

Universality properties of l_∞/c_0

Mikołaj Krupski (Polish Academy of Sciences)

joint work with **Witold Marciszewski** (University of Warsaw)

TRENDS IN SET THEORY
Warsaw, July 2012

Terminology and notation

Terminology and notation

K denotes a compact Hausdorff space, $C(K)$ the Banach space of continuous real-valued functions on K with the supremum norm.

Terminology and notation

K denotes a compact Hausdorff space, $C(K)$ the Banach space of continuous real-valued functions on K with the supremum norm.

l_∞/c_0 consists of elements of the form

$$[x] = \{y \in l_\infty : (x - y) \in c_0\}, \text{ where } x \in l_\infty.$$

Terminology and notation

K denotes a compact Hausdorff space, $C(K)$ the Banach space of continuous real-valued functions on K with the supremum norm.

l_∞/c_0 consists of elements of the form

$[x] = \{y \in l_\infty : (x - y) \in c_0\}$, where $x \in l_\infty$.

$l_\infty/c_0 \equiv C(\beta\omega \setminus \omega)$.

Terminology and notation

K denotes a compact Hausdorff space, $C(K)$ the Banach space of continuous real-valued functions on K with the supremum norm.

l_∞/c_0 consists of elements of the form

$[x] = \{y \in l_\infty : (x - y) \in c_0\}$, where $x \in l_\infty$.

$l_\infty/c_0 \equiv C(\beta\omega \setminus \omega)$.

Uniform Eberlein compacta and Corson compacta

Terminology and notation

K denotes a compact Hausdorff space, $C(K)$ the Banach space of continuous real-valued functions on K with the supremum norm.

l_∞/c_0 consists of elements of the form

$[x] = \{y \in l_\infty : (x - y) \in c_0\}$, where $x \in l_\infty$.

$l_\infty/c_0 \equiv C(\beta\omega \setminus \omega)$.

Uniform Eberlein compacta and Corson compacta

A compact space K is *uniform Eberlein* if

$$K \hookrightarrow B(\Gamma) = \{x \in [-1, 1]^\Gamma : \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} |x_\gamma| \leq 1\}$$

for some index set Γ .

Terminology and notation

K denotes a compact Hausdorff space, $C(K)$ the Banach space of continuous real-valued functions on K with the supremum norm.

ℓ_∞/c_0 consists of elements of the form

$[x] = \{y \in \ell_\infty : (x - y) \in c_0\}$, where $x \in \ell_\infty$.

$\ell_\infty/c_0 \equiv C(\beta\omega \setminus \omega)$.

Uniform Eberlein compacta and Corson compacta

A compact space K is *uniform Eberlein* if

$$K \hookrightarrow B(\Gamma) = \{x \in [-1, 1]^\Gamma : \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} |x_\gamma| \leq 1\}$$

for some index set Γ .

A compact space K is *Corson* if

$$K \hookrightarrow \{x \in [-1, 1]^\Gamma : |\{\gamma \in \Gamma : x_\gamma \neq 0\}| \leq \aleph_0\}$$

for some index set Γ .

General Problem

Let \mathcal{K} be some class of compact spaces of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$. Is it true that $C(K)$ embeds isomorphically (isometrically) into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$ for any $K \in \mathcal{K}$?

General Problem

Let \mathcal{K} be some class of compact spaces of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$. Is it true that $C(K)$ embeds isomorphically (isometrically) into ℓ_∞/c_0 for any $K \in \mathcal{K}$?

Theorem (Parovičenko)

For any compact space K of weight $\leq \aleph_1$, $C(K)$ embeds isometrically into ℓ_∞/c_0 .

General Problem

Let \mathcal{K} be some class of compact spaces of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$. Is it true that $C(K)$ embeds isomorphically (isometrically) into ℓ_∞/c_0 for any $K \in \mathcal{K}$?

Theorem (Parovičenko)

For any compact space K of weight $\leq \aleph_1$, $C(K)$ embeds isometrically into ℓ_∞/c_0 . In particular, under CH General Problem trivializes.

General Problem

Let \mathcal{K} be some class of compact spaces of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$. Is it true that $C(K)$ embeds isomorphically (isometrically) into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$ for any $K \in \mathcal{K}$?

Theorem (Parovičenko)

For any compact space K of weight $\leq \aleph_1$, $C(K)$ embeds isometrically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$. In particular, under CH General Problem trivializes.

Theorem (Brech-Koszmider)

Consistently, there is a uniform Eberlein compactum K such that $C(K)$ does not embed isomorphically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$.

Definition

A cardinal κ is *Kunen* if each subset of $\kappa \times \kappa$ belongs to the σ -field generated by sets of the form $A \times B$, for $A, B \subseteq \kappa$.

Definition

A cardinal κ is *Kunen* if each subset of $\kappa \times \kappa$ belongs to the σ -field generated by sets of the form $A \times B$, for $A, B \subseteq \kappa$.

