

## SOME CHARACTERIZATIONS OF A *B*-PROPERTY

By

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A topological space  $X$  has a *B-property* (P. Zenor[14]) if, for any monotone increasing open covering  $\{U_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$ , there exists a monotone increasing open covering  $\{V_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$  such that  $\text{cl}(V_\alpha) \subset U_\alpha$  for each  $\alpha < \tau$ , where  $\text{cl}(V_\alpha)$  denotes the closure of  $V_\alpha$ .

*B-property* is weaker than the paracompactness and stronger than the countable paracompactness (M. E. Rudin [8] and [9]). So far as I know, P. Zenor was the first mathematician to introduce it as the property which characterizes the Lindelöfness of the separable regular  $T_1$  spaces. Before now the various properties of it and its neighborhood were seen by F. Ishikawa [4], K. Chiba [2], M. E. Rudin [8], [9] and others ([6], [10], [11] and [13] etc.).

The purpose of this paper is to have some characterizations of the *B-property* and their applications. In this paper, the spaces are assumed to be regular.

**THEOREM 1** *Let  $X$  be a topological space. Then the following properties are equivalent:*

- (1)  $X$  has a *B-property*.
- (2) For any monotone increasing open covering  $\{U_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$ , there exists an open covering  $\{V_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$  such that
  - (2-1)  $V_\alpha \subset U_\alpha$  for each  $\alpha < \tau$ .
  - (2-2) For each  $x \in X$ , there exist an open nbd (=neighborhood)  $0$  of  $x$  and  $\alpha_0 < \tau$  such that  $0 \cap (\cup \{V_\alpha | \alpha \geq \alpha_0\}) = \phi$ .
- (3) For any monotone increasing open covering  $\{U_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$ , there exists an open covering  $\{V_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$  such that
  - (3-1)  $\text{cl}(V_\alpha) \subset U_\alpha$  for each  $\alpha < \tau$ .
  - (3-2) For each  $x \in X$ , there exist an open nbd  $0$  of  $x$  and  $\alpha_0 < \tau$  such that  $0 \cap (\cup \{V_\alpha | \alpha \geq \alpha_0\}) = \phi$ .

**PROOF** (1)  $\rightarrow$  (3): Let  $\{U_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  be any monotone increasing open covering of  $X$ . Then we have two monotone increasing open coverings  $\{T_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  and  $\{S_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$  such that

$$\text{cl}(S_\alpha) \subset T_\alpha \subset \text{cl}(T_\alpha) \subset U_\alpha \quad \text{for each } \alpha < \tau.$$

Without loss of generality, we may assume that

$$(*) \quad T_\alpha = \cup \{T_\beta \mid \beta < \alpha\}$$

for any limit ordinal  $\alpha < \tau$ .

Let

$$V_\alpha = \begin{cases} T_\alpha - \text{cl}(S_{\alpha-1}) & \text{if } \alpha \text{ is non-limit} \\ \phi & \text{if } \alpha \text{ is limit} \end{cases}$$

for each ordinal  $\alpha < \tau$ . If we let  $x$  be any point of  $X$ , and  $\alpha_0$  be the first ordinal of  $\{\alpha < \tau \mid x \in T_\alpha\}$ , then  $\alpha_0$  is a non-limit ordinal by (\*), and so  $x \notin T_{\alpha_0-1} \supset \text{cl}(S_{\alpha_0-1})$ . Therefore we have  $x \in V_{\alpha_0}$ . Hence  $\{V_\alpha \mid \alpha < \tau\}$  is an open covering of  $X$ .

To show that  $\{V_\alpha \mid \alpha < \tau\}$  satisfies (3-2), let  $x$  be any point of  $X$ . Since  $\{S_\alpha \mid \alpha < \tau\}$  is a covering of  $X$ , there exists some  $\alpha_0 < \tau$  with  $x \in S_{\alpha_0}$ . Then, for any non-limit ordinal  $\alpha$  with  $\tau > \alpha > \alpha_0$ , we have

$$S_{\alpha_0} \cap V_\alpha \subset S_{\alpha_0} - \text{cl}(S_{\alpha-1}) \subset S_{\alpha_0} - \text{cl}(S_{\alpha_0}) = \phi.$$

(3)→(2): Trivial.

(2)→(1): Let  $\{U_\alpha \mid \alpha < \tau\}$  be any monotone increasing open covering of  $X$ .

