

EXAMPLES CONCERNING SUM PROPERTIES FOR METRIC-DEPENDENT DIMENSION FUNCTIONS

Dedicated to Professor J. H. Roberts on the
occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday.

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Let d_0 denote the metric dimension function defined by Katětov, and let \dim be the covering dimension function. K. Nagami and J. H. Roberts introduced the metric-dependent dimension functions d_2 and d_3 , and J. C. Smith defined the functions d_6 and d_7 . The following relations hold for all metric spaces (X, ρ) :

$$d_2(X, \rho) \leq d_3(X, \rho) \leq d_6(X, \rho) \leq d_7(X, \rho) \leq d_0(X, \rho).$$

Since all of the metric-dependent dimension functions above satisfy a "Weak Sum Theorem," it is natural to ask if any of these functions satisfy the Finite Sum Theorem or the Countable Sum Theorem. In this paper the authors obtain new properties of these dimension functions, and using these results construct examples for which none of the metric dependent dimension functions satisfy either of the sum theorems in question.

Let d_0 denote the metric dimension function defined by Katětov [2], and let \dim be the covering dimension function. K. Nagami and J. H. Roberts [5] introduced the metric-dependent dimension functions d_2 and d_3 , and J. C. Smith [7] defined the functions d_6 and d_7 . The following relations hold for all metric spaces (X, ρ) :

$$(*) \quad d_2(X, \rho) \leq d_3(X, \rho) \leq d_6(X, \rho) \leq d_7(X, \rho) \leq d_0(X, \rho).$$

In [8] J. C. Smith has shown that all of the above dimension functions satisfy the "Weak Sum Theorem" stated below for d_2 .

THEOREM. *Let (X, ρ) be a metric space satisfying these conditions:*

- (1) $X = \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} F_\alpha$, where each F_α is closed in X .
- (2) $\{F_\alpha: \alpha \in A\}$ is locally finite.
- (3) $d_2(F_\alpha, \rho) \leq n$ for each $\alpha \in A$.
- (4) $\dim[(\text{bdry } F_\alpha) \cap F_\beta] \leq n - 1$ for $\alpha \neq \beta$.

Then $d_2(X, \rho) \leq n$.

It is now natural to ask the following question. Do any of the above dimension functions satisfy the Countable Sum Theorem or the Finite Sum Theorem? In this paper we answer this question in the