

LOCAL COMPACTNESS IN FREE TOPOLOGICAL GROUPS

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We show that the subspace $A_n(X)$ of the free Abelian topological group $A(X)$ on a Tychonoff space X is locally compact for each $n \in \omega$ if and only if $A_2(X)$ is locally compact if and only if $F_2(X)$ is locally compact if and only if X is the topological sum of a compact space and a discrete space. It is also proved that the subspace $F_n(X)$ of the free topological group $F(X)$ is locally compact for each $n \in \omega$ if and only if $F_4(X)$ is locally compact if and only if $F_n(X)$ has pointwise countable type for each $n \in \omega$ if and only if $F_4(X)$ has pointwise countable type if and only if X is either compact or discrete, thus refining a result by Pestov and Yamada. We further show that $A_n(X)$ has pointwise countable type for each $n \in \omega$ if and only if $A_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type if and only if $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type if and only if there exists a compact set C of countable character in X such that the complement $X \setminus C$ is discrete. Finally, we show that $F_2(X)$ is locally compact if and only if $F_3(X)$ is locally compact, and that $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type if and only if $F_3(X)$ has pointwise countable type.

1. INTRODUCTION

Understanding the topological properties of free and free Abelian topological groups is one of the main objectives in the study of topological groups in general. It is well known that the groups $F(X)$ and $A(X)$, the free topological group over a Tychonoff space X and its Abelian analogue, respectively, are metrisable if and only if the space X is discrete [6, Section 6, Statement C]. Similarly, the groups $F(X)$ and $A(X)$ are locally compact if and only if X is discrete. The latter follows from the more general result of Dudley [4] that the only locally compact Hausdorff topological group topology on an abstract free (or free Abelian) group is the discrete topology. The result also follows, at least in the non-Abelian case, from the observation of Arhangel'skii [2] that if $F(X)$ is a Baire space, then X is discrete. We add almost metrisability to the list of properties in free topological groups implying discreteness: if one of the groups $F(X)$ or $A(X)$ is almost metrisable, then X is discrete (see Proposition 4.2).

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For every non-negative integer n , let $F_n(X)$ be the subset of $F(X)$ which consists of all elements having reduced length less than or equal to n with respect to the basis X , and define the subset $A_n(X)$ of $A(X)$ in a similar way. Yamada proved in [22, Theorem 4.9] that $F_n(X)$ is metrisable for each integer $n \in \omega$ if and only if $F_4(X)$ is metrisable if and only if X is compact metrisable or discrete. The Abelian case is different: $A_n(X)$ is metrisable for each integer n if and only if $A_2(X)$ is metrisable if and only if X is metrisable and the set X' of non-isolated points of X is compact. We conclude in particular that the metrisability of all finite levels $F_n(X)$ of the group $F(X)$ does not imply the metrisability of $F(X)$, and that neither does the metrisability of the levels $A_n(X)$ imply that of $A(X)$. (One can, however, see this easily by a direct argument, since results known to Graev [6] show that if X is an infinite compact metric space, then the finite levels of $F(X)$ and $A(X)$ are compact and metrisable, while the groups themselves are not metrisable.)

The local compactness of the spaces $F_n(X)$ was considered by Yamada under the additional assumption that X is metrisable. He showed in [21, Proposition 3.3] that, under this assumption, the levels $F_n(X)$ are locally compact if and only if X is either compact or discrete. Afterwards, Pestov and Yamada proved in [15] that, for an arbitrary Tychonoff space X , if each $F_n(X)$ is locally compact, then X is discrete or pseudocompact. In fact, pseudocompactness in this assertion can be strengthened to countable compactness [15, Coroollary 3.6]. Here we show that the spaces $F_n(X)$ are locally compact for all $n \in \omega$ if and only if $F_4(X)$ is locally compact if and only if X is either discrete or compact, thus finishing the work started in [21, 15]. Exactly the same conclusion remains valid if one weakens local compactness to pointwise countable type (see Theorem 2.9). It turns out that $n = 4$ is the minimal integer with this property, in both cases: by Theorem 2.13 and Proposition 2.14, $F_2(X)$ is locally compact if and only if $F_3(X)$ is locally compact if and only if X is the topological sum of a compact space and a discrete space, and $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type if and only if $F_3(X)$ has pointwise countable type if and only if there exists a compact set C of countable character in X such that the points of the complement $X \setminus C$ are isolated in X (see Theorem 3.3 and Proposition 3.7). Further, $F_2(X)$ is locally compact if and only if $A_2(X)$ is locally compact if and only if $A_n(X)$ is locally compact for all $n \in \omega$, with a similar equivalence holding in the case of pointwise countable type (Theorems 2.13 and 3.5). Finally, it turns out that $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type if and only if $F_2(X)$ is Čech-complete, and the same equivalence holds in the Abelian case (Theorem 3.8).

This article is organised as follows. Section 1.1 introduces notation and terminology used throughout the paper. In Section 1.2 we present in summary form a few basic results about free (Abelian) topological groups which have several applications in the main body of the article. The local compactness and pointwise countable type of the finite levels of the groups $F(X)$ and $A(X)$ are studied in Section 2. We show in Lemma 2.1 that if

$F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type, then the set X' of all non-isolated points of X is bounded in X . After several steps, in Corollary 2.7, we strengthen this result and deduce that the set X' is compact. Almost all subsequent results essentially lean on this fact. In Section 3, we characterise the spaces X such that $F_2(X)$ and $A_2(X)$ have pointwise countable type or are Čech-complete.

1.1. NOTATION AND TERMINOLOGY. In what follows, all spaces are assumed to be Tychonoff. For a space X , the *derived set* X' is the set of all non-isolated points of X . Obviously, X' is closed in X . A subset Y of a space X is called *P -embedded in X* if every continuous bounded pseudometric on Y extends to a continuous pseudometric on X . We also say that Y is *bounded in X* if $f(Y)$ is a bounded subset of the real line \mathbb{R} , for every continuous function $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. A subset Y of X is *ω -bounded in X* if, for every continuous pseudometric d on X and every $\varepsilon > 0$, the set Y can be covered by countably many open balls of radius ε with respect to d . It is clear that every σ -compact subset of X is ω -bounded in X .

We say that a subset Y of a space X is *G_δ -dense in X* if every non-empty G_δ -set in X intersects Y . It is well-known that every space X is G_δ -dense in its Dieudonné completion μX (see [5, Chapter 8]).

Suppose that a space X is the union of an increasing sequence $\{K_n : n \in \omega\}$ of compact subsets K_n . If a subset Y of X is closed in X if and only if all intersections $Y \cap K_n$ are closed in X , then we say that $X = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} K_n$ is a *k_ω -decomposition of X* . If a space X admits a k_ω -decomposition, we call it a *k_ω -space*. All k_ω -spaces are obviously σ -compact, but not vice versa (the space of rationals is a counterexample).

If Y is a subspace of X , then $\chi(Y, X)$ denotes the *character of Y in X* , that is, the minimum cardinal of a base at Y in X .

The free topological group over a space X is denoted by $F(X)$, and $A(X)$ stands for the free Abelian topological group over X . Given a subset Y of X , we use $F(Y, X)$ to denote the subgroup of $F(X)$ generated by Y , while $A(Y, X)$ stands for the corresponding subgroup of $A(X)$. For every integer $n \in \omega$, $F_n(X)$ is the subset of $F(X)$ consisting of the words having reduced length $\leq n$ with respect to X , and $A_n(X)$ is the corresponding subset of $A(X)$. It is well known that the sets $F_n(X)$ are closed in $F(X)$ and that the sets $A_n(X)$ are closed in $A(X)$ for all $n \in \omega$ (see [6] or [3]). We shall use additive notation for the sum operation in $A(X)$.

Let e be the identity of the free topological group $F(X)$. The subspace $F_1(X)$ of $F(X)$ is naturally homeomorphic to the topological sum $\tilde{X} = X \oplus \{e\} \oplus X^{-1}$. Clearly, the multiplication mapping $j_n: \tilde{X}^n \rightarrow F_n(X)$ defined by $j_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_1 \cdots x_n$ is continuous for each $n \geq 1$, and $j_n(\tilde{X}^n) = F_n(X)$. The inverse image of an element $g \in F_n(X)$ under j_n is denoted by $j_n^+(g)$. Observe that $j_n^+(g)$ is a singleton for each $g \in F_n(X) \setminus F_{n-1}(X)$.

The subgroup of a group G generated by a set $A \subseteq G$ is $\langle A \rangle$, and $\langle g \rangle$ is the cyclic subgroup of G generated by an element $g \in G$. The fact that H is a subgroup of G abbreviates to $H \leq G$. If A is a subset of a group G , then we use A^n to denote the set $\underbrace{A \cdots A}_{n \text{ times}}$. In the Abelian case, A^n is replaced by nA .

1.2. PRELIMINARIES. For a space X , denote by $\mathcal{P}(X)$ the family of all continuous pseudometrics on X . Given a pseudometric $d \in \mathcal{P}(X)$, we use \widehat{d} and \widehat{d}_A to denote Graev's extension of d to a maximal invariant pseudometric on $F(X)$ and $A(X)$, respectively [6]. The pseudometric \widehat{d} is continuous on $F(X)$, so the set

$$O(d) = \{g \in F(X) : \widehat{d}(e, g) < 1\}$$

is open in $F(X)$. In particular, the set

$$O_2(d) = O(d) \cap F_2(X) = \{x^\delta y^{-\delta} : x, y \in X, d(x, y) < 1, \delta = \pm 1\}$$

is an open neighbourhood of e in $F_2(X)$. In general, the family $\{O(d) : d \in \mathcal{P}(X)\}$ is not a base at the identity of the group $F(X)$, even if X is compact. The next result, proved by Pestov [14], shows that the situation changes for the subspace $F_2(X)$ of $F(X)$.

