

MENGER'S COVERING PROPERTY AND GROUPWISE DENSITY

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Abstract. We establish a surprising connection between Menger's classical covering property and Blass-Laflamme's modern combinatorial notion of groupwise density. This connection implies a short proof of the groupwise density bound on the additivity number for Menger's property.

§1. Introduction and basic facts. Unless otherwise indicated, all spaces considered in this paper are assumed to be separable, zero-dimensional, and metrizable. Consequently, all open covers may be assumed to be countable.

Menger's property (1924), defined in [7], is a generalization of σ -compactness. The following more familiar reformulation of this property was given by Hurewicz in [5]: A space X has Menger's property if, and only if, for each sequence $\{\mathcal{U}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of open covers of X , there exist finite sets $\mathcal{F}_n \subseteq \mathcal{U}_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{F}_n$ is a cover of X .

Hurewicz's reformulation easily implies that Menger's property is preserved under continuous images and is hereditary for closed subsets. It is also not difficult to see that it is preserved under taking countable unions.

COROLLARY 1. *Menger's property is hereditary for F_σ subsets.* \dashv

The following preservation property will also be useful (see [10] for a proof).

PROPOSITION 2 (folklore). *Assume that X has Menger's property and K is σ -compact. Then $X \times K$ has Menger's property.* \dashv

In 1927, Hurewicz has essentially obtained the following combinatorial characterization of Menger's property. View \mathbb{N} as a discrete topological space, and endow the *Baire space* $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ with the Tychonoff product topology. Define a partial order \leq^* on $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ by:

$$f \leq^* g \quad \text{if} \quad f(n) \leq g(n) \text{ for all but finitely many } n.$$

A subset D of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is *dominating* if for each $g \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ there exists $f \in D$ such that $g \leq^* f$.

THEOREM 3 (Hurewicz [6]). *A space X has Menger's property if, and only if, no continuous image of X in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is dominating.* \dashv

While the proof of this assertion is very easy [8], this characterization has found numerous applications (see [9, 11] and references therein).

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An important application of the Hurewicz Theorem 3 is the following. Let $\text{add}(\text{Menger})$ denote the minimal cardinality of a family of spaces with Menger’s property, whose union does not have Menger’s property. Let \mathfrak{b} denote the minimal cardinality of an unbounded (with respect to \leq^*) subset of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, and \mathfrak{d} denote the minimal cardinality of a dominating subset of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. By Theorem 3, the minimal cardinality of a space which does not have Menger’s property is \mathfrak{d} . Using this and Theorem 3 again, we have that $\mathfrak{b} \leq \text{add}(\text{Menger}) \leq \text{cf}(\mathfrak{d})$.

In this paper we give a new characterization of Menger’s property, in terms of a combinatorial property whose connection to Menger’s property is less transparent. To this end, we need several more definitions.

Let $[\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ denote the collection of all infinite sets of natural numbers. For $a, b \in [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$, a is an *almost subset* of b , $a \subseteq^* b$, if $a \setminus b$ is finite. A family $G \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ is *groupwise dense* if it contains all almost subsets of its elements, and for each partition of \mathbb{N} into finite intervals, there is an infinite set of intervals in this partition whose union is a member of G .

Intuitively, groupwise dense families are large. Roughly speaking, our main result asserts that if a space X has Menger’s property, then for each continuous image of X in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ there are “groupwise-densely” many functions witnessing that it is not dominating.

The *groupwise density number* \mathfrak{g} is the minimal cardinality of a collection of groupwise dense families whose intersection is empty. This relatively new notion is due to Blass and Laflamme [3, 1]. It follows at once that $\mathfrak{g} \leq \text{add}(\text{Menger})$. This consequence, which was previously obtained using much more complicated arguments [13], strengthens the Blass-Mildenberger result that $\mathfrak{g} \leq \text{cf}(\mathfrak{d})$ [4].

§2. A new characterization of Menger’s property. $[\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ is a topological subspace of $P(\mathbb{N})$, where the topology on $P(\mathbb{N})$ is defined by identifying it with the Cantor space $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$. For $m < n$, define $[m, n) = \{m, m + 1, \dots, n - 1\}$. For each finite $F \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ and each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$O_{F,n} = \{a \in P(\mathbb{N}) : a \cap [0, n) = F\}.$$

The sets $O_{F,n}$ form a clopen basis for the topology on $P(\mathbb{N})$.

For $a \in [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$, define an element a^+ of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ by

$$a^+(n) = \min\{k \in a : n < k\}$$

for each n . The following is the main result of this paper.

THEOREM 4. *A space X has Menger’s property if, and only if, for each continuous image Y of X in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, the family*

$$G = \{a \in [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0} : (\forall f \in Y) a^+ \not\subseteq^* f\}$$

is groupwise dense.

