Applications of almost compatible functions for limited information strategies in infinite length games

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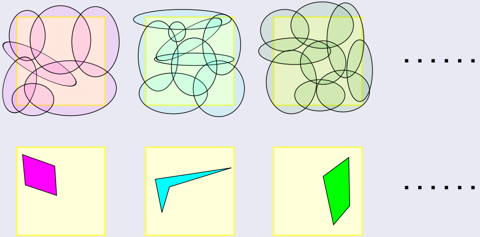
Definition

A topological space X is Menger if for every sequence $\langle \mathcal{U}_0, \mathcal{U}_1, \ldots \rangle$ of open covers of X there exists a sequence $\langle F_0, F_1, \ldots \rangle$ such that F_n is covered by some finite subcollection of $\mathcal{U}_n$ and $X = \bigcup_{n<\omega} F_n$.

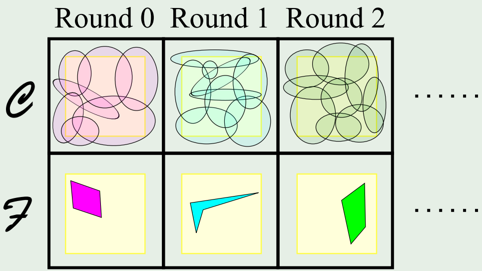


Proposition

X is σ-relatively-compact $\Rightarrow$ X is Menger $\Rightarrow$ X is Lindelöf.

Game

Let $Men_{C,F}(X)$ denote the *Menger game* with players $\mathscr{C}$, $\mathscr{F}$.



$\mathscr{F}$ wins the game if $X = \bigcup_{n<\omega} F_n$, and $\mathscr{C}$ wins otherwise.

Theorem (Hurewicz 1926 [1])

X is Menger if and only if $\mathscr{C} \not\uparrow Men_{C,F}(X)$.

Theorem (Telgarsky 1984 [5], Scheepers 1995 [4])

Let X be metrizable. $\mathscr{F} \uparrow Men_{C,F}(X)$ if and only if X is σ-compact.

Theorem (Fremlin, Miller 1988 [2])

There are ZFC examples of non-σ-compact subsets of the real line which are Menger.

Assume κ is an uncountable cardinal.

Example

Let $\kappa^\dagger = \kappa \cup \{\infty\}$, with κ discrete and neighborhoods of ∞ being co-countable. Then $\mathscr{F} \uparrow Men_{C,F}\left(\kappa^\dagger\right)$ but $\kappa^\dagger$ is not σ-compact.

Definition

A *perfect information strategy* uses full information of the previous moves of the opponent. ($\mathscr{A} \uparrow G$)

Definition

A *k-tactical strategy* only uses the last k previous moves of the opponent. ($\mathscr{A} \underset{k\text{-tact}}{\uparrow} G$)

Definition

A *k-Markov strategy* only uses the last k previous moves of the opponent and the round number. ($\mathscr{A} \underset{k\text{-mark}}{\uparrow} G$)

If omitted, assume $k = 1$.

Considering such strategies allows us to factor out Scheepers's proof characterizing σ-compact metrizable spaces with the Menger game.

Lemma

$\mathscr{F} \underset{mark}{\uparrow} Men_{C,F}(X)$ *if and only if* X *is* σ*-relatively-compact.*

Lemma

Let X *be second-countable.* $\mathscr{F} \uparrow Men_{C,F}(X)$ *if and only if* $\mathscr{F} \underset{mark}{\uparrow} Men_{C,F}(X)$

Since metrizable $+$ Lindelöf $\Leftrightarrow$ regular $+$ second countable, we again have Telgarsky/Scheepers's result for metrizable spaces.

Example

$\mathscr{F} \uparrow Men_{C,F}\left(\kappa^{\dagger}\right)$, but $\mathscr{F} \underset{\text{mark}}{\not\uparrow} Men_{C,F}\left(\kappa^{\dagger}\right)$.

Proposition

$\mathscr{F} \underset{(k+2)\text{-mark}}{\uparrow} Men_{C,F}(X)$ if and only if $\mathscr{F} \underset{2\text{-mark}}{\uparrow} Men_{C,F}(X)$.

