

DECOMPOSING BOREL SETS AND FUNCTIONS
AND THE STRUCTURE OF BAIRE CLASS 1 FUNCTIONS

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1. INTRODUCTION

All spaces considered are metric separable and are denoted usually by the letters X , Y , or Z . ω stands for the set of all natural numbers. If a metric separable space is additionally complete, we call it Polish; if it is a continuous image of ω^ω or, equivalently, of a Polish space, it is called Souslin.

The main subject of the present paper is the structure of Baire class 1 functions. Recent developments in Banach space theory, in particular discoveries of Rosenthal, and Bourgain, Fremlin, and Talagrand (see [R] for a survey of these developments), stimulated investigations into the structure of Baire class 1 functions. The interested reader may consult papers by Haydon, Odel, Rosenthal [HOR], Kechris, Louveau [KL], Rosenthal [R2], and references quoted there. (These investigations have already provided new applications in Banach space theory; see, for example, [R1].) In our study of Baire class 1 functions, we will be interested in two decomposition properties, one of them defined by Lusin, the other one by Jayne and Rogers.

First, however, we want to consider a more general problem of determining how difficult it is to represent a Borel set as a union of simpler Borel sets or the graph of a Borel function as a union of the graphs of simpler Borel functions. Using Effective Descriptive Set Theory, in particular Louveau's theorem, we show that if $A \subset X$ is Borel, X Polish, then $A \in \Sigma_\alpha^0$ or there is a continuous injection $\phi : \omega^\omega \rightarrow A$ such that $\phi^{-1}(B)$ is meager for any $B \subset A$ which is Σ_α^0 . This gives a new proof of J. Stern's result that if a Borel set A is the union of $< \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$ sets in Σ_α^0 , then A is itself Σ_α^0 . ($\text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$ is the smallest cardinality of a family of meager sets covering \mathbb{R} .) We prove similar results for functions. Put, for $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and a family of functions \mathcal{G} ,

$$\text{dec}(f, \mathcal{G}) = \min\{|\mathcal{F}| : \bigcup \mathcal{F} = X, \forall Z \in \mathcal{F} f|Z \in \mathcal{G}\}.$$

We study these coefficients for various \mathcal{G} , in particular for $\mathcal{G} =$ Baire class α functions. We show, for example, that given $f : X \rightarrow Y$ Borel, X Polish, and $\alpha < \omega_1$, either $\text{dec}(f, \text{Baire class } \alpha) \leq \omega$ or there is a continuous injection $\phi : \omega^\omega \rightarrow X$ such that $\phi^{-1}(A)$ is meager for any $A \subset X$ with $f|A$ in Baire class α ; thus, in the latter case, $\text{dec}(f, \text{Baire class } \alpha) \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$. These results imply that the decomposition coefficients defined in [CMPS] and proved there to be $> \omega$ are actually $\geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$.

Received by the editors May 1, 1997.

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 03A15, 26A21, 28A12.

Key words and phrases. Baire class 1 functions, Borel sets, semicontinuous functions, Borel measures, covering of the meager ideal, decomposition of functions.

In the second part, we apply some of the ideas of the first part to study Baire class 1 functions. We prove two dichotomy results of the following form: a Baire class 1 function “decomposes” into countably many continuous functions or “contains” a very complicated function. Two kinds of decompositions will be considered: decomposition into continuous functions with closed domains (considered first by Jayne and Rogers [JR]) and into continuous functions with arbitrary domains (first considered by Lusin); thus, a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ will be regarded as simple in the first sense if $X = \bigcup_n X_n$, $n \in \omega$, each X_n is closed and $f|X_n$ is continuous, and it will be simple in the latter sense if $X = \bigcup_n X_n$, $n \in \omega$, and $f|X_n$ is continuous for each n . To define containment between functions, put for $g : X_1 \rightarrow Y_1$ and $f : X_2 \rightarrow Y_2$

$g \sqsubseteq f$ iff there exist embeddings $\phi : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$, $\psi : g[X_1] \rightarrow Y_2$ with $\psi \circ g = f \circ \phi$.

Now, we identify the functions which will be contained in each complicated, with respect to a decomposition, Baire class 1 function. For the decomposition into continuous functions with closed domains the functions are modeled on the well-known Lebesgue’s example of an increasing function on $[0, 1]$ which is continuous exactly at all irrational points; for the decomposition into continuous functions with arbitrary domains the function is the so-called Pawlikowski’s function defined in [CMPS]. Here are the precise definitions.

Definition of Lebesgue’s functions L and L_1 . Let Q be the set of all points in 2^ω which are eventually equal to 1. For each $x \in Q$ fix a number $a_x > 0$ so that

- 1) if $x, y \in Q$, $x \neq y$, then $a_x \neq a_y$;
- 2) $a_x < 1/3^{n_0}$, where n_0 is the smallest natural number such that $x(n) = 1$ for $n \geq n_0$.

Let $H : 2^\omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be the well-known embedding $H(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n)/3^{n+1}$. Let $L, L_1 : 2^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$L(x) = \begin{cases} H(x), & \text{if } x \notin Q; \\ H(x) + a_x, & \text{if } x \in Q; \end{cases}$$

and

$$L_1(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \notin Q; \\ a_x, & \text{if } x \in Q. \end{cases}$$

Definition of Pawlikowski’s function P . Let $\omega + 1$ have the natural, order topology. Let $P : (\omega + 1)^\omega \rightarrow \omega^\omega$ be defined by $P(\eta) = \gamma$, $\eta \in (\omega + 1)^\omega$, where for $n \in \omega$

$$\gamma(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \eta(n) = \omega; \\ \eta(n) + 1, & \text{if } \eta(n) < \omega. \end{cases}$$

Finally, we can formulate the results.¹

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be Baire class 1, X Souslin. Then either $X = \bigcup_n X_n$, $n \in \omega$, X_n closed and $f|X_n$ continuous, or $L \sqsubseteq f$ or $L_1 \sqsubseteq f$.

Also, either $X = \bigcup_n X_n$, $n \in \omega$, and $f|X_n$ continuous, or $P \sqsubseteq f$.

¹The following obvious fact is similar to the dichotomy results we intend to prove. Let $d : \omega + 1 \rightarrow \omega$ be given by $d(\omega) = 0$ and $d(n) = n + 1$, $n \in \omega$, and let $d_1 : \omega + 1 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ be given by $d_1(\omega) = 0$ and $d_1(n) = 1$, $n \in \omega$. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$. Then either f is continuous, or $d \sqsubseteq f$ or $d_1 \sqsubseteq f$.

The first part of the above sentence sharpens a result of Jayne and Rogers from [JR]. The second part is related to an old question of Lusin; see remarks below. An interesting feature of the second part is that its proof uses Effective Descriptive Set Theory even though its statement mentions only functions on the first level of Baire hierarchy.

Further, it turns out that L , L_1 , and P are as complicated as any other Baire class 1 function with respect to the decomposition into continuous functions with closed domains, in the case of L and L_1 , and with arbitrary domains, in the case of P ; thus, the above dichotomy results are in a sense best possible. To phrase it more precisely, put

$$\text{dec}_c(f) = \min\{|\mathcal{F}| : \bigcup \mathcal{F} = X, \forall Z \in \mathcal{F} \text{ } Z \text{ is closed and } f|Z \text{ is continuous}\}$$

and

$$\text{dec}(f) = \min\{|\mathcal{F}| : \bigcup \mathcal{F} = X, \forall Z \in \mathcal{F} \text{ } f|Z \text{ is continuous}\},$$

i.e., $\text{dec}(f) = \text{dec}(f, \text{continuous})$. Note that if $g \sqsubseteq f$, then clearly $\text{dec}_c(g) \leq \text{dec}_c(f)$ and $\text{dec}(g) \leq \text{dec}(f)$. By a result of Cichoń and Morayne [CM],

$$\sup\{\text{dec}_c(f) : f : X \rightarrow Y, X \text{ Souslin, } f \text{ Baire class 1}\} \leq \mathfrak{d},$$

where \mathfrak{d} is the smallest cardinality of a dominating subset of ω^ω . We prove that $\text{dec}_c(L) = \text{dec}_c(L_1) = \mathfrak{d}$. Thus indeed L and L_1 are as complicated as any other Baire class 1 function as far as decomposing into continuous functions with closed domains is concerned, i.e., $\text{dec}_c(L) = \text{dec}_c(L_1) \geq \text{dec}_c(f)$ for any Baire class 1 function f . We prove an analogous result for P . Put

$$\mathbf{dec} = \sup\{\text{dec}(f) : f : X \rightarrow Y, X \text{ Souslin, } f \text{ Baire class 1}\}.$$

We show that

$$\text{dec}(P) = \mathbf{dec}.$$

(This answers two questions of Steprāns [St, Q.7.1 and Q.7.2].) Thus combining the above results, we get that

for any $f : X \rightarrow Y$ Baire class 1, X Souslin, we have $\text{dec}_c(f) \leq \omega$ or $\text{dec}_c(f) = \mathfrak{d}$, and $\text{dec}(f) \leq \omega$ or $\text{dec}(f) = \mathbf{dec}$.

The alternative $\text{dec}(f) \leq \omega$ or $\text{dec}(f) = \mathbf{dec}$ can be viewed as a completion, for Baire class 1 functions, of the answer to an old question of Lusin who asked if each Borel function can be decomposed into countably many continuous functions. This was answered in the negative by Keldiš [K], and an example of a Baire class 1 function which is not decomposable into countably many continuous functions was later found by Adyan and Novikov [AN]. However, the dichotomy $\text{dec}(f) \leq \omega$ or $\text{dec}(f) = \mathbf{dec}$ along with $\mathbf{dec} \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M}) > \omega$ (see [CMPS]) seem to reflect the situation for Baire class 1 functions much more fully.

The equality $\text{dec}(P) = \mathbf{dec}$ also gives, via the work of Steprāns, an interesting characterization of \mathbf{dec} as the covering coefficient of a certain combinatorially defined σ -ideal on ω^ω . (It is known that $\text{cov}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \mathbf{dec} \leq \mathfrak{d}$ [CMPS], and that it is consistent that $\text{cov}(\mathcal{M}) < \mathbf{dec}$, Steprāns [St], and $\mathbf{dec} < \mathfrak{d}$, Shelah-Steprāns [SS].)

In order to prove $\text{dec}(P) = \mathbf{dec}$, we define and study complete semicontinuous functions. A lower semicontinuous (lsc) function $F : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is called *lsc complete* if each lsc function $f : 2^\omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$ can be obtained as $F \circ \phi$ for some continuous $\phi : 2^\omega \rightarrow X$. We define upper semicontinuous (usc) complete functions

similarly. Using a Wadge-type game, we give an internal characterization of lsc complete functions as those lsc functions $F : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ for which there is a $\mathbf{\Pi}_2^0$ set $D \subset X$ such that $0 \in F[D]$ and for any open set U , $F[U \cap D]$ is of the form $\{y \in [0, 1] : y \geq y_0\}$ or $\{y \in [0, 1] : y > y_0\}$ for some $y_0 \in [0, 1]$. Also, we prove the existence of “minimal” lsc complete functions. We give a new proof of the inequality $\mathbf{dec} \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$, first established in [CMPS], by showing that $\text{dec}(f) \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$ for any lsc complete f . We also have a result that relates the value of $\text{dec}(f)$ to the value of the oscillation ordinal rank $\beta(f)$ studied by Kechris and Louveau in [KL].

If X is a compact, metric space, let $K(X)$ denote the space of all closed subsets of X with the Hausdorff metric. Particular attention has been devoted to the fact that the restriction of the Lebesgue measure to $K([0, 1])$ provides a natural example of a complicated usc function [JM], [vMP]. We apply some of the results mentioned above to Borel measures on compact metric spaces X viewed as usc functions on $K(X)$. Using the characterization of complete usc functions, we show that any Borel, probability, nonatomic measure on a compact metric space is usc complete. In fact, we prove a more general version of this result for capacities. This generalizes van Mill and Pol’s result for the Lebesgue measure [vMP]. Also, we use the theorem that $\mathbf{dec} = \text{dec}(P)$ to characterize probability, Borel measures μ on a compact metric space X for which $\text{dec}(\mu) = \mathbf{dec}$, e.g., if X does not have isolated points, then $\text{dec}(\mu) = \mathbf{dec}$ unless μ is a finite, convex combination of Dirac measures. This generalizes the result of Jackson and Mauldin that $\text{dec}(\lambda) > \omega$, where λ is the Lebesgue measure [JM].

2. DECOMPOSING BOREL SETS AND FUNCTIONS INTO SIMPLER BOREL SETS AND FUNCTIONS

We say that a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is in \mathbf{B}_α if, for any $U \subset Y$ open, $f^{-1}(U)$ is Σ_α^0 in X . In particular, \mathbf{B}_1 is the class of continuous functions. (Note that the enumeration of the \mathbf{B}_α ’s, as that of the Σ_α^0 ’s, starts with $\alpha = 1$.) Also define $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to be in \mathbf{L}_α (\mathbf{U}_α , respectively) if $f^{-1}((r, \infty))$ ($f^{-1}((-\infty, r))$, respectively) is Σ_α^0 in X for all $r \in \mathbb{R}$. Thus \mathbf{L}_1 and \mathbf{U}_1 are the classes of lower and upper semicontinuous functions, respectively.² Note that for real functions for each $1 \leq \alpha < \omega_1$, we have $\mathbf{B}_\alpha \subset \mathbf{U}_\alpha \cap \mathbf{L}_\alpha$ and $\mathbf{U}_\alpha \cup \mathbf{L}_\alpha \subset \mathbf{B}_{\alpha+1}$. The classes \mathbf{B}_α are closely related to Baire classes of Borel functions, in fact, all Baire classes occur among the \mathbf{B}_α ’s. Recall that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is Baire class 1, or is in \mathcal{B}_1 , if preimages of open sets via f are Σ_2^0 . A function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is Baire class α , or is in \mathcal{B}_α , if it is the pointwise limit of a sequence of functions in $\bigcup_{\gamma < \alpha} \mathcal{B}_\gamma$. The classical theorem of Lebesgue, Hausdorff, and Banach states that $\mathcal{B}_\alpha = \mathbf{B}_{\alpha+1}$ for $1 \leq \alpha < \omega_1$. In particular, Baire class 1 functions constitute \mathbf{B}_2 . Let $\text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$ be the smallest cardinality of a family of meager sets covering \mathbb{R} . Recall that the Gandy-Harrington topology on a recursively presented Polish space is the topology generated by all Σ_1^1 sets and that it is strong Choquet. (See [HKL] for some background on the Gandy-Harrington topology.)

We say that a set D separates A and B if $A \subset D$ and $D \cap B = \emptyset$. We will use the following theorem due to Louveau (see [L1]):

²The enumeration of the first ω classes \mathbf{B}_α , \mathbf{L}_α , and \mathbf{U}_α here differs from that in [CMPS] by 1.

Let A_0, A_1 be Σ_1^1 sets such that for some $D \in \Pi_\alpha^0$, $1 \leq \alpha < \omega_1^{CK}$, $A_0 \subset D$ and $A_1 \cap D = \emptyset$ modulo sets meager in the Gandy-Harrington topology. Then A_0 and A_1 can be separated by a set from $\Pi_\alpha^0(\Delta_1^1)$.

Let \mathcal{A} be a family of subsets of a Polish space X . Let $C \subset X$, and let $1 \leq \alpha < \omega_1$. We say that

- \mathcal{A} is Π_α^0 on C iff $\forall A \in \mathcal{A} \exists D \in \Pi_\alpha^0 A \cap C \subset D \subset A$;
- \mathcal{A} is relatively Π_α^0 on C iff $\forall A \in \mathcal{A} \exists D \in \Pi_\alpha^0 A \cap C \subset D \cap C \subset A$ (i.e., $A \cap C = D \cap C$).

Lemma 2.1. *Let $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2$ be countable families of Borel subsets of a Polish space X , and let $1 < \beta < \omega_1$. Then precisely one of the following two possibilities holds:*

- (i) $X = \bigcup_n C_n$ and, for each $n \in \omega$, \mathcal{A}_1 or \mathcal{A}_2 is Π_α^0 (relatively Π_α^0 , respectively) on C_n for some $\alpha < \beta$.
- (ii) There is a continuous injection $\phi : \omega^\omega \rightarrow \bigcup \mathcal{A}_1 \cap \bigcup \mathcal{A}_2$ such that if \mathcal{A}_1 or \mathcal{A}_2 is Π_α^0 (relatively Π_α^0 , respectively) on C for some $\alpha < \beta$, then $\phi^{-1}(C)$ is meager.

