May 2018

A Comparison of the Product Topology on Two Trees with the Tree Topology on the Concatenation of Two Trees

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A COMPARISON OF THE PRODUCT TOPOLOGY ON TWO TREES WITH THE
TREE TOPOLOGY ON THE CONCATENATION OF TWO TREES

by

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Bachelor of Science in Mathematics
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2012

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the

Master of Science - Mathematical Sciences

Department of Mathematical Sciences

College of Sciences

The Graduate College

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

May 2018
This thesis prepared by

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entitled

A Comparison of the Product Topology on Two Trees with the Tree Topology on the Concatenation of Two Trees

is approved in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

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March 23, 2018
ABSTRACT

A game tree is a nonempty set of sequences, closed under subsequences (i.e., if $p \in T$ and $p$ extends $q$, then $q \in T$). If $T$ is a game tree, then there is a natural topology on $[T]$, the set of paths through $T$. In this study we consider two types of topological spaces, both constructed from game trees. The first is constructed by taking the Cartesian product of two game trees, $T$ and $S$: $[T] \times [S]$. The second is constructed by the concatenation of two game trees, $T$ and $S$: $[T \ast S]$. The goal of our study is to determine what conditions we must require of the trees $T$ and $S$ so that these two topologies are homeomorphic.
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It is with confidence and determination that I close this journey with a moment of pause and appreciation for those who have assisted me in the process of obtaining my Masters' Degree. First and foremost, to Dr. Doug Burke, for your countless hours of help in answering questions and constantly redirecting my thinking so my path was straight, I thank you. Your patience and commitment as my advisor has been the cornerstone of this work. Your ideas, thoughts, and conjectures are what built this paper. Dr. Derrick DuBose, while I was not directly under your instruction, you always took the time to attend each of my talks and provide me with valuable, significant feedback that continued to push my work forward. Thank you for accepting a place on my committee; your dedication is more than appreciated. To Dr. Zhonghai Ding and Dr. Pushkin Kachroo, your interest and time is immensely appreciated. The energy you've both given to come to my defense and in reading my thesis has been integral to this process.

Every meaningful academic endeavor requires the strength of an honest and influential sounding board. For me, this has been Dane Bartlett. Dane, from listening to my proofs to inspiring new ideas when I was stuck, you have always been my first call. Thank you for every hour spent collaborating with me on proofs in this thesis and numerous homework problems throughout my education. I could never express the amount of gratitude I have for all of your help. This truly would not and could not be possible without your mind and your friendship. To Josh Reagan, Emi Ikeda, and Katherine Yost, I thank you for your help.
You've each assisted in my understanding of Set Theory, explaining and clarifying concepts that, without your guidance, I would not have grasped to such a deep comprehension. Dawn Sturgeon, you are the details person. From formatting questions, to how to file paperwork, you've not merely been a guide, but a friend. For this, I thank you. Cydney Wyatt and Jennifer Clark, both of you were in my corner, always lending an open ear. Your extra push of support was essential and appreciated.

To accomplish this level of work not only takes a fierce resolve but an equally powerful support system. Eric Jameson, both academically and personally, you have been my rock. You have answered questions about mathematics and logic, all the while helping me stay sane in the midst of chaos. From assisting me with LaTeX, without which this paper would have had no pictures, to coming to all of my talks and providing insightful feedback, you've unyieldingly pushed me forward each day in reaching my ultimate goal. Very few people deserve the title of best friend, but Kelley DeLoach, through this journey you have earned that title many times over. You are my cheerleader, my confidant, my conscience, and my reality check. Every time I've run out of determination, you have lit that fire once again. Finally, to my father, my oldest friend and constant resource of renewable love and energy. I would not be here without you; your influence is immeasurable. From you, I learned what hard work truly means. You provided me with an unshakable confidence which has made me resourceful, tough, and resolute. But most of all, you made me feel loved.

Thank you, again, to everyone who made this degree possible.

—Katlyn K. Cox
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Motivation

Determinacy has been studied extensively since the 1950’s. The study of determinacy has led to several important results which have impacted areas of modern set theory, such as the study of large cardinals and descriptive set theory. Determinacy with more complicated, (but definable), “pay-offs” is stronger (in consistency strength). One way to get more complicated pay-offs on games of length $\omega$ is to play longer open games (length $> \omega$).

In the study of “longer” games—games in which plays have length longer than $\omega$—we see that the long tree has the tree topology, but we may also “split” the tree at $\omega$ and view it as the product of two trees. This is used in Ikeda’s dissertation [1] and Yosts’s thesis [7].

A specific example of “splitting” trees is given by Ikeda [1]. She explains: “We shall identify the body of the tree $[X^{\leq \omega+n}] = X^{\omega+n}$ with the product $X^\omega \times X^n$. Let

$x = \langle x_0, x_1, \ldots \rangle \in X^\omega$ and $g = \langle g_0, g_1, \ldots, g_{n-1} \rangle \in X^n$. Then

$x \uparrow g = \langle x_0, x_1, \ldots, g_0, g_1, \ldots, g_{n-1} \rangle \in X^{\omega+n}$.”

However, when a tree has paths which vary in length, it is not clear that splitting is possible. This leads us to natural questions: When can this be done? Is there always a homeomorphism between the product topology of two trees and the concatenated topology of the long tree? If not, for which types of trees does this homeomorphism hold?
Initially, we constructed an example for which the two topologies are homeomorphic, but we were also able to construct a counterexample in which the two topologies are not. With this in mind, we began our studies to answer these questions.

