TSUKUBA J. MATH.
Vol. 30 No. 1 (2006), 137–148

UNIVERSAL SPACES OF NON-SEPARABLE ABSOLUTE BOREL CLASSES

By

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Abstract. In this paper, we show the existence of strongly universal spaces of non-separable Borel class $\alpha \geq 2$. By combining this with the result of Sakai and Yaguchi, we can extend the results concerning absorbing sets due to Bestvina and Mogilski to every non-separable absolute Borel classes.

1. Introduction

Throughout the paper, let τ be an infinite cardinal. All space are metrizable and maps are continuous.

For each space X and for each countable ordinal α, we can define *the additive Borel class* $\Sigma_\alpha(X)$ and *the multiplicative Borel class* $\Pi_\alpha(X)$ in X as follows: Let $\Sigma_0(X)$ be the collection of all open subsets of X, and $\Pi_0(X)$ the one of all closed subsets of X. Suppose that the collections $\Sigma_\zeta(X)$ and $\Pi_\zeta(X)$ have been defined for $\zeta < \alpha$. Define $\Sigma_\alpha(X)$ as the collection of all countable unions $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i$ of $X_i \in \bigcup_{\zeta < \alpha} \Pi_\zeta(X)$, and $\Pi_\alpha(X)$ as the one of all countable intersections $\bigcap_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i$ of $X_i \in \bigcup_{\zeta < \alpha} \Sigma_\zeta(X)$.

For a countable ordinal α, *the absolute Borel class* $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$ (resp. $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$) is the class of all metrizable spaces X with weight $w(X) \leq \tau$ such that $X \in \Sigma_\alpha(Y)$ (resp. $X \in \Pi_\alpha(Y)$) for an arbitrary metrizable space Y which contains X as a subspace. By the result of [4, CH. III, §35 IV], $X \in \mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$ $(\alpha \geq 2)$ if and only if $X \in \Sigma_\alpha(E)$ for some completely metrizable space E with $w(E) \leq \tau$, and $X \in \mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ $(\alpha \geq 1)$ if and only if $X \in \Pi_\alpha(E)$ for some completely metrizable space E with $w(E) \leq \tau$.

1991 Mathematics Subject Classification. 54F65, 57N20.
Key words and phrases. Absorbing sets, non-separable Borel class, AR, ANR, strongly universal, Z_σ-space, infinite-dimensional manifold.
The results in this paper are contained in the author's Master thesis at the University of Tsukuba under the direction of Professor K. Sakai.
Received October 12, 2004.
Revised October 25, 2005.

Note that $\mathfrak{a}_0(\tau) = \emptyset$, $\mathfrak{M}_0(\tau) = \mathfrak{M}_0(\aleph_0)$ is the class of compact metrizable spaces, $\mathfrak{a}_1(\tau)$ is the class of σ-locally compact metrizable spaces with weight $\leq \tau$ (cf. [7]),[1] $\mathfrak{M}_1(\tau)$ is the class of completely metrizable spaces with weight $\leq \tau$, and $\mathfrak{M}_2(\tau)$ is the class of absolute $F_{\sigma\delta}$-spaces which plays an important role in this article.

Let $\ell_2(\tau)$ be the Hilbert space with weight τ and $\ell_2^f(\tau)$ the linear span of the canonical orthonormal basis of $\ell_2(\tau)$. In case $\tau = \aleph_0$, we denote $\ell_2(\aleph_0) = \ell_2$ and $\ell_2^f(\aleph_0) = \ell_2^f$. Let $Q = [-1,1]^{\mathbf{N}}$ be the Hilbert cube. It is well known that ℓ_2 is homeomorphic to ($\approx$) the psuedo-interior $s = (-1,1)^{\mathbf{N}}$ of Q,

$$\ell_2^f \approx \sigma = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{N}} \mid x(n) = 0 \text{ except for finitely many } n \in \mathbf{N}\} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\ell_2^f \times Q \approx \Sigma = \left\{ (x_i)_{i\in\mathbf{N}} \in Q \,\middle|\, \sup_{i\in\mathbf{N}} |x_i| < 1 \right\},$$

where Σ is called the radial-interior of Q.

