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Dedicated to the memory of R. Kopperman

ABSTRACT. In [14] the authors introduced the concept of retractional skeleton (*r*-skeleton) and they characterized the Valdivia compact spaces with this notion. In [2], the authors introduced the notion of (full) *c*-skeleton which is a pair consisting of a family of closed subsets and an ω -monotone map which satisfy certain properties; and they proved that a compact space is a Corson compact space iff it admits a full *c*-skeleton. The main purpose of this article is to prove that a compact space admits a retractional skeleton iff it admits a *c*-skeleton. Moreover, we establish a condition on a *c*-skeleton which allows a compact space be a Valdivia compact space. Additionally, we provide an answer to Question 5.8 of the paper [2] by using an argument different from the one used in [11] to respond to the same question.

1. INTRODUCTION

The notion of q-skeleton was introduced in [9] to study connection of the Corson compact spaces and their spaces of continuous functions, as one of the main results they proved that a compact space X is Corson iff $C_p(X)$ admits a full q-skeleton (the reader can find more applications of q-skeletons in [9] and [2]). Later, in the article [2], it was introduced the concept of c-skeleton, this notion is related with the q-skeletons as follows: if a space X has a (full) c-skeleton, then $C_p(X)$ has a (full) q-skeleton; and, if a space X has a (full) q-skeleton, then $C_p(X)$ has a (full) c-skeleton.

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