A DEFINITION OF SEPARATION AXIOM

BY

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0. Introduction. Several separation axioms, defined in terms of continuous functions, were examined by van Est and Freudenthal [3], in 1951. Since that time, a number of new topological properties which were called separation axioms were defined by Aull and Thron [1], and later by Robinson and Wu [2]. This paper gives a general definition of separation axiom, defined in terms of continuous functions, and shows that the standard separation axioms, and all but one of these new topological properties, fit this definition. Moreover, it is shown that the remaining property, defined in [2], can never fit the expected form of the definition. In addition, a new class of separation axioms lying strictly between $T_0$ and $T_1$ are defined and characterized, and examples of spaces satisfying these axioms are produced.

1. The definition. Suppose that $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ are classes of subsets of topological spaces. Given a class of $\mathcal{X}$ of topological spaces, with a distinguished pair of subsets $A_X$ and $B_X$ of each member $X \in \mathcal{X}$, we define $T(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{X})$ as the class of topological spaces $Y$ such that for every disjoint pair of non-empty subsets $A$ and $B$ of $Y$ with $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $B \in \mathcal{B}$, there is a continuous map $f: Y \rightarrow X$ with $f[A] = A_X$ and $f[B] = B_X$, for some $X \in \mathcal{X}$. By a separation axiom we shall mean a class $T(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{X})$, or the intersection of such classes. Throughout, we shall identify all separation axioms with the class of topological spaces satisfying that axiom.

Let $\mathcal{P}$ be the class of all singletons of topological spaces, $\mathcal{C}$ the class of all closed sets, $\mathcal{D}$ the class of all doubletons, $\mathcal{F}$ the class of all finite sets, and $\mathcal{D} \mathcal{P}$ the class of all derived sets of singletons of topological spaces. This terminology will be preserved throughout.

The following simple observations follow quickly from the definition. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a continuous map such that $f[A_X] = A_Y$ and $f[B_X] = B_Y$, then $T(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, X) \subseteq T(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, Y)$. The converse is not true, however, as will be shown following Theorem 2.4. Also, if the classes $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ are closed under the weakening of topologies, for example the classes $\mathcal{P}$, $\mathcal{D}$, and $\mathcal{F}$ and the class of all compact sets, then $T(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{X})$ is closed under the strengthening of topologies. Again, suppose $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ satisfy the following property. If the subsets $A$ and $B$ of a space $Y$ belong to $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ respectively, and if $Y$ is a subspace of a space $X$, then $A$ and $B$ belong to $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ when considered as subsets of $X$. For example, the classes

Received by the editors May 3, 1972 and, in revised form, August 11, 1972.

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\(T, D, F,\) and the class of all compact sets satisfy this property. Under these circumstances the class \(T(A, B, \mathcal{F})\) is hereditary; that is, every subspace of a member is a member. Finally, \(T(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{F})\) is closed under arbitrary products, for all families \(\mathcal{F}\) of topological spaces with distinguished pairs of subsets.

2. The standard axioms and the axioms of Aull and Thron. The first theorem shows that the commonly known separation axioms, and the axioms defined by Aull and Thron in [1] fit our definition. For reference, we shall give the definitions of the axioms in [1]. The closure of a set \(A\) will be denoted by \(\text{cl}(A)\), the closure of a singleton \(\{x\}\) by \(\text{cl}(x)\), and the derived set of a point \(x\) by \(\{x\}'\). A space \(X\) is \(T_D\) if for each \(x \in X\), \(\{x\}'\) is closed. A space is \(T_{DD}\) if it is \(T_D\) and for all distinct points \(x\) and \(y\), \(\{x\}' \cap \{y\}' = \emptyset\). A space is \(T_{UD}\) if for each point \(x\) and \(y\), \(\text{cl}(x) \cap \text{cl}(y)\) is a union of disjoint closed sets. A space is \(T_{YS}\) if for all distinct points \(x\) and \(y\), \(\text{cl}(x) \cap \text{cl}(y)\) contains at most one point. A space is \(T_F\) if for each point \(x\) and finite set \(F\) not containing \(x\), there is an open set containing \(F\) but not \(x\), or containing \(x\) and disjoint from \(F\). A space is \(T_{FP}\) if for each disjoint pair of finite sets there is an open set containing one and disjoint from the other.

