

Re: Topologies of the Hilbert cube

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2005-03/10395.html>

From: David C. Ullrich (ullrich_at_math.okstate.edu)

Date: 03/29/05

Date: Tue, 29 Mar 2005 07:41:44 -0600

On Tue, 29 Mar 2005 04:17:48 -0800, William Elliot <marsh@privacy.net> wrote:

>On Tue, 29 Mar 2005, Stephen J. Herschkorn wrote:

>

>> *The product, uniform, and ℓ_2 toplogy on the Hilbert cube are equal. The*

>> *box topology on the Hilbert cube is finer than this.*

>>

>> *Is my conclusion correct?*

>> *Details:*

>> *The uniform topology on R^N is that generated by the metric $d(x, y) =$*

>> *$\sup(n, \min(|x_n - y_n|, 1))$.*

>

>*This is not the produce topology for it gives you open set*

> *$(-1/2, 1/2)^N = B(0^N, 1/2)$*

Nobody said that this *_was_* the produce topology, nor the product topology. The assertion is that it induces the same topology on the Hilbert cube.

>> *The box topology on R^N is that for which the collection of all infinite*

>> *products of open intervals is a basis.*

>>

>> *Let L the set of all square-summable sequences in R . L is a subset of*

>> *R^N . The ℓ_2 metric determines a topology on L .*

>>

>> *$H = \text{product } (n \text{ in } N, [0, 1/(n+1)])$. H is called the Hilbert cube. H is a*

>> *subset of L . Thus, as a subspace, it can have any one of the four*

>> *topologies.*

>>

>> --

>> *Stephen J. Herschkorn sjherschko@netscape.net*

>>

David C. Ullrich