

IS8 Hausdorff spaces. No1. Hausdorff spaces.

(32)

Propn TFAE for X^{top} space: (H) (Hausdorff axiom) two distinct points have disjoint nbhds (H') The intersection of closed nbhds of any point consists only of that point (H²) The diagonal in $X \times X$ is closed.

(H³) For any index set I , the diagonal in X^I is closed

(H⁴) No filter admits more than one limit point.

The only cluster point.

(H⁵) If a filter has a ~~cluster~~ ^{limit} point, then that point is a ~~limit~~ point.

Proof scheme: $H \Rightarrow H^1 \Rightarrow H^5 \Rightarrow H^4 \Rightarrow H$; $H \Rightarrow H^3 \Rightarrow H^2 \Rightarrow H$.

Def: if X satisfies the conditions of the propn, it is Hausdorff

Propn: f, g both continuous: $X \rightarrow Y^{\text{Hausdorff}}$; Then $\{x \mid f(x) = g(x)\}$ is closed in X .

! Proof: $\{x \mid f(x) = g(x)\}$ is the inverse image of the diagonal of Y under $X \rightarrow Y \times Y$. (f, g)

CoR: f, g both continuous: $X \rightarrow Y$; if f and g agree on a dense set of X , Then $f = g$.

(PRINCIPLE OF EXTENSION OF IDENTITIES)

CoR: f cont: $X \rightarrow Y^{\text{Hausdorff}}$; Then the graph of f (i.e., $\{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in X\} \subseteq X \times Y$) is closed.

! Proof: The graph is the inverse image of the diagonal under $X \times Y \xrightarrow{(f, \text{id})} Y \times Y$. (f, id)

Propn: Given a finite subset of X , ~~each~~ there exist nbhds of every point of the subset that are mutually disjoint.

CoR: Hausdorff & finite $\Rightarrow$ discrete

CoR: Finite sets of Hausdorff spaces are closed. Proof: $\because$ singletons are closed by (H²). (f, id)

Propn: If for every pair $x \neq x'$ of points of a top space X , there exists a continuous mapping f from X to a Hausdorff space Y s/t $f(x) \neq f(x')$ then X is Hausdorff.

Proof: Pull back disjoint nbhds of $f(x)$ & $f(x')$ under f . (f, id)

CoR: Any topology finer than a Hausdorff topology is Hausdorff.

CoR: Subspaces of Hausdorff spaces are Hausdorff.