Next, we must name the following topological spaces with distinguished pairs of subsets. Let \(a, b, c,\) and \(d\) be distinct points. Then \(P_0\) is the two point space with base \(\{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\}\) and distinguished subsets \(A=\{a\}\) and \(B=\{b\}\). Let \(P'_0\) be the space with base \(\{\{b\}, \{a, b\}\}\) and \(A=\{a\}\) and \(B=\{b\}\). Let \(P_1\) have the base \(\{\{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b, c\}\}\) and \(A=\{a\}, B=\{b\}\). Define \(P_2\) as the set \(\{a, b\}\) with the discrete topology, and with \(A=\{a\}, B=\{b\}\). Next, \(P_3\) has base \(\{\{a, b\}, \{a, b, c\}\}\) with \(A=\{a\}, B=\{b, c\}\). Finally, let \(P_4\) have base \(\{\{a, c\}, \{a, b, c, d\}\}\) with \(A=\{a, b\}, B=\{c, d\}\).

For each initial ordinal \(\alpha\), let \(P^{(\alpha)}\) be the distinct set of points \(\{a_\beta: \beta < \alpha\}\), with \(A=\{a_\beta\}, B=\{a_\beta: 0 < \beta < \alpha\}\), and a base consisting of all complements of the singletons \(\{a_\beta\}\), \(0 < \beta < \alpha\). Define \(U\) as the unit interval \([0, 1]\) with the usual topology, and \(A=\{0\}, B=\{1\}\).

**Lemma 2.1.** Suppose that \(X\) is a topological space with at least three points. Then the following are equivalent:

(i) \(X \in T(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}, P_3);\)

(ii) \(X \in T_0\) and for each pair of distinct points \(x, y \in X\), \(\{x\}' \cap \{y\}' = \emptyset;\)

and (iii) for each pair of distinct points \(x, y \in X\), \(\text{cl}(x) \cap \text{cl}(y)\) is one of \(\{x\}, \{y\},\) or \(\emptyset\).

**Proof.** (i)\(\Rightarrow\)(ii). Suppose that \(X \in T(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}, P_3)\) and \(x\) and \(y\) are distinct points in \(X\). Pick another point \(z\) and then there is a continuous map \(f: X \to P_3\) such that \(f^{-1}[\{a, b\}]\) is an open set containing \(z\) and exactly one of \(x\) and \(y\). Thus \(X \in T_0\).

Also, \(z \in \{x\}' \cap \{y\}'\) for some \(x, y\) and \(z\) in \(X\) implies there cannot be a continuous map \(f: X \to P_3\) with \(f(z)=a,\) and \(f([x, y])=\{b, c\}\), so \(\{x\}' \cap \{y\}' = \emptyset\) for all
distinct $x$ and $y$ in $X$. (ii)$\Rightarrow$(iii) Assuming condition (ii), if $z \in \text{cl}(x) \cap \text{cl}(y)$ for some distinct points $x$ and $y$ in $X$, then $z=x$ or $z=y$. But $X \in T_0$ implies $\{x, y\} \nsubseteq \text{cl}(x) \cap \text{cl}(y)$. (iii)$\Rightarrow$(i) Assume (iii) holds for $X$, and that $\{z\}$ and the pair $\{x, y\}$ of distinct points are disjoint. Then there is an open set $U$ such that $z \in U$ and one of $x$ or $y$ belongs to $U$. Define $f: X \to \mathcal{P}_3$ by $f(z)=a$, $f[U \setminus \{z\}]=b$, and $f[X \setminus U]=c$. Then $f$ is continuous so $X \in T(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{D}, \{P_0, P_3\})$.

**Lemma 2.2.** Suppose that $X$ is a topological space with at least three points. Then $X \in T(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{D}, \{P_0, P_3\})$ iff for each pair $x, y$ of distinct points in $X$, $x \in \{y\}'$ implies $\{x\}' = \emptyset$.

