

31. A Remark on the Dimensional Fullvaluedness

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1. Let \mathcal{P} be the class of paracompact Hausdorff spaces. In this note we investigate a dimensionally fullvalued compactum for \mathcal{P} , that is, a compactum X such that $\dim(X \times Y) = \dim X + \dim Y$ for every $Y \in \mathcal{P}$. In particular, we shall show that every movable curve is dimensionally fullvalued for \mathcal{P} . This gives a partial answer to [8, Problem 9] or [14, Problem 42-5]. Throughout the paper every group is abelian.

2. Using the same argument as in the proof of [6, Lemma 2] the following is a consequence of [2, Theorem C].

Proposition 1. *Let G be a group and X a compactum with $\dim X < \infty$ such that $\check{H}^n(X, A; G)$ contains a copy of G as a direct summand for some closed G -set A of X . Then for every $Y \in \mathcal{P}$ with $\dim Y < \infty$ $D(X \times Y; G) \leq n + D(Y; G)$. Here \check{H}^* is the Čech cohomology and $D(X; G)$ is the cohomological dimension of X with respect to G (cf. [14]).*

A space X is said to be G -cyclic if $\check{H}^n(X; G) \neq 0$ for $n = \dim X$.

Theorem 1. *Let Q be a divisible abelian group and let X be a Q -cyclic compact metric space which is movable in the sense of Borsuk [3]. Then for every space $Y \in \mathcal{P}$ with $\dim Y < \infty$ and for every group G the relation $D(X \times Y; G) \geq \dim X + D(Y; G)$ holds.*

Proof. By [15, 6.8.11] we have $\check{H}^n(X; Z) \otimes Q = \check{H}^n(X; Q) \neq 0$, where Z is the additive group of integers. Since Q is divisible, $\check{H}^n(X; Z) / \text{Tor}(\check{H}^n(X; Z)) \neq 0$, where $\text{Tor}(H)$ is the torsion subgroup of H . By [5, Theorem 4.4], we can know that $\check{H}^n(X; Z) / \text{Tor}(\check{H}^n(X; Z))$ has property L in the sense of Pontrjagin. Hence by [4, 13.1] $\check{H}^n(X; Z) / \text{Tor}(\check{H}^n(X; Z))$ is a free abelian group, because $\check{H}^n(X; Z)$ is countable. Therefore Z is a direct summand of $\check{H}^n(X; Z)$. Since $\check{H}^n(X; G) = \check{H}^n(X; Z) \otimes G$, $\check{H}^n(X; G)$ contains a copy of G as a direct summand. The theorem follows from Proposition 1.

Corollary 1. *If Q is a divisible group, then every Q -cyclic movable compact metric space X is dimensionally fullvalued for \mathcal{P} .*

From [14, Theorems 40-7 and 40-8] it is known that the movability of X can not be omitted in Theorem 1 and Corollary 1.

Theorem 2. *Let X be a compact space such that $0 < \dim X < \infty$ and $\check{H}^1(X; Z) = 0$. Then for every group G and for every space $Y \in \mathcal{P}$ with $\dim Y < \infty$ the relation $D(X \times Y; G) \geq D(Y; G) + 1$ holds.*