Example

$\mathscr{F} \underset{2\text{-mark}}{\uparrow} Men_{C,F}\left(\omega_1^{\dagger}\right)$

What about for $\kappa > \omega_1$? As we'll see, this question is not answerable in *ZFC*.

The game $Men_{C,F}\left(\kappa^{\dagger}\right)$ essentially involves choosing countable and finite subsets of κ, such as in this game due to Scheepers [3]:

Game

Let $Sch^{\cup,\subset}_{C,F}(\kappa)$ denote Scheepers's *strict countable-finite game* in which each round $\mathscr{C}$ chooses $C_n \in [\kappa]^{\leq\omega}$ such that $C_n \supsetneq \bigcup_{i<n} C_i$, followed by $\mathscr{F}$ choosing $F_n \in [C_n]^{<\omega}$. $\mathscr{F}$ wins if $\bigcup_{n<\omega} F_n = \bigcup_{n<\omega} C_n$, and $\mathscr{C}$ wins otherwise.

$Sch_{C,F}^{\cup,\subset}(\kappa)$ is more restrictive than the Menger game, but this is easily remedied.

Game

Let $Sch_{C,F}^{1,\subseteq}(\kappa)$ denote the *initial countable-finite game* in which each round $\mathscr{C}$ chooses $C_n \in [\kappa]^{\leq\omega}$ such that $C_n \supseteq \bigcup_{i<n} C_i$, followed by $\mathscr{F}$ choosing $F_n \in [C_n]^{<\omega}$.
$\mathscr{F}$ wins if $\bigcup_{n<\omega} F_n \supseteq C_0$, and $\mathscr{C}$ wins otherwise.

Theorem

$\mathscr{F} \underset{k\text{-mark}}{\uparrow} Sch_{C,F}^{1,\subseteq}(\kappa)$ if and only if $\mathscr{F} \underset{k\text{-mark}}{\uparrow} Men_{C,F}(\kappa^\dagger)$.

Perhaps this game is too dissimilar to the original. One may prefer to investigate either of these variants as well:

Game

Let $Sch^{\cup,\subseteq}_{C,F}(\kappa)$ denote the *nonstrict countable-finite game* in which each round $\mathscr{C}$ chooses $C_n \in [\kappa]^{\leq\omega}$ such that $C_n \supseteq \bigcup_{i<n} C_i$, followed by $\mathscr{F}$ choosing $F_n \in [C_n]^{<\omega}$. $\mathscr{F}$ wins if $\bigcup_{n<\omega} F_n \supseteq \bigcup_{n<\omega} C_n$, and $\mathscr{C}$ wins otherwise.

Game

Let $Sch^{\cap}_{C,F}(\kappa)$ denote the *intersection countable-finite game* in which each round $\mathscr{C}$ chooses $C_n \in [\kappa]^{\leq\omega}$, followed by $\mathscr{F}$ choosing $F_n \in [C_n]^{<\omega}$. $\mathscr{F}$ wins if $\bigcup_{n<\omega} F_n \supseteq \bigcap_{n<\omega} C_n$, and $\mathscr{C}$ wins otherwise.

Theorem

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
\mathscr{F} \underset{k\text{-mark}}{\uparrow} Men_{C,F}\left(\kappa^{\dagger}\right) \arrow[rr, leftrightarrow] \arrow[d] & & \mathscr{F} \underset{k\text{-mark}}{\uparrow} Sch^{\cap}_{C,F}(\kappa) \arrow[d] \\
\mathscr{F} \underset{k\text{-mark}}{\uparrow} Sch^{1,\subseteq}_{C,F}(\kappa) \arrow[rr, leftrightarrow] & & \mathscr{F} \underset{k\text{-mark}}{\uparrow} Sch^{\cup,\subseteq}_{C,F}(\kappa) \\
& \mathscr{F} \underset{k\text{-tact}}{\uparrow} Sch^{\cup,\subset}_{C,F}(\kappa) \arrow[ul] \arrow[ur] &
\end{tikzcd}
$$

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Questions?