**Proof.** Suppose that for all distinct points $x, y \in X$, $x \in \{y\}'$ implies $\{x\}' = \emptyset$. Given a disjoint singleton $\{x\}$ and doubleton $\{y, z\}$, if $x \notin \text{cl}(y)$ and $x \notin \text{cl}(z)$ then there is a continuous map $f: X \to \mathcal{P}_0$ such that $f(x)=a$ and $f[\{y, z\}]=b$. Otherwise, suppose $x \in \text{cl}(y)$. Then $x \notin \text{cl}(x)$ and $y \notin \text{cl}(x)$ so there is a continuous map $f: X \to \mathcal{P}_0$ such that $f(x)=a$ and $f[\{y, z\}]=b$. Thus $X \in (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{D}, \{P_0, P_3\})$.

If $X \in T(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{D}, \{P_0, P_3\})$ then since $X$ has at least three points, $X$ is $T_0$. Suppose $x \in \{y\}'$ and $z \in \{x\}'$. Clearly $z \neq y$. But if $f: X \to \mathcal{P}_0$ with $f(x)=a$ and $f[\{y, z\}]=b$ is continuous then $x \notin \{y\}'$, and if $f: X \to \mathcal{P}_0$ with $f(x)=a$ and $f[\{y, z\}]=b$ is continuous then $z \notin \{x\}'$.

**Lemma 2.3.** A space $X$ belongs to $T(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{P}_4)$ iff for each pair $\{x, y\}$ of distinct points in $X$, $\{x\}' \cap \{y\}'$ contains at most one point.

**Proof.** Note that every space with less than four points trivially satisfies the lemma. Suppose $\{x\}' \cap \{y\}'$ contains at most one point, for each distinct pair $x, y \in X$. Let $\{x, y\}$ and $\{u, v\}$ be disjoint pairs of points in $X$. If there is an open set $U$ containing exactly one point from $\{x, y\}$, and exactly one point from $\{u, v\}$, then there is a continuous map $f: X \to \mathcal{P}_4$ with $f[U]=\{a, c\}$ and $f[X \setminus U]=\{b, d\}$, and $X \in T(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{P}_4)$. Since our arguments are symmetric in $x$ and $y$, in $u$ and $v$, and in $\{x, y\}$ and $\{u, v\}$, it is sufficient to consider three cases. In each case the statement that a pair of points belongs to $U$ shall mean that there is an open set $U$ containing that pair and disjoint from the other pair. (A) Suppose $\text{cl}(x) \cap \text{cl}(y) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{cl}(u) \cap \text{cl}(v) \neq \emptyset$. For example, suppose $y \in \text{cl}(x)$ and $u \in \text{cl}(v)$. Then $x \notin \text{cl}(y)$, $v \notin \text{cl}(y)$, $x \notin \text{cl}(u)$ and $v \notin \text{cl}(u)$ so $x, v \in U$. (B) Suppose $\text{cl}(x) \cap \text{cl}(y) \neq \emptyset$ but $\text{cl}(u) \cap \text{cl}(v) = \emptyset$. Then, for instance, $y \in \text{cl}(x)$ and thus $x \notin \text{cl}(y)$, $x \notin \text{cl}(u)$, $v \notin \text{cl}(y)$ and $v \notin \text{cl}(u)$ so $x, v \in U$. (C) Suppose $\text{cl}(x) \cap \text{cl}(y) = \emptyset$ and $\text{cl}(u) \cap \text{cl}(v) = \emptyset$. If $x \notin \text{cl}(u)$ and $v \notin \text{cl}(y)$ then $x, v \in U$. Assume $x \in \text{cl}(u)$. We will take two subcases. If (a) $y \in \text{cl}(u)$ then not both $x \in \text{cl}(v)$ and $y \in \text{cl}(v)$ or else $\{x, y\} \subseteq \text{cl}(u) \cap \text{cl}(v)$. Therefore, either $x, u \in U$ or $y, v \in U$. If (b) $y \in \text{cl}(u)$ then since $x \in \text{cl}(u)$, $v \notin \text{cl}(x)$ and $y, v \in U$. Finally, if $v \in \text{cl}(y)$ then a pair of subcases similar to (a) and (b) produces the desired result. Thus $X \in T(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{P}_4)$.

