

## Toposym 4-B

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In: Josef Novák (ed.): General topology and its relations to modern analysis and algebra IV, Proceedings of the fourth Prague topological symposium, 1976, Part B: Contributed Papers. Society of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicist, Praha, 1977. pp. 125--126.

Persistent URL: <http://dml.cz/dmlcz/700685>

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BOX PRODUCTS OF BAIRE SPACES

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The author proposes that the study of box products of Baire spaces accompany the study of products of Baire spaces. Certain classical results carry over without change. For example:

Theorem 1. The box product of complete spaces is Baire.

The stationary set techniques of [FK] extend to box products. For example:

Theorem 2. For every regular cardinal  $\aleph$  there is a space  $X$  such that the box product of less than  $\aleph$  copies of  $X$  is Baire, while the box product of  $\aleph$  copies of  $X$  is not Baire.

Theorem 2 gives a family of spaces whose usual product is Baire but whose box product is not Baire.

Question 1. If the box product of a family of spaces is Baire, is the usual product Baire?

The techniques of Oxtoby [O] do not seem to extend to box products.

Question 2. Is the box product of second countable Baire spaces Baire?

In particular, let  $\mathcal{T} = \{T_\alpha: \alpha < c\}$  be a family of disjoint sets with each  $T_\alpha$  meeting every perfect subset of the Cantor set.

The question of whether the box product of  $\mathcal{U}$  is Baire is related to the following game. Two players, I and II, alternately choose a family  $\{B_\alpha^i : \alpha < c\}$  of nonempty basic open sets of the Cantor set with  $B_\alpha^{i+1} \subset B_\alpha^i$ . Player II wins if for all distinct  $\alpha, \beta < c$ ,  $\bigcap \{B_\alpha^i : i \in \omega\} \cap \bigcap \{B_\beta^i : i \in \omega\} = \emptyset$ .

Question 3. Does player II have a winning strategy? Is the game determined?

Assuming that every uncountable subset of the Cantor set has a perfect subset, player I has a winning strategy. But then the family  $\mathcal{U}$  does not exist. So Question 3 is most interesting when the Axiom of Choice is valid.

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