

RESOLVABLE MAPS PRESERVE COMPLETE METRIZABILITY

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ABSTRACT. Let X be a Polish space, Y a separable metrizable space, and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a continuous surjection. We prove that if the image under f of every open set or every closed set is resolvable, then Y is Polish. This generalizes similar results by Sierpiński, Vainštajn, and Ostrovsky.

1. INTRODUCTION

Polish spaces (separable, completely metrizable spaces) are abundant in mathematics. Familiar examples are separable Banach spaces, the Baire space ω^ω , and the Cantor space 2^ω . These spaces are the natural setting for descriptive set theory. It is therefore of interest to find criteria when a separable metrizable space is in fact completely metrizable.

Consider a continuous surjection $f: X \rightarrow Y$ between separable metrizable spaces X and Y . We say that f *preserves complete metrizability* if Y is completely metrizable whenever X is completely metrizable. A natural question to ask is which maps preserve complete metrizability. Obviously, some restrictions need to be imposed on the map, since there are continuous maps from ω^ω onto \mathbb{Q} . Moreover, Michael and Stone [7] proved that if there is a continuous map from ω^ω onto a metrizable space X then there is a quotient map from ω^ω onto X . Thus quotient maps do not preserve complete metrizability.

A classical theorem of Sierpiński [9] (c.f. also Hausdorff [2]) showed that open maps preserve complete metrizability. Later Vainštajn [10] proved that closed maps preserve complete metrizability. There has been much work on other kinds of maps since then. Very recently, Ostrovsky [8] obtained the following result: if the image of every open set or every closed set is the union of an open and a closed set, then the map preserves complete metrizability. He raised the question whether the same is true when the images are the intersection of an open set and a closed set.

An intersection of an open set and a closed set can also be written as the difference of two open sets. Indeed, these sets form the second level of the difference hierarchy introduced by Hausdorff. More complicated combinations of open and closed sets occur at higher levels of this hierarchy, and all sets in the difference hierarchy are known as *resolvable* sets. A detailed account of the structure of the difference hierarchy can be found, e.g., in [5, Section 22.E]. Hausdorff and Kuratowski (c.f. [5, Theorem 22.27]) showed that in a Polish space the resolvable sets are exactly the Δ_2^0 sets, i.e., sets that are both F_σ and G_δ . However, for general

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separable metrizable spaces this characterization fails. There every resolvable set is Δ_2^0 , but the converse does not hold (c.f. also Proposition 4 below).

Let X and Y be separable metrizable spaces. We say that a map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is *open-resolvable* if the image under f of every open set is resolvable. Similarly, we say that f is *closed-resolvable* (*clopen-resolvable*) if the image under f of every closed (clopen) set is resolvable. Finally, we say that f is *resolvable* if it is either open-resolvable or closed-resolvable. We will prove the following generalization of Ostrovsky's theorem.

Theorem 1. *If X is Polish, Y metrizable, and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a resolvable continuous surjection, then Y is Polish.*

This answers Ostrovsky's question in the affirmative. We remark that this seems to be the strongest generalization one can obtain along this line, again because there is a continuous map from ω^ω onto \mathbb{Q} . Every subset of \mathbb{Q} is F_σ and hence Δ_2^0 , and therefore our theorem cannot be further strengthened by replacing resolvable maps by maps sending open (or closed) sets to Δ_2^0 sets.

A somewhat related question is whether the difference hierarchy collapses for certain separable metrizable spaces. We can prove that for any separable metrizable space whose completion is uncountable the difference hierarchy does not collapse. This confirms that our theorem is a genuine generalization of Ostrovsky's theorem.