On the other hand, if $x, y, u, v$ are distinct elements of a space $X$ and
\{u, v\} \subseteq \text{cl}(x) \cap \text{cl}(y) \text{ then obviously there can be no continuous map } f: X \to P_4 \text{ with } f([x, y]) = \{a, b\} \text{ and } f([u, v]) = \{c, d\}.

Using the characterizations in Lemmas 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3, we readily obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.4.** The separation axioms listed below can be represented as \( T(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{X}) \), where the classes \( \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \) and \( \mathcal{X} \) are given in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Axiom</th>
<th>( \mathcal{A} )</th>
<th>( \mathcal{B} )</th>
<th>( \mathcal{X} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( T_0 )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( P_0, P'_0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_1 )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( P_0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_2 )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( P_1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regular</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{C} )</td>
<td>( P_1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completely regular</td>
<td>( \mathcal{C} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{C} )</td>
<td>( U )</td>
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<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( P_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totally disconnected</td>
<td>( \mathcal{F} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{F} )</td>
<td>( P_0, P'_0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_F )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{D} )</td>
<td>( P_0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_{FD} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{D} )</td>
<td>( {P^\alpha}; \alpha \text{ is an initial ordinal} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_{UD} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{I} )</td>
<td>( \mathcal{D} )</td>
<td>( {P^\alpha}; \alpha \text{ is an initial ordinal} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also, \( T_{DD} = T(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{Q}, P_3) \cap T_D, \) \( T_{YS} = T(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{Q}, P_3) \cap T_0, \) and \( T_Y = T(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{Q}, \{P_0, P'_0\}) \cap T(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{Q}, P_4) \cap T_0. \)

It is obvious that the characterizations of the separation axioms offered in Theorem 2.4 are not unique. For example, let \( P_5 \) be the set \( \{a, b, c, d\} \) of distinct points with a base for the topology consisting of \( \{\{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c, d\}\} \) and \( A = \{a\}, B = \{b\}. \) Then \( T(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{Q}, P_3) = T(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{Q}, P_0) = T_1. \) Indeed, if \( X \) is \( T_1, \) then for each pair \( x, y \in X \) with \( x \neq y, \) there are open sets \( U \) and \( V \) with \( x \in U, y \notin U, \) \( y \in V, \) and \( x \notin V. \) Define \( f: X \to P_5 \) by \( f([U\setminus V]) = \{a\}, f[V\setminus U] = \{b\}, f[U \cap V] = \{c\}, \) and \( f[X\setminus (U \cup V)] = \{d\}, \) and then \( f \) will be continuous. This example also shows that \( T(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, X) \subseteq (\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, Y) \) does not imply that there is a continuous function \( f: X \to Y \) with \( f[A_X] = A_Y \) and \( f[B_X] = B_Y, \) because there is no such function from \( P_0 \) to \( P_5. \)

3. The properties \( T^{m}, \) strong \( T_D, \) and strong \( T_0. \) These properties are defined by Robinson and Wu in [2]. A space \( X \) is \( T^{m}, \) \( m \) an infinite cardinal, if for each \( x \in X, \) \( \{x\}' \) is a union of at most \( m \) closed sets. A space \( X \) is strong \( T_D \) if for each \( x \in X, \) \( \{x\}' \) is either empty, or the union of a finite family of non-empty closed sets whose common intersection is empty. And, \( X \) is strong \( T_0 \) if for each \( x \in X, \) \( \{x\}' \) is either empty, or the union of a family of non-empty closed sets, such that the intersection of this family is empty, and at least one of its elements is compact.
Let \( m \) be an infinite cardinal, and \( \lambda \) the initial ordinal of cardinality \( m \). Define \( R_\alpha, \alpha < \lambda \), to be the two point space \( \{a, b\} \) with base \( \{a\}, \{a, b\} \), and \( \mathcal{R}_m \) the product \( \prod \{R_\alpha: \alpha < \lambda\} \), with the product topology. Let \( \pi_\alpha \) be the projection of \( \mathcal{R}_m \) to \( R_\alpha \), and let \( x_1 \) be the point in \( R_\mathcal{A} \) for which \( \pi_\alpha(x_1) = a, \alpha < \lambda \). Define \( \mathcal{R}_m \) to be the set of all subspaces of \( \mathcal{R}_m \) which contain the point \( x_1 \), and for each \( X \in \mathcal{R}_m \), set \( A_X = \{x_1\} \) and \( B_X = X \setminus \{x_1\} \).

