filter containing $\{F\} \cup \mathcal{F}$, which exists according to Fact 2.2, is not a proper filter. This implies that there exists $F' \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $F \cap F' = \emptyset$. Since $F' \subseteq X \setminus F$ and \mathcal{F} is a filter, we derive that $X \setminus F \in \mathcal{F}$. This proves that (i) \Rightarrow (ii).

Suppose that for each subset F of X either $F \in \mathcal{F}$ or $X \setminus F \in \mathcal{F}$. Consider a filter $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ such that $\mathcal{F} \subsetneq \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. If $F \in \tilde{\mathcal{F}} \setminus \mathcal{F}$, then $X \setminus F \in \mathcal{F}$ and hence $\emptyset = F \cap (X \setminus F) \in \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. This implies that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is not a proper filter. Thus \mathcal{F} is an ultrafilter on X . This completes the proof of (ii) \Rightarrow (i). \square

Corollary 2.8. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of sets and let \mathcal{F} be an ultrafilter of subsets of X . Then $f(\mathcal{F})$ is an ultrafilter.*

Proof. Filter $f(\mathcal{F})$ is proper according to Fact 2.5. Fix a subset F of Y . By Proposition 2.7 either $f^{-1}(F) \in \mathcal{F}$ or $f^{-1}(Y \setminus F) \in \mathcal{F}$. Thus either $F \in f(\mathcal{F})$ or $Y \setminus F \in f(\mathcal{F})$. Proposition 2.7 implies that $f(\mathcal{F})$ is an ultrafilter. \square

The following result uses axiom of choice.

Proposition 2.9. *Let X be a set and let \mathcal{F} be a proper filter on X . Then there exists an ultrafilter $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ on X such that $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$.*

Proof. Consider the family

$$\mathbf{F} = \{\mathcal{G} \mid \mathcal{G} \text{ is a proper filter on } X \text{ and } \mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{G}\}$$

Note that \mathbf{F} is nonempty because $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{F}$. The inclusion of filters introduces partial order on \mathbf{F} and if $L \subseteq \mathbf{F}$ is a linearly ordered subset, then

$$\bigcup L$$

is a proper filter. Hence each chain in (\mathbf{F}, \subseteq) admits an upper bound. Zorn's lemma implies that (\mathbf{F}, \subseteq) has a maximal element $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. Clearly $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is an ultrafilter on X and $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. \square

3. FILTERS AND CONVERGENCE IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

Definition 3.1. Let X be a topological space and let \mathcal{F} be a proper filter on X . Consider a point x in X . Suppose that for every open neighborhood U of x we have $U \in \mathcal{F}$. Then \mathcal{F} converges to x in X .

Proposition 3.2. *Let X, Y be topological spaces and let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of sets. Let x be a point in X . Then the following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) f is continuous at x .
- (ii) If \mathcal{F} is a proper filter on X convergent to x , then $f(\mathcal{F})$ converges to $f(x)$.
- (iii) If \mathcal{F} is an ultrafilter on X convergent to x , then $f(\mathcal{F})$ converges to $f(x)$.

Proof. Suppose that f is continuous at x . Fix a proper filter \mathcal{F} on X convergent to x . Fix an open neighborhood V of $f(x)$ in Y . Since f is continuous at x , there exists an open neighborhood U of x such that $f(U) \subseteq V$. Note that $U \in \mathcal{F}$ and hence $V \in f(\mathcal{F})$. Since V is arbitrary open neighborhood of $f(x)$ in Y , we derive that $f(\mathcal{F})$ converges to $f(x)$ in Y . This proves the implication (i) \Rightarrow (ii).

The implication (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) follows from definition of an ultrafilter.

