

Set-theoretic Problems Concerning Lindelöf Spaces

Franklin D. Tall¹

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Abstract

I survey problems concerning Lindelöf spaces which have partial set-theoretic solutions.

Lindelöf spaces, i.e. spaces in which every open cover has a countable subcover, are a familiar class of topological spaces. There is a significant number of (mainly classic) problems concerning Lindelöf spaces which are unsolved, but have partial set-theoretic solutions. For example, consistency is known but independence is not; large cardinals suffice but are not known to be necessary, and so forth. The purpose of this note — which is an expanded version of a talk given at the 2010 BEST conference — is to survey such questions in the hope that set theorists will find them worthy of attention. Indeed we strongly suspect that the difficulty of these problems is more set-theoretic than topological. Not much topological knowledge is needed to work on them. Undefined terms can be found in [Eng89]. In Sections 1–3 we shall assume all spaces are T_3 , except for a remark at the end of Section 2.

I shall start with a collection of problems I have been investigating for the past couple of years. Several of these problems are classic and well-known; other are more specialized or recent, but are related to the classic ones.

1 Productively Lindelöf spaces

Definition 1.1. A space X is *productively Lindelöf* if $X \times Y$ is Lindelöf, for every Lindelöf Y . X is *powerfully Lindelöf* if X^ω is Lindelöf.

Both of these concepts have been studied for a long time, but the terminology is recent: [BKR07], [AT] respectively. Ernie Michael wondered more than thirty years ago whether:

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Problem 1.2. Is every productively Lindelöf space powerfully Lindelöf?

This problem is raised in [Prz84]. The problem is presumably inspired by the fact that σ -compact spaces are both productively Lindelöf and powerfully Lindelöf. Until recently, the only significant result concerning Problem 1.2 since Przymusiński's survey was due to Alster [Als88], who solved it affirmatively under CH for regular spaces of weight $\leq \aleph_1$.

In the process of proving his result, Alster introduced the following concept, called *Alster* in [BKR07].

Definition 1.3. A space X is *Alster* if whenever \mathcal{G} is a cover of X by G_δ 's such that each compact subset of X is covered by finitely many members of \mathcal{G} , then \mathcal{G} has a countable subcover.

Alster fits in between σ -compact and productively Lindelöf:

Theorem 1.4 ([Als88]). *Every σ -compact space is Alster. Every Alster space is both productively Lindelöf and powerfully Lindelöf. CH implies every productively Lindelöf space of weight $\leq \aleph_1$ is Alster.*

Problem 1.5. Is every productively Lindelöf space Alster?

Nothing is known if CH fails. Alster spaces in which compact sets are G_δ — in particular, metrizable spaces — are easily seen to be σ -compact, while it is also easy to see that σ -compact spaces are Alster.

We now turn to an apparently unrelated problem.

2 D -spaces

Definition 2.1. A space $\langle X, \mathcal{T} \rangle$ is D if whenever $f : X \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is an *open neighborhood assignment*, i.e. $x \in f(x)$ for each $x \in X$, there is a closed discrete $D \subseteq X$ such that $\bigcup\{f(x) : x \in D\} = X$.

There are two recent surveys of D -spaces: [Eis07] and [Gru11]. The major question of interest (implicit in [DP79]) is:

Problem 2.2. Is every Lindelöf space a D -space?

Despite much effort, very little is known about this problem. A breakthrough occurred when Aurichi [Aur10] showed that an apparently minor strengthening of the Lindelöf property did yield D .

Definition 2.3. A space X is *Menger* if whenever $\{\mathcal{U}_n\}_{n < \omega}$ are open covers of X , there exist finite $\mathcal{V}_n \subseteq \mathcal{U}_n$ for each n , such that $\bigcup_{n < \omega} \mathcal{V}_n$ covers X .

Theorem 2.4 ([Aur10]). *Menger spaces are D .*

In [AT], a connection between “productively Lindelöf” and “ D ” was established:

Theorem 2.5. *Alster implies Menger.*

It is thus natural to ask:

Problem 2.6. Does productively Lindelöf imply D ?

