

Products of compact lines

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University of Murcia, Spain
joint work with Grzegorz Plebanek (University of Wrocław)

Workshop on Banach spaces and Banach lattices

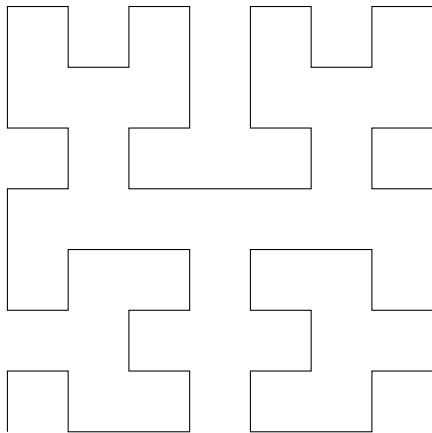
September 12th, 2019

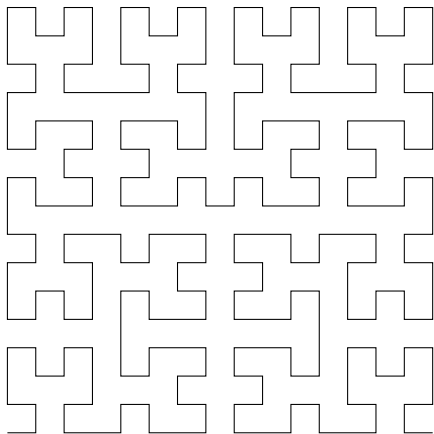
Research supported by project MTM2017-86182-P (Government of Spain, AEI/FEDER, EU) and project 20797/PI/18 by Fundación Séneca, ACyT Región de Murcia.

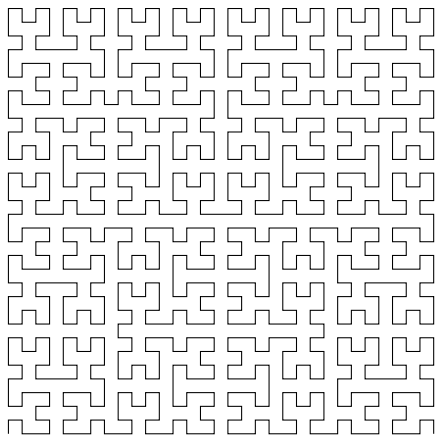
Yes

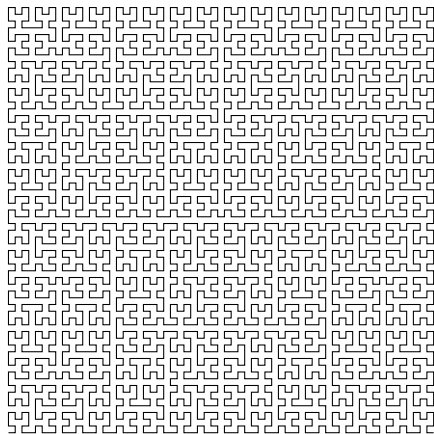
Yes. It's true.

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Moreover, the unit interval can be mapped onto the cube $[0, 1]^3$, onto the **tesseract** $[0, 1]^4$, and even onto the

Hilbert Cube $[0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}}$

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In 2001 Mary Ellen Rudin characterized continuous images of **compact lines** as compact monotonically normal spaces.

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For example, the unit interval $[0, 1]$, the long interval $[0, \omega_1]$ and the split interval.

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In particular, a nonmetrizable compact line L cannot be mapped onto its square L^2 .

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Last year Plebanek and I proved the conjecture!

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Thus, the conjecture follows from the previous points and the following fact:

If K_1, \dots, K_d are nonmetrizable compact spaces and K_{d+1} is an infinite compact space, then $\text{free-dim}(K_1 \times \dots \times K_{d+1}) \geq d + 1$.

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Notice that $\text{free-dim}(L_1 \times \dots \times L_d) \leq d$ whenever L_1, \dots, L_d are compact lines.

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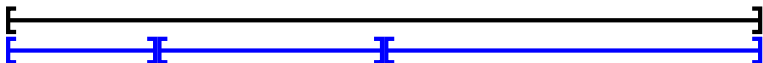
A basis for the topology of $L_1 \times L_2$ is given by **rectangles**.

How do intervals and rectangles differ?

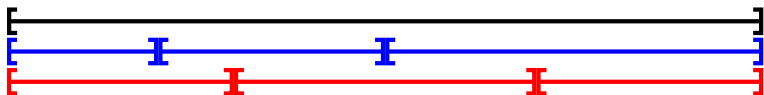
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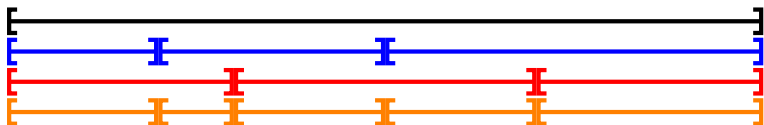
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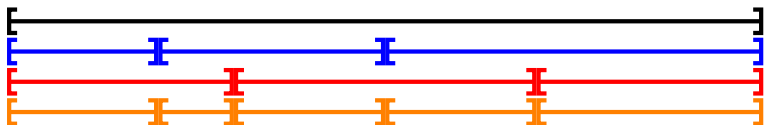


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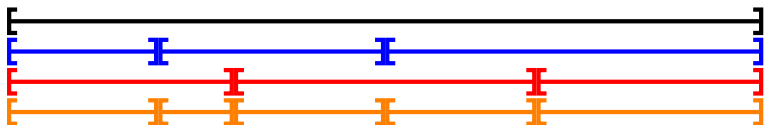
The blue cover has 3 intervals.