Then there is an open covering  $\{V_\alpha \mid \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$  which satisfies (2-1) and (2-2). For each  $\alpha < \tau$ , we let

$$T_\alpha = \cup \{0 \mid 0: \text{open in } X \text{ and } 0 \cap (\cup \{V_\beta \mid \beta \geq \alpha\}) = \phi\}.$$

It is trivial that  $\{T_\alpha \mid \alpha < \tau\}$  is a monotone increasing open covering of  $X$ .

For each  $\alpha < \tau$ ,  $T_\alpha \cap (\cup \{V_\beta \mid \beta \geq \alpha\}) = \phi$  and so  $\text{cl}(T_\alpha) \cap (\cup \{V_\beta \mid \beta \geq \alpha\}) = \phi$ . Therefore  $\text{cl}(T_\alpha) \subset X - \cup \{V_\beta \mid \beta \geq \alpha\} \subset \cup \{V_\beta \mid \beta < \alpha\} \subset \cup \{U_\beta \mid \beta < \alpha\} \subset U_\alpha$ .

As far as I know, there is no characterizations of a **B**-property in the form that: A topological space  $X$  has a **B**-property if and only if every open covering of  $X$  has a property **P**.

Then we have the following theorem:

**THEOREM 2** *A topological space  $X$  has a **B**-property if and only if, for any open covering  $\{U_\alpha \mid \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$ , there exists an open covering  $V = \{V_{\alpha\beta} \mid \beta \leq \alpha; \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$  such that*

- (1)  $V_{\alpha\beta} \subset U_\beta$  for any  $\beta, \alpha$  with  $\beta \leq \alpha$ .
- (2) For each  $x \in X$ , we have an open nbd  $0$  of  $x$  and an ordinal  $\alpha_x$  such that  $0 \cap (\cup \{V_{\alpha\beta} \mid \beta \leq \alpha; \alpha \geq \alpha_x\}) = \phi$ .

**PROOF** *'if part'*: Let  $U = \{U_\alpha \mid \alpha < \tau\}$  be any monotone increasing open covering of  $X$ . Then we have an open covering  $V = \{V_{\alpha\beta} \mid \beta \leq \alpha; \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$  with the above (1) and (2).

If we let  $V_\alpha = \cup \{V_{\alpha\beta} \mid \beta \leq \alpha\}$  for each  $\alpha < \tau$ , then  $\{V_\alpha \mid \alpha < \tau\}$  is an open covering of  $X$  such that  $V_\alpha \subset U_\alpha$  for each  $\alpha < \tau$  and, for each  $x \in X$ , there exist an open nbd  $0$  of  $x$  and an ordinal  $\alpha_x < \tau$  such that  $0 \cap (\cup \{V_\alpha \mid \alpha > \alpha_x\}) = \phi$ . Therefore a proof of 'if part' is completed by

theorem 1.

'only if part': Let  $U$  be any open covering of  $X$ . we may assume that  $U = \{U_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  for some ordinal  $\tau$ . If we let  $U'_\alpha = \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} U_\beta$  for each  $\alpha < \tau$ , then  $\{U'_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  is a monotone increasing open covering of  $X$  such that  $U'_\alpha = \bigcup \{U'_\beta | \beta < \alpha\}$  for each limit ordinal  $\alpha < \tau$ . Since  $X$  has the *B*-property, there exists a monotone increasing open covering  $V = \{V_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$  such that  $\text{cl}(V_\alpha) \subset U'_\alpha$  for each  $\alpha < \tau$ . Furthermore we may assume that  $V_\alpha = \bigcup \{V_\beta | \beta < \alpha\}$  for each limit ordinal  $\alpha < \tau$ .

For each  $\alpha, \beta < \tau$  with  $\beta \leq \alpha$ , let

$$V_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} U_\beta - \text{cl}(V_{\alpha-1}) & \text{if } \alpha \text{ is non-limit and } \beta < \alpha \\ \phi & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then it is clear that  $V_{\alpha\beta} \subset U_\beta$  for each  $\alpha, \beta$  with  $\beta \leq \alpha$ .