After a series of partial results, in [Talc] I proved:

Theorem 2.7. *CH implies productively Lindelöf spaces are Menger and hence D .*

The proof of 2.7 is easy and instructive. Of course, “productively Lindelöf” is a strong hypothesis, but even strengthenings of Lindelöf such as “hereditarily Lindelöf” are not known — even consistently — to imply D . There is one more set-theoretic result worth pointing out here:

Theorem 2.8 ([AJL10]). *It is consistent that every Lindelöf space of size \aleph_1 is D .*

This is now best seen as a consequence of Theorem 2.4 together with the following folklore result (see e.g. [Tala]):

Theorem 2.9. *Lindelöf spaces of cardinality $< \mathfrak{d}$ are Menger.*

The key to proving Theorem 2.7 lies in a concept introduced by Arhangel’skiĭ [Arh00]:

Definition 2.10. A space X is *projectively σ -compact* if every continuous image of X in a separable metrizable space is σ -compact.

One can make analogous definitions, e.g. of *projectively Menger*. There are projectively σ -compact spaces that are not σ -compact — see [Arh00] and [Talc]. Arhangel’skiĭ in this paper also in effect proved:

Theorem 2.11. *Lindelöf projectively Menger spaces are Menger.*

This was specifically stated and proved in [Koč00] and [BCM10]. The method of proof is worth pointing out, since it often allows one to take results about Lindelöf metrizable spaces and transfer them to arbitrary Lindelöf spaces.

Lemma 2.12 ([Eng89]). *Let \mathcal{U} be an open cover of a Lindelöf space X . There is then a continuous function $f : X \rightarrow Y$, Y separable metrizable, and an open cover \mathcal{V} of Y such that $\{f^{-1}(V) : V \in \mathcal{V}\}$ refines \mathcal{U} .*

To prove Theorem 2.11, given a sequence $\{\mathcal{U}_n\}_{n < \omega}$ of such covers, find the corresponding f_n ’s, Y_n ’s and \mathcal{V}_n ’s. Then the diagonal product of the f_n ’s maps X onto a subspace \hat{Y} of $\prod Y_n$. \hat{Y} is σ -compact, hence Menger, so we can take finite subsets of the \mathcal{V}_n ’s forming a cover and then pull them back to X to find the required finite subsets of the \mathcal{U}_n ’s.

The other ingredient in the proof of Theorem 2.11 is:

Theorem 2.13. *CH implies productively Lindelöf spaces are projectively σ -compact.*

This was in effect proved in [Mic71], but specifically stated and proved in [Als87]. The method of proof is again exemplary:

Proof. Let X be a separable metrizable image of a productively Lindelöf P . Then X is productively Lindelöf. (Separable metrizable is not needed for this.) Embed X in $[0, 1]^{\aleph_0}$. $[0, 1]^{\aleph_0}$ has a countable base, so by CH we can take open subsets $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha < \omega_1}$ of $[0, 1]^{\aleph_0}$ such that every open set about $Y = [0, 1]^{\aleph_0} - X$ includes some U_α . By taking countable intersections, we can find a decreasing sequence $\{G_\beta\}_{\beta < \omega_1}$ of G_δ 's about Y , such that every open set about Y includes some G_β . If X is not σ -compact, we can assume the G_β 's are strictly descending. Pick $p_\beta \in (G_{\beta+1} - G_\beta) \cap X$. Put a topology on $Z = Y \cup \{p_\beta : \beta < \omega_1\}$ by strengthening the subspace topology to make each $\{p_\beta\}$ open. Then Z is Lindelöf, but $X \times Z$ is not, since $\{\langle p_\beta, p_\beta \rangle : \beta < \omega_1\}$ is closed discrete. \square

Although T_3 (and hence paracompactness) is a natural assumption in the context of wondering whether Lindelöf spaces are D -spaces, given the lack of counterexamples even the following very recent result is noteworthy:

Theorem 2.14 ([Sze]). *$V = L$ implies there is a hereditarily Lindelöf T_1 space of size \aleph_1 which is not D .*

3 Michael spaces

In [Mic63], Ernie Michael proved:

Theorem 3.1. *CH implies there is a Lindelöf space X such that $X \times \mathbb{P}$ (the space of irrationals) is not Lindelöf.*

The question of whether such a space can be constructed without additional axioms has become known as *Michael's problem*, and such a space is called a *Michael space*. Notice that the proof of Theorem 2.13 is also a proof of Theorem 3.1: \mathbb{P} is not σ -compact, so under CH , it cannot be productively Lindelöf.

