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Ladislav Mišík

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ABOUT ONE THEOREM OF V. NOVÁK

LADISLAV MIŠÍK, Bratislava

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In the preceding article of V. NOVÁK it is possible, by a small adjustment of the proof, to substitue the theorem 2 by the following one:

Theorem. *A quasi-ordered set of type* $F(\omega_\alpha, \aleph_\alpha)$ *is an* $\aleph_\alpha$*-universal quasi-ordered set.*

Proof. For $\alpha = 0$ this assertion follows from the theorem 3 of the preceding article. For $\alpha > 0$ we obtain this assertion as follows[1]:

To the element $\Psi(X) = \{a_\lambda \,|\lambda < \omega_\alpha\}$ we construct a class $\widetilde{\Psi(X)}$ as the set of all sequences, which we obtain from the sequence $\{a_\lambda \,|\lambda < \omega_\alpha\}$ by laving the sequence $\{a, b, a, b, \ldots\}$ or the sequence $\{b, a, b, a, \ldots\}$ of type ω_0 after each element a_λ. Each element $\xi \in \widetilde{\Psi(X)}$ for all $X \in \bar{G}$ is from $F(\omega_\alpha, M \cup N)$. The cardinality of $\widetilde{\Psi(X)}$ is $2^{\aleph_\alpha}$. For $\Psi(X) \leqq \Psi(Y)$ and $\xi \in \widetilde{\Psi(X)}$, $\eta \in \widetilde{\Psi(Y)}$ holds $\xi \leqq \eta$. For every $X \in \bar{G}$ there exists also a one-to-one mapping φ_X of the class X into the class $\widetilde{\Psi(X)}$. The mapping φ of the quasi-ordered set G into $F(\omega_\alpha, M \cup N)$ defined in the following way: $\varphi(x) = \varphi_X(x)$ for $x \in X \in \bar{G}$, is an isomorphism.

РЕЗЮМЕ

К ОДНОЙ ТЕОРЕМЕ В. НОВАКА

ЛАДИСЛАВ МИШИК (Ladislav Mišík), Братислава

В предыдущей статье теорему 2 можно заменить следующей теоремой:

Теорема. *Квазиупорядоченное множество типа* $F(\omega_\alpha, \aleph_\alpha)$ *является* $\aleph_\alpha$*-универсальным квазиупорядоченным множеством.*

[1] We use distinctions of the preceding article.