

**Title: Algebrability of classes of Sierpiński-Zygmund-like functions**  
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We say that a subset  $E$  of a commutative linear algebra  $B$  is strongly  $\kappa$ -algebrable if there exists a  $\kappa$ -generated free algebra  $A$  contained in  $E \cup \{0\}$ .

**Theorem 1** (*Sierpiński-Zygmund*) *There exists a function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that, for any set  $Z \subset \mathbb{R}$  of cardinality continuum, the restriction  $f|_Z$  is not a Borel map (and, in particular, not continuous).*

**Theorem 2** [1] *The set of Sierpiński-Zygmund functions is strongly  $\kappa$ -algebrable, provided there exists a family of  $\kappa$  almost disjoint subsets of  $\mathfrak{c}$ .*

We say that a function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a strong Sierpiński-Zygmund function, if for every set  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  of cardinality  $\omega_1$  the restriction  $f|_A$  is not a Borel map. Let us denote by  $s\mathcal{SZ}(\mathbb{R})$  the set of all strong Sierpiński-Zygmund functions.

**Theorem 3** [2] *If  $s\mathcal{SZ}(\mathbb{R}) \neq \emptyset$ , then it is strongly  $\mathfrak{c}$ -algebrable.*

One can ask, if the assumption of the above Theorem can be fulfilled under the negation of the Continuum Hypothesis. Gruenhage proved that if model  $V$  of ZFC satisfies  $2^\omega = \kappa$  and  $\lambda \geq \kappa$  is a cardinal with  $\lambda^\omega = \lambda$ , then, after adding  $\lambda$  Cohen or random reals to  $V$ , there exists  $s\mathcal{SZ}$  function in the extension.

By  $\mathcal{SZ}(\Phi) \subseteq \mathbb{K}^\mathbb{K}$  we denote the family of all functions  $f: \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$  with  $f|_Z \notin \Phi$  for any  $Z \in [\mathbb{K}]^\mathfrak{c}$  (the symbol  $[\mathbb{K}]^\mathfrak{c}$  stands for the family of all subsets of  $\mathbb{K}$  that have cardinality  $\mathfrak{c}$ ).

**Theorem 4** [3] *Assume CH. The family  $\mathcal{ES}(\mathbb{C}) \cap (\mathcal{SZ}(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \mathcal{SZ}(\mathcal{Bor})) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^\mathbb{C}$  is strongly  $\mathfrak{c}$ -algebrable.*

## References

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