

wQN_{*} and wQN^{*}

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Hejnice

- perfectly normal topological space X
- functions from X to \mathbb{R}
- convergence of sequence $\langle f_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ pointwise convergence
- uniform convergence of sequence $\langle f_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ all there exists a limit function f and a sequence of positive reals $\langle \epsilon_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ converging to zero such that

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon_n \quad \forall x \in X$$

(uniformly) ϵ -close to f for every $\epsilon > 0$

- perfectly normal topological space X
- functions from X to \mathbb{R}
- convergence of sequence $\langle f_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ - pointwise convergence
- uniform convergence of sequence $\langle f_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ - all there exists a point function f and a sequence of positive reals $\langle \epsilon_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ converging to zero such that

$$\forall x \in X \quad \forall n \in \omega \quad |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon_n$$
- perfectly normal topological space, \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C}

- perfectly normal topological space X
- functions from X to \mathbb{R}
- convergence of sequence $\langle f_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ - pointwise convergence
- quasi-normal convergence of sequence $\langle f_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ - if there exists a pointwise convergent sequence of positive reals $\langle c_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ converging to zero such that

$$\|f_n - f_m\| \leq c_n$$

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$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon_n \quad \forall x \in X$$

hold for all $n \in \omega$. Then $\langle f_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ is said to converge quasi-normally to f .

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Sequences

QN-property

X has the property QN if each sequence of continuous functions converging to zero is converging to zero quasi-normally.

wQN-property

X has the property wQN if each sequence of continuous functions converging to zero has a subsequence converging to zero quasi-normally.

SSP-property

X has the property SSP if for each sequence of sequences $\langle \langle f_{n,m} : m \in \omega \rangle : n \in \omega \rangle$ of continuous functions such that $f_{n,m} \rightarrow 0$ for any $n \in \omega$, there exists a sequence $\langle m_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ such that $f_{n,m_n} \rightarrow 0$.

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$S_1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ -property

Let \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} be families of covers of a space X . X possesses the property $S_1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ if for every sequence $\langle \mathcal{U}_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ of covers from \mathcal{A} there exist sets $U_n \in \mathcal{U}_n$ such that $\{U_n; n \in \omega\} \in \mathcal{B}$.

Some covers:

- **γ -cover** \mathcal{U} - every $x \in X$ lies in all but finitely many members of \mathcal{U}
 - a family of all countable open γ -covers: $\Gamma(X), \Gamma$
- **shrinkable γ -cover** \mathcal{U} - a γ -cover with the property that there exists a closed γ -cover \mathcal{V} which is a refinement of \mathcal{U}
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$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & \text{SSP} \\ & & & & \parallel \\ \text{QN} & \longrightarrow & S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma) & \longrightarrow & S_1(\Gamma^{\text{sh}}, \Gamma) \\ & & & & \parallel \\ & & & & \text{wQN} \end{array}$$

- 1 There is a model of ZFC with an $S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma)$ -set which is not a QN-set.
- 2 There is a model of ZFC, where all of these properties are equivalent.

Scheepers conjecture

Perfectly normal wQN-space has property $S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma)$.

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A function f is lower semicontinuous if for any real number r the set

$$f^{-1}((r, \infty)) = \{x \in X : f(x) > r\}$$

is **open** in a space X .

Upper semicontinuous function

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Sequences of semicontinuous functions

Bukovsky L.: *On wQN_* and wQN^* spaces* (2008):

wQN_* and SSP_* - as wQN and SSP but continuous functions are substituted by lower semicontinuous ones in their definitions

wQN^* and SSP^* - as wQN and SSP but continuous functions are substituted by upper semicontinuous ones in their definitions

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- $wQN^* \rightarrow S_1(\Gamma, \Gamma)$

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What are the direct proofs of implications

- $\text{wQN}_* \rightarrow \text{wQN}^*$
- $\text{SSP}_* \rightarrow \text{SSP}^*$?

