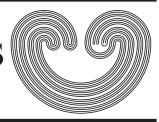
# TOPOLOGY PROCEEDINGS

Volume 7, 1982 Pages 193–196



http://topology.auburn.edu/tp/

## **Research Announcement:** A NOTE ON GALE'S PROPERTY (G)

by

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**Topology Proceedings** 

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ISSN:	0146-4124

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### A NOTE ON GALE'S PROPERTY (G)

#### M. Henry, D. Reynolds and G. Trapp

In [1], Gale gave a condition which could be used to replace equicontinuity in a less restrictive version of Ascoli's Theorem, namely where the range space is regular, rather than a metric or uniform space. Gale's Theorem 1 is stated below for the sake of completeness. Throughout this note,  $Y^X$  will denote the collection of all functions from X to Y with the product topology and if  $F \subset Y^X$ , then  $\overline{F}$  will denote the closure of F in this topology, i.e., the pointwise closure of F.

Theorem 1 (Gale). If X is a k-space and Y is regular, then a collection of continuous functions F from X to Y is compact in the compact-open topology if and only if

- (1) F is closed.
- (2) F(x) is compact for each x in X.

(3) If G is closed in F and U is open in Y then  $n\{g^{-1}(U) | g \in G\}$  is open in X.

In the proof of this theorem, Gale showed that if a collection F is continuous and satisfies condition (3) then the compact-open and pointwise topologies agree on F. This condition was abstracted by Yang in [5] and renamed property (G).

Definition.  $F \subset Y^X$  is said to have property (G) if for each U open in Y, and each pointwise closed subset G of F,  $\bigcap\{g^{-1}(U) \mid g \in G\}$  is open in X. Note that in the above definition, the topology being considered is the pointwise, rather than the compact-open, and F is not required to be a closed collection, as was the case in Gale's Theorem 1. Since F is not necessarily closed, the phrase "pointwise closed subset G of F" admits two distinct interpretations. Either

(1) the closure of G in  $Y^X$  lies in F, or

(2) G is closed in the relative topology on F induced by  $\boldsymbol{Y}^{\boldsymbol{X}}.$ 

The purpose of this note is to examine this ambiguity.

Kelley, to whom Yang refers for all definitions not specified in [5], defines pointwise closed [4, p. 218] to mean closed in  $Y^X$ , so that interpretation (1) of property (G) seems to be intended. Yet the proof of Theorem 1 of [5] employes interpretation (2), and in fact is false using interpretation (1), as our Example B will show.

In order to sort out these difficulties, we will introduce two versions of the definition of Property (G).

Using interpretation (1) we will say  $F \subset Y^X$  has property (G<sub>1</sub>) if for each open U in Y, and for each  $G \subset F$  such that  $\overline{G} = G$ ,  $\bigcap\{g^{-1}(U) \mid g \in G\}$  is open in X.

Similarly we will say  $F \subset Y^X$  has property  $(G_2)$  if for each open U of Y and for each  $G \subset F$  such that  $G = \overline{G} \cap F$ ,  $n\{g^{-1}(U) \mid g \in G\}$  is open in X.

It is clear that if F satisfies property  $(G_2)$  then F must also satisfy property  $(G_1)$ , but the converse fails as the following example shows.

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*Example* A. For each  $n \in N$ , define  $f_n: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$  by

$$f_{n}(x) = \begin{cases} 1/2n & , & x \in [0, 1/2n] \\ x & , & x \in [1/2n, 1] \end{cases}$$

and let  $F = \{f_n \mid n \in N\}$ . Then F has property  $(G_1)$  trivially because the only subsets G of F for which  $\overline{G} \subset F$  are the finite ones, so the intersection condition is always satisfied. But letting  $U_0 = (0,1) - \{1/(2n+1) \mid n \in N\}$  and noting that  $F = \overline{F} \cap F$ , we have that

 $\bigcap \{f_n^{-1}(U_0) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} = [0,1) - \{1/(2n+1) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  which is not open in X, so that F does not satisfy property

 $(G_2)$ . Also note that F is equicontinuous and pointwise bounded, and therefore regular by the corollary to Theorem 3 of [5].

The proof of Theorem 1 of [5] establishes that a collection satisfying property  $(G_2)$  is necessarily regular, but the next example shows that this result fails for property  $(G_1)$ .

*Example* B. For each  $n \in N$ , define  $f_n: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$  by

$$f_{n}(x) = \begin{cases} 4nx , & x \in [0, 1/4n] \\ 2-4nx , & x \in [1/4n, 1/2n] \\ 0 , & x \in [1/2n, 1] \end{cases}$$

and let  $F = \{f_n | n \in N\}$ . Then F has property  $(G_1)$  trivially, but is not equicontinuous at x = 0, and hence by Theorem 5 of [2] is not regular there.

Examples A and B also show that the corollary following Theorem 6 of [5] fails under either interpretation of property (G). However it is the case that whenever X is a k-space and Y is regular, if F is evenly continuous (or regular, by Theorem A of [3]) and  $\overline{F(x)}$  is compact for each x in X, then F satisfies property ( $G_1$ ). This holds because if F is evenly continuous, then so is  $\overline{F}$  by [4, Theorem 19, p. 235], and hence the product topology and the compactopen topology coincide on  $\overline{F}$ . Thus  $\overline{F}$  is compact by [6, Theorem B] and therefore satisfies property ( $G_1$ ) by Gale's Theorem 1. It follows from the definition that F must also satisfy property ( $G_1$ ).

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