Discrete subspaces of countably compact spaces

István Juhász

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Novi Sad, August, 2014

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Discrete subspaces

Novi Sad 2014 1 / 11

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Any non-isolated point of a compact T_2 space is discretely touchable, i.e. the accumulation point of a discrete set.

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So, compact T_2 spaces are weakly discretely generated. Also, countably tight compact T_2 spaces are discretely generated.

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There is a compact T_2 space which is not discretely generated

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EXAMPLE 1.

There is a compact T_2 space which is not discretely generated (if there is an L-space).

EXAMPLE 2.

Consistently, there is an ω -bounded (hence countably compact) regular space with a discretely untouchable point.

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THEOREM (J-Shelah)

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FACT. (Shelah) For any κ , if $\lambda = (2^{\kappa})^{++} + \omega_4$ then $Col(\lambda, \kappa)$.

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FACT. (van Douwen) There is a countable, crowded, regular space in which every point is discretely untouchable.

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Novi Sad 2014 5 / 11

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What if λ is singular?

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So, $\omega^* \setminus \{p\}$ is ωD -bounded but not ω -bounded.

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(ii) The Franklin-Rajagopalan space is locally compact T_2 and sequentially compact but not ωD -bounded. Under CH, it is first countable.

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If X is regular, countably compact, and $L(X) < \mathfrak{p}$ then X is ω -bounded.

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If X is regular, countably compact, and $L(X) < \mathfrak{p}$ then X is ω -bounded.

THEOREM (J-Soukup-Szentmiklóssy)

If X is regular, ωD -bounded, and $L(X) < cov(\mathcal{M})$ then X is ω -bounded.

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So, $\mathfrak{p} \leq \mathsf{cov}(\mathcal{M})$ and $\mathfrak{p} < \mathsf{cov}(\mathcal{M})$ is consistent.

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The proof of ωD -bounded $\Rightarrow \omega N$ -bounded easily follows.

COROLLARY

Regular, countably compact, and countably tight spaces are discretely determined.

István Juhász (Rényi Institute)

On the proof

DEFINITION. Let X be any space, $\mathcal{U} \subset \tau(X)$ disjoint, $S \subset \cup \mathcal{U}$ dense.

$$\mathcal{I}(\boldsymbol{S}, \mathcal{U}) = \{ \boldsymbol{D} \in [\boldsymbol{S}]^{\leq \omega} : \forall \ \boldsymbol{U} \in \mathcal{U} \ (|\boldsymbol{D} \cap \boldsymbol{U}| < \omega) \}$$

LEMMA

If X is regular then $\mathcal{I}(S, \mathcal{U})$ is a *P*-ideal.

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Discrete subspaces

Novi Sad 2014 11 / 11

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

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