In addition, we note that not every map which preserves complete metrizability is necessarily resolvable. Consider any Polish space (X, σ) and any Borel set $B \subseteq X$ which is not resolvable, that is, $B \notin \Delta_2^0$. There is a finer Polish topology $\tau \supseteq \sigma$ on X such that B is clopen in τ [5, Theorem 13.1]. The identity map between (X, τ) and (X, σ) is a continuous surjection between completely metrizable spaces but is not resolvable.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we prove some preliminary results needed in later proofs. In particular, we show that the range of a continuous resolvable map is absolute Borel and give some characterizations of nonresolvable subsets of \mathbb{Q} . Then we show in Section 3 that there cannot be a clopen-resolvable map $f: \omega^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$, and from this we derive Theorem 1 in Section 4.

While preparing this note for publication, we obtained a preprint by Holický and Pol [3] who independently proved the same result. We thank them for discussions on the subject.

2. PRELIMINARIES

We first show that the range of a continuous resolvable map is absolute Borel.

Recall that a metrizable space X is said to be *absolute Borel* if for any metrizable space Y and homeomorphic embedding $j: X \rightarrow Y$, $j(X)$ is a Borel subset of Y . The following useful criterion for absolute Borelness for continuous images of Polish spaces is well-known (c.f., e.g., [8]).

Proposition 2. *Let X be a Polish space, Y a separable metrizable space, and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a continuous surjection. If the image under f of every open set in X is Borel in Y , then Y is absolute Borel.*

Proof. Let E be the equivalence relation on X defined by $x_1 E x_2$ iff $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$. By the continuity of f every E -equivalence class is closed. The condition

is equivalent to the statement that the E -saturation of every open set is Borel, since $[U]_E = f^{-1}(f(U))$. We consider the map $\theta: X \rightarrow F^*(X)$, where $F^*(X)$ is the standard Borel space of all nonempty closed subsets of X with the Effros Borel structure (c.f. [5, Section 12.C]), defined by $\theta(x) = [x]_E = f^{-1}(f(x))$. Then θ is Borel since for any nonempty open $U \subseteq X$,

$$\theta(x) \cap U \neq \emptyset \iff x \in [U]_E.$$

Let $\sigma: F^*(X) \rightarrow X$ be the Borel selector function given by the Kuratowski–Ryll–Nardzewski theorem (c.f. [5, Theorem 12.13]). Then $\sigma \circ \theta: X \rightarrow X$ is a Borel selector for E . Let $A = \sigma \circ \theta(X)$. Then A is a Borel transversal for E ; it is Borel since $x \in A$ iff $\sigma \circ \theta(x) = x$. Thus A is a separable absolute Borel space and $f \upharpoonright A: A \rightarrow Y$ is a continuous bijection. It follows from a classical theorem of Luzin–Suslin (c.f. [5, Theorem 15.1]) that Y is absolute Borel. \square

In particular, in the above proposition if f is open-resolvable, then Y is absolute Borel. To show the similar result for closed-resolvable maps, we use the following result of Engelking [1]: for every Polish space X there is a closed continuous map from ω^ω onto X .

Proposition 3. *Let X be a Polish space, Y a separable metrizable space, and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a continuous surjection. If the image under f of every closed set in X is Borel in Y , then Y is absolute Borel.*

Proof. Let $g: \omega^\omega \rightarrow X$ be a closed continuous map from ω^ω onto X . Then $f \circ g: \omega^\omega \rightarrow Y$ is continuous, and the image under $f \circ g$ of every clopen set in ω^ω is Borel in Y . This implies that the image under $f \circ g$ of every open set in ω^ω is Borel in Y , since every open set in ω^ω is a countable union of clopen sets. Now applying Proposition 2 to $f \circ g$, we conclude that Y is absolute Borel. \square

We have thus shown that the range of a continuous resolvable map is absolute Borel. It is a theorem of Hurewicz [4] that a separable metrizable, coanalytic (in particular, absolute Borel) space Y is completely metrizable if and only if Y does not contain a countable perfect set $Q \subseteq Y$ (c.f. also [5, Theorem 21.18]). Fréchet and Sierpiński (c.f. [5, Exercise 7.12]) have proved that such a countable perfect set must be homeomorphic to \mathbb{Q} .