Problem 3.2. Is there a Michael space?

Michael spaces have been constructed under a variety of assumptions about small cardinals — see e.g. [Als90], [Law90] and [Moo99]. These yield:

Theorem 3.3. *$\mathfrak{b} = \aleph_1$ or $\mathfrak{d} = \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$ imply there is a Michael space. (\mathcal{M} is the meager ideal for \mathbb{P} .)*

A unified approach to the various constructions is given in [AAJT]. There is a close connection between Michael's problem and

Problem 3.4. Is every productively Lindelöf metrizable space σ -compact?

We have already seen that the answer is positive under CH (Theorem 2.13), but if we add on definability conditions for the space, we can reduce that hypothesis to the existence of a Michael space:

Theorem 3.5 ([Tala]). *Every productively Lindelöf analytic metrizable space is σ -compact if and only if there is a Michael space. Assuming the axiom of Projective Determinacy (PD) analytic can be improved to projective.*

The key is to apply the *Hurewicz Dichotomy*.

Definition 3.6. A class \mathcal{K} of space satisfies the *Hurewicz Dichotomy* if every member of \mathcal{K} is either σ -compact or includes a closed copy of \mathbb{P} .

Analytic Lindelöf metrizable spaces satisfy the Hurewicz Dichotomy [Hur25] (or see [Kec95]); projective Lindelöf metrizable spaces do under PD [KLW87] — see discussion in [Tala]. How far the Hurewicz Dichotomy can be extended, either in the metrizable or non-metrizable context is unclear. See [Talb] and [Talc] for discussion in terms of Problem 3.4 and

Problem 3.7. Is every productively Lindelöf space Menger?

Notice that by Lemma 2.12 this is equivalent to:

Problem 3.8. Is every productively Lindelöf metrizable space Menger?

We should mention the well-known facts that σ -compact spaces are Menger, but not necessarily the converse [CP], [Tsa11], and that \mathbb{P} is not Menger.

After this note was first submitted, D. Repovš and L. Zdomskyy [RZ] succeeded in completely removing the definability condition, but at a cost, obtaining:

Theorem 3.9. *There is a Michael space if and only if productively Lindelöf metrizable spaces are Menger.*

The question about Hurewicz dichotomy is still of interest, however, in terms of obtaining σ -compactness. In addition to [Tal11], see [RZ], wherein the following problem is raised:

Problem 3.10. Suppose there is a Michael space. Is every co-analytic productively Lindelöf metrizable space σ -compact?

Definition 3.11. A T_3 Lindelöf space is *Hurewicz* if whenever Z is a Čech-complete space including X , there is a σ -compact Y such that $X \subseteq Y \subseteq Z$.

In [AT] we proved:

Theorem 3.12. $\mathfrak{d} = \aleph_1$ *implies productively Lindelöf metrizable spaces are Hurewicz.*

We thus have that the three progressively weaker hypotheses: CH , $\mathfrak{d} = \aleph_1$, *there is a Michael space*, imply the respectively weaker conclusions: *σ -compact*, *Hurewicz*, *Menger*, for productively Lindelöf metrizable spaces.

Problem 3.13. Are the stronger hypotheses necessary in order to obtain the stronger conclusions?

4 The cardinality of Lindelöf spaces with points G_δ

A. V. Arhangel'skiĭ [Arh69] solved a famous problem of P. S. Alexandroff by proving that:

Lemma 4.1. *Lindelöf first countable T_2 spaces have cardinality $\leq 2^{\aleph_0}$*

A proof using elementary submodels can be found in chapter 24 of [JW97]. Since in T_1 first countable spaces points are G_δ , Arhangel'skiĭ then asked whether the continuum also bounded the cardinality of Lindelöf T_2 spaces with points G_δ . The consistency of a positive answer remains open. I have surveyed this question twice before: [Tal95], [Tal11], so after a minimum amount of background I will turn to new material. A consistent negative answer was provided by [She96]; an easier and more general proof was provided by [Gor93]:

Theorem 4.2. *It is consistent with $ZFC + CH$ that there is a Lindelöf zero-dimensional space with points G_δ of size 2^{\aleph_1} .*

A key concept concerning this problem is given in the following:

Definition 4.3. A Lindelöf space is *indestructible* if it remains Lindelöf after countably closed forcing.

