

Introduction to Topology

Chapter 6. Metrization Theorems and Paracompactness

Section 42. The Smirnov Metrization Theorem—Proofs of Theorems

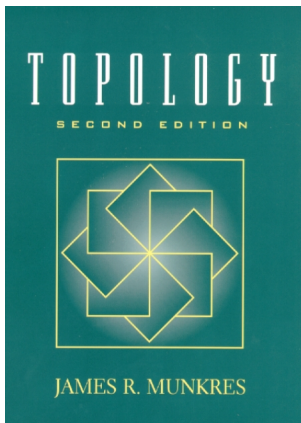


Table of contents

- 1 Theorem 42.1. The Smirnov Metrization Theorem

Theorem 42.1

Theorem 42.1. The Smirnov Metrization Theorem.

A topological space X is metrizable if and only if it is a paracompact Hausdorff space that is locally metrizable.

Proof. Suppose that X is metrizable. Then X is locally metrizable. So, by Theorem 41.4, X is paracompact. Every metric space is Hausdorff (see page 129), and one of the implications follows.

Theorem 42.1

Theorem 42.1. The Smirnov Metrization Theorem.

A topological space X is metrizable if and only if it is a paracompact Hausdorff space that is locally metrizable.

Proof. Suppose that X is metrizable. Then X is locally metrizable. So, by Theorem 41.4, X is paracompact. Every metric space is Hausdorff (see page 129), and one of the implications follows.

Conversely, suppose that X is a paracompact Hausdorff space that is locally metrizable. Since X is locally metrizable, there is (by definition) an open covering of X by open sets that are metrizable. Since X is paracompact and Hausdorff then, by Theorem 41.1, X is normal. Since X is paracompact then (by definition of paracompact) there is a locally finite open refinement \mathcal{C} of this covering that covers X .

Theorem 42.1

Theorem 42.1. The Smirnov Metrization Theorem.

A topological space X is metrizable if and only if it is a paracompact Hausdorff space that is locally metrizable.

Proof. Suppose that X is metrizable. Then X is locally metrizable. So, by Theorem 41.4, X is paracompact. Every metric space is Hausdorff (see page 129), and one of the implications follows.

Conversely, suppose that X is a paracompact Hausdorff space that is locally metrizable. Since X is locally metrizable, there is (by definition) an open covering of X by open sets that are metrizable. Since X is paracompact and Hausdorff then, by Theorem 41.1, X is normal. Since X is paracompact then (by definition of paracompact) there is a locally finite open refinement \mathcal{C} of this covering that covers X . So each C of \mathcal{C} is metrizable since \mathcal{C} is a refinement of the covering by metrizable open sets. Let $d_C : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a metric that gives the topology of C . For $x \in C$, let $B_C(x, \varepsilon) = \{y \in C \mid d_C(x, y) < \varepsilon\}$.

Theorem 42.1

Theorem 42.1. The Smirnov Metrization Theorem.

A topological space X is metrizable if and only if it is a paracompact Hausdorff space that is locally metrizable.

Proof. Suppose that X is metrizable. Then X is locally metrizable. So, by Theorem 41.4, X is paracompact. Every metric space is Hausdorff (see page 129), and one of the implications follows.

Conversely, suppose that X is a paracompact Hausdorff space that is locally metrizable. Since X is locally metrizable, there is (by definition) an open covering of X by open sets that are metrizable. Since X is paracompact and Hausdorff then, by Theorem 41.1, X is normal. Since X is paracompact then (by definition of paracompact) there is a locally finite open refinement \mathcal{C} of this covering that covers X . So each C of \mathcal{C} is metrizable since \mathcal{C} is a refinement of the covering by metrizable open sets. Let $d_C : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a metric that gives the topology of C . For $x \in C$, let $B_C(x, \varepsilon) = \{y \in C \mid d_C(x, y) < \varepsilon\}$. Since $B_C(x, \varepsilon)$ is open in C (under the subspace topology) and $B_C(x, \varepsilon) \subset C$, then $B_C(x, \varepsilon)$ is open in X .

Theorem 42.1

Theorem 42.1. The Smirnov Metrization Theorem.

A topological space X is metrizable if and only if it is a paracompact Hausdorff space that is locally metrizable.

Proof. Suppose that X is metrizable. Then X is locally metrizable. So, by Theorem 41.4, X is paracompact. Every metric space is Hausdorff (see page 129), and one of the implications follows.

