

FREE TOPOLOGICAL GROUPS

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Abstract

Let X be any Tychonoff space and βX the Stone–Čech compactification of X . Let $F(\beta X)$ be the Graev free group of βX and let \mathcal{G}' be the subspace topology on the Graev group $F(X)$. Our results demonstrate that this topology is useful and behaves extremely well; the behavior of the free topology still remains enigmatic.

There are various applications, some of which clarify the free topology on $F(X)$, while others improve various results recently published.

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There are various applications, some of which clarify the free topology on $F(X)$ (see Theorem 2.4), while others improve various results recently published by B. V. S. Thomas (see Propositions 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

1. Terminology and preliminaries

For the sake of completeness, we will recall some of Graev's terminology and introduce some of our own. We deal only with Graev's non-abelian free topological groups, inasmuch that it is easily seen that our methods also apply to the abelian case and to Markov's free topological groups, and to discuss these minor details would only detract from the task at hand.

DEFINITION 1.1. *Let X be a Tychonoff space. We distinguish in X an arbitrary point θ . A free topological group of the space X is a topological group H with the following properties:*

- (1) X is a closed subspace of H ,
- (2) X generates H topologically (i.e., no proper closed subgroup of H contains X),

(3) If ψ is any continuous function from X to any topological group G , which carries θ to the unit element of G , then there exists a continuous homomorphism $\Phi: H \rightarrow G$ such that $\Phi|_X = \psi$.

By Theorems 1 and 2 of Graev (1962), for each Tychonoff space (X, τ) there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) free Graev topological group, which we will denote by $(F(X), \mathfrak{G})$. $F(X)$ denotes the free algebraic group F_Y (of reduced words) generated by $Y = X - \{\theta\}$, with θ and the unit element of F_Y identified; \mathfrak{G} denotes the Graev free group topology on $F(X)$.

Throughout, we will adhere to the following terminology:

(a) Let $F_1(X) = X \cup X^{-1}$, where X^{-1} is the set of all symbols x^{-1} with $x \in Y$; for $n \geq 2$, let $F_n(X)$ be the set of those elements of the group $F(X)$ which have reduced length (with respect to the basis Y) not greater than n . Whenever feasible, we let $F_n(X) = F_n$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$.

(b) For any space X and positive integer n , let X^n be the cartesian product of n copies of X with the product topology.

(c) For any family $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda}$ of spaces, let $\bigcup_\alpha X_\alpha$ be the disjoint topological union of the spaces X_α with $\alpha \in \Lambda$.

(d) Given a sequence $\{(X_n, \tau_n)\}_{n=1}^\infty$ of spaces such that each X_n is a closed subspace of X_{n+1} , let $\sum_n X_n$ be $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty X_n$ with the weak topology. (i.e., $A \subset X$ is open if and only if $A \cap X_n \in \tau_n$, for each n .) Throughout, the equality $X = \sum_n X_n$ will mean that each X_n is a subspace of X and that X has the topology of $\sum_n X_n$.

(e) For any space X , we let $p_X: V_n(F_1(X))^n \rightarrow F(X)$ and $q_X: V_n F_n(X) \rightarrow F(X)$ be the natural maps

$$(i.e., p_X(x_1, \dots, x_m) = x_1 x_2 \dots x_m, q_X(a_1 a_2 \dots a_m) = a_1 a_2 \dots a_m).$$

Whenever feasible, we let $p_X = p$ and $q_X = q$. Throughout, whenever we refer to the maps p and q we automatically assume that each $F_n(X)$ inherits the topology of $F(X)$. For $k = 1, 2, \dots$, we let $p_k = p|(F_1(X))^k$ and $K_k(X) = p_k^{-1}(F_k - F_{k-1})$. We also let τ_p and τ_q denote the quotient topologies on $F(X)$ with respect to the maps p and q , respectively.

According to Michael (1968), a space X is called a k_ω -space provided that $X = \sum_n X_n$, with each X_n compact. Part (a) of the following result is essentially proved by Mack, Morris and Ordman (1973). (To be precise, they proved that $\tau_q = \mathfrak{G}$; however, it is easily seen that similar techniques will prove that $\mathfrak{G} = \tau_p$.) Part (b) is obvious, but very useful.

PROPOSITION 1.2. (a) for any Hausdorff k_ω -space (X, τ) , $\mathfrak{G} = \tau_p = \tau_q$.

(b) If (X, τ) is compact Hausdorff, the maps p_k are closed continuous functions.

2. Other topologies on free groups

Throughout this section, let X be any Tychonoff space and βX the Stone–Čech compactification of X . Give $F(X)$ the subspace topology \mathcal{G}' it inherits from $(F(\beta X), \mathcal{G})$. The following results exhibit the simplicity and usefulness of this topology.

