

# Higher dimensional compactness properties

Paul J. Szeptycki

Department of Mathematics and Statistics  
York University  
Toronto Canada

Joint work with César Corral, Pourya Memarpanahi and others...

Joint work with César Corral, Pourya Memarpanahi and others...

## Compactness Properties

Sequentially compact, countably compact,  $p$ -compact ( $p \in \omega^*$ )....

Joint work with César Corral, Pourya Memarpanahi and others...

## Compactness Properties

Sequentially compact, countably compact,  $p$ -compact ( $p \in \omega^*$ )....  
Every  $f : \omega \rightarrow X$  has (some particular kind of limit point)

Joint work with César Corral, Pourya Memarpanahi and others...

## Compactness Properties

Sequentially compact, countably compact,  $p$ -compact ( $p \in \omega^*$ )....  
Every  $f : \omega \rightarrow X$  has (some particular kind of limit point)

E.g., if  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $x$  is a  $p$ -limit of  $f$  if  $\{n : f(n) \in U\} \in p$  for every open neighborhood  $U$  of  $x$ .

Joint work with César Corral, Pourya Memarpanahi and others...

## Compactness Properties

Sequentially compact, countably compact,  **$p$ -compact** ( $p \in \omega^*$ )....  
Every  $f : \omega \rightarrow X$  has a  **$p$ -limit point**.

E.g., if  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  **$x$  is a  $p$ -limit of  $f$**  if  $\{n : f(n) \in U\} \in p$  for every open neighborhood  $U$  of  $x$ .

Joint work with César Corral, Pourya Memarpanahi and others...

## Compactness Properties

Sequentially compact, countably compact,  **$p$ -compact** ( $p \in \omega^*$ )....  
Every  $f : \omega \rightarrow X$  has a  **$p$ -limit point**.

E.g., if  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  **$x$  is a  $p$ -limit of  $f$**  if  $\{n : f(n) \in U\} \in p$  for every open neighborhood  $U$  of  $x$ .

Recall:

- If  $X$  is compact then  $\forall f \forall p$  ( $f$  has a  $p$ -limit point).

Joint work with César Corral, Pourya Memarpanahi and others...

## Compactness Properties

Sequentially compact, countably compact,  **$p$ -compact** ( $p \in \omega^*$ )....  
Every  $f : \omega \rightarrow X$  has a  **$p$ -limit point**.

E.g., if  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  **$x$  is a  $p$ -limit of  $f$**  if  $\{n : f(n) \in U\} \in p$  for every open neighborhood  $U$  of  $x$ .

Recall:

- If  $X$  is compact then  $\forall f \forall p$  ( $f$  has a  $p$ -limit point).
- $X$  is countably compact iff  $\forall f \exists p$  ( $f$  has a  $p$ -limit point).



## Definition

Given a function  $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow X$  and  $M \subseteq \omega$  we say that  $f \restriction [M]^n$  converges to  $x \in X$  if for every nbhd  $U$  of  $x$

$$f([M \setminus k]^n) \subseteq U \text{ for some } k \in \omega$$

# Higher dimensional convergence

## Definition

Given a function  $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow X$  and  $M \subseteq \omega$  we say that  $f \restriction [M]^n$  converges to  $x \in X$  if for every nbhd  $U$  of  $x$

$$f([M \setminus k]^n) \subseteq U \text{ for some } k \in \omega$$

## Definition

A topological space  $X$  is  $n$ -Ramsey if every  $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow X$   $\exists M$  infinite such that  $f \restriction [M]^n$  converges.

# Higher dimensional convergence

## Definition

Given a function  $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow X$  and  $M \subseteq \omega$  we say that  $f \restriction [M]^n$  converges to  $x \in X$  if for every nbhd  $U$  of  $x$

$$f([M \setminus k]^n) \subseteq U \text{ for some } k \in \omega$$

## Definition

A topological space  $X$  is *n-Ramsey* if every  $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow X$   $\exists M$  infinite such that  $f \restriction [M]^n$  converges.