1.2 Introduction to this Thesis

The goal of this thesis is to study the relationship of two common topologies on game trees which arise when studying determinacy. They are the product topology and the tree topology. In this thesis, we provide some basic results as to how the tree topology behaves for “longer” trees. We start by showing that for trees $T = S = \omega^{<\omega}$, the two topologies are homeomorphic. This example drives us to show that there is always a natural bijection (referred to throughout this thesis as the canonical function) between the product topology of two trees and the tree topology of the “long” concatenated tree. We are able to introduce lemmas for the canonical function; the first states sufficient conditions to show that the canonical function is continuous, and the second states necessary and sufficient conditions to show that the canonical function is an open map. Using these lemmas, we prove a result that generalizes to more trees for which the canonical function is a homeomorphism between the two topologies. At the end of Chapter 2 and in Chapter 3 we give several examples of interesting trees for which the canonical function produces a homeomorphism between the two topologies. However, in Chapter 4 we show that the canonical function does not always produce a homeomorphism. We give two counterexamples in which we show that the canonical function is not continuous and is not open.
For material in this thesis, the following books and publications are standard references:

Jech’s *Set Theory* [2]

Martin’s *Borel and Projective Games* [3]

Moschovakis’ *Descriptive Set Theory* [4]

Munkres’ *Topology* [5]

These and additional references are listed in the Bibliography.

1.3 Definitions from Topology

The following definitions can be found in Munkres’ *Topology* [5].

**Definition 1.1.** A **topology** on a set $X$ is a collection $\mathcal{T}$ of subsets of $X$ having the following properties:

1. $\emptyset$ and $X$ are in $\mathcal{T}$.
2. The union of elements of any subcollection of $\mathcal{T}$ is in $\mathcal{T}$.
3. The intersection of the elements of any finite subcollection of $\mathcal{T}$ is in $\mathcal{T}$.

**Definition 1.2.** A set $X$ for which a topology $\mathcal{T}$ has been specified is called a **topological space**.

**Definition 1.3.** If $X$ is a topological space with topology $\mathcal{T}$, we say that a subset $U$ of $X$ is an **open set** of $X$ if $U$ belongs to the collection $\mathcal{T}$.

**Definition 1.4.** If $X$ is any set, the collection of all subsets of $X$ is a topology on $X$. It is called the **discrete topology**.
**Definition 1.5.** If $X$ is a set, a **basis** for a topology on $X$ is a collection $\mathcal{B}$ of subsets of $X$ (called **basis elements**) such that:

1. For each $x \in X$, there is at least one basis element $B$ such that $x \in B$.

2. If $x$ belongs to the intersection of two basis elements $B_1$ and $B_2$, then there is a basis element $B_3$ containing $x$ such that $B_3 \subset B_1 \cap B_2$.

**Remark 1.6.** If $\mathcal{B}$ satisfies these two conditions, then we define the topology $\mathcal{T}$ generated by $\mathcal{B}$ as: A subset $U$ of $X$ is open in $X$ if for each $x \in U$, there is a basis element $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B$ and $B \subset U$.

**Definition 1.7.** Let $X$ and $Y$ be topological spaces. The **product topology** on $X \times Y$ is the topology having as basis the collection $\mathcal{B}$ of all sets of the form $U \times V$, where $U$ is an open subset of $X$ and $V$ is an open subset of $Y$.

**Definition 1.8.** A subset $A$ of a topological space $X$ is said to be **closed** if the set $X \setminus A$ is open.

**Definition 1.9.** A function $f : X \to Y$ is said to be **continuous** if for each open subset $V$ of $Y$, the set $f^{-1}(V) = \{x \in X | f(x) \in V\}$ is an open subset of $X$.

**Definition 1.10.** A function $f : X \to Y$ is said to be **open** if for every open set $U$ of $X$, the set $f(U) = \{f(x) | x \in U\}$ is open in $Y$.

**Definition 1.11.** Let $X$ and $Y$ be topological spaces; let $f : X \to Y$ be a bijection. If both the function $f$ and the inverse function $f^{-1} : Y \to X$ are continuous, then $f$ is called a **homeomorphism**. Alternatively, a **homeomorphism** is a bijective correspondence $f : X \to Y$ such that $f(U)$ is open if and only if $U$ is open.
1.4 Definitions and Notation for this Thesis

Definition 1.12. Define a sequence as any function defined on an ordinal. So, for $f : \alpha \to X$, where $\alpha \in \text{ord}$, then

$$f := \{ (f(i) | i \in \alpha) = \{(i, b) | i \in \alpha, b \in X \text{ and } (i, b) \in f\}$$

Definition 1.13. Let $A$ and $B$ be any sets. $A^B = \{f | f : B \to A\}$.

Definition 1.14. Let $f$ be a sequence. Then, we define the length of $f$ as $\text{lth}(f) = \text{dom}(f)$.

Notation 1.15. Suppose $f$ is a sequence of length $\alpha \in \text{ord}$. Then, for any $\beta \leq \alpha$, $f \upharpoonright \beta$ is the sequence of length $\beta$, such that for all $x \in \beta$, $(f \upharpoonright \beta)(x) = f(x)$.

Definition 1.16. $T$ is a game tree on $X$ if and only if $T$ is a non-empty set of sequences, and for all $f \in T$ there exists $\gamma \in \text{ord}$, where $f : \gamma \to X$, and $\forall \ \gamma' < \gamma, \ f \upharpoonright \gamma' \in T$.

