

Theorem 9.101. [OV3] Given a metric space (X, d) and its subset $C \subseteq X$, The following three conditions are equivalent.

- C is sequentially compact: every sequence $(x_n) \subset C$ has a subsequence converging to an element of C .
- C is compact: from each family of open sets whose union covers C , we can choose a finite subfamily whose union covers C .
- C is complete, and is totally bounded: for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there are finite points $x_1 \dots x_n \in C$ such that $C \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n B(x_i, \varepsilon)$.