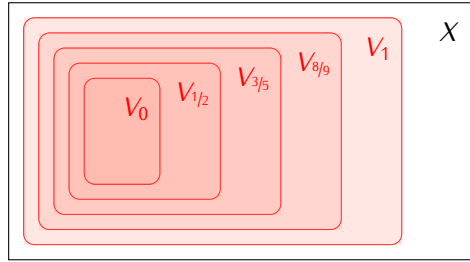


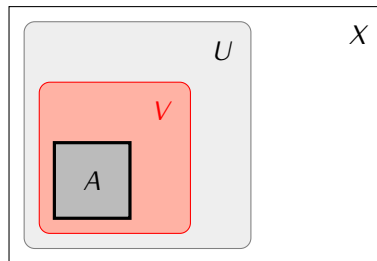
10 | Urysohn Lemma

10.1 Urysohn Lemma. *Let X be a normal space and let $A, B \subseteq X$ be closed sets such that $A \cap B = \emptyset$. There exists a continuous function $f: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $A \subseteq f^{-1}(\{0\})$ and $B \subseteq f^{-1}(\{1\})$.*

10.2 Lemma. *Let X be a topological space. Assume that for each $r \in [0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$ we are given an open set $V_r \subseteq X$ such that $\bar{V}_r \subseteq V_{r'}$ if $r < r'$. There exists a continuous function $f: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that if $x \in V_r$ then $f(x) \leq r$ and if $x \notin V_1$ then $f(x) = 0$.*



10.3 Lemma. *Let X be a normal space, let $A \subseteq X$ be a closed set and let $U \subseteq X$ be an open set such that $A \subseteq U$. There exists an open set V such that $A \subseteq V$ and $\bar{V} \subseteq U$.*



Proof. Exercise.

□

10.4 Definition. A topological space X satisfies the axiom $T_{3\frac{1}{2}}$ if X satisfies T_1 and if for each point $x \in X$ and each closed set $A \subseteq X$ such that $x \notin A$ there exists a continuous function $f: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $f(x) = 1$ and $f|_A = 0$.

A space that satisfies the axiom $T_{3\frac{1}{2}}$ is called a *completely regular space* or a *Tychonoff space*.