Remark 1.17. We will refer to a game tree as a tree.

Definition 1.18. A tree $T$ is non-trivial if and only if there exists $f \in T$ such that $\text{dom}(f) > 0$. A tree $T$ is trivial if $T = \{\emptyset\}$.

Definition 1.19. Let $T$ be a tree. The body of $T$, denoted as $[T]$, is defined as $f \in [T]$ if and only if no proper extension of $f$ is in $T$ and:

1. If $\text{dom}(f) = \gamma$, for $\gamma$ a limit ordinal, then $\forall \gamma' < \gamma, \ f \upharpoonright \gamma' \in T$.

2. If $\text{dom}(f) = \gamma$, for $\gamma$ a successor ordinal, then $f \in T$.

We say $f$ is a path through $T$ if $f \in [T]$. 5
Definition 1.20. A tree $T$ is well-founded if for all $f \in [T]$, $\text{dom}(f) < \omega$.

Definition 1.21. If $A$ is any set, $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A) = \{ D \subseteq A \mid D \text{ is finite} \}$.

Definition 1.22. $\text{fin}(A^B) = \{ \tau \mid \exists D \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(B) \text{ and } \tau : D \to A \}$.

Remark 1.23. For any $f \in T$ if $f^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(f)$, then $\text{dom}(f^*) \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\text{dom}(f))$ and for all $x \in \text{dom}(f^*)$, $f^*(x) = f(x)$.

Definition 1.24. If $d$ is any function, $\text{dom}(d) \subseteq \text{ord}$, $\text{ran}(d) \subseteq X$, and $\alpha \in \text{ord}$, then:

1. Shift right by $\alpha$ is defined as $s_R(d, \alpha) = \{ (\alpha + \rho, x) \mid (\rho, x) \in d \}$.

2. Shift left by $\alpha$ is defined as $s_L(d, \alpha) = \{ (\rho, x) \mid (\alpha + \rho, x) \in d \}$, where $\alpha \leq \gamma$

such that $\gamma = \min \{ \lambda \mid \lambda \in \text{dom}(d) \}$.

Definition 1.25. Let $T$ be a tree. Then the Tree Topology on $[T]$ is the topology generated by the following basis: If $d : A \to X$ and $A \subseteq \text{ord}$ where $|A| < \omega$ (i.e. $d \in \text{fin}(X^A)$), then $\mathfrak{B}_d^{[T]} = \{ f \in [T] \mid f \supseteq d \}$.

Remark 1.26. This is a basis for a topology.

Fact 1.27. Let $A \subseteq [T]$. $A$ is open in the Tree Topology if and only if

$$\forall f \in A \exists f^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(f) \forall g \in [T] \ (g \supseteq f^* \implies g \in A).$$

Definition 1.28. Let $X_\alpha$ be a set with topology $\mathcal{T}_\alpha$ and $\alpha \in \gamma$, where $\gamma$ is any ordinal. The Product Topology on $\prod_{\alpha \in \gamma} X_\alpha$ is the topology generated by the basis

$$\mathfrak{B} = \prod_{\alpha \in \gamma} Y_\alpha, \text{ where each } Y_\alpha \text{ is open in } \mathcal{T}_\alpha \text{ and finitely many } Y_\alpha \neq X_\alpha$$
Remark 1.29. Let \( \mathcal{T}_\circ \) denote the product topology on \([T] \times [S]\). A basic open set in \( \mathcal{T}_\circ \) is 
\[ \mathfrak{B}^{[T]} \times \mathfrak{B}^{[S]}_\circ \equiv \{ t \in [T] \mid t \supseteq t^* \} \times \{ s \in [S] \mid s \supseteq s^* \} \] (where \( t^* \in \text{fin}(X^A) \) and \( s^* \in \text{fin}(Y^B) \)).

Notation 1.30. Let \((a_1, a_2) \in [T] \times [S]\). To simplify notation, we write \( a_1 \times a_2 \in [T] \times [S] \).

Definition 1.31. Let \( t \in [T] \) and \( s \in [S] \), where \( \text{dom}(t) = \alpha \) and \( \text{dom}(s) = \beta \). Define the concatenation \( x = t \triangleright s \) as:

If \( i \in \alpha + \beta \), then \( x(i) = \begin{cases} t(i), & \text{if } i \in \alpha \\ s(j), & \text{if } i = \alpha + j, \ j \in \beta \end{cases} \)

Note that \( \text{dom}(t \triangleright s) = \alpha + \beta \).

Remark 1.32. If \( i \in \alpha + \beta \), then \( i \in \alpha \) or there exists unique \( j \in \beta \) such that \( i = \alpha + j \).

Definition 1.33.

\[ T \triangleleft S = \left\{ f \mid \begin{array}{l} f \in T, \text{ or} \\ \exists \alpha \text{ such that } f \upharpoonright \alpha \in [T] \text{ and } s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \text{dom}(f)), \alpha) \in S \end{array} \right\} \]

Remark 1.34. If we allowed for empty trees, then \( T \triangleleft S = T \), where \( S = \emptyset \).

Remark 1.35. If \( S \) is trivial (\( S = \{\emptyset\} \)), then \( T \triangleleft S = T \cup [T] \) and \([T] = [T \triangleleft S] \). Further, \([T]\) and \([T \triangleleft S]\) have the same topology.