PROOF. The direction (\Leftarrow) is immediate from the Hurewicz Theorem 3. We prove the more interesting direction (\Rightarrow) .

Assume that Y is a continuous image of X in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. Then Y has Menger’s property. By Proposition 2, $P(\mathbb{N}) \times Y$ has Menger’s property.

LEMMA 5. *The set*

$$C = \{(a, f) \in [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : a^+ \subseteq^* f\}$$

is an F_σ subset of $P(\mathbb{N}) \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$.

PROOF. Note that

$$C = \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcap_{n \geq m} \{(a, f) \in P(\mathbb{N}) \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : (n, f(n)] \cap a \neq \emptyset\}.$$

(The nonempty intersection for infinitely many n allows the replacement of $[\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ by $P(\mathbb{N})$.) For fixed m and n , the set $\{(a, f) \in P(\mathbb{N}) \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : (n, f(n)] \cap a \neq \emptyset\}$ is clopen: Indeed, if $\lim_k (a_k, f_k) = (a, f)$ then for all large enough k , $f_k(n) = f(n)$, and therefore for all larger enough k , $(n, f_k(n)] \cap a_k = (n, f(n)] \cap a$. Thus, (a_k, f_k) is in the set if, and only if, (a, f) is in the set. \dashv

By Corollary 1 and Lemma 5, $C \cap (P(\mathbb{N}) \times Y)$ has Menger’s property, and therefore so does its projection Z on the first coordinate. By the definition of Z , $G = Z^c$, the complement of Z in $[\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$. Note that G contains all almost subsets of its elements.

For $a \in [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ and an increasing $h \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, define

$$a/h = \{n : a \cap [h(n), h(n+1)) \neq \emptyset\}.$$

For $S \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$, define $S/h = \{a/h : a \in S\}$.

LEMMA 6. Assume that $G \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ contains all almost subsets of its elements. Then: G is groupwise dense if, and only if, for each increasing $h \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, $G^c/h \neq [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$.

PROOF. For each increasing $h \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ and each $a \in [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$,

$$\bigcup_{n \in a} [h(n), h(n+1)) \notin G \Leftrightarrow \bigcup_{n \in a} [h(n), h(n+1)) \in G^c \Leftrightarrow a \in G^c/h.$$

The lemma follows directly from that. \dashv

Assume that G is not groupwise dense. By Lemma 6, there is an increasing $h \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that $Z/h = G^c/h = [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$. The natural mapping $\Psi : Z \rightarrow Z/h$ defined by $\Psi(a) = a/h$ is a continuous surjection. It follows that $[\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ has Menger’s property. But this is absurd: The image of $[\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, under the continuous mapping assigning to each $a \in [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ its increasing enumeration, is a dominating subset of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. Thus, $[\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ does not have Menger’s property—a contradiction. \dashv

We immediately obtain the following.

COROLLARY 7. [13] Each union of less than \mathfrak{g} many spaces having Menger’s property, has Menger’s property.

PROOF. Assume that $\kappa < \mathfrak{g}$ and for each $\alpha < \kappa$, X_α has Menger’s property, and that $X = \bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} X_\alpha$. By the Hurewicz Theorem 3, it suffices to show that no continuous image of X in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is dominating. Indeed, assume that $\Psi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is continuous. By Theorem 4, for each α the family

$$G_\alpha = \{a \in [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0} : (\forall f \in \Psi[X_\alpha]) a^+ \not\leq^* f\}$$

is groupwise dense. Thus, there exists $a \in \bigcap_{\alpha < \kappa} G_\alpha$. Then a^+ witnesses that $\Psi[X]$ is not dominating. \dashv

§3. Additional remarks. The proof of Theorem 4 shows that if a space X has Menger’s property, then for each continuous image Y of X in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, the family

$$G = \{a \in [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0} : (\forall f \in Y) a^+ \not\leq^* f\}$$

is *coMenger*, i.e., its complement in $[\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ has Menger's property. The proof also shows that *coMenger* sets in $[\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ containing all almost subsets of their elements are groupwise dense.

It is well known [2] that if $G \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$ contains all almost subsets of its elements, then G is groupwise dense if, and only if, G is nonmeager in $[\mathbb{N}]^{\aleph_0}$. Thus, in Theorem 4, "groupwise dense" can be replaced by "nonmeager".

Using arguments similar to those in the proof of Theorem 4, we have the following.

THEOREM 8. *A space X has Menger's property if, and only if, for each continuous image Y of X in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, the family*

$$G = \{g \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : (\forall f \in Y) g \not\leq^* f\}$$

is nonmeager. ⊥

This is a structural extension of the same assertion for spaces X of cardinality smaller than \mathfrak{d} , which was proved in [12].

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