

Some Topological Properties of Hyperspace*

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Certain topological properties of the hyperspaces have been studied in [1], [2] and [3]. In this paper we will discuss some topological properties of hyperspace $(\mathcal{B}, 2^T)$, and will generalize related results of Z. Michael [1], A. Frank, Chimenti, [2], 寿纪麟[4].

Let (X, T) is a topological space,

$$\mathcal{A}(X) = \{Z \subset X; Z \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$2^X = \{Z \in \mathcal{A}(X); Z = \bar{Z}\}$$

$$\mathcal{K}(X) = \{Z \in \mathcal{A}(X); Z \text{ is compact}\} \quad \mathcal{F}(X) = \{Z \in \mathcal{A}(X); |Z| < \aleph_0\}$$

$$\langle U_1, \dots, U_n \rangle = \left\{ Z \in \mathcal{B}; Z \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i, Z \cap U_i \neq \emptyset, i=1, \dots, n \right\}, \text{ 其中 } \mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A}(X).$$

2^T is the victoris topology in \mathcal{B} . Our main results are as follows:

Theorem 1 Let A is a closed subset in X , then:

$$\{Z; Z \subset A\} \text{ is a closed subset in } (\mathcal{B}, 2^T).$$

$$\{Z; Z \cap A \neq \emptyset\} \text{ is a closed subset in } (\mathcal{B}, 2^T).$$

Theorem 2 $\text{Cl}\langle V_1, \dots, V_n \rangle = \langle \bar{V}_1, \dots, \bar{V}_n \rangle$, where "Cl" is the closure operator in $(\mathcal{B}, 2^T)$, and $V_i \subset X, i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

lemma $\mathcal{B} \supset \mathcal{F}(X) \Leftrightarrow$ if $\langle U_1, \dots, U_n \rangle \subset \langle V_1, \dots, V_m \rangle$, then $\bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^m V_j$, and $\forall V_j, \exists U_i$ so that $U_i \subset V_j, U_i, V_j \subset X$.

Theorem 3 If $\mathcal{B} \supset \mathcal{F}(X)$, then $(\mathcal{B}, 2^T)$ is separable if and only if (X, T) is separable.

Theorem 4 If $\mathcal{B} \supset \mathcal{K}(X)$, then $(\mathcal{B}, 2^T)$ is compact if and only if (X, T) is compact.

Theorem 5 Let (X, T) is a T_1 topological space, if $\mathcal{B} \supset 2^X$, then $(\mathcal{B}, 2^T)$ is compact if and only if (X, T) is compact.

Theorem 6 If $\mathcal{B} \supset 2^X \cap \mathcal{K}(X)$, and $\forall x \in X, \{x\} \in \mathcal{B}$, then $(\mathcal{B}, 2^T)$ is compact if and only if (X, T) is compact.

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References

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