Next we turn to nonresolvable subsets of \mathbb{Q} . As we noted, every subset of \mathbb{Q} is Δ_2^0 ; but not every subset of \mathbb{Q} is resolvable. We will use the following characterizations of nonresolvable subsets of \mathbb{Q} .

Proposition 4. *Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$. The following are equivalent:*

- (1) A is not resolvable;
- (2) A is not relatively Δ_2^0 , i.e., there is no Δ_2^0 subset B of \mathbb{R} such that $B \cap \mathbb{Q} = A$;
- (3) A is dense, codense in a closed $F \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$;
- (4) A is dense, codense in a perfect $F \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$;
- (5) A is dense, codense in a homeomorphic copy of \mathbb{Q} (inside \mathbb{Q}).

Proof. The equivalence of (1) and (2) follows from [5, Exercise 22.26]. In fact, if A is resolvable in \mathbb{Q} , then its representation in the difference hierarchy of \mathbb{Q} can be lifted to the difference hierarchy of \mathbb{R} to obtain a set $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ resolvable in \mathbb{R} so that $B \cap \mathbb{Q} = A$. Since B is Δ_2^0 , A is relatively Δ_2^0 . Conversely, if $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is Δ_2^0 and

$B \cap \mathbb{Q} = A$, then B is resolvable, and the restriction to \mathbb{Q} of its representation in the difference hierarchy of \mathbb{R} gives a representation of A in the difference hierarchy of \mathbb{Q} .

(1) \Rightarrow (3) is a consequence of the proof of the Hausdorff–Kuratowski theorem [5, Theorem 22.27]. In fact, the standard proof of this theorem utilizes a transfinite recursion to define a decreasing sequence $(F_\alpha)_{\alpha < \omega_1}$ of closed sets in which A is dense. Let $\theta < \omega_1$ be least such that $F_\theta = F_{\theta+1}$. The proof shows that if $F_\theta = \emptyset$, then A is resolvable, and otherwise A is dense, codense in F_θ .

(3) \Rightarrow (4) Assume A is dense, codense in a closed set $F \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$. Suppose $x \in F$ is an isolated point. Then $\{x\}$ is open in F , hence $x \in A$ because A is dense. Similarly, $x \in F \setminus A$ because A is codense. This is a contradiction.

(4) \Rightarrow (5) If $F \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ is perfect, then F is homeomorphic to \mathbb{Q} by the Fréchet–Sierpiński result (c.f. [5, Exercise 7.12]).

(5) \Rightarrow (2) We may assume that A is dense, codense in \mathbb{Q} itself. Suppose $A = B \cap \mathbb{Q}$ where B is a Δ_2^0 subset of \mathbb{R} . Then B and $\mathbb{R} \setminus B$ are both dense G_δ in \mathbb{R} . But B and $\mathbb{R} \setminus B$ are disjoint, a contradiction to the fact that \mathbb{R} is a Baire space. \square

3. CONTINUOUS SURJECTIONS FROM ω^ω ONTO \mathbb{Q}

In this section we show that there is no clopen-resolvable map from a closed subset $P \subseteq \omega^\omega$ onto \mathbb{Q} .

For any $s = (s_0, \dots, s_k) \in \omega^{<\omega}$ we denote by N_s the set $\{x \in \omega^\omega : s \subseteq x\}$. If $n \in \omega$, then we denote by $s \frown n$ the sequence (s_0, \dots, s_k, n) . Recall that a *tree* on ω is a set $T \subseteq \omega^{<\omega}$ of finite sequences of natural numbers such that if $(t_0, \dots, t_n) \in T$, then $(t_0, \dots, t_m) \in T$ for all $m \leq n$. The *body* of a tree T is the set $[T] = \{x \in \omega^\omega : \forall n \in \omega (x \upharpoonright n \in T)\}$. A tree T is *pruned* if $N_s \cap [T] \neq \emptyset$ for any $s \in T$. When $P \subseteq \omega^\omega$ is closed, there is a unique pruned tree T on ω such that $P = [T]$ (c.f. [5, Sections 2.A and 2.B]). For notational simplicity, when $P \subseteq \omega^\omega$ and $f: P \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$, we write $f(N_s)$ for $f(N_s \cap P)$.

