#### Unbounded towers and products

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(joint work with P. Szewczak)

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 \begin{aligned} \mathsf{S}_1(\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B}) &: (\forall \mathcal{U}_1,\mathcal{U}_2,\ldots\in\mathcal{A}) \; (\exists \mathcal{U}_1\in\mathcal{U}_1,\mathcal{U}_2\in\mathcal{U}_2,\ldots) \\ (\{ \mathcal{U}_n:n\in\mathbb{N}\}\in\mathcal{B}) \end{aligned}
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•  $\omega$ -cover:  $(X \notin U)$  and  $(\forall$  finite  $F \subseteq X)$   $(\exists U \in U)$   $(F \subseteq U)$ 

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$$S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma)$$
  
 $\uparrow$ 
 $S_1(\Omega, \Gamma) \longrightarrow S_1(\Omega, \Omega)$ 

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X = a subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ 

 $C_p(X) := \{f : X \to \mathbb{R} : f \text{ is continuous}\}, w.r.t pointwise conv. top.$ 

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$$X \text{ is } S_1(\Omega, \Omega) \iff C_p(X) \text{ has csft}$$
$$X \text{ is } S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma) \implies C_p(X) \text{ is } \alpha_4$$

A space is FU, if  $x \in \overline{A} \Longrightarrow A \ni x_n \longrightarrow x$ 

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$$\begin{array}{l} X \text{ is } \mathsf{S}_1(\Omega, \Gamma) \Longleftrightarrow \mathsf{C}_p(X) \text{ is FU} \\ X \text{ is } \mathsf{S}_1(\Omega, \Omega) \Longleftrightarrow \mathsf{C}_p(X) \text{ has csft} \\ X \text{ is } \mathsf{S}_1(\Gamma, \Gamma) \implies \mathsf{C}_p(X) \text{ is } \alpha_4 \end{array}$$

A space is FU, if  $x \in \overline{A} \Longrightarrow A \ni x_n \longrightarrow x$ A space has csft, if  $x \in \bigcap_n \overline{A_n} \Longrightarrow (\exists a_n \in A_n) \ (x \in \overline{\{a_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}})$ A space is  $\alpha_4$ , if for each x and each sequence  $\{A_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  of nontrivial sequences converging to x, there is a sequence B, converging to x, such that  $B \cap A_n \neq \emptyset$  for infinitey many n

### The space of continuous functions

X = a subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ 

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$$X \text{ is } S_1(\Omega, \Omega) \iff C_p(X) \text{ has csft}$$
  
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$$\uparrow$$

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 $P(\mathbb{N}) \simeq \{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \simeq \text{ Cantor set } \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  $P(\mathbb{N}) = [\mathbb{N}]^{\infty} \cup \text{Fin}$  $[\mathbb{N}]^{\infty} \supseteq X = \{x_{\alpha} : \alpha < \kappa\} \text{ is a } \kappa\text{-unbounded tower, if } X \text{ is unbounded and } x_{\beta} \subseteq^* x_{\alpha} \text{ for } \alpha < \beta < \kappa$ 

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 $\kappa$ -unbounded tower set =  $X \cup Fin$ 

#### Theorem 1 (Tsaban)

A p-unbounded tower set is  $S_1(\Omega, \Gamma)$ 

Theorem 2 (Miller, Tsaban, Zdomskyy)

Assuming CH, there are  $\mathsf{S}_1(\Omega,\Gamma)$  sets X and Y such that  $X\times Y$  is not Menger

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$$\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{S}_1(\Gamma,\Gamma) \longrightarrow \mathsf{Menger} \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \mathsf{S}_1(\Omega,\Gamma) \longrightarrow \mathsf{S}_1(\Omega,\Omega) \end{array}$$

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Theorem 3 (Miller, Tsaban, Zdomskyy)

The product of an  $\omega_1$ -unbounded tower set with an  $S_1(\Omega, \Gamma)$  set is  $S_1(\Omega, \Gamma)$ .

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Theorem 3 (Miller, Tsaban, Zdomskyy)

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$$\begin{split} & \mathsf{S}_1(\Gamma,\Gamma) \\ & \uparrow \\ & \mathsf{S}_1(\Omega,\Gamma) \longrightarrow \mathsf{S}_1(\Omega,\Omega) \end{split}$$

#### Theorem 4 (Szewczak, MW)

The product of a p-unbounded tower set with an  $S_1(\Omega, \Gamma)$  set is  $S_1(\Omega, \Omega)$  and  $S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma)$  in all finite powers.

Sierpiński set is an uncountable subset of a space whose intersection with every measure-zero set is countable

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Theorem 5 (Miller, Tsaban)

A b-unbounded tower set is  $S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma)$ .

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A b-unbounded tower set is  $S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma)$ .

Theorem 6 (Miller, Tsaban, Zdomskyy)

A product of a  $\mathfrak{b}\text{-unbounded}$  tower set with Sierpiński set is  $S_1(\Gamma,\Gamma).$ 

Sierpiński set is an uncountable subset of a space whose intersection with every measure-zero set is countable

Theorem 5 (Miller, Tsaban)

A b-unbounded tower set is  $S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma)$ .

Theorem 6 (Miller, Tsaban, Zdomskyy)

A product of a  $\mathfrak{b}\text{-unbounded}$  tower set with Sierpiński set is  $S_1(\Gamma,\Gamma).$ 

#### Theorem 7 (Szewczak, MW)

A b-unbounded tower set is  $S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma)$  in all finite powers. A product of a finite power of a b-unbounded tower set with a Sierpiński set is  $S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma)$ .