Suppose now that (iii) holds. Consider an open neighborhood V of $f(x)$ in Y . Assume that for every open neighborhood U of x in X the set $U \setminus f^{-1}(V)$ is nonempty. Let \mathcal{F} be a filter generated by all sets of the form $U \setminus f^{-1}(V)$ where U is an open neighborhood of x . Then \mathcal{F} is a proper filter on X . Next by Proposition 2.9 there exists an ultrafilter $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ on X which contains \mathcal{F} . Since \mathcal{F}

converges to x in X , we derive that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ converges to x in X . Thus $f(\tilde{\mathcal{F}})$ converges to $f(x)$ in Y . Note that

$$f(X \setminus f^{-1}(V)) \in f(\tilde{\mathcal{F}})$$

This implies that $Y \setminus V \in f(\tilde{\mathcal{F}})$ and hence $V \notin f(\tilde{\mathcal{F}})$. It follows that the filter $f(\tilde{\mathcal{F}})$ cannot converge to $f(x)$ in Y . We arrive at contradiction. This means that there exists an open neighborhood U of x in X such that $U \subseteq f^{-1}(V)$. This proves that f is continuous at x . We infer (iii) \Rightarrow (i). \square

Theorem 3.3. *Let X be a topological space. Then the following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) *Each ultrafilter on X is convergent to some point of X .*
- (ii) *X is a quasi-compact topological space.*

Proof. Suppose that (i) holds. Pick a centered family \mathcal{F} of closed subsets of X . By Proposition 2.9 there exists an ultrafilter $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ that contains \mathcal{F} . According to (i) ultrafilter $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is convergent to some point x in X . Then for every open neighborhood U of x we have $U \in \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. In particular, $U \cap F \neq \emptyset$ for every $F \in \mathcal{F}$ and for every open neighborhood U of x in X . This implies that $x \in F$ for every $F \in \mathcal{F}$. Thus \mathcal{F} has nonempty intersection and this implies that X is quasi-compact. This completes the proof of (i) \Rightarrow (ii).

Assume that X is quasi-compact and suppose that \mathcal{F} is an ultrafilter on X . Suppose that \mathcal{F} is not convergent. Then for every $x \in X$ there exists open neighborhood U_x of x in X such that $U_x \notin \mathcal{F}$. Since X is quasi-compact, we deduce that there exist $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ and $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$ such that

$$X = \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_{x_i}$$

According to Proposition 2.7 we derive that $X \setminus U_x \in \mathcal{F}$ for every $x \in X$. Hence

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n (X \setminus U_{x_i}) \in \mathcal{F}$$

On the other hand we have

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n (X \setminus U_{x_i}) = X \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_{x_i} = \emptyset$$

This is contradiction. Thus the implication (ii) \Rightarrow (i) holds. \square

4. TYCHONOFF'S THEOREM

The following result is a celebrated theorem due to Tychonoff.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of quasi-compact topological spaces. Then the product*

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

is quasi-compact.

Proof. We denote $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ by X . For each i in I we denote by $pr_i : X \rightarrow X_i$ the canonical projection onto i -th factor. Suppose that X_i is quasi-compact for every $i \in I$. Pick an ultrafilter \mathcal{F} on X . Fix i in I . According to Corollary 2.8 the filter $pr_i(\mathcal{F})$ is an ultrafilter. Since X_i is quasi-compact, 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 $\{i_1, \dots, i_n\} \subseteq I$. Consider open neighborhood U_j of x_{i_j} . Then $U_{i_j} \in pr_{i_j}(\mathcal{F})$ for each j and hence $pr_{i_j}^{-1}(U_{i_j}) \in \mathcal{F}$ for each j . Since \mathcal{F} is a filter, we derive that

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

This implies that \mathcal{F} is convergent to x in X . Thus every ultrafilter in X is convergent and hence Theorem 3.3 shows that X is quasi-compact. \square

Theorem 4.2. *Let $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of nonempty topological spaces. If the product*

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

is quasi-compact, then X_i is quasi-compact for every $i \in I$.

Proof. We denote $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ by X . For each i in I we denote by $pr_i : X \rightarrow X_i$ the canonical projection onto i -th factor. Assume that X is quasi-compact. Since $X_i \neq \emptyset$ for every $i \in I$, we derive that $pr_i : X \rightarrow X_i$ is a continuous and surjective map for every $i \in I$. Hence for each $i \in I$ space X_i is quasi-compact as an image of a quasi-compact space under continuous map. \square

REFERENCES

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