LEMMA 2.1. *The natural map $q: V_n F_n(\beta X) \rightarrow (F(\beta X), \mathcal{G})$ is a hereditarily quotient map.*

PROOF. By Lemma 5.2(c) of Michael (1972), it suffices to prove that, for each $A \subset F(\beta X)$,

$$y \in A^- \text{ implies } q^{-1}(y) \cap q^{-1}(A)^- \neq \emptyset:$$

Say not. Say $z \in A^-$ with $q^{-1}(z) \cap q^{-1}(A)^- = \emptyset$. Also, say $z \in F_m - F_{m-1}$. Keeping in mind that each F_n is both a subspace of $F(\beta X)$ and of $V_n F_n(\beta X)$, let us now construct sets N_m, N_{m+1}, \dots such that

- (i) each N_{m+j} is an open subset of $F_{m+j} \subset F(\beta X) \cap V_n F_n(\beta X)$,
- (ii) each $N_{m+j+1} \cap F_{m+j} = N_{m+j}$,
- (iii) $z \in N_{m+j}$ and $N_{m+j}^- \cap q^{-1}(A)^- = \emptyset$, for $j = 0, 1, \dots$.

Let N_m be some open subset of $F_m - F_{m-1}$ with $z \in N_m$ and $N_m^- \cap q^{-1}(A)^- = \emptyset$ (note that F_m is normal, by Proposition 1.2(b); also $z \notin F_{m-1}$ and F_{m-1} is a closed subspace of F_m). Clearly N_m satisfies (i) and (iii).

Assuming we already have sets N_m, \dots, N_{m+k} which satisfy (i), (ii) and (iii), let us construct a set N_{m+k+1} which satisfies (i), (ii) and (iii). Let U be an open subset of F_{m+k+1} such that $U \cap F_{m+k} = N_{m+k}$. Since F_{m+k+1} is normal, also let W be an open subset of F_{m+k+1} such that

$$N_{m+k}^- \subset W, W^- \cap q^{-1}(A)^- = \emptyset.$$

It is immediately seen that the set $N_{m+k+1} = U \cap W$ satisfies conditions (i), (ii) and (iii). This completes the induction.

Finally, letting

$$N = \bigcup_{j=0}^{\infty} N_{m+j},$$

it is easily seen that $N = q^{-1}q(N)$ is open and $q^{-1}(z) \subset N$ (note that $q^{-1}(z) \cap F_{m+j} = \{z\}$, for $j = 0, 1, \dots$) and $N \cap q^{-1}(A) = \emptyset$. It follows that $q(N)$ is an open neighborhood of z with $q(N) \cap A = \emptyset$, a contradiction. This completes the proof.

LEMMA 2.2. *$(F(X), \mathcal{G}')$ is a topological group such that*

- (a) *X and each $F_n(X)$ are closed subspaces of $(F(X), \mathcal{G}')$.*

- (b) Each $p_n|K_n$ is a homeomorphism.
 (c) The natural map $q: V_n F_n(X) \rightarrow (F(X), \mathcal{G}')$ is compact-covering.

PROOF. To prove (a) simply observe that $X = \beta X \cap F(X)$ and $F_n(X) = F_n(\beta X) \cap F(X)$.

Part (b). From Proposition 1.2 (b), it is immediate that $p_n|K_n(\beta X)$ is a one-to-one quotient map; therefore it is a homeomorphism. It follows that $p_n|K_n(X)$ is also a homeomorphism.

Part (c). Obviously, q is continuous. Let K be a compact subspace of $F(X)$. Then K is a compact subspace of $F(\beta X)$ and, by Proposition 2.7 of Hyman (1968), $K \subset \text{some } F_n(\beta X)$. Therefore $K \subset \text{some } F_n(X) = F_n(\beta X) \cap F(X)$, which implies that K is a compact subset of $V_n F_n(X)$, and therefore that q is compact-covering.

THEOREM 2.3. $(F(X), \mathcal{G}')$ is a topological group, such that

- (a) $(F(X), \mathcal{G}') = \Sigma_n F_n(X)$, with each $F_n(X)$ a subspace of $(F(X), \mathcal{G}')$.
 (b) If ψ is any continuous function from X to any compact topological group G , which carries θ to the unit element of G , then there exists a continuous homomorphism $\Phi: (F(X), \mathcal{G}') \rightarrow G$ such that $\Phi|X = \psi$.

PROOF. Part (a). From Lemma 2.1, the natural map $q_x: V_n F_n(X) \rightarrow (F(X), \mathcal{G}')$ is a quotient map, since $V_n F_n(X) = q_{\beta X}^{-1}(F(X))$ and $q_x = q_{\beta X}|V_n F_n(X)$. From Proposition 2.5 of Hyman (1968) we then get that $(F(X), \mathcal{G}') = \Sigma_n F_n(X)$.

Part (b). This is a straightforward application of the Stone-Ćech compactification.

Following the techniques of Markov (1962), Lemma 2.2 yields some new and useful facts about free topological groups of Tychonoff spaces.

THEOREM 2.4. $(F(X), \mathcal{G})$ is a topological group such that

- (a) the natural map $q: V_n F_n(X) \rightarrow (F(X), \mathcal{G})$ is compact covering.
 (b) If $(F(X), \mathcal{G})$ is a k -space then $\mathcal{G} = \tau_q$.
 (c) Each $p_n|K_n$ is a homeomorphism. (Stated, without proof, in Arhangel'skii (1968).)