Remark 1.36. Let \( \mathcal{T}_\circ \) denote the tree topology on \([T \triangleleft S]\). We can express a basic open set in \( \mathcal{T}_\circ \) as 
\[ B^d_{[T \triangleleft S]} = \{ f \in [T \triangleleft S] \mid f \supseteq d \} \].
1.5 Preliminaries

We begin by proving the following lemmas. The first lemma describes that we can split a path through a tree into two unique sequences, such that the concatenation of the two sequences is the same as the original path. The second lemma shows that any path through a concatenated tree can be split into two paths, one of which is a path through the first tree and the other a path through the second tree. It is important to note that each of these paths are also unique by Lemma 1.37.

**Lemma 1.37.** If \( f : \gamma \to X \) and \( \alpha \leq \gamma \), then there exist unique sequences \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) such that \( f = f_1 \triangleright f_2 \) where \( \text{dom}(f_1) = \alpha \).

**Proof.** Let \( f : \gamma \to X \) and \( \alpha \leq \gamma \).

If \( \alpha = \gamma \), then let \( f_1 = f \) and \( f_2 = \emptyset \). Note that \( \text{dom}(f_1) = \alpha \). Then, by definition of concatenation \( f = f_1 \triangleright f_2 \). Also, note that \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) are unique, since \( f \) and \( \emptyset \) are both unique.

Assume \( \alpha < \gamma \). Let \( f_1 = f \restriction \alpha \). Note that \( \text{dom}(f_1) = \alpha \). Let \( f_2 = \text{s}_L(f \restriction [\alpha, \gamma), \alpha) \). Then, by definition of concatenation \( f = f_1 \triangleright f_2 \).

To show that \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) are unique, consider a second concatenation, \( f = g_1 \triangleright g_2 \), where \( \text{dom}(g_1) = \alpha \). So, \( g_1 = f \restriction \alpha \). Since \( f \) is a function, then \( f_1(\lambda) = f(\lambda) = g_1(\lambda) \) for all \( \lambda < \alpha \). Therefore, \( f_1 = g_1 \). Since \( \alpha < \gamma \), there exists a unique \( \beta \) such that \( \alpha + \beta = \gamma \). By definition of concatenation, if \( \text{dom}(f_1) = \alpha \), then \( \text{dom}(f_2) = \beta \). Similarly, \( \text{dom}(g_1) = \alpha \). So, \( \text{dom}(g_2) = \beta \). Hence, \( f_2(\mu) = f(\alpha + \mu) = g_2(\mu) \) for all \( \mu \) such that \( \mu < \beta \). Thus, \( f_2 = g_2 \).

We conclude that \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) are unique.
Lemma 1.38. Assume $T$ and $S$ are non-trivial trees. Then $f \in [T \ast S]$ if and only if there exists a unique $\alpha < \text{dom}(f)$ such that $f \upharpoonright \alpha \in [T]$, and so $s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \text{dom}(f)], \alpha) \in [S]$.

Remark 1.39. By Lemma 1.37 $f \upharpoonright \alpha \in [T]$ and $s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \text{dom}(f)], \alpha) \in [S]$ are unique.

Proof. ($\Rightarrow$) Assume $f \in [T \ast S]$.

Case 1: Let $\text{dom}(f) = \gamma$ for some limit ordinal $\gamma$. So, for all $\lambda < \gamma$, $f \upharpoonright \lambda \in T \ast S$. Then, $f \upharpoonright \lambda \in T$ or there exists $\alpha < \lambda$ such that $f \upharpoonright \alpha \in [T]$ and $s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \lambda], \alpha) \in S$.

Suppose $f \upharpoonright \lambda \in T$ for all $\lambda < \gamma$. By definition, $f \in [T]$, because $\gamma$ is a limit ordinal. Now, $f \in [T]$ and $f \in [T \ast S]$. By Lemma 1.37, $f = f_1 \upharpoonright f_2$ where $\text{dom}(f_1) = \gamma$. Since $f_1 = f$, then $f_1 \in [T]$. So, $f_2 = \emptyset$ and $\text{dom}(f_2) = 0$. Next, because $f = f_1 \upharpoonright f_2 \in [T \ast S]$ and $f_1 \in [T]$, $f_2 \in S$. So, for all $h \in S$, $\text{dom}(h) = 0$ which implies $S$ is a trivial tree. By assumption, $S$ is a non-trivial tree. Hence, there exists $\alpha < \gamma$ such that for all $\hat{\lambda}$ where $\alpha \leq \hat{\lambda} < \gamma$, $f \upharpoonright \alpha \in [T]$ and $s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \hat{\lambda}], \alpha) \in S$.

Say $f \upharpoonright \alpha = f_1$. By Lemma 1.37, $f = f_1 \upharpoonright f_2$, where $\text{dom}(f_1) = \alpha$ and $f_2 = s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \gamma], \alpha)$. Also, by Lemma 1.37, $f_1$ and $f_2$ are unique. Last, since $\gamma - \alpha$ is a limit ordinal, $s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \gamma], \alpha) \in [S]$, by definition 1.19, as long as no proper extension of $f_2$ is in $S$. Suppose there is some proper extension of $f_2$ in $S$. Let $g_2 \supset f_2$ in $S$. So, there exists $g = f_1 \upharpoonright g_2$. Since $f = f_1 \upharpoonright f_2$ is unique and $g_2 \supset f_2$, $g \supset f$. But, $f \in [T \ast S]$. Thus, no proper extension of $f$ exists. Hence, there is no proper extension of $f_2 \in S$.

