

The Tichonov Theorem

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The articles [15], [5], [17], [18], [4], [3], [8], [16], [12], [9], [1], [13], [7], [6], [14], [10], [2], and [11] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

1. SOME PROPERTIES OF PRODUCTS

The following propositions are true:

- (1) For every function F and for all sets i, x_1 and for every subset A_1 of $F(i)$ such that $(\text{proj}(F, i))^{-1}(\{x_1\})$ meets $(\text{proj}(F, i))^{-1}(A_1)$ holds $x_1 \in A_1$.
- (2) For all functions F, f and for all sets i, x_1 such that $x_1 \in F(i)$ and $f \in \prod F$ holds $f + \cdot (i, x_1) \in \prod F$.
- (3) For every function F and for every set i such that $i \in \text{dom} F$ and $\prod F \neq \emptyset$ holds $\text{rng proj}(F, i) = F(i)$.
- (4) For every function F and for every set i such that $i \in \text{dom} F$ holds $(\text{proj}(F, i))^{-1}(F(i)) = \prod F$.
- (5) For all functions F, f and for all sets i, x_1 such that $x_1 \in F(i)$ and $i \in \text{dom} F$ and $f \in \prod F$ holds $f + \cdot (i, x_1) \in (\text{proj}(F, i))^{-1}(\{x_1\})$.
- (6) Let F, f be functions, i_1, i_2, x_2 be sets, and A_2 be a subset of $F(i_2)$. Suppose $x_2 \in F(i_1)$ and $i_1 \in \text{dom} F$ and $f \in \prod F$. If $i_1 \neq i_2$, then $f \in (\text{proj}(F, i_2))^{-1}(A_2)$ iff $f + \cdot (i_1, x_2) \in (\text{proj}(F, i_2))^{-1}(A_2)$.
- (7) Let F be a function, i_1, i_2, x_2 be sets, and A_2 be a subset of $F(i_2)$. Suppose $\prod F \neq \emptyset$ and $x_2 \in F(i_1)$ and $i_1 \in \text{dom} F$ and $i_2 \in \text{dom} F$ and $A_2 \neq F(i_2)$. Then $(\text{proj}(F, i_1))^{-1}(\{x_2\}) \subseteq (\text{proj}(F, i_2))^{-1}(A_2)$ if and only if $i_1 = i_2$ and $x_2 \in A_2$.

The scheme *ElProductEx* deals with a non empty set \mathcal{A} , a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set \mathcal{B} indexed by \mathcal{A} , and a binary predicate \mathcal{P} , and states that:

There exists an element f of $\prod \mathcal{B}$ such that for every element i of \mathcal{A} holds $\mathcal{P}[f(i), i]$ provided the parameters satisfy the following condition:

- For every element i of \mathcal{A} there exists an element x of $\mathcal{B}(i)$ such that $\mathcal{P}[x, i]$.

One can prove the following propositions:

- (8) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , i be an element of I , and f be an element of $\prod J$. Then $(\text{proj}(J, i))(f) = f(i)$.

- (9) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , i be an element of I , x_1 be an element of $J(i)$, and A_1 be a subset of $J(i)$. If $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(\{x_1\})$ meets $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(A_1)$, then $x_1 \in A_1$.
- (10) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , and i be an element of I . Then $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(\Omega_{J(i)}) = \Omega_{\prod J}$.
- (11) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , i be an element of I , x_1 be an element of $J(i)$, and f be an element of $\prod J$. Then $f + \cdot (i, x_1) \in (\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(\{x_1\})$.
- (12) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , i_1, i_2 be elements of I , x_2 be an element of $J(i_1)$, and A_2 be a subset of $J(i_2)$. If $A_2 \neq \Omega_{J(i_2)}$, then $(\text{proj}(J, i_1))^{-1}(\{x_2\}) \subseteq (\text{proj}(J, i_2))^{-1}(A_2)$ iff $i_1 = i_2$ and $x_2 \in A_2$.
- (13) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , i_1, i_2 be elements of I , x_2 be an element of $J(i_1)$, A_2 be a subset of $J(i_2)$, and f be an element of $\prod J$. If $i_1 \neq i_2$, then $f \in (\text{proj}(J, i_2))^{-1}(A_2)$ iff $f + \cdot (i_1, x_2) \in (\text{proj}(J, i_2))^{-1}(A_2)$.