*Ramsey's Theorem* is equivalent to the statement  
*compact metrizable spaces are n-Ramsey for all n*

# Higher dimensional convergence

## Definition

Given a function  $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow X$  and  $M \subseteq \omega$  we say that  $f \restriction [M]^n$  converges to  $x \in X$  if for every nbhd  $U$  of  $x$

$$f([M \setminus k]^n) \subseteq U \text{ for some } k \in \omega$$

## Definition

A topological space  $X$  is  *$n$ -sequentially compact* if every  $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow X$   $\exists M$  infinite such that  $f \restriction [M]^n$  converges.

*Ramsey's Theorem* is equivalent to the statement  
*compact metrizable spaces are  $n$ -Ramsey for all  $n$*

# Higher dimensional convergence

## Definition

Given a function  $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow X$  and  $M \subseteq \omega$  we say that  $f \restriction [M]^n$  converges to  $x \in X$  if for every nbhd  $U$  of  $x$

$$f([M \setminus k]^n) \subseteq U \text{ for some } k \in \omega$$

## Definition

A topological space  $X$  is  *$n$ -sequentially compact* if every  $f : [\omega]^n \rightarrow X$   $\exists M$  infinite such that  $f \restriction [M]^n$  converges.

*Ramsey's Theorem* is equivalent to the statement  
*compact metrizable spaces are  $n$ -sequentially compact for all  $n$*

$\mathcal{B} \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$  is a **barrier** if

$\mathcal{B} \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$  is a **barrier** if (1)  $\mathcal{B}$  is pairwise incomparable wrt  $\subseteq$  and

# Barriers

$\mathcal{B} \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$  is a **barrier** if (1)  $\mathcal{B}$  is pairwise incomparable wrt  $\subseteq$  and (2) every infinite  $X \subseteq \omega$  has an initial segment in  $\mathcal{B}$ .



# Barriers

$\mathcal{B} \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$  is a **barrier** if (1)  $\mathcal{B}$  is pairwise incomparable wrt  $\subseteq$  and (2) every infinite  $X \subseteq \omega$  has an initial segment in  $\mathcal{B}$ .

Examples:

$[\omega]^n$  is a barrier.

# Barriers

$\mathcal{B} \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$  is a **barrier** if (1)  $\mathcal{B}$  is pairwise incomparable wrt  $\subseteq$  and (2) every infinite  $X \subseteq \omega$  has an initial segment in  $\mathcal{B}$ .

Examples:

$[\omega]^n$  is a barrier.

Schreier Barrier:  $\{s \in [\omega]^{<\omega} : \min(s) + 1 = |s|\}$

# Barriers

$\mathcal{B} \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$  is a **barrier** if (1)  $\mathcal{B}$  is pairwise incomparable wrt  $\subseteq$  and (2) every infinite  $X \subseteq \omega$  has an initial segment in  $\mathcal{B}$ .

**Examples:**

$[\omega]^n$  is a barrier.

Schreier Barrier:  $\{s \in [\omega]^{<\omega} : \min(s) + 1 = |s|\}$

## Definition

Given a barrier  $\mathcal{B}$ , a space  $X$  is  **$\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact** if for every  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$  there is an infinite  $M$  such that  $f \upharpoonright \mathcal{B} \cap [M]^{<\omega}$  converges to some  $x$ .

# Barriers

$\mathcal{B} \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$  is a **barrier** if (1)  $\mathcal{B}$  is pairwise incomparable wrt  $\subseteq$  and (2) every infinite  $X \subseteq \omega$  has an initial segment in  $\mathcal{B}$ .

**Examples:**

$[\omega]^n$  is a barrier.

Schreier Barrier:  $\{s \in [\omega]^{<\omega} : \min(s) + 1 = |s|\}$

## Definition

Given a barrier  $\mathcal{B}$ , a space  $X$  is  **$\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact** if for every  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$  there is an infinite  $M$  such that  $f \upharpoonright \mathcal{B} \cap [M]^{<\omega}$  converges to some  $x$ .

