

Script 4

The Topology of a Continuum

4.1 Journal

11/3: **Definition 4.1.** A subset of a continuum is **closed** if it contains all of its limit points.

Theorem 4.2. *The sets \emptyset and C are closed.*

Proof. We will address the two sets individually.

To prove that \emptyset is closed, Definition 4.1 tells us that it will suffice to show that $\emptyset \subset C$ and \emptyset contains all of its limit points. By Exercise 1.10, $\emptyset \subset C$. We now prove that \emptyset has no limit points. Suppose for the sake of contradiction that some point $p \in C$ is a limit point of \emptyset . Then by Definition 3.13, for all regions R with $p \in R$, $R \cap (\emptyset \setminus \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$. But clearly, $R \cap (\emptyset \setminus \{p\}) = R \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$, a contradiction. Therefore, since \emptyset has no limit points, the statement “ \emptyset contains all of its limit points” is vacuously true.

To prove that C is closed, Definition 4.1 tells us that it will suffice to show that $C \subset C$ and C contains all of its limit points. Since $C = C$, Theorem 1.7 implies that $C \subset C$. Now suppose for the sake of contradiction that C does not contain all of its limit points. Then there exists a point $p \in C$ that is a limit point of C such that $p \notin C$. But we cannot have $p \in C$ and $p \notin C$, so it must be that the initial hypothesis was incorrect, meaning that C does, in fact, contain all of its limit points. \square

Theorem 4.3. *A subset of C containing a finite number of points is closed.*

Proof. Let A be a finite subset of C . To prove that A is closed, Definition 4.1 tells us that it will suffice to show that A contains all of its limit points. But by Theorem 3.24, A has no limit points, so the statement “ A contains all of its limit points” is vacuously true. \square

Definition 4.4. Let X be a subset of C . The **closure** of X is the subset \overline{X} of C defined by

$$\overline{X} = X \cup LP(X)$$

Theorem 4.5. *$X \subset C$ is closed if and only if $X = \overline{X}$.*

Proof. Suppose first that X is closed. To prove that $X = \overline{X}$, Definition 4.4 tells us that it will suffice to show that $X = X \cup LP(X)$. To show this, Definition 1.2 tells us that we must verify that every element x of X is an element of $X \cup LP(X)$ and vice versa. First, let x be an arbitrary element of X . Then by Definition 1.5, $x \in X \cup LP(X)$, as desired. Now let x be an arbitrary element of $X \cup LP(X)$. Then by Definition 1.5, $x \in X$ or $x \in LP(X)$. We divide into two cases. If $x \in X$, then we are done. If $x \in LP(X)$, then $x \in X$ as desired for the following reason: Since X is closed by hypothesis, Definition 4.1 implies that X contains all of its limit points, i.e., for all $y \in LP(X)$, $y \in X$; this implication notably applies to the x in question.

Now suppose that $X = \overline{X}$. To prove that X is closed, Definition 4.1 tells us that it will suffice to show that X contains all of its limit points. By Theorem 1.7, $LP(X) \subset X \cup LP(X)$. This combined with the fact that $X = X \cup LP(X)$ (by Definition 4.4, since $X = \overline{X}$) implies that $LP(X) \subset X$. It follows by Definition 1.3 that every element of $LP(X)$ is an element of X , i.e., every limit point of X is an element of X , i.e., X contains all of its limit points, as desired. \square

11/5: **Theorem 4.6.** *Let $X \subset C$. Then $\overline{X} = \overline{\overline{X}}$.*

Lemma. *If p is an element of $LP(LP(X))$, then p is an element of $LP(X)$.*

Proof. Let p be an arbitrary element of $LP(LP(X))$. To prove that $p \in LP(X)$, Definition 3.13 tells us that it will suffice to show that for all regions R containing p , $R \cap (X \setminus \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$. Let R be an arbitrary region with $p \in R$ (we know that such a region exists because of Theorem 3.12^[1]). Then since we know that $p \in LP(LP(X))$, we have by Theorem 3.26 that $R \cap LP(X)$ is infinite. Thus, we know that there exists an object $x \in R \cap LP(X)$ such that $x \neq p$. By Definition 1.6, it follows that $x \in R$ and $x \in LP(X)$. Since $x \in LP(X)$, Theorem 3.26 tells us that all regions containing x (including R) have infinite intersection with X , i.e., $R \cap X$ is infinite. Consequently, $R \cap (X \setminus \{p\})$ is still infinite (since $\{p\}$ is finite), so $R \cap (X \setminus \{p\}) \neq \emptyset$, as desired. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.6. To prove that $\overline{X} = \overline{\overline{X}}$, repeated applications of Definition 4.4 tell us that it will suffice to show that

$$X \cup LP(X) = (X \cup LP(X)) \cup LP(X \cup LP(X))$$

To show this, Theorem 1.7a tells us that it will suffice to verify the two statements

$$X \cup LP(X) \subset (X \cup LP(X)) \cup LP(X \cup LP(X)) \quad (X \cup LP(X)) \cup LP(X \cup LP(X)) \subset X \cup LP(X)$$

