

Countable Collections of ω -limit sets for Darboux Baire 1 Functions

In [BCP] Ceder proved that any nonempty closed subset F of $I = [0,1]$ is an ω -limit set for some \mathcal{DB}_1 function $f:I \rightarrow I$. Given any collection \mathcal{F} of such nonempty closed sets, is there an $f \in \mathcal{DB}_1$ with $\Lambda(f) \supseteq \mathcal{F}$? ($\Lambda(f)$ denotes the collection of ω -limit sets of f .) To answer this question for some countable collections of nonempty closed sets, the following lemma is useful.

LEMMA (Bruckner). *Consider $g:D \rightarrow D$, where countable $D \subset I$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $D_n = \{x \in D : \text{osc}_g(x) \geq 1/n\}$. $\text{cl}D_n$ is countable for each $n \Rightarrow$ there is an extension of g to some $f:I \rightarrow I$ with $f \in \mathcal{DB}_1$.*

THEOREM 1. *Suppose \mathcal{F} is a finite collection of nonempty closed subsets of I . Then there is an $f \in \mathcal{DB}_1$ with $\Lambda(f) \supseteq \mathcal{F}$.*

THEOREM 2. *Suppose \mathcal{F} is a countable collection of closed subintervals of I . Then there is an $f \in \mathcal{DB}_1$ with $\Lambda(f) \supseteq \mathcal{F}$.*

THEOREM 3. *Suppose, for some $\epsilon > 0$, \mathcal{F} is a countable collection of closed subsets of I with each $F \in \mathcal{F}$ being a union of intervals of diameter ϵ . Then there is an $f \in \mathcal{DB}_1$ with $\Lambda(f) \supseteq \mathcal{F}$.*

Common to the proofs of each theorem is the construction, for each $F_i \in \mathcal{F}$, of an orbit $\{x_{i,j}\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$, with closure F_i , where, for $N = \text{card}(\mathcal{F})$, $D = \bigcup_{i=1}^N \{x_{i,j}\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$. Each orbit is constructed by stepping along I near F_i , the size of the i^{th} step close to something like $1/(i+j)$, taking care to keep each orbit disjoint from the other orbits. Large steps spanning complementary open intervals of the F_i are strategically placed so $\text{cl}D_n$ remains countable. For $g(x_{i,j}) = x_{i,j+1}$ for each $x_{i,j} \in D$, the lemma gives its extension to some $f \in \mathcal{DB}_1$.

[BCP] A. M. Bruckner, J. G. Ceder and T. L. Pearson, *On ω -limit sets for various classes of functions*, Real Analysis Exchange (to appear).