Case 2: Let $\text{dom}(f) = \gamma$ for some successor ordinal $\gamma$. By definition 1.19, $f \in T \ast S$. Then, $f \in T$ or there exists $\alpha < \gamma$ such that $f \upharpoonright \alpha \in [T]$ and $s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \gamma], \alpha) \in S$. If $f \in T$, then $f \in [T]$, because $\gamma$ is a successor ordinal. Additionally, $f \in [T \ast S]$. However, this would imply that $S$ is a trivial tree, as proven in Case 1. Hence, there exists $\alpha < \gamma$ such that
exists a sequence $g$ such that $f \upharpoonright \alpha \in [\alpha, \gamma) \cap S$. Hence, there is no proper extension of $\alpha < \text{dom}(f) = \gamma$.

Also, by Lemma 1.37, $f = f_1 \sqcap f_2$, where $\text{dom}(f_1) = \alpha$ and $f_2 = s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \gamma), \alpha)$. Suppose there is some proper extension of $f_2$ in $S$. Let $g_2 \supset f_2$ in $S$. So, there exists $g = f_1 \sqcap g_2$. Since $f = f_1 \sqcap f_2$ is unique and $g_2 \supset f_2, g \supset f$. But, $f \in [T \ast S]$. Thus, no proper extension of $f$ exists. Hence, there is no proper extension of $f_2 \in S$.

$(\Rightarrow)$ Let $f$ be a sequence such that $f : \gamma \to X$. Suppose there exists $\alpha < \text{dom}(f) = \gamma$ such that $f \upharpoonright \alpha \in [T]$ and $s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \gamma), \alpha) \in [S]$.

First, we wish to show that $f$ has no proper extension in $T \ast S$. Suppose not. Then, there exists a sequence $g$, where $g \supset f$. But, $s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \gamma), \alpha) \in [S]$. So, $s_L(g \upharpoonright [\alpha, \text{dom}(g)), \alpha) \notin S$, because no proper extension of $s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \gamma), \alpha)$ is in $S$. Thus, $g \notin T \ast S$.

Suppose $\lambda < \alpha$. Consider $f \upharpoonright \lambda$. Since $f \upharpoonright \alpha \in [T]$, then $f \upharpoonright \lambda \in T$. Thus, $f \upharpoonright \lambda \in T \ast S$.

Suppose $\alpha \leq \lambda < \gamma$. Consider $f \upharpoonright \lambda$. Since $\alpha \leq \lambda$, by Lemma 1.37, $f \upharpoonright \lambda = f_1 \sqcap f_2$ where $\text{dom}(f_1) = \alpha$. Then, by assumption $f_1 \in [T]$, since $f_1 = f \upharpoonright \alpha$. Next, $f_2 = s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \gamma), \alpha)$. If $\lambda = \alpha$, then $f_2 = \emptyset$. In either case, because $\lambda < \gamma$, then $f_2 \in S$. Thus, $f \upharpoonright \lambda \in T \ast S$.

If $\gamma$ is a limit ordinal, then $f \in [T \ast S]$ and we are done.

Otherwise, let $\gamma$ be a successor ordinal. Consider $f$. Since $\alpha < \gamma$, by Lemma 1.37, $f = f_1 \sqcap f_2$ where $\text{dom}(f_1) = \alpha$. By assumption, we have $f_1 \in [T]$, because $f_1 = f \upharpoonright \alpha$. Next, $f_2 = s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \gamma), \alpha) \in [S]$. Now, since $\lambda - \alpha$ is successor and $f_2 \in [S]$, then $f_2 \in S$. Thus, $f \in T \ast S$. So, $f \in [T \ast S]$.

Last, we wish to show that $\alpha$ is unique. Suppose not. Then, there exist an $f \in [T \ast S]$ and $\alpha < \text{dom}(f)$ such that $f \upharpoonright \alpha \in [T]$ and $s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \text{dom}(f)), \alpha) \in [S]$. Additionally, there
exists $\beta < dom(f)$ such that $f \upharpoonright \beta \in [T]$ and $s_L(f \upharpoonright [\beta, dom(f)), \beta) \in [S]$, where $\alpha \neq \beta$.

Since $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are ordinals, then either $\alpha < \beta$ or $\beta < \alpha$.

Without loss of generality, assume that $\alpha < \beta$. Say $f_1 = f \upharpoonright \alpha$ and $f_2 = f \upharpoonright \beta$. Since $\alpha < \beta$, $f_2 \supset f_1$. Thus, $f_1 = f_2 \upharpoonright \alpha$.

**Case 1:** Let $\beta$ be a successor ordinal. Since $f \upharpoonright \beta \in [T]$, $f_2 \upharpoonright \beta \in T$. Thus, $f_1$ has a proper extension in $T$, but $f_1 \in [T]$. Contradiction.

**Case 2:** Let $\beta$ be a limit ordinal. So, $\alpha + 1 < \beta$. Since $f \upharpoonright \beta \in [T]$, $f_2 \upharpoonright (\alpha + 1) \in T$. Thus, $f_2 \upharpoonright (\alpha + 1)$ is a proper extension of $f_1$ in $T$, but $f_1 \in [T]$. Contradiction.

In both cases, we get a contradiction. Therefore $\alpha = \beta$. So, $\alpha$ is unique. $\square$
We begin this chapter with an example which shows that the product topology on the trees $T = S = \omega^{<\omega}$ is homeomorphic to the tree topology on the concatenated tree $T \ast S$. This result shows that there are homeomorphisms that exist between the two topologies for certain trees.

2.1 A Basic Homeomorphism

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $T = S = \omega^{<\omega}$. Then $[T] \times [S] \cong [T \ast S]$.