## Nash-Williams's Theorem

If  $k \in \omega$  and  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$  a barrier, then for every  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow k$  there is  $M$  infinite such that  $f$  is constant on  $\mathcal{B} \cap [M]^{<\omega}$ .

# Barriers

$\mathcal{B} \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$  is a **barrier** if (1)  $\mathcal{B}$  is pairwise incomparable wrt  $\subseteq$  and (2) every infinite  $X \subseteq \omega$  has an initial segment in  $\mathcal{B}$ .

**Examples:**

$[\omega]^n$  is a barrier.

Schreier Barrier:  $\{s \in [\omega]^{<\omega} : \min(s) + 1 = |s|\}$

## Definition

Given a barrier  $\mathcal{B}$ , a space  $X$  is  **$\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact** if for every  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$  there is an infinite  $M$  such that  $f \upharpoonright \mathcal{B} \cap [M]^{<\omega}$  converges to some  $x$ .

## Nash-Williams's Theorem

If  $k \in \omega$  and  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$  a barrier, then for every  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow k$  there is  $M$  infinite such that  $f$  is constant on  $\mathcal{B} \cap [M]^{<\omega}$ .

$\Leftrightarrow$  Compact metrizable spaces are  $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact.

# $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact spaces

Every barrier has a recursively defined Cantor-Bendixson rank  
 $< \omega_1$ ,

# $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact spaces

Every barrier has a recursively defined Cantor-Bendixson rank  $< \omega_1$ , so we define

## Definition [1]

For  $\alpha < \omega_1$ , a space  $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact if it is  $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact for all barriers of rank  $\alpha$ .

# $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact spaces

Every barrier has a recursively defined Cantor-Bendixson rank  $< \omega_1$ , so we define

## Definition [1]

For  $\alpha < \omega_1$ , a space  $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact if it is  $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact for all barriers of rank  $\alpha$ .

- $\beta < \alpha$  implies that if  $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact then it is  $\beta$ -sequentially compact.



# $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact spaces

Every barrier has a recursively defined Cantor-Bendixson rank  $< \omega_1$ , so we define

## Definition [1]

For  $\alpha < \omega_1$ , a space  $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact if it is  $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact for all barriers of rank  $\alpha$ .

- $\beta < \alpha$  implies that if  $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact then it is  $\beta$ -sequentially compact.
- $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact iff  $X$  is  $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact for some *uniform* barrier of rank  $\alpha$ .

# $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact spaces

Every barrier has a recursively defined Cantor-Bendixson rank  $< \omega_1$ , so we define

## Definition [1]

For  $\alpha < \omega_1$ , a space  $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact if it is  $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact for all barriers of rank  $\alpha$ .

- $\beta < \alpha$  implies that if  $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact then it is  $\beta$ -sequentially compact.
- $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact iff  $X$  is  $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact for some *uniform* barrier of rank  $\alpha$ .
- CH (and weaker assumptions) imply that for all  $\alpha$  there is  $X$  that is  $< \alpha$ -sequentially compact but not  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact.

# $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact spaces

Every barrier has a recursively defined Cantor-Bendixson rank  $< \omega_1$ , so we define

## Definition [1]

For  $\alpha < \omega_1$ , a space  $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact if it is  $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact for all barriers of rank  $\alpha$ .

- $\beta < \alpha$  implies that if  $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact then it is  $\beta$ -sequentially compact.
- $X$  is  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact iff  $X$  is  $\mathcal{B}$ -sequentially compact for some *uniform* barrier of rank  $\alpha$ .
- CH (and weaker assumptions) imply that for all  $\alpha$  there is  $X$  that is  $< \alpha$ -sequentially compact but not  $\alpha$ -sequentially compact.
- Compact bisequential spaces are  $< \omega_1$  sequentially compact.

# Higher dimensional limit/accumulation points

For  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the the Fubini product of the ideal  $\text{FIN}$ .  
For  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the Fubini product of the ultrafilter  $p$ .

# Higher dimensional limit/accumulation points

For  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the the Fubini product of the ideal  $\text{FIN}$ .  
For  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the Fubini product of the ultrafilter  $p$ .

