

MA439: Functional Analysis
Tychonoff Spaces: Exercises 10-16 on p.25-26, Ben Mathes

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Exercise 1 (Ex 10 p.25). *Given a sequence (x_i) , one constructs the family \mathcal{F} that consists of all sets that contain a tail of the sequence. (A **tail** of a sequence is a set of the form $\{x_i : i \geq n\}$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$). Prove that \mathcal{F} is a filter, and $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow x$ if and only if $x_i \rightarrow x$.*

Proof. By construction, it is clear that \mathcal{F} is non-empty. Further, take $F_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{F}$. $F_1 \cap F_2$ is a set that contains a tail of (x_i) , thus belongs to \mathcal{F} . Finally, If $G \supseteq F$ where $F \in \mathcal{F}$, then G is a set that contains a tail of (x_i) , so $G \in \mathcal{F}$. Thus, \mathcal{F} is a filter.

Now, suppose $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow x$. By definition, this means $\mathcal{F}_x \subseteq \mathcal{F}$, where \mathcal{F}_x is a family of sets defined by $\mathcal{F}_x = \{H : \exists \epsilon > 0, B_d(x, \epsilon) \subseteq H\}$. It follows that for all $\epsilon > 0$, $B_d(x, \epsilon) \in \mathcal{F}$, and thus $B_d(x, \epsilon)$ always contains a tail of (x_i) . As a result, there is some $N \in \mathbb{N}$ for which $|x_n - x| < \epsilon$ whenever $n \geq N$. So, $x_i \rightarrow x$.

Conversely, suppose $\mathcal{F} \not\rightarrow x$. Then $\mathcal{F}_x \not\subseteq \mathcal{F}$, i.e., there exists some set $H \in \mathcal{F}_x$ but $H \notin \mathcal{F}$. So, H does not contain a tail of (x_i) . It follows that there is some $\epsilon > 0$ for which $B_d(x, \epsilon) \subseteq H$ but $B_d(x, \epsilon)$ does not contain a tail of (x_i) . This means that $|x_n - x| \geq \epsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, which implies that $x_i \not\rightarrow x$. \square

Exercise 2 (Ex 11 p.25). *If \mathcal{F} is a filter in a metric space (\mathcal{X}, d) , we say that \mathcal{F} is a **Cauchy filter** if \mathcal{F} contains balls of all radii; i.e. if $\epsilon > 0$ is given, then there exists $x \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $B(x, \epsilon) \in \mathcal{F}$. Prove that, if \mathcal{F} is a Cauchy filter in a compact space (\mathcal{X}, d) , then \mathcal{F} converges.*

Proof. Assume that (\mathcal{X}, d) is compact. In view of Theorem 17.4 of Willard's *General Topology*, we have that each filter in \mathcal{X} has an accumulation point. Let \mathcal{F} be a Cauchy filter in \mathcal{X} . We claim that if x is an accumulation point for \mathcal{F} then $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow x$. By definition, x is an accumulation point for \mathcal{F} if and only if each $F \in \mathcal{F}$ meets each $U \in \mathcal{U}_x$, where \mathcal{U}_x is the set of all neighborhoods of x (and hence a filter in \mathcal{X}). In view of Definition 12.3, we want to show that $\mathcal{U}_x \subseteq \mathcal{F}$.

By definition, \mathcal{U}_x is a collection of sets each containing an open set containing x . Let $U \in \mathcal{U}_x$, then there is an open set $O \subseteq U$ such that $x \in O$. Thus, O contains $B_d(x, \epsilon)$ for some ϵ . Now, $B_d(x, \epsilon) \in \mathcal{F}$ by definition, so $O \in \mathcal{F}$. Thus, we say that if \mathcal{F} is a Cauchy filter in a compact metric space (\mathcal{X}, d) then \mathcal{F} converges. \square

Exercise 3 (Ex 12 p.25). *Prove that a metric space (\mathcal{X}, d) is totally bounded if and only if every filter is contained in a Cauchy filter.*

Proof. Suppose that the metric space (\mathcal{X}, d) is totally bounded. Since every filter \mathcal{F} is contained in an ultrafilter \mathcal{U} , it suffices to show that \mathcal{U} is Cauchy. Let $\epsilon > 0$ be given. By definition, any open cover \mathcal{C}_ϵ for \mathcal{X} has a finite subcover, so that $\mathcal{X} = \bigcup_{i=1}^N B_d(x_i, \epsilon)$. Take $U \in \mathcal{U}$. Then

$$\mathcal{U} \ni U = U \cap \mathcal{X} = U \cap \bigcup_{i=1}^N B_d(x_i, \epsilon) = (U \cap B_d(x_1, \epsilon)) \cup \cdots \cup (U \cap B_d(x_N, \epsilon)) \neq \emptyset.$$

This means that $B_d(x_i, \epsilon) \supseteq (U \cap B_d(x_i, \epsilon)) \neq \emptyset$ for some i . So, $B_d(x_i, \epsilon) \in U$. Since this holds for all $\epsilon > 0$, \mathcal{U} is Cauchy.

