

1 Introduction

1.1 Outline of proposed research project

The text Counterexamples in Topology by Steen and Seebach has been a fabulous resource for students and researchers in Topology since its publication in 1970. The book was the product of an undergraduate research project funded by NSF and supervised by Steen and Seebach (and including then student Gary Gruenhage) to systematically survey important topological counterexamples. More recently James Dabbs has implemented a database on Github based on the Steen and Seebach textbook called Pi-Base (see <https://topology.pi-base.org/>) and it is currently being maintained by Dabbs and Stephen Clontz. This resource has great potential to both researchers and advanced undergraduate and graduate students at the start of their research careers. There are still big gaps in the database's subject matter, especially in relation to research in and around Frechet-Urysohn spaces. There is a significant body of work, and especially interesting counterexamples, concerning Michael's class of bisequential spaces, Arhangel'skii's alpha-i spaces and several game theoretic formulations of convergence which do not yet appear in the Pi-Base. The project has two goals. The first, and most accessible, is to give a systematic survey of the recent research which will be implemented into the Pi-Base database. The second half of the project will be devoted to open problems related to a recent class of examples defined from ladder systems (more generally on so called square-sequence) described in two

2 Set Theory

2.1 Ordinals

2.2 Cardinals

2.3 Ideals and Filters

3 Topology

3.1 Sequential and Fréchet-Urysohn Spaces

Definition 3.1. [3] A space X is *sequential* if

$$A \subset X \text{ is closed} \iff \forall (x_n) \in A \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \in A \right).$$

Definition 3.2. [1] For a topological space X and any set $A \subset X$, the *sequential closure* of A is

$$[A]_{\text{seq}} := \left\{ x \in X : \exists (x_n) \in A \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \right) \right\}$$

Definition 3.3. [5] Let X be a topological space and ς be a countable family of sequences converging to a point $x_0 \in X$. We say that x_0 is an α_i point for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ if there exists a sequence β such that

- α_1 : $|\gamma \setminus \beta| < \aleph_0$ for every $\gamma \in \varsigma$;
- α_2 : $|\gamma \cap \beta| = \aleph_0$ for every $\gamma \in \varsigma$;
- α_3 : $|\gamma \cap \beta| = \aleph_0$ for infinitely many $\gamma \in \varsigma$;
- α_4 : $\gamma \cap \beta \neq \emptyset$ for infinitely many $\gamma \in \varsigma$.

Then X is an α_i space if every $x \in X$ is an α_i point.

3.2 Bisequential Spaces

Definition 3.4. Let X be a topological space. If for all $x \in X$ and $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$ an ultrafilter which clusters at x there exists a sequence of sets $A_1 \supseteq A_2 \supseteq A_3 \dots$ where each $A_i \in \mathcal{F}$

3.3 Topological Games

3.3.1 Two Player Convergence Game ([4])

Let X be a topological space and designate a point $x_0 \in X$. The two player game is defined as follows:

- On turn one player I chooses an open set U_1 containing x_0 and player II then chooses a point $x_1 \in U_1$;
- On the n 'th turn player I chooses an open set U_n containing x_0 and player II then chooses a point $x_n \in U_n$.

Player I wins the game if the sequence x_n converges to x_0 .

[2]

4 Examples

Example 4.1. [6] Let $X = \omega_1 + \{\infty\}$ with the order topology. X is not sequential, for consider $\omega_1 \in X$, which has $\overline{\omega_1} \setminus \omega_1 = \{\infty\}$. Then by definition, any sequence $(x_n) \in \omega_1$ cannot converge to ∞ , as otherwise $\omega_1 = \sup\{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, a contradiction.

Example 4.2. Aren's Space

References

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