## Definition

Let  $X$  be a space,  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$ . Then  $x \in X$  is:

# Higher dimensional limit/accumulation points

For  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the the Fubini product of the ideal  $\text{FIN}$ .  
For  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the Fubini product of the ultrafilter  $p$ .

## Definition

Let  $X$  be a space,  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$ . Then  $x \in X$  is:

- the  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit point of  $f$  if  $\{s \in \mathcal{B} : f(s) \notin U\} \in \text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .

# Higher dimensional limit/accumulation points

For  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the the Fubini product of the ideal  $\text{FIN}$ .  
For  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the Fubini product of the ultrafilter  $p$ .

## Definition

Let  $X$  be a space,  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$ . Then  $x \in X$  is:

- the  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit point of  $f$  if  $\{s \in \mathcal{B} : f(s) \notin U\} \in \text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .
- the  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit of  $f$  if  $f^{-1}(U) \in p^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .

# Higher dimensional limit/accumulation points

For  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the the Fubini product of the ideal  $\text{FIN}$ .  
For  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the Fubini product of the ultrafilter  $p$ .

## Definition

Let  $X$  be a space,  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$ . Then  $x \in X$  is:

- the  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit point of  $f$  if  $\{s \in \mathcal{B} : f(s) \notin U\} \in \text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .
- the  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit of  $f$  if  $f^{-1}(U) \in p^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .
- A  $\mathcal{B}$ -accumulation point of  $f$  if for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$  there exists  $M \in [\omega]^{\omega}$  such that  $f[\mathcal{B}|M] \subseteq U$ .



# Higher dimensional limit/accumulation points

For  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the the Fubini product of the ideal  $\text{FIN}$ .  
For  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the Fubini product of the ultrafilter  $p$ .

## Definition

Let  $X$  be a space,  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$ . Then  $x \in X$  is:

- the  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit point of  $f$  if  $\{s \in \mathcal{B} : f(s) \notin U\} \in \text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .
- the  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit of  $f$  if  $f^{-1}(U) \in p^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .
- A  $\mathcal{B}$ -accumulation point of  $f$  if for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$  there exists  $M \in [\omega]^{\omega}$  such that  $f[\mathcal{B}|M] \subseteq U$ .
- A  $\mathcal{B}$ -limit point of  $f$  if  $f^{-1}(U) \notin \text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .

# Higher dimensional limit/accumulation points

For  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the the Fubini product of the ideal  $\text{FIN}$ .  
For  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the Fubini product of the ultrafilter  $p$ .

## Definition

Let  $X$  be a space,  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$ . Then  $x \in X$  is:

- the  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit point of  $f$  if  $\{s \in \mathcal{B} : f(s) \notin U\} \in \text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .
- the  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit of  $f$  if  $f^{-1}(U) \in p^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .
- A  $\mathcal{B}$ -accumulation point of  $f$  if for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$  there exists  $M \in [\omega]^{\omega}$  such that  $f[\mathcal{B}|M] \subseteq U$ .
- A  $\mathcal{B}$ -limit point of  $f$  if  $f^{-1}(U) \notin \text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .

# Higher dimensional limit/accumulation points

For  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the the Fubini product of the ideal  $\text{FIN}$ .  
For  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$  is the Fubini product of the ultrafilter  $p$ .