Conversely, suppose that X is a paracompact Hausdorff space that is locally metrizable. Since X is locally metrizable, there is (by definition) an open covering of X by open sets that are metrizable. Since X is paracompact and Hausdorff then, by Theorem 41.1, X is normal. Since X is paracompact then (by definition of paracompact) there is a locally finite open refinement \mathcal{C} of this covering that covers X . So each C of \mathcal{C} is metrizable since \mathcal{C} is a refinement of the covering by metrizable open sets. Let $d_C : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a metric that gives the topology of C . For $x \in C$, let $B_C(x, \varepsilon) = \{y \in C \mid d_C(x, y) < \varepsilon\}$. Since $B_C(x, \varepsilon)$ is open in C (under the subspace topology) and $B_C(x, \varepsilon) \subset C$, then $B_C(x, \varepsilon)$ is open in X .

Theorem 42.1 (continued 1)

Proof (continued). For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let \mathcal{A}_m be the covering of X by all of these open balls of radius $1/m$: $\mathcal{A}_m = \{B_C(x, 1/m) \mid x \in C \text{ and } C \in \mathcal{C}\}$. Since X is paracompact then (by definition) there is a locally finite open refinement \mathcal{D}_m of \mathcal{A}_m that covers X . Let \mathcal{D} be the union of the collection \mathcal{D}_m : $\mathcal{D} = \cup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{D}_m$. Then \mathcal{D} is, by definition, countably locally finite (that is, \mathcal{D} is a countable union [over $m \in \mathbb{N}$] of locally finite collections [the \mathcal{D}_m 's]). We now show that \mathcal{D} is a basis for X .

Theorem 42.1 (continued 1)

Proof (continued). For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let \mathcal{A}_m be the covering of X by all of these open balls of radius $1/m$: $\mathcal{A}_m = \{B_C(x, 1/m) \mid x \in C \text{ and } C \in \mathcal{C}\}$. Since X is paracompact then (by definition) there is a locally finite open refinement \mathcal{D}_m of \mathcal{A}_m that covers X . Let \mathcal{D} be the union of the collection \mathcal{D}_m : $\mathcal{D} = \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{D}_m$. Then \mathcal{D} is, by definition, countably locally finite (that is, \mathcal{D} is a countable union [over $m \in \mathbb{N}$] of locally finite collections [the \mathcal{D}_m 's]). We now show that \mathcal{D} is a basis for X .

Let $x \in X$ and let U be a neighborhood of x . Now x belongs to only finitely many elements of \mathcal{C} (since \mathcal{C} is locally finite), say C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k . Then $U \cap C_i$ is a neighborhood of x (since \mathcal{C} is an open covering and so each C_i is open) in the set C_i , so there is $\varepsilon_i > 0$ such that $B_C(x, \varepsilon) \subset U \cap C_i$ (since C_i has the metric topology induced by d_{C_i}).

Theorem 42.1 (continued 1)

Proof (continued). For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let \mathcal{A}_m be the covering of X by all of these open balls of radius $1/m$: $\mathcal{A}_m = \{B_C(x, 1/m) \mid x \in C \text{ and } C \in \mathcal{C}\}$. Since X is paracompact then (by definition) there is a locally finite open refinement \mathcal{D}_m of \mathcal{A}_m that covers X . Let \mathcal{D} be the union of the collection \mathcal{D}_m : $\mathcal{D} = \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{D}_m$. Then \mathcal{D} is, by definition, countably locally finite (that is, \mathcal{D} is a countable union [over $m \in \mathbb{N}$] of locally finite collections [the \mathcal{D}_m 's]). We now show that \mathcal{D} is a basis for X .

Let $x \in X$ and let U be a neighborhood of x . Now x belongs to only finitely many elements of \mathcal{C} (since \mathcal{C} is locally finite), say C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k . Then $U \cap C_i$ is a neighborhood of x (since \mathcal{C} is an open covering and so each C_i is open) in the set C_i , so there is $\varepsilon_i > 0$ such that $B_C(x, \varepsilon) \subset U \cap C_i$ (since C_i has the metric topology induced by d_{C_i}). Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $2/m < \min\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_k\}$. Since \mathcal{D}_m covers X then there is $D \in \mathcal{D}_m$ with $x \in D$.

Theorem 42.1 (continued 1)

Proof (continued). For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let \mathcal{A}_m be the covering of X by all of these open balls of radius $1/m$: $\mathcal{A}_m = \{B_C(x, 1/m) \mid x \in C \text{ and } C \in \mathcal{C}\}$. Since X is paracompact then (by definition) there is a locally finite open refinement \mathcal{D}_m of \mathcal{A}_m that covers X . Let \mathcal{D} be the union of the collection \mathcal{D}_m : $\mathcal{D} = \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{D}_m$. Then \mathcal{D} is, by definition, countably locally finite (that is, \mathcal{D} is a countable union [over $m \in \mathbb{N}$] of locally finite collections [the \mathcal{D}_m 's]). We now show that \mathcal{D} is a basis for X .