In the separable case (i.e., $\tau = \aleph_0$), Bestvina and Mogilski [1] constructed strongly universal spaces for the classes $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\aleph_0)$ and $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\aleph_0)$ $(\alpha \geq 1)$ as absorbing sets in s (or Q), and characterized them topologically (for the definitions of strong universality and absorbing sets, see Section 2). Using the universality of Σ for the class $\mathfrak{a}_1(\aleph_0)$, they inductively constructed strongly universal spaces for the classes $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\aleph_0)$ and $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\aleph_0)$ $(\alpha \geq 2)$. In [6], their characterization of strongly universal spaces was extended to non-separable spaces, and it was shown that $\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f$ is strongly $\mathfrak{M}_1(\tau)$-universal and $\ell_2^f(\tau) \times Q$ is strongly $\mathfrak{a}_1(\tau)$-universal. However, for the classes $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$ and $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ $(\alpha \geq 2)$, the existence of strongly universal spaces has not been known because separability is used in the proof of [1] (cf. Remark 2 in Section 3).

In this paper, we characterize $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}}$ as a strongly universal space for the class $\mathfrak{M}_2(\tau)$, that is,

Proposition 1.1. *An AR X which is an absolute $F_{\sigma\delta}$-space with $w(X) \leq \tau$ is homeomorpic to $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}}$ if and only if X is strongly $\mathfrak{M}_2(\tau)$-universal strong Z_σ-space.*

By the inductive construction, we can obtain strongly universal spaces $\Lambda_\alpha(\tau)$ and $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)$ for the classes $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$ and $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ $(\alpha \geq 2)$ (for the definitions of the

[1] A space X is *σ-locally compact* if X is a countable union of locally compact closed subsets. It should be note that X is σ-locally compact if X is a countable union of locally compact subsets. Indeed, let $X = \bigcup_{i\in\mathbf{N}} X_i$, where X_i is locally compact. Then, each X_i is an absolute F_σ-space, hence F_σ in X. Thus, $\mathfrak{a}_1(\tau)$ is equal to the class $\mathfrak{M}_4(\tau)$ in the paper [6].

spaces $\Lambda_\alpha(\tau)$ and $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)$, see Section 3). The following theorem is a main result of this article.

THEOREM 1.2. *For $\alpha \geq 2$, an AR X with $w(X) \leq \tau$ is homeomorpic to $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)$ (or $\Lambda_\alpha(\tau)$) if and only if X is strongly $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$-universal (or strongly $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$-universal) and $X = \bigcup_{i\in\mathbf{N}} X_i$, where each X_i is a strong Z-set in X and $X_i \in \mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ (or $X_i \in \mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$).*

It is also proved in Section 4 that $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}} \approx (\ell_2^f(\tau) \times Q)^{\mathbf{N}} \approx \ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$.

2. Preliminaries

For each open cover $\mathscr{U}$ of Y, two maps $f, g : X \to Y$ are *$\mathscr{U}$-close* (or f is *$\mathscr{U}$-close* to g) if each $\{f(x), g(x)\}$ is contained in some $U \in \mathscr{U}$. A closed set $A \subset X$ is called a (*strong*) *Z-set* in X provided, for each open cover $\mathscr{U}$ of X, there is a map $f : X \to X$ such that f is $\mathscr{U}$-close to id_X and $f(X) \cap A = \emptyset$ ($\mathrm{cl}\, f(X) \cap A = \emptyset$). When X is an ANR, a closed set A is a Z-set in X if and only if every map $f : \mathbf{I}^k \to X$ ($k \geq 0$) can be approximated by maps $g : \mathbf{I}^k \to X\backslash A$ (i.e., for each open cover $\mathscr{U}$ of X, there is a map $g : \mathbf{I}^k \to X\backslash A$ which is $\mathscr{U}$-close to f). A countable union of (strong) Z-sets in X is called a (*strong*) *Z_σ-set* in X. A space is called a (*strong*) *Z_σ-space* if it is a (strong) Z_σ-set in itself. A *Z-embedding* is an embedding whose image is a Z-set.

A space X is said to be *universal for a class $\mathscr{C}$* (simply, *$\mathscr{C}$-universal*) if every map $f : C \to X$ of $C \in \mathscr{C}$ is approximated by Z-embeddings. It is said that X is *strongly universal for $\mathscr{C}$* (simply, *strongly $\mathscr{C}$-universal*) when the following condition is satisfied:

($\mathrm{su}_{\mathscr{C}}$) for each $C \in \mathscr{C}$ and each closed set $D \subset C$, if $f : C \to X$ is a map such that $f|D$ is a Z-embedding, then, for each open cover $\mathscr{U}$ of X, there is a Z-embedding $h : C \to X$ such that $h|D = f|D$ and h is $\mathscr{U}$-close to f.

It should be noted that the condition "$X \in \mathscr{C}$" is not required in the definition of (strong) $\mathscr{C}$-universal.