Lemma 5. *Let T be a pruned tree on ω , $P = [T]$, and $f: P \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ a continuous surjection. Suppose there is an $s \in T$ and a nonempty open set $O \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ such that*

- (1) $f(N_{s \frown n})$ is nowhere dense in O for all $n \in \omega$, and
- (2) $f(N_s) = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} f(N_{s \frown n})$ is dense in O .

Then there is a clopen $U \subseteq P$ such that $f(U)$ is not resolvable.

Proof. First, note that for every cofinite $S \subseteq \omega$, $\bigcup_{n \in S} f(N_{s \frown n})$ is dense in O . To see this, suppose $\omega \setminus S = \{n_0, \dots, n_k\}$ and $B \subseteq O$ is basic open. Since $f(N_{s \frown n_0})$ is nowhere dense in O , there is a nonempty open $B_0 \subseteq B$ such that $f(N_{s \frown n_0}) \cap B_0 = \emptyset$. Similarly, there is a nonempty open $B_1 \subseteq B_0$ such that $f(N_{s \frown n_1}) \cap B_1 = \emptyset$, etc. We thus get a nonempty open $B_k \subseteq O$ such that for all $i = 0, \dots, k$, $f(N_{s \frown n_i}) \cap B_k = \emptyset$. Since $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} f(N_{s \frown n})$ is dense in O , for some $n \in \omega$, $f(N_{s \frown n}) \cap B_k \neq \emptyset$. Hence, $n \in S$.

To prove the lemma it suffices to define a clopen $U \subseteq P$ such that $f(U)$ is dense, codense in O . Since O is homeomorphic to \mathbb{Q} , $f(U)$ will then be nonresolvable by Proposition 4. We will recursively define a sequence N_n , $n \in \omega$, of basic clopen sets, and take $U = \bigcup_n N_n$.

Enumerate all basic open sets contained in O as B_0, B_1, \dots . Let $\text{lh}(s) = k$ be the length of s . At stage 0, pick $x_0, y_0 \supseteq s$ such that $f(x_0), f(y_0) \in B_0$ and $f(x_0) \neq f(y_0)$. Let $p_0 = x_0 \frown k$ and $q_0 = y_0 \frown k$. Then let $N_0 \subseteq N_{s \frown p_0}$ be a basic clopen nbhd of x_0 such that $f(y_0) \notin f(N_0)$. It is possible to pick such an N_0 since

f is continuous. Note that $f(N_0) \subseteq f(N_{s \smallfrown p_0})$ is nowhere dense in O . Also by the claim in the first paragraph of this proof, the set $\bigcup_{m \neq p_0, q_0} f(N_{s \smallfrown m})$ is still dense in O .

At stage 1 we first pick an $x_1 \supseteq s$ such that $x_1(k) \neq p_0, q_0$ and $f(x_1) \in B_1 - \{f(x_0), f(y_0)\}$. Next pick $y_1 \supseteq s$ such that $y_1(k) \neq p_0, q_0$ and $f(y_1) \in B_1 - f(N_0) - \{f(x_1)\}$. Let $p_1 = x_1(k)$ and $q_1 = y_1(k)$. Then let $N_1 \subseteq N_{s \smallfrown p_1}$ be a basic clopen nbhd of x_1 such that $f(y_0), f(y_1) \notin f(N_1)$. Now $f(y_0), f(y_1) \notin f(N_0) \cup f(N_1)$ and $f(N_0) \cup f(N_1)$ is still nowhere dense in O . Again the set $\bigcup_{m \neq p_0, q_0, p_1, q_1} f(N_{s \smallfrown m})$ is still dense in O .

