

Toposym 4-B

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THE CATEGORY OF ALL ZERO-DIMENSIONAL
REALCOMPACT SPACES IS NOT SIMPLE

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For a given Hausdorff space E , a space X is said to be E-compact if it is homeomorphic to a closed subspace of E^{\aleph} for some cardinal \aleph .

Let us use the following notation

- I - the closed unit interval,
- D - the two-point discrete space,
- R - the space of the reals,
- N - the discrete space of natural numbers.

Thus we have

- I-compact = compact Hausdorff,
- D-compact = zero-dimensional compact Hausdorff,
- R-compact = realcompact.

It was conjectured in 1958 that

- N-compact = zero-dimensional realcompact.

It is clear that every N-compact space is zero-dimensional and realcompact but the converse is, in fact, false. It was showed by P.Nyikos in [6,7] that the Prabir Roy's space Δ , which is zero-dimensional and realcompact, is not N-compact.

There remained an open question /raised by H.Herrlich in [2,3,4]/: is there a space E such that

- E-compact = zero-dimensional realcompact ?

In other words : is the category of all zero-dimensional realcompact spaces simple?

Theorem. For every zero-dimensional space E of non-measurable cardinality there exists a zero-dimensional, hereditarily realcompact, locally compact and locally countable space which cannot be embedded as a closed subspace into any topological power of the space E .

Under the assumption that all cardinals are non-measurable it gives the result stated in the title.

For the proof and more detailed information see [5] .

Remark. In the proof of our theorem some minor modification of E. van Douwen's construction of Δ /see this volume/ is used.

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