Let $\mathscr{M}$ be the class of all metrizable spaces. For a class $\mathscr{C} \subset \mathscr{M}$, we denote by $\mathscr{C}(\tau)$ the subclass of $\mathscr{C}$ consisting of all spaces $X \in \mathscr{C}$ with weight $w(X) \leq \tau$. It is said that

- $\mathscr{C}$ is *topological* if $X \in \mathscr{C}$, $X \approx Y \Rightarrow Y \in \mathscr{C}$,
- $\mathscr{C}$ is *closed* (resp. *open*) *hereditary* if $X \in \mathscr{C}$, $A \subset X$ is closed (resp. open) in $X \Rightarrow A \in \mathscr{C}$,
- $\mathscr{C}$ is *additive* if $X = X_1 \cup X_2$ and $X_1, X_2 \in \mathscr{C}$ are closed in $X \Rightarrow X \in \mathscr{C}$.

By $\mathscr{C}_\sigma$, we denote the class consisting of all metrizable spaces which can be expressed as countable unions of closed subspaces contained in $\mathscr{C}$. Clearly, if $\mathscr{C}$ is closed hereditary then $\mathscr{C}_\sigma$ is closed and open hereditary.

Remark 1. The Borel classes $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$ and $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ $(\alpha \geq 1)$ are closed and open hereditary, additive and topological. For each $\alpha \geq 1$, $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)_\sigma = \mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$ by the definition. We can see that $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)_\sigma = \mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ for $\alpha \geq 2$ (Remark 2). It should be noted that $\mathfrak{M}_1(\tau) \subsetneqq \mathfrak{M}_1(\tau)_\sigma \subsetneqq \mathfrak{a}_2(\tau)$.

For each space $X \in \mathscr{M}$, we denote by $\mathscr{E}(X)$ the class consisting of all metrizable spaces which is homeomorphic to a closed subset of X. In this paper, the countable product of X is denoted by $X^{\mathbf{N}}$, and $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$ denotes the weak product of X with a basepoint $* \in X$, that is,

$$X_f^{\mathbf{N}} = \{x \in X^{\mathbf{N}} \mid x(n) = * \text{ except for finitely many } n \in \mathbf{N}\}.$$

Observe that Proposition 2.5 of [1] is valid for a non-separable AR X (cf. [6, footnotes in p. 155]), that is,

Proposition 2.1. *Let X be a non-degenerate AR. Then $X^{\mathbf{N}}$ (resp. $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$) is strongly $\mathscr{E}(X^{\mathbf{N}})$-universal (resp. strongly $\mathscr{E}(X_f^{\mathbf{N}})$-universal).*

A subset $X \subset M$ is said to be *homotopy dense* if there exists a deformation $h : M \times \mathbf{I} \to M$ such that $h_0 = \mathrm{id}$ and $h_t(M) \subset X$ for $t > 0$.[2] By card A, we denote the cardinality of a set A. Let $D(\tau)$ be a discrete space with card $D(\tau) = \tau$.

Lemma 2.2. *Let X be an AR with $w(X) = \tau$. Then, the topological classes $\mathscr{E}(X^{\mathbf{N}})$ and $\mathscr{E}(X_f^{\mathbf{N}})$ are additive and closed hereditary. Moreover, they contain $\mathbf{I}^n \times D(\tau)$ as a closed subset for any $n \in \mathbf{N}$.*

Proof. It was proved that $\mathscr{E}(X_f^{\mathbf{N}})$ is additive and closed hereditary in the proof of [1, Corollary 5.5]. It can be shown by the same way that $\mathscr{E}(X^{\mathbf{N}})$ is additive and closed hereditary. By [5], there exists a complete AR $\tilde{X}$ which contains X as a dense subset. Then, $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$ is dense in $\tilde{X}^{\mathbf{N}}$. Moreover, $\tilde{X}^{\mathbf{N}}$ is homeomorphic to $\ell_2(\tau)$ by [9]. Since $\ell_2(\tau)$ has a discrete open collection $\mathscr{B}$ with card $\mathscr{B} = \tau$, it follows that $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$ has a discrete open collection $\mathscr{U}$ with card $\mathscr{U} = \tau$, which is also descrete in $X^{\mathbf{N}}$. Observe that each $U \in \mathscr{U}$ contains an arc. Then, $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$

[2] It is noted that X is homotopy dense in an ANR M if and only if $M \backslash X$ is locally homotopy negligible in M [8].

contains a copy of $\mathbf{I} \times D(\tau)$ which is closed in $X^{\mathbf{N}}$. Note that $(X_f^{\mathbf{N}})^n \approx X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$ and $(X^{\mathbf{N}})^n \approx X^{\mathbf{N}}$. Therefore, $\mathbf{I}^n \times D(\tau) \in \mathscr{E}(X_f^{\mathbf{N}}) \cap \mathscr{E}(X^{\mathbf{N}})$. $\square$