In general, at stage n , pick $x_n \supseteq s$ such that $x_n(k) \neq x_i(k), y_i(k)$ for all $0 \leq i < n$ and $f(x_n) \in B_n - \{f(x_i), f(y_i) : 0 \leq i < n\}$. Pick $y_n \supseteq s$ such that $y_n(k) \neq x_i(k), y_i(k)$ for all $0 \leq i < n$ and $f(y_n) \in B_n - \bigcup_{0 \leq i < n} f(N_i) - \{f(x_n)\}$. Then let $N_n \subseteq N_{s \smallfrown x_n(k)}$ be a basic clopen nbhd of x_n such that $f(y_i) \notin f(N_n)$ for all $0 \leq i < n$. We actually have $f(y_i) \notin f(N_0) \cup \dots \cup f(N_n)$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$, and that $f(N_0) \cup \dots \cup f(N_n)$ is nowhere dense in O .

This finishes the definition of N_n for $n \in \omega$, and we let $U = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} N_n$. Then U is clearly clopen by the construction. Also, $f(U)$ is dense in O , since $f(x_n) \in f(U)$ for each $n \in \omega$, and $f(x_n) \in B_n$. Similarly, $f(U)$ is codense in O , since $f(y_n) \notin f(U)$ but $f(y_n) \in B_n$. \square

The following lemma is more general but the proof is the same as above. We state it without proof.

Lemma 6. *Let T be a pruned tree, $P = [T]$, and $f: P \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ be a continuous surjection. Suppose there are $s, t_n \in T$, $n \in \omega$, and a nonempty open set $O \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ such that*

- (0) $s \subseteq t_n$ for all $n \in \omega$, $N_{t_n} \cap N_{t_m} = \emptyset$ for $n \neq m$, and $N_s \cap P = \bigcup_n N_{t_n} \cap P$,
- (1) $f(N_{t_n})$ is nowhere dense in O for all $n \in \omega$, and
- (2) $f(N_s) = \bigcup_n f(N_{t_n})$ is dense in O .

Then there is a clopen $U \subseteq P$ such that $f(U)$ is not resolvable. \square

Proposition 7. *Let $P \subseteq \omega^\omega$ be closed and $f: P \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ be a continuous surjection. Then there is a clopen $U \subseteq P$ such that $f(U)$ is not resolvable.*

Proof. Let T be the unique pruned tree with $P = [T]$. We describe a search algorithm to find $s, t_n \in T$, $n \in \omega$, and $O \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ satisfying the assumptions of Lemma 6. The search will be conducted by induction on the lengths of the nodes in T and produces a sequence $T \supseteq T_0 \supseteq T_1 \supseteq \dots$ of subtrees of T , where some of the nodes are labeled with nonempty open subsets of \mathbb{Q} . We will maintain the following properties for all $l \in \omega$:

- (i) $T_l \subseteq T$ contains all labeled nodes,
- (ii) $[T_l]$ is clopen in $[T]$,
- (iii) if $s \in T_l$ is labeled with O at stage l , then $f(N_s \cap [T_l])$ is dense in O , and
- (iv) if $s_1 \subsetneq s_2$ first obtain labels at stages l_1, l_2 respectively, then $l_1 < l_2$.

When a particular length l is considered, we will define for each $s \in T_l$ with $\text{lh}(s) = l$ a pruned tree $S_s \subseteq T_l$ such that $[S_s] \subseteq N_s \cap [T_l]$ and $[S_s]$ is clopen in $[T_l]$, label certain nodes in S_s with nonempty open sets $O \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$, and take T_{l+1} to be the union of all the subtrees S_s .