## Definition

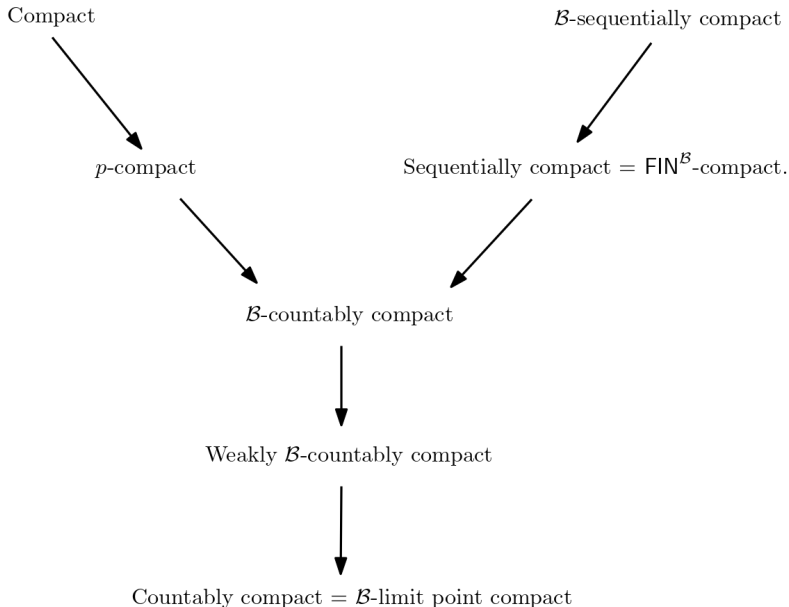
Let  $X$  be a space,  $p \in \omega^*$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  a barrier,  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$ . Then  $x \in X$  is:

- the  $\text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit point of  $f$  if  $\{s \in \mathcal{B} : f(s) \notin U\} \in \text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .
- the  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit of  $f$  if  $f^{-1}(U) \in p^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .
- A  $\mathcal{B}$ -accumulation point of  $f$  if for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$  there exists  $M \in [\omega]^{\omega}$  such that  $f[\mathcal{B}|M] \subseteq U$ .
- A  $\mathcal{B}$ -limit point of  $f$  if  $f^{-1}(U) \notin \text{FIN}^{\mathcal{B}}$  for every  $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$ .

## Definition

$X$  is  **$\mathcal{B}$ -countably compact** if every  $f : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$  has a  $p^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit point for some  $p \in \omega^*$ .

# Relationship between the different properties



2-countably compact =  $[\omega]^2$ -countably compact

## 2-countably compact = $[\omega]^2$ -countably compact

$X$  is **2-countably compact** if for every  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , there is a  $p \in \omega^*$  such that  $f$  has a  $p^2$  limit point.

## 2-countably compact = $[\omega]^2$ -countably compact

$X$  is **2-countably compact** if for every  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , there is a  $p \in \omega^*$  such that  $f$  has a  $p^2$  limit point.

$$A \in p^2 \text{ if } \{n : \{m : \{n, m\} \in A\} \in p\} \in p\}$$

## 2-countably compact = $[\omega]^2$ -countably compact

$X$  is **2-countably compact** if for every  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , there is a  $p \in \omega^*$  such that  $f$  has a  $p^2$  limit point.

$$A \in p^2 \text{ if } \{n : \{m : \{n, m\} \in A\} \in p\} \in p\}$$

If  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , and



## 2-countably compact = $[\omega]^2$ -countably compact

$X$  is **2-countably compact** if for every  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , there is a  $p \in \omega^*$  such that  $f$  has a  $p^2$  limit point.

$$A \in p^2 \text{ if } \{n : \{m : \{n, m\} \in A\} \in p\} \in p\}$$

If  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , and

(1) if  $x_n = \lim_p (f(\{n, m\}) : m \in \omega)$ , and

## 2-countably compact = $[\omega]^2$ -countably compact

$X$  is **2-countably compact** if for every  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , there is a  $p \in \omega^*$  such that  $f$  has a  $p^2$  limit point.

$$A \in p^2 \text{ if } \{n : \{m : \{n, m\} \in A\} \in p\} \in p\}$$

If  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , and

(1) if  $x_n = \lim_p(f(\{n, m\}) : m \in \omega)$ , and

(2) if  $x = \lim_p(x_n)$ ,

## 2-countably compact = $[\omega]^2$ -countably compact

$X$  is **2-countably compact** if for every  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , there is a  $p \in \omega^*$  such that  $f$  has a  $p^2$  limit point.

$$A \in p^2 \text{ if } \{n : \{m : \{n, m\} \in A\} \in p\} \in p\}$$

If  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , and

(1) if  $x_n = \lim_p(f(\{n, m\}) : m \in \omega)$ , and

(2) if  $x = \lim_p(x_n)$ ,

then  $x$  is the  $p^2$  limit of  $f$ .