Lemma 1.3 of [1] is also valid for the non-separable case because separability is not used in the proof. Then, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 2.3. *Let M be an ANR and X a homotopy dense subset of M. Suppose that every Z-set in M is a strong Z-set in M. Then, every Z-set in X is a strong Z-set in X.*

Proof. Suppose that $A \subset X$ is a Z-set in X. For each open cover $\mathscr{U}$ of X, we have a collection $\tilde{\mathscr{U}}$ of open sets in M such that $\{U \cap X \mid U \in \tilde{\mathscr{U}}\} = \mathscr{U}$. Then $U = \bigcup \tilde{\mathscr{U}}$ is open in M and X is homotopy dense in U. Let $\mathscr{V}$ be an open cover of U which is a star-refinement of $\tilde{\mathscr{U}}$. Since X is homotopy dense in M, $\mathrm{cl}_M A$ is a Z-set in M, hence a strong Z-set in M. Thus, $\mathrm{cl}_U A = U \cap \mathrm{cl}_M A$ is a strong Z-set in U by Lemma 1.3 of [1]. Hence, there is a map $f : U \to U$ such that f is $\mathscr{V}$-close to id_U and $\mathrm{cl}_U f(U) \cap \mathrm{cl}_U A = \emptyset$. Choose an open refinement $\mathscr{W}$ of $\mathscr{V}$ such that if a map $f' : U \to U$ is $\mathscr{W}$-close to f then $\mathrm{cl}_U f'(U) \cap \mathrm{cl}_U A = \emptyset$. Since X is homotopy dense in U, there exists a map $g : U \to X$ which is $\mathscr{W}$-close to id_U. Then the map $h = g \circ f|_X$ is $\mathscr{U}$-close to id_X. Since $g \circ f$ is $\mathscr{W}$-close to $\mathrm{id}_U \circ f = f$, we have $\mathrm{cl}_U\, gf(U) \cap \mathrm{cl}_U A = \emptyset$, hence $\mathrm{cl}_X h(X) \cap A = \emptyset$. Therefore, A is a strong Z-set in X. $\square$

Note that every Z-set in $\ell_2(\tau)$ is a strong Z-set [3]. Using the Lemma 2.3, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 2.4. *Let X be a Z_σ-space which is homotopy dense in $\ell_2(\tau)$. Then, $X^{\mathbf{N}}$ and $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$ are strong Z_σ-spaces which are homotopy dense in $\ell_2(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$.*

Proof. Since X is homotopy dense in $\ell_2(\tau)$, X is an AR and $X^{\mathbf{N}}$ is homotopy dense in $\ell_2(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$. It is easy to see that $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$ is homotopy dense in $X^{\mathbf{N}}$. This means that $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$ is homotopy dense in $\ell_2(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$. By Lemma 2.3, every Z-set in $X^{\mathbf{N}}$ (resp. $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$) is a strong Z-set in $X^{\mathbf{N}}$ (resp. $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$). Thus, it remains to show that $X^{\mathbf{N}}$ and $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$ are Z_σ-spaces. It is clear that $X_f^{\mathbf{N}}$ is a Z_σ-space. Since X is a Z_σ-space, we can write that $X = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i$, where X_i is a Z-set in X. Then, $X_i \times X^{\mathbf{N}}$ is a Z-set in $X \times X^{\mathbf{N}}$. Hence, $X^{\mathbf{N}} \approx X \times X^{\mathbf{N}} = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i \times X^{\mathbf{N}}$ is a Z_σ-space. $\square$

Given a space E, an *E-manifold* is a topological manifold modeled on E, that is, a paracompact Hausdorff space such that each point has an open neighborhood which is homeomorphic to an open set in E.

A *$\mathscr{C}$-absorbing set* in M is a homotopy dense subset $X \subset M$ such that $X \in \mathscr{C}_\sigma$ and X is a strongly $\mathscr{C}$-universal strong Z_σ-space. In [6], Sakai and Yaguchi generalized a characterization of $\mathscr{C}$-absorbing sets by Bestvina and Mogilski [1, Theorem 5.3] to the non-separable case [6, Theorem 3.8]. The following Theorem is an extension of [6, Theorem 3.8]. Note that Proposition 2.1 of [1] are proved without separability.