THEOREM 1.1. *For an arbitrary space X , the family $\{O_2(d) : d \in \mathcal{P}(X)\}$ is a base for $F_2(X)$ at the point e .*

As in the non-Abelian case, the pseudometrics \widehat{d}_A are continuous on $A(X)$, so the set

$$O^a(d) = \{g \in A(X) : \widehat{d}_A(0, g) < 1\}$$

is open in $A(X)$ for each $d \in \mathcal{P}(X)$, where 0 is the neutral element of $A(X)$. The following theorem shows one of the principal differences between the groups $F(X)$ and $A(X)$ (see [11, 14, 18]):

THEOREM 1.2. *For every space X , the family $\{O^a(d) : d \in \mathcal{P}(X)\}$ forms a base at the neutral element 0 of $A(X)$.*

An elementary calculation shows that, for each $d \in \mathcal{P}(X)$,

$$O_2^a(d) = O^a(d) \cap A_2(X) = \{x - y : x, y \in X, d(x, y) < 1\}.$$

Therefore, we have the following:

COROLLARY 1.3. *For any space X , the family $\{O_2^a(d) : d \in \mathcal{P}(X)\}$ is a base at the point 0 of $A_2(X)$.*

A useful description of a neighbourhood base at the neutral element of $A(X)$ in terms of uniform entourages of the diagonal in X^2 is as follows (see [22]). Let \mathcal{U}_X be the finest uniformity on X compatible with the topology of X (such a uniformity is called

the *universal uniformity* of X [5, Chapter 8]). For every element $U \in \mathcal{U}_X$, denote by \tilde{U} the set $\{x - y : (x, y) \in U\} \subseteq A_2(X)$. Since every uniformity on X compatible with the topology of X is generated by a family of continuous pseudometrics on X , it follows from Corollary 1.3 that \tilde{U} is open in $A_2(X)$ for each $U \in \mathcal{U}_X$ and the family $\{\tilde{U} : U \in \mathcal{U}_X\}$ is a base for $A_2(X)$ at the element 0. Let $s: \omega \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_X$ be an arbitrary function, so that $s(n) \in \mathcal{U}_X$ for each $n \in \omega$. We put

$$O(s) = \{(x_1 - y_1) + \cdots + (x_n - y_n) : (x_i, y_i) \in s(i) \text{ for each } i = 1, \dots, n, n \geq 1\}.$$

THEOREM 1.4. *The family $\{O(s) : s \in (\mathcal{U}_X)^\omega\}$ is a local base at the neutral element of the group $A(X)$.*

The next result from [1, 8, 7] provides important information about the topological structure of the subspaces $F_n(X) \subseteq F(X)$ and $A_n(X) \subseteq A(X)$ of elements of length precisely n .

PROPOSITION 1.5. *Let $g = x_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots x_n^{\varepsilon_n}$ be an irreducible element of $F_n(X)$, where $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$ and $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n = \pm 1$. Then the sets of the form $U_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots U_n^{\varepsilon_n}$ constitute a base for $F_n(X)$ at g , where U_i is an open neighbourhood of x_i for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $U_i \cap U_j = \emptyset$ if $x_i \neq x_j$. Hence the mapping $j_n: \tilde{X}^n \rightarrow F_n(X)$ is a local homeomorphism at every point $a \in \tilde{X}^n$ whose image $j_n(a)$ has reduced length exactly n . Similarly, the sets of the form $\varepsilon_1 U_1 + \cdots + \varepsilon_n U_n$ constitute a base at the irreducible element $g = \varepsilon_1 x_1 + \cdots + \varepsilon_n x_n$ in $A_n(X)$.*

One further useful fact about free Abelian topological groups, which follows from general categorical considerations, is given below (see for example [10]).

PROPOSITION 1.6. *Let $X = X_1 \oplus X_2$ be the topological sum of spaces X_1 and X_2 . Then $A(X) \cong A(X_1) \times A(X_2)$.*

The subgroup $F(Y, X)$ of $F(X)$ generated by a closed subset Y of X is always closed in $F(X)$ [6, Section 4, Statement D]. It is clear that the natural isomorphism $i_{Y, X}$ of $F(Y)$ onto $F(Y, X)$ is continuous, but it is not necessarily a homeomorphism. In other words, the topology of the group $F(Y, X)$ can be coarser than that of $F(Y)$. The next general result was proved by Uspenskij in [20].

THEOREM 1.7. *If a subspace Y of a space X is P -embedded in X and ω -bounded, then the natural isomorphism $i_{Y, X}$ of $F(Y)$ onto $F(Y, X)$ is a homeomorphism. Conversely, if $i_{Y, X}$ is a homeomorphism, then Y is P -embedded in X .*

In fact, the phrase " ω -bounded" can be omitted in Theorem 1.7 as was shown by Sipacheva [17]. Therefore, $i_{Y, X}$ is a homeomorphism if and only if Y is P -embedded in X . One very special case when $i_{Y, X}$ is a homeomorphism deserves mention here. It has a very simple, direct proof, so we reproduce it here (see also [19]).

PROPOSITION 1.8. *If Y is a retract of a space X , then $i_{Y, X}$ is a homeomorphism.*

PROOF: Let $r : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous retraction of X onto $Y \subseteq X$. Extend r to a continuous homomorphism $\widehat{r} : F(X) \rightarrow F(Y)$. Then the restriction of \widehat{r} to the subgroup $F(Y, X)$ of $F(X)$ is a continuous isomorphism of $F(Y, X)$ onto $F(Y)$, and the inverse of this restriction is exactly the isomorphism $i_{Y, X}$, which is always continuous. Hence $i_{Y, X}$ is a homeomorphism. \square

2. MAIN RESULTS

To characterise the local compactness and pointwise countable type of the subspaces $F_n(X)$ of $F(X)$, we need a series of lemmas.

LEMMA 2.1. *If $F_2(X)$ is of pointwise countable type, then the derived set X' is bounded in X .*

PROOF: From the hypothesis, there exist in $F_2(X)$ a compact set K containing the identity e and a decreasing family of open sets $\{U_n : n \in \omega\}$ which form a base for $F_2(X)$ at K . Let us assume that X' is not bounded in X . Then there exists in X a discrete family of open sets $\{V_n : n \in \omega\}$ each of which intersects X' . Choose a point $x_n \in V_n \cap X'$ for all $n \in \omega$. It is clear that, from the fact that x_n is non-isolated, we can find $y_n \in V_n$ such that $x_n \neq y_n$ and such that $x_n^{-1}y_n \in U_n$ for all n . Note that we also have $x_m^{-1}y_m \neq x_n^{-1}y_n$ for distinct $m, n \in \omega$. Set $P = \{x_n^{-1}y_n : n \in \omega\}$. We claim that P is closed and discrete in $F_2(X)$.

Certainly, P has no accumulation points in $X \cup X^{-1}$, because the set $X \cup X^{-1}$ is open in $F_2(X)$ and all elements of P have length 2. Since the family $\{V_n : n \in \omega\}$ is discrete and x_n and y_n are distinct points in V_n , we can find a continuous pseudometric d on X such that $d(x_n, y_n) \geq 1$ for each $n \in \omega$. Then $O_2(d)$ is an open neighbourhood of e in $F_2(X)$ disjoint from P . Finally, the natural mapping $j_2 : \widetilde{X}^2 \rightarrow F_2(X)$ is a local homeomorphism of \widetilde{X}^2 to $F_2(X)$ at every point of $\widetilde{X}^2 \setminus j_2^{-1}(e)$, and the set $L = \{(x_n^{-1}, y_n) : n \in \omega\}$ is closed in \widetilde{X}^2 and discrete. Hence $P = j_2(L)$ has no accumulation points in $F_2(X) \setminus F_1(X)$. It follows that P is closed in $F_2(X)$ and discrete, as claimed.

Now K cannot contain an infinite subset of P , since no such subset has a cluster point. Therefore, there is an infinite subset P_0 of P such that $P_0 \cap K = \emptyset$. But then $F_2(X) \setminus P_0$ is an open set containing K but not containing U_n for any $n \in \omega$, a contradiction. We conclude that the set X' is bounded in X , as required. \square

The next result is well known in the topological folklore, but it is difficult to find its proof in the literature. This is why the corresponding proof appears here.

LEMMA 2.2. *Let Y be a dense subspace of a space X . Then $\chi(K, Y) = \chi(K, X)$ for every compact set $K \subseteq Y$.*

PROOF: The inequality $\chi(K, Y) \leq \chi(K, X)$ is obvious, so we only prove the inverse one. Let γ be a base for Y at K satisfying $|\gamma| = \chi(K, Y)$. For every $O \in \gamma$, choose

an open set U_O in X such that $U_O \cap Y = O$. Then the family $\mu = \{U_O : O \in \gamma\}$ is a base for X at K . Indeed, take an arbitrary open neighbourhood V of K in X . Then, by the compactness of K , there exists another open neighbourhood W of K in X such that $cl_X(W) \subseteq V$. Choose $O \in \gamma$ such that $O \subseteq W \cap Y$. Since Y is dense in X and $U_O \cap Y = O$, we have $cl_X(O) = cl_X(U_O)$. Therefore,

$$K \subseteq U_O \subseteq cl_X(U_O) = cl_X(O) \subseteq cl_X(W) \subseteq V.$$

So, μ is a base for X at K and $\chi(K, X) \leq |\mu| \leq |\gamma| = \chi(K, Y)$. This finishes the proof. \square

The next fact is almost evident.