Proof. We will prove the statements for “ Π_α^0 on C ” and “relatively Π_α^0 on C ” simultaneously. Let \mathcal{A} be a countable family of Borel subsets of X . Fix $A \subset X \times \omega$ such that

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{A} = \{\{x \in X : (x, n) \in A\} : n \in \omega\}.$$

Since the argument below relativizes, we can assume that X is a recursively presented Polish space, $\beta < \omega_1^{CK}$, and $A \in \Delta_1^1$. Note that for $C \subset X$

\mathcal{A} is Π_α^0 on C iff $(C \times \omega) \cap A$ and $(X \times \omega) \setminus A$ can be separated by a Π_α^0 set, and also

\mathcal{A} is relatively Π_α^0 on C iff

$$(C \times \omega) \cap A \text{ and } (C \times \omega) \setminus A \text{ can be separated by a } \Pi_\alpha^0 \text{ set.}$$

Let $\Phi : \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ denote either the identity function, or the constant function $\Phi(C) = X$ for all $C \in \mathcal{P}(X)$. Put

$$P^\Phi = \{C \subset X : C \in \Sigma_1^1 \text{ and}$$

$$(2) \quad (C \times \omega) \cap A \text{ and } (\Phi(C) \times \omega) \setminus A \text{ can be separated by a set in } \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \Pi_\alpha^0\}.$$

Claim 1. $\bigcup P^\Phi$ is Π_1^1 .

If $C \in P^\Phi$, then, by Louveau’s theorem, there is a $D \in \Pi_\alpha^0(\Delta_1^1)$, for some $\alpha < \beta$, which separates the Σ_1^1 sets $(C \times \omega) \cap A$ and $(\Phi(C) \times \omega) \setminus A$. Put

$$C' = \{x \in X : \forall n (x, n) \in (D \cap A) \cup ((X \times \omega) \setminus (D \cup A))\}.$$

Then $C \subset C'$, $C' \in \Sigma_1^1$, and, as is easy to see, D separates $(C' \times \omega) \cap A$ and $(\Phi(C') \times \omega) \setminus A$, i.e., $C' \in P^\Phi$. Thus

$$\bigcup P^\Phi = \{x \in X : \exists D \in \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \Pi_\alpha^0(\Delta_1^1) \forall n (x, n) \in (D \cap A) \cup ((X \times \omega) \setminus (D \cup A))\},$$

which is Π_1^1 .

Below in this proof all topological notions—meager, G_δ , etc.—refer to the Gandy-Harrington topology.

Claim 2. Let $C \subset X$ be such that $(C \times \omega) \cap A$ and $(\Phi(C) \times \omega) \setminus A$ can be separated by a set from $\bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{\Pi}_\alpha^0$. Then there are $C_n \in P^\Phi$, $n \in \omega$, such that $C \setminus \bigcup_n C_n$ is meager.

There exist $C_n \in \Sigma_1^1$, $n \in \omega$, such that $C_n \setminus C$ does not contain a nonmeager set with the Baire property, for each n , and $C \setminus \bigcup_n C_n$ is meager. Let $D \in \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{\Pi}_\alpha^0$ separate $(C \times \omega) \cap A$ and $(\Phi(C) \times \omega) \setminus A$. Note that $(C_n \times \omega) \cap A \subset D$ and $((\Phi(C_n) \times \omega) \setminus A) \cap D = \emptyset$ modulo meager sets. Thus, by Louveau's theorem, for each $n \in \omega$ there is a set in $\bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{\Pi}_\alpha^0(\Delta_1^1)$ which separates $(C_n \times \omega) \cap A$ and $(\Phi(C_n) \times \omega) \setminus A$. Therefore $C_n \in P^\Phi$.

Let A_1, A_2 and P_1^Φ, P_2^Φ be defined as in (1) and (2) for $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_1$ and $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_2$, respectively. If $\bigcup P_1^\Phi \cup \bigcup P_2^\Phi \supset \bigcup \mathcal{A}_1 \cap \bigcup \mathcal{A}_2$, then actually $\bigcup P_1^\Phi \cup \bigcup P_2^\Phi = X$, as $X \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{A}_i = X \setminus \{x \in X : \exists n (x, n) \in A_i\} \in P_i^\Phi$, $i = 1, 2$, whence (i) holds. If not, put

$$E_1 = \bigcup \mathcal{A}_1 \cap \bigcup \mathcal{A}_2 \setminus \bigcup P_1^\Phi \cup \bigcup P_2^\Phi.$$

By Claim 1, E_1 is a nonempty Σ_1^1 set. If $C \subset X$ is such that $(C \times \omega) \cap A_i$ and $(\Phi(C) \times \omega) \setminus A_i$ can be separated by a $\mathbf{\Pi}_\alpha^0$ set, for some $\alpha < \beta$, then, by Claim 2, $C \cap E_1$ is meager. Note that $(\{x\} \times \omega) \cap A_i$ and $(\Phi(\{x\}) \times \omega) \setminus A_i$ can be separated by a $\mathbf{\Pi}_1^0$ set for any $x \in X$; thus E_1 does not have isolated points. Let $\{B_n : n \in \omega\}$ be a countable basis of E_1 . Put $E_2 = E_1 \setminus \bigcup_n (\overline{B_n} \setminus B_n)$. Then E_2 is a dense G_δ in E_1 , whence it is strong Choquet (see [HKL, Proposition 2.1(iii)]). Since it is clearly regular and has countable basis, it is Polish by Choquet's theorem. Moreover, since E_2 does not have isolated points, we can find a dense G_δ subset of E_2 homeomorphic to ω^ω . This finishes the proof of the lemma.

Theorem 2.2. *Let X be a Polish space, and let $1 < \beta < \omega_1$. Let $A \subset X$ be Borel. Then either $A \in \Sigma_\beta^0$, or there is a continuous injection $\phi : \omega^\omega \rightarrow A$ such that for any $C \subset A$, $C \in \Sigma_\beta^0$, $\phi^{-1}(C)$ is meager in ω^ω .*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}_2 = \{A\}$. If $X = \bigcup_n C_n$ and, for each $n \in \omega$, \mathcal{A}_1 is $\mathbf{\Pi}_\alpha^0$ on C_n for some $\alpha < \beta$, then A is Σ_β^0 . Otherwise, from Lemma 2.1, we get a continuous injection ϕ as required.

I was informed by A. Miller that the following corollary was proved by Stern [Sr, Theorem 3.2]. Stern's proof is different from the one presented here and uses Steel's forcing. Also, [BD, Theorem 2] contains a similar but weaker result. The corollary immediately follows from Theorem 2.2 if $\alpha > 1$ and is trivial if $\alpha = 1$.

Corollary 2.3. *Let A be a Borel set in a Polish space, and let $1 \leq \beta < \omega_1$. Assume A is the union of $< \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$ sets in Σ_β^0 . Then $A \in \Sigma_\beta^0$.*

Theorem 2.4. *Let X be a Polish space, and let $1 < \beta < \omega_1$. Let \mathcal{G} be one of the following:*

$$\bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{B}_\alpha, \quad \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{L}_\alpha, \quad \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{U}_\alpha, \quad \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{L}_\alpha \cup \mathbf{U}_\alpha.$$

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a Borel function with $Y = \mathbb{R}$ if we consider the last three classes. Then either $\text{dec}(f, \mathcal{G}) \leq \omega$, or there is a continuous injection $\phi : \omega^\omega \rightarrow X$ such that if $f|C \in \mathcal{G}$, then $\phi^{-1}(C)$ is meager, so $\text{dec}(f, \mathcal{G}) \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$.

Proof. Put $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}_2 = \{f^{-1}(Y \setminus V_n) : n \in \omega\}$, where $\{V_n : n \in \omega\}$ is a countable topological basis of Y . Note, that \mathcal{A}_1 is relatively Π_α^0 on $C \subset X$ iff $f|C \in \mathbf{B}_\alpha$. Thus, an application of Lemma 2.1 similar to the one in Theorem 2.2 gives the conclusion for $\mathcal{G} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{B}_\alpha$. To obtain it for $\mathcal{G} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{L}_\alpha$, $\mathcal{G} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{U}_\alpha$, and $\mathcal{G} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{L}_\alpha \cup \mathbf{U}_\alpha$ apply a similar argument respectively to the families $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}_2 = \{f^{-1}((-\infty, q]) : q \in \mathbb{Q}\}$, $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}_2 = \{f^{-1}([q, \infty)) : q \in \mathbb{Q}\}$, and $\mathcal{A}_1 = \{f^{-1}((-\infty, q]) : q \in \mathbb{Q}\}$, $\mathcal{A}_2 = \{f^{-1}([q, \infty)) : q \in \mathbb{Q}\}$.

Remark. By the remarks at the beginning of this section it follows from the above theorem that its conclusion holds for $\mathcal{G} = \mathbf{B}_\alpha$ (= Baire class α functions).

It was proved in [CMPS, Corollary 3.3] that there is an $f \in \mathbf{B}_\beta$ with

$$\text{dec}(f, \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{L}_\alpha \cup \mathbf{U}_\alpha) > \omega,$$

and also [CMPS, Theorem 5.7] that there is an $f \in \mathbf{B}_2$, that is f Baire class 1, with

$$\text{dec}(f, \mathbf{L}_1 \cup \mathbf{U}_1) \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M}).$$

Laczkovich showed that for any $1 \leq \beta < \omega_1$ there is an $f \in \mathbf{L}_\beta$ with $\text{dec}(f, \mathbf{B}_\beta) > \omega$ (see [CM] for a proof); and by [CMPS, Theorem 5.5] there is an $f \in \mathbf{L}_1$ that is f lower semicontinuous, with $\text{dec}(f, \mathbf{B}_1) \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$. The next corollary improves on these results. Let me first mention, however, that Steprāns established in [St] the consistency with ZFC of the existence of $f \in \mathbf{L}_1$ such that $\text{dec}(f, \mathbf{B}_1) > \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$.

Corollary 2.5. *Let X be Polish uncountable.*

(i) *For each $1 < \beta < \omega_1$ there exists $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f \in \mathbf{B}_\beta$, such that*

$$\text{dec}(f, \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{L}_\alpha \cup \mathbf{U}_\alpha) \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M}).$$

(ii) *For each $1 \leq \beta < \omega_1$ there exists $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f \in \mathbf{L}_\beta$, such that*

$$\text{dec}(f, \mathbf{B}_\beta) \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M}).$$

Proof. By [CMPS, Corollary 3.3], there is $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f \in \mathbf{B}_\beta$, with

$$\text{dec}(f, \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} \mathbf{L}_\alpha \cup \mathbf{U}_\alpha) > \omega.$$

Thus (i) follows from Theorem 2.4. To prove (ii), use the fact that there is an $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f \in \mathbf{L}_\beta$, such that $\text{dec}(f, \mathbf{B}_\beta) > \omega$ [CM, Corollary 3.4] and apply Theorem 2.4.

Remarks. 1. By the proof of Theorem 4.8 from [CMPS], for $1 \leq \beta < \omega_1$ and any $f \in \mathbf{B}_{\beta+1}$ there is a $g \in \mathbf{L}_\beta$ such that $\text{dec}(g, \mathbf{B}_\beta) \geq \text{dec}(f, \mathbf{L}_\beta \cup \mathbf{U}_\beta)$. Thus (ii) in our Corollary 2.5 actually follows from (i).

2. I do not know whether the method employed here can be used to show that the more subtle decomposition coefficients studied by Morayne in [M] are also $\geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$. Perhaps the refined version of Louveau's theorem from [L2] can be of some help.

3. DECOMPOSING BAIRE CLASS 1 FUNCTIONS
INTO CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS WITH CLOSED DOMAINS

Recall that a function f is Baire class 1 if preimages via f of open sets are Σ_2^0 .

In [JR, Theorem 1], Jayne and Rogers proved that for any function $f : X \rightarrow Y$, X Souslin, either there are closed sets $X_n \subset X$, $n \in \omega$, such that $\bigcup_n X_n = X$ and $f|X_n$ is continuous, or there is an F_σ set $A \subset Y$ such that $f^{-1}(A)$ is not F_σ . The next result—the first dichotomy theorem for Baire class 1 functions—sharpens Jayne and Rogers’s theorem. (For a derivation of [JR, Theorem 1] from Theorem 3.1 see the remark following the proof of Theorem 3.1.)

Theorem 3.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be Baire class 1, X Souslin. Then precisely one of the following holds:*

- (i) *There are closed sets $X_n \subset X$, $n \in \omega$, such that $\bigcup_n X_n = X$ and $f|X_n$ is continuous.*
- (ii) *$L \sqsubseteq f$ or $L_1 \sqsubseteq f$.*

We will need a few auxiliary notions. For a sequence of sets $A_k \subset X$, $k \in \omega$, and $x \in X$, we write $A_k \rightarrow x$ if each A_k is nonempty and, for any $\epsilon > 0$, $A_k \subset B(x, \epsilon)$ for k large enough. A function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *strongly discontinuous* at $x \in X$ if there exist a sequence of open sets $V_k \subset X$ and an open set $U \subset Y$ such that $V_k \rightarrow x$, $f(x) \in U$ and $f[V_k] \cap U = \emptyset$. A point $x \in X$ is *f -isolated* if there is an open set $U \subset Y$ such that $f^{-1}(U) = \{x\}$. By $\text{osc}(f, x)$ we denote the oscillation of f at x .

First, we give characterizations of L and L_1 .

Lemma 3.2. *Let $g : 2^\omega \rightarrow Y$. Assume each $x \in Q$ is g -isolated, g is continuous at each $x \in 2^\omega \setminus Q$, and, given $\epsilon > 0$, $\text{osc}(g, x) < \epsilon$ for all but finitely many points in Q .*

- (i) *If $g|2^\omega \setminus Q$ is an embedding, then $\psi_0 : L[2^\omega] \rightarrow Y$ given by $\psi_0(L(x)) = g(x)$ is a well-defined embedding, and $\psi_0 \circ L = g$.*
- (ii) *If $g|2^\omega \setminus Q$ is constant, then $\psi_1 : L_1[2^\omega] \rightarrow Y$ given by $\psi_1(L_1(x)) = g(x)$ is a well-defined embedding, and $\psi_1 \circ L_1 = g$.*

Proof. (i) Since $g|2^\omega \setminus Q$ is 1-to-1 and each $x \in Q$ is g -isolated, g is 1-to-1. Also L is 1-to-1, thus ψ_0 is well-defined and 1-to-1. Let $L(x_n) \rightarrow L(x)$ and $L(x_n) \neq L(x)$. Clearly $x \in 2^\omega \setminus Q$ and $x_n \rightarrow x$. Since x is a continuity point of g , $g(x_n) \rightarrow g(x)$. Thus, $\psi_0(L(x_n)) \rightarrow \psi_0(L(x))$; whence ψ_0 is continuous. Assume $g(x_n) \rightarrow g(x)$. Since each $x \in Q$ is g -isolated, $x \in 2^\omega \setminus Q$. Since $\text{osc}(g, x_n) \rightarrow 0$, we can find $z_n \in 2^\omega \setminus Q$ such that $d(z_n, x_n) \rightarrow 0$ and $d(g(z_n), g(x_n)) \rightarrow 0$. Thus $g(z_n) \rightarrow g(x)$. Since $g|2^\omega \setminus Q$ is an embedding, $z_n \rightarrow x$, whence $x_n \rightarrow x$. Thus $L(x_n) \rightarrow L(x)$, i.e., $\psi_0^{-1}(g(x_n)) \rightarrow \psi_0^{-1}(g(x))$; whence ψ is an embedding.

(ii) If $L_1(x) = L_1(y)$, then $x, y \in 2^\omega \setminus Q$ or $x = y$, so $g(x) = g(y)$. Thus, ψ_1 is well-defined. Note that if $L_1(x) \neq L_1(y)$, then $x \neq y$ and $x \in Q$ or $y \in Q$. Since each element of Q is g -isolated, $g(x) \neq g(y)$. Thus ψ_1 is 1-to-1. Let $L_1(x_n) \rightarrow L_1(x)$ and $L_1(x_n) \neq L_1(x)$. Then clearly $x_n \in Q$ and $x \in 2^\omega \setminus Q$. Since $\text{osc}(g, x_n) \rightarrow 0$, there are $z_n \in 2^\omega \setminus Q$ with $d(g(x_n), g(z_n)) \rightarrow 0$. But $g(z_n) = g(x)$. Thus $g(x_n) \rightarrow g(x)$, so $\psi(L_1(x_n)) \rightarrow \psi(L_1(x))$. So ψ is continuous. Since $L_1[2^\omega]$ is compact, ψ is an embedding.

