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DESCRIPTIVE CLASSES OF SETS  
AND TOPOLOGICAL FUNCTORSДЕСКРИПТИВНІ КЛАСИ МНОЖИН  
І ТОПОЛОГІЧНІ ФУНКТОРИ

It is proved that the image of a normal functor from the Stone – Cech compactification of the projective class of sets also belongs to this class.

Доведено, що образ нормального функтора від стоун-чехівської компактифікації з класу проєктивних множин також належить цьому класу.

In this article, we discuss the relationship between descriptive set theory and the theory of topological functors.

Let  $\sigma - \mathcal{M}_1 = \{X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n \mid X_n, n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ are complete-metrizable closed sets in } X\}$ . By  $\mathcal{A}_\alpha$  and  $\mathcal{M}_\alpha$ ,  $1 \leq \alpha < \omega_1$ , we denote the additive and multiplicative classes of absolute Borelian sets corresponding to a countable ordinal  $\alpha$ , respectively; and by  $\mathcal{P}_n$ ,  $n > 0$ , we denote the classes of projective sets [1, 2]. Recall that  $\mathcal{P}_0$  is the class of analytic sets (i.e., the class of continuous images of absolute Borelian sets) and  $\mathcal{P}_2$  is the class of coanalytic sets (i.e., the class consisting of complements to analytic sets).

Information concerning the theory of functors in the category of compacta  $\text{Comp}$  can be found in [3–6].

Let  $F: \text{Comp} \rightarrow \text{Comp}$  be a monomorphic functor. Recall that for a compactum  $X$  and  $A \in FX$ ,  $\text{supp}(a) = \bigcap \{A \subset X \mid a \in FA\}$ . We denote by  $F_\beta: \text{Tych} \rightarrow \text{Tych}$  the extension of the functor  $F$  onto the category  $\text{Tych}$  of Tychonoff spaces offered by A. Chigogidze [7]: for a space  $X \in \text{Tych}$ , let  $F_\beta X = \{a \in F(\beta X) \mid \text{supp}(a) \subset X\}$ , where  $\beta X$  is the Stone – Cech compactification of  $X$ . It is known [7] that the topology of the space  $F_\beta X$  does not depend on a particular compactification of  $X$ , i.e., the space

$$F_\gamma X = \{a \in F(\gamma X) \mid \text{supp}(a) \subset X\} \subset F(\gamma X)$$

is homeomorphic to the space  $F_\beta X$  for any compactification  $\gamma X$  of  $X$ . So, sometimes, we shall denote the space  $F_\beta(X)$  by  $FX$ .

**Assumption.** From now on, all spaces are metrizable and separable and  $F: \text{Comp} \rightarrow \text{Comp}$  is a monomorphic continuous functor preserving weight, intersections, point, and the empty set.

Recall that  $\text{exp}: \text{Comp} \rightarrow \text{Comp}$  is the hyperspace functor. Then, for a metric space  $X$ ,  $\text{exp}_\beta X = \text{exp} X$  is the space of compact subsets of  $X$  endowed with the Vietoris topology. By  $O(x, \varepsilon)$ , we denote an open  $\varepsilon$ -ball with the center  $x \in X$ .

The article was initiated by the following problem due to V. V. Fedorchuk.

**Problem 3.23** [8]. Is the subset  $P(\mathbb{Q}) \subset P[0, 1]$  Borelian? Analytic? (Here,  $\mathbb{Q}$  is the set of all rationales in  $[0, 1]$  and  $P$  is the probability measure functor).

We answer this problem negatively. Namely, we show that the space  $P(\mathbb{Q})$  is coanalytic and nonanalytic. In fact, we prove more general results.

**Theorem 1.** For  $n \geq 1$ ,  $X \in \mathcal{P}_{2n}$  if and only if  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_{2n}$ .

**Proof.** If  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_{2n}$ , then, since  $X$  is a closed subset in  $FX$  ([3], Proposition 2.8),  $X \in \mathcal{P}_{2n}$  as well.

Assume now  $X \in \mathcal{P}_{2n}$ . Let us consider the complement  $F(\bar{X}) \setminus FX$ , where  $\bar{X}$  is any metric compactification of  $X$ . (Recall that  $FX = \{a \in F(\bar{X}) \mid \text{supp}(a) \subset X\} \subset F(\bar{X})$ ). Then

$$\begin{aligned} F(\bar{X}) \setminus FX &= \{a \in F(\bar{X}) \mid \text{supp}(a) \cap (\bar{X} \setminus X) \neq \emptyset\} = \\ &= \{a \in F(\bar{X}) \mid \exists x \in \bar{X} \setminus X \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad O(x, 1/n) \cap \text{supp}(a) \neq \emptyset\} = \text{pr}_1(E), \end{aligned}$$

where  $\text{pr}_1: F(x) \times X \rightarrow F(x)$  is the projection and  $E = \{(a, x) \in F(\bar{X}) \times \bar{X} \mid x \notin X \text{ and } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad O(x, 1/n) \cap \text{supp}(a) \neq \emptyset\}$ . Note that  $E = F(\bar{X}) \times (\bar{X} \setminus X) \cap \bigcap (\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n)$ , where

$$E_n = \{(a, x) \in F(\bar{X}) \times \bar{X} \mid O(x, 1/n) \cap \text{supp}(a) \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Since the map  $\text{supp}: F(\bar{X}) \rightarrow \exp(\bar{X})$  is lower semi-continuous [4], the set  $E_n \subset F(\bar{X}) \times \bar{X}$  is open for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Since  $X \in \mathcal{P}_{2n}$ , by definition,  $\bar{X} \setminus X \in \mathcal{P}_{2n-1}$  and  $F(\bar{X}) \setminus FX = \text{pr}_1(E) \in \mathcal{P}_{2n-1}$ . Consequently,  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_{2n}$  and the theorem is proved.