To start, let $T_0 = T$ with the root labeled with \mathbb{Q} . Assume a partially labeled tree $T_l \subseteq T$ has been defined satisfying conditions (i) through (iv). For each $s \in T_l$

with $\text{lh}(s) = l$ define $S_s \subseteq T_l$ as follows. If s is not labeled with any open set, then we do nothing: let S_s be the unique pruned tree with $[S_s] = N_s \cap [T_l]$ and label no extensions of s by open sets. Assume that s has been labeled with a nonempty open set $O \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$. Let $t_n \in T_l$, $n \in \omega$, be such that $t_n \supseteq s$ for all $n \in \omega$, $N_{t_n} \cap N_{t_m} = \emptyset$ for $n \neq m$, and $N_s \cap [T_l] = \bigcup_n [N_{t_n} \cap [T_l]]$. Such t_n exist since $N_s \cap [T_l]$ is clopen in $[T]$. One of the following four cases must occur:

Case 1(a). For all $n \in \omega$, $f(N_{t_n} \cap [T_l])$ is nowhere dense in O . We have found the desired $s, t_n \in T$ and $O \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$, since by applying Lemma 6 a clopen subset $U \subseteq [T_l]$ can be found with $f(U \cap [T_l])$ nonresolvable, and $U \cap [T_l]$ is indeed clopen in $P = [T]$.

Case 1(b). There is exactly one $k \in \omega$ for which $f(N_{t_k} \cap [T_l])$ is somewhere dense in O but not dense in O , and for all $n \neq k$, $f(N_{t_n})$ is nowhere dense in O . Pick a nonempty open $O' \subseteq O$ such that $f(N_{t_k}) \cap O' = \emptyset$. Now each $f(N_{t_n} \cap [T_l])$ is nowhere dense in O' , while $f(N_s \cap [T_l])$ is dense in O' , so again we have found the required s, t_n and O' .

The search algorithm terminates with success in Cases 1(a) and 1(b).

Case 2. There is exactly one $k \in \omega$ such that $f(N_{t_k})$ is dense in O , and for all $n \neq k$, $f(N_{t_n})$ is nowhere dense in O . In this case let S_s be the unique pruned tree with $[S_s] = N_{t_k} \cap [T_l]$ and label t_k with O .

Case 3. There are at least two distinct $k_1, k_2 \in \omega$ such that each of $f(N_{t_{k_1}} \cap [T_l])$ and $f(N_{t_{k_2}} \cap [T_l])$ is respectively dense in some nonempty open $O_1, O_2 \subseteq O$. For notational simplicity, and without loss of generality, we may assume $k_1 = 1$ and $k_2 = 2$. By shrinking O_1 and O_2 if necessary, we may also assume that O_1 and O_2 are disjoint clopen sets in \mathbb{Q} . Now let S_s be the unique pruned tree with

$$[S_s] = (N_{t_1} \cap [T_l] \cap f^{-1}(O_1)) \cup (N_{t_2} \cap [T_l] \cap f^{-1}(O_2)).$$

Then $[S_s]$ is clopen in $[T_l]$, and $t_1, t_2 \in S_s$. We then label t_1 and t_2 with O_1 and O_2 , respectively.

We claim that this search algorithm always terminates in Case 1(a) or 1(b) after finitely many steps. Suppose this is not the case. Then we obtain a pruned tree $T_\infty = \bigcap_l T_l$ which contains all labeled nodes. If below every labeled node in T_∞ there is a split as in Case 3, then T_∞ has 2^{\aleph_0} many branches. Since $f([T_\infty]) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ is countable, there are distinct branches $x \neq y \in [T_\infty]$ such that $f(x) = f(y)$. Let $s \subseteq x, y$ be the longest labeled node, t_1 and t_2 are labeled nodes such that $s \subsetneq t_1 \subseteq x$ and $s \subsetneq t_2 \subseteq y$. Then Case 3 occurs when s is considered, and t_1 and t_2 are respectively labeled with disjoint clopen sets O_1 and O_2 . Let $l = \text{lh}(s)$. By our construction $f(x) \in f(N_{t_1} \cap [T_{l+1}]) \subseteq O_1$ and $f(y) \in f(N_{t_2} \cap [T_{l+1}]) \subseteq O_2$. Since $O_1 \cap O_2 = \emptyset$, $f(x) \neq f(y)$, a contradiction. Hence, there is an $s \in T_\infty$ with label O such that all labeled nodes in T_∞ extending s are obtained from Case 2. Therefore, there is $x \in [T_\infty]$ such that $x \upharpoonright n$ has label O for infinitely many $n \in \omega$. By our construction, $f(N_{x \upharpoonright n})$ is dense in O for every $n \in \omega$. On the other hand, f is continuous; thus, we could pick a nbhd $O' \subsetneq O$ of $f(x)$ strictly smaller than O and an $N_{x \upharpoonright n}$ such that $f(N_{x \upharpoonright n}) \subseteq O'$. Then $f(N_{x \upharpoonright n})$ is not dense in O , a contradiction. \square