LEMMA 2.3. *Suppose that the set X' of non-isolated points in X is compact. Then X is paracompact.*

PROOF: Let γ be an open cover of X . By the compactness of X' , there exists a finite subfamily μ of γ which covers X' . Then $\nu = \mu \cup \{\{x\} : x \in \cup \mu\}$ is an open locally finite cover of X which refines γ . Hence X is paracompact. \square

REMARK 2.4. We do not need the fact here, but we note that a straightforward inductive argument can be given to show that, in Lemma 2.3, the space X^n is paracompact for each $n \geq 1$.

Following [5], we denote by μX the Dieudonné completion of a space X . We recall that X' is the set of non-isolated points in X .

LEMMA 2.5. *Suppose that $X' \subseteq Y \subseteq X$ and that Y is bounded in X . Then the set $K = cl_{\mu X} Y$ is compact and $\mu X = X \cup K$. In addition, Y is G_δ -dense in K .*

PROOF: The set K is compact since the space μX is Dieudonné complete and Y is bounded in both X and μX . Put $Z = X \cup K$. Then $X \subseteq Z \subseteq \mu X$, and Lemma 2.3 implies that the space Z is paracompact and, hence, Dieudonné complete. Since a space T with $X \subseteq T \subseteq \mu X$ is Dieudonné complete if and only if $T = \mu X$ (see [5, Chapter 8]), we conclude that $Z = \mu X$. The equality $\mu X = X \cup K$ is now immediate.

To prove the second claim of the lemma, suppose that there exists a non-empty G_δ -set P in K disjoint from Y . Let $P = \bigcap_{n \in \omega} U_n$, where each U_n is open in K . Pick a point $x_0 \in P$. Clearly, x_0 is non-isolated in μX . Then there exists a sequence $\{V_n : n \in \omega\}$ of open sets in μX such that $x_0 \in V_n$, $V_n \cap K \subseteq U_n$ and $cl_{\mu X}(V_{n+1}) \subseteq V_n$ for each $n \in \omega$. Since $x_0 \in P \subseteq K$, each V_n intersects Y . For every $n \in \omega$, choose a point $y_n \in V_n \cap Y$ in such a way that $y_n \neq y_m$ if $n \neq m$. From our choice of the sets V_n it follows that all accumulation points of the set $S = \{y_n : n \in \omega\}$ lie in $P \subseteq K \setminus Y$, so S is closed and discrete in both Y and X (note that Y is closed in X). Clearly, there exists a disjoint family $\gamma = \{W_n : n \in \omega\}$ of open sets in X such that $y_n \in W_n \subseteq V_n$ for each $n \in \omega$. We claim that the family γ is locally finite in X .

Indeed, the disjoint family γ cannot have accumulation points in $X \setminus Y$ since all points of the latter set are isolated in X . Let $y \in Y$ be arbitrary. Then $y \notin U_n$ for some $n \in \omega$, so $O = X \setminus cl_{\mu X}(V_{n+1})$ is an open neighbourhood of y in X . Since $W_{k+1} \subseteq V_{k+1} \subseteq V_k$ for each $k \in \omega$, the set O does not intersect W_k if $k > n$. This implies that the family γ has no accumulation points in Y and, hence, it is locally finite in X , thus proving the claim.

Finally, each element of γ intersects the set Y , which contradicts the boundedness of Y in X . Therefore, Y is G_δ -dense in K . □

LEMMA 2.6. *If $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type, then every closed bounded subset of X is compact.*

PROOF: Suppose that $F_2(X)$ is of pointwise countable type and take a compact set $K \subseteq F_2(X)$ which contains the identity e of $F(X)$ and satisfies $\chi(K, F_2(X)) \leq \omega$. By the Nummela–Pestov theorem (see [12, 14]), $F(X)$ can be identified with the subgroup $F(X, \mu X)$ of $F(\mu X)$. Then $F_2(X)$ is identified with the subspace $F_2(\mu X)$

$\cap F(X)$ of $F_2(\mu X)$. Observe that $F_2(X)$ is dense in $F_2(\mu X)$ since X is dense in μX . Hence Lemma 2.2 implies that $\chi(K, F_2(\mu X)) \leq \omega$.

Let $\{U_n : n \in \omega\}$ be a countable base for $F_2(\mu X)$ at K . By Theorem 1.1, for every $n \in \omega$ there exists a continuous pseudometric d_n on μX such that $O_2(d_n) \subseteq U_n$. We can assume without loss of generality that each d_n is bounded by 1. Then $d = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} d_n$ is a continuous pseudometric on μX and one easily verifies that the set

$$P = \{x^{-1}y : x, y \in \mu X, d(x, y) = 0\}$$

satisfies $P \subseteq \bigcap_{n \in \omega} O_2(d_n) \subseteq \bigcap_{n \in \omega} U_n = K$. In particular, $P \subseteq F_2(X)$.

Let B be a closed bounded subset of X . Since the derived set X' is bounded in X by Lemma 2.1, the union $Y = X' \cup B$ is also bounded in X . Hence the set $C = cl_{\mu X}(Y)$ is compact. As B is closed in Y , it suffices to show that $Y = C$. Suppose not, and choose a point $x_0 \in C \setminus Y$. Obviously, $F = \{y \in \mu X : d(x_0, y) = 0\}$ is a G_δ -set in μX and $x_0 \in F$. Since Y is G_δ -dense in C by Lemma 2.5, we can choose a point $y_0 \in F \cap Y$. Then $x_0^{-1}y_0 \in P \setminus F_2(X)$, which contradicts the inclusion $P \subseteq F_2(X)$ established above. Hence Y is compact. □

Combining Lemmas 2.1 and 2.6, we obtain the following:

COROLLARY 2.7. *If $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type, then the derived set X' is compact.*

LEMMA 2.8. *If $F_4(X)$ is of pointwise countable type and X is non-discrete, then X is pseudocompact.*

PROOF: From the hypothesis that $F_4(X)$ is of pointwise countable type, it follows that the space X itself is of pointwise countable type. We claim that X contains an

infinite compact set C . Indeed, using the hypothesis that X is non-discrete, let y be a non-isolated point in X and let K be a compact set containing y such that X has a countable local base at K . If K is infinite, we simply take $C = K$. If K is finite, it follows that X has a countable local base at the point y , and the fact that y is non-isolated in X implies that there is a non-trivial sequence in X converging to y , and we may then take C to consist of the terms of the sequence together with y , and the claim is proved.

We now adapt an argument borrowed from the proof of [15, Theorem 3.5] to show that X must be pseudocompact. Let us assume that X is not pseudocompact. Then we can find a countably infinite discrete family of open sets $\{U_n : n \in \omega\}$ in X . We observe that the family of closures $\{\overline{U_n} : n \in \omega\}$ is also discrete, and that $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} \overline{U_n}$ is closed in X . Now the discreteness of the family $\{\overline{U_n} : n \in \omega\}$ implies that the compact set C can intersect at most a finite number of the sets $\overline{U_n}$, and so, by omitting any such sets from the family and re-indexing, we may assume without loss of generality that $C \cap \bigcup_{n \in \omega} \overline{U_n} = \emptyset$. It is now clear that the family $\{C\} \cup \{U_n : n \in \omega\}$ is discrete in X .

If we now pick $x_n \in U_n$ for each n , then the set $Z = C \cup \{x_n : n \in \omega\}$ is closed, σ -compact and P -embedded in X , and therefore, by Theorem 1.7, the subgroup $F(Z, X)$ of $F(X)$ generated by Z is naturally topologically isomorphic to the free topological group $F(Z)$. Moreover, Z is clearly a k_ω -space, and it follows by [9] that $F(Z)$ is also a k_ω -space.

Since C is an infinite compact set, there exists a non-isolated point $x \in C$. Following [15, Theorem 3.5], we now write $Y = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} C_n$, where $C_n = x_n^{-1}x^{-1}Cx_n$ for each $n \in \omega$. Then $Y \subseteq F_4(Z) \subseteq F_4(X)$, and a straightforward argument shows both that Y is closed in $F_4(Z)$ and that Y has the quotient topology under the obvious mapping from $\bigoplus_{n \in \omega} C_n$ onto $Y = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} C_n$. Now the first of these conclusions implies immediately that Y is of pointwise countable type, and we claim that the second implies that it is not. Indeed, the second conclusion implies that any compact subset of Y lies in a finite union $\bigcup_{n \leq N} C_n$ for some $N \in \omega$, and then a standard diagonal argument using the fact that x is non-isolated in C shows that Y is not of countable type at the point $e \in Y$. This contradiction shows that X must be pseudocompact, as claimed. \square

We are now in position to prove our first main result on local compactness and pointwise countable type in subspaces of free topological groups.