**Theorem 3.1.** The separation axiom \( T(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}_m) \) can be represented as \( T(\mathcal{S}_\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{D}_\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R}_m) \) for each infinite cardinal \( m \).

**Proof.** Easily \( T^{(m)} \subseteq T(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}_m) \) because \( B_X \) is a union of at most \( m \) closed sets of the form \( \{x\} \cap \pi_\alpha^{-1}(b), \alpha < \lambda, X \in \mathcal{R}_m \).

Conversely, if \( x \in T^{(m)} \) and \( x \in X \), then if \( \{x\}' \neq \emptyset \), \( \{x\}' \) is the union of closed sets \( \{M_\alpha: \alpha < \lambda\} \) (not necessarily distinct). Define \( f: X \to \mathcal{R}_m \) by putting \( \pi_\alpha(f(y)) \) to be \( b \) if \( y \in M_\alpha, \alpha < \lambda \), and \( a \) otherwise. Since \( f^{-1}[\pi_\alpha^{-1}(b)] = M_\alpha \) for each \( \alpha < \lambda \), \( f \) is continuous and \( X \) must belong to \( T(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{R}_m) \).

The next theorem will prove useful in characterizing the property strong \( T_D \), and will be used in Section 4.

Given a partially ordered set \( P \), and a point \( x \in P \), let \( \langle x \rangle = \{y \in P: y \leq x\} \). We shall say that \( P \) has the \( PO \) topology if \( \{\langle x \rangle: x \in P\} \) generates the topology. Let \( \mathcal{P}_0 \) be the class of all partially ordered sets with at least two elements and with a greatest element, each endowed with the \( PO \) topology. That is, if \( P \in \mathcal{P}_0 \), then there is an element \( u \in P \) such that \( x < u \) for all \( x \in P \), and \( P \setminus \{u\} \) is not empty. Let \( A_P = \{u\} \) and \( B_P = P \setminus \{u\} \) be the distinguished pair of subsets for each \( P \in \mathcal{P}_0 \).

**Theorem 3.2.** Let \( A \in \mathcal{P}_0 \), let \( u \) be the greatest element or \( A \), and let \( B = A \setminus \{u\} \). Then a space \( X \) belongs to \( T(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}, A) \) iff for each \( x \in X \) either \( \{x\}' = \emptyset \) or else there is a family \( \mathcal{M} \) of non-empty closed subsets of \( X \) such that (i) \( \{x\}' = \bigcup \mathcal{M} \), (ii) for each \( y \in \bigcup \mathcal{M} \), \( \bigcap \{M \in \mathcal{M}: y \in M\} \in \mathcal{M} \), (iii) for each \( M \in \mathcal{M} \), \( \mathcal{M} \neq \bigcup \{N \in \mathcal{M}: N \subseteq M \text{ and } N \neq M\} \), and (iv) there is an order isomorphism from \( \mathcal{M} \), partially ordered by inclusion, to \( B \), with the partial order induced from \( A \).