Theorem 2.5. *Let $\mathscr{C}$ be a closed hereditary additive topological class of spaces such that $\mathbf{I}^n \times D(\tau) \in \mathscr{C}$ for each $n \in \mathbf{N}$. Suppose that there exists a $\mathscr{C}$-absorbing set Ω in $\ell_2(\tau)$. Then, an AR (or an ANR) X with $w(X) \leq \tau$ is homeomorphic to Ω (or an Ω-manifold) if and only if $X \in \mathscr{C}_\sigma$, X is strongly $\mathscr{C}$-universal and X is a strong Z_σ-space.*

Proof. This proof is similar to the one of [6, Proposition 4.2]. For the "if" part, just replace "$\mathfrak{M}_i(\tau)$" and "$E_i(\tau)$" by "$\mathscr{C}$" and "Ω". To prove the "only if" part, suppose that X is an Ω-manifold. By Theorem 3.9 (3) of [6], there exists an open embedding $\varphi : X \hookrightarrow \Omega$. Since $\Omega \in \mathscr{C}_\sigma$ and $\mathscr{C}_\sigma$ is open hereditary, we have $X \in \mathscr{C}_\sigma$. By Proposition 2.1 of [1], X is strongly $\mathscr{C}$-universal. Moreover, X is a strong Z_σ-space because so is Ω. $\square$

One should noticed that Theorem 2.5 above means that all $\mathscr{C}$-absorbing sets of $\ell_2(\tau)$ are homeomorphic to each others. Moreover, we can show the topological uniqueness of $\mathscr{C}$-absorbing sets of an $\ell_2(\tau)$-manifold (see the proof of Proposition 4.2 of [6]). Then, the following theorem follows from the classification theorem for $\ell_2(\tau)$-manifold [2, Theorem 6].

Theorem 2.6. *Under the assumption of Theorem 2.5, two Ω-manifolds are homeomorphic to each others if and only if they have the same homotopy type.*

Proof. Let X and Y be Ω-manifolds which have the same homotopy type. By Theorem 3.9 (4) of [6], there exist $\ell_2(\tau)$-manifolds $\tilde{X}$ and $\tilde{Y}$ in which X and Y can be embedded as $\mathscr{C}$-absorbing sets, respectively. Since X and Y are homotopy dense in $\tilde{X}$ and $\tilde{Y}$ respectively, $\tilde{X}$ and $\tilde{Y}$ have the same homotopy type. By the classification theorem of $\ell_2(\tau)$-manifolds [2, Theorem 6], we have $\tilde{X} \approx \tilde{Y}$. Hence, Y also can be embedded into $\tilde{X}$ as a $\mathscr{C}$-absorbing set. From uniqueness of $\mathscr{C}$-absorbing sets, it follows that X and Y are homeomorphic. $\square$

3. Existence of Absorbing Sets in $\ell_2(\tau)$

First, we will show the following lemmas.

Lemma 3.1. *For each F_σ-subset X of $\ell_2(\tau)$, there exists a closed embedding $\varphi : \ell_2(\tau) \hookrightarrow \ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2$ such that $\varphi^{-1}(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f) = X$.*

Proof. As a special case of Lemma 3.3 of [11], we have a map $f : \ell_2(\tau) \to \ell_2^f$ such that $f^{-1}(\ell_2^f) = X$. Now, we define a map $\varphi : \ell_2(\tau) \to \ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2$ by $\varphi(x) = (x, f(x))$. Then, φ is a closed embedding such that $\varphi^{-1}(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f) = X$. $\square$

Lemma 3.2. *For each $F_{\sigma\delta}$-subset X of $\ell_2(\tau)$, there exists a closed embedding $\varphi : \ell_2(\tau) \hookrightarrow (\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2)^{\mathbf{N}}$ such that $\varphi^{-1}((\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}}) = X$.*

Proof. Suppose $X = \bigcap_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i$, where each X_i $(i \in \mathbf{N})$ is F_σ in $\ell_2(\tau)$. By Lemma 3.1, there exist closed embeddings $\varphi_i : \ell_2(\tau) \to \ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2$, $i \in \mathbf{N}$, such that $\varphi_i{}^{-1}(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f) = X_i$. Define a map $\varphi : \ell_2(\tau) \to (\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2)^{\mathbf{N}}$ by $\varphi(x) = (\varphi_i(x))_{i \in \mathbf{N}}$. Then, φ is a closed embedding and $\varphi^{-1}((\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}}) = X$. $\square$

Lemma 3.3. *Let A_i be an F_σ-subset of a space X_i for each $i \in \mathbf{N}$. Then, the subset $\prod_{i \in \mathbf{N}} A_i$ of the product space $\prod_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i$ is $F_{\sigma\delta}$ in $\prod_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i$.*

