

Countability axioms

- A space is **first countable** if for each point p there is countable collection of neighborhood of p such that every neighborhood of p contains a member of the collection.
- A subset A of a space X is **dense** in X if $\text{Cl}(A)=X$.
- A space is **separable** if it has a countable dense subset.
- A space is **second countable** if there is a countable basis for its topology.
- A space is **Lindelof** if every open cover of X has a countable subcover.
- A space satisfies the **countable chain condition** if there does not exist an uncountable disjoint collection of open sets.

Separation axioms

(note: it what follows we assume x and y are distinct)

- T0: If x, y in X , there exists an open set U such that one of the following holds
 - x belongs to U and y does not belong to U
 - y belongs to U and x does not belong to U
- T1: If x, y in X , there exist a neighborhood of x U and a neighborhood of y , V , such that x does not belong to V and y does not belong to U .
- T2: If x, y in X , there exists a neighborhood U of x and a neighborhood V of y such that U and V are disjoint.
- T3: If A is a closed set and b is a point not in A , there exist disjoint open sets U and V , containing A and b respectively.
- T4: If A and B are disjoint closed sets in X , there exist disjoint open sets U and V containing A and B respectively.
- T5: If A and B are separated then there exist disjoint open sets U and V containing A and B respectively. (**separated** means that $\text{Cl}(A)$ does not intersect B and $\text{Cl}(B)$ does not intersect A).

- T2 1/2 : If x and y are in X , there exists a neighborhood U of x and a neighborhood V of y , such that $\text{Cl}(U)$ and $\text{Cl}(V)$ are disjoint.
- T3 1/2 : If A is a closed subset of X and x is a point not in A then there is a continuous function $f: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$, $f(x)=1$ and $f(A)=\{0\}$.

- A **regular** space is a space that satisfies T0 and T3.
- A **normal** space is a space that satisfies T1 and T4.
- A **completely regular** space is a space that satisfies T0 and T3 1/2.
- A **completely normal space** is a space that satisfies T1 and T5.