There is a combinatorial characterization of indestructibility we shall mention in the next section, on topological games. There is also interest in the general question of what forcings preserve Lindelöfness — see [Kad11]. It is known that adding at least \aleph_1 Cohen reals makes a Lindelöf space indestructible [Dow88] but the following problem is open:

Problem 4.4. After adding one Cohen real, does a Lindelöf space become indestructible?

The reason why indestructibility is of interest is because:

Theorem 4.5 ([Tal95]). *Collapse a supercompact cardinal to ω_2 by countably closed forcing. Then every indestructible Lindelöf space with points G_δ has cardinality $\leq 2^{\aleph_0}$.*

We thus want to know:

Problem 4.6. Does CH imply every Lindelöf T_2 space with points G_δ is indestructible?

Although the method of proof of Theorem 4.5 is a good illustration of supercompact reflection, Theorem 4.5 itself has been significantly improved by Marion Scheepers to obtain:

Theorem 4.7 ([Sch10]). *Collapse a measurable cardinal to ω_2 by countably closed forcing. Then every indestructible Lindelöf space with points G_δ has cardinality $\leq 2^{\aleph_0}$.*

Scheepers uses games on an ideal.

In [ST10] Scheepers and the author obtained positive consistency results by strengthening Lindelöf to *Rothberger*. Their use of supercompact reflection was again improved to measurable reflection in [Sch10].

Definition 4.8. A space is *Rothberger* if whenever $\{\mathcal{U}_n\}_{n<\omega}$ are open covers of it, there are $U_n \in \mathcal{U}_n$, each $n \in \omega$, such that $\{U_n\}_{n<\omega}$ is a cover.

Theorem 4.9 ([Sch10]). *Collapse a measurable to ω_2 by countably closed forcing. Then Rothberger spaces with points G_δ have size $\leq \aleph_1$.*

This is because Rothberger space are indestructible, which is fine, but “Rothberger” is too strong — for sets of reals it implies strong measure zero. The Menger property we mentioned before is a weakening of Rothberger; we therefore ask:

Problem 4.10. Is it consistent with *ZFC* that every Menger T_2 space with points G_δ has cardinality $\leq 2^{\aleph_0}$?

This is reasonable since “Menger” is also a weakening of “ σ -compact” and we have:

Theorem 4.11. *Every σ -compact T_2 space with points G_δ has cardinality $\leq 2^{\aleph_0}$.*

Proof. Compact T_2 spaces with points G_δ are first countable. □

Arhangel’skiĭ also asked:

Problem 4.12. Do first countable T_1 Lindelöf spaces have cardinality $\leq 2^{\aleph_0}$?

Points are G_δ ’s in such a space, so the usual positive consistency results apply, but so far we have not been able to go beyond these. No counterexamples are known, even consistently. A natural try is to take a Lindelöf space with points G_δ and consider the weaker topology generated by witnesses for “ G_δ ” about each point. Unfortunately, there is no reason to believe the resulting topology is first countable. If we strengthen “points G_δ ” to “point-countable T_1 -separating open cover”, i.e. an open cover \mathcal{U} such that each point is in only countably many members of the cover and for each $x \neq y \in X$, there is a $U \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $x \in U$ and $y \notin U$, then when we take \mathcal{U} as a subbase for a topology, that topology is first countable, so we would have that if there were a Lindelöf space of size $> 2^{\aleph_0}$ with a point-countable T_1 -separating open cover, then there would be a Lindelöf first countable T_1 space of size $> 2^{\aleph_0}$. However, in fact Lindelöf spaces with point-countable T_1 -separating open covers have cardinality $\leq 2^{\aleph_0}$ [Cha77] so this is a dead end.

5 Topological Games

Definition 5.1. The *Menger game* is an ω -length perfect information game in which in the n th inning, ONE chooses an open cover \mathcal{U}_n and TWO chooses a finite $\mathcal{V}_n \subseteq \mathcal{U}_n$. TWO wins if $\{\bigcup \mathcal{V}_n : n < \omega\}$ covers X . Otherwise, ONE wins.

