

WHEN IS JONES' SPACE NORMAL?

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ABSTRACT. In the search for nonmetrizable normal Moore spaces, Jones proposed the space discussed in this paper. He was unable to determine if it was normal. We show that the normality of this space depends on set theoretic principles more recent than $2^{\aleph_0} < 2^{\aleph_1}$, which he used to show that separable normal Moore spaces are metrizable.

In §1 we state the required set theory. In §2 we describe a special Aronszajn tree T , the set of points of type ω in the Jones' road space. In §3 we show T is not normal; in §4 we show T is normal.

1. Set theory. The material here, except for \diamond , can be found in I. Juhász' book [2]. A subset of ω_1 is *cub* if it is unbounded and closed in the order topology. A subset of ω_1 is *stationary* if it intersects every cub set. A function f is *pressing down* on x if for $\alpha \in x$, $f(\alpha) < \alpha$. An old result of Alexandrov and Urysohn is that if f is pressing down on $\omega_1 - \{0\}$, then there is some α so that $f^{-1}\{\alpha\}$ is uncountable. A strengthening of this is the *pressing down lemma* (PDL): If f is pressing down on a stationary set, it is constant on a stationary set.

Jensen's \diamond asserts the existence of a function Γ such that $\Gamma(\alpha): \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$ and for all $f: \omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_1$, $\{\alpha: f \upharpoonright \alpha = \Gamma(\alpha)\}$ is stationary. Two elements f and g of a partially ordered set $\langle P, \leq \rangle$ are *incompatible* if there is no $h \in P$ such that $h \leq f$ and $h \leq g$. A partial order is *ccc* if every set of (pairwise) incompatible elements is countable; or equivalently, every uncountable $W \subset P$ contains two compatible elements. *Martin's axiom* (MA) states that for every ccc partial order $\langle P, \leq \rangle$ and every collection $F = \{D_\alpha: \alpha < \omega_1\}$ of dense subsets of P there is F -generic $G \subset P$; that is G satisfies

- (i) $x \geq y$, $y \in G$ implies $x \in G$;
- (ii) $x, y \in G$ implies there is $z \in G$, $z \leq x$, $z \leq y$;
- (iii) $G \cap D_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ for all $\alpha < \omega_1$.

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MA and \diamond are (separately) consistent with the usual axioms of set theory; they were originally used to show the consistency and independence of Souslin's hypothesis.

$\omega_1 \rightarrow (\omega_1, \omega)$ is a theorem of Erdős which says that if R maps the un-ordered pairs of distinct elements of an uncountable set W to $\{0, 1\}$, then either there is an uncountable set S_0 which is homogeneous for 0, i.e. such that $\alpha, \beta \in S_0$ implies $R(\{\alpha, \beta\}) = 0$, or there is an infinite set S_1 homogeneous for 1.

A family of sets $\{A_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ is called quasidisjoint (or a Δ -system) if, $A_\alpha \cap A_\beta = \bigcap \{A_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ for distinct α, β . A popular combinatorial lemma states that if W is an uncountable set of finite sets, there is an uncountable subset of W of quasidisjoint sets.

2. **The space T .** If σ is a countable, increasing, continuous sequence of rationals with a last element, let σ^* be the last element, $|\sigma|$ the order type of σ , and $\sigma \upharpoonright \beta + 1$ the sequence of the first $\beta + 1$ elements of σ . A special Aronszajn tree T is a collection of such sequences so that

- (i) $T_\alpha = \{\sigma : |\sigma| = \alpha + 1\}$ is countable;
- (ii) if $\sigma \in T_\alpha$, then $\sigma \upharpoonright \beta + 1 \in T_\beta$;
- (iii) if $\sigma \in T_\alpha$, $q > \sigma^*$, and $\beta > \alpha$, then there is $\tau \in T_\beta$ so that $\tau^* = q$ and $\tau \upharpoonright \alpha + 1 = \sigma$.

Such a T can be constructed, level by level, by transfinite induction using (iii) as induction hypothesis. The $*$ map order embeds T into the rationals.

For $\alpha < |\sigma|$, set $V_{(\sigma, \alpha)} = \{\tau : \tau = \sigma \upharpoonright \beta + 1 \text{ for some } \beta \geq \alpha + 1\}$. Let $\beta_\sigma = \{V_{\sigma, \alpha} : \alpha < |\sigma|\}$ be a base for σ . This defines a regular space, since the base sets are closed. A development can be defined, using the $*$ map and the countableness of Q . If we connect $\tau \in T_{\alpha+1}$ with $\tau \upharpoonright \alpha + 1 \in T_\alpha$ by an arc, we obtain Jones' road space [1].

Let A be a subset of T so that $T_\alpha \cap A = \{a_\alpha\}$ and $a_\alpha^* = 1$. Then A is closed and discrete. If f is pressing down, let $f^\#(\alpha) = V_{(a_\alpha, f(\alpha))}$. Placing an open set about each $a \in A$ determines a pressing down f , so by PDL, uncountably many open sets reach down to the same T_α , a countable set. We conclude that the open sets are not disjoint, T is not collection-wise Hausdorff, and T is not metrizable.

