

Hausdorff compactifications of topological function spaces via the theory of continuous lattices

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Abstract

It is known from the theory of continuous lattices that if X is a locally compact Hausdorff space then the set $LSC(X)$ of lowersemicontinuous functions defined on X with values on the extended real line admits a unique compact Hausdorff topology making the functional $(f, g) \mapsto \min(f, g)$ continuous, namely the Lawson topology of the continuous lattice $LSC(X)$. It is natural to wonder whether the relative topology on the subset $C(X)$ of continuous functions is the compact-open topology. Unfortunately, it turns out to be strictly weaker. But a related construction does produce a Hausdorff compactification of $C(X)$. We show that if X is a locally compact Hausdorff space and Y is a Hausdorff topological space which is perfectly embedded into a continuous lattice L endowed with the Scott topology, then the Lawson topology on the continuous lattice $LSC(X, L)$ of Scott continuous maps from X to L induces the compact-open topology on the space $C(X, Y)$ of continuous maps from X to Y . Thus, by taking the closure of the image of $C(X, Y)$ in $LSC(X, L)$, one gets a Hausdorff compactification of $C(X, Y)$. Three particular cases are of interest. (1) If Y is the Euclidean real line one can take L as the lattice of compact connected subsets of the two-point compactification of Y ordered by reverse inclusion. In this case, $C(X, Y)$ is already dense in $LSC(X, L)$. (2) If Y is a locally compact Hausdorff space, one can take L as the compact subsets of the one-point compactification of Y . (3) As a further particular case of (2), if X and Y are compact Hausdorff, one concludes that the Vietoris topology on the closed subsets of the cartesian product of X and Y induces the compact-open topology on $C(X, Y)$, by identifying continuous functions with their closed graphs, using the fact that the Lawson topology coincides with the Vietoris topology.