**Proof.** Let $T = S = \omega^{<\omega}$.

Define $f : [T] \times [S] \to [T \ast S]$. Let $a \in [T] \times [S]$ where $a = a_1 \times a_2$, such that $a_1 \in [T]$ and $a_2 \in [S]$, then $f(a) = a_1 \diamondsuit a_2$. We wish to show that $f$ is a bijection.

In order to show that $f$ is one-to-one, let $a = a_1 \times a_2, b = b_1 \times b_2 \in [T] \times [S]$. Assume that $f(a) = f(b)$. Then, by the definition of $f$, we have $a_1 \diamondsuit a_2 = b_1 \diamondsuit b_2$, so that

$(a_1 \diamondsuit a_2) \upharpoonright \omega = (b_1 \diamondsuit b_2) \upharpoonright \omega$. Since $a_1 \in [T]$, $a_1$ has length $\omega$, so that $(a_1 \diamondsuit a_2) \upharpoonright \omega = a_1$. Similarly,

$(b_1 \diamondsuit b_2) \upharpoonright \omega = b_1$. Since $(a_1 \diamondsuit a_2) \upharpoonright \omega = (b_1 \diamondsuit b_2) \upharpoonright \omega$, $a_1 = b_1$. Also, because $a_1 \diamondsuit a_2 = b_1 \diamondsuit b_2$,

$(a_1 \diamondsuit a_2) \upharpoonright [\omega, \omega + \omega] = (b_1 \diamondsuit b_2) \upharpoonright [\omega, \omega + \omega]$. Since $a_2 \in [S]$, $a_2$ has length $\omega$, so that

$(a_1 \diamondsuit a_2) \upharpoonright [\omega, \omega + \omega] = s_R(a_2, \omega)$. Similarly, $(b_1 \diamondsuit b_2) \upharpoonright [\omega, \omega + \omega] = s_R(b_2, \omega)$. So,

$(a_1 \diamondsuit a_2) \upharpoonright [\omega, \omega + \omega] = (b_1 \diamondsuit b_2) \upharpoonright [\omega, \omega + \omega]$ which implies $s_R(a_2, \omega) = s_R(b_2, \omega)$. Further,
$s_R(a_2, \omega) = s_R(b_2, \omega)$ implies that $a_2 = b_2$. So, $a_1 = b_1$ and $a_2 = b_2$. Thus, $a_1 \times a_2 = b_1 \times b_2$.

Consequently, $a = b$. Therefore, $f$ is one-to-one.

Next, we show that $f$ is onto. Let $y \in [T \times S]$. So, $y = y_1 \times y_2$ for some $y_1 \in [T]$ and $y_2 \in [S]$ by Lemma 1.38. Next, $x = y_1 \times y_2 \in [T] \times [S]$, so $f(x) = y_1 \times y_2 = y$. Hence, for all $y \in [T \times S]$ there exists $x \in [T] \times [S]$ such that $f(x) = y$. So, $f$ is onto.

We conclude that $f$ is a bijection.

Next, we show that $f$ is continuous. Since $f^{-1} \left( \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \right) = \bigcup_{i \in I} f^{-1}(A_i)$, it is enough to show the pre-image of a basic open set is open. Let $\mathcal{B}^{[T \times S]}_d$ be a basic open set in $\mathcal{T}_\otimes$. So, $\mathcal{B}^{[T \times S]}_d = \{ t \supset s \mid t \supset s \supset d \}$ where $d = t^* \cup s_R(s^*, \omega)$. Consider $f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}^{[T \times S]}_d)$. Suppose $x \in f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}^{[T \times S]}_d)$. Then, $f(x) \in \mathcal{B}^{[T \times S]}_d$. So, $f(x) \supset d$. Note that $x = \tilde{t} \times \tilde{s}$ for some $\tilde{t} \in [T]$ and $\tilde{s} \in [S]$. So, $\text{lth}(\tilde{t}) = \omega$. Since $f(x) = \tilde{t} \supset \tilde{s} \supset d$, then $f(x) \uparrow \omega = \tilde{t}$ and $f(x) \uparrow [\omega, \omega + \omega) = s_R(\tilde{s}, \omega)$. Further, $d \uparrow \omega = t^*$ and $d \uparrow [\omega, \omega + \omega) = s_R(s^*, \omega)$. Thus, $\tilde{t} \supset t^*$ and $\tilde{s} \supset s^*$.

Next, we find an open neighborhood in $\mathcal{T}_\otimes$ containing $x$. Let

$\mathcal{B}^{[T]}_{i^*} \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{s^*} = \{ t \in [T] \mid t \supset t^* \} \times \{ s \in [S] \mid s \supset s^* \}$. Since $x = \tilde{t} \times \tilde{s}$ such that $\tilde{t} \supset t^*$ and $\tilde{s} \supset s^*$, $x \in \mathcal{B}^{[T]}_{i^*} \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{s^*}$. Now, choose an arbitrary $z \in \mathcal{B}^{[T]}_{i^*} \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{s^*}$. So, $z = \hat{t} \times \hat{s}$ for some $\hat{t} \supset t^*$ and $\hat{s} \supset s^*$. Thus, $f(z) = \hat{t} \times \hat{s}$. Since $\hat{t} \supset t^*$, $\hat{s} \supset s^*$, and $\text{lth}(\hat{t}) = \omega$, $\hat{t} \times \hat{s} \supset t^* \cup s_R(s^*, \omega)$. So, $f(z) \in \mathcal{B}^{[T \times S]}_d$. Hence, $z \in f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}^{[T \times S]}_d)$ so that $\mathcal{B}^{[T]}_{i^*} \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{s^*} \subseteq f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}^{[T \times S]}_d)$. Therefore, $f$ is continuous.