## 2-countably compact = $[\omega]^2$ -countably compact

$X$  is **2-countably compact** if for every  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , there is a  $p \in \omega^*$  such that  $f$  has a  $p^2$  limit point.

$$A \in p^2 \text{ if } \{n : \{m : \{n, m\} \in A\} \in p\} \in p\}$$

If  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , and

(1) if  $x_n = \lim_p(f(\{n, m\}) : m \in \omega)$ , and

(2) if  $x = \lim_p(x_n)$ ,

then  $x$  is the  $p^2$  limit of  $f$ .

### Definition (Banach-Dimitrova-Gutik)

$X$  is **doubly countably compact** if for every  $f : \omega^2 \rightarrow X$ , there exists  $(x_n : n \in \omega)$  and  $x$  in  $X$  such that  $x_n = \lim_p(f(n, m) : m \in \omega)$  and  $x = \lim_p(x_n)$ .

## 2-countably compact = $[\omega]^2$ -countably compact

$X$  is **2-countably compact** if for every  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , there is a  $p \in \omega^*$  such that  $f$  has a  $p^2$  limit point.

$$A \in p^2 \text{ if } \{n : \{m : \{n, m\} \in A\} \in p\} \in p\}$$

If  $f : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow X$ , and

(1) if  $x_n = \lim_p(f(\{n, m\}) : m \in \omega)$ , and

(2) if  $x = \lim_p(x_n)$ ,

then  $x$  is the  $p^2$  limit of  $f$ .

### Definition (Banach-Dimitrova-Gutik)

$X$  is **doubly countably compact** if for every  $f : \omega^2 \rightarrow X$ , there exists  $(x_n : n \in \omega)$  and  $x$  in  $X$  such that  $x_n = \lim_p(f(n, m) : m \in \omega)$  and  $x = \lim_p(x_n)$ .

Doubly countably compact  $\Rightarrow$  2-countably compact.

## Theorem (B-D-G)

A topological semigroup  $G$  contains an idempotent if and only if for some  $x \in G$  the double sequence  $(x^{m-n})$  has a double  $p$ -limit for some  $p \in \omega^*$ .

## Theorem (B-D-G)

A topological semigroup  $G$  contains an idempotent if and only if for some  $x \in G$  the double sequence  $(x^{m-n})$  has a double  $p$ -limit for some  $p \in \omega^*$ .

The double  $p$ -limit is the promised idempotent, and the same proof shows that a 2-limit point is sufficient. And so, *2-countably compact topological semi-groups have idempotents*

# Double limit points

## Theorem (B-D-G)

A topological semigroup  $G$  contains an idempotent if and only if for some  $x \in G$  the double sequence  $(x^{m-n})$  has a double  $p$ -limit for some  $p \in \omega^*$ .

The double  $p$ -limit is the promised idempotent, and the same proof shows that a 2-limit point is sufficient. And so, *2-countably compact topological semi-groups have idempotents*

## Question (B-D-G)

If  $X$  is doubly countably compact is  $X^2$  countably compact?



# Double limit points

## Theorem (B-D-G)

A topological semigroup  $G$  contains an idempotent if and only if for some  $x \in G$  the double sequence  $(x^{m-n})$  has a double  $p$ -limit for some  $p \in \omega^*$ .

The double  $p$ -limit is the promised idempotent, and the same proof shows that a 2-limit point is sufficient. And so, *2-countably compact topological semi-groups have idempotents*

## Question (B-D-G)

If  $X$  is doubly countably compact is  $X^2$  countably compact?

## Question

Are 2-countably compact spaces doubly countably compact?

# Examples

## Example 1

There is a countably compact not 2-countably compact subspace of  $\beta\omega$

# Examples

## Example 1

There is a countably compact not 2-countably compact subspace of  $\beta\omega$

## Conjecture (\*)

If  $X \subseteq \omega^*$  and  $|X| < \mathfrak{c}$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is 2-countably compact.

