

# Universal separable metric space in the sense of isometry

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## Abstract

The Banach space  $C(2^\omega)$  under the uniform norm contains an isometric copy of every separable metric space.

Let  $(X, d)$  be a non-empty separable metric space. Fix an arbitrary point  $p_0 \in X$ . To each  $p \in X$  we assign a function  $\varphi_p$  on  $X$  into  $\mathbb{R}$  by

$$\varphi_p(x) = d(x, p) - d(x, p_0)$$

Then  $\varphi_{p_0} \equiv 0$  and for every  $p, q \in X$

$$\sup_{x \in X} |\varphi_p(x) - \varphi_q(x)| = d(p, q).$$

Note that each  $\varphi_p$  is bounded since  $|\varphi_p(x)| \leq d(p, p_0)$ . Let  $S$  be the linear subspace of the Banach space  $C_0(X)$  of continuous bounded functions on  $X$  under the supremum norm spanned by  $\{\varphi_p\}_{p \in X}$ . For  $f \in S$ , let

$$\|f\|_S = \sup_{x \in X} |f(x)|.$$

Let  $\widehat{S}$  be the completion of  $(S, \|\cdot\|_S)$ . It is then a separable Banach space that contains an isometric copy of  $X$ . Since every separable Banach space is contained in  $C(2^\omega)$  as an isomorphic copy (see below), we obtain

**Theorem.** *Every separable metric space is contained in  $C(2^\omega)$  as an isometric image.*

We then show how every separable Banach space is contained in  $C(2^\omega)$ . Let  $(E, \|\cdot\|_E)$  be a separable Banach space. Let  $K = B_1(E^*)$  be the closed unit ball of the dual space  $(E^*, \|\cdot\|_*)$  with the weak-\* topology. Under this topology  $K$  is compact and metrizable. For  $p \in E$  define a function  $f_p$  on  $K$  by  $f_p(\lambda) = (p, \lambda)$ . Then  $f_p \in C(K)$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_p - f_q\|_{C(K)} &= \sup_{\lambda \in K} |(p, \lambda) - (q, \lambda)| \\ &= \sup_{\lambda \in K} |(p - q, \lambda)| \\ &= \|p - q\|_E. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the mapping  $p \mapsto f_p$  is an isometric embedding of  $E$  into  $C(K)$ . Since  $K$  is a compact metrizable space, there is a continuous mapping  $\Pi$  on  $2^\omega$  onto  $K$ . Define  $\Phi : C(K) \rightarrow C(2^\omega)$  by  $\Phi(f) = f \circ \Pi$ . This  $\Phi$  is an isometric embedding of  $C(K)$  into  $C(2^\omega)$ . In this way we can embed  $E$  into  $C(2^\omega)$ .