4. MAIN THEOREM

We now derive Theorem 1 from Proposition 7. The arguments in the following proofs are essentially the same as those in [8].

Lemma 8. *Let Y be a separable metrizable space and $f: \omega^\omega \rightarrow Y$ a clopen-resolvable continuous surjection. Suppose $Q \subseteq Y$ is a countable perfect set and $P = f^{-1}(Q)$. Then $f \upharpoonright P: P \rightarrow Q$ is a clopen-resolvable continuous surjection.*

Proof. Suppose $U \subseteq P$ is clopen in P . We need to show that $f(U)$ is resolvable in Q . For every $x \in U$, pick a basic clopen nbhd $U_x = N_s \subseteq \omega^\omega$ for some $s \subseteq \omega$ with $2^{-\text{lh}(s)} = \text{diam } U_x < d(x, P \setminus U)$, where d is the usual metric on ω^ω . Similarly, for every $x \in P \setminus U$, pick a basic clopen nbhd $U_x \subseteq \omega^\omega$ with $\text{diam } U_x < d(x, U)$. Finally, for $x \in \omega^\omega \setminus P$, pick a basic clopen nbhd U_x with $U_x \subseteq \omega^\omega \setminus P$. Now the collection $\{U_x : x \in \omega^\omega\}$ is an open cover of ω^ω , and has a countable subcover since ω^ω is second countable, in particular Lindelöf. Let U_0, U_1, \dots enumerate the elements of the countable subcover. Define, for each $n \in \omega$, $V_n = U_n - \bigcup_{m < n} U_m$. Since each U_n is clopen, we get that each V_n is clopen. Thus $\{V_n : n \in \omega\}$ is an open refinement of $\{U_x : x \in \omega^\omega\}$ consisting of disjoint clopen sets such that each V_n is a subset of some U_x . Let

$$V = \bigcup \{V_n : V_n \cap U \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Then V is clopen in ω^ω and $V \cap P = U$. Hence, $f(U) = Q \cap f(V)$. Since by assumption $f(V)$ is resolvable in Y , $f(U)$ is resolvable in Q . \square

Theorem 9. *If X is Polish, Y metrizable, and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a resolvable continuous surjection, then Y is Polish.*

Proof. Suppose towards a contradiction that Y is not completely metrizable. By Propositions 2, 3, and Hurewicz's theorem [4], Y contains a countable perfect subset $Q \subseteq Y$ homeomorphic to \mathbb{Q} .

Assume first that f is open-resolvable. We use a classical result of Hausdorff [2] that there is a continuous open surjection $g: \omega^\omega \rightarrow X$. The composition $f \circ g$ is now clopen-resolvable, and by Lemma 8 so is $f \circ g \upharpoonright P: P \rightarrow Q$, where $P = (f \circ g)^{-1}(Q)$. This contradicts Proposition 7. If f is closed-resolvable, we use a continuous closed surjection $g: \omega^\omega \rightarrow X$ given by the theorem of Engelking [1] (c.f. proof of Proposition 3) and obtain a contradiction in a similar fashion. \square

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