

Fun with Menger's Game

AU DMS 1st-Year Graduate Student Seminar

Steven Clontz
<http://stevenclontz.com>

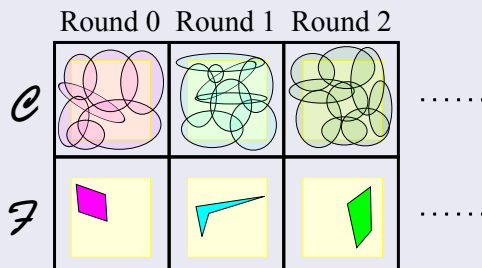
Department of Mathematics and Statistics
Auburn University

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The Menger game

Game

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



Then \mathcal{F} wins if her sets union to the space.

Who wins the Menger game for the following spaces?

- The reals \mathbb{R}
- The rationals \mathbb{Q}
- The irrationals $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

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It's no coincidence that we didn't need to know the covers chosen by \mathcal{C} when constructing winning strategies for \mathcal{F} .

Theorem (C)

Let X be regular. X is σ -compact if and only if

$$\mathcal{F} \underset{\text{pre}}{\uparrow} \text{Men}_{C,F}(X).$$

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Proof that σ -compact $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F} \uparrow_{\text{pre}} \text{Men}_{C,F}(X)$

If $X = \bigcup_{n < \omega} X_n$, then $\tau(n) = X_n$ is a winning predetermined strategy.

Suppose X is not σ -compact. Let $\tau(n)$ be a predetermined strategy. Note $\tau(n)$ must be finitely coverable by every open cover of the *entire* space X . So let \mathcal{U} be an open cover of just $\tau(n)$. By regularity, let $V(x, U) \subseteq \overline{V(x, U)} \subseteq U$ for each open set U and point $x \in X$.

Let $\mathcal{V} = \{X \setminus \tau(n)\} \cup \{V(x, U) : x \in \tau(n) \cap U, U \in \mathcal{U}\}$, an open cover of the entire space. Choose a finite subcover, including $V(x_i, U_i)$ for some $x_i \in \tau(n)$ and $U_i \in \mathcal{U}$ for $i < n$. Note $\{V(x_i, U_i) : i < n\}$ must be a cover of $\tau(n)$, so $\{\overline{V(x_i, U_i)} : i < n\}$ is a cover of $\tau(n)$ (by finiteness). So there is a finite subcover $\{U_i : i < n\}$ for $\tau(n)$, showing $\tau(n)$ is compact.

Since X is not σ -compact, fix $x \notin \overline{\tau(n)}$ for any $n < \omega$. Then $x \notin \bigcup_{n < \omega} \tau(n)$, so τ is not a winning predetermined strategy.

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Another fun fact:

Theorem (C)

For second countable spaces X , $\mathcal{F} \uparrow Men_{C,F}(X)$ if and only if $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{pre} Men_{C,F}(X)$.

Sketchy proof that $\mathcal{F} \uparrow Men_{C,F}(X) \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F} \uparrow_{\text{pre}} Men_{C,F}(X)$

Assume τ is a winning strategy for \mathcal{F} .

Since there are only countably many unions of finite collections of basic open sets in a second countable space, let $\{C_n, n < \omega\}$ enumerate them all. It's okay to assume τ always yields some C_n .

Suppose the open covers \mathcal{U}_s are defined for $t \leq s \in \omega^{<\omega}$. Then since there are only countably many C_n to equal $\tau(\mathcal{U}_{\langle s(0) \rangle}, \dots, \mathcal{U}_s, \mathcal{U})$, enumerate $\mathcal{U}_{s \cap \langle n \rangle}$ to cover those cases.

Then this is a winning predetermined strategy (where $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega^{<\omega}$ is some bijection):

$$\tau(n) = \bigcap_{\mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{C}} \tau(\mathcal{U}_{\langle f(n)(0) \rangle}, \dots, \mathcal{U}_{f(n)}, \mathcal{U})$$

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Since metrizable Lindelöf spaces are exactly the regular second-countable spaces:

Corollary (Telgarsky 1984, Scheepers 1995, C)

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

Questions from any of you? Thanks!