THEOREM 2.9. *The following conditions are equivalent for a space X :*

- (a) $F_4(X)$ is a space of pointwise countable type;
- (b) $F_4(X)$ is locally compact;
- (c) $F_n(X)$ is a space of pointwise countable type for each $n \in \omega$;
- (d) $F_n(X)$ is locally compact for each $n \in \omega$;
- (e) the space X is either compact or discrete.

PROOF: It is clear that (b) \Rightarrow (a), (d) \Rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow (a), and that (e) implies each of the conditions (a)–(d). Finally, if $F_4(X)$ has pointwise countable type and X is not discrete, then X is pseudocompact by Lemma 2.8. In particular, X is a closed bounded set in itself, so Lemma 2.6 implies that X is compact. This gives the implication (a) \Rightarrow (e). Hence the five conditions are equivalent, as claimed. \square

Our next step is to characterise the spaces X such that the subspace $A_n(X)$ of $A(X)$ is locally compact for each $n \in \omega$. Again, we start with several auxiliary results.

LEMMA 2.10. *Let X be an arbitrary space and $\varphi: F(X) \rightarrow A(X)$ be the canonical homomorphism of $F(X)$ onto $A(X)$. Then the restriction $\varphi_2 = \varphi|_{F_2(X)}$ is a perfect mapping of $F_2(X)$ onto $A_2(X)$.*

PROOF: It is clear that $|\varphi_2^+(y)| \leq 2$ for each element $y \in A_2(X)$, so the fibres of φ_2 are compact. In addition, the set $Y = X \cup X^{-1}$ is clopen in $F_2(X)$, $Y_a = X \cup (-X)$ is clopen in $A_2(X)$, $\varphi_2^+(Y_a) = Y$ and the restriction of φ_2 to Y is a homeomorphism of Y onto Y_a . Hence φ_2 is closed at every point of Y_a .

Let us show that φ_2 is closed at every point $g \in A_2(X)$ of length 2. Let $g = \varepsilon_1x_1 + \varepsilon_2x_2 \neq 0$, where $x_1, x_2 \in X$ and $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 = \pm 1$. Then $\varphi_2^+(g) = \{x_1^{\varepsilon_1}x_2^{\varepsilon_2}, x_2^{\varepsilon_2}x_1^{\varepsilon_1}\}$. If O is an open set in $F_2(X)$ containing $\varphi_2^+(g)$, then, by the continuity of the multiplication in $F(X)$, there exist open neighbourhoods U_1 and U_2 of x_1 and x_2 , respectively, in X such that $U_1^{\varepsilon_1}U_2^{\varepsilon_2} \cup U_2^{\varepsilon_2}U_1^{\varepsilon_1} \subseteq O$. In addition, if $\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 = 0$, then $x_1 \neq x_2$, so the sets U_1 and U_2 can be chosen to be disjoint. By Proposition 1.5, the set $V = \varepsilon_1U_1 + \varepsilon_2U_2$ is an open neighbourhood of g in $A_2(X)$, and one easily verifies that $\varphi_2^+(V) = U_1^{\varepsilon_1}U_2^{\varepsilon_2} \cup U_2^{\varepsilon_2}U_1^{\varepsilon_1} \subseteq O$. So the mapping φ_2 is closed at every point of length 2 in $A_2(X)$.

Let e be the neutral element of $F(X)$. It is clear that $\varphi_2^+(0) = \{e\}$, where 0 denotes the neutral element of $A(X)$. If O is a neighbourhood of e in $F_2(X)$, then, by Theorem 1.1, there exists a continuous pseudometric d on X such that $O_2(d) \subseteq O$. The set $O_2^o(d) = \{x - y : x, y \in X, d(x, y) < 1\}$ is an open neighbourhood of 0 in $A_2(X)$ by Corollary 1.3 and, clearly, we have $\varphi_2^+(O_2^o(d)) = O_2(d)$. This proves that φ_2 is closed at the point $0 \in A_2(X)$. Therefore, φ_2 is a closed mapping with compact fibres, and so φ_2 is perfect. \square

It is worth mentioning that Lemma 2.10 cannot be generalised to $n = 3$. Indeed, let X be an arbitrary non-compact space and $a_0 \in X$ be a fixed point. Clearly, there exists an open neighbourhood U of a_0 in X such that the complement $Y = X \setminus U$ is non-compact. Denote by φ_3 the restriction of the canonical homomorphism $\varphi: F(X) \rightarrow A(X)$ to $F_3(X)$. Then $\varphi_3^{-1}(a_0)$ contains the closed set $\{xa_0x^{-1} : x \in Y\}$, which is homeomorphic to the non-compact space Y . Therefore, the fibre $\varphi_3^{-1}(a_0)$ is not compact and, hence, φ_3 fails to be a perfect mapping. We have thus shown that φ_3 has compact fibres if and only if X is compact.

LEMMA 2.11. *Let $X = Y \oplus D$ be the topological sum of a space Y and a discrete*

space D . Then:

- (a) $F_2(X)$ is locally compact if and only if $F_2(Y)$ is locally compact;
- (b) for every $n \in \omega$, $A_n(X)$ is locally compact if and only if $A_n(Y)$ is locally compact.

PROOF: (a) It is clear that Y is a retract of X , so the closed subgroup $F(Y, X)$ of $F(X)$ is topologically isomorphic to the group $F(Y)$ by Proposition 1.8. In particular, $F_2(Y)$ can be identified with the closed subspace $F_2(Y, X) = F(Y, X) \cap F_2(X)$ of $F_2(X)$. Therefore, the local compactness of $F_2(X)$ implies that of $F_2(Y)$.

Conversely, suppose that the space $F_2(Y)$ is locally compact. Since Y is closed in $F(Y)$ and $Y \subseteq F_1(Y) \subseteq F_2(Y)$, the spaces Y and $X = Y \oplus D$ must be locally compact. Therefore, it follows from Proposition 1.5 that $F_2(X)$ is locally compact at every element of length 2. It is also clear that the subspace $X \cup X^{-1} \cong X \oplus X$ of $F_2(X)$ is clopen in $F_2(X)$, so $F_2(X)$ is locally compact at all elements of length 1. It remains to verify the local compactness of $F_2(X)$ at the identity e .

By our assumption, there exists an open neighbourhood O of the identity in $F_2(Y)$ with compact closure. Apply Theorem 1.1 to find a continuous pseudometric d on Y such that

$$O_2(d) = \{x^\varepsilon y^{-\varepsilon} : x, y \in Y, d(x, y) < 1, \varepsilon = \pm 1\} \subseteq O.$$

Clearly, the closure of $O_2(d)$ in $F_2(Y)$ is also compact. Since $X = Y \oplus D$ and D is discrete, we can extend d to a continuous pseudometric ϱ on X such that $\varrho(d, d') = 1$ if d, d' are distinct points of D and $\varrho(y, d) \geq 1$ for all $y \in Y$ and $d \in D$. Then, identifying $F(Y)$ with the closed subgroup $F(Y, X)$ of $F(X)$, we obviously have $O_2(\varrho) = O_2(d)$. Hence the space $F_2(X)$ is locally compact at e as well.

(b) The group $A(X)$ is topologically isomorphic in the natural way with $A(Y) \times A(D)$ by Proposition 1.6, and if we identify $A(X)$ and $A(Y) \times A(D)$ under this isomorphism, then we have $A_n(X) \subseteq A_n(Y) \times A_n(D)$. Since $A(D)$ and $A_n(D)$ are discrete, this implies (b). \square

The next lemma is almost evident.

LEMMA 2.12. *Suppose that in a locally compact space X , the derived set X' is compact. Then X is homeomorphic to the topological sum of a compact space and a discrete one.*

PROOF: For every point $x \in X'$, choose an open neighbourhood U_x of x in X such that the closure of U_x in X is compact. Using the compactness of X' , we find a finite set x_1, \dots, x_n in X' such that $X' \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_{x_i}$. Let K be the union of the closures of the sets U_{x_i} . Then K is compact and $X' \subseteq K$. In addition, the set $D = X \setminus K$ has no accumulation points in X' , so K is open in X . Therefore, the space X is homeomorphic to $K \oplus D$, as required. \square

We now state and prove our second main result.

THEOREM 2.13. *The following conditions are equivalent for a space X :*

- (a) $F_2(X)$ is locally compact;
- (b) $A_2(X)$ is locally compact;
- (c) $A_n(X)$ is locally compact for each $n \in \omega$;
- (d) X is homeomorphic to the topological sum of a compact space and a discrete space.

PROOF: Suppose that $F_2(X)$ is locally compact. Then X is also locally compact as a closed subspace of $F_2(X)$. By Corollary 2.7, the derived set X' is compact. Hence Lemma 2.12 gives the implication (a) \Rightarrow (d). Local compactness is both an invariant and an inverse invariant of perfect mappings by [5, Theorems 3.7.21 and 3.7.24], so the equivalence (b) \Leftrightarrow (a) follows from Lemma 2.10. The implication (c) \Rightarrow (b) is trivial. It is also clear that if Y is a compact space, then $A_n(Y)$ is compact for each $n \geq 1$. Hence (d) \Rightarrow (c) by Lemma 2.11. □

The next result explains the special role of the number 4 in Theorem 2.9.