**Proof.** Suppose that \( X \in T(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}, A) \) and that \( x \in X \). If \( \{x\}' \neq \emptyset \), there is a continuous function \( f: X \to A \) such that \( f(x) = u \) and \( f[\{x\}'] = B \). For each \( a \in B \), let \( M_a = f^{-1}[(a)] \cap \overline{\{x\}} \), and let \( \mathcal{M} = \{M_a: a \in B\} \). Then \( M_a \) is a non-empty closed set for each \( a \in B \), and \( \bigcup \mathcal{M} = \{x\}' \). Since \( f[\{x\}'] = B, f[M_a] = (a) \), for each \( a \in B \), so the map \( M_a \to a \) is an order isomorphism. This in turn implies that \( \mathcal{M} \) satisfies (iii) because no set \( \{a\}, a \in B \), is a union of sets \( \{b\} \) with \( b < a \). Finally, for \( y \in \{x\}' \), if \( f(y) = a \) then \( \bigcap \{M_a \in \mathcal{M}: y \in M_a\} = M_a \) so \( \mathcal{M} \) satisfies (ii).

To prove the converse, suppose \( x \) is a point in some space \( X \), \( \{x\}' \neq \emptyset \), and \( \mathcal{M} \) is a family of non-empty closed subsets of \( X \) satisfying (i)–(iv). Let \( \theta: \mathcal{M} \to B \) be the order isomorphism, and define \( f: X \to A \) as follows. Let \( f[X \setminus \{x\}'] = u \). For each \( y \in \{x\}' \), let \( M_y = \bigcap \{M \in \mathcal{M}: y \in M\} \), and since \( M_y \in \mathcal{M} \), let \( f(y) = \theta(M_y) \). For
each \( a \in B \) there is some set \( M \in \mathcal{M} \) such that \( \theta(M) = a \). Note that \( y \in M \) iff \( M_y \subseteq M \), and this happens if \( f(y) \leq a \) so \( f^{-1}(a) \subseteq M \) and \( f \) is continuous. But also if \( \theta(M) = a \), \( M = \bigcup \{ M_y : y \in M \} \) and by (iii), \( M = M_y \) for some \( y \in M \) so \( f([x]) = B \).

Let \( \mathcal{D} \) be the set of \( X \in \mathcal{P}_0 \) such that \( X \) is finite and \( X \) has no least element \( a \), \( a \leq x \) for all \( x \in X \).

**Corollary 3.3.** A space \( X \) is strong \( T_D \) iff \( X \in T(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}) \).

**Proof.** Suppose \( X \) is strong \( T_D \) and \( x \in X \) with \( \{x\}' \neq \emptyset \). Then \( \{x\}' \) is a union of a finite family \( \mathcal{M} \) of non-empty closed subsets of \( X \). Let \( \mathcal{M}_2 \) be \( \mathcal{M} \) together with all non-empty intersections of sets in \( \mathcal{M} \). Define \( M_1, \ldots, M_m \) to be those elements of \( \mathcal{M}_2 \) which have no proper intersections with the other elements of \( \mathcal{M} \). Note that for each \( N \in \mathcal{M}_2 \), \( N \cap \bigcup \{ M_i : i \leq m \} \) also has no proper intersections with elements from \( \mathcal{M}_2 \). Enumerate \( \mathcal{M}_2 = \{ M_1, \ldots, M_m, N_1, \ldots, N_n \} \) and define inductively \( M_{m+k} \) to be the first \( N_j \) such that \( N_j \subseteq \bigcup \{ M_i : i < m+k \} \). An inductive argument shows that the resulting family \( \mathcal{M} \) satisfies (i), (ii), and (iii) of Theorem 3.2. Since \( \mathcal{M}_1 \neq \emptyset \), the set \( M_1, \ldots, M_m \) must contain at least two elements. Adjoin to \( \mathcal{M} \), ordered by inclusion, a largest element \( u \), and the resulting partially ordered set with the PO topology must belong to \( \mathcal{D} \).

The converse is immediate from Theorem 3.2, because if \( \mathcal{M} \) is a family of closed sets with no least element, (ii) implies its intersection must be empty.

**Example 3.4.** The property strong \( T_0 \) cannot be represented as \( T(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{X}) \) for any family \( \mathcal{X} \) of topological spaces with distinguished pairs of subsets.