PROOF. Recall that \mathcal{G} is the supremum of all group topologies τ for $F(X)$ such that X is a subspace of $(F(X), \tau)$. Part (a) is now a straightforward consequence of Lemma 2.2 (c), inasmuch that q is obviously continuous and $(F(X), \mathcal{G})$ has no more compact subspaces than $(F(X), \mathcal{G}')$.

To prove (b), note that from Lemma 11.2 of Michael (1966) and part (a), it follows that the map q is a quotient map; that is, $\mathcal{G} = \tau_q$.

Part (c). Let τ_1 (resp. τ_2) be the subspace topology on $F_n - F_{n-1}$ with respect to \mathcal{G} (resp. \mathcal{G}') on $F(X)$. Clearly $p_n|K_n: K_n \rightarrow (F_n - F_{n-1}, \tau_1)$ is

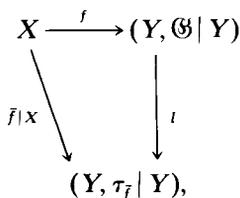
continuous (see Lemma 7.1 of Graev (1962)). But $(p_n | K_n)^{-1}$ is also continuous because of Lemma 2.2 (b) and $\tau_2 \subset \tau_1$. This does the trick.

3. Applications

The first application extends Proposition 3.9 of Thomas (1974) to all free groups. The second extends his main theorem to the non-abelian free groups, with a much simpler proof which does not apply to the abelian case (an elementary proof of both the abelian and non-abelian cases appears in Hardy, Morris, Thompson (to appear)). The third is Joiner’s Fundamental Lemma (see also the previous paper). The last discusses some separation properties of the topologies \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{G}' .

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a quotient onto map. Then the natural extension $\bar{f}: F(X) \rightarrow F(Y)$ is also a quotient map, whenever both groups have either the toplogy \mathcal{G} or \mathcal{G}' . (This remains valid for the abelian case, whenever both groups have the toplogy \mathcal{G} .)*

PROOF. (We will consider only the case \mathcal{G} . The case \mathcal{G}' is similar because of the functorial properties of βX). Let $\tau_{\bar{f}}$ be the quotient topology on $F(Y)$ with respect to \bar{f} . Clearly $\mathcal{G} \subset \tau_{\bar{f}}$. From the following diagram



where l is the identity function, one easily sees that l is a homeomorphism (l^{-1} is clearly continuous since $\tau_{\bar{f}} | Y \supset \mathcal{G} | Y$; l is continuous because f is quotient and $\bar{f}|_X$ is continuous). Therefore, the identity homomorphism

$$\bar{l}: (F(Y), \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow (F(Y), \tau_{\bar{f}})$$

is continuous; that is, $\tau_{\bar{f}} \subset \mathcal{G}$, which completes the proof. (For the abelian case recall that, by 4.B of Graev (1962), the abelian free group $A(X)$ is a quotient image of $F(X)$, with respect to \mathcal{G} .)

PROPOSITION 3.2. *For each $n = 1, 2, \dots, X^n$ is a subspace of $F_n(X)$, with respect to \mathcal{G} or \mathcal{G}' .*

PROOF. Clearly $X^n \subset K_n(X)$, for each n . Because of Lemma 2.2 (b) and Theorem 2.4 (c), we are done.

PROPOSITION 3.3 (Joiner's Fundamental Lemma). *Let X be any Tychonoff space and $x_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots x_n^{\varepsilon_n}$ be any reduced word of $(F(X), \mathcal{G})$ or $(F(X), \mathcal{G}')$ with $x_i \in X$ and $\varepsilon_i = \pm 1$. Then the family of all subsets of $F_n(X)$ of the form $U_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots U_n^{\varepsilon_n}$, where each U_i is a neighborhood of x_i in X , is a neighborhood base for $x_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots x_n^{\varepsilon_n}$ in the subspace $F_n(X)$ of either group. (This remains valid for the abelian Graev group $(A(X), \mathcal{G})$.)*

PROOF. Immediate from Lemma 2.2 (b) and Theorem 2.4 (c). (The abelian case follows from 4.B of Graev (1962).)

PROPOSITION 3.4. *The following implications are valid.*

(a) *If X is a k_{ocm} -space (i.e., $X = \sum_n X_n$ with each X_n compact metrizable), then $(F(X), \mathcal{G})$ is a k_{ocm} -space (hence, $(F(X), \mathcal{G})$ is stratifiable). (False for \mathcal{G}' , because of the last § of Hardy, Morris and Thompson (to appear).)*

(b) *If X is a Tychonoff cosmic (i.e., the continuous image of a separable metrizable space) space then $(F(X), \mathcal{G}')$ and $(F(X), \mathcal{G})$ are cosmic spaces.*

PROOF. Part (a). Immediate from the proof of Theorem 1 of Mack, Morris and Ordman (1973), because the continuous image of a compact metrizable space is compact metrizable. The stratifiability follows from Borges (1966).

Part (b). Straightforward, since the natural map $p: V_n(F_1)^n \rightarrow F(X)$ is continuous.

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