

# SOME CHARACTERIZATIONS OF HOMOLOGICAL DIMENSION

Yukihiro Kodama

1. Let  $X$  be a compact Hausdorff space, and let  $G$  be an abelian group. The *homological dimension of  $X$  relative to  $G$*  is the largest integer  $n$  such that there exists a pair  $(A, B)$  of closed subsets of  $X$  whose  $n$ -dimensional Čech homology group  $H_n(A, B; G)$  is not zero. By  $D_*(X; G)$  we shall denote the homological dimension of  $X$ . We have the relation  $\dim X \geq D_*(X; G)$ , for each group  $G$ . The equality  $\dim X = D_*(X; G)$  does not necessarily hold. For example, for any positive integer  $n$ , there exists a continuum  $X$  such that  $\dim X = 2n$  and  $D_*(X; G) = n$  for each finitely generated abelian group  $G$ .

Let  $N$  be a class of compact Hausdorff spaces. A countable system

$$\{T_i(G); i = 1, 2, \dots\}$$

of locally compact fully normal spaces is called a *T-system for the group  $G$  with respect to the class  $N$*  if, for each  $X$  of  $N$ , we have the equality

$$D_*(X; G) = \text{Min} \{ \dim(X \times T_i(G)) - \dim T_i(G); i = 1, 2, \dots \}.$$

If a T-system for  $G$  with respect to  $N$  consists of only one space, then the space is called a *test space for  $G$  with respect to  $N$*  (see [7]). The following notations will be used throughout this paper.

$Z$ : the additive group of all integers.

$Z_q$ : the cyclic group  $Z/qZ$  of order  $q$ .

$R$ : the additive group of all rational numbers.

$R_1$ : the additive group of all rational numbers reduced mod 1.

$Q_p$ : the  $p$ -primary component of  $R_1$ .

$Z(\alpha_p)$ : the limit group of the inverse system

$$\{Z_{p^i}, i = 1, 2, \dots; h_i^{i+1}: Z_{p^{i+1}} \rightarrow Z_{p^i}\},$$

where the homomorphism  $Z_{p^{i+1}} \rightarrow Z_{p^i}$  is a natural homomorphism induced by the inclusion  $p^{i+1}Z \subset p^iZ$ .

$L$ : the class of all finite-dimensional compact Hausdorff spaces.

$L_n$ : the class of all  $n$ -dimensional compact Hausdorff spaces.

$L_n(G)$ : the class of all finite-dimensional compact Hausdorff spaces  $X$  such that  $\dim X - D_*(X; G) = n$ .

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