PROPOSITION 2.14. *The local compactness of $F_3(X)$ is equivalent to that of $F_2(X)$, for every space X .*

PROOF: By Theorem 2.13, the local compactness of $F_2(X)$ implies that X is homeomorphic to a disjoint sum $C \oplus D$, where C is compact and D is discrete. Let Y be the discrete space $\{c\} \oplus D$ obtained from X by identifying C to the point c . Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be the identification mapping, let $\hat{f}: F(X) \rightarrow F(Y)$ be an extension of f to a continuous homomorphism, and consider the restriction $f_3 = \hat{f}|_{F_3(X)}$ which maps $F_3(X)$ onto $F_3(Y)$. We claim that f_3 is a perfect mapping.

Indeed, it is trivial that f_3 is closed, since its range is discrete. Also, one can verify routinely that the fibres $f_3^+(w)$ are compact for each $w \in F_3(Y)$. For example, the set $f_3^+(y_1^{\epsilon_1} y_2^{\epsilon_2} y_3^{\epsilon_3})$, where $y_1^{\epsilon_1} y_2^{\epsilon_2} y_3^{\epsilon_3}$ is a reduced word, is clearly singleton if $y_1, y_2, y_3 \in D$, and the set $f_3^+(cy_1^{\epsilon_1} y_2^{\epsilon_2})$, where $y_1^{\epsilon_1} y_2^{\epsilon_2}$ is a reduced word and $y_1, y_2 \in D$, is the compact set $Cy_1^{\epsilon_1} y_2^{\epsilon_2}$. Similarly, the set $f_3^+(y^\epsilon)$, where $y \in D$, is the compact set $\{y^\epsilon\} \cup CC^{-1}y^\epsilon \cup C^{-1}Cy^\epsilon \cup y^\epsilon CC^{-1} \cup y^\epsilon C^{-1}C$, and one can perform similar checks for words in $F_3(Y)$ of all the other possible forms.

We conclude that f_3 is indeed a perfect mapping. Finally, since local compactness is an inverse invariant of perfect mappings, by [5, Theorem 3.7.24], we conclude that $F_3(X)$ is locally compact, as required. □

We cannot extend the above to say that the restriction $f_4 = \hat{f}|_{F_4(X)}$ which maps $F_4(X)$ onto $F_4(Y)$ is in general perfect, even for very simple perfect mappings. This follows from the next fact:

PROPOSITION 2.15. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous onto mapping. The*

mapping $f_4: F_4(X) \rightarrow F_4(Y)$ is perfect if and only if either f is a homeomorphism or X is compact.

PROOF: If f is a homeomorphism, then its extension $\widehat{f}: F(X) \rightarrow F(Y)$ is a topological isomorphism and the mapping $f_4 = \widehat{f}|_{F_4(X)}$ is a homeomorphism between $F_4(X)$ and $F_4(Y)$. If X is compact, then $F_4(X)$ is also compact, so f_4 is again perfect.

Conversely, suppose that the mapping f_4 is perfect. Then its restriction $f = f_4|_X$ to the closed subspace X of $F_4(X)$ is also perfect. So, if f is one-to-one, then f is a homeomorphism, and we are done. Suppose, therefore, that f has a non-trivial fibre. Choose distinct points $a, b \in X$ such that $f(a) = f(b)$. If X is not compact, there exist open neighbourhoods U and V of a and b in X , respectively, such that the complement $Y = X \setminus (U \cup V)$ is not compact. The set

$$P = \{xab^{-1}x^{-1} : x \in Y\}$$

is closed in $F_4(X)$ and is contained in $f_4^{-1}(e)$, where e is the identity of $F(Y)$. In addition, P is homeomorphic to the non-compact space Y , so the fibre $f_4^{-1}(e)$ is not compact. Thus the mapping f_4 is not perfect. □

3. MORE ON POINTWISE COUNTABLE TYPE

Our next step is to characterise, in a manner analogous to Theorem 2.13, the spaces X such that $F_2(X)$ or $A_2(X)$ is of pointwise countable type. We shall see in Theorem 3.5 that, in both cases, this is equivalent to the existence of a compact set C of countable character in X such that $X' \subseteq C$.

Let X be a space and Δ_X be the diagonal in X^2 . Denote by \mathcal{U}_X the finest uniformity on X compatible with the topology of X . For every $U \in \mathcal{U}$, put

$$O_2(U) = \{x^\epsilon y^{-\epsilon} : (x, y) \in U, \epsilon = \pm 1\}.$$

The lemma below is a reformulation of Theorem 1.1.

LEMMA 3.1. *The sets $O_2(U)$, with $U \in \mathcal{U}_X$, form a base at the neutral element e for the space $F_2(X)$.*

The next fact is a simple part of Theorem 3.3.

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Let C be a compact subset of a space X such that $X' \subseteq C$ and $\chi(C, X) \leq \omega$. Then $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type.*

PROOF: If X is discrete, then the spaces $F(X)$ and $F_2(X)$ are discrete. Suppose, therefore, that $X' \neq \emptyset$. Our assumptions about X imply that X is of pointwise countable type. Hence the space X^2 also has pointwise countable type. Let e denote the neutral element of the group $F(X)$. Since $X \oplus X^{-1} \cong F_1(X) \setminus \{e\}$ is clopen in $F_2(X)$ and the space $F_2(X) \setminus F_1(X)$ is locally homeomorphic to X^2 , it suffices to find a compact set in

$F_2(X)$ which contains e and has countable character in $F_2(X)$. Put $K = CC^{-1} \cup C^{-1}C$. Let us verify that the compact set $K \subseteq F_2(X)$ is as required. It is clear that $e \in K$. Since $\chi(C, X) \leq \omega$, the space X has a countable base $\{U_n : n \in \omega\}$ at C . For every $n \in \omega$, let $V_n = U_n U_n^{-1} \cup U_n^{-1} U_n$. We claim that the family $\{V_n : n \in \omega\}$ is a base for $F_2(X)$ at K .

Indeed, let O be an open neighbourhood of K in $F_2(X)$. Since C is compact, there exists an open neighbourhood U of C in X such that $UU^{-1} \subseteq O$ and $U^{-1}U \subseteq O$. Choose $n \in \omega$ with $U_n \subseteq U$. Then $V_n \subseteq O$, so it remains to show that V_n is open in $F_2(X)$. Clearly, the set $W_n = (U_n \times U_n) \cup \Delta_X$ is open in X^2 . Since X is paracompact by Lemma 2.3, we have $W_n \in \mathcal{U}_X$ for all $n \in \omega$, and one easily verifies that $O_2(W_n) = V_n$. This implies our claim and shows that $F_2(X)$ is of pointwise countable type. \square

THEOREM 3.3. *The following conditions are equivalent for a space X :*

- (a) $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type;
- (b) there exists a compact set C in X such that $X' \subseteq C$ and $\chi(C, X) \leq \omega$.

PROOF: The implication (b) \Rightarrow (a) follows from Proposition 3.2. Conversely, suppose that $F_2(X)$ is of pointwise countable type and take a compact set $K \subseteq F_2(X)$ which contains the identity e of $F(X)$ and satisfies $\chi(K, F_2(X)) \leq \omega$. By the Nummela–Pestov theorem, $F(X)$ is identified with the subgroup $F(X, \mu X)$ of $F(\mu X)$. Then $F_2(X)$ is identified with the subspace $F_2(\mu X) \cap F(X)$ of $F_2(\mu X)$. Observe that $F_2(X)$ is dense in $F_2(\mu X)$ since X is dense in μX . Hence Lemma 2.2 implies that $\chi(K, F_2(\mu X)) \leq \omega$. Let $\{U_n : n \in \omega\}$ be a countable base for $F_2(\mu X)$ at K . By Theorem 1.1, there exists, for every $n \in \omega$, a continuous pseudometric d_n on μX such that $O_2(d_n) \subseteq U_n$. We can assume without loss of generality that each d_n is bounded by 1. Then $d = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} d_n$ is a continuous pseudometric on μX and one easily verifies that the set

$$P = \{x^{-1}y : x, y \in \mu X, d(x, y) = 0\}$$

satisfies $P \subseteq \bigcap_{n \in \omega} O_2(d_n) \subseteq \bigcap_{n \in \omega} U_n = K$. In particular, $P \subseteq F_2(X)$. The set P is closed in $F_2(\mu X)$ since the pseudometric d is continuous. Hence P is compact as a closed subset of K .

Consider the continuous mapping $i_2 : X^2 \rightarrow F_2(X)$, $i_2(x, y) = x^{-1}y$ for $x, y \in X$. Since X' is compact by Corollary 2.7, it follows from Lemma 2.3 that the space X is paracompact. So [22, Proposition 4.8] implies that i_2 is a closed mapping. Observe that the restriction of i_2 to the closed subspace

$$Z = X^2 \setminus \{(x, x) : x \in X \setminus X'\}$$

of X^2 has compact fibres. In fact, the unique non-trivial fibre of $i_2|_Z$ can only be $i_2^{-1}(e) = \{(x, x) : x \in X'\}$. Therefore, this restriction is a perfect mapping (onto its image).

Since P is compact,

$$L = Z \cap i_2^-(P) = \{(x, y) \in X^2 : d(x, y) = 0\} \setminus \{(x, x) : x \in X \setminus X'\}$$

is a compact subset of Z . Let $\pi : X^2 \rightarrow X$ be the projection to the second factor. Then $C = \pi(L)$ is a compact subset of X and, clearly, $X' \subseteq C$.

It remains to verify that $\chi(C, X) \leq \omega$. For every $n \in \omega$, put

$$V_n = \{x \in X : d(x, C) < 2^{-n}\}.$$

Then $\gamma = \{V_n : n \in \omega\}$ is a countable family of open neighbourhoods of C in X , and we claim that γ is a base for X at C .

