Prime topological spaces

Shigeo Hattori

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bayship.org@gmail.com
https://github.com/bayship-org/mathematics

1 Prime set of sub spaces

Blue texts indicate the words will be defined later.

This article defines new words, a prime set S of sub spaces of a topological space X, and a prime topological space. These abstract shared properties among different topological spaces.

A topological space X is a pair as $(\text{Space}(X), T)$ where $\text{Space}(X)$ denotes the set of all points of X and T denotes a topology on $\text{Space}(X)$.

A metric space (X, M) is a topological space X with the metric table M to define X.

Let (X, M) denote R^1, Euclidean space of 1-dimension. Take $\forall I$ as a closed interval on X. Take $\forall I_h$ as a homeomorphism from $[0, 1]$ to I so that I_h can be an index system on I.

Take $\forall(S, X)$ such that: X is a topological space ${}_{and}\wedge$ $S \subset 2^{Space(X)}$. Let X_{*I} denote the topological space of the Cartesian product $X * I$. Let F be the function from $X * I$ to X_{*I} such that: $F(x, i) = (x, i)$. Take $\forall F_i$ such that: (*1 ${}_{and}\wedge$ ..... ${}_{and}\wedge$ *3).

1. $(X_{*I}, X, I, F) \cong (X_{*I}, X, I, F_i)$

2. $F[0] = F_i[0]$

3. Take $\forall s1 :\in S, \forall t :\in I$. $(\exists s2 :\in S$ ${}_{and}\wedge$ $\text{image}(F_i[t][s1]) = s2)$.

Then the set A of all instances of F_i is said the **ambient system** of (X, S). Especially, if *3 is exempted from the required condition, then A is said the **ambient system** of X.

Instance of x: That is, $\forall y$ such that you can substitute y into x.

Definition 1.1 (Prime set of sub spaces)**.** Take $\forall(S, X)$ such that: X is a topological space $_{and}\wedge$ $S \subset 2^{Space(X)}$. If $(*1 \ _{and}\wedge\ ((*2 \ _{and}\wedge\ *3) \to (*4 \ _{and}\wedge\ *5)))$ holds then S is said a **prime set** of sub spaces of X.

1. Take $\forall f$ as a bijection between subsets of S.

2. $\exists F$ as a member of the ambient system of X.

3. Take $\forall s :\in \text{domain}(f)$. Then $F[1][s] = f(s)$.

4. $\exists H$ as a member of the ambient system of (X, S).

5. Take $\forall s :\in \text{domain}(f)$. Then $H[1][s] = f(s)$.

Isomorphisms:

For example, take $\forall(X1, X2, X3, X4)$ as topological spaces. If there exists $\exists F$ as a bijection betweeb sets of points such that: **some subset of F is a homeomorphism** from $X1$ to $X3$ $_{and}\wedge$ **some subset of F is a homeomorphism** from $X2$ to $X4$, then you write as $(X1, X2) \cong (X3, X4)$.

More formally:

Take $\forall F$ as a bijection between sets of points .

Take $\forall(p1, p2)$. Define *1 to be equivalent to $(*2 \ _{or}\vee\ *3)$.

1. $p1 \cong_F p2$.

2. $F(p1) = p2$.

3. $p1 = p2 \ _{and}\wedge\ (p1, p2) \notin (\text{domain}(F) \cup \text{image}(F))^2$.

Proposition 1. $p1 \cong_F p2 \quad \equiv \quad p2 \cong_{F^{-1}} p1$.

Proof. Take $\forall(p1, p2, F^{-1})$ as a counterexample. Hence ($*2 \ {}_{or}\vee *3$) holds for $(p1, p2, F)$ in place of $(p1, p2, F)$

Assume *2 holds. Then *2 holds for $(p2, p1, F^{-1})$ in place of $(p1, p2, F)$. A contradiction.

Assume *3 holds. Then *3 holds for $(p2, p1, F^{-1})$ in place of $(p1, p2, F)$. A contradiction. □

Take $\forall G := (V, E, C)$ such that: (V, E) is a graph ${}_{and}\wedge$ C is a function from the vertex set V to a set. In detail: (V, E) can be any type of graphs if **graph isomorphisms** are defined for the type; C is called the **content map** on V.

Then G is said a **topological graph**.