Lemma 3.3. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$. Assume the sets of all continuity and of all discontinuity points of f are both dense. For $\epsilon > 0$, let S_ϵ be the set of all strong*

discontinuity points at which the oscillation of f is $< \epsilon$. Then for any $\emptyset \neq U \subset X$ open $f|U \cap S_\epsilon$ is infinite.

Proof. Let S be the set of all strong discontinuity points of f . Note that if there is a sequence $x_n \rightarrow x$, x_n are continuity points of f and $f(x_n) \not\rightarrow f(x)$, then $x \in S$. To see this, first find a subsequence (x_{n_k}) of (x_n) and an open set $V \subset Y$ such that $f(x) \in V$ and $f(x_{n_k}) \notin V$. Since each x_{n_k} is a continuity point, we can find open sets $W_k \ni x_{n_k}$ and an open set $V' \subset V$ such that $f(x) \in V'$ and $f[W_k] \cap V' = \emptyset$. By making W_k small in diameter, we ensure that $W_k \rightarrow x$.

Now, we show that S is dense. Let $\emptyset \neq U \subset X$ be open. Let $x \in U$ be a discontinuity point of f . Let $x_n \in U$ and $V \subset Y$ open be such that $x_n \rightarrow x$, $f(x) \in V$, and $f(x_n) \notin V$. Let y_k^n , $n, k \in \omega$, be continuity points of f such that $y_k^n \in U$ and $y_k^n \rightarrow x_n$. If $f(y_k^n) \not\rightarrow f(x_n)$ for some n , then $x_n \in S$. If $f(y_k^n) \rightarrow f(x_n)$ for all n , then we can choose a “diagonal” sequence $y_{k_n}^n$ so that $y_{k_n}^n \rightarrow x$ and $f(y_{k_n}^n) \not\rightarrow f(x)$, so $x \in S$. In any case, $S \cap U \neq \emptyset$.

Let $\emptyset \neq U \subset X$ be open. We construct by induction a sequence $x_n \in S \cap U$ such that $f(x_n) \neq f(x_m)$ if $n \neq m$. Let $x_0 \in S \cap U$. Since $x_0 \in S$, there is $\emptyset \neq V_0 \subset U$ with $f(x_0) \notin f[V_0]$. Let $x_1 \in S \cap V_0$. Find $\emptyset \neq V_1 \subset V_0$ open so that $f(x_1) \notin f[V_1]$. Let $x_2 \in S \cap V_1$. Continuing this procedure, we obtain a sequence (x_n) as required. Thus, for any $\emptyset \neq U \subset X$ open $f|S \cap U$ is infinite. Since $S_\epsilon = S \cap \{x \in X : \text{osc}(f, x) < \epsilon\}$ and $\{x \in X : \text{osc}(f, x) < \epsilon\}$ is dense, as it contains all continuity points of f , and obviously open, we also have that $f|S_\epsilon \cap U$ is infinite.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$, X Polish, be Baire class 1. Assume that the set of all discontinuity points of f is dense. Then there is a compact perfect set $K \subset X$ and a countable set $D \subset K$ such that*

- (i) D is dense in K ;
- (ii) each $x \in D$ is $f|K$ -isolated;
- (iii) given $\epsilon > 0$, $\text{osc}(f|K, x) < \epsilon$ for all but finitely many points in D .

Proof. Fix $\phi : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that $\phi(n) \leq n$ and $\forall n \exists^\infty k \ n = \phi(k)$. We construct sequences $F_n \subset X$ closed and $q_n \in X$ so that

- 1) $F_{n+1} \subset F_n$;
- 2) $\{q_k : k \leq n\} \subset F_n$;
- 3) $\forall x \in F_n \exists k \leq n \ d(x, q_k) \leq 1/(n+1)$;
- 4) $d(q_{n+1}, q_{\phi(n)}) \leq 1/(n+1)$;
- 5) q_n is $f|F_n$ -isolated;
- 6) $\text{osc}(f|F_n, q_n) < 1/(n+1)$;
- 7) $\text{int}(F_n)$ is dense in F_n .

We will put $K = \bigcap_n F_n$ and $D = \{q_n : n \in \omega\}$. K is clearly closed and by 3) totally bounded, whence compact. By 2), $D \subset K$, and by 3) D is dense in K . By 4), as $\forall n \exists^\infty k \ n = \phi(k)$, D is dense-in-itself; thus K is perfect. Since $K \subset F_n$, each q_n is $f|K$ -isolated by 5), and $\text{osc}(f|K, q_n) < 1/(n+1)$ by 6).

Since f is Baire class 1, continuity points of f are dense in X ; thus, we can apply Lemma 3.3. Let $q_0 \in S_1$. There is $V \subset Y$ open and a sequence of open sets $V_k \subset X$ such that $V_k \rightarrow q_0$, $V_k \subset B(q_0, 1)$, $f(q_0) \in V$, and $f[V_k] \cap V = \emptyset$. Put $F_0 = \{q_0\} \cup \bigcup_k \bar{V}_k$. Assume F_n and q_k , $k \leq n$, have been defined. Let $\emptyset \neq U \subset B(q_{\phi(n)}, 1/(n+2)) \cap F_n$ be open. (This is possible by 7).) By Lemma 3.3, find $p_0, \dots, p_{n+1} \in U \cap S_{1/(n+1)}$ so that $f(p_i) \neq f(p_j)$ if $i \neq j$. Let $W_i \subset Y$ be open

such that $f(p_i) \in W_i$ and $\overline{W}_i \cap \overline{W}_j = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$. For each $k \leq n$ there is at most one $i \leq n+1$ such that $f^{-1}(\overline{W}_i)$ is comeager in $W \cap F_n$ for some open $W \ni q_k$. Thus, by the pigeonhole principle, there is $i_0 \leq n+1$ such that for each $k \leq n$, $X \setminus f^{-1}(\overline{W}_{i_0})$ is not meager in any neighborhood of q_k in F_n . But $X \setminus f^{-1}(\overline{W}_{i_0})$ is F_σ , so using 7), we can find $V_m^k \subset (X \setminus f^{-1}(\overline{W}_{i_0})) \cap F_n$, $n \in \omega$, open and such that $V_m^k \subset B(q_k, 1/(n+2))$, $V_m^k \rightarrow q_k$. By the choice of the p_i 's and by making W_{i_0} smaller if necessary, we can find $V_m \subset B(p_{i_0}, 1/(n+2)) \cap (X \setminus f^{-1}(W_{i_0})) \cap F_n$ open with $V_m \rightarrow p_{i_0}$. Put $q_{n+1} = p_{i_0}$ and

$$F_{n+1} = \{q_k : k \leq n+1\} \cup \bigcup_{k \leq n} \bigcup_m \overline{V_m^k} \cup \bigcup_m \overline{V_m}.$$

All the requirements 1)–7) are easy to check.

The following lemma is certainly well known. Recall that a set $H \subset \omega^\omega$ is called σ -bounded if there are $x_n \in \omega^\omega$, $n \in \omega$, such that for any $x \in H$ there is an $n \in \omega$ with $x(k) \leq x_n(k)$ for all $k \in \omega$.

Lemma 3.5. *Let $f : \omega^\omega \rightarrow Y$ be continuous. Then there is a closed, non- σ -bounded set $H_1 \subset \omega^\omega$ such that $f|_{H_1}$ is constant, or there exists a closed, non- σ -bounded set $H_2 \subset \omega^\omega$ such that $f|_{H_2}$ is an embedding.*

Proof. *Case 1.* $\exists U \subset \omega^\omega$ open, nonempty and such that $f[U]$ is finite.

Then, since f is continuous, there is $\emptyset \neq V \subset U$ open and such that $f|_V$ is constant. Put $H_1 = \overline{V'}$ for some open nonempty V' with $\overline{V'} \subset V$.

Case 2. $\forall U \subset \omega^\omega$ open, nonempty, $f[U]$ is infinite.

Define recursively $\sigma_s \in \omega^{<\omega}$, $s \in \omega^{<\omega}$, so that

- 1) if $s \subset t$, then $\sigma_s \subset \sigma_t$ and if s and t are incompatible, then so are σ_s and σ_t ;
- 2) $\{f[N_{\sigma_{s**n}}] : n \in \omega\}$ is a discrete family;
- 3) $\text{diam}(f[N_{\sigma_s}]) \leq 1/(lh(s) + 1)$;
- 4) $\{\sigma_{s**n}(l) : n \in \omega\}$ is infinite, where $l = lh(\sigma_s)$.

Assume σ_s is defined. Let $l = lh(\sigma_s)$. Since $f[N_{\sigma_s**p}]$ is infinite for each $p \in \omega$, we can find a sequence $x_n \in N_{\sigma_s}$, $n \in \omega$, such that $x_{n_1}(l) \neq x_{n_2}(l)$ and $f(x_{n_1}) \neq f(x_{n_2})$ if $n_1 \neq n_2$. We can assume that $\{f(x_n) : n \in \omega\}$ is a discrete set. Now using continuity of f , we easily find σ_{s**n} , $n \in \omega$, so that $x_n \in N_{\sigma_{s**n}}$, $\text{diam}(f[N_{\sigma_{s**n}}]) \leq 1/(l+2)$, $lh(\sigma_{s**n}) > l$, and $\{f[N_{\sigma_{s**n}}] : n \in \omega\}$ is discrete.

Put $H_2 = \{x \in \omega^\omega : \exists^\infty s \ x|lh(\sigma_s) = \sigma_s\}$.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Let \mathcal{F} be the family of all closed sets $F \subset X$ such that $f|_F$ is continuous. It follows from [S, Theorem 1] that either X can be covered by countably many members of \mathcal{F} , i.e., we get (i), or there is $X' \subset X$ which is Polish in the relative topology and X' cannot be covered by countably many sets from \mathcal{F} . Thus, we can assume that X is Polish and that (i) fails.

By a transfinite derivation process, we produce an ordinal $\alpha < \omega_1$ and a descending transfinite sequence of closed sets F_ξ , $\xi < \alpha$, so that

- 1) $f|(\bigcap_{\gamma < \xi} F_\gamma \setminus F_\xi)$ is continuous for all $\xi < \alpha$;
- 2) the set of discontinuity points of $f|_F$ is dense in F , where $F = \bigcap_{\xi < \alpha} F_\xi$.

Case 1. $F = \emptyset$.

Then since $\bigcap_{\gamma < \xi} F_\gamma \setminus F_\xi$ is F_σ , we can easily find countably many closed sets X_n , $n \in \omega$, so that $\bigcup_n X_n = X$ and $f|_{X_n}$ is continuous, which contradicts our assumption.

Case 2. $F \neq \emptyset$.

Let $K \subset F$ and $D \subset K$ be as in Lemma 3.4. (We apply it to $f|_F$.) We can assume that $X = K$. Since continuity points of f constitute a dense G_δ and no point in D is a continuity point of f , by Hurewicz's theorem, we can find an embedding $\phi_1 : 2^\omega \rightarrow K$ so that $x \in Q \Rightarrow \phi_1(x) \in D$ and $x \notin Q \Rightarrow \phi_1(x)$ is a continuity point of f . Consider $g = f \circ \phi_1|_{(2^\omega \setminus Q)}$; g is continuous. We identify $2^\omega \setminus Q$ with ω^ω . Then $H \subset \omega^\omega$ is non- σ -bounded iff there is no G_δ set G such that $G \cap H = \emptyset$ and $Q \subset G$. Let $H \subset \omega^\omega$ be closed, non- σ -bounded such that either $g|_H$ is constant or $g|_H$ is an embedding (Lemma 3.5). Again by Hurewicz's theorem, there is an embedding $\phi_2 : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ such that $x \in Q \Rightarrow \phi_2(x) \in Q$ and $x \notin Q \Rightarrow \phi_2(x) \in H$. Put $\phi = \phi_1 \circ \phi_2$. Then clearly

- a) $x \in Q \Rightarrow x$ is $f \circ \phi$ -isolated;
- b) $x \notin Q \Rightarrow x$ is a continuity point of $f \circ \phi$;
- c) given $\epsilon > 0$, $\text{osc}(f \circ \phi, x) < \epsilon$ for all but finitely many $x \in Q$.

We now have two subcases.

Subcase 1. $f \circ \phi|_{(2^\omega \setminus Q)}$ is constant.

Subcase 2. $f \circ \phi|_{(2^\omega \setminus Q)}$ is an embedding.

An application of Lemma 3.2 in each of these subcases finishes the proof.

Remarks. 1. To derive [JR, Theorem 1] from Theorem 3.1 combine the following three obvious facts: (1) if $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is not Baire class 1, then there is an open, so F_σ , set $A \subset Y$ with $f^{-1}(A)$ not F_σ ; (2) if $g \sqsubseteq f$, $g : X_1 \rightarrow Y_1$, $f : X \rightarrow Y$, and there is an F_σ set $B \subset Y_1$ with $g^{-1}(B)$ not F_σ , then there is an F_σ set $A \subset Y$ with $f^{-1}(A)$ not F_σ ; (3) $L^{-1}(\{\sum_{n=0}^\infty x(n)/3^{n+1} : x \in 2^\omega\})$ and $L_1^{-1}(\{0\})$ are not F_σ .

2. One could ask if in Theorem 3.1 it is possible to have one function instead of two— L and L_1 —that is, a function $F : Z_1 \rightarrow Z_2$, Z_1, Z_2 metric separable, such that $\text{dec}_c(F) > \omega$ and $F \sqsubseteq f$ for any Baire class 1 function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ with $\text{dec}_c(f) > \omega$. This is however impossible. Indeed, for any such F , we would have $F \sqsubseteq L$ and $F \sqsubseteq L_1$. But $F \sqsubseteq L$ implies that F is 1-to-1 while $F \sqsubseteq L_1$ implies that the range of F is countable. It would follow that the domain of F is countable which, in turn, would give $\text{dec}_c(F) \leq \omega$.

3. Theorem 3.1 does not generalize to arbitrary Borel functions. Simply take $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to be equal to 0 on \mathbb{Q} and 1 on $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$. Then obviously neither $L \sqsubseteq f$ nor $L_1 \sqsubseteq f$, and it is easy to see that $\text{dec}_c(f) > \omega$. However, in a conversation with K. Kunen we convinced ourselves that for an arbitrary $f : X \rightarrow Y$, X Souslin, either $\text{dec}_c(f) \leq \omega$ or $\text{dec}_c(f) \geq \mathfrak{d}$ (compare Corollary 3.7 below).

The first part of the following proposition is due to Cichoń and Morayne. We include its proof here for the sake of completeness. It was also known to Morayne that there is a Baire class 1 function f with $\text{dec}_c(f) = \mathfrak{d}$.

Proposition 3.6. (i) [CM] Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be Baire class 1, X Souslin. Then $\text{dec}_c(f) \leq \mathfrak{d}$.

(ii) $\text{dec}_c(L_1) = \text{dec}_c(L) = \mathfrak{d}$.

Proof. (i) [CM] Let $\pi : X \times Y \rightarrow X$ be the projection. The graph of f is Souslin, so there is $\phi : \omega^\omega \rightarrow f \subset X \times Y$ continuous and onto. For any $x \in \omega^\omega$, $K_x = \{y \in \omega^\omega : \forall n y(n) \leq x(n)\}$ is compact, whence so is $\phi[K_x]$. Thus $\phi[K_x]$ is a graph of a continuous function defined on $\pi[\phi[K_x]]$ which is also compact, whence closed in X . Also, clearly $X = \bigcup_{x \in D} \pi[\phi[K_x]]$ for any dominating set $D \subset \omega^\omega$.

(ii) The inequality \leq follows from (i). To see \geq , note that if $L|F$ is continuous, $F \subset 2^\omega$ closed, then each point in $Q \cap F$ is isolated in F . Thus $F \setminus Q$ is still closed in 2^ω , whence it is compact. Thus if $\bigcup \mathcal{F} = 2^\omega$ and, for any $F \in \mathcal{F}$, F is closed and $L|F$ is continuous, then $\bigcup \{F \setminus Q : F \in \mathcal{F}\} = 2^\omega \setminus Q$ and each $F \setminus Q$ is compact. Since $2^\omega \setminus Q$ is homeomorphic to ω^ω and any compact subset of ω^ω is bounded, we get $|\mathcal{F}| \geq \mathfrak{d}$. The proof for L_1 is similar.