First, we verify that $d(y, C) > 0$ for each $y \in X \setminus C$. Indeed, if $y \in X \setminus C$ and $d(x, y) = 0$ for some $x \in C$, then $(x, y) \in L$ and $y \in C$, which is a contradiction. Hence $d(x, y) > 0$ for each $x \in C$. Since the set C is compact, we conclude that $d(y, C) > 0$. Observe that this implies the equality $C = \bigcap \gamma$.

Suppose to the contrary that γ fails to be a base for X at C . Then there exists an open set O in X such that $C \subseteq O$ and $V_n \setminus O \neq \emptyset$ for each $n \in \omega$. Therefore, we can choose two sequences $\{x_n : n \in \omega\}$ and $\{y_n : n \in \omega\}$ such that $x_n \in C$, $y_n \in V_n \setminus O$ and $d(x_n, y_n) < 2^{-n}$ for each $n \in \omega$. Then our definition of d as an infinite linear combination of the pseudometrics d_n implies that $d_n(x_n, y_n) < 1$, whence it follows that $g_n = x_n^{-1}y_n \in U_n$. Clearly, $x_n \neq y_n$, so $g_n \neq e$ for each $n \in \omega$. From our choice of the points y_n it follows that the positive distances $d(y_n, C)$ tend to zero, so the set $\{y_n : n \in \omega\}$ is infinite. Since the sets U_n form a base for $F_2(X)$ at the compact set K , the infinite set $S = \{g_n : n \in \omega\}$ has an accumulation point in K . On the other hand, the set $T = \{(x_n, y_n) : n \in \omega\}$ is closed and discrete in X^2 . Indeed, since $X' \subseteq C \subseteq O$, the set $X \setminus O$ is closed and discrete in X . Hence the set $Y = \{y_n : n \in \omega\} \subseteq X \setminus O$ is also closed and discrete in X . Since $\pi(T) = Y$, so is T in X^2 . Finally, the mapping i_2 is closed and $i_2(T) = S$, so that S is infinite, closed and discrete in $F_2(X)$. This contradiction shows that (a) implies (b), as claimed. □

As in Theorems 2.9 and 2.13, it is natural to ask for a characterisation of the spaces X such that each $A_n(X)$ has pointwise countable type. It turns out that the latter property is equivalent to that for the single number $n = 2$. Our proof of this fact requires the following proposition:

PROPOSITION 3.4. *Let C be a compact subset of a space X such that $X' \subseteq C$ and $\chi(C, X) \leq \omega$. Then $A_n(X)$ has point-countable type for every $n \in \omega$.*

PROOF: We show first that $A_{2n}(X)$ has countable type at the identity 0 for each integer n . Fix $n \in \omega$. If X is discrete, there is nothing to prove, so we assume that $X' \neq \emptyset$. Let $K = nC - nC$, and note that K is a compact subset of $A_{2n}(X)$ which contains 0. Fix a countable base $\{U_k : k \in \omega\}$ for the space X at C , and for every $k \in \omega$

let $V_k = nU_k - nU_k$. Clearly, $K \subseteq V_k \subseteq A_{2n}(X)$ for each k , and we claim that the family $\{V_k : k \in \omega\}$ is a base for $A_{2n}(X)$ at K .

Let O be an open neighbourhood of K in $A_{2n}(X)$. Since C is compact in X , there exists an open neighbourhood U of C in X such that $nU - nU \subseteq O$. If we choose $k \in \omega$ with $U_k \subseteq U$, then clearly $V_k \subseteq O$. It is easy to see that the set $W_k = (U_k \times U_k) \cup \Delta_X$ is open in X^2 , where Δ_X denotes the diagonal in X^2 . Then since X is paracompact, by Lemma 2.3, we have $W_k \in \mathcal{U}_X$. Let $s: \omega \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_X$ be a constant function, $s(n) = W_k$ for each $n \in \omega$. It is easy to see that $O(s) \cap A_{2n} = V_k$, and it follows from Theorem 1.4 that V_k is open in $A_{2n}(X)$. We conclude that, as claimed, $A_{2n}(X)$ has countable type at 0.

Now let g be an arbitrary element of $A_n(X)$ for a fixed $n \in \omega$. Also, let K be a compact subset of $A_{2n}(X)$ which contains 0 and at which $A_{2n}(X)$ has a countable base $\{V_k : k \in \omega\}$. Write $C = (K + g) \cap A_n(X)$, and note that C is a compact subset of $A_n(X)$ containing g . We claim that the collection $\{W_k : k \in \omega\}$, where $W_k = (V_k + g) \cap A_n(X)$ for each $k \in \omega$, forms a base for $A_n(X)$ at C .

Indeed, since V_k is open in $A_{2n}(X)$, the set $V_k + g$ is open in $A_{2n}(X) + g$, and since $A_n(X) \subseteq A_{2n}(X) + g$, we see that $W_k = (V_k + g) \cap A_n(X)$ is open in $(A_{2n}(X) + g) \cap A_n(X) = A_n(X)$. Also, if $C \subseteq V \subseteq A_n(X)$, where V is an open set in $A_n(X)$, let $W = V \cup (A(X) \setminus A_n(X))$, and note that W is an open set in $A(X)$. Now $C = (K + g) \cap A_n(X) \subseteq V$ implies $K + g \subseteq V \cup (A(X) \setminus A_n(X)) = W$, and so $K \subseteq W - g$. Therefore, since $W - g$ is an open set in $A(X)$, there exists $k \in \omega$ such that $K \subseteq V_k \subseteq W - g$, and we have

$$(K + g) \cap A_n(X) \subseteq (V_k + g) \cap A_n(X) \subseteq W \cap A_n(X),$$

that is, $C \subseteq W_k \subseteq V$. We conclude that $A_n(X)$ is of pointwise countable type, as required. □

We now present our third main result.

THEOREM 3.5. *The following conditions are equivalent for a space X :*

- (a) $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type;
- (b) $A_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type;
- (c) $A_n(X)$ has pointwise countable type for each $n \in \omega$;
- (d) X contains a compact set C such that $X' \subseteq C$ and $\chi(C, X) \leq \omega$.

PROOF: The implication (d) \Rightarrow (c) is given by Proposition 3.4, while the implication (c) \Rightarrow (b) is trivial. The restriction of the canonical homomorphism $\varphi: F(X) \rightarrow A(X)$ to $F_2(X)$ is a perfect mapping onto $A_2(X)$ by Lemma 2.10, and having pointwise countable type is an inverse invariant of perfect mappings. (Indeed, if $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a perfect onto mapping and C is a compact set of countable character in Y , then $f^{-1}(C)$ is again a compact set of countable character in X .) Hence (b) implies (a). Finally, the implication (a) \Rightarrow (d) is given by Theorem 3.3. □

We shall show in Proposition 3.7 that, as in the case of local compactness, $F_3(X)$ has pointwise countable type if and only if $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type. Our proof is based on the following auxiliary fact.

LEMMA 3.6. *Let U be an open set in a space X such that $X' \subseteq U$. Then the set $W = UUU^{-1} \cup UU^{-1}U \cup U^{-1}UU$ is open in $F_3(X)$.*

PROOF: Clearly, U and $V = X \setminus U$ are clopen disjoint sets and V is discrete, so we can take a continuous pseudometric d on X such that $d(x, x') = 0$ for all $x, x' \in U$, $d(x, x') = 1$ for all $x, x' \in V$, and $d(x, y) = 1$ for all $x \in U$ and $y \in V$. Let \hat{d} be Graev's extension of d to a continuous invariant pseudometric on $F(X)$ such that $\hat{d}(x^{-1}, y) = \hat{d}(x, y^{-1}) = \hat{d}(xy, e) \geq 1$ for all $x, y \in X$, where e is the identity of $F(X)$. Since \hat{d} is continuous, the set

$$O = \{g \in F(X) : \hat{d}(g, e) < 1\}$$

is an open neighbourhood of e in $F(X)$. Hence $G = UO \cup OU$ is also open in $F(X)$, and we claim that

$$(*) \quad G \cap F_3(X) = W.$$

Indeed, we have $UU^{-1} \cup U^{-1}U \subseteq O$, so the inclusion $W \subseteq G \cap F_3(X)$ is immediate. Conversely, let $x \in U$ and $g \in O$ be arbitrary elements such that $h = xg \in F_3(X)$, and observe that g must have even length ≤ 4 . If $g = e$, then $h = x \in U \subseteq W$. If the length of g equals 2, then $g = x^\epsilon y^{-\epsilon}$ for some $x, y \in X$ and $\epsilon = \pm 1$. It follows from $g \in O$ that $x, y \in U$, so $h = xg \in UU^\epsilon U^{-\epsilon} \subseteq W$. The last possibility is that g has length 4, so that $h = xg = x(x^{-1}yzt) = yzt$, where $x \in U$ and $y, z, t \in X \cup X^{-1}$. Since $g = x^{-1}yzt \in O$, we have $\hat{d}(g, e) < 1$. Let us consider the following two cases.