Definition 1.2 (Isomorphism between topological graphs)**.** Take $\forall\{G_i\}_{i\in\{1,2\}}$ as a pair of topological graphs. Hence $G_i := (V, E, C)_i$ where C_i denotes the content map on V_i. Take $\forall f$ as a graph isomorphism from V_1 to V_2. Take $\forall F$ as a bijection between sets of points.

Then F is said an isomorphism from G_1 to G_2 if *1; you write the fact as *2. And it is defined that: $*2 \to *3$.

1. Take $\forall v :\in V_1$, then $C_1(v) \cong_F C_2(f(v))$.
2. $G_1 \cong^F G_2$.
3. $G_1 \cong G_2$.

■

Proposition 2. $G_1 \cong^F G_2 \quad \equiv \quad G_2 \cong^{F^{-1}} G_1$.

Proof. Refer to the definition of isomorphism between toplogical graphs as MainDef. Take $\forall(G_1, G_2, F)$ as a counterexample. By graph theory, f^{-1} is a graph isomorphism from G_2 to G_1. And F^{-1} is a bijection between sets of points. Hence the antecedent of MainDef holds for $(G_2, G_1, f^{-1}, F^{-1})$ in place of (G_1, G_2, f, F) except *1. Hence *1 of MainDef fails for it.

1. Hence: $\exists v :\in V_2 \ {}_{and}\wedge \neg(\ C_2(v) \cong_{F^{-1}} C_1(f^{-1}(v))\ )$.

2. Though: $(G_1 \cong^F G_2) \to (C_1(f^{-1}(v)) \cong_F C_2(v))$.

($*1 \ {}_{and}\wedge *2$) contradicts to Proposition1. □

2 Prime topological space

To define prime topological spaces, two new notions as preliminaries are required.

2.1 To specify a variable

Take $\forall(x, y)$ as variables. That (x is **specified** on y) is equivalent to that: x has exactly one solution in the sense of that y has exactly one solution.

For example, let y denote R^2 **as a topological space**. Take $\forall M$ as a metric table to define y. Let $x := \{z \mid z \text{ is a circle in } y \text{ with } M\ \}$. Then it does not specify x on y because infinitely many metric table can define y. In other words, M is not specified on y.

Meanwhile, x is specified on (y, M). [1]Footnote

2.2 Subtext

Take $\forall e$ as a mathematical expression; for example $v = \{1, 2\}$. All **subtext** of e is got as follows.

Interpret e into a tree g of (either **binary** or **unary**) logical operations. As a trival example, g can be $v = \{1, 2\}$. For more interesting example, g can be $(1 \in v \wedge (\ 2 \in v \wedge (|v| = 2 \wedge v \subset \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\})))$. It is just a coincide that this g has no logical disjunction operation.

Next, select some vertex x of g. For example, x can be $(|v| = 2 \wedge v \subset \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\})$. Or x can be $(\ 2 \in v \wedge (|v| = 2 \wedge v \subset \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}))$ as x.

Next, change the operator of x so that the new x returns exactly one term. For example, the original operator "$\wedge$" can be changed to "right identity"; that is, the new x returns the right term. For the example, the new x returns $(|v| = 2 \wedge v \subset \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\})$.

In detail, if the operator is unary then it must be changed to the identity; that is, the new x returns the only one term.

Finally the resultant expression for the modified tree is said a subtext of e. For the example, the subtext of e is $(1 \in v \wedge (|v| = 2 \wedge v \subset \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}))$.

Moreover the relation on the set of all mathematical expressions by (being pair of a subtext and the original expression) is defined to be **transitive**. That is, a subtext of a subtext of e is also a subtext of e.

[1] As I omit the proof, I need to add "probably".

2.3 Prime topological space

Definition 2.1 (Prime topological space)**.** Take $\forall X$ as a topological space. Then X is said prime if the following main propositional function holds for X in place of X.

Definition 2.2 (Main propositional function)**.** Let X be the input topological space.

Take $\forall(S1, S2, d2)$ such that (*1 $_{and}\wedge$ *2). Then (*3 $_{or}\vee$ (*4 $_{and}\wedge$ ..... $_{and}\wedge$ *6)).

1. $S1$ is a prime set of sub spaces of X.

2. $d2$ is a definition to specify $S2$ on X so that $S2 \subset S1$.

3. $S2$ is a prime set of sub spaces of X.

4. $\exists(d3, S3)$.

