

Universally meager spaces and a conjecture of Galvin

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Novi Sad, July 5, 2018

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Conjecture (Galvin, 1970's)

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Program

Determine the optimal class of topological spaces X with the property that for all integers $k, \ell \geq 2$,

$$X \rightarrow (\text{top}\mathbb{Q})_{\ell}^k, k!(k-1)!.$$

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Conjecture

The following are equivalent for a metrizable space X :

- ▶ X is not σ -discrete.
- ▶ $X \rightarrow (\text{top}\mathbb{Q})_{\ell}^k, k!(k-1)!$ for all integers $k, \ell \geq 2$.

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Program

Determine the optimal class of topological space X for which the following two conditions are equivalent:

- ▶ X is not σ -scattered.
- ▶ $X \rightarrow (\text{top}\mathbb{Q})_{\ell}^k$, $k!(k-1)!$ for all integers $k, \ell \geq 2$.

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Conjecture (Haydon 1989/1990)

The following are equivalent for a topological space X :

- ▶ *X is σ -scattered.*
- ▶ *Every continuous map from a Baire space into X is somewhere constant.*

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Corollary (T., 2007)

If there is a compact cardinal other than ω , then every universally meager metrizable space X is σ -discrete.

Back to the Ramsey degree conjecture

Theorem (Raghavan-T., 2017/2018)

If there is a compact cardinal other than ω , then the following are equivalent for every space X with point countable base:

- ▶ *X is not left separated.*
- ▶ *$X \rightarrow (\text{top}\mathbb{Q})_{\ell, 2}^2$ for all integers $\ell \geq 2$.*

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