To show that  $\{V_{\alpha\beta} | \beta \leq \alpha; \alpha < \tau\}$  is a covering of  $X$ , let  $x$  be any point of  $X$ . If we let  $\alpha_0$  be the first ordinal of  $\{\alpha | \alpha < \tau, x \in U'_\alpha\}$ , then  $\alpha_0$  is non-limit and so  $x \notin U'_{\alpha_0-1} \supset \text{cl}(V_{\alpha_0-1})$ . Since  $U'_{\alpha_0} = \bigcup \{U_\beta | \beta < \alpha_0\}$ , there is some ordinal  $\beta < \alpha_0$  such that  $x \in U_\beta$ . Therefore  $x \in U_\beta - \text{cl}(V_{\alpha_0-1}) = V_{\alpha_0\beta}$ , and so  $\{V_{\alpha\beta} | \beta \leq \alpha; \alpha < \tau\}$  is a covering of  $X$ .

To show that  $\{V_{\alpha\beta} | \beta \leq \alpha; \alpha < \tau\}$  satisfies the condition (2) of theorem 2, let  $x$  be any point of  $X$  and  $\alpha_0 < \tau$  with  $x \in V_{\alpha_0}$ . For any  $\alpha$  with  $\alpha_0 < \alpha < \tau$ , we have  $V_{\alpha_0} \cap (X - \text{cl}(V_\alpha)) = \phi$  since  $\{V_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  is monotone increasing, and so, for any non-limit ordinal  $\alpha$  with  $\alpha > \alpha_0 + 1$  and any ordinal  $\beta$  with  $\beta < \alpha$ , it follows that  $V_{\alpha_0} \cap V_{\alpha\beta} \subset V_{\alpha_0} \cap (X - \text{cl}(V_{\alpha-1})) = \phi$ .

A topological space  $X$  is *para-Lindelöf* if every open covering of  $X$  has a locally countable open refinement. The following fact may be published elsewhere by someone.

**COROLLARY 3** *If a topological space  $X$  is countably paracompact and para-Lindelöf, then  $X$  has a B-property.*

**PROOF** Let  $U = \{U_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  be any monotone increasing open covering of  $X$ .

*Case 1*  $\text{cof}(\tau) (= \text{cofinality of } \tau) = \omega_0$ . Let  $\{\alpha_n | n < \omega_0\}$  be an increasing sequence of ordinals which converges to  $\tau$  where we may assume  $\alpha_0 = 0$ . Since  $\{U_{\alpha_n} | n < \omega_0\}$  is a countable open covering of  $X$ , there exists a locally finite open covering  $\{V_n | n < \omega_0\}$  of  $X$  such that  $V_n \subset U_{\alpha_n}$  for each  $n < \omega_0$ .

Let

$$V_\alpha = \begin{cases} V_n & \text{if } \alpha = \alpha_n (n < \omega_0) \\ \phi & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then  $\{V_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  is an open covering of  $X$  such that every point  $x$  of  $X$  has a nbd which intersects  $V_\alpha$  for only finitely many  $\alpha < \tau$ , and so there exists some  $n_0 < \omega_0$  such that  $0 \cap V_\alpha = \phi$  for any  $\alpha \geq \alpha_{n_0}$ .

*Case 2*  $\text{cof}(\tau) > \omega_0$ . We have a locally countable open covering  $V = \{V_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $X$

such that  $V_\alpha \subset U_\alpha$  for each  $\alpha < \tau$ . For each  $x \in X$ , there exists an open nbd  $O$  of  $x$  which intersects  $V_\alpha$  for only countably many  $\alpha < \tau$ , and so there exists some  $\alpha_0 < \tau$  such that  $O \cap V_\alpha = \emptyset$  for any  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  (since  $\text{cof}(\tau) > \omega_0$ ).

REMARKS (1) In (Y. Yasui [12: problem 1]), we posed the following question:

*'If a normal space  $X$  has a  $\mathbf{B}$ -property, then is  $X$  paracompact?'*

Afterword, M. E. Rudin ([8] or [9: Theorem 4]) answered negatively for this question; that is, a Navy's space  $S$  ([5]), which is not paracompact, has the  $\mathbf{B}$ -property. Since C. Navy showed that the space  $S$  is countably paracompact, para-Lindelöf and normal, it can be also shown that the space  $S$  has the  $\mathbf{B}$ -property by corollary 3.

