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NORMAL VIETORIS IMPLIES COMPACTNESS:
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Abstract. One of the most celebrated results in the theory of hyperspaces says that if the Vietoris topology on the family of all nonempty closed subsets of a given space is normal, then the space is compact (Ivanova-Keesling-Velichko). The known proofs use cardinality arguments and are long. In this paper we present a short proof using known results concerning Hausdorff uniformities.

Keywords: hyperspaces, Vietoris topology, locally finite topology, Hausdorff metric, compactness, normality, countable compactness

MSC 2000: 54B20, 54D30, 54E15

Suppose (X, τ) is a T_1 space and $CL(X)$, the family of all nonempty closed subsets of X , is assigned the Vietoris topology τ_V . Suppose $(CL(X), \tau_V)$ is normal. One of the most spectacular results in Hyperspaces due to Ivanova, Keesling and Velichko ([4], [6] and [8]) implies that (X, τ) is compact. In this paper we provide an alternative short proof using some recent results in Hyperspaces.

We use the notation

$$V^+ = \{E \in CL(X) : E \subset V\},$$

$$V^- = \{E \in CL(X) : E \cap V \neq \emptyset\},$$

for $\mathcal{A} \subset \tau$, $\mathcal{A}^- = \bigcap \{V^- : V \in \mathcal{A}\}$.

The Vietoris topology τ_V is generated by sets of the form $\{V^+ : V \in \tau\}$ and \mathcal{A}^- where $\mathcal{A} \subset \tau$ is finite ([1]).

Let \mathcal{U} be a compatible uniformity on X ([3]). For each $U \in \mathcal{U}$, let $\hat{U} = \{(A, B) : A, B \in CL(X), A \subseteq U[B] \text{ and } B \subseteq U[A]\}$. Then, $\{\hat{U} : U \in \mathcal{U}\}$ is a base for a uniformity \mathbf{U}_H on $CL(X)$ called the Hausdorff uniformity associated with \mathcal{U} ([7], [2]).

We note the following:

- (a) Since X is embedded in $(CL(X), \tau_V)$ as a closed subset, (X, τ) itself is normal.
- (b) Each real valued continuous function f on a space gives rise to a continuous pseudometric $d_f(x, y) = |f(x) - f(y)|$.
- (c) The finest totally bounded uniformity \mathcal{U}_0 on the normal space X is generated by pseudometrics arising from all the members of $C^*(X)$ (the set of all continuous functions f from X to the real interval $[0, 1]$). Moreover, the Hausdorff uniformity \mathbf{U}_{0H} on $CL(X)$ associated with \mathcal{U}_0 is compatible with the Vietoris topology τ_V ([2]).
- (d) If \mathcal{F} is a nonconvergent ultrafilter, then each $F \in \mathcal{F}$ has more than one point (otherwise it would be a principal ultrafilter; a contradiction).

Proof. Suppose $(CL(X), \tau_V)$ is normal but not compact. Then it has a nonconvergent ultrafilter \mathcal{F} which is Cauchy with respect to \mathbf{U}_{0H} . Choose distinct elements $\{x_F, y_F\}$ from each element $F \in \mathcal{F}$. Then $\{(x_F, y_F) : F \in \mathcal{F}\}$ is a Cauchy net with respect to \mathbf{U}_{0H} . Obviously $A = \{x_F : F \in \mathcal{F}\}$ and $B = \{y_F : F \in \mathcal{F}\}$ are disjoint closed sets in X and so there is a continuous function $f : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ with $f(A) = 0$ and $f(B) = 1$. This shows that the net $\{(x_F, y_F) : F \in \mathcal{F}\}$ is not *small* (see [3]) with respect to the entourage in \mathbf{U}_{0H} corresponding to the pseudometric d_f on X ; a contradiction.

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