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A space X has property (USC), if whenever $\langle f_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ of **upper semicontinuous functions** with $f(X) \subseteq [0, 1]$ converges to zero, there is $\langle g_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ of **continuous functions** converging to zero such that

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For f , an upper semicontinuous function with $f(X) \subseteq [0, 1]$, there is a sequence $\langle f_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ of **continuous functions** such that $f_n \searrow f$.

Let $\langle f_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ be a sequence of upper semicontinuous functions with $f_n(X) \subseteq [0, 1]$ converging to zero. Then

- there is $\langle f_{n,m} : m \in \omega \rangle$, such that $f_{n,m} \searrow f_n$ for every $n \in \omega$

• $f_{n,m} \in C(X, [0, 1])$ and $f_{n,m} - f_n$ is lower semicontinuous function

• by LSP, there is $\epsilon_n > 0$ such that $f_{n,m} - f_n \geq \epsilon_n$

• $\langle \epsilon_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ is a sequence of positive reals converging to zero

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- there is $\langle f_{n,m} : m \in \omega \rangle$, such that $f_{n,m} \searrow f_n$ for every $n \in \omega$
- $f_{n,m} \geq f_n \searrow 0$ and $f_{n,m} - f_n$ is lower semicontinuous function by U.S.F., there is g_n such that $f_{n,m} - f_n \searrow g_n$

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 - by SSP* there is $\varphi \in {}^\omega \omega$ such that $f_{n,\varphi(n)} - f_n \searrow 0$
 - $f_{n,\varphi(n)}$ is required sequence for (USC)
- SSP* \rightarrow (USC)

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- by SSP* there is $\varphi \in {}^\omega \omega$ such that $f_{n,\varphi(n)} - f_n \searrow 0$
- $f_{n,\varphi(n)}$ is required sequence for (USC)

• SSP* \rightarrow (USC)

For f , an upper semicontinuous function with $f(X) \subseteq [0, 1]$, there is a sequence $\langle f_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ of **continuous functions** such that $f_n \searrow f$.

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Changed range

Let $f : X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be lower semicontinuous function.

- $f^{-1}((r, 1]) = (-f)^{-1}([-1, r])$
- $(-f) : X \rightarrow [-1, 0]$ is upper semicontinuous function
- $SSF([-1, 0]) \rightarrow SSF([0, 1])$

Properties related to semicontinuous functions depend on ranges of functions given in their definitions.

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Variable range

Let $A \in \{\mathbb{R}, [-1, 1], [0, \infty), [0, 1]\}$.

QN(A)- as QN with functions restricted to range A

wQN(A), **wQN_{*}(A)**, **wQN*(A)**- as wQN, wQN_{*}, wQN* with functions restricted to range A

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$QN(\mathbb{R}) \equiv QN([-1, 1]) \equiv QN([0, \infty)) \equiv QN([0, 1]) \equiv QN$

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Better diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{SSP}_*([0, 1]) & \longrightarrow & \text{SSP}^*([0, 1]) & \longrightarrow & \text{SSP} \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ \text{QN} & \longrightarrow & \text{S}_1(\Gamma, \Gamma) & \longrightarrow & \text{S}_1(\Gamma^{\text{sh}}, \Gamma) \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ \text{wQN}_*([0, 1]) & \longrightarrow & \text{wQN}^*([0, 1]) & \longrightarrow & \text{wQN} \end{array}$$

What are the relations among $\text{wQN}_*([-1, 1])$, $\text{SSP}_*([-1, 1])$, ... ?

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Equivalent properties

$wQN^*([0, 1])$

$wQN^*([0, \infty))$

$SSP^*([0, 1])$

$SSP^*([0, \infty))$

$wQN_*([0, 1])$

$wQN_*([0, \infty))$

$wQN_*([-1, 1])$

$wQN^*([-1, 1])$

$wQN_*(\mathbb{R})$

$wQN^*(\mathbb{R})$

$SSP_*([0, 1])$

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Equivalent properties

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Thanks for your attention!