3. \diamond implies T is not normal. Let $A_\alpha = \{a_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$. For $x \subset A$, let $W(f, x) = \text{closure } \bigcup \{f^\#(\alpha) : a_\alpha \in x\}$. If $a_\alpha \notin W(f, A_\alpha)$, define $g(\alpha) \geq f(\alpha)$ so that $g^\#(\alpha) \cap W(f, A_\alpha) = \emptyset$. Then $g^{-1}\{\alpha\}$ is always countable, so by

PDL, $\text{dom } g$ is not stationary. We conclude that $\{\alpha: a_\alpha \in W(f, A_\alpha)\}$ contains a cub set.

Let Γ witness \diamond . We define inductively subsets H_α of A_α so that $H = \bigcup \{H_\alpha: \alpha < \omega_1\}$ cannot be separated from $A - H$. Let $H_0 = \emptyset$ and let $H_\lambda = \bigcup \{H_\alpha: \alpha < \lambda\}$ for limit λ . If $a_\alpha \in W(\Gamma(\alpha), H_\alpha)$, let $H_{\alpha+1} = H_\alpha$; otherwise let $H_{\alpha+1} = H_\alpha \cup \{a_\alpha\}$. If T is normal there is an f so that $W(f, H) \cap W(f, A - H) = \emptyset$. By \diamond and the preceding paragraph, there is an α so that $\Gamma(\alpha) = f \upharpoonright \alpha$ and $a_\alpha \in W(f, A_\alpha)$. If $a_\alpha \in W(f, H_\alpha)$, then $a_\alpha \in A - H$; if not, then $a_\alpha \in W(f, A_\alpha - H_\alpha)$ and $a_\alpha \in H$. So $a_\alpha \in W(f, H) \cap W(f, A - H)$. Contradiction.

By a similar argument, the author has shown that Gödel's axiom of constructibility implies that every normal space of character \aleph_1 is collection-wise Hausdorff [3]. Another application of \diamond is to construct Aronszajn trees order embeddable in the reals but not the rationals [5].

4. MA implies T is normal. Let H, K be disjoint closed sets. In what follows h is implicitly an element of H , and k of K . Set $P = \{f: f \text{ is finite, } \text{dom } f \subset H \cup K, f(\sigma) \in B_\sigma, \text{ and } f(h) \cap f(k) = \emptyset\}$, and $f \leq g$ if $\text{dom } g \subset \text{dom } f$ and for all $\sigma \in \text{dom } g, g(\sigma) \subset f(\sigma)$. Then f and g are incompatible (have no common extension) iff for some $h, k, f(h) \cap g(k) \neq \emptyset$ or $f(k) \cap g(h) \neq \emptyset$. $D_\sigma = \{f: \sigma \in \text{dom } f\}$ is dense. If G is a $\{D_\sigma: \sigma \in H \cup K\}$ -generic subset of P then $\bigcup \{V: V = f(h) \text{ for some } f \in G, h \in H\}$, and $\bigcup \{V: V = f(K) \text{ for some } f \in G, k \in K\}$ are disjoint open sets separating H and K . We may conclude from MA that there is such a G after we show $\langle P, \leq \rangle$ has ccc.

Define $f^*(\sigma)$ to be τ^* where τ is the first initial segment of σ in $f(\sigma)$. Arbitrarily order the domain of each f . Let h_i^f be the i th element of $\text{dom } f \cap H$, and k_j^f the j th element of $\text{dom } f \cap K$. To simplify notation we suppress the superscript in $f(h_i)$.

Let W be an uncountable subset of P . Because there are only countably many pairs of integers, and countably many finite sequences of rationals, there are integers n, m , and an uncountable subset W' of W such that $\text{dom } f = \{h_0 \dots h_{n-1}, k_0 \dots k_{m-1}\}$, $f^*(h_i) = g^*(h_i)$, and $f^*(k_j) = g^*(k_j)$ for all $f, g \in W', i < n, j < m$.

It cannot happen that simultaneously $f_1(h_i) \cap f_2(k_j) \neq \emptyset, f_1(h_i) \cap f_3(k_j) \neq \emptyset$, and $f_2(h_i) \cap f_3(k_j) \neq \emptyset$. For then there would be a sequence ending in the greater of $f^*(h_i)$ and $f^*(k_j)$ in each of these intersections. Since a sequence in T has only one such initial segment, we conclude that it is the same σ in each intersection, so $\sigma \in f_2(h_i) \cap f_2(k_j)$, and $f_2 \notin P$.

Let $W' = \{f_\alpha: \alpha < \omega_1\}$, and define (for $\alpha < \beta$) $R_{ij}(\{\alpha, \beta\}) = 1$ if $f_\alpha(h_i) \cap f_\beta(k_j) \neq \emptyset$ and 0 otherwise. Define $R'_{ij}(\{\alpha, \beta\}) = 1$ if $f_\beta(h_i) \cap f_\alpha(k_j) \neq \emptyset$ and 0 otherwise. Apply $\omega_1 \rightarrow (\omega_1, \omega)$ to the partition R_{11} . By the preceding paragraph, there is no set of 3 elements homogeneous for 1, so there is W'' homogeneous for 0. Apply $\omega_1 \rightarrow (\omega_1, \omega)$ to the partition R_{12} restricted to W'' . Continue in this way through all $2mn$ partitions. The result is an uncountable set of compatible elements. We conclude (P, \leq) has ccc and that T is normal.

A similar application of MA is to show that "every Aronszajn tree is embeddable in the rationals" [6]. Jensen [4] used iterated Souslin forcing to construct a model of the continuum hypothesis + "every Aronszajn tree is embeddable in the rationals." It would be nice to extend this to include "Jones' space is normal".

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