Proof. Let $A_i = \bigcup_{j \in \mathbf{N}} F_{ij}$ where each F_{ij} is a closed subset of X_i. Then, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{i \in \mathbf{N}} A_i &= \bigcap_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \prod_{n=1}^{i-1} X_n \times A_i \times \prod_{n=i+1}^{\infty} X_n \\
&= \bigcap_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \prod_{n=1}^{i-1} X_n \times \bigcup_{j \in \mathbf{N}} F_{ij} \times \prod_{n=i+1}^{\infty} X_n \\
&= \bigcap_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \bigcup_{j \in \mathbf{N}} \prod_{n=1}^{i-1} X_n \times F_{ij} \times \prod_{n=i+1}^{\infty} X_n \\
&\subset \prod_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i.
\end{aligned}$$

For every $i, j \in \mathbf{N}$,

$$\prod_{n=1}^{i-1} X_n \times F_{ij} \times \prod_{n=i+1}^{\infty} X_n$$

is closed in $\prod_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i$. Therefore, $\prod_{i \in \mathbf{N}} A_i$ is $F_{\sigma\delta}$ in $\prod_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i$. $\square$

LEMMA 3.4. $\mathscr{E}((\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}}) = \mathfrak{M}_2(\tau)$

PROOF. We have $\mathfrak{M}_2(\tau) \subset \mathscr{E}((\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}})$ by Lemma 3.2. To see $\mathscr{E}((\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}}) \subset \mathfrak{M}_2(\tau)$, it suffices to show that $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2)^{\mathbf{N}} \in \mathfrak{M}_2(\tau)$ because $\mathfrak{M}_2(\tau)$ is closed hereditary. Since ℓ_2^f is F_σ in ℓ_2, $\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f$ is F_σ in $\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2$. Then, $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}}$ is $F_{\sigma\delta}$ in $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2)^{\mathbf{N}}$ by Lemma 3.3. This means $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}} \in \mathfrak{M}_2(\tau)$. $\square$

By combining Proposition 2.1 and Lemmas 2.4, 3.4, we have the following:

PROPOSITION 3.5. *The space* $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}}$ *is an* $\mathfrak{M}_2(\tau)$*-absorbing set in* $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2)^{\mathbf{N}}$. $\square$

Now, for each countable ordinal $\alpha \geq 2$, we shall construct an $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$-absorbing set $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)$ and an $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$-absorbing set $\Lambda_\alpha(\tau)$ in $\ell_2(\tau)$. This construction is the same way as [1], where "s" ($\approx \ell_2$) is just replaced by "$\ell_2(\tau)$". Take any homeomorphisms $\varphi : (\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2)^{\mathbf{N}} \to \ell_2(\tau)$ and $\psi : \ell_2(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}} \to \ell_2(\tau)$. First, define $\Omega_2(\tau) = \varphi((\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}})$. Suppose that $\Omega_\alpha(\tau) \subset \ell_2(\tau)$ has been defined. Then, we define

$$\Lambda_\alpha(\tau) = \psi((\ell_2(\tau) \backslash \Omega_\alpha(\tau))_f^{\mathbf{N}}) \subset \ell_2(\tau)$$

Suppose that $\Lambda_\zeta(\tau) \subset \ell_2(\tau)$ have been defined for $2 \leq \zeta < \alpha$. In case $\alpha = \beta + 1$, let

$$\Omega_\alpha(\tau) = \psi(\Lambda_\beta(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}) \subset \ell_2(\tau).$$

When α is a limit ordinal, we define

$$\Omega_\alpha(\tau) = h_\alpha\Big(\prod\nolimits_{2 \leq \zeta < \alpha} \Lambda_\zeta(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}\Big) \subset \ell_2(\tau)$$

where $h_\alpha : \prod_{2 \leq \zeta < \alpha} \ell_2(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}} \to \ell_2(\tau)$ is a homeomorphism.

The following is easily proved by the induction on $\alpha \geq 2$.

- $\Omega_\alpha(\tau) \in \mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ and $\Lambda_\alpha(\tau) \in \mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$.
- $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)$ and $\Lambda_\alpha(\tau)$ are homotopy dense in $\ell_2(\tau)$.
- $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)$ and $\Lambda_\alpha(\tau)$ are strong Z_σ-space.

The following lemma is the non-separable version of [1, Lemma 6.3], where "s" and "Q" are replaced by "$\ell_2(\tau)$". The proof is basically same as [1, Lemma 6.3].