Last, we show that $f$ is open. Since $f \left( \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \right) = \bigcup_{i \in I} f(A_i)$, it is enough to show the image of a basic open set is open. Let $\mathcal{B}^{[T]}_{i^*} \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{s^*}$ in $\mathcal{T}_\otimes$ where

$\mathcal{B}^{[T]}_{i^*} \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{s^*} = \{ t \in [T] \mid t \supset t^* \} \times \{ s \in [S] \mid s \supset s^* \}$. Now, we consider $f(\mathcal{B}^{[T]}_{i^*} \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{s^*})$. Pick an arbitrary $y \in f(\mathcal{B}^{[T]}_{i^*} \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{s^*})$. Then, $y = f(y_1 \times y_2) = y_1 y_2$ for some $y_1 \in \mathcal{B}^{[T]}_{i^*}$ and $y_2 \in \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{s^*}$. Therefore, $f(\mathcal{B}^{[T]}_{i^*} \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{s^*})$.
So, \( y_1 \supseteq t^* \) and \( y_2 \supseteq s^* \). Since \( lth(y_1) = \omega, y \supseteq t^* \cup s_R(s^*, \omega) \).

Next, we find an open neighborhood in \( \mathcal{T}_\oplus \) containing \( y \). Consider

\[ \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \ast S]} = \{ t \ast s \in [T \ast S] \mid t \ast s \supseteq d \} \]

where \( d = t^* \cup s_R(s^*, \omega) \). Hence, \( y \in \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \ast S]} \). Next, pick an arbitrary \( q \in \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \ast S]} \). So, \( q \supseteq d \). By Lemma 1.38, there exist unique \( q_1 \) and \( q_2 \) such that \( q = q_1 \upharpoonright q_2 \) where \( q_1 = q \upharpoonright \omega \in [T] \) and \( q_2 = s_L(q \upharpoonright [\omega, \omega + \omega), \omega) \in [S] \). Next, \( d \upharpoonright \omega = t^* \) and \( s_L(d \upharpoonright [\omega, \omega + \omega), \omega) = s^* \). So, \( q_1 \supseteq t^* \) and \( q_2 \supseteq s^* \). Let \( p \in [T] \times [S] \), where \( p = q_1 \ast q_2 \). Thus, \( p \in \mathfrak{B}_{t^*}^{[T]} \times \mathfrak{B}_{s^*}^{[S]} \). Further, \( f(p) = q \). So, \( f(p) \in f(\mathfrak{B}_{t^*}^{[T]} \times \mathfrak{B}_{s^*}^{[S]}) \). Therefore, \( \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \ast S]} \subseteq f(\mathfrak{B}_{t^*}^{[T]} \times \mathfrak{B}_{s^*}^{[S]}) \). Thus, \( f \) is an open map.

We have shown that \( f : [T] \times [S] \rightarrow [T \ast S] \) is a bijection which is continuous and open. Therefore \([T] \times [S] \cong [T \ast S] \). □

The function that is used in Theorem 2.1 is a natural choice. Throughout the rest of this thesis, instead of finding any homeomorphism, we devote our studies to the use of this natural function. We will refer to this function as the “\textbf{Canonical Function}.” Our next step is to show that regardless of the two trees we use, the canonical function will produce a bijection.

### 2.2 Results for the Canonical Function

**Theorem 2.2.** Let \( T \) and \( S \) be any non-trivial trees. Then there exists a bijection

\[ f : [T] \times [S] \rightarrow [T \ast S], \text{ defined by } f(a) = a_1 \ast a_2 \text{ for } a = a_1 \times a_2 \in [T] \times [S]. \]

**Proof.** Let \( a \in [T] \times [S] \), where \( a = a_1 \times a_2 \) such that \( a_1 \in [T] \) and \( a_2 \in [S] \). Define

\[ f : [T] \times [S] \rightarrow [T \ast S], \text{ by } f(a) = a_1 \ast a_2. \]

We wish to show that \( f \) is one-to-one. Let \( a, b \in [T] \times [S] \). So, \( a = a_1 \times a_2 \) and
Figure 2.1: The path $a_1 \times a_2 \in [T] \times [S]$ and corresponding path $a_1 \alpha a_2 \in [T * S]$. 

\[ a_1 \times a_2 \in [T] \times [S] \]

\[ a_1 \alpha a_2 \in [T * S] \]
Thus, it is enough to show that for the given trees $T$ and the tree topology. So, to prove a homeomorphism exists between $\left[ \text{Theorem 2.2} \right]$, we have shown that we always have a bijection between the product topology exists a bijection between the two topological spaces that is both continuous and open. By Lemma 1.37, $f$ is unique, so $\alpha = b_1 = \alpha$. Since $\alpha$ is unique, so $\alpha = b_1$. Hence, $f(b) \uparrow \alpha = b_1$. Thus, $f(a) = f(b)$. So, $f(a) \uparrow \alpha = f(b) \uparrow \alpha$, which implies $a_1 = b_1$.