Theorem 5.2 ([Hur25]). *X is Menger if and only if ONE has no winning strategy in the Menger game on X .*

Telgársky [Tel84] proved:

Theorem 5.3. *For metrizable X , X is σ -compact if and only if TWO has a winning strategy in the Menger game on X .*

Scheepers [Sch95] provided a much more accessible proof.

In an earlier version of this survey and in [Talc] we asked whether “metrizable” was necessary in Theorem 5.3. T. Banach and L. Zdomskyy [BZ] proved that it wasn’t, replacing “metrizable” by “hereditarily Lindelöf T_3 ”.

Several variations on the Menger property and the Menger game have been considered. See e.g. [JMSS96] and [ST10]. One can vary the kind of cover, the kind of subsets of the cover, and the length of the game. Notice that if ONE does not have a winning strategy in the Menger game, then clearly the space is Menger. The converse is true, but not so obvious. That remark in general applies to ω -length games of this sort. See e.g. [Hur25] and [Paw94]. However, for ω_1 -length games, although again ONE having no winning strategy easily implies the ω_1 -version of Menger, the converse is not clear. The notation used by Scheepers is convenient: $G_{\text{FIN}}^\omega(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$ is the Menger game; $G_1^\omega(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$ is the Rothberger game in which we only pick one element from each cover. $G_{\text{FIN}}^{\omega_1}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$, $G_1^{\omega_1}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$ are respectively the ω_1 -versions of the Menger and Rothberger games. The selection principles $S_{\text{FIN}}^{\omega_1}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$ ($S_1^{\omega_1}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$) assert that it is possible to pick finitely many elements (one element) from each cover in a ω_1 -sequence and get a cover. The problem of determining whether $S_1^{\omega_1}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$ implies ONE has no winning strategy in $G_1^{\omega_1}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$ is particularly interesting and is asked in [ST10]:

Problem 5.4. Let X be a Lindelöf space. Suppose X satisfies $S_1^{\omega_1}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$ ($S_{\text{FIN}}^{\omega_1}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$). Does ONE not have a winning strategy in $G_1^{\omega_1}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$ ($G_{\text{FIN}}^{\omega_1}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$) on X ?

It is interesting because of:

Theorem 5.5 ([ST10]). *ONE has no winning strategy in $G_1^{\omega_1}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$ for a Lindelöf space X if and only if X is indestructible.*

6 Lindelöf spaces with no small Lindelöf subspaces

Hajnal and Juhász [HJ76] asked:

Problem 6.1. Does every Lindelöf space of size \aleph_2 have a Lindelöf subspace of size \aleph_1 ?

An extensive discussion of what is known and why the problem is interesting can be found in [BT02]. There is a consistent counterexample:

Theorem 6.2 ([KT02]). *It is consistent with GCH that there is a Lindelöf space of size \aleph_2 with no Lindelöf subspaces of size \aleph_1 .*

The example is constructed by some moderately difficult countably closed forcing. It is a *P-space*, i.e. G_δ 's are open. The key observation is that for Lindelöf *P*-spaces, having a Lindelöf subspace of size \aleph_1 is equivalent to having a convergent ω_1 -sequence. For *P*-spaces, Kozmider and the author also proved:

Theorem 6.3 ([KT02]). *It is consistent that CH, $2^{\aleph_1} > \aleph_2$, and every Lindelöf *P*-space of size \aleph_2 has a Lindelöf subspace of size \aleph_1 .*

Problem 6.4. Is it consistent with GCH that every Lindelöf *P*-space of size \aleph_2 has a Lindelöf subspace of size \aleph_1 ?

As for positive results, the obvious approach is to try a reflection argument. If one adds additional topological hypotheses, one can use elementary submodels to obtain some results, see [BT02]. A more vigorous attack can be mounted using large cardinals. As usual (see [Tal11] for an exposition), one wants to show $j''X$ is a Lindelöf subspace of $j(X)$, so one needs to worry about preservation of Lindelöfness under forcing, and whether $j''X$ is a subspace of $j(X)$, where j is a generic embedding obtained from forcing a large cardinal to collapse. One then has:

Theorem 6.5 ([ST10]). *If it's consistent that there is a supercompact cardinal, it's consistent with GCH that every Rothberger space of size \aleph_2 and character $\leq \aleph_1$ has a Rothberger subspace of size \aleph_1 .*

The details can also be found in [ST10] or in my survey article [Tal11]. The key point is that Rothberger spaces are *indestructibly Rothberger*, i.e. they remain Rothberger after countably closed forcing [ST10]. Scheepers [Sch10] later improved this via an ideal game, so as to only use a measurable cardinal.