(2) In (T. Tani and Y. Yasui [10: theorem 4]), we showed that:

**THEOREM 4** *Let  $\{X_n | n < \omega_0\}$  be countable topological spaces. If  $\Pi \{X_n | n \leq k\}$  is perfectly normal and has the  $\mathbf{B}$ -property for all  $k < \omega_0$ , then  $\Pi \{X_n | n < \omega_0\}$  has the  $\mathbf{B}$ -property.*

Afterword, A. Bešlagić proved the following theorem:

A. Bešlagić's Theorem 5 [1: theorem 3-4] *A normal product  $\Pi \{X_n | n < \omega_0\}$  is shrinking iff for all  $k < \omega_0$ ,  $\Pi \{X_n | n \leq k\}$  is shrinking.*

In this place, a topological space is shrinking if for any open covering  $\{U_\alpha | \alpha \in A\}$  of  $X$ , there exists an open covering  $\{V_\alpha | \alpha \in A\}$  of  $X$  such that  $\text{cl}(V_\alpha) \subset U_\alpha$  for each  $\alpha \in A$ . We shall show that, in the Bešlagić's theorem, we can replace 'be shrinking' with 'have a  $\mathbf{B}$ -property'. Though its proof is the almost same way but the last part, a characterization of  $\mathbf{B}$ -property (T. Tani and Y. Yasui [10: theorem 3]) is useful for its part and so the following theorem holds:

**THEOREM 6** *Let  $\{X_n | n < \omega_0\}$  be countable collection of topological spaces such that the product space  $\Pi \{X_n | n < \omega_0\}$  is normal. Then  $\Pi \{X_n | n < \omega_0\}$  has a  $\mathbf{B}$ -property iff  $\Pi \{X_n | n \leq k\}$  has a  $\mathbf{B}$ -property for all  $k < \omega_0$ .*

PROOF (ref. A. Bešlagić [1: theorem 3-4])

Let  $\{U_\alpha | \alpha < \tau\}$  be a monotone increasing open covering of  $X = \Pi \{X_n | n < \omega_0\}$ . If we let  $U_\alpha^n = \cup \{O | O: \text{open in } \Pi \{X_k | k \leq n\}, O \times \Pi \{X_k | k > n\} \subset U_\alpha\}$  for each  $n < \omega_0$  and each  $\alpha < \tau$ , then  $\{U_\alpha^n | \alpha < \tau\}$  is a monotone increasing collection of open sets of  $\Pi \{X_k | k \leq n\}$  for each  $n < \omega_0$ .

Furthermore if we let

$$O_n = (\cup \{U_\alpha^n | \alpha < \tau\}) \times \Pi \{X_k | k > n\},$$

then we have  $O_n \subset O_{n+1}$  for each  $n < \omega_0$  and  $X = \cup \{O_n | n < \omega_0\}$ . Since  $X$  is countably paracompact ([7]), there is an increasing open covering  $\{S_n | n < \omega_0\}$  of  $X$  such that  $\text{cl}(S_n)$

$\subset O_n$  for each  $n < \omega_0$  (F. Ishikawa [4]). Let  $p_n$  be the projection from  $X$  to  $\Pi \{X_k | k \leq n\}$  and  $T_n = \Pi \{X_k | k \leq n\} - p_n(\Pi \{X_k | k < \omega_0\} - \text{cl}(S_n))$  for each  $n < \omega_0$ , then  $T_n$  is a closed subset of  $\Pi \{X_k | k \leq n\}$  and  $T_n \subset \cup \{U_\alpha^n | \alpha < \tau\}$ .

Since  $T_n$  has the  $\mathbf{B}$ -property, there is a monotone increasing open covering  $\{V_\alpha^n | \alpha < \tau\}$  of  $T_n$  such that  $\text{cl}_{T_n}(V_\alpha^n) \subset U_\alpha^n$  for each  $\alpha < \tau$  (where the closure of  $V_\alpha^n$  in  $T_n$  = the closure of it in  $\Pi \{X_k | k \leq n\}$ ).

We let

$$W_\alpha^n = (V_\alpha^n \cap \text{Int}(T_n)) \times \Pi \{X_k | k > n\}$$

for  $n < \omega_0$  and  $\alpha < \tau$ . Then  $\{W_\alpha^n | \alpha < \tau\}$  is a monotone increasing collection of open subsets of  $X$  such that  $\text{cl}(W_\alpha^n) \subset U_\alpha^n$  for each  $\alpha < \tau$  and  $n < \omega_0$ . Since it is easy to show that  $\{W_\alpha^n | \alpha < \tau, n < \omega_0\}$  is a covering of  $X$ ,  $X$  has the  $\mathbf{B}$ -property by (T. Tani and Y. Yasui [10: theorem 3]).

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