Lemma 3.6. *Let $\alpha \geq 2$ be a countable ordinal. Suppose $X \in \mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ (resp. $X \in \mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$) is embedded into $\ell_2(\tau)$. Then there is a closed embedding $\varphi_\alpha : \ell_2(\tau) \hookrightarrow \ell_2(\tau)$ such that $\varphi_\alpha^{-1}(\Omega_\alpha(\tau)) = X$ (resp. ${\varphi_\alpha}^{-1}(\Lambda_\alpha(\tau)) = X$).*

Proof. Lemma 3.2 means the case of $\Omega_2(\tau)$. Similarly to [1, Lemma 6.3], other cases are shown by induction on α. □

Now, we have the following non-separable version of [1, Proposition 6.4]. This is an answer for Problem 5 in [6]. The proof is same as [1, Proposition 6.4].

Proposition 3.7. *For a countable ordinal $\alpha \geq 2$, the space $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)$ is $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$-absorbing in $\ell_2(\tau)$ and $\Lambda_\alpha(\tau)$ is $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$-absorbing in $\ell_2(\tau)$.* □

Remark 2. Recall that $\Omega_\alpha(\tau) \in \mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ for $\alpha \geq 2$. By Proposition 3.5 of [6], $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)$ is strongly $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)_\sigma$-universal, which means $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)_\sigma = \mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$. Moreover, we have $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)_f^{\mathbf{N}} \approx \Omega_\alpha(\tau)$ $(\approx \Omega_\alpha(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}})$ by Theorem 3.8 below because $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)_f^{\mathbf{N}} \in \mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ can be embedded into $\ell_2(\tau)$ as an $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$-absorbing set.

By combining Proposition 3.7 and Theorem 2.5, we have the following non-separable version of [1, Theorem 6.5].

Theorem 3.8. *For $\alpha \geq 2$, an AR X with $w(X) \leq \tau$ is homeomorpic to $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)$ (or $\Lambda_\alpha(\tau)$) if and only if X is strongly $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$-universal (or strongly $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$-universal) and $X = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i$, where each X_i is a strong Z-set in X and $X_i \in \mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ (or $X_i \in \mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$).* □

Theorem 3.9. *For $\alpha \geq 2$, an ANR X with $w(X) \leq \tau$ is an $\Omega_\alpha(\tau)$-manifold (or a $\Lambda_\alpha(\tau)$-manifold) if and only if X is strongly $\mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$-universal (or strongly $\mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$-universal) and $X = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbf{N}} X_i$, where each X_i is a strong Z-set in X and $X_i \in \mathfrak{M}_\alpha(\tau)$ (or $X_i \in \mathfrak{a}_\alpha(\tau)$).* □

Remark 3. We have defined $\Omega_2(\aleph_0)$ as $(\ell_2 \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}}$. On the other hand, in [1], Ω_2 was defined as $\Sigma^{\mathbf{N}} \approx (\ell_2^f \times Q)^{\mathbf{N}}$. In this connection, we shall show that $(\ell_2^f(\tau) \times Q)^{\mathbf{N}} \approx \Omega_2(\tau)$ in Section 4.

Remark 4. It was shown in [6] that $\ell_2^f(\tau) \times Q$ can be embedded into $\ell_2(\tau)$ as an $\mathfrak{a}_1(\tau)$-absorbing set.[3] Thus, as a generalization of $\Lambda_1 = \Sigma \approx \ell_2^f \times Q$ in [1], $\Lambda_1(\tau)$ should be defined as $\ell_2^f(\tau) \times Q$. In [1], Λ_1 is the first step of the inductive construction of Ω_α and Λ_α. Then, it seems that $\Lambda_1(\tau)$ can be used as the first step in the construction. Thus, it is natural to ask whether Lemma 3.6 is valid for $\Lambda_1(\tau)$ and $X \in \mathfrak{a}_1(\tau)$ or not. In other words, we have the following question.

Question. For each F_σ-subset X of $\ell_2(\tau)$, does there exist a closed embedding $\varphi : \ell_2(\tau) \hookrightarrow \ell_2(\tau) \times Q$ such that $\varphi^{-1}(\ell_2^f(\tau) \times Q) = X$?

However, even if this question is affirmative, we cannot obtain Lemma 3.6 for $\alpha \geq 2$ from this directly. Because there exists an absolute $F_{\sigma\delta}$-space which cannot be expressed as a countable intersection of absolute F_σ-spaces (e.g., the space $\ell_2(\tau)$ for any $\tau > \aleph_0$).

4. Consistency with the Separable Case

In this section, we shall show $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}} \approx (\ell_2^f(\tau) \times Q)^{\mathbf{N}} \approx \ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$ (cf. Remark 1 in the previous section). Recall that $\mathfrak{M}_2(\tau) = \mathscr{E}((\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}})$ by Lemma 3.4.

Lemma 4.1. $\mathfrak{M}_2(\tau) = \mathscr{E}(\ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}})$.