By Theorem 1.7b, the left statement above is true. Consequently, all that's left at this point is to verify the right statement. To do so, Definition 1.3 tells us that it will suffice to demonstrate that every point $p \in (X \cup LP(X)) \cup LP(X \cup LP(X))$ is an element of $X \cup LP(X)$. Let's begin.

Let p be an arbitrary element of $(X \cup LP(X)) \cup LP(X \cup LP(X))$. Then by Definition 1.5, $p \in X \cup LP(X)$ or $p \in LP(X \cup LP(X))$. We divide into two cases. Suppose first that $p \in X \cup LP(X)$. Since this is actually exactly what we want to prove, we are done. Now suppose that $p \in LP(X \cup LP(X))$. Then we have by Theorem 3.20 that $p \in LP(X)$ or $p \in LP(LP(X))$. We divide into two cases again. If $p \in LP(X)$, then by Definition 1.5, $p \in X \cup LP(X)$, and we are done. On the other hand, if $p \in LP(LP(X))$, then by the lemma, $p \in LP(X)$. Therefore, as before, $p \in X \cup LP(X)$, and we are done. \square

Corollary 4.7. *Let $X \subset C$. Then \overline{X} is closed.*

Proof. By Theorem 4.6, $\overline{X} = \overline{\overline{X}}$. Thus, if we let $Y = \overline{X}$, we know that $Y = \overline{Y}$. But by Theorem 4.5, this implies that Y , i.e., \overline{X} , is closed, as desired. \square

Definition 4.8. A subset G of a continuum C is **open** if its complement $C \setminus G$ is closed.

Theorem 4.9. *The sets \emptyset and C are open.*

Proof. We will address the two sets individually. to prove that \emptyset is open, Definition 4.8 tells us that it will suffice to show that $C \setminus \emptyset$ is closed. But $C \setminus \emptyset = C$, and by Theorem 4.2, C is closed. The proof is symmetric for C . \square

Theorem 4.10. *Let $G \subset C$. Then G is open if and only if for all $x \in G$, there exists a region R such that $x \in R$ and $R \subset G$.*

Proof. To prove that G is open if and only if for all $x \in G$, there exists a region R such that $x \in R$ and $R \subset G$, we will take a similar approach to the proof of Theorem 3.20. Indeed, to prove the dual implications "if there exists a region R such that $x \in R$ and $R \subset G$ for all $x \in G$, then G is open" and "if G is open, then for all $x \in G$, there exists a region R such that $x \in R$ and $R \subset G$," we will prove the first implication directly and the second one by contrapositive. Let's begin.

Suppose first that for all $x \in G$, there exists a region R such that $x \in R$ and $R \subset G$. To prove that G is open, Definition 4.8 tells us that it will suffice to confirm that $C \setminus G$ is closed. To confirm this, Definition 4.1 tells us that it will suffice to show that $C \setminus G$ contains all of its limit points. Suppose for the sake of contradiction that for some limit point p of $C \setminus G$, $p \notin C \setminus G$. Since $p \notin C \setminus G$, Definition 1.11 tells us that $p \notin C$ or $p \in G$. But we must have $p \in C$, so necessarily $p \in G$. It follows by the hypothesis that

¹This justification will not be supplied in similar cases beyond this point.

there exists a region R such that $p \in R$ and $R \subset G$. The fact that $R \subset G$ implies that $R \cap (C \setminus G) = \emptyset$. Consequently, $R \cap ((C \setminus G) \setminus \{p\}) = \emptyset$. But this implies by Definition 3.13 that p is not a limit point of $C \setminus G$, a contradiction. Therefore, $C \setminus G$ contains all of its limit points, as desired.