(a) $\hat{d}(g, e) = \hat{d}(x^{-1}y, e) + \hat{d}(zt, e) = \hat{d}(y, x) + \hat{d}(t, z^{-1}) < 1$. Then $\hat{d}(y, x) < 1$, so $y \in X$ and $x, y \in U$. In addition, we have $\hat{d}(t, z^{-1}) < 1$, whence it follows that $z^{-1}, t \in X^\epsilon$ for some $\epsilon = \pm 1$ and, by the choice of d , this gives $z^{-1}, t \in U^\epsilon$. Thus $h = yzt \in UU^{-\epsilon}U^\epsilon \subseteq W$.

(b) $\hat{d}(g, e) = \hat{d}(x^{-1}t, e) + \hat{d}(yz, e) = \hat{d}(t, x) + \hat{d}(z, y^{-1}) < 1$. Then $\hat{d}(t, x) < 1$, so $t \in X$ and $x, t \in U$. Similarly, from $\hat{d}(z, y^{-1}) < 1$ it follows that $z, y^{-1} \in X^\epsilon$ for some $\epsilon = \pm 1$, so $z, y^{-1} \in U^\epsilon$, by our choice of d . We conclude that $h = yzt \in U^{-\epsilon}U^\epsilon U \subseteq W$.

Combining (a) and (b), we deduce the inclusion $UO \cap F_3(X) \subseteq W$. A similar argument gives the inclusion $OU \cap F_3(X) \subseteq W$, so we finally have that $G \cap F_3(X) \subseteq W$. This proves the equality (*) and implies that W is open in $F_3(X)$. □

PROPOSITION 3.7. *For every space X , $F_3(X)$ is of pointwise countable type if and only if so is $F_2(X)$.*

PROOF: Since $F_2(X)$ is a closed subspace of $F_3(X)$, it suffices to prove the sufficiency. Suppose that $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type. Then, by Theorem 3.3, there

exists a compact set C of countable character in X such that $X' \subseteq C$. Observe that $P = (F_2(X) \setminus F_1(X)) \cup \{e\}$ is a clopen subset of $F_3(X)$ (see [2, 8]), and P is closed in $F_2(X)$. Hence $F_3(X)$ has countable type at the identity e and at each element of length 2. Clearly, X is of pointwise countable type as a closed subspace of $F_2(X)$, and so are $F_1(X) \cong X \oplus \{e\} \oplus X^{-1}$ and $F_1(X)^3$. Since the spaces $F_3(X) \setminus F_2(X)$ and $F_1(X)^3$ are locally homeomorphic by Proposition 1.5, $F_3(X)$ is of countable type at all elements of length 3.

It remains to show that, for every element $x \in F_3(X)$ of length 1, there exists a compact set K of countable character in $F_3(X)$ such that $x \in K$. Since taking inverses is a homeomorphism of $F_3(X)$ onto itself, we can assume that $x \in X$. If $x \in C$, put $K = CCC^{-1} \cup CC^{-1}C \cup C^{-1}CC$. It is clear that K is a compact subset of $F_3(X)$ and $x \in C \subseteq K$. By our choice of C , there exists a countable base $\{U_n : n \in \omega\}$ for X at C . For every $n \in \omega$, let $W_n = U_n U_n U_n^{-1} \cup U_n U_n^{-1} U_n \cup U_n^{-1} U_n U_n$. We claim that $\gamma = \{W_n : n \in \omega\}$ is a countable base for $F_3(X)$ at K .

Indeed, since $X' \subseteq C \subseteq U_n$ for each n , Lemma 3.6 implies that each W_n is open in $F_3(X)$. It is also clear that $K \subseteq W_n$ for each $n \in \omega$. Let O be an arbitrary open neighbourhood of K in $F_3(X)$. Take a neighbourhood W of K in $F(X)$ such that $W \cap F_3(X) = O$. Since the set C is compact, we can find an open neighbourhood V of C in $F(X)$ such that $VVV^{-1} \cup VV^{-1}V \cup V^{-1}VV \subseteq W$. Choose $n \in \omega$ such that $U_n \subseteq V \cap X$. We then have $K \subseteq W_n \subseteq W \cap F_3(X) = O$, which implies the claim.

Finally, if $x \in X \setminus C$, then x is an isolated point of X . The compact set $C_x = C \cup \{x\}$ also has countable character in X , so one can apply the above argument to the set $K_x = C_x C_x C_x^{-1} \cup C_x C_x^{-1} C_x \cup C_x^{-1} C_x C_x$ and show that K_x has countable character in $F_3(X)$. This finishes the proof. □

Čech-completeness occupies a place between local compactness and pointwise countable type. In a sense, Čech-completeness is a kind of uniform pointwise countable type. Let us show that, for spaces of the form $A_2(X)$ or $F_2(X)$, Čech-completeness and pointwise countable type coincide.

We recall that a continuous pseudometric d on a space Y is called *complete* if, for every Cauchy sequence $\{y_n : n \in \omega\} \subseteq Y$ with respect to d , there exists a point $y \in Y$ such that $d(y_n, y) \rightarrow 0$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$.

THEOREM 3.8. *The following conditions are equivalent for a space X :*

- (a) $A_2(X)$ is Čech-complete;
- (b) $F_2(X)$ is Čech-complete;
- (c) $A_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type;
- (d) $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type.

PROOF: Since the natural mapping $\varphi : F_2(X) \rightarrow A_2(X)$ is perfect (see Lemma 2.10) and Čech-completeness is both an invariant and an inverse invariant of perfect mappings

by [5, Theorem 3.9.10], we have (a) \Leftrightarrow (b). It also follows from Theorem 3.5 that (c) \Leftrightarrow (d). The implications (a) \Rightarrow (c) and (b) \Rightarrow (d) are trivial. Therefore, it suffices to show that (d) \Rightarrow (b).

Suppose that the space $F_2(X)$ has pointwise countable type. Then, by Theorem 3.3, there exists a compact set C of countable character in X such that $X' \subseteq C$. Let $\{U_n : n \in \omega\}$ be a decreasing base for X at C . For every $n \in \omega$, choose a continuous pseudometric d_n on X such that $d_n \leq 1$, $d_n(x, y) = 0$ for all $x, y \in C$, $d_n(x, y) = 1$ if x, y are distinct points in $X \setminus U_n$, and $d_n(x, y) = 1$ for all $x \in U_n$ and $y \in X \setminus U_n$. Then $d = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} d_n$ is a continuous pseudometric on X having the following properties:

- (i) $d(x, y) = 0$ for all $x, y \in C$;
- (ii) $d(x, y) \geq 2^{-n}$ if x, y are distinct points in $X \setminus U_n$;
- (iii) $d(x, y) \geq 2^{-n}$ for all $x \in U_n$ and $y \in X \setminus U_n, n \in \omega$.

We claim first that d is a complete pseudometric. Indeed, let $S = \{x_k : k \in \omega\}$ be a Cauchy sequence in X with respect to d . If $S \cap U_n \neq \emptyset$ for each $n \in \omega$, then S has an accumulation point $y \in C$, so that S converges to y with respect to d . Suppose, therefore, that $U_m \cap S = \emptyset$ for some $m \in \omega$. Then $d(x_k, x_l) \geq 2^{-m}$ for distinct $x_k, x_l \in S$ and, since S is a Cauchy sequence, S is eventually constant. In particular, S converges. This proves our claim.

Let \widehat{d} be Graev's extension of d over $F(X)$ such that $\widehat{d}(x, e) = \widehat{d}(x^{-1}, e) \geq 1$ and $\widehat{d}(x, y^{-1}) = \widehat{d}(xy, e) = \widehat{d}(x^{-1}, y) \geq 1$ for all $x, y \in X$, where e is the identity of $F(X)$. Denote by d_2 the restriction of \widehat{d} to $F_2(X)$. We claim that d_2 is a complete pseudometric. Indeed, since d is complete, it follows from our choice of \widehat{d} that d_2 is complete on $F_1(X) \cong X \oplus \{e\} \oplus X^{-1}$. Observe also that $d_2(x, g) \geq 1$ for every $x \in X \cup X^{-1}$ and $g \in (F_2(X) \setminus F_1(X)) \cup \{e\}$. Therefore, it suffices to prove that d_2 is complete on $P = (F_2(X) \setminus F_1(X)) \cup \{e\}$.