Proof. To see $\mathscr{E}((\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}}) \subset \mathscr{E}(\ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}})$, it suffices to prove that $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}} \in \mathscr{E}(\ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}})$. Let $J(\tau)$ be the hedgehog with weight τ, that is, the cone over the canonical orthonormal basis of $\ell_2(\tau)$ with the vertex $0 \in \ell_2(\tau)$. Then, $J(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}} \approx \ell_2(\tau)$ by Theorem 5.1 of [9] (cf. [10]). Since $J(\tau)$ is a closed subset of the space $\ell_2^f(\tau)$, we have a closed embedding of $\ell_2(\tau)$ into $\ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$. On the other hand, ℓ_2^f can be embedded into $\ell_2^f(\tau)$ as a closed set. Then, we have $\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f \in \mathscr{E}(\ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}} \times \ell_2^f(\tau))$. Hence,

$$(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}} \in \mathscr{E}((\ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}} \times \ell_2^f(\tau))^{\mathbf{N}}) = \mathscr{E}(\ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}).$$

To see $\mathscr{E}(\ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}) \subset \mathfrak{M}_2(\tau)$, observe that $\ell_2^f(\tau)$ is an F_σ-subspace of $\ell_2(\tau)$. By Lemma 3.3, we have that $\ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$ is $F_{\sigma\delta}$ in $\ell_2(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$, and $\mathscr{E}(\ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}) \subset \mathfrak{M}_2(\tau)$. $\square$

Proposition 4.2. *Suppose that E and F are Z_σ-spaces which are homotopy*

[3] See the footnote 1.

dense in $\ell_2(\tau)$. *If there exist closed embeddings* $f : E^{\mathbf{N}} \hookrightarrow F^{\mathbf{N}}$ *and* $g : F^{\mathbf{N}} \hookrightarrow E^{\mathbf{N}}$ (*resp.* $f : E_f^{\mathbf{N}} \hookrightarrow F_f^{\mathbf{N}}$ *and* $g : F_f^{\mathbf{N}} \hookrightarrow E_f^{\mathbf{N}}$), *then* $E^{\mathbf{N}} \approx F^{\mathbf{N}}$ (*resp.* $E_f^{\mathbf{N}} \approx F_f^{\mathbf{N}}$).

Proof. Because of similarity, we shall only prove $E^{\mathbf{N}} \approx F^{\mathbf{N}}$. By the assumption, we have $\mathscr{E}(E^{\mathbf{N}}) = \mathscr{E}(F^{\mathbf{N}})$, which is an additive closed hereditary topological class such that $\mathbf{I}^n \times D(\tau) \in \mathscr{E}(E^{\mathbf{N}})$ for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$ by Lemma 2.2. By Proposition 2.1 and Lemma 2.4, $E^{\mathbf{N}}$ and $F^{\mathbf{N}}$ are strongly $\mathscr{E}(E^{\mathbf{N}})$-universal strong Z_σ-spaces which are homotopy dense in $\ell_2(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$. Then, $E^{\mathbf{N}}$ and $F^{\mathbf{N}}$ are $\mathscr{E}(E^{\mathbf{N}})$-absorbing in $\ell_2(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$. Hence, $E^{\mathbf{N}} \approx F^{\mathbf{N}}$ by the topological uniqueness of absorbing sets. $\square$

Then, we have the following.

Proposition 4.3. $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}} \approx \ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}} \approx (\ell_2^f(\tau) \times Q)^{\mathbf{N}}$.

Proof. Since $\mathscr{E}((\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}}) = \mathfrak{M}_2(\tau) = \mathscr{E}(\ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}})$, we have $(\ell_2(\tau) \times \ell_2^f)^{\mathbf{N}} \approx \ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$ by Proposition 4.2. Now, we show $(\ell_2^f(\tau) \times Q)^{\mathbf{N}} \approx \ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}$. Note that $\ell_2 \times Q \approx \ell_2$ and $\ell_2^f(\tau) \times \mathbf{R} \approx \ell_2^f(\tau)$. Then it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}(\ell_2^f(\tau) \times Q)^{\mathbf{N}} &\approx (\ell_2^f(\tau) \times \mathbf{R} \times Q)^{\mathbf{N}} \approx \ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}} \times \ell_2 \times Q \\ &\approx \ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}} \times \ell_2 \approx (\ell_2^f(\tau) \times \mathbf{R})^{\mathbf{N}} \approx \ell_2^f(\tau)^{\mathbf{N}}. \qquad \square\end{aligned}$$

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Professor K. Sakai for his valuable advice. And I am also grateful to Professor T. Yagasaki for his comments.

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