**Proof.** Let \( A_0 \) be the set \( \{ u, a, b \} \) of distinct elements with a partial order induced by: \( a \leq u \) and \( b \leq u \). Let \( A_0 \) have the PO topology and clearly \( A_0 \) is strong \( T_0 \). Define \( A_1 \) to be the set of all sequences \( \{ x(n) : n < \omega \} \) of elements from \( A_0 \) such that for each \( x \in A_1 \), there is some \( n < \omega \) such that \( x(m) = u \) iff \( m \geq n \). Partially order \( A_1 \) by giving it the lexicographical order, and let \( A_1 \) have the PO topology. The sets \( \{ x \}, x \in A_1 \), form a base for the closed sets, and \( \text{cl}(x) = \{ x \} \) for each \( x \in A_1 \). None of the sets \( \{ x \} \) are compact, so clearly \( A_1 \) is not strong \( T_0 \). Given any point \( x \in A_1 \), with \( x(m) = u \) iff \( m \geq n \), define \( f : A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \) by setting \( f(y) \) to be \( u \) if \( y \not< x \); otherwise, set \( f(y) \) to be \( a \) if \( y(n) = a \), and \( f(y) \) to be \( b \) if \( y(n) = b \). Let \( x, y, z \in A_1 \) be defined by \( x_n(m) = x(m) \) for \( m \neq n \), \( x_0(n) = a \), and similarly \( y_n(m) = x(m) \) for \( m \neq n \), and \( x_0(n) = b \). Then \( f^{-1}(a) = \{ x \} \) and \( f^{-1}(b) = \{ y \} \), so \( f \) is continuous and \( f([x']) = \{ a, b \} = \{ u \}', f(x) = u \). Thus \( A_0 \in T(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{X}) \) implies \( A_1 \in T(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{X}) \).

4. **A class of separation axioms between \( T_0 \) and \( T_1 \).** It is clear from Theorem 3.2 that if \( A \in \mathcal{P}_0 \) then \( T(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{D}, A) \) is contained in \( T_0 \), because a space is \( T_0 \) if and only if the derived set of every point is a union of closed sets. It is not clear from the definition, however, that there are any non-trivial spaces in \( T(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{D}, A) \); that is, any spaces that are not in \( T_1 \). In this section we shall construct examples of such spaces.

Given a space \( A \in \mathcal{P}_0 \) with largest element \( u \), let \( U(A) \) be the set of all sequences...
\{x(n): n<\omega\} for which there exists \(n<\omega\) with \(x(m)=u\) iff \(m\geq n\). Given \(x\) and \(y\) in \(U(A)\), set \(x\leq y\) if there is some \(n<\omega\) such that \(x(m)=y(m)\) for all \(m<n\), \(x(n)\leq y(n)\), and \(y(n+1)=u\). This defines a partial order on \(U(A)\), so let \(U(A)\) have the PO topology.

**Theorem 4.1.** For each \(A \in \mathcal{P}_0\), \(U(A)\) belongs to \(T(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}\mathcal{S}, A)\) but not to \(T_1\).

**Proof.** Let \(x \in U(A)\) and suppose that \(n\) is the least integer for which \(x(n)=u\). Define \(f: U(A) \to A\) as follows. If \(y<x\) and \(y(n)=u\) let \(f(y)=y(n-1)\); if \(y<x\) and \(y(n)\neq u\) let \(f(y)=y(n)\); and if \(y<x\) let \(f(y)=u\). Since \(\{x\}' = \{y \in U(A): y < x\}\), it is clear that \(f(x)=u\) and \(f(\{x\}') = A \setminus \{u\}\). But for each \(a \in A \setminus \{u\}\), \(f^{-1}([a]) = (y) \cup (z)\) where \(y(m)=x(m)\) when \(m<n-1\), \(y(n-1)=a\), and \(y(m)=u\) when \(n\leq m\); and where \(z(m)=x(m)\) when \(m<n\), \(z(n)=a\), and \(z(m)=u\) when \(n<m\). Thus \(f\) is continuous and \(U(A) \in T(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}\mathcal{S}, A)\). Also, since \(A \setminus \{u\}\), is not empty, \(U(A)\setminus \{w\}\) is not empty, where \(w(n)=u\) for all \(n<\omega\), and the only closed set containing \(w\) is \(U(A)\), so \(U(A)\) is not \(T_1\).

**Bibliography**


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