Now suppose that for some $x \in G$, there does not exist a region R such that $x \in R$ and $R \subset G$. To prove that G is not open, Definition 4.8 tells us that it will suffice to show that its complement $C \setminus G$ is not closed. To show this, Definition 4.1 tells us that it will suffice to verify that $C \setminus G$ does not contain all of its limit points, i.e., it will suffice to find some limit point of $C \setminus G$ that is not an element of this set. Consider the $x \in G$ introduced by the hypothesis; we will prove that this x is the desired limit point of $C \setminus G$ that is also not an element of $C \setminus G$. By Definition 1.11, $x \in G$ implies $x \notin C \setminus G$, so all that's left at this point is to prove that $x \in LP(C \setminus G)$. To do this, Definition 3.13 tells us that it will suffice to demonstrate that for all R with $x \in R$, $R \cap ((C \setminus G) \setminus \{x\}) \neq \emptyset$. Let R be an arbitrary region with $x \in R$. By the hypothesis, $R \not\subset G$, so Definition 1.3 implies that there exists some $y \in R$ such that $y \notin G$. Since $y \notin G$, we know two things: First, $y \neq x$ (since $x \in G$ and y cannot be both an element of and not an element of G) and second, $y \in C \setminus G$ (see Definition 1.11). Consequently, we have $y \in R$ and $y \in C \setminus G$, so by Definition 1.6, $y \in R \cap (C \setminus G)$. It follows since $y \neq x$ by Definition 1.11 that $y \in R \cap ((C \setminus G) \setminus \{x\})$. Therefore, by Definition 1.8, $R \cap ((C \setminus G) \setminus \{x\}) \neq \emptyset$, as desired. \square

Corollary 4.11. *Every region R is open. Every complement of a region $C \setminus R$ is closed.*

Proof. Let R be an arbitrary region. Clearly, for all $x \in R$, there exists a region (namely R) such that $x \in R$ and $R \subset R$. Thus, by Theorem 4.10, R is open, as desired. It follows by Definition 4.8 that $C \setminus R$ is closed, as desired. \square

Corollary 4.12. *Let $G \subset C$. Then G is open if and only if for all $x \in G$, there exists a subset $V \subset G$ such that $x \in V$ and V is open.*

Proof. Suppose first that G is open. Then by Theorem 4.10, for all $x \in G$, there exists a region R such that $x \in R$ and $R \subset G$. Additionally, by Corollary 4.11, each of these regions R is open. Thus, R is the desired open subset $V \subset G$ with $x \in V$.

Now suppose that for all $x \in G$, there exists a subset $V \subset G$ such that $x \in V$ and V is open. To prove that G is open, Theorem 4.10 tells us that it will suffice to show that for all $x \in G$, there exists a region R such that $x \in R$ and $R \subset G$. Let x be an arbitrary element of G . By the hypothesis, we know that $x \in V$ where V is an open subset of G . It follows by Theorem 4.10 that there exists a region R such that $x \in R$ and $R \subset V$. But by subset transitivity, for any R , $R \subset G$. Thus, there exists a region R such that $x \in R$ and $R \subset G$, as desired. \square

Corollary 4.13. *Let $a \in C$. Then the sets $\{x \in C \mid x < a\}$ and $\{x \in C \mid a < x\}$ are open.*

Proof. We divide into two cases.

First, consider the set $\{x \in C \mid x < a\}$, which we will henceforth call G for ease of use. To prove that G is open, Theorem 4.10 tells us that it will suffice to show that for all $y \in G$, there exists a region R such that $y \in R$ and $R \subset G$. Let y be an arbitrary element of G . By Axiom 3 and Definition 3.3, we can choose a $z < y$. Since we also have $y < a$ (by the definition of G and the fact that $y \in G$), Definitions 3.6 and 3.10 assert that $y \in \underline{za}$. Now we must prove that $\underline{za} \subset G$, which Definition 1.3 tells us we can do by showing that every element of \underline{za} is an element of G . But since every element of \underline{za} is less than a (and greater than z , but this is not relevant) by Definitions 3.10 and 3.6, they are all elements of G by the definition of G , as desired.

The proof is symmetric in the other case. \square

Theorem 4.14. *Let G be a nonempty open set. Then G is the union of a collection of regions.*

Proof. Since G is an open set, Theorem 4.10 implies that for all $x \in G$, there exists a region R_x such that $x \in R_x$ and $R_x \subset G$. Thus, we can create the set $\mathcal{R} = \{R_x \mid x \in G\}$ and define its union $\bigcup_{x \in G} R_x$ by Definition 1.13. We now prove that $\bigcup_{x \in G} R_x = G$, which will suffice to show that G can be described as a collection of regions.

To prove that $\bigcup_{x \in G} R_x = G$, Definition 1.2 tells us that it will suffice to show that every element $y \in \bigcup_{x \in G} R_x$ is an element of G and vice versa. Suppose first that y is an arbitrary element of $\bigcup_{x \in G} R_x$. Then by Definition 1.13, $y \in R_x$ for some $x \in G$. Thus, since $R_x \subset G$ by definition, Definition 1.3 implies

that $y \in G$. Now suppose that y is an arbitrary element of G . Then $y \in R_y$, so Definition 1.13 implies that $y \in \bigcup_{x \in G} R_x$, as desired. \square