Corollary 3.7. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be Baire class 1, X Souslin. Then $\text{dec}_c(f) \leq \omega$ or $\text{dec}_c(f) = \mathfrak{d}$.*

Proof. If (i) of Theorem 3.1 holds, then $\text{dec}_c(f) \leq \omega$. If (ii) holds, then $\text{dec}_c(f) \geq \text{dec}_c(L)$ or $\text{dec}_c(f) \geq \text{dec}_c(L_1)$; thus $\text{dec}_c(f) = \mathfrak{d}$ by Proposition 3.6.

4. DECOMPOSING BAIRE CLASS 1 FUNCTIONS INTO CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS WITH ARBITRARY DOMAINS

In this section, we prove the second dichotomy theorem for Baire class 1 functions.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be Baire class 1, X Souslin. Then either there are $X_n \subset X$, $n \in \omega$, such that $\bigcup_n X_n = X$ and $f|X_n$ are continuous (i.e., $\text{dec}(f) \leq \omega$), or $P \sqsubseteq f$.*

Most of the proof of Theorem 4.1 consists of showing preparatory results to establish two main lemmas: 4.6 and 4.7. Lemma 4.6 shows that if $\text{dec}(f) > \omega$, then the restriction of f to a subset Z of X has three characteristic properties of P . (It is not difficult to check that P satisfies properties (i)-(iii) from Lemma 4.6.) Lemma 4.7 then shows that P is contained in $f|Z$.

Let \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} be Polish with $X \subset \tilde{X}$ and $Y \subset \tilde{Y}$. It is well known that f can be extended to a Borel function $\tilde{f} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$. Assume in the rest of this section that \tilde{X} and \tilde{Y} are recursively presented Polish spaces $X \in \Sigma_1^1$ and $\tilde{f} \in \Delta_1^1$.

Lemma 4.2. *Either $\text{dec}(f) \leq \omega$, or there is a Σ_1^1 set $\emptyset \neq A \subset X$ such that $f|B$ is not continuous for any Σ_1^1 set $\emptyset \neq B \subset A$.*

Proof. This lemma is, in a sense, a first level analog of Lemma 2.1; its original proof was a simplified version of that of Lemma 2.1. The usage of reflection was suggested to me by G. Hjorth. Let $P = \{C \subset \tilde{X} : C \in \Sigma_1^1 \text{ and } \tilde{f}|C \text{ is continuous}\}$. By reflection, for $C \in \Sigma_1^1$ with $\tilde{f}|C$ continuous, there is a $C' \in \Delta_1^1$ such that $C \subset C'$ and $\tilde{f}|C'$ is continuous. Thus, $x \in \bigcup P$ iff $\exists C' \in \Delta_1^1$ and $\tilde{f}|C'$ is continuous. Therefore, $\bigcup P \in \Pi_1^1$. If $X \subset \bigcup P$, clearly $\text{dec}(f) \leq \omega$. If $X \not\subset \bigcup P$, put $A = X \setminus \bigcup P$.

A set $Z \subset X$ is called *singular* if there is an open set $U \subset Y$ such that $f^{-1}(U) \cap Z$ is nonempty, closed, and nowhere dense in Z .

Lemma 4.3. *Let $\emptyset \neq A \subset X$ be Σ_1^1 . Then either*

- (i) $\exists B \subset A$, $B \in \Sigma_1^1$, $B \neq \emptyset$, and $f|B$ continuous, or
- (ii) $\forall B \subset A$, $\emptyset \neq B \in \Sigma_1^1$, $\exists C \subset B$ singular and Σ_1^1 .

Proof. Assume that for some $\emptyset \neq B \subset A$, $B \in \Sigma_1^1$, the following holds:

- (*) $\forall C \subset B$, $C \in \Sigma_1^1$ $\forall V \subset Y$ open $f^{-1}(V) \cap C \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \text{int}_C(f^{-1}(V) \cap C) \neq \emptyset$.

We prove that (*) implies that $f|B$ is continuous. Let $V \subset Y$ be basic open. Put

$$C = \{x \in B : \forall W \subset X \text{ basic open } (x \notin W \text{ or } \exists z \in W \ z \in B \setminus f^{-1}(V))\}.$$

Then $C \in \Sigma_1^1$ and $C = B \setminus \text{int}_B(f^{-1}(V) \cap B)$. If $f^{-1}(V) \cap C = \emptyset$, $f^{-1}(V) \cap B$ is open in B . So assume $f^{-1}(V) \cap C \neq \emptyset$. Then by (*) there is $W \subset X$ basic open such that $\emptyset \neq W \cap C \subset f^{-1}(V) \cap C$. But then $W \cap B \subset \text{int}_B(f^{-1}(V) \cap B)$, whence $W \cap C = \emptyset$, a contradiction.

Now, assume that for all $\emptyset \neq B \subset A$, $B \in \Sigma_1^1$, we have $\neg(*)$. We show that (ii) holds. Thus, let $\emptyset \neq B \subset A$, $B \in \Sigma_1^1$. Pick $C_1 \subset B$, $C_1 \in \Sigma_1^1$, and $V \subset Y$ basic open such that $f^{-1}(V) \cap C_1 \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{int}_{C_1}(f^{-1}(V) \cap C_1) = \emptyset$. Note that $f^{-1}(V)$ is an F_σ and $f^{-1}(V) \cap C_1 \in \Sigma_1^1$. Since $f^{-1}(V) \cap C_1$ with the Gandy-Harrington topology is a Baire space, there is $\emptyset \neq C_2 \subset f^{-1}(V) \cap C_1$, $C_2 \in \Sigma_1^1$, and $\overline{C_2} \subset f^{-1}(V)$. Thus, C_2 is closed and nowhere dense in $C = C_2 \cup (C_1 \setminus f^{-1}(V))$. Also, $f^{-1}(V) \cap C = C_2$. Thus C is singular and Σ_1^1 .

Lemma 4.4. *Let $\emptyset \neq D_n \subset \dots \subset D_1 \subset A \subset X$ be all open in the Gandy-Harrington topology with D_1 closed nowhere dense in A . Assume $S_1, S_2 \subset A \setminus D_1$ are disjoint and such that $A \setminus S_1$ and $A \setminus S_2$ are open in the Gandy-Harrington topology. Then there are $i_0 \in \{1, 2\}$ and an open, in the Gandy-Harrington topology, set $A' \subset A$ such that*

- (i) $A' \cap D_n \neq \emptyset$;
- (ii) $A' \cap D_1$ is nowhere dense in A' ;
- (iii) if D_{i+1} is nowhere dense in D_i , then $A' \cap D_{i+1}$ is nowhere dense in $A' \cap D_i$;
- (iv) $A' \cap S_{i_0} = \emptyset$.

Proof. We start by formulating a claim.

Claim. There are $i_0 \in \{1, 2\}$ and relatively open sets $\emptyset \neq W_i \subset D_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, such that

- 1) $\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} W_i \subset \overline{A \setminus (S_{i_0} \cup D_1)}$;
- 2) $\forall 1 \leq j \leq n$ $(\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq j} W_i) \cap D_j$ is dense in $(\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} W_i) \cap D_j$.

Assuming the claim has been proved, put

$$A' = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} W_i \cup (A \setminus (S_{i_0} \cup D_1)).$$

It is clear that (i), (ii), and (iv) hold. To see (iii), note that for any $1 \leq j \leq n$, $A' \cap D_j$ contains a dense subset relatively open in D_j , namely $(\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq j} W_i) \cap D_j$. (Density follows from 2.)

Thus, it is enough to prove the claim. Put $Z_i = A \setminus (S_i \cup D_1)$, $i = 1, 2$. The claim will follow, if we show that there are $i_0 \in \{1, 2\}$ and relatively open sets $\emptyset \neq W_i \subset D_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, $\emptyset \neq W_0 \subset A$ such that

- a) $Z_{i_0} \cap W_0$ is dense in $\bigcup_{i \leq n} W_i$;
- b) $\forall 1 \leq j \leq n$ $(\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq j} W_i) \cap D_j$ is dense in $(\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} W_i) \cap D_j$.

For $Z \subset A$ put $Z^0 = \text{int}_A(\overline{Z})$ and $Z^{j+1} = \text{int}_{D_{j+1}}(\overline{Z^j})$, $j < n$. Note first that $Z_1^j \cup Z_2^j$ is dense in D_j for any $j \leq n$. This is proved by induction: since $\overline{Z_1} \cup \overline{Z_2} = \overline{Z_1 \cup Z_2} \supset A$, $Z_1^0 \cup Z_2^0 = \text{int}_A \overline{Z_1} \cup \text{int}_A \overline{Z_2}$ is dense in A . A similar argument shows that denseness of $Z_1^j \cup Z_2^j$ in D_j implies denseness of $Z_1^{j+1} \cup Z_2^{j+1}$ in D_{j+1} . Note also that if $Z_i^j = \emptyset$, then $Z_i^{j+1} = \emptyset$. Since $Z_1^n \cup Z_2^n$ is dense in D_n , there is $i_0 \in \{1, 2\}$ such that $Z_{i_0}^n \neq \emptyset$; thus $Z_{i_0}^j \neq \emptyset$ for any $j \leq n$. Put $W_j = Z_{i_0}^j$.

Obviously W_j is relatively open in D_j . It is also clear that $W_0 = Z_{i_0}^0$ is dense in $\bigcup_{i \leq n} W_i$ and $Z_{i_0} \cap Z_{i_0}^0$ is dense in $Z_{i_0}^0$; whence $Z_{i_0} \cap W_0$ is dense in $\bigcup_{i \leq n} W_i$. To see b), note that $W_j \subset D_j$ and W_j is dense in $\bigcup_{j \leq i \leq n} W_i$. Since obviously $(\bigcup_{1 \leq i < j} W_i) \cap D_j$ is dense in $(\bigcup_{1 \leq i < j} W_i) \cap D_j$, we get b) which finishes the proof of the claim.

Lemma 4.5. *Assume f is not constant on any set open in the Gandy-Harrington topology. Let $Y \supset U_1 \supset U_2 \supset \dots \supset U_n$ be basic open, and let A be open in the Gandy-Harrington topology. Assume that $f^{-1}(U_n) \cap A \neq \emptyset$ and that $f^{-1}(U_1) \cap A$ is closed and nowhere dense in A . For $i \leq m$, let $V^i \subset A$ be relatively open, and let $V_i \subset Y$ be open with $V^i \cap f^{-1}(V_i) \neq \emptyset$ and $V_i \cap U_1 = \emptyset$. Then there are basic open sets $O_i \subset V_i$, $i \leq m$, and a set $A' \subset A$ open in the Gandy-Harrington topology such that*

- (i) $\overline{O_{i_1}} \cap \overline{O_{i_2}} = \emptyset$ if $i_1 \neq i_2$;
- (ii) $\emptyset \neq f^{-1}(O_i) \cap A' \subset V^i$;
- (iii) $f^{-1}(U_n) \cap A' \neq \emptyset$;
- (iv) $f^{-1}(U_1) \cap A'$ is closed and nowhere dense in A' ;
- (v) if $f^{-1}(U_{j+1}) \cap A$ is nowhere dense in $f^{-1}(U_j) \cap A$, then $f^{-1}(U_{j+1}) \cap A'$ is nowhere dense in $f^{-1}(U_j) \cap A'$ for $j < n$.

Proof. First, note that since f is not constant on any set open in the Gandy-Harrington topology, $f|(V^i \cap f^{-1}(V_i))$, $i \leq m$, attains infinitely many values. Thus by shrinking the V_i 's, we can assure that $\overline{V_{i_1}} \cap \overline{V_{i_2}} = \emptyset$ if $i_1 \neq i_2$ but still $V^i \cap f^{-1}(V_i) \neq \emptyset$. Thus (i) will be fulfilled automatically as long as $O_i \subset V_i$.

Now by recursion on $i \leq m$, we will find $A'_i \subset A$ open in the Gandy-Harrington topology and basic open sets $O_i \subset V_i$ such that (iii)-(v) hold for $A' = A'_i$ and

- (vi) $f^{-1}(O_i) \cap V^i \neq \emptyset$,
- (vii) $f^{-1}(O_i) \cap A'_i = \emptyset$, and
- (viii) $A'_{i+1} \subset A'_i$.

I will just show how to obtain O_0 and A'_0 from A ; one gets O_{i+1} and A'_{i+1} from A'_i by the same argument. Since f is not constant on $V^0 \cap f^{-1}(V_0)$, there are $O^1, O^2 \subset V_0$ open and such that $O^1 \cap O^2 = \emptyset$ and $f^{-1}(O^i) \cap V^0 \neq \emptyset$, $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Consider the sets

$$A \supset f^{-1}(U_1) \cap A \supset \dots \supset f^{-1}(U_n) \cap A,$$

and

$$S_1 = f^{-1}(O^1) \cap A \text{ and } S_2 = f^{-1}(O^2) \cap A.$$

Apply Lemma 4.4 to $D_i = f^{-1}(U_i) \cap A$ and S_1, S_2 to obtain $i_0 \in \{1, 2\}$ and $A' \subset A$. Put $A'_0 = A'$ and $O_0 = O^{i_0}$. It is clear that (iii)-(viii) are fulfilled by these sets.

Having produced the A'_i 's and the O_i 's, put

$$A' = A'_m \cup \bigcup_{i \leq m} (f^{-1}(O_i) \cap V^i).$$

Now, it is easy to check that A' along with the O_i 's fulfil (i)-(v). Let us only mention that $f^{-1}(U_1) \cap A'$ is closed in A' , as claimed in (iv), since $f^{-1}(U_1) \cap A$ is closed in A and $A' \subset A$, and that the rest of the argument proving (iv) and (v) is based on the fact that if $B \cap C$ is nowhere dense in C , then $B \cap (C \cup C_1)$ is nowhere dense in $C \cup C_1$ provided $B \cap C_1 = \emptyset$. (We apply this last fact to $C = A'_m$ and $C_1 = \bigcup_{i \leq m} (f^{-1}(O_i) \cap V^i)$.)

Lemma 4.6. *Assume $A \subset X$ is Σ_1^1 and (ii) of Lemma 4.3 holds. Then there is a set $Z \subset A$ such that*

- (i) $f[Z]$ is homeomorphic to ω^ω ;
- (ii) $f|Z : Z \rightarrow f[Z]$ is 1-to-1 and open;
- (iii) for any $\emptyset \neq U \subset f[Z]$ relatively open there is $\emptyset \neq V \subset U$ relatively open such that $(f|Z)^{-1}(V)$ is nowhere dense in $(f|Z)^{-1}(U)$.

Proof. Let us fix a winning strategy Σ for $\underline{\alpha}$ in the Choquet game for X with the Gandy-Harrington topology. (See [HKL] for details on the Choquet game for this topology.) Let d be a totally bounded metric on X , and let ρ be a complete metric on Y . Recursively with respect to $n \in \omega$, we define finite trees $T_n \subset \omega^{<\omega}$ so that

- 1) $\bigcup_n T_n = \omega^{<\omega}$;
- 2) $T_n \subset T_{n+1}$;
- 3) if $\sigma * k \in T_n$, then $\sigma * l \in T_n$ for all $l < k$.

