

Subspaces and Inheritance

Def Let (M, d) be a metric space. Let $N \subset M$. Then d restricted to $N \times N$ gives a metric for N and so (N, d) is called a subspace of M .

Q? Suppose $U \subset N \subset M$ and U is open in N . Does it follow that U is open in M ?

No. For example, let $N = [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$ be regarded as a subspace. Then $[0, \frac{1}{3})$ = the open ball in N with center 0 and radius $\frac{1}{3}$. Thus $[0, \frac{1}{3})$ is an open subset of N , but it is not open in M .

The same issue arises with closed subsets. Let $P = [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}$. Then $(0, \frac{1}{2}]$ contains all its limit points in P and thus is closed in P . But $(0, \frac{1}{2}]$ is not closed in \mathbb{R} .

Thus, openness and closedness become relative concepts.

However we can make the follow statements.

Thm Let $N \subset M$, where M is a metric space and we use the subspace metric for N . Then $U \subset N$ is open iff \exists an open set $V \subset M$ s.t.

$$U = N \cap V.$$

Likewise, $C \subset N$ is closed iff \exists a closed set $K \subset M$ s.t.

$$C = M \cap K.$$

Proof I'll proof the first claim and leave the second to you. Suppose $U \subset N$ is open in N . Then

$$U = \bigcup_{p \in U} B_N(p, \epsilon_p)$$

where each $\epsilon_p > 0$ is chosen so that $B_N(p, \epsilon_p) \subset N$. Now any open ball in N is the intersection of an open ball in M with N . Thus $\forall p \in U$

$$B_N(p, \epsilon_p) = B_M(p, \epsilon_p) \cap N.$$

Let $V = \bigcup_{p \in U} B_M(p, \epsilon_p)$. Then $U = N \cap V$.

For the other direction, let $V \subset M$ be open and let $U = N \cap V$. Let $p \in U$. $\exists \epsilon > 0$ s.t.

$$B_m(p, \epsilon) \subset V$$

Since V is open. But $B_N(p, \epsilon) = N \cap B_m(p, \epsilon) \subset U$.

Thus U is open in the subspace N . \square

The following facts are easy to prove

If N is open in M , then $U \subset N$ is open in N iff U is open in M .

If N is closed in M , then $C \subset N$ is closed in N iff C is closed in M .