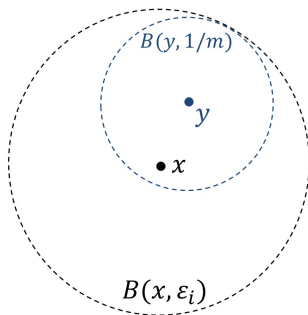
Let $x \in X$ and let U be a neighborhood of x . Now x belongs to only finitely many elements of \mathcal{C} (since \mathcal{C} is locally finite), say C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k . Then $U \cap C_i$ is a neighborhood of x (since \mathcal{C} is an open covering and so each C_i is open) in the set C_i , so there is $\varepsilon_i > 0$ such that $B_C(x, \varepsilon) \subset U \cap C_i$ (since C_i has the metric topology induced by d_{C_i}). Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $2/m < \min\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_k\}$. Since \mathcal{D}_m covers X then there is $D \in \mathcal{D}_m$ with $x \in D$.

Theorem 42.1 (continued 2)

Proof (continued). Since \mathcal{D}_m is a refinement of \mathcal{A}_m and \mathcal{A}_m includes all $B_C(x, 1/m)$ for $z \in C$, $C \in \mathcal{C}$, then there must be some $y \in C$ where $C \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $B_C(y, 1/m) \in \mathcal{A}_m$ and $D \subset B_C(y, 1/m)$. Since $x \in D \subset B_C(y, 1/m) \subset C$, then $x \in C$ and so $C = C_i$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$. Since $B_C(y, 1/m)$ has diameter at most $2/m < \varepsilon_i$, then $x \in D \subset B_{C_i}(y, 1/m) \subset B_{C_i}(x, \varepsilon_i) \subset U \cap C_i \subset U$:

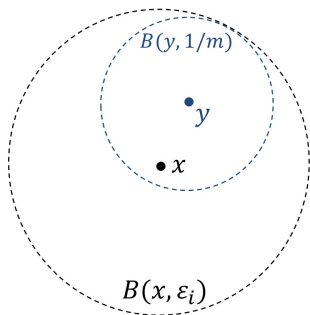
Theorem 42.1 (continued 2)

Proof (continued). Since \mathcal{D}_m is a refinement of \mathcal{A}_m and \mathcal{A}_m includes all $B_C(x, 1/m)$ for $z \in C$, $C \in \mathcal{C}$, then there must be some $y \in C$ where $C \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $B_C(y, 1/m) \in \mathcal{A}_m$ and $D \subset B_C(y, 1/m)$. Since $x \in D \subset B_C(y, 1/m) \subset C$, then $x \in C$ and so $C = C_i$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$. Since $B_C(y, 1/m)$ has diameter at most $2/m < \varepsilon_i$, then $x \in D \subset B_{C_i}(y, 1/m) \subset B_{C_i}(x, \varepsilon_i) \subset U \cap C_i \subset U$:



Theorem 42.1 (continued 2)

Proof (continued). Since \mathcal{D}_m is a refinement of \mathcal{A}_m and \mathcal{A}_m includes all $B_C(x, 1/m)$ for $z \in C$, $C \in \mathcal{C}$, then there must be some $y \in C$ where $C \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $B_C(y, 1/m) \in \mathcal{A}_m$ and $D \subset B_C(y, 1/m)$. Since $x \in D \subset B_C(y, 1/m) \subset C$, then $x \in C$ and so $C = C_i$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$. Since $B_C(y, 1/m)$ has diameter at most $2/m < \varepsilon_i$, then $x \in D \subset B_{C_i}(y, 1/m) \subset B_{C_i}(x, \varepsilon_i) \subset U \cap C_i \subset U$:



Theorem 42.1 (continued 3)

Theorem 42.1. The Smirnov Metrization Theorem.

A topological space X is metrizable if and only if it is a paracompact Hausdorff space that is locally metrizable.

Proof. Since $x \in X$ and neighborhood U of x are arbitrary and $D \in \mathcal{D}_m \subset \mathcal{D}$ with $D \subset U$, then \mathcal{D} is a basis for the topology on X and \mathcal{D} is countable locally finite as explained above. Since X is normal (as shown above) then X is regular and so the the Nagata-Smirnov Metrization Theorem (Theorem 40.3), X is metrizable. \square

Theorem 42.1 (continued 3)

Theorem 42.1. The Smirnov Metrization Theorem.

A topological space X is metrizable if and only if it is a paracompact Hausdorff space that is locally metrizable.

Proof. Since $x \in X$ and neighborhood U of x are arbitrary and $D \in \mathcal{D}_m \subset \mathcal{D}$ with $D \subset U$, then \mathcal{D} is a basis for the topology on X and \mathcal{D} is countable locally finite as explained above. Since X is normal (as shown above) then X is regular and so the the Nagata-Smirnov Metrization Theorem (Theorem 40.3), X is metrizable. \square