Additionally, we construct $A_n \subset X$ open in the Gandy-Harrington topology and $U_\sigma \subset Y$, $\sigma \in T_n$, basic open so that

- 4) $A_{n+1} \subset A_n$;
- 5) $\rho - \text{diam}(U_\sigma) \leq 1/(\text{lh}(\sigma) + 1)$;
- 6) if $\sigma \subset \tau \in T_n$, then $U_\tau \subset U_\sigma$;
- 7) if $\sigma, \tau \in T_n$ and σ and τ are incompatible, then $\overline{U_\sigma} \cap \overline{U_\tau} = \emptyset$;
- 8) if $\sigma * 0 \in T_n$, then $A_n \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma * 0})$ is closed and nowhere dense in $A_n \cap f^{-1}(U_\sigma \setminus \bigcup_{\sigma * k \in T_n, k \geq 1} \overline{U_{\sigma * k}})$;
- 9) $d - \text{diam}(A_n \cap f^{-1}(U_\sigma)) \leq 1/(\text{lh}(\sigma) + 1)$;
- 10) if $\sigma * k \in T_{n+1} \setminus T_n$ with $k \geq 1$, then for each $x \in A_{n+1} \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma * 0})$ one can find $\sigma * m \in T_{n+1}$ with $m \geq 1$ and such that

$$\forall y \in A_{n+1} \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma * m}) \quad d(x, y) < 1/(n + 1);$$

- 11) let $\sigma \in T_n$ be terminal, and let $\sigma_0 \subset \sigma_1 \subset \dots \subset \sigma_n = \sigma$ be such that σ_i is terminal in T_i , $i \leq n$; then

$$A_{n+1} \cap f^{-1}(U_\sigma) \subset \Sigma(A_0 \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_0}), \dots, A_n \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_n})).$$

Let $\{\sigma_n : n \in \omega\} = \omega^{<\omega}$, and assume that $\forall \sigma \in \omega^{<\omega} \exists^\infty n \sigma = \sigma_n$. This will guarantee that 1) holds. Assume that A_n , T_n , and U_σ , $\sigma \in T_n$, have been constructed. First, we show that in the construction at the $n+1$ 'st stage we have to worry only about conditions 2)–10). Suppose we have carried out the construction up to stage n maintaining 2)–11). Let $\sigma^0, \dots, \sigma^q$ be the terminal nodes of T_n . For any $i \leq q$ and $j \leq n$, let $\sigma_j^i \subset \sigma^i$ be terminal in T_j . Define

$$B_i = \Sigma(A_0 \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_i^0}), \dots, A_n \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_i^n})),$$

and

$$A'_n = (A_n \setminus \bigcup_{i \leq q} f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_i^i})) \cup \bigcup_{i \leq q} B_i.$$

Note that $A_0, \dots, A_{n-1}, A'_n, T_0, \dots, T_{n-1}, T_n$, and U_σ , $\sigma \in T_n$, still fulfil 2)–11). Moreover, if we construct $A_{n+1} \subset A'_n$, T_{n+1} , and U_σ , $\sigma \in T_{n+1}$, with properties 2)–10), they will automatically fulfil 11). Thus having constructed A_n , T_n , U_σ , $\sigma \in T_n$, with 2)–10), it is enough to find A_{n+1} , T_{n+1} , and U_σ , $\sigma \in T_{n+1}$, with 2)–10), and this is what will be done below.

Put $\sigma_n = \sigma$ and $lh(\sigma) = l$.

Case 1. $\exists k < \sigma(l-1) \sigma|(l-1) * k \notin T_n$ or $\sigma \in T_n$ or $\sigma|(l-1) \notin T_n$.

We do not do anything, i.e., $T_{n+1} = T_n$ and $A_{n+1} = A_n$.

Case 2. $\sigma \notin T_n$, $\sigma|(l-1) \in T_n$, and $\sigma(l-1) = 0$.

Put $T_{n+1} = T_n \cup \{\sigma\}$. Let $A \subset A_n \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma|(l-1)})$ be Σ_1^1 and singular. Let $V \subset U_{\sigma|(l-1)}$ be open and such that $f^{-1}(V) \cap A$ is nonempty, closed in A , and nowhere dense in A . Let $U_\sigma \subset V$ be basic open such that $\rho\text{-diam}(U_\sigma) < 1/(l+1)$, $f^{-1}(U_\sigma) \cap A \neq \emptyset$. Let $\emptyset \neq A' \subset f^{-1}(U_\sigma) \cap A$ be Σ_1^1 such that $d\text{-diam}(A') < 1/(l+1)$. Put

$$A_{n+1} = (A_n \setminus f^{-1}(U_{\sigma|(l-1)})) \cup (A \setminus f^{-1}(V)) \cup A'.$$

It is not difficult to check that 2)-10) hold.

Case 3. $\sigma \notin T_n$, $\sigma(l-1) > 0$, and $\forall k < \sigma(l-1) \sigma|(l-1) * k \in T_n$.

Let $\bar{\sigma} = \sigma|(l-1)$ and $\sigma_0 = \bar{\sigma} * 0$. Find relatively open, nonempty sets

$$V^0, \dots, V^m \subset A_n \cap f^{-1}(U_{\bar{\sigma}} \setminus \bigcup_{\bar{\sigma} * k \in T_n} \bar{U}_{\bar{\sigma} * k})$$

so that

- $\bar{V}^i \cap \bar{V}^j = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$,
- $d\text{-diam}(V^i) \leq 1/(2(n+1))$, and
- $\forall x \in A_n \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_0}) \exists i \leq m \forall y \in V^i d(x, y) < 1/(2(n+1))$.

This is possible by 8). Additionally, find

$$V_i \subset U_{\bar{\sigma}} \setminus \bigcup_{\bar{\sigma} * k \in T_n} \bar{U}_{\bar{\sigma} * k}$$

open with $f^{-1}(V_i) \cap V^i \neq \emptyset$ and $\rho\text{-diam}(V_i) < 1/(l+2)$. Put

$$T_{n+1} = T_n \cup \{\sigma, \bar{\sigma} * (\sigma(l-1) + 1), \dots, \bar{\sigma} * (\sigma(l-1) + m)\}.$$

Let $T = \{\tau : \sigma_0 * \tau \in T_n\}$. T is a tree. Let τ_0, \dots, τ_q be all the terminal nodes in T . Let

$$A = A_n \cap f^{-1}(U_{\bar{\sigma}} \setminus \bigcup_{\bar{\sigma} * k \in T_n, k \geq 1} \bar{U}_{\bar{\sigma} * k}).$$

For each τ_j consider the sets

$$U_{\sigma_0} \supset U_{\sigma_0 * \tau_j|1} \supset \dots \supset U_{\sigma_0 * \tau_j}$$

and

$$A_j = A \setminus \bigcup \{f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_0 * \tau}) : \sigma_0 * \tau \in T_n \text{ with } \tau \text{ and } \tau_j \text{ incompatible}\}.$$

Applying repeatedly Lemma 4.5, we define recursively on $j \leq q$ basic open sets $O_i^{j+1} \subset O_i^j \subset V_i$ and sets $A'_j \subset A_j$ open in the Gandy-Harrington topology so that (i)-(v) of Lemma 4.5 hold for $A = A_j$, $O_i = O_i^j$ and $A' = A'_j$. Finally, put $U_{\bar{\sigma} * (\sigma(l-1) + i)} = O_i^q$, $i \leq m$, and

$$A_{n+1} = \bigcup_{j \leq q} A'_j \cup (A_n \setminus f^{-1}(U_{\bar{\sigma}})) \cup \bigcup_{\bar{\sigma} * k \in T_n, k \geq 1} f^{-1}(U_{\bar{\sigma} * k}) \cap A_n.$$

If the T_n 's are constructed, let

$$G = \bigcap_n \bigcup_{\sigma \in \omega^n} U_\sigma = \bigcup_{\eta \in \omega^\omega} \bigcap_n U_{\eta|n} \text{ and } Z = \bigcap_n A_n \cap f^{-1}(G).$$

By 5)–7), G is homeomorphic to ω^ω . Let $\eta \in \omega^\omega$, and let $\sigma_n \subset \eta$ be terminal in T_n . Then, by 11) and 4), the following is a play in the Choquet game for the Gandy-Harrington topology:

$$A_0 \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_0}), \Sigma(A_0 \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_0})), \\ A_1 \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_1}), \Sigma(A_0 \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_0}), A_1 \cap f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_1})), \dots$$

where $\underline{\beta}$ plays first, and $\underline{\alpha}$ responds by its winning strategy Σ . Thus, $\bigcap_n f^{-1}(U_{\sigma_n}) \cap A_n \neq \emptyset$, whence there is $x \in Z$ with $\{f(x)\} = \bigcap_n U_{\eta|n}$. By 9), such an x is unique. Therefore, $f|Z = G$, and $f|Z$ is 1-to-1. By 9), for any $x \in Z$ and $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $R \subset Z$ such that $x \in R$, $d - \text{diam}(R) < \epsilon$, and $f[R]$ is open in G . It follows that $f|Z : Z \rightarrow f[Z]$ is open. To see (iii), let $U \subset G$ be relatively open. Let $\sigma \in \omega^{<\omega}$ be such that $U_\sigma \cap G \subset U$. Then by 8), $f^{-1}(U_{\sigma^*0} \cap G)$ is closed in $f^{-1}(U_\sigma \cap G)$, whence by 7) and 10), $f^{-1}(U_{\sigma^*0} \cap G)$ is nowhere dense in $f^{-1}(U_\sigma \cap G)$ so also in $f^{-1}(U)$.

Let Z be as in Lemma 4.6. We want to show that $P \subseteq f|Z$. If we put $F = (f|Z)^{-1}$, this will follow from the next lemma.

Lemma 4.7. *Assume $F : \omega^\omega \rightarrow Z$ is continuous, 1-to-1, onto, and for any $\emptyset \neq U \subset \omega^\omega$ open there is $\emptyset \neq V \subset U$ open such that $F[V]$ is nowhere dense in $F[U]$. Then $P \subseteq F^{-1}$.*

We will deduce the above statement from Lemma 4.8. To formulate it we need several definitions. Let d be a totally bounded metric on Z . Let us equip $\mathcal{F}(Z)$, the set of all closed nonempty subsets of Z , with the Hausdorff metric induced by d . We denote this metric also by d . Total boundedness of the metric d on Z implies the following fact which will be used repeatedly in the proofs below: given $\epsilon > 0$ and $K \in \mathcal{F}(Z)$ there is a finite set $A \subset Z$ with $d(A, K) < \epsilon$. In the sequel, $\mathcal{F}(Z)$ is always considered as a topological space with the topology induced by d . Let Ω denote the set of all nonempty open subsets of ω^ω . For $\emptyset \neq U \subset \omega^\omega$ open, let $\Omega(U)$ be the set of all nonempty open subsets of U . Call a nonempty open subset of ω^ω n -good, for $n \in \omega$, if it is a finite union of sets of the form N_σ with $\sigma \in \omega^m$, $m \geq n$. A function $\phi : X \rightarrow \Omega$ is called n -good, $n \in \omega$, if $\phi(x)$ is n -good for any $x \in X$. For $\phi : X \rightarrow \Omega$ define $\phi^F : X \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(Z)$ by

$$\phi^F(x) = \overline{F[\phi(x)]}.$$

A function $\phi : X \rightarrow \Omega$ is called *disjoint* if $\phi^F(x_1) \cap \phi^F(x_2) = \emptyset$ for $x_1 \neq x_2$, $x_1, x_2 \in X$; it is called *continuous* if ϕ^F is continuous.

Lemma 4.8. *There is a sequence of functions $\phi_n : (\omega + 1)^n \rightarrow \Omega$, $n \in \omega$, such that*

- (i) $d - \text{diam}(\phi_n^F(\eta)) \leq 1/(n + 1)$, $\eta \in (\omega + 1)^n$;
- (ii) $\phi_{n+1}(\eta) \subset \phi_n(\eta|n)$, $\eta \in (\omega + 1)^{n+1}$;
- (iii) ϕ_n is n -good;
- (iv) ϕ_n is disjoint;
- (v) ϕ_n is continuous.

Proof of Lemma 4.7 from Lemma 4.8. Notice the following fact which is a simple consequence of König's lemma:

- (*) Assume $U_n \subset \omega^\omega$ is n -good, $n \in \omega$, and $U_{n+1} \subset U_n$; then $\bigcap_n U_n \neq \emptyset$.

So, in particular, by (ii) and (iii), $\bigcap_n \phi(\eta|n) \neq \emptyset$ for any $\eta \in (\omega + 1)^\omega$, and by (i) and the fact that F is 1-to-1,

(**) $\bigcap_n \phi(\eta|n)$ has precisely one element.

Define $\phi : (\omega + 1)^\omega \rightarrow Z$ by letting $\phi(\eta)$ be the unique element of $\bigcap_n \phi_n^F(\eta|n) = F[\bigcap_n \phi_n(\eta|n)]$. Note that $\phi(\eta)$ is well defined for all $\eta \in (\omega + 1)^\omega$ by (**). ϕ is continuous by (v), (i), and (ii) and 1-to-1 by (iv); thus, since $(\omega + 1)^\omega$ is compact, ϕ is an embedding.

Put $G = \bigcap_n \bigcup_{\eta \in (\omega+1)^n} \phi_n(\eta)$, and define $\psi : G \rightarrow \omega^\omega$ as follows. Let $x \in G$. By (iv) and (ii), there is a unique $\eta \in (\omega + 1)^\omega$ with $x \in \bigcap_n \phi_n(\eta|n)$. Let $\psi(x) = P(\eta)$. We claim that ψ is an embedding, and that it is onto ω^ω . Continuity of ψ is obvious. By (**) and the fact that P is onto, ψ is onto. To show that it is open, we have to find, for any $x \in G$ and N_σ with $x \in N_\sigma$, an $n \in \omega$ such that $\phi_n(\eta|n) \subset N_\sigma$ where η is the unique element of $(\omega + 1)^\omega$ with $x \in \bigcap_n \phi_n(\eta|n)$. But if for infinitely many n , $\phi_n(\eta|n) \setminus N_\sigma \neq \emptyset$, then we apply (*) to the family $\phi_n(\eta|n) \setminus N_\sigma$ for $n > lh(\sigma)$, which is legal by (iii), and obtain $y \in \bigcap_n \phi_n(\eta|n) \setminus N_\sigma$, which contradicts (**) since $x \neq y$.

Now, we claim that $\phi \circ P^{-1} \circ \psi = F|G$. Note first that for any $x \in G$ and the unique $\eta \in (\omega + 1)^\omega$ with $x \in \bigcap_n \phi_n(\eta|n)$, we have

$$\phi \circ P^{-1} \circ \psi(x) = \text{the unique element in } \bigcap_n \phi_n^F(\eta|n).$$

But for any n , $F(x) \in \phi_n^F(\eta|n)$; thus, by (i), $F(x) = \phi \circ P^{-1} \circ \psi(x)$. Now since F , ϕ , P , and ψ are all 1-to-1, and ψ is onto, it follows that $\psi^{-1} \circ P = F^{-1} \circ \phi$. Since ψ^{-1} and ϕ are embeddings, we get $P \sqsubseteq F^{-1}$.

To prove Lemma 4.8, we will need one more auxiliary fact.

Lemma 4.9. (i) Let $U \in \Omega$, $\delta > 0$, and $n \in \omega$. There is $\phi : \omega + 1 \rightarrow \Omega(U)$ disjoint, continuous, n -good, and such that $d - \text{diam}(\phi^F(\alpha)) < \delta$ for any $\alpha \in \omega + 1$.

(ii) Let $U, V \in \Omega$. Assume $d(\overline{F[U]}, \overline{F[V]}) \leq \epsilon$, $\epsilon > 0$. Let $\phi : \omega + 1 \rightarrow \Omega(U)$ be disjoint and continuous. Let $n \in \omega$. Then there is $\xi : \omega + 1 \rightarrow \Omega(V)$ disjoint, continuous, n -good, and such that $d(\phi^F(\alpha), \xi^F(\alpha)) \leq 2\epsilon$ for $\alpha \in \omega + 1$.

Proof. (i) Let $V \subset U$, $V \in \Omega$, be such that $F[V]$ is nowhere dense in $F[U]$. Find $\sigma \in \omega^m$, for some $m \geq n$, such that $N_\sigma \subset V$ and $d - \text{diam}(F[N_\sigma]) < \delta$. Put $\phi(\omega) = N_\sigma$. Since $\overline{F[\phi(\omega)]}$ is nowhere dense in $\overline{F[U]}$, there are $W_i \subset \overline{F[U]}$, $i \in \omega$, relatively open and such that $\overline{W_i} \cap \overline{W_j} = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$, $\overline{W_i} \cap \overline{F[\phi(\omega)]} = \emptyset$, $\overline{W_i} \rightarrow \overline{F[\phi(\omega)]}$ and $d - \text{diam}(W_i) < \delta$. For each i find an n -good set V_i so that $V_i \subset U \cap F^{-1}(W_i)$ and $d(\overline{F[V_i]}, \overline{W_i}) < 1/(i + 1)$. Put $\phi(i) = V_i$.

