

Long line topological space

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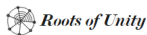
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A Few of My Favorite Spaces: The Long Line



Mike Lawler

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my love for you is like the long line - similar to real love in most respects, just longer. [#inspirationaltopology](#)

10:57 AM · Sep 2, 2015



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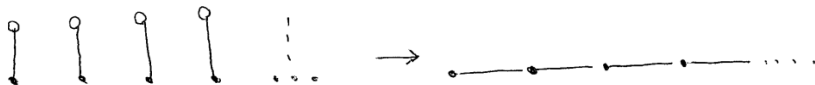


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Motivation

The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.



Construction 1

Definition (Closed Long Ray)

$$L := \omega_1 \times [0, 1)$$

Definition (Open Long Ray)

$$L^\circ := L \setminus (0, 0)$$

Definition (Long Line)

$$\mathbb{L} := L^\circ \sqcup L = (L^\circ \times 0) \cup (L \times 1)$$

Well-ordering

Definition (Well-ordered set)

A set A with an order relation $<$ is said to be well-ordered if every nonempty subset of A has a smallest element.

Properties

- Any subset of A is well-ordered in the restricted order relation.
- If A and B are well-ordered sets, then AB is well-ordered in the dictionary order.

Theorem (Zermelo well-ordering)

If A is a set, there exists an order relation on A that is a well-ordering.

Corollary

There exists an uncountable well-ordered set.

Well-ordering

Lexicographic ordering

Let A and B be linearly ordered sets. A linearly ordered set $A \times B$ has the lexicographic (or dictionary) ordering if for any $(a, b), (a', b') \in A \times B$, $(a, b) < (a', b')$ if and only if either $a < a'$ or else $a = a'$ and $b < b'$.
Lexicographic ordering is linear on $A \times B$.

Definition (Section of A by Ω or minimal uncountable well-ordered set)

$$S_\Omega := \{x \in A \mid x < \alpha \in A\}$$

where A - well-ordered set having a largest element Ω , such that the section S_Ω of A by Ω is uncountable but every other section of A is countable.

Theorem (S_Ω)

If A is a countable subset of S_Ω , then A has an upper bound in S_Ω .

Definition (Long Line)

$$\mathbb{L} := S_{\Omega} \times [0, 1)$$

Properties of the long line

- is a topological 1-manifold.
- is connected.
- is not Lindelöf.
- is not second countable.
- is not metrizable.
- is not paracompact.
- is not normal.
- is not path-connected.*
- is not compact.*
- is pseudocompact.*
- is sequentially compact.*

More properties and applications

Example (Pseudocompact 1-manifold)

There is no 1-manifold X containing \mathbb{L} as a proper subspace.

\mathbb{L} has no closed copy of the closed Euclidean n -ball.

If M is a pseudocompact n -manifold, then M cannot be properly extended to an n -manifold.

Example (Nonmetrizable topological n -manifolds)

For each $n \geq 2$, \mathbb{L}^n is a nonmetrizable topological n -manifold.

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