

ERRATUM TO “INVERSE LIMITS OF FINITE TOPOLOGICAL SPACES”

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(communicated by Nicholas J. Kuhn)

Abstract

In the paper [1], there is an error in the proof of Lemma 3.1, which was noticed by M. Thibault. We give a corrected (and simplified) proof, suggested by N. Kuhn. The statements of all results remain unchanged.

Given a finite simplicial complex K , one can construct an inverse system $\{X_n\}$ of finite topological spaces that are all weakly homotopy equivalent to $|K|$. The main result of [1] is that $|K|$ is homotopy equivalent to the inverse limit \tilde{X} of these spaces. The proof of this theorem proceeds by first showing that $|K|$ is homeomorphic to a quotient space of \tilde{X} (Lemma 3.1), and then exhibiting a deformation retraction from \tilde{X} onto this quotient (Lemma 3.2).

We thank Matthew Thibault for pointing out an error in the proof of Lemma 3.1. A correction in a more general setting was given by him in [2]. Below, we present a simpler argument, for which we thank Nicholas Kuhn.

We assume the notation as in [1]. In particular, for each $n \geq 0$, X_n is the finite space whose points are faces of simplices of the n th barycentric subdivision of K . Given a point $x \in X_n$, we let B_x denote the minimal open set containing x , which exists by finiteness. There is a sequence of natural maps

$$q_n : X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}$$

given by inclusion of simplices. These fit together into an inverse system with inverse limit \tilde{X} . We denote by

$$\pi_n : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X_n.$$

the projection maps.

The homeomorphism of Lemma 3.1 is constructed as a quotient of the map

$$G : \tilde{X} \rightarrow |K|$$
$$G(\bar{x}) = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} |x_n|,$$

where $\bar{x} := (x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots)$. Note that $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} |x_n|$ consists of a single point since the

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diameters of the geometric realizations $|x_n|$ go to zero.

The error in [1] occurred in the proof that G is continuous, where it was implicitly assumed that a specific infinite product of open sets is open in the infinite product topology.

A correct proof is as follows. Let $U \subset |K|$ be an open set and let $\bar{x} \in G^{-1}(U)$. Denote $a := G(\bar{x})$. By definition,

$$a \in |x_n| \subset |B_{x_n}|$$

for every n . Since the diameters of the sets $|B_{x_n}|$ approach zero and all intersect U , we must have $|B_{x_N}| \subset U$ for some N .

We claim that $\pi_N^{-1}(B_{x_N}) \subset G^{-1}(U)$. Indeed, if $\bar{y} = (y_0, y_1, \dots) \in \pi_N^{-1}(B_{x_N})$, then $y_N \in B_{x_N}$, and hence

$$G(\bar{y}) = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} |y_n| \subset |y_N| \subset |B_{x_N}| \subset U.$$

That is, $\bar{y} \in G^{-1}(U)$. This shows that $G^{-1}(U)$ is open, and hence completes the proof.

Note that this is the only part of the proof in which finiteness of K is needed. With the correction, the proof in [1] extends verbatim to the setting of locally finite simplicial complexes and Alexandroff spaces, as discussed in [2].

References

- [1] E. Clader. Inverse limits of finite topological spaces. *Homotopy, Homology, and Applications*, 11(2):223–227, 2009.
- [2] M. Thibault. *Homotopy Theory of Combinatorial Categories*. PhD thesis, The University of Chicago, June 2013.

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