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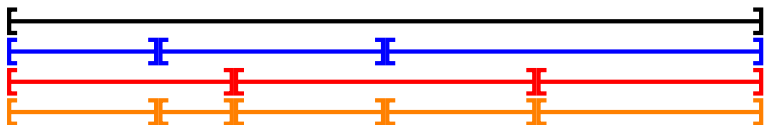
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How do intervals and rectangles differ?



The blue cover has 3 intervals. The red cover also has 3 intervals. We can find a finer cover which has 5 intervals.

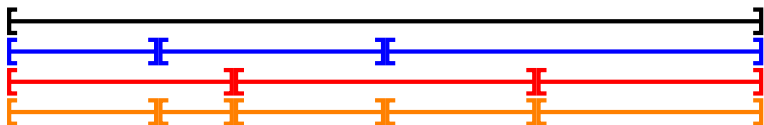
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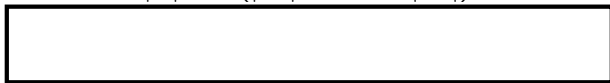
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$$|\mathcal{C}| \leq 2(|\mathcal{C}_1| + \dots + |\mathcal{C}_k|).$$

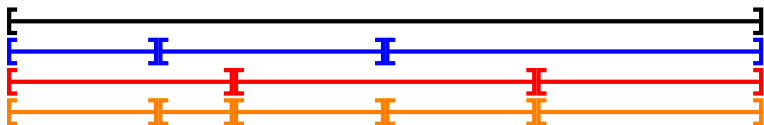
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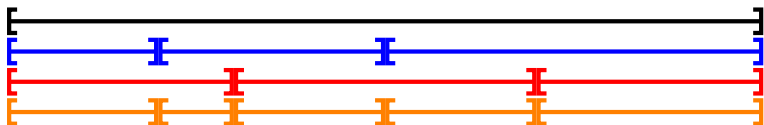
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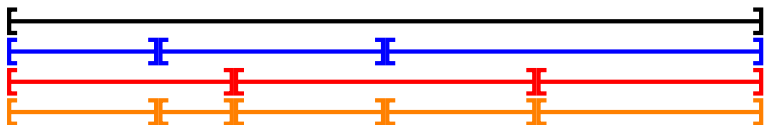

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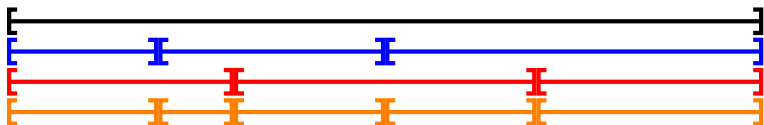

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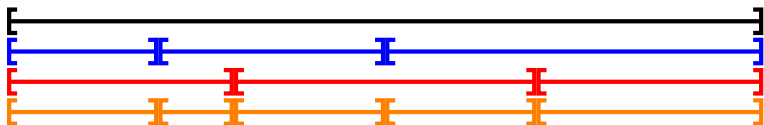

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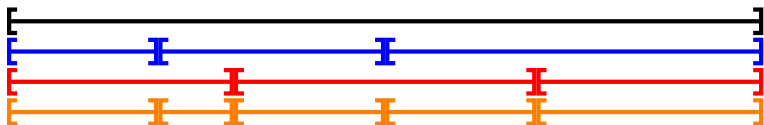


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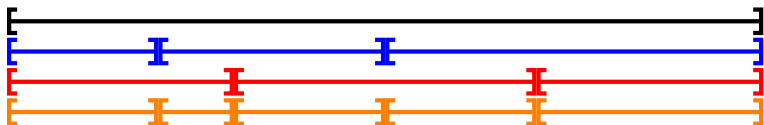


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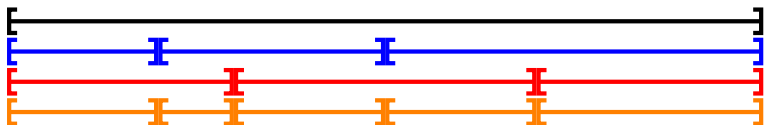


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We define the free-dimension of a compact space K using families \mathfrak{C} of **finite covers \mathcal{C} consisting of closed sets**. We say that \mathfrak{C} is **topologically cofinal** if for every open cover of K there is a finer cover in \mathfrak{C} .

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With this definition it is easy to check that $\text{free-dim}(L) \leq 1$ if L is a compact line,

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Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 147 (4) (2019), 1763–1772.