If one only assumes the given space is Lindelöf, consistency results are hard to come by. In [BT02] the following result is obtained:

Theorem 6.6. *Assume there is a huge cardinal. Then it is consistent with GCH that every Lindelöf first countable space of size \aleph_2 has a Lindelöf subspace of size \aleph_1 .*

The proof uses the Kunen-collapse of the huge cardinal κ to \aleph_1 and its target $j(\kappa)$ to \aleph_2 [Kun76]. Since Lindelöf first countable T_2 spaces have cardinality $\leq 2^{\aleph_0}$, this is not so interesting.

The problem of getting $j''X$ to be a subspace of $j(X)$ leads me to propose the following problem:

Problem 6.7. If X is Lindelöf of size \aleph_2 , does there exist a subspace of X of size \aleph_1 with a weaker Lindelöf topology?

Theorem 6.8. *If it is consistent that there is a huge cardinal, then it is consistent with GCH that if X is Lindelöf of size \aleph_2 , then there is a subspace of X of size \aleph_1 with a weaker Lindelöf topology.*

This is a corollary of the proof of 6.6. First countability is only used to get $j''X$ to be a subspace of $j(X)$.

I do not know whether the [KT02] example is a negative solution to this problem.

In [HJ76], Hajnal and Juhász prove:

Theorem 6.9. *CH implies every uncountable compact T_2 space has a Lindelöf subspace of size \aleph_1 .*

Definition 6.10. A space X is *countably tight* if whenever $x \in \overline{Y}$, $Y \subseteq X$, there is a countable $Z \subseteq Y$ such that $x \in \overline{Z}$.

Surprisingly, for spaces which are not countably tight, they do not need *CH*. Thus we have:

Problem 6.11. Does *ZFC* imply every uncountable countably tight compact space has a Lindelöf subspace of size \aleph_1 ?

I. Juhász has reminded me that even the first countable case is open.

7 Products of Lindelöf spaces

One of the most important results in General Topology is the Tychonoff Theorem: *the product of any family of compact spaces is compact*. It is natural to attempt to generalize this to Lindelöf spaces, but the Sorgenfrey Line (right half-open interval topology on \mathbb{R}) provides an easy counterexample. It is not clear whether there is any reasonable upper bound on the Lindelöf number of a product of Lindelöf spaces even in simple cases. For concreteness we ask:

Problem 7.1. Is $L(X \times Y) \leq 2^{\aleph_0}$, where X and Y are Lindelöf, and $L(Z)$ is the least cardinal such that every open cover of Z has a subcover of size $\leq \kappa$?

Surprisingly, the only known bound for the Lindelöf number of $X \times Y$, for X, Y Lindelöf, is the first strongly compact cardinal [Juh84]! Shelah [She96] forced a variation of his large Lindelöf space with points G_δ to produce Lindelöf spaces X, Y with the Lindelöf number of $X \times Y > 2^{\aleph_0}$. This was simplified by [Gor94]. There has been no progress since. The strongly compact bound is obtained by mindlessly generalizing the proof of the Tychonoff Theorem. Surely one ought to be able to do better. Perhaps one can obtain some results by strengthening the Lindelöf property to, e.g. Rothberger.

8 The Lindelöf number of the G_δ topology on a Lindelöf space

Problem 8.1. Can the Lindelöf number of the topology generated by making G_δ 's open exceed 2^{\aleph_0} if the original topology is Lindelöf?

The [Gor93] or [She96] examples trivially show that it can, but is there an example in *ZFC*?

9 Conclusion

I thank the referee for several improvements.

One could add more problems to the list we have given here, but these will keep the reader busy enough.

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Franklin D. Tall, Department of Mathematics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E4, Canada
e-mail address: tall@math.utoronto.ca