5. $d3$ is a subtext of $d2$ $_{and}\wedge$ $d3$ specifies $S3$ on X.

6. $\varnothing \neq S3 \subset S1$ $_{and}\wedge$ $S3$ is a prime set of sub spaces of X.

3 Conjectures

3.1 Main conjecture for metric spaces

Conjecture 3.1 (Main conjecture)**.** Take $\forall(X, M)$ as a metric space where X denotes the topological space and M denotes the metric table to define X. Refer the main propositional function as MainProp. If X is prime then MainProp holds for X in place of X, with changes in the text of MainProp at (*2, *5) as the before to (*2_2, *5_2) as the after respectively.

2. $d2$ is a definition to specify $S2$ on X so that $S2 \subset S1$.

2_2. $d2$ is a definition to specify $S2$ on (X, M) so that $S2 \subset S1$.

5. $d3$ is a subtext of $d2$ $_{and}\wedge$ $d3$ specifies $S3$ on X.

5_2. $d3$ is a subtext of $d2$ $_{and}\wedge$ $d3$ specifies $S3$ on (X, M).

3.2 Sub conjecture

Conjecture 3.2 (Sub conjecture)**.** Refer to the main conjecture as MainConj. The following $(*1 \ _{and}\wedge \ ..... \ _{and}\wedge \ *3)$ holds true. Take $\forall M$ as a metric table to define a Euclidean space of 3-dimension. Let X denote the topological space defined by M.

1. X is a prime topological space.

Take $\forall k_0$ as a knot in X.
$K := \{k \mid (X, k_0) \cong (X, k) \ \}$.

2. (X, M, K, K_f) is an instance of $(X, M, S1, S2)$ of ManConj.

3. For (X, M, K, K_f), the item *3 of ManConj [2]holds.

Definition of K_f:
$K_f := \{k \in K \mid f(k_0) = f(k) \ \}$.

Sub definitions with K as the domain:

- $j1(k) := \{j \mid$
  j is an orthogonal [3]projection of k onto some infinite plane $\}$.
- $j2(k) := \{j \in j1(k) \mid$
  $\neg \ (\exists p \ _{and}\wedge \ p \in \text{image}(j) \ _{and}\wedge \ \mid j^{-1}(p) \mid > 2) \ \}$.
- $j3(k) := \{n \mid$
  $\exists j \ _{and}\wedge \ j \in j2(k) \ _{and}\wedge \ n$ is the number of [4]double points on $j \ \}$.
- $f(k) := \{m \mid$
  m is the maximal number from $j3(k) \ \}$.

∎

[2]Hence K_f is a prime set of sub spaces of X.
[3]Hence, j is a function from k to an infinite plane.
[4]That is, the inverse image of a double point has exactly 2 distinct points of k; no matter the double point is a crossing or a tangent point.

3.3 Factor of a logical expression

Currently it is hard to show that the main conjecture implies the sub conjecture because to analyze subtexts of a logical expression requires some computer-assisted proof software available.

By the way, readers may criticize that, the item *3 of the main conjecture fails for the sub conjecture due to ($j3$ and f). As an excuse for the possible negative critique, let me briefly introduce a new notion named "factor".

Recall that, $j3(k)$ returns a set of natural numbers. And $f(k)$ takes the maximum number from $j3(k)$. For example, assume $j3(k_x) = \{7, 8, 9\}$. The inverse image of $\{\{7, 8, 9\}\}$ over $j3$ is a subset of domain(f).

Let me analyze the equation which defines the inverse image; $y = \{7, 8, 9\}$. It is equivalent to $(7 \in y \wedge 8 \in y \wedge \max(y) = 9 \wedge |y| = 3)$ where each term of the logical conjunction is named as a **factor** of $y = \{7, 8, 9\}$ if the logical conjunction is not redundant. For the example above, it happens to be not redundant. And to use a factor of $y = \{7, 8, 9\}$ to define an inverse image is just to use a subtext of $y = \{7, 8, 9\}$. For example, $\max(y) = 9$.

As a conclusion, if the definition is not redundant: $j3$ is not a subtext of f; in stead f is a subtext of $j3$. Though non redundant definitions tend to have less quality in human readability. So my definitions of f and $j3$ are inevitably a little redundant.

Definition 3.1 (Redundant logical expression)**.** Take $\forall e$ as a logical expression. Then e is said **redundant** if some its subtext is equivalent to e.