

Introduction to Topology

Chapter 2. Topological Spaces and Continuous Functions

Section 14. The Order Topology—Proofs of Theorems

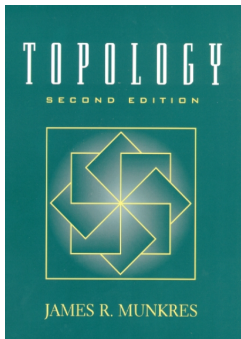


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Theorem 14.A. Let X be a set with a simple order relation and let \mathcal{B} consist of all open intervals (a, b) , all intervals $[a_0, b)$, and all intervals $(a, b_0]$, where a_0 is the least element of X and b_0 is the greatest element of X (if such exist). Then \mathcal{B} is a basis for a topology on X .

Proof. We confirm that the definition of basis of a topology is satisfied. If a_0 is the least element of X then $a_0 \in [a_0, b)$ for all $b \neq a_0$. If b_0 is the greatest element of X then $b_0 \in (a, b_0]$ for all $a \neq b_0$.

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Theorem 14.B

Theorem 14.B. Let X be a set with a simple order relation. The open rays form a subbasis for the order topology \mathcal{T} on X .

Proof. Let \mathcal{S} be the set of all open rays. As observed above, the open rays are in fact open sets in the order topology, so $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{T}$ and the topology generated by \mathcal{S} is a subset of \mathcal{T} as well (Lemma 31.1).

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