(i) If κ is a Kunen cardinal then $\kappa \leq \mathfrak{c}$,

Definition

A cardinal κ is *Kunen* if each subset of $\kappa \times \kappa$ belongs to the σ -field generated by sets of the form $A \times B$, for $A, B \subseteq \kappa$.

- (i) If κ is a Kunen cardinal then $\kappa \leq \mathfrak{c}$,
- (ii) \aleph_1 is a Kunen cardinal,

Definition

A cardinal κ is *Kunen* if each subset of $\kappa \times \kappa$ belongs to the σ -field generated by sets of the form $A \times B$, for $A, B \subseteq \kappa$.

- (i) If κ is a Kunen cardinal then $\kappa \leq \mathfrak{c}$,
- (ii) \aleph_1 is a Kunen cardinal,
- (iii) (Kunen) consistently \mathfrak{c} is not a Kunen cardinal

Theorem (Todorčević 2011)

If \mathfrak{c} is not a Kunen cardinal, then there is a Corson compactum K of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$ such that $C(K)$ does not embed isometrically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$.

Theorem (Todorčević 2011)

If \mathfrak{c} is not a Kunen cardinal, then there is a Corson compactum K of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$ such that $C(K)$ does not embed isometrically into ℓ_∞/c_0 .

Theorem

If \mathfrak{c} is not a Kunen cardinal, then there is a **uniform Eberlein** compactum K of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$ such that $C(K)$ does not embed isometrically into ℓ_∞/c_0 .

Sketch of the proof.

Sketch of the proof. Since \mathfrak{c} is not Kunen, there is $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$,
 $E \notin \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$.

Sketch of the proof. Since \mathfrak{c} is not Kunen, there is $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$,
 $E \notin \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$.

WLOG, we may assume that $\forall a, b \in E \ a < b$.

Sketch of the proof. Since \mathfrak{c} is not Kunen, there is $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$,
 $E \notin \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$.

WLOG, we may assume that $\forall a, b \in E \ a < b$.

Consider the space

$$K_2(E) = \{\chi_A \in \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{R}} : A \in [\mathbb{R}]^{\leq 2}, \forall a, b \in A \ a < b \Rightarrow (a, b) \in E\}.$$

Sketch of the proof. Since \mathfrak{c} is not Kunen, there is $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$,
 $E \notin \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$.

WLOG, we may assume that $\forall a, b \in E \ a < b$.

Consider the space

$$K_2(E) = \{\chi_A \in \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{R}} : A \in [\mathbb{R}]^{\leq 2}, \forall a, b \in A \ a < b \Rightarrow (a, b) \in E\}.$$

It is not difficult to see that $K_2(E)$ is a uniform Eberlein compactum.

Sketch of the proof. Since \mathfrak{c} is not Kunen, there is $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$,
 $E \notin \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$.

WLOG, we may assume that $\forall a, b \in E \ a < b$.

Consider the space

$$K_2(E) = \{\chi_A \in \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{R}} : A \in [\mathbb{R}]^{\leq 2}, \forall a, b \in A \ a < b \Rightarrow (a, b) \in E\}.$$

It is not difficult to see that $K_2(E)$ is a uniform Eberlein compactum.

Now (by Todorčević 2011) we show that $C(K_2(E))$ does not embed isometrically into ℓ_∞/c_0 .

Theorem

If \mathfrak{c} is not a Kunen cardinal then there exists a uniform Eberlein compact space K such that the space $C(K)$ embeds isomorphically, but fails to embed isometrically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$.

Theorem

If \mathfrak{c} is not a Kunen cardinal then there exists a uniform Eberlein compact space K such that the space $C(K)$ embeds isomorphically, but fails to embed isometrically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$.

Proof

Theorem

If \mathfrak{c} is not a Kunen cardinal then there exists a uniform Eberlein compact space K such that the space $C(K)$ embeds isomorphically, but fails to embed isometrically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$.

Proof

The space $K_2(E)$ considered in the proof of the previous theorem is a uniform Eberlein compactum such that $C(K_2(E))$ does not embed isometrically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$.

Theorem

If \mathfrak{c} is not a Kunen cardinal then there exists a uniform Eberlein compact space K such that the space $C(K)$ embeds isomorphically, but fails to embed isometrically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$.

Proof

The space $K_2(E)$ considered in the proof of the previous theorem is a uniform Eberlein compactum such that $C(K_2(E))$ does not embed isometrically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$. However, it embeds isomorphically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$, since it is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{c}_0(\mathfrak{c})$ (Marciszewski 2003).

Problem (Benyamini, Rudin, Wage 1977)

Is it true that any uniform Eberlein compactum of weight $\leq \kappa$ is a continuous image of $A(\kappa)^\omega$, where $A(\kappa)$ denotes the one point compactification of a discrete space of size κ ?