Let us note that Theorem 1, in the case where  $F = \exp$  and  $n = 1$ , has been known (see Theorem 2 [2], § 42, III).

**Theorem 2.** *Let  $F$  be a functor with a finite support and let  $\mathcal{D}$  be any of the classes  $\sigma - \mathcal{M}_1$ ,  $\mathcal{A}_\alpha$ ,  $\mathcal{M}_\alpha$ ,  $1 \leq \alpha < \omega_1$ ,  $\mathcal{P}_n$ ,  $n \geq 0$ . Then  $X \in \mathcal{D}$  if and only if  $FX \in \mathcal{D}$ .*

*Proof.* Sufficiency follows from the fact that  $X$  is a closed subset in  $FX$  [3]. It is easily seen that a functor with finite support preserves countable unions and intersections of monotone sequences of sets. Therefore, to prove that  $F$  preserves the Borelian classes  $\sigma - \mathcal{M}_1$ ,  $\mathcal{A}_\alpha$ , and  $\mathcal{M}_\alpha$ ,  $1 \leq \alpha < \omega_1$ , it suffices to prove that  $FX \in \mathcal{M}_1$  provided that  $X \in \mathcal{M}_1$ . This was proved by M. Zarichnyi in [9].

By Theorem 1,  $X \in \mathcal{P}_{2n}$  if and only if  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_{2n}$ ,  $n \geq 1$ . Besides, since  $F$  preserves the Borelian sets,  $F$  preserves the class  $\mathcal{P}_0$ . To prove that  $F$  preserves the classes  $\mathcal{P}_n$  for even  $n$ , note that the functor  $F$ , being a functor with finite support, preserves subjective maps. Consequently,  $F$  preserves the classes  $\mathcal{P}_n$  for all  $n \geq 0$ . Theorem 2 is proved.

On the other hand, if  $F$  is not a functor with finite support, the situation is quite different.

The main tool in our further considerations is the following lemma:

**Lemma 1.** *For a metric compactum  $X$ , the map  $\text{supp}: FX \rightarrow \exp X$  is measurable of the class 1 (i.e., the preimage  $\text{supp}^{-1}(U) \subset FX$  of any open set  $U \subset \exp X$  is an  $F_\sigma$ -subset in  $FX$ )*

The proof follows from Theorem 1 ([2], § 43, VII) stating that every lower semi-continuous map  $\Phi: Y \rightarrow \exp X$  is measurable of the class 1, and from [4], where it is proved that the map  $\text{supp}: FX \rightarrow \exp X$  is lower semi-continuous.

**Proposition 1.** *If the space  $X$  is locally compact, then  $FX \in \mathcal{A}_1$ . If  $X \in \mathcal{M}_1$ , then  $FX \in \mathcal{M}_2$ . If  $F$  is a functor with continuous support, then  $X \in \mathcal{M}_1$  if and only if  $FX \in \mathcal{M}_1$ .*

*Proof.* The first and the second statements are rather trivial. The third one follows from Lemma 1 and Theorem 1 ([2], § 42, II) stating that  $X \in \mathcal{M}_1$  if and only if  $\exp(X) \in \mathcal{M}_1$ .

**Theorem 3.** Assume that  $\text{supp}(F(\mathbb{Q})) = \exp(\mathbb{Q})$ . Then  $X \notin \mathcal{M}_1$  if and only if  $FX$  is not Borelian. Moreover,  $X$  is a coanalytic non-complete-metrizable set (i.e.  $X \in \mathcal{P}_2 \setminus \mathcal{M}_1$ ) if and only if  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_2 \setminus \mathcal{P}_1$ .

*Proof.* Let us show first that if  $X \in \mathcal{P}_2 \setminus \mathcal{M}_1$ , then  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_2 \setminus \mathcal{P}_1$ . By [10, 11], there exists a closed subset  $Y \subset X$  homeomorphic to the space of rationales  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Then  $FY$  is closed in  $FX$ . The set  $FY$  is not analytic. Indeed, by assumption,  $\text{supp}(FY) = \exp Y$ . Since the space  $\exp(Y) \cong \exp(\mathbb{Q})$  is not analytic (see Corollary 3 ([2], § 42, II) and the map  $\text{supp}: FY \rightarrow \exp Y$  is measurable, by Remark ([2], § 38, III), the space  $FY$  is not analytic as well. Therefore, the set  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_2$  consisting of non-analytic closed set  $FY$  is not analytic.

If  $X \notin \mathcal{M}_1$ , then  $FX \notin \mathcal{P}_0$ . Indeed, assume, on the contrary, that  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_0$ . Then  $X$  is Borelian and, consequently,  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_2 \setminus \mathcal{P}_1$ . This contradicts to  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_0$ . The proof is complete.

Note that, since  $\mathcal{P}_{2n+1} \subset \mathcal{P}_{2n+4}$  for  $n \geq 0$ , we have  $X \in \mathcal{P}_{2n+1}$ ,  $n \geq 0$ , implies  $X \in \mathcal{P}_{2n+4}$ . On the other hand, if  $F$  is a functor with finite support, then  $X \in \mathcal{P}_n$  if and only if  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_n$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .

**Question.** Do, for every normal functor  $F$  and  $X \in \mathcal{P}_n$ ,  $n \geq 2$ , we have  $FX \in \mathcal{P}_n$ ?

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