

k-NETWORKS, AND COVERING PROPERTIES OF CW-COMPLEXES

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We assume that all spaces are T_2 . First of all, we shall recall some definitions.

Let X be a space, and let $\mathcal{C}$ be a cover of X . Then X is determined by $\mathcal{C}$ [3] (or X has the weak topology with respect to $\mathcal{C}$ in the usual sense), if $F \subset X$ is closed in X if and only if $F \cap C$ is closed in C for every $C \in \mathcal{C}$. Here, we can replace "closed" by "open". Every space is determined by an open cover. X is dominated by $\mathcal{C}$, if the union of any subcollection $\mathcal{C}'$ of $\mathcal{C}$ is closed in X , and the union is determined by $\mathcal{C}'$.

Let X be a space, and $\mathcal{P}$ be a cover of X . Then $\mathcal{P}$ is a k-network, if whenever $K \subset U$ with K compact and U open in X , then $K \subset \bigcup \mathcal{P}' \subset U$ for some finite $\mathcal{P}' \subset \mathcal{P}$. If we replace "compact" by "single point" then such a cover is called "net (or network)". k-networks have played a role in $\mathcal{K}_0$ -spaces (i.e., regular spaces with a countable k-network) and $\mathcal{K}$ -spaces (i.e., regular spaces with a σ -locally finite k-network).

Let $\mathcal{A} = \{A_\alpha; \alpha \in A\}$ be a collection of subsets of a space X . Then $\mathcal{A}$ is closure-preserving if $\overline{\bigcup \{A_\alpha; \alpha \in B\}} = \bigcup \{\overline{A_\alpha}; \alpha \in B\}$ for any $B \subset A$. $\mathcal{A}$ is hereditarily closure-preserving if $\overline{\bigcup \{B_\alpha; \alpha \in B\}} = \bigcup \{\overline{B_\alpha}; \alpha \in B\}$ whenever $B \subset A$ and $B_\alpha \subset A_\alpha$ for each $\alpha \in B$. Every space is dominated by a hereditarily closure-preserving closed cover.

A σ -hereditarily closure-preserving collection is the union of countably many hereditarily closure-preserving collections. We shall use " σ -CP (resp. σ -HCP)" instead of " σ -closure-preserving (resp. σ -hereditarily closure-preserving)".

$\mathcal{A}$ is point-finite (resp. point-countable) if every $x \in X$ is in at most finitely (resp. countably) many element of $\mathcal{A}$.

The concept of CW-complexes due to J. H. Whitehead [5] is well-known. A space X is a CW-complex if it is a complex with cells $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ satisfying (a) and (b) below.

(a) Each cell e_λ is contained in a finite subcomplex of X .

(b) X is determined by the closed cover $\{\bar{e}_\lambda; \lambda\}$ of X .

We note that every $\bar{e}_\lambda$ is not a subcomplex.

As is well-known, every CW-complex X is dominated by the cover of all finite subcomplexes of X , hence X is dominated by a cover of compact metric subsets of X .

Let $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ be the cells of a CW-complex X . We shall say that $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is $(\sigma-)$ locally finite; $(\sigma-)$ HCP, etc., if so is respectively the collection $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ of subsets of X . We note that the collection $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is $(\sigma-)$ locally finite; $(\sigma-)$ CP; $(\sigma-)$ HCP if and only if so is respectively $\{\bar{e}_\lambda; \lambda\}$.

Results. Let X be a CW-complex with cells $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$. Then the following hold. (a) is well-known, and (b) is due to [2].

(a) X is a paracompact, and σ -space (i.e., X has a σ -locally finite net).

(b) X is an M_1 -space (in the sense of [2]), hence X has a σ -CP k -network.

(c) X has a point-countable k -network.

However, every CW-complex is not a metric space (not even a Fréchet space, nor an $\aleph_1$ -space). We have the following characterizations of X . Recall that a space is Fréchet, if whenever $x \in \overline{A}$, there exists a sequence in A converging to the point x . (A) is well-known, and (B) is due to [4].

(A) X is a metric space if and only if $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is locally finite.

(B) X is a Fréchet space if and only if $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is HCP.

(C) X is an $\aleph_1$ -space if and only if $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is σ -locally finite.

(D) X has a σ -HCP k -network if and only if $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is σ -HCP.

(E) X is a symmetric space (in the sense of [1]) if and only if $\{\overline{e}_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is point-finite.

(F) X has a point-countable closed k -network if and only if $\{\overline{e}_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is point-countable.

Remark. Let X be a CW-complex with cells $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$.

(1) The property " $\{\bar{e}_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is HCP" need not imply that X has a point-countable closed k -network, and not imply that $\{\bar{e}_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is point-countable.

(2) The property " $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is CP" need not imply that X has a CP or σ -HCP k -network, and not imply that $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is σ -HCP.

(3) The property " X is a symmetric space with a σ -CP k -network" need not imply that X has a σ -HCP k -network, and not imply that $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is σ -CP.

Question. Let X be a CW-complex with cells $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$.

Characterize " $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ is CP (or σ -CP)" by means of a nice topological property of X .

Finally, concerning spaces dominated by compact metric subsets, similarly to CW-complexes the following analogue holds.

Let X be a space dominated by a cover $\{X_\lambda; \lambda\}$ with each E_λ compact metric. Here, $E_0 = X_0$, $E_\lambda = X_\lambda - \bigcup \{X_\mu; \mu < \lambda\}$. Then it is possible to replace $\{e_\lambda; \lambda\}$ (or $\{\bar{e}_\lambda; \lambda\}$) by $\{E_\lambda; \lambda\}$ (or $\{\bar{E}_\lambda; \lambda\}$) in (A) $\sim$ (F).

References

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