Suppose that $T = \{g_n : n \in \omega\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in P with respect to d_2 . We can assume without loss of generality that $d_2(g_n, g_m) < 1$ for all $n, m \in \omega$. Every element g_n has the form $g_n = x_n^{\varepsilon_n} y_n^{\delta_n}$ for some $x_n, y_n \in X$ and $\varepsilon_n, \delta_n = \pm 1$. Choose an infinite set $A \subseteq \omega$ and $\varepsilon, \delta = \pm 1$ such that $\varepsilon_n = \varepsilon$ and $\delta_n = \delta$ for each $n \in A$. By our choice of A and the above assumption, we have $d_2(g_n, g_m) = d_2(g_n g_m^{-1}, e) < 1$ or, equivalently, $d_2(x_n^{\varepsilon} y_n^{\delta} y_m^{-\delta} x_m^{-\varepsilon}, e) < 1$ for all $n, m \in \omega$. Hence, for any given pair $n, m \in \omega$, either

$$(1) \quad d_2(g_n, g_m) = d(x_n, x_m) + d(y_n, y_m)$$

or

$$(2) \quad d_2(g_n, g_m) = d_2(x_n, y_n) + d(x_m, y_m) \text{ and } \varepsilon + \delta = 0.$$

Clearly, if $\varepsilon + \delta \neq 0$, then (1) holds for all $n, m \in A$. Consider the set

$$[A]^2 = \{\{n, m\} : n, m \in A, n \neq m\}$$

and define a mapping $f: [A]^2 \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$ by $f(\{n, m\}) = 1$ if (1) holds for the pair $\{n, m\}$ with $n < m$; otherwise put $f(\{n, m\}) = 2$. By Ramsey's theorem (see [16, p. 7]), one can find an infinite set $B \subseteq A$ and $i \in \{1, 2\}$ such that $f(\{n, m\}) = i$ for all distinct $n, m \in B$. If $i = 1$, then it follows from (1) that both $S_1 = \{x_n : n \in B\}$ and $S_2 = \{y_n : n \in B\}$ are Cauchy sequences with respect to d . Since d is complete on X , S_1 converges to a point $x \in X$ and S_2 converges to $y \in X$, both with respect to d . Hence the sequences $\{g_n : n \in B\}$ and $\{g_n : n \in \omega\}$ converge to the element $g = x^\varepsilon y^\delta$ with respect to the pseudometric d_2 . Finally, if $i = 2$, then (2) implies that $\delta = -\varepsilon$ and $d(x_n, y_n) \leq d_2(g_n, g_m)$ for any $n, m \in B$ with $n < m$, so that the distances $d(x_n, y_n)$ tend to zero when $n \rightarrow \infty, n \in B$. In its turn, this implies that $d_2(g_n, e) \rightarrow 0$ when $n \rightarrow \infty, n \in B$. Since $\{g_n : n \in \omega\}$ is a Cauchy sequence, we conclude that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_2(g_n, e) = 0$. This proves that d_2 is a complete pseudometric.

Consider the equivalence relation \sim on $F_2(X)$ defined by $g \sim h$ if and only if $d(g, h) = 0$ and let $Y = F_2(X)/\sim$ be the quotient set. Let $p: F_2(X) \rightarrow Y$ be the natural projection, $p(g) = [g]$ for each $x \in Y$, where $[g] = \{h \in F_2(X) : g \sim h\}$. Define a function ϱ on Y^2 by $\varrho(p(g), p(h)) = d_2(g, h)$ for all $g, h \in F_2(X)$. It is clear that ϱ is a metric on Y . Let τ be the topology on Y generated by ϱ . We claim that the mapping $p: F_2(X) \rightarrow (Y, \tau)$ is perfect.

It easily follows from our definition of d_2 that $[g] = \{g\}$ for each $g = x^\varepsilon y^\delta \in F_2(X) \setminus F_1(X)$ with $x, y \in X \setminus C$ and $\varepsilon, \delta = \pm 1$. If only one of the points x, y is in C , say, $x \in C$, then $[g] = C^\varepsilon y^\delta$. If both points x, y are in C , then $[g] = C^\varepsilon C^\delta$. Similarly, if $g = x^\varepsilon$ with $x \in X$ and $\varepsilon = \pm 1$, then $[g] = \{g\}$ if $x \notin C$, and $[g] = C^\varepsilon$ otherwise. Finally, $[e] = CC^{-1} \cup C^{-1}C$. Therefore, the fibres of the mapping p are compact.

It remains to verify that p is a closed mapping. For every integer $n \geq 1$ and $y \in Y$, denote by $B(y, 1/n)$ the open ball with centre at y and radius $1/n$ with respect to ϱ . Let us show that p is closed at the point $a = p(e)$. Suppose that O is a neighbourhood of the fibre $p^{-1}(a) = [e] = CC^{-1} \cup C^{-1}C$ in $F_2(X)$. Since C is compact, there exists an open neighbourhood U of C in X such that $UU^{-1} \cup U^{-1}U \subseteq O$. Choose an integer $n \geq 1$ such that $U_n \subseteq U$. Then $p^{-1}(B(a, 2^{-n})) \subseteq O$. Indeed, suppose that $g \in F_2(X)$ and $\varrho(p(g), a) = d_2(g, e) < 2^{-n}$. Then either $g = e \in O$ or $g = x^\varepsilon y^{-\varepsilon} \in F_2(X) \setminus F_1(X)$, where $\varepsilon = \pm 1$. In the latter case, we have

$$d_2(g, e) = d_2(x^\varepsilon y^{-\varepsilon}, e) = d_2(x^\varepsilon, y^\varepsilon) = d_2(x, y) = d(x, y) < 2^{-n}.$$

Since $g \neq e$, we necessarily have that $x \neq y$. It follows now from (ii) and (iii) that $x, y \in U_n$, so that $g = x^\varepsilon y^{-\varepsilon} \in U_n^\varepsilon U_n^{-\varepsilon} \subseteq O$. This proves the inclusion $p^{-1}(B(a, 2^{-n})) \subseteq O$ and, hence, p is closed at the point $a = p(e)$. A similar argument (with certain simplifications) shows that p is closed at any point of $Y \setminus \{a\}$. Therefore, p is a perfect mapping.

Since the pseudometric d_2 is complete, we conclude that the metric space (Y, ϱ) is

complete. In particular, the space (Y, τ) is Čech-complete. Hence $F_2(X)$ is Čech-complete as a perfect preimage of a Čech-complete space. \square

One can modify the argument in the proof of Theorem 3.8 to show that the restriction of the pseudometric \hat{d} to $F_3(X)$ remains complete, so that $F_3(X)$ is Čech-complete if and only if so is $F_2(X)$.

4. ALMOST METRISABILITY OF FREE GROUPS

A topological group G is called *almost metrisable* if it contains a non-empty compact set of countable character in G [13]. Since topological groups are homogeneous, every almost metrisable group has pointwise countable type, and vice versa. It is clear that all locally compact groups as well as all metrisable groups are almost metrisable. It turns out that the free (Abelian) topological group on a space X is almost metrisable if and only if X is discrete (see Theorem 2.9). Our proof of this fact requires the following well-known lemma (see [2]):

LEMMA 4.1. *Let K be a subset of $A(X)$ such that the intersections $K \cap A_n(X)$ are finite for all $n \in \omega$. Then K is closed in $A(X)$. A similar result remains valid for subsets of $F(X)$.*

PROPOSITION 4.2. *The following conditions are equivalent for a space X :*

- (a) *the group $F(X)$ is almost metrisable;*
- (b) *the group $A(X)$ is almost metrisable;*
- (c) *the space X is discrete.*

PROOF: Since $A(X)$ is a quotient of $F(X)$, the implication (a) \Rightarrow (b) is obvious. It is also clear that the groups $A(X)$ and $F(X)$ over a discrete space X are discrete. Therefore, it suffices to verify that (b) implies (c).

Let K be a non-empty compact set of countable character in $A(X)$. Since translations in topological groups are homeomorphisms, we can assume without loss of generality that K contains the identity 0 of $A(X)$. Choose a countable base $\{U_n : n \in \omega\}$ for $A(X)$ at the set K . Define by induction a sequence $\{V_n : n \in \omega\}$ of open symmetric neighbourhoods of 0 in $A(X)$ such that $2V_{n+1} \subseteq U_n \cap V_n$ for each $n \in \omega$. Then $L = \bigcap_{n \in \omega} V_n$ is a closed subgroup of $A(X)$ and $L \subseteq K$. Therefore, the subgroup L of $A(X)$ is compact. Then one can apply Dudley's theorem in [4] to conclude that $L = \{0\}$, or argue as follows. If the group L is non-trivial, take an element $g \in L \setminus \{0\}$ and consider the infinite cyclic subgroup $\langle g \rangle$ of L generated by g . Then the intersection $A_n(X) \cap \langle g \rangle$ is finite for each $n \in \omega$, so the group $\langle g \rangle$ is discrete and closed in L by Lemma 4.1. This contradiction shows that the group L is trivial. Hence the identity 0 has countable pseudocharacter in $A(X)$ and in K . Since K is compact, we conclude that $\chi(0, K) \leq \omega$. Therefore, $\chi(0, A(X)) \leq \chi(0, K) \cdot \chi(K, A(X)) \leq \omega$ by [5, 3.1.E]. In other words, the identity 0 has countable character in $A(X)$, so X is discrete by Graev's theorem in [6]. \square

5. OPEN PROBLEMS

Given a continuous mapping $f: X \rightarrow Y$, we denote by \hat{f} the extension of f to a continuous homomorphism of $F(X)$ to $F(Y)$. The next problem is related to Proposition 2.15. Its solution can provide a “uniform” proof of the equivalence of certain topological properties of $F_2(X)$ and $A_2(X)$.

PROBLEM 5.1. Characterise the continuous onto mappings $f: X \rightarrow Y$ such that the restriction $f_2 = \hat{f}|_{F_2(X)}$ of $F_2(X)$ onto $F_2(Y)$ is perfect. We raise the analogous problem for $f_3 = \hat{f}|_{F_3(X)}$.

A space X is called a q -space provided that every point $x \in X$ has a sequence $\{U_n : n \in \omega\}$ of neighbourhoods with the property that if $x_n \in U_n$ for each $n \in \omega$, then the set $\{x_n : n \in \omega\}$ has a cluster point in X . It is easy to see that X is a q -space if and only if it can be covered by countably compact sets, all having countable character in X . Clearly, every space of pointwise countable type is a q -space, but not vice versa (take any countably compact space which fails to be of pointwise countable type).

PROBLEM 5.2. Characterise the spaces X such that $F_2(X)$ is a q -space. What about $F_n(X)$ for all $n \in \omega$? The Abelian case?

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