Problem (Benyamini, Rudin, Wage 1977)

Is it true that any uniform Eberlein compactum of weight $\leq \kappa$ is a continuous image of $A(\kappa)^\omega$, where $A(\kappa)$ denotes the one point compactification of a discrete space of size κ ?

Answer (Bell 1996)

There is a uniform Eberlein compactum of weight ω_1 which is not a continuous image of $A(\omega_1)^\omega$

Problem (Benyamini, Rudin, Wage 1977)

Is it true that any uniform Eberlein compactum of weight $\leq \kappa$ is a continuous image of $A(\kappa)^\omega$, where $A(\kappa)$ denotes the one point compactification of a discrete space of size κ ?

Answer (Bell 1996)

There is a uniform Eberlein compactum of weight ω_1 which is not a continuous image of $A(\omega_1)^\omega$

We can also distinguish uniform Eberlein compacta of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$ from the class of continuous images of $A(\mathfrak{c})^\omega$ in terms of isometric embeddings function spaces into ℓ_∞/c_0 .

Problem (Benyamini, Rudin, Wage 1977)

Is it true that any uniform Eberlein compactum of weight $\leq \kappa$ is a continuous image of $A(\kappa)^\omega$, where $A(\kappa)$ denotes the one point compactification of a discrete space of size κ ?

Answer (Bell 1996)

There is a uniform Eberlein compactum of weight ω_1 which is not a continuous image of $A(\omega_1)^\omega$

We can also distinguish uniform Eberlein compacta of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$ from the class of continuous images of $A(\mathfrak{c})^\omega$ in terms of isometric embeddings function spaces into ℓ_∞/c_0 . Indeed, $A(\mathfrak{c})^\omega$ is a continuous image of $\beta\omega \setminus \omega$ and since $\ell_\infty/c_0 \equiv C(\beta\omega \setminus \omega)$, any continuous image of $A(\mathfrak{c})^\omega$ embeds isometrically into ℓ_∞/c_0 .

Problem (Benyamini, Rudin, Wage 1977)

Is it true that any uniform Eberlein compactum of weight $\leq \kappa$ is a continuous image of $A(\kappa)^\omega$, where $A(\kappa)$ denotes the one point compactification of a discrete space of size κ ?

Answer (Bell 1996)

There is a uniform Eberlein compactum of weight ω_1 which is not a continuous image of $A(\omega_1)^\omega$

We can also distinguish uniform Eberlein compacta of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$ from the class of continuous images of $A(\mathfrak{c})^\omega$ in terms of isometric embeddings function spaces into ℓ_∞/c_0 . Indeed, $A(\mathfrak{c})^\omega$ is a continuous image of $\beta\omega \setminus \omega$ and since $\ell_\infty/c_0 \equiv C(\beta\omega \setminus \omega)$, any continuous image of $A(\mathfrak{c})^\omega$ embeds isometrically into ℓ_∞/c_0 . On the other hand, if \mathfrak{c} is not a Kunen cardinal, then there is a uniform Eberlein compactum K such that $C(K)$ does not embed isometrically into ℓ_∞/c_0 .

For a binary relation $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ and integer $n \geq 2$, denote by $E^{[n]}$ the following set

$$E^{[n]} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : \forall i < j \ (x_i, x_j) \in E \text{ and } x_i \neq x_j\}$$

For a binary relation $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ and integer $n \geq 2$, denote by $E^{[n]}$ the following set

$$E^{[n]} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : \forall i < j \ (x_i, x_j) \in E \text{ and } x_i \neq x_j\}$$

Theorem (Todorčević 2011)

Suppose that for every Corson compact space K of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$, the space $C(K)$ embeds isomorphically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$. Then for every binary relation $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ and for all but finitely many positive integers n , the set $E^{[n]}$ can be separated from $(E^c)^{[n]}$ by a member of $\mathcal{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$

For a binary relation $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ and integer $n \geq 2$, denote by $E^{[n]}$ the following set

$$E^{[n]} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : \forall i < j \ (x_i, x_j) \in E \text{ and } x_i \neq x_j\}$$

Theorem (Todorčević 2011)

Suppose that for every Corson compact space K of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$, the space $C(K)$ embeds isomorphically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$. Then for every binary relation $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ and for all but finitely many positive integers n , the set $E^{[n]}$ can be separated from $(E^c)^{[n]}$ by a member of $\mathcal{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$

Theorem

Suppose that for every **uniform Eberlein** compact space K of weight $\leq \mathfrak{c}$, the space $C(K)$ embeds isomorphically into $\ell_\infty/\mathfrak{c}_0$. Then for every binary relation $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ and for all but finitely many positive integers n , the set $E^{[n]}$ can be separated from $(E^c)^{[n]}$ by a member of $\mathcal{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$