(ii) This is a refinement of the argument proving (i). Find a finite set $A \subset F[V]$ such that $d(\phi^F(\omega), A) < (3/2)\epsilon$. We find an n -good set $W \subset V$ so that $F[W]$ is nowhere dense in $F[V]$ and $d(A, \overline{F[W]}) < (1/2)\epsilon$. To this end, for any $x \in A$, let $\sigma_x \in \omega^m$, $m \geq n$, be such that $N_{\sigma_x} \subset V$, $d(\{x\}, F[N_{\sigma_x}]) < (1/2)\epsilon$, and $F[N_{\sigma_x}]$ is nowhere dense in $F[V]$. Then put $\xi(\omega) = \bigcup_{x \in A} N_{\sigma_x}$. Let $A_i \subset F[V]$ be finite such that $A_i \rightarrow \overline{F[\xi(\omega)]}$ and $A_i \cap \overline{F[\xi(\omega)]} = \emptyset$. This is possible since $\overline{F[\xi(\omega)]}$ is nowhere dense in $\overline{F[V]}$. Since ϕ is continuous, by modifying finitely many of the A_i 's, we can assume that $d(A_i, \phi^F(i)) < (3/2)\epsilon$ for all $i \in \omega$. Now, since $\overline{F[\xi(\omega)]}$ is nowhere dense in $\overline{F[V]}$, using a technique similar to that used in constructing $\xi(\omega)$ above we can find sets $W_i \subset V$ which are n -good and such that $\overline{F[W_i]} \cap \overline{F[W_j]} = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$,

$d(A_i, \overline{F[W_i]}) < \epsilon/(2i + 2)$, $\overline{F[W_i]} \cap \overline{F[\xi(\omega)]} = \emptyset$. Put $\xi(i) = W_i$ for $i \in \omega$. It is easy to check that ξ is as required.

Proof of Lemma 4.8. For a metric space X , we write X' for the set of all nonisolated points of X . First we observe that the following general claim holds.

Claim 1. Let X be compact. Let $\psi : X \rightarrow \Omega$ be disjoint and continuous, and let $\phi : X' \times (\omega + 1) \rightarrow \Omega$ be disjoint, continuous, n -good, $n \in \omega$, with $\phi(x, \alpha) \subset \psi(x)$ and $d - \text{diam}(\phi(x, \alpha)) < \delta$, $\delta > 0$, for all $(x, \alpha) \in X' \times (\omega + 1)$. Then there is a $\tilde{\phi} : X \times (\omega + 1) \rightarrow \Omega$ which extends ϕ and has all the above mentioned properties of ϕ except that $\tilde{\phi}(x, \alpha) \subset \psi(x)$ and $d - \text{diam}(\tilde{\phi}(x, \alpha)) < \delta$ hold for all $(x, \alpha) \in X \times (\omega + 1)$.

Proof of Claim 1. First, we define an extension $\tilde{\phi}$ which satisfies all the required conditions except perhaps $d - \text{diam}(\tilde{\phi}(x, \alpha)) < \delta$. Let $x \in X \setminus X'$. Find $y_x \in X'$ such that $d(\psi^F(x), \psi^F(y_x))$ is minimal among $d(\psi^F(x), \psi^F(y))$ for $y \in X'$. Consider $\phi(y_x, \cdot) : \omega + 1 \rightarrow \Omega(\psi(y_x))$. By Lemma 4.9(ii), there is a $\xi_x : \omega + 1 \rightarrow \Omega(\psi(x))$ disjoint, continuous, n -good, and such that $d(\phi^F(y_x, \alpha), \xi_x(\alpha)) \leq 2d(\psi^F(x), \psi^F(y_x))$. Put

$$\tilde{\phi}(x, \alpha) = \xi_x(\alpha), \text{ for } x \in X \setminus X' \text{ and } \alpha \in \omega + 1.$$

If $x \in X'$, we put $\tilde{\phi}(x, \alpha) = \phi(x, \alpha)$. It is clear that $\tilde{\phi}$ is n -good and that $\tilde{\phi}(x, \alpha) \subset \psi(x)$ for $(x, \alpha) \in X \times (\omega + 1)$. Also, if $(x, \alpha) \neq (x', \alpha')$, then $\tilde{\phi}^F(x, \alpha) \cap \tilde{\phi}^F(x', \alpha') = \emptyset$. It is enough to check the continuity of $\tilde{\phi}^F$ on sequences of the form $(x_n, \alpha_n) \rightarrow (y, \alpha)$ where $x_n \in X \setminus X'$, $y \in X'$, and $\alpha_n, \alpha \in \omega + 1$. Let y_n be the $y_{x_n} \in X'$ used to define ξ_{x_n} . Then, by definition of y_n ,

$$d(\psi^F(x_n), \psi^F(y_n)) \leq d(\psi^F(x_n), \psi^F(y)) \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence, since X is compact, $x_n \rightarrow y$, and ψ^F is continuous and 1-to-1, $y_n \rightarrow y$. Thus,

$$(1) \quad \phi^F(y_n, \alpha_n) \rightarrow \phi^F(y, \alpha)$$

as ϕ^F is continuous on $X' \times (\omega + 1)$. On the other hand,

$$(2) \quad d(\phi^F(y_n, \alpha_n), \tilde{\phi}^F(x_n, \alpha_n)) \leq 2d(\psi^F(x_n), \psi^F(y_n)) \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus by (1) and (2), $\tilde{\phi}^F(x_n, \alpha_n) \rightarrow \phi^F(y, \alpha)$. To get $d - \text{diam}(\tilde{\phi}(x, \alpha)) < \delta$, we modify $\tilde{\phi}$ constructed above as follows. The set

$$\{(x, \alpha) \in X \times (\omega + 1) : d - \text{diam}(\tilde{\phi}^F(x, \alpha)) < \delta\}$$

is open and contains $X' \times (\omega + 1)$. Thus,

$$\{(x, \alpha) \in X \times (\omega + 1) : d - \text{diam}(\tilde{\phi}^F(x, \alpha)) \geq \delta\}$$

is contained in a set of the form $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \times (\omega + 1)$ where each x_i is an isolated point in X . Therefore, it suffices to redefine $\tilde{\phi}$ on each $\{x_i\} \times (\omega + 1)$ separately so that $\tilde{\phi}^F(x_i, \alpha) \subset \psi^F(x_i)$ and $d - \text{diam}(\tilde{\phi}^F(x_i, \alpha)) < \delta$, and this can be done by Lemma 4.9(i).

Claim 2. Let $\psi : (\omega + 1)^n \rightarrow \Omega$ be disjoint and continuous. Then there exists $\phi : (\omega + 1)^{n+1} \rightarrow \Omega$ disjoint, continuous, $(n + 1)$ -good with $\phi(\eta) \subset \psi(\eta|n)$ and $d - \text{diam}(\phi^F(\eta)) < 1/(n + 2)$ for any $\eta \in (\omega + 1)^{n+1}$.

Proof of Claim 2. Write $(\omega + 1)^{n+1}$ as $(\omega + 1)^n \times (\omega + 1)$. Let $X = (\omega + 1)^n$. Put $X^{(0)} = X$ and $X^{(k+1)} = (X^{(k)})'$. Then, $X^{(n)} = \{(\omega, \dots, \omega)\}$. Define $\phi : X^{(n)} \times (\omega + 1) \rightarrow \Omega(\psi(\omega, \dots, \omega))$ using Lemma 4.9(i) with $\delta = 1/(n + 2)$. Using Claim 1 extend ϕ consecutively to $X^{(n-1)} \times (\omega + 1)$, $X^{(n-2)} \times (\omega + 1)$, \dots , and finally to $X^{(0)} \times (\omega + 1) = (\omega + 1)^{n+1}$.

To construct ϕ_n as in the conclusion of Lemma 4.8, let ϕ_0 be defined according to Lemma 4.9(i) with $\delta = 1$. If ϕ_n is defined, we find ϕ_{n+1} by applying Claim 2 to $\psi = \phi_n$.

5. COMPLETE SEMICONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS

In this section, we study complete semicontinuous functions. The results obtained here will be used to prove that $\text{dec}(P)$ is highest possible and as a consequence establish an analogue of Corollary 3.7 for the decomposition into functions with arbitrary domains.

It will be convenient to widen the range of applicability of the definition of semicontinuity to certain functions whose image is contained in a compact space equipped with a closed linear order. Let K be a compact, metric space. Let $\preceq \subset K \times K$ be closed. Assume \preceq linearly orders K . A function $f : X \rightarrow K$, X a metric, separable space, is called *lower semicontinuous* (lsc) if $f^{-1}(\{y \in K : y_0 \preceq y \text{ and } y_0 \neq y\})$ is open for any $y_0 \in K$. An lsc function $f : X \rightarrow K$ will be called *K-lsc complete* if for any $g : 2^\omega \rightarrow K$ lsc there is a continuous function $\phi : 2^\omega \rightarrow X$ such that $g = f \circ \phi$. If $K = [0, 1]$ and $\preceq = \leq$, we simply say lsc complete. We define *upper semicontinuous* (usc) and *K-usc complete* functions in a similar fashion. Since for any compact, metric K and any \preceq closed linear order on K there exists an embedding $h : K \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $x \preceq y$ iff $h(x) \leq h(y)$, we always implicitly assume that K is embedded in $[0, 1]$ and $\preceq = \leq|_K$. A *ray* is a subset of K of the form $\{y \in K : y_0 \leq y\}$ or $\{y \in K : y_0 \leq y \text{ and } y_0 \neq y\}$ for some $y_0 \in K$. We adopt the notation $\{y \in K : y_0 \leq y\} = [y_0, \infty)$ and $\{y \in K : y_0 \leq y \text{ and } y_0 \neq y\} = (y_0, \infty)$.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $F : X \rightarrow K$ be lsc. Then F is K-lsc complete if, and only if, there exists $D \subset X$ Polish in the relative topology and such that $F[D] = K$ and for any $U \subset D$ relatively open $F[U]$ is a ray.*

Proof. (\Rightarrow) It is enough to find $g : 2^\omega \rightarrow K$ lsc such that $g[2^\omega] = K$ and for any $U \subset 2^\omega$ open $g[U]$ is a ray, since then there is a continuous function $\phi : 2^\omega \rightarrow X$ such that $F \circ \phi = g$, and it is easy to check that $D = \phi[2^\omega]$ works. To define g , fix a nondecreasing surjection $h : 2^\omega \rightarrow K$. Define the function $\text{sup} : (2^\omega)^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ by $\text{sup}((x_n)) = \sup_n x_n$. Finally, put $g = h \circ \text{sup}$, and note that $(2^\omega)^\omega$ is homeomorphic to 2^ω .

(\Leftarrow) Assume we have D as above. First, we show that

$$(1) \quad \forall y, z \in K \ (y < z \Rightarrow F^{-1}(y) \cap D \subset \overline{F^{-1}(z) \cap D}),$$

then that (1) implies

$$(2) \quad \exists G \subset X \ (G \text{ Polish, zero-dimensional, and } \forall f : G \rightarrow K \text{ lsc } f \cap F \neq \emptyset \text{ (i.e., } \exists x \in G \ f(x) = F(x))),$$

and, finally, that (2) implies F is K -lsc complete.

If (1) fails for some $y < z$, there is $U \subset D$ relatively open such that $U \cap F^{-1}(y) \neq \emptyset$ and $U \cap F^{-1}(z) = \emptyset$, i.e., $y \in F[U]$ and $z \notin F[U]$, which contradicts the assumption that $F[U]$ is a ray.

To prove (2) from (1), let $Q \subset K$ be countable and such that $\forall y \in K \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists z \in Q y - \epsilon < z \leq y$. Note that $\min K \in Q$. For each $y \in Q$, let $Q_y \subset F^{-1}(y) \cap D$ be countable and dense in $F^{-1}(y) \cap D$. Let G be zero-dimensional, $\mathbf{\Pi}_2^0$ subset of D such that $\bigcup_{y \in Q} Q_y \subset G$. We show that G works. Let $G = \bigcap_n G_n$, G_n open and $G_{n+1} \subset G_n$. Let $f : G \rightarrow K$ be lsc. Note that $Q \subset F[G]$ and for any $y, z \in Q$ with $y < z$ we have $F^{-1}(y) \cap G \subset \overline{F^{-1}(z) \cap G}$. This last condition implies that if V is open and $y \in F[V]$, then $z \in F[V]$ for $y, z \in Q$, $y < z$. We recursively construct a sequence of open sets U_n and $z_n \in Q$, $n \in \omega$, such that:

- (i) $U_n \subset G_n$;
- (ii) $\overline{U_{n+1}} \subset U_n$;
- (iii) $\text{diam}(U_n) < 1/(n+1)$;
- (iv) $z_n \leq \inf f[U_n]$, and $z_n \in F[U_n]$;
- (v) $\inf f[U_n] - 1/(n+1) < \inf F[U_{n+1}] \leq \inf f[U_n]$.

Let U_0 be open such that $\text{diam}(U_0) < 1$, $U_0 \subset G_0$, and $\min K \in F[U_0]$. If U_n has been defined, find $z_{n+1} \in Q$ with $\inf f[U_n] - 1/(n+1) < z_{n+1} \leq \inf f[U_n]$ and $z_n \leq z_{n+1}$. Such a z_{n+1} exists by the definition of Q and by (iv). Since $z_n \in F[U_n]$, $z_{n+1} \in F[U_n]$. Since F is lsc, there is $V \subset U_n$ open such that $z_{n+1} \in F[V]$ and $\inf f[U_n] - 1/(n+1) < \inf F[V]$. We get U_{n+1} by making V small enough. Now, let x be the only element in $\bigcap_n U_n$. Then $x \in G$, and since f and F are lsc, by (v), we get

$$f(x) = \sup_n \inf f[U_n] = \sup_n \inf F[U_n] = F(x).$$

Now we show that (2) implies that F is K -lsc complete. We can assume that G is a closed subset of ω^ω so that $G =$ the set of all branches of T , for some tree $T \subset \omega^{<\omega}$. Let $f : 2^\omega \rightarrow K$ be lsc. We show that there is a continuous function $\phi : 2^\omega \rightarrow G$ such that $f = F \circ \phi$. We play the following game: Players I and II play interchangeably; I plays $x_n \in 2$, II plays $y_n \in \omega$ so that $(y_0, \dots, y_n) \in T$; I wins iff $f((x_n)) \neq F((y_n))$. By Martin's theorem, the game is determined. A winning strategy for I induces a continuous function $\psi : G \rightarrow 2^\omega$ such that $f \circ \psi \cap F = \emptyset$, which contradicts (2) since $f \circ \psi$ is lsc. Therefore, II has a winning strategy. It induces a continuous function $\phi : 2^\omega \rightarrow G$ such that $f = F \circ \phi$.

Remark. Obviously, an analogous characterization of K -usc complete functions is true. We will be using it in section 7.

Now, we present a construction of a family of Baire class 1 functions. These functions will be used in the proof of the existence of "minimal" lsc complete functions and in the proof that the decomposition coefficient of Pawlikowski's function is highest possible. Let $\preceq_n \subset 2^n$, $n \in \omega$, be partial orders. Assume that for $\sigma, \tau \in 2^{n+1}$

$$\sigma \preceq_{n+1} \tau \Rightarrow \sigma|n \preceq_n \tau|n.$$

Define $T_{(\preceq_n)} \subset \prod_n 2^n$ by

$$x \in T_{(\preceq_n)} \text{ iff } \forall n x(n) \preceq_n x(n+1)|n.$$

Let $F_{(\preceq_n)} : T_{(\preceq_n)} \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be defined by

$$F_{(\preceq_n)}(x) = \text{the unique } y \in 2^\omega \text{ with } \forall n \forall^\infty k y|n = x(k)|n.$$

Define a partial order \preceq on 2^ω by

$$(3) \quad x \preceq y \text{ iff } \forall n \ x|n \preceq_n y|n.$$

Lemma 5.2. $F_{(\preceq_n)}$ is Baire class 1 and onto.

Proof. It is clear that $F_{(\preceq_n)}$ is a pointwise limit of a sequence of continuous functions, whence it is Baire class 1. For $y \in 2^\omega$ define $x \in T_{(\preceq_n)}$ by $x(n) = y|n$, $n \in \omega$. Then $F_{(\preceq_n)}(x) = y$. Thus $F_{(\preceq_n)}$ is onto.

Lemma 5.3. If $C \subset 2^\omega$ is closed and linearly ordered by \preceq , then $F_{(\preceq_n)}|F_{(\preceq_n)}^{-1}(C)$ is C -lsc complete.

