

## Werk

**Label:** Article

**Jahr:** 1977

**PURL:** [https://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?316342866\\_0018|log26](https://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?316342866_0018|log26)

## Kontakt/Contact

[Digizeitschriften e.V.](#)  
SUB Göttingen  
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1  
37073 Göttingen

✉ [info@digizeitschriften.de](mailto:info@digizeitschriften.de)

CORRECTION TO MY PAPER: Remark on locally fine spaces,  
 Comment. Math. Univ. Carolinae 16(1975), 501-504.

Jan PELANT, Praha

In his review [MR 52#4242], J.R. Isbell pointed out a mistake in the main proof of my paper. The false step of this proof really begins on the page 503<sub>9</sub> by "We may suppose ...". Fortunately, it is not difficult to improve the proof using a finite set  $J$  instead the one point set  $\{i_0\}$  and to remove an oversimplification at that. The corrected part reads as follows:

"We may suppose that  $\mathcal{W}$  is of the form  $(i_0 \in J \subset m, \text{card } J < \omega_0; \mathcal{R} \in \mathcal{U}$  such that  $\forall f: X \rightarrow \mathcal{P} (f(x) \ni x \text{ for each } x) \exists R \in \mathcal{R} \text{ card } f(R) \geq \omega_0$ ):  $\mathcal{W} = \{ \bigcup_{j \in J} \pi_j^{-1}(R^j) \cap \bigcap_{i \in I(\{R^j\}_{j \in J})} \pi_i^{-1}(T_i) \mid R^j \in \mathcal{R} \text{ for each } j \in J; \text{ for each } T_i \in \mathcal{T}(\{R^j\}_{j \in J}) \}$   
 $\{R^j\}_{j \in J} \subset \mathcal{R}$ ,  $\mathcal{T}(\{R^j\}_{j \in J}) \in \mathcal{U}$  and  $I(\{R^j\}_{j \in J})$  is a finite subset of  $m$ . Choose a mapping  $F: X^m \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$  such that  $\text{st}(y, \mathcal{W}) \subset F(y)$  for each  $x \in X^m$ . Let us observe that  $I(\{R^j\}_{j \in J}) \subset \{K([F(y)]) \mid y \in \bigcup_{j \in J} \pi_j^{-1}(R^j)\}$  for each  $\{R^j\}_{j \in J} \subset \mathcal{R}$ . Define  $f: X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$  by  $f(x) = [F(\xi_x)]$ ,  $\pi_1(\xi_x) = x$  for each  $i \in m$ . There is  $R_0 \in \mathcal{R}$  such that  $\text{card } f(R_0) \geq \omega_0$ . As  $K$  is one-to-one, it holds:  $\text{card } \{K([F(y)]) \mid y \in \bigcup_{j \in J} \pi_j^{-1}(R_0)\} \geq \text{card } \{K(f(x)) \mid x \in R_0\} \geq \omega_0$ ."

Finally, let us remark that the fact that the Ginsburg-Isbell derivative of a separable metrizable uniform space forms a uniformity cannot contradict our theorem because each separable uniform space has a point-finite base (see e.g.: G. Vidossich: Uniform spaces of countable type, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 25(1970), 551-553).

Matematický ústav ČSAV  
Žitná 25, Praha 1  
Československo

(Oblatum 4.3. 1977)