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COMPOSITIONS OF TWO ADDITIVE ALMOST CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS

Abstract

In the paper we prove that an additive Darboux function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ can be expressed as a composition of two additive almost continuous (connectivity) functions if and only if either f is almost continuous (connectivity) function or $\dim(\ker(f)) \neq 1$. We also show that for every cardinal number $\lambda \leq 2^\omega$ there exists an additive almost continuous functions with $\dim(\ker(f)) = \lambda$. A question whether every Darboux function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ can be expressed as a composition of two almost continuous functions (see [?] or [?]) remains open.

1 Definitions and Notation

Our terminology and notation is standard. In particular, functions will be identified with their graphs, and for a subset A of $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ (possibly, but not necessarily, a graph of a function) we will write $\text{dom}(A)$ and $\text{rng}(A)$ to denote the x -projection (the domain) and the y -projection (the range) of A , respectively. The cardinality of a set A will be denoted by $\text{card}(A)$. Cardinals will be identified with the initial ordinals. The cardinality of the set \mathbb{R} of real numbers, the continuum, will be denoted by 2^ω .

Throughout the paper we will consider \mathbb{R} as a linear space over the field \mathbb{Q} of rational numbers. A linear basis of this space will be referred to as a *Hamel basis*. It is evident that the cardinality of every Hamel basis is equal to 2^ω .

Key Words: Darboux function, connectivity function, almost continuous function, additive function, composition of functions.

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