## SEPARABILITY

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## NOTE ON SEPARABILITY\*

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The following theorems have been shown by R. L. Moore<sup> $\dagger$ </sup> to hold in a class D of Fréchet.<sup> $\ddagger$ </sup>

THEOREM 1. In order that every subclass of a given class D of Fréchet should be separable, it is necessary and sufficient that every uncountable subclass of that class D should have a limit point.

THEOREM 2. If  $D_s$  is a separable class D, then every uncountable subclass of  $D_s$  contains a point of condensation.

THEOREM 3. Every subclass of a separable class D is itself separable.

THEOREM 4. In order that every uncountable subclass of a given class D should contain a point of condensation of itself, it is necessary and sufficient that every uncountable subclass of D should have a limit point.

**THEOREM 5.** In order that every ascending sequence of distinct closed subsets of a given class D should be countable, it is necessary and sufficient that every descending one should be.

Theorems 3 and 4 follow from Theorems 1 and 2, and 5 is obtained with the aid of Theorems 1 and 4.

2. (A, B) = 0 if, and only if, A = B.

3. If A, B and C are any three elements, then  $(A, C) \leq (A, B) + (B, C)$ .

4. The sequence of elements  $P_1, P_2, P_3, \cdots$  converges to a limit P if and only if the distance  $(P, P_n)$  approaches zero as n becomes infinite. A class in which conditions 1, 2 and 4 hold but in which 3 need not hold is a class E.

<sup>\*</sup> Presented to the Society, September 6, 1928.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> Fundamenta Mathematicae, vol. 8, p. 189. Theorems 1, 2, and 3 have been previously considered by W. Gross in *Zur Theorie der Mengen, in denen ein Distanzbegriff definiert ist*, Sitzungsberichte, Wien, vol. 123 (1914), pp. 801–819. See also a reference to this article in *An acknowledgement*, by R. L. Moore, Fundamenta Mathematicae, vol. 8, p. 374.

 $<sup>\</sup>ddagger$  A class D of Fréchet is a class of elements which satisfy the following conditions:

<sup>1.</sup> With every pair of elements A and B there is associated a number  $(A, B) = (B, A) \ge 0$ .