Proof. By Lemma 5.2, $G = F_{(\preceq_n)}^{-1}(C)$ is Π_2^0 . Therefore, to check that $F_{(\preceq_n)}|G$ is C -lsc complete, it is enough, by Theorem 5.1, to show that $F_{(\preceq_n)}|G$ is lsc and that for any $U \subset G$ relatively open $F_{(\preceq_n)}[U]$ is a ray with respect to $\preceq|C$. To this end, it is enough to see that

- (i) if $U \subset T_{(\preceq_n)}$ is open, $y \in F_{(\preceq_n)}[U]$, and $y \preceq z$, then $z \in F_{(\preceq_n)}[U]$, and
- (ii) if $x \in T_{(\preceq_n)}$ and $y \preceq F_{(\preceq_n)}(x)$, $y \neq F_{(\preceq_n)}(x)$, then there is an open set $U \subset T_{(\preceq_n)}$ such that $x \in U$ and if $z \preceq y$, then $z \notin F_{(\preceq_n)}[U]$.

To see (i), find $x \in U$ with $F_{(\preceq_n)}(x) = y$. Fix $n \in \omega$ such that if $x'(i) = x(i)$ for $i \leq n$, then $x' \in U$. Define \bar{x} so that $\bar{x}(i) = x(i)$ for $i \leq n$, and $\bar{x}(i) = z|i$ for $i > n$. It is easy to check that $\bar{x} \in T_{(\preceq_n)}$, and clearly $\bar{x} \in U$ and $F_{(\preceq_n)}(\bar{x}) = z$. To see (ii), note that there is an $n \in \omega$ such that $x(n) \not\preceq_n y|n$. Then $U = \{x' \in T_{(\preceq_n)} : x'(n) = x(n)\}$ works.

Lemma 5.4. Assume there is a closed uncountable, linearly ordered by \preceq subset of 2^ω . Then $\text{dec}(F_{(\preceq_n)}) \geq \text{dec}(f)$ for any lsc $f : 2^\omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$.

Proof. Let $C \subset 2^\omega$ be closed, uncountable, linearly ordered by \preceq . We can easily find a copy C_0 of 2^ω inside C such that the lexicographic order is equal to \preceq on C_0 . Let $\phi : C_0 \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be an increasing homeomorphism, e.g., the Cantor function. By Lemma 5.3, $F_{(\preceq_n)}[U]$ is a ray in (C_0, \preceq) for any relatively open $U \subset F_{(\preceq_n)}^{-1}(C_0)$. Thus $\phi \circ F_{(\preceq_n)}[U]$ is a ray in $[0, 1]$. It follows that $\phi \circ F_{(\preceq_n)}|F_{(\preceq_n)}^{-1}(C_0)$ is lsc complete. Thus, $\text{dec}(\phi \circ F_{(\preceq_n)}) \geq \text{dec}(f)$ for any $f : 2^\omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$ lsc. But since ϕ is continuous, $\text{dec}(F_{(\preceq_n)}) \geq \text{dec}(\phi \circ F_{(\preceq_n)})$.

$\sigma \in 2^n$ is called *splitting* if $\sigma * 0 \preceq_{n+1} \sigma * 1$, or $\sigma * 1 \preceq_{n+1} \sigma * 0$.

Lemma 5.5. Assume that for each $n \in \omega$ and any $\sigma, \tau \in 2^n$ with $\sigma \preceq_n \tau$ we have

$$(4) \quad \forall i \in 2 \ \exists j \in 2 \ \sigma * i \preceq_{n+1} \tau * j \text{ and } \forall i \in 2 \ \exists j \in 2 \ \sigma * j \preceq_{n+1} \tau * i.$$

Assume also that for any $\sigma \in 2^{<\omega}$ there is a splitting $\tau \in 2^{<\omega}$ with $\sigma \subset \tau$. Then there is a perfect, closed set linearly ordered by \preceq .

Proof. The conclusion will follow easily if we can show that if $\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_k \in 2^n$, $\sigma_0 \preceq_n \dots \preceq_n \sigma_k$, and $i \leq k$, then there are $\tau_0, \dots, \tau_{k+1} \in 2^m$ for some $m > n$ with $\tau_j|n = \sigma_j$ for $j \leq i$ and $\tau_j|n = \sigma_{j-1}$ for $j > i$, $\tau_0 \preceq_m \dots \preceq_m \tau_{k+1}$, and $\tau_i \neq \tau_{i+1}$. To see this, let $\tau \supset \sigma_i$ be splitting. Assume $\tau * 0 \preceq_m \tau * 1$ where $m = lh(\tau * 0)$. Put $\tau_i = \tau * 0$ and $\tau_{i+1} = \tau * 1$. By (4), we can extend $\sigma_{i+1}, \dots, \sigma_k$ one by one to $\tau_{i+2}, \dots, \tau_{k+1}$, respectively, so that $\tau_{i+1} \preceq_m \dots \preceq_m \tau_{k+1}$. Similarly, we extend $\sigma_{i-1}, \dots, \sigma_0$ to $\tau_{i-1}, \dots, \tau_0$.

Remark. Before I proved Lemma 5.5, J. Pawlikowski pointed out that in the case when $\sigma \preceq_n \tau$ iff $\forall i < n \sigma(i) \leq \tau(i)$, $\sigma, \tau \in 2^n$, one can get a perfect closed set linearly ordered by \preceq by the following simple argument. (Lemmas 5.4 and 5.5 applied to this \preceq will be used in the proof of Theorem 6.1.) Identify ω with the rationals, \mathbb{Q} . For any $r \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\alpha_r \in 2^\omega$ be the characteristic function of $\{q \in \mathbb{Q} : q < r\}$. Then $\{\alpha_r : r \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is a Borel uncountable subset of 2^ω linearly ordered by \preceq . Now, any perfect closed subset of $\{\alpha_r : r \in \mathbb{R}\}$ works.

In the next theorem, we prove the existence of complete semicontinuous functions which are in a sense minimal. This result will not be used in the sequel; we nevertheless find it interesting.

Now, let \preceq_n be the lexicographic order for each $n \in \omega$. Put $T_l = T_{(\preceq_n)}$. In this case, \preceq is the lexicographic order on 2^ω ; it linearly orders 2^ω . Let K be a perfect, compact, metric space linearly ordered by a closed linear order. Fix $\psi : 2^\omega \rightarrow K$ to be a nondecreasing surjection such that

$$(5) \quad \exists D \subset 2^\omega \text{ } D \text{ dense and } \psi|D \text{ 1-to-1.}$$

Put $F_K = \psi \circ F_{(\preceq_n)}$. By Lemma 5.3, F_K is K -lsc complete. We show that it is in a sense a minimal such function.

Theorem 5.6. *Let $f : X \rightarrow K$ be K -lsc complete, K compact perfect. Then there is an embedding $\phi : T_l \rightarrow X$ such that $F_K = f \circ \phi$.*

Proof. Let $D \subset X$ be as in Theorem 5.1. Without loss of generality we can assume that $D = X$. Define $h : 2^{<\omega} \rightarrow K$ by $h(\sigma) = \psi(\sigma * 00 \dots)$. Let $S \subset \bigcup_k \prod_{n \leq k} 2^n$ be the pruned tree with $T_l = [S]$. For $\tau \in S$ we recursively, with respect to $lh(\tau)$, define $U_\tau \subset X$ open and such that:

- (i) $\text{diam}(U_\tau) \leq 1/(lh(\tau) + 1)$;
- (ii) if $\tau_1 \subset \tau_2$ and $\tau_1 \neq \tau_2$, then $\overline{U_{\tau_1}} \subset U_{\tau_2}$, and if τ_1 and τ_2 are incompatible, then $U_{\tau_1} \cap U_{\tau_2} = \emptyset$;
- (iii) $h(\tau(n-1)) \in f[U_\tau] \subset (h(\tau(n-1)) - 1/(n+1), \infty)$.

Define U_\emptyset to be any open set of diameter < 1 containing an $x \in X$ such that $f(x) = \min K$. This is possible since f is onto. If U_τ is defined, consider the set

$$A = \{\tau' \in S : lh(\tau') = lh(\tau) + 1, \tau \subset \tau'\}.$$

Enumerate A so that $A = \{\tau_0, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_m\}$ for some $m \in \omega$, the τ_i 's are pairwise different, and $\tau_0(n) \preceq_n \tau_1(n) \preceq_n \dots \preceq_n \tau_m(n)$, where $n = lh(\tau)$. Note that by (5)

$$h(\tau(n-1)) = h(\tau_0(n)) < h(\tau_1(n)) < \dots < h(\tau_m(n)).$$

Now, we find recursively U_{τ_i} , $i \leq m$. Let U'_{τ_0} and V_0 be open and such that $\overline{U'_{\tau_0}} \cap \overline{V_0} = \emptyset$, $\overline{U'_{\tau_0}}, \overline{V_0} \subset U_\tau$, $h(\tau_0(n)) \in h[U'_{\tau_0}]$, $h(\tau_1(n)) \in h[V_0]$, and $\text{diam}(U'_{\tau_0}) < 1/(n+2)$. Put

$$U_{\tau_0} = U'_{\tau_0} \cap f^{-1}((h(\tau_0(n)) - 1/(n+2), \infty)).$$

Then find U'_{τ_1} and V_1 open and such that $\overline{U'_{\tau_1}} \cap \overline{V_1} = \emptyset$, $\overline{U'_{\tau_1}}, \overline{V_1} \subset U_\tau$, $h(\tau_1(n)) \in h[U'_{\tau_1}]$, $h(\tau_2(n)) \in h[V_1]$, and $\text{diam}(U'_{\tau_1}) < 1/(n+2)$. Put

$$U_{\tau_1} = U'_{\tau_1} \cap f^{-1}((h(\tau_1(n)) - 1/(n+2), \infty)).$$

Repeat this procedure $m+1$ times.

Define ϕ by

$$\phi(x) = \text{the unique element of } \bigcap_n U_{x|n}.$$

By (i) and (ii), ϕ is continuous, and, by (ii), it is 1-to-1, whence it is an embedding since T_l is compact. Since f and F_K are lsc, (iii) implies that $F_K = f \circ \phi$.

6. THE VALUE OF dec FOR BAIRE CLASS 1 FUNCTIONS

In [CMPS] it was proved that $\text{dec}(P) \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$, and in [St] that it is consistent that $\text{dec}(P) > \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$. Thus P provides a particularly simple example of a complicated Baire class 1 function. Below we show that $\text{dec}(P)$ is actually highest possible. This answers two questions of Steprāns [St, Questions 7.1 and 7.2].

Theorem 6.1. $\text{dec}(P) = \mathbf{dec}$, where P is Pawlikowski's function.

Proof. If Y is a metric separable space, define

$$\text{dec}_{1/2}(Y) = \sup\{\text{dec}(f) : f : Y \rightarrow [0, 1], f \text{ lsc}\}.$$

Of course, the value of $\text{dec}_{1/2}(Y)$ would remain the same if we used usc instead of lsc functions in its definition.

First we show that $\mathbf{dec} = \text{dec}_{1/2}(2^\omega)$. The inequality \geq is clear since each lsc is Baire class 1. To see \leq , first we show that $\text{dec}_{1/2}(Y) \leq \text{dec}_{1/2}(2^\omega)$ for any metric separable space Y . By a result due to Smirnov (see [E, Problem 1.8.G.]), $Y = \bigcup_{\alpha < \omega_1} Y_\alpha$, where Y_α , $\alpha < \omega_1$, are zero-dimensional. Each Y_α embeds in 2^ω , and each lsc function on Y_α extends to 2^ω ; thus, $\text{dec}_{1/2}(Y_\alpha) \leq \text{dec}_{1/2}(2^\omega)$. By a result of Adyan and Novikov, $\text{dec}_{1/2}(2^\omega) \geq \aleph_1$ (see [JM, Theorem 4]); thus, we get

$$\text{dec}_{1/2}(Y) \leq \aleph_1 \sup_{\alpha < \omega_1} \text{dec}_{1/2}(Y_\alpha) \leq \text{dec}_{1/2}(2^\omega).$$

Now, let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be Baire class 1. Again by Smirnov's theorem, $Y = \bigcup_{\alpha < \omega_1} Y_\alpha$ and each Y_α is zero-dimensional. Since Y_α embeds in $[0, 1]$, we can assume that $f|_{f^{-1}(Y_\alpha)} : f^{-1}(Y_\alpha) \rightarrow [0, 1]$. By Lindenbaum's theorem (see [CMPS, Theorem 4.4]), any Baire class 1 function $h : Z \rightarrow [0, 1]$ can be represented as $h = g_2 \circ g_1$ where $g_1 : Z \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is usc and $g_2 : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is lsc, so $\text{dec}(h) \leq \text{dec}(g_2)\text{dec}(g_1)$; whence

$$\text{dec}(f) \leq \aleph_1 \sup_{\alpha < \omega_1} \text{dec}_{1/2}(Y_\alpha)\text{dec}_{1/2}([0, 1]) \leq \text{dec}_{1/2}(2^\omega).$$

Thus $\mathbf{dec} \leq \text{dec}_{1/2}(2^\omega)$.

The theorem will be proved if we can show that $\text{dec}_{1/2}(2^\omega) \leq \text{dec}(P)$. Let $G : \omega^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ be defined by

$$G(x)(n) = \min\{1, x(n)\} \text{ for } n \in \omega.$$

Let \preceq_n be the partial order on 2^n defined by

$$\sigma \preceq_n \tau \text{ iff } \forall i < n \sigma(i) \leq \tau(i).$$

Let \preceq be the partial order on 2^ω arising from (\preceq_n) by formula (3). Since (\preceq_n) fulfils the assumptions of Lemma 5.5, there is a perfect, closed subset of 2^ω linearly ordered by \preceq . Now, it follows from Lemma 5.4 that $\text{dec}(F_{(\preceq_n)}) \geq \text{dec}_{1/2}(2^\omega)$. Thus, it is enough to show that there is a homeomorphism $\phi : (\omega + 1)^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ such that $G \circ P = F_{(\preceq_n)} \circ \phi$ since then

$$\text{dec}(P) \geq \text{dec}(G \circ P) = \text{dec}(F_{(\preceq_n)}) \geq \text{dec}_{1/2}(2^\omega).$$

Let $\eta \in (\omega + 1)^\omega$. Put $\phi(\eta) = x$, where $x = (x(n)) \in \prod_n 2^n$, and for $i < n \in \omega$ we have

$$x(n)(i) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \eta(i) \geq n; \\ 1, & \text{if } \eta(i) < n. \end{cases}$$

It is easy to check that ϕ is continuous, 1-to-1, and onto, whence, since $(\omega + 1)^\omega$ is compact, ϕ is a homeomorphism. Now, $G \circ P(\eta)(i) = 0$ iff $\eta(i) = \omega$ iff $\forall n > i$ $x(n)(i) = 0$ iff $F_{(\leq n)}(x)(i) = 0$.

Remarks. 1. Note that the second part of the above proof can be easily modified to show that there is a continuous function $G' : \omega^\omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $G' \circ P : (\omega + 1)^\omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is lsc complete.

2. It follows from Theorem 6.1, via the work of Steprāns [St, Definition 4.1, Proposition 4.1], that $\mathbf{dec} = \text{cov}(\mathcal{J}_p)$, where \mathcal{J}_p is a σ -ideal on ω^ω . The interesting fact about \mathcal{J}_p is that its definition is purely combinatorial.

The following corollary is analogous to Corollary 3.7.

Corollary 6.2. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be Baire class 1, X Souslin. Then $\text{dec}(f) \leq \omega$ or $\text{dec}(f) = \mathbf{dec}$.*

Proof. If (i) of Theorem 4.1 holds, then $\text{dec}(f) \leq \omega$. If (ii) holds, then $\text{dec}(f) = \mathbf{dec}$ by Theorem 6.1.

It was proved in [CMPS, Theorem 5.5] that there exists an lsc function f such that $\text{dec}(f) \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$. We strengthen this result below. A function $f : Y \rightarrow [0, 1]$, Y a metric space, is called *closed-to-1* if $f^{-1}(y)$ is closed in Y for any $y \in [0, 1]$. Obviously, each continuous function is closed-to-1; however there exist plenty of closed-to-1, lsc functions which are not continuous, e.g., Pawlikowski's function P being 1-to-1 is closed-to-1. The method of proof presented here is different from the one in [CMPS].