Conversely, suppose that a filter \mathcal{F}' is contained in a Cauchy filter \mathcal{F} . We want to show that (\mathcal{X}, d) is totally bounded, i.e., that every sequence has a Cauchy subsequence. (but I don't know how to do this) \square

Exercise 4 (Ex 13 p.25). *Prove that a metric space is complete if and only if every Cauchy filter converges.*

Proof. I'm don't know how to do this either. But from my readings, I know that a complete metric space is a specific instance of a complete uniform space. When dealing with metric spaces, the notions related to Cauchy nets, Cauchy filters, and Cauchy sequences are interchangeable. So, I'd say that because we're in a complete metric space, every Cauchy sequence converges \iff every Cauchy filter converges. \square

Exercise 5 (Ex 14 p.25). *Prove that a metric space is compact if and only if every ultrafilter converges. (When passing from metric spaces to the arbitrary topological spaces introduced in the next section, the equivalent conditions presented in Theorem 7 are no longer equivalent! The equivalence of the first two conditions can be recovered within the setting of uniform spaces, as we will see in the next chapter, but the third condition becomes a new property, and gives rise to the definition of a sequentially compact space. We wish to note that the ultrafilter statement in this problem remains equivalent to compactness in general topological spaces.)*

Proof. Suppose than an ultrafilter \mathcal{F} does not converge to any $x \in \mathcal{X}$. This implies that for each $x \in \mathcal{X}$, there is an neighborhood N_x that contains no element of \mathcal{F} . Consider the open cover $\{N_x : x \in \mathcal{X}\}$ for \mathcal{X} . By compactness, there is a finite subcover $\{N_{x_1}, \dots, N_{x_k}\}$. Let $F \in \mathcal{F}$ be given. Then we have

$$\mathcal{F} \ni F \cap \mathcal{X} = F \cap (N_{x_1} \cup \dots \cup N_{x_k}) = (F \cap N_{x_1}) \cup \dots \cup (F \cap N_{x_k}).$$

So, $F \cap N_{x_i} \in F$ for some i . But $N_{x_i} \notin \mathcal{F}$, so this is a contradiction. Thus, \mathcal{F} must converge to some $x \in \mathcal{X}$.

Conversely, assume that (\mathcal{X}, d) is not compact. Let $\{N_i : i \in I\}$ be a cover with no finite subcover. It follows that for a finite subset $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \subset \mathcal{X}$,

$$(N_{x_1} \cup N_{x_2} \cup \dots \cup N_{x_n})^c = N_{x_1}^c \cap \dots \cap N_{x_n}^c \neq \emptyset,$$

Now, generate a filter \mathcal{F}' from the collection $\{N_{x_i}^c : i \leq n\}$. Extend \mathcal{F}' to an ultrafilter \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{X} . Now assume that $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow x$. Choose some $i \leq n$ and $x \in N_{x_i}$. Since $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow x$, we can find $F \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $F \subseteq N_{x_i}$. This implies that $F \cap N_{x_i}^c = \emptyset$. But $N_{x_i}^c \in \mathcal{F}$. Thus, $F, N_{x_i}^c \in \mathcal{F}$ but their intersection is empty. So, this must be a contradiction. Thus, \mathcal{F} does not converge. \square

Exercise 6 (Ex 15 p.26). *Show that a closed subset S of a complete metric space (\mathcal{X}, d) is complete.*

Proof. Let (s_i) be a Cauchy sequence in S . Since $S \subseteq \mathcal{X}$, (s_i) converges to some $s \in \mathcal{X}$. Since s is a limit point of S , $s \in \overline{S}$. But of course, $\overline{S} = S$ (since S is closed), so $s \in S$. So S is complete. \square

Exercise 7 (Ex 16 p.26). *Recall that $B(\mathcal{X})$ denotes the set of all bounded complex valued functions on \mathcal{X} with the norm $\|f\|_\infty = \sup\{|f(x)| : x \in \mathcal{X}\}$. Prove that $B(\mathcal{X})$ is a complete metric space.*

Proof. Let (f_i) be a Cauchy sequence in $B(\mathcal{X})$. We want to show that (f_i) converges in $B(\mathcal{X})$. Since (f_i) is Cauchy, for every $\epsilon > 0$, there is an $N \in \mathbb{N}_+$ for which

$$|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \leq \sup\{|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| : x \in \mathcal{X}\} = \|f_n - f_m\|_\infty < \epsilon, \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{X}$$

whenever $n, m \geq N$. Thus, for each $x \in \mathcal{X}$, the sequence $(f_i(x)) \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ is Cauchy. Since \mathbb{C} is complete, $(f_i(x))$ converges for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. Let $f(x) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} f_i(x)$. We also see that f is bounded, because the Cauchy sequence $(f_i(x)) \rightarrow f(x)$ is bounded for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. Thus, $f \in B(\mathcal{X})$. It follows that for $n > N$,

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \epsilon.$$

Thus,

$$\|f_n - f\|_\infty = \sup\{|f_n(x) - f(x)| : x \in \mathcal{X}\} < \epsilon.$$

Thus, $f_i \rightarrow f$ in $B(\mathcal{X})$. So, $B(\mathcal{X})$ is complete. □