# Examples

## Example 1

There is a countably compact not 2-countably compact subspace of  $\beta\omega$

## Conjecture (\*)

If  $X \subseteq \omega^*$  and  $|X| < \mathfrak{c}$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is 2-countably compact.

## Examples

Assuming (\*) there are

# Examples

## Example 1

There is a countably compact not 2-countably compact subspace of  $\beta\omega$

## Conjecture (\*)

If  $X \subseteq \omega^*$  and  $|X| < \mathfrak{c}$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is 2-countably compact.

## Examples

Assuming (\*) there are

- 1 A subspace of  $\beta\omega$  that is 2 countably compact not doubly countably compact.

# Examples

## Example 1

There is a countably compact not 2-countably compact subspace of  $\beta\omega$

## Conjecture (\*)

If  $X \subseteq \omega^*$  and  $|X| < \mathfrak{c}$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is 2-countably compact.

## Examples

Assuming (\*) there are

- 1 A subspace of  $\beta\omega$  that is 2 countably compact not doubly countably compact.
- 2 A doubly countably compact subspace of  $\beta\omega$  whose square is not countably compact

# The conjecture

# The conjecture

## Theorem

Assuming the existence of  $\kappa$  many selective ultrafilters, if  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< \kappa$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is 2-countably compact.



# The conjecture

## Theorem

Assuming the existence of  $\kappa$  many selective ultrafilters, if  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< \kappa$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is 2-countably compact.

- Easy: If  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< 2^c$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is countably compact.

# The conjecture

## Theorem

Assuming the existence of  $\kappa$  many selective ultrafilters, if  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< \kappa$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is 2-countably compact.

- Easy: If  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< 2^c$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is countably compact.
- Conjecture: If  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< 2^c$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is  $\mathcal{B}$ -countably compact for any barrier  $\mathcal{B}$  (in ZFC).

# The conjecture

## Theorem

Assuming the existence of  $\kappa$  many selective ultrafilters, if  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< \kappa$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is 2-countably compact.

- Easy: If  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< 2^c$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is countably compact.
- Conjecture: If  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< 2^c$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is  $\mathcal{B}$ -countably compact for any barrier  $\mathcal{B}$  (in ZFC).  
(YES if there are  $2^c$  many selective ultrafilters).

# The conjecture

## Theorem

Assuming the existence of  $\kappa$  many selective ultrafilters, if  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< \kappa$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is 2-countably compact.

- Easy: If  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< 2^c$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is countably compact.
- Conjecture: If  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< 2^c$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is  $\mathcal{B}$ -countably compact for any barrier  $\mathcal{B}$  (in ZFC).  
(YES if there are  $2^c$  many selective ultrafilters).  
(For our constructions we need only that this is true for  $X$  of size  $< \mathfrak{c}$ )

# The conjecture

## Theorem

Assuming the existence of  $\kappa$  many selective ultrafilters, if  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< \kappa$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is 2-countably compact.

- Easy: If  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< 2^c$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is countably compact.
- Conjecture: If  $X \subseteq \beta\omega$  has size  $< 2^c$  then  $\beta\omega \setminus X$  is  $\mathcal{B}$ -countably compact for any barrier  $\mathcal{B}$  (in ZFC).  
(YES if there are  $2^c$  many selective ultrafilters).  
(For our constructions we need only that this is true for  $X$  of size  $< \mathfrak{c}$ )

# THANK YOU

- [1] C. Corral, O. Guzman, C. Lopez-Callejas, P. Memarpanahi, P. Szeptycki and S. Todorčević *Infinite dimensional sequential compactness*, to appear in Canadian Journal of Mathematics.
- [2] C. Corral, P. Memarpanahi and P. Szeptycki *Infinite dimensional countable compactness* arXiv:2406.17217.
- [3] W. Kubiś and P. Szeptycki *On a topological Ramsey Theorem* Canadian Bulletin of Mathematics, Volume 66, Issue 1, March 2023, pp 156 - 165.
- [4] T.O. Banakh, S. Dimitrova, O.V. Gutik *The Rees-Sushkewitsch theorem for simple topological semigroups* Matematychni Studii V 31 no 2 (2009).