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Proof. Assume that the family $\mathcal{F}$ is dense in $\mathcal{G}$. For any mapping $g \in \mathcal{G}$ there exists a transfinite sequence $\{f_\xi\}_{\xi < \Omega}$ of mappings $f_\xi \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $g = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow \Omega} f_\xi$. By Lemma 1 there exist among them such mappings f_ξ which are extensions of $g|A$. Hence the condition is necessary.

Assume now that the condition is satisfied. Assume, as in the proof of Theorem 2, that $E = \bigcup_{\xi < \Omega} A_\xi$ where A_ξ are denumerable sets and $\xi < \zeta$ implies $A_\xi \subset A_\zeta$. Let $g \in \mathcal{G}$. According the assumption there exists for every set A_ξ a mapping $f_\xi \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $f_\xi|A_\xi = g|A_\xi$. Hence follows as was the case with Theorem 2 that $g = \lim_{\xi < \Omega} f_\xi$. The family $\mathcal{F}$ is therefore dense in $\mathcal{G}$. The condition proves to be sufficient.

Example 3. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be the family of all functions approximatively continuous defined on R . Let $\mathcal{B}_1$ be the family of all Baire class 1 functions. It follows from the continuum hypothesis that $\mathcal{A}$ is dense in $\mathcal{B}_1$. In fact, G. PETRUSKA and M. LACZKOVICH have demonstrated in [6] that for any function $g \in \mathcal{B}_1$ and for every set A of measure zero (and therefore also for any denumerable set) there exists a function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $f|A = g|A$. This implies by Theorem 3 the denseness of $\mathcal{A}$ in $\mathcal{B}_1$.

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