Theorem 6.3. *Let $F : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be lsc complete. If \mathcal{F} is a family of subsets of X such that $\bigcup \mathcal{F} = X$, and $F|Y$ is closed-to-1 for any $Y \in \mathcal{F}$, then $|\mathcal{F}| \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$.*

Proof. Let $\{V_n : n \in \omega\}$ be a countable topological basis of X . Let D be as in Theorem 5.1. Without loss of generality we can assume that $D = X$. Fix $n \in \omega$ and $Y \in \mathcal{F}$. We claim that there is at most one $y \in [0, 1]$ such that $V_n \cap F^{-1}(y) \neq \emptyset$ and Y is dense in $V_n \cap F^{-1}(y)$. If not, let $y_1 < y_2$ be two such y 's. Since (1) from the proof of Theorem 5.1 holds, we have

$$Y \cap V_n \cap F^{-1}(y_1) \subset \overline{Y \cap V_n \cap F^{-1}(y_2)},$$

whence, since $Y \in \mathcal{F}$, $F|(Y \cap V_n \cap F^{-1}(y_1)) \equiv y_2$, a contradiction. Thus, we can pick $y_0 \in [0, 1]$ such that for any $n \in \omega$ and any $Y \in \mathcal{F}$ either $V_n \cap F^{-1}(y_0) = \emptyset$, or Y is not dense in $V_n \cap F^{-1}(y_0)$. Then, clearly, Y is nowhere dense in $F^{-1}(y_0)$. Since $F^{-1}(y_0)$ is $\mathbf{\Pi}_2^0$, as F is Baire class 1, and $\bigcup \mathcal{F} \supset F^{-1}(y_0)$, we have $|\mathcal{F}| \geq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$.

Below, we prove a result which relates the value of dec to the value of an ordinal rank on the family of all Baire class 1 functions. The ordinal rank, called the oscillation rank and denoted by β , was studied in great detail in [KL]. First, let us recall its definition. Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. For $P \subset X$ and $\epsilon > 0$, define $P_{\epsilon, f}^* = \{x \in P : \text{osc}(f|P, x) \geq \epsilon\}$. (By $\text{osc}(g, x)$ we denote the oscillation of

the function g at x .) Now by iterating this operation, we obtain a sequence $P_{\epsilon, f}^\alpha$, $\alpha < \omega_1$:

$$P_{\epsilon, f}^{\alpha+1} = (P_{\epsilon, f}^\alpha)^* \text{ and } P_{\epsilon, f}^\lambda = \bigcap_{\alpha < \lambda} P_{\epsilon, f}^\alpha \text{ if } \lambda \text{ is limit.}$$

Now let $\beta(f, \epsilon) = \text{least } \alpha \text{ with } X_{\epsilon, f}^\alpha = \emptyset$ if such an α exists, and $\beta(f, \epsilon) = \omega_1$ if there is no such α . Put $\beta(f) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} \beta(f, \epsilon)$. Recall [KL, Section 1, Proposition 2] that f is Baire class 1 iff $\beta(f) < \omega_1$. Now, we state the result.

Proposition 6.4. (i) *Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, X Polish, be Baire class 1. Assume $\beta(f) < \omega$. Then $\text{dec}(f) \leq \omega$.*

(ii) $\beta(P) = \omega$ (when P is considered as a real function by appropriately embedding its range into \mathbb{R}).

Proof. To see (i), put $\beta(f) = n$. Then there exists $\epsilon_0 > 0$ such that $\beta(f, \epsilon) = n$ for $\epsilon < \epsilon_0$. Let $X_k^1 = \{x \in X : \text{osc}(f, x) < 1/k\}$ and

$$X_k^m = \{x \in X \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} X_k^i : \text{osc}(f|X \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} X_k^i, x) < 1/k\}$$

for $m \leq n$ and for k with $1/k < \epsilon_0$. By our assumption, $\bigcup_{i=0}^n X_k^i = X$ for any k . Now define $A_1 = \bigcap_{k=1}^\infty X_k^1$ and

$$A_l^m = \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^\infty \bigcup_{i=1}^m X_j^i \right) \setminus \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^l \bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} X_j^i \right)$$

for $1 < m \leq n$ and $l < \omega$. Notice that $A_1 \cup \bigcup_{m=2}^n \bigcup_{l=1}^\infty A_l^m = X$; thus, it is enough to see that $f|A_1$ and $f|A_l^m$, $l < \omega$, $1 < m \leq n$, are continuous. But we have $A_1 \subset X_k^1$ for all $k < \omega$. Also, if $k > j$, then $\bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} X_k^i \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} X_j^i$ for $m \leq n$. Thus, for all $k > l$,

$$A_l^m \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^m X_k^i \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} X_k^i = X_k^m.$$

Therefore, $\text{osc}(f|A_1, x) = 0$ for $x \in A_1$ and $\text{osc}(f|A_l^m, x) = 0$ for $x \in A_l^m$.

Now we show (ii). It is not difficult to find an embedding $\phi : \omega^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that for any $\sigma \in \omega^n$, $n \in \omega$, $\text{diam}(\phi[\{\eta \in \omega^\omega : \sigma \subset \eta\}]) < 2^{-n}$. Consider $\phi \circ P : (\omega + 1)^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. For $k \leq n \in \omega$ define

$$A_k = \{\eta \in (\omega + 1)^\omega : |\{i < n : \eta(i) = \omega\}| \geq k\}.$$

Note that $A_n = \emptyset$. By directly calculating the result of applying $(\)^*$ to $(\omega + 1)^\omega$ k times, $k \leq n$, with $\epsilon = 2^{-n}$ and $f = \phi \circ P$, we obtain that $((\omega + 1)^\omega)_{2^{-n}, \phi \circ P}^k \subset A_k$. Thus, $\beta(\phi \circ P, 2^{-n}) \leq n$. It follows that $\beta(\phi \circ P) \leq \omega$. Since $\text{dec}(\phi \circ P) = \text{dec}(P) > \omega$, we get from (i) that $\beta(\phi \circ P) \geq \omega$ as well.

7. APPLICATIONS TO MEASURES

Let λ be the Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]$. Then the restriction of λ to $K([0, 1])$ is usc. We denote this restriction by the same letter λ . Van Mill and Pol proved in [vMP, Theorem 3.1] that λ is usc complete. (Actually, they showed that for any compact, metric space X , not only 2^ω , and any usc function $f : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ there is a continuous function $\phi : X \rightarrow K([0, 1])$ such that $f = \lambda \circ \phi$.) Below we are able to generalize this result using the characterization from Theorem 5.1. Let X

be a compact, metric space. Recall that a function $c : K(X) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is called a *capacity* if

- (i) $c(F_1) \leq c(F_2)$ for $F_1, F_2 \in K(X)$ with $F_1 \subset F_2$;
- (ii) $c(\bigcap_n F_n) = \inf_n c(F_n)$ for any sequence $F_n \in K(X)$, $n \in \omega$, with $F_{n+1} \subset F_n$;
- (iii) if $F \in K(X)$ and $F = \bigcup_n F_n$ for some sequence $F_n \in K(X)$, $n \in \omega$, with $F_n \subset F_{n+1}$, then $c(F) = \sup_n c(F_n)$.

Notice that the restriction of any probability, Borel measure on X to $K(X)$ is a capacity; however, there exist lots of important capacities which cannot be obtained in this way.

Corollary 7.1. *Let X be a compact, metric space. Let $c : K(X) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a capacity. Assume that $c(X) = 1$ and $c(D) = 0$ for any finite set $D \subset X$. Then c is usc complete.*

Proof. First notice that conditions (i) and (ii) guarantee that c is usc. Thus, by Theorem 5.1 and the remark following its proof, it is enough to check that for any open set $U \subset K(X)$, $c[U]$ is of the form $[0, r_0)$ or $[0, r_0]$ for some $r_0 \in [0, 1]$. Let $F_0 \in U$. We will show that for any real r with $c(F_0) \geq r \geq 0$ there is $F' \in U$ with $c(F') = r$. We can easily find $D \subset F_0$ finite such that for any $F \in K(X)$ if $D \subset F \subset F_0$, then $F \in U$. Let \mathcal{F} be a maximal, linearly ordered by inclusion family of closed subsets F of X such that $D \subset F \subset F_0$ and $c(F) \geq r$. Put $F' = \bigcap \mathcal{F}$. Then $F' \in U$. We can find a decreasing sequence $F_n \in \mathcal{F}$, $n \in \omega$, such that $F' = \bigcap_n F_n$; thus, by (ii), $c(F') \geq r$. If F' is finite, then $r = 0$ and $c(F') = r$. Otherwise, we can find a decreasing sequence of open sets V_n , $n \in \omega$, such that $D \cap V_n = \emptyset$, $F' \cap V_n \neq \emptyset$, and $\bigcap_n V_n = \emptyset$. Put $F_n = F' \setminus V_n$. Then by the definition of F' , $c(F_n) < r$. By (iii), $c(F') = \sup_n c(F_n) \leq r$. Thus $c(F') = r$.

Jackson and Mauldin proved in [JM, Theorem 5] that $\text{dec}(\lambda) > \omega$, where λ is the restriction to $K([0, 1])$ of the Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]$. It follows from van Mill-Pol's result [vMP, Theorem 3.1] mentioned above that $\text{dec}(\lambda) = \mathbf{dec}$. In the next theorem, using Corollary 7.1 and Theorem 6.1, we characterize those Borel, probability measures μ on compact, metric spaces for which $\text{dec}(\mu) = \mathbf{dec}$. By δ_x we denote the Dirac measure concentrated at x , i.e., $\delta_x(A) = 1$ if $x \in A$ and $\delta_x(A) = 0$ otherwise.

Theorem 7.2. *Let μ be a Borel, probability measure on a compact metric space X . Let the same letter denote the restriction of μ to $K(X)$. Then $\text{dec}(\mu) = \mathbf{dec}$ unless $\mu = \sum_{x \in D} \alpha_x \delta_x$ where $\alpha_x > 0$, $\sum_{x \in D} \alpha_x = 1$, and $\{x \in D : x \text{ is not isolated}\}$ is finite. If μ is of this form, then $\text{dec}(\mu) = n + 1$ where $n = |\{x \in D : x \text{ is not isolated}\}|$.*

Proof. If μ is not purely atomic, then there is a closed set $F_0 \subset X$ such that $\mu(F_0) > 0$ and $\mu(\{x\}) = 0$ for any $x \in F_0$. Then by Corollary 7.1,

$$\frac{1}{\mu(F_0)} \mu|\{F \in K(X) : F \subset F_0\}$$

is usc complete. It follows that $\text{dec}(\mu) = \mathbf{dec}$.

Put $N = \{x \in X : x \text{ is not isolated and } \mu(\{x\}) \neq 0\}$. Assume N is infinite. We will find a continuous function $\phi : (\omega + 1)^\omega \rightarrow K(X)$ such that if $\eta_k, \eta \in (\omega + 1)^\omega$, $\eta_k \rightarrow \eta$, then $P(\eta_k) \not\rightarrow P(\eta)$ implies $\mu \circ \phi(\eta_k) \not\rightarrow \mu \circ \phi(\eta)$. Then, clearly, if $\mu|Y$ is continuous, so is $P|\phi^{-1}(Y)$; thus, $\text{dec}(\mu) \geq \text{dec}(P)$, and we are done by Theorem

6.1. Find a converging sequence $x_\omega^n \in N$, $n \in \omega$. Put $y = \lim_n x_\omega^n$. Find x_k^n , $k \in \omega$, with $x_k^n \rightarrow x_\omega^n$. By choosing subsequences, we can assume that

- (i) $\forall k, l \in \omega + 1 \forall n, m \in \omega \ x_k^n \neq x_l^m$ if $k \neq l$ or $n \neq m$;
- (ii) $\forall k \in \omega + 1 \forall n \in \omega \ d(x_k^n, y) \leq 1/n$;
- (iii) $\forall n \in \omega \ \mu(\{x_k^n : n < m \in \omega, k \in \omega + 1\}) < \mu(\{x_\omega^n\})$.

Define $\phi : (\omega + 1)^\omega \rightarrow K(X)$ by

$$\phi(\eta) = \{y\} \cup \{x_{\eta(n)}^n : n \in \omega\} \text{ for } \eta \in (\omega + 1)^\omega.$$

By (ii), the set on the right hand side is closed. It is routine to check that ϕ is continuous. Let $\eta_k, \eta \in (\omega + 1)^\omega$, $\eta_k \rightarrow \eta$. Assume $P(\eta_k) \not\rightarrow P(\eta)$. Then there is an $n \in \omega$ such that $\eta_k(n) \in \omega$ for infinitely many k , $\eta_k(n) \rightarrow \omega$, and $\eta(n) = \omega$. Let n_0 be the smallest such n . Without loss of generality we can assume that $\eta_k(n) = \eta(n)$ for all $n < n_0$ and $\eta_k(n_0) \in \omega$ for all $k \in \omega$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \circ \phi(\eta_k) &\leq \mu(\{x_{\eta(n)}^n : n < n_0\}) + \mu(\{x_{\eta_k(n_0)}^{n_0}\}) \\ &\quad + \mu(\{x_l^n : l \in \omega + 1, n \in \omega, n > n_0\}) + \mu(\{y\}). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\eta_k(n_0) \rightarrow \omega$, by (i), $\mu(\{x_{\eta_k(n_0)}^{n_0}\}) \rightarrow 0$; thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_k \mu \circ \phi(\eta_k) &\leq \mu(\{x_{\eta(n)}^n : n < n_0\}) \\ &\quad + \mu(\{x_l^n : l \in \omega + 1, n \in \omega, n > n_0\}) + \mu(\{y\}). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by (iii),

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \circ \phi(\eta) &= \mu(\{x_{\eta(n)}^n : n < n_0\}) + \mu(\{x_\omega^{n_0}\}) + \mu(\{y\}) \\ &> \mu(\{x_{\eta(n)}^n : n < n_0\}) + \mu(\{x_l^n : l \in \omega + 1, n \in \omega, n > n_0\}) + \mu(\{y\}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\mu \circ \phi(\eta_k) \not\rightarrow \mu \circ \phi(\eta)$.

If $|N| = n < \aleph_0$, put

$$X_i = \{F \in K(X) : |F \cap N| = i\}, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, n\}.$$

It is easy to check that $\mu|_{X_i}$ is continuous, so $\text{dec}(\mu) \leq n + 1$. To show that $\text{dec}(\mu) \geq n + 1$, assume towards a contradiction that $\text{dec}(\mu) \leq n$. Let Y_0, \dots, Y_{n-1} be such that $\mu|_{Y_i}$ is continuous and $\bigcup_{i=0}^{n-1} Y_i = K(X)$. Now find an open set $U \supset N$ such that

$$(6) \quad \mu(U \setminus N) < \min\{\mu(\{x\}) : x \in N\}.$$

Notice that

- for any $A \subset N$ the set $\{F \in K(X) : F \subset U, F \cap N = A\}$ is Π_2^0 , so the Baire Category Theorem is true for it;
- if $A \subset A' \subset N$, then

$$\{F \in K(X) : F \subset U, F \cap N = A'\} \subset \overline{\{F \in K(X) : F \subset U, F \cap N = A\}}.$$

(This holds since the points in N are not isolated.)

Using this, we recursively construct $A_j \subset N$ and $Z_j \subset \{F \in K(X) : F \subset U, F \cap N = A_j\}$, $j \in \{0, \dots, n\}$, so that

- (iv) $|A_j| = j$;
- (v) $A_j \subset A_{j+1}$ for $j < n$;
- (vi) $\forall j \leq n \exists i \leq n - 1 \ Z_j \subset Y_i$;

- (vii) \overline{Z}_j contains a nonempty, relatively open subset of $\{F \in K(X) : F \subset U, F \cap N = A_j\}$;
 (viii) $Z_{j+1} \subset \overline{Z}_j$ for $j < n$.

Using (vi), by the pigeonhole principle, we get $j_1 < j_2 \leq n$ and $i_0 \leq n - 1$ with $Z_{j_1}, Z_{j_2} \subset Y_{i_0}$. Let $x_0 \in A_{j_2} \setminus A_{j_1}$. Then

$$(7) \quad \mu|_{Z_{j_2}} \geq \mu(A_{j_2}) \geq \mu(A_{j_1}) + \mu(\{x_0\}).$$

On the other hand,

$$\mu|_{Z_{j_1}} \leq \mu(A_{j_1}) + \mu(U \setminus N),$$

whence, since $\mu|_{Y_{i_0}}$ is continuous,

$$(8) \quad \mu|(Y_{i_0} \cap \overline{Z}_{j_1}) \leq \mu(A_{j_1}) + \mu(U \setminus N).$$

But (7) and (8) contradict (6), since, by (viii), $Z_{j_2} \subset Y_{i_0} \cap \overline{Z}_{j_1}$.

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