2. SOME PROPERTIES OF COMPACT SPACES

One can prove the following two propositions:

- (15)¹ Let T be a non empty topological structure. Then T is compact if and only if for every family F of subsets of T such that F is open and $\Omega_T \subseteq \bigcup F$ there exists a family G of subsets of T such that $G \subseteq F$ and $\Omega_T \subseteq \bigcup G$ and G is finite.
- (16) Let T be a non empty topological space and B be a prebasis of T . Then T is compact if and only if for every subset F of B such that $\Omega_T \subseteq \bigcup F$ there exists a finite subset G of F such that $\Omega_T \subseteq \bigcup G$.

3. THE TICHONOV THEOREM

Next we state several propositions:

- (17) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , and A be a set. Suppose $A \in$ the product prebasis for J . Then there exists an element i of I and there exists a subset A_1 of $J(i)$ such that A_1 is open and $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(A_1) = A$.
- (18) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , i be an element of I , x_1 be an element of $J(i)$, and A be a set. Suppose $A \in$ the product prebasis for J and $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(\{x_1\}) \subseteq A$. Then $A = \Omega_{\prod J}$ or there exists a subset A_1 of $J(i)$ such that $A_1 \neq \Omega_{J(i)}$ and $x_1 \in A_1$ and A_1 is open and $A = (\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(A_1)$.
- (19) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , i be an element of I , and F_1 be a non empty family of subsets of $J(i)$. If $\Omega_{J(i)} \subseteq \bigcup F_1$, then $\Omega_{\prod J} \subseteq \bigcup \{(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(A_1) : A_1 \text{ ranges over elements of } F_1\}$.
- (20) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , i be an element of I , x_1 be an element of $J(i)$, and G be a subset of the product prebasis for J . Suppose $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(\{x_1\}) \subseteq \bigcup G$ and for every set A such that $A \in$ the product prebasis for J and $A \in G$ holds $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(\{x_1\}) \not\subseteq A$. Then $\Omega_{\prod J} \subseteq \bigcup G$.
- (21) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , i be an element of I , and F be a subset of the product prebasis for J . Suppose that for every finite subset G of F holds $\Omega_{\prod J} \not\subseteq \bigcup G$. Let x_1 be an element of $J(i)$ and G be a finite subset of F . Suppose $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(\{x_1\}) \subseteq \bigcup G$. Then there exists a set A such that $A \in$ the product prebasis for J and $A \in G$ and $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(\{x_1\}) \subseteq A$.

¹ The proposition (14) has been removed.

- (22) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , i be an element of I , and F be a subset of the product prebasis for J . Suppose that for every finite subset G of F holds $\Omega_{\prod J} \not\subseteq \bigcup G$. Let x_1 be an element of $J(i)$ and G be a finite subset of F . Suppose $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(\{x_1\}) \subseteq \bigcup G$. Then there exists a subset A_1 of $J(i)$ such that $A_1 \neq \Omega_{J(i)}$ and $x_1 \in A_1$ and $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(A_1) \in G$ and A_1 is open.
- (23) Let I be a non empty set, J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I , i be an element of I , and F be a subset of the product prebasis for J . Suppose for every element i of I holds $J(i)$ is compact and for every finite subset G of F holds $\Omega_{\prod J} \not\subseteq \bigcup G$. Then there exists an element x_1 of $J(i)$ such that for every finite subset G of F holds $(\text{proj}(J, i))^{-1}(\{x_1\}) \not\subseteq \bigcup G$.
- (24) Let I be a non empty set and J be a topological space yielding nonempty many sorted set indexed by I . If for every element i of I holds $J(i)$ is compact, then $\prod J$ is compact.

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