Since $f(a) = f(b)$, then $\text{dom}(f(a)) = \text{dom}(f(b))$. Also, we have shown that $a_1 = b_1$, where $\text{dom}(a_1) = \alpha$ for some ordinal $\alpha$. So, $f(a) = a_1^{-1}a_2$ and $f(a) = a_1^{-1}b_2$. However, by Lemma 1.37, $f(a) = a_1^{-1}a_2$ is unique for $\text{dom}(a_1) = \alpha$. Hence, $a_2 = b_2$.

Since $a_1 = b_1$ and $a_2 = b_2$, $a_1 \times a_2 = b_1 \times b_2$. Thus, $a = b$. Therefore, $f$ is a one-to-one function.

To show that $f$ is onto, let $y \in [T \ast S]$. By Lemma 1.38, $y = y_1 \ast y_2$ such that $y_1 \in [T]$ and $y_2 \in [S]$. Now, suppose $x = y_1 \times y_2$. Then $x \in [T] \times [S]$, because $y_1 \in [T]$ and $y_2 \in [S]$. Thus, $f(x) = y_1 \ast y_2 = y$. So, $f$ is onto.

We have shown that $f$ is one-to-one and onto. Therefore, $f$ is a bijection.

In order to show that two topological spaces are homeomorphic, we must show that there exists a bijection between the two topological spaces that is both continuous and open. By Theorem 2.2, we have shown that we always have a bijection between the product topology and the tree topology. So, to prove a homeomorphism exists between $[T] \times [S]$ and $[T \ast S]$, it is enough to show that for the given trees $T$ and $S$, the canonical function is continuous.
and open.

Our next goal is to find conditions that imply the canonical function is continuous and open. We have found sufficient conditions that prove the canonical function is continuous. This result is stated in Lemma 2.9. Additionally, we have found necessary and sufficient conditions that prove the canonical function is open. This result is stated in Lemma 2.9.

**Lemma 2.3.** Let $T$ and $S$ be any non-trivial trees. If for all $p \in [T]$ there exists $d^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(p)$ such that for all $q \in \mathcal{B}_d^{[T]}$, $lth(q) = lth(p)$, then the canonical function is continuous.

**Proof.** Let $T$ and $S$ be any non-trivial trees. Assume for all $p \in [T]$ there exists $d^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(p)$ such that for all $q \in \mathcal{B}_d^{[T]}$, $lth(q) = lth(p)$. Recall $\mathcal{B}_d^{[T]} = \{ t \in [T] | t \supseteq d^* \}$. Consider a basic open set in $\mathcal{T}_\emptyset$, say $\mathcal{B}_d^{[T \times S]}$, where $\mathcal{B}_d^{[T \times S]} = \{ y \in [T \times S] | y \supseteq d \}$. Consider $f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_d^{[T \times S]})$. Suppose $x \in f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_d^{[T \times S]})$. So, $f(x) \in \mathcal{B}_d^{[T \times S]}$.

Next, we find an open neighborhood in $\mathcal{T}_\emptyset$ containing $x$. Note that $x = p_1 \times s$ for some $p_1 \in [T]$ and $s \in [S]$. Suppose $lth(p_1) = \alpha$ for some ordinal $\alpha$. Because $f(x) \in \mathcal{B}_d^{[T \times S]}$, $f(x) = p_1^* s \supseteq d$. By Lemma 1.38, $\alpha$ is unique, since $f(x) \upharpoonright \alpha = p_1 \in [T]$. Also, $s = s_L\bigl( f(x) \upharpoonright [\alpha, \text{dom}(f(x))], \alpha \bigr) \in [S]$. By assumption, there exists $d^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(p_1)$ such that for all $q_1 \in \mathcal{B}_d^{[T]}$, $lth(q_1) = lth(p_1)$. Define $d_1 = (d \upharpoonright \alpha) \cup d^*$ and $d_2 = s_L\bigl( d \upharpoonright [\alpha, \text{dom}(f(x))], \alpha \bigr)$. So, $d \subseteq d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \alpha)$. Then, $p_1 \supseteq d_1$ and $s \supseteq d_2$. Thus, $\mathcal{B}_d^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_d^{[S]} = \{ u \in [T] | u \supseteq d_1 \} \times \{ v \in [S] | v \supseteq d_2 \}$ is a neighborhood of $x$. If $d_1 = \emptyset$, then $\mathcal{B}_d^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_d^{[S]} = [T] \times \mathcal{B}_d^{[S]}$. If $d_2 = \emptyset$, then $\mathcal{B}_d^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_d^{[S]} = \mathcal{B}_d^{[T]} \times [S]$.

Now, choose an arbitrary $z \in \mathcal{B}_d^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_d^{[S]}$. So, $z = z_1 \times z_2$ such that $z_1 \supseteq d_1$ and $z_2 \supseteq d_2$. By assumption, since $z_1 \supseteq d_1$, then $z_1 \supseteq d^*$. So, $z_1 \in \mathcal{B}_d^{[T]}$. Hence, $lth(z_1) = lth(p_1) = \alpha$. Further, $f(z) = z_1^* z_2$. So, $z_1^* z_2 \supseteq d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \alpha)$. Because $d \subseteq d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \alpha)$, $f(z) \supseteq d$. So,
Thus, \( z \in f^{-1}(B_d^{[T \ast S]}) \). So, \( B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]} \subseteq f^{-1}(B_d^{[T \ast S]}) \). Since \( x \) was chosen arbitrarily, we have shown for all \( x \in f^{-1}(B_d^{[T \ast S]}) \) there exists \( B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]} \in T_\otimes \) such that \( x \in B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]} \subseteq f^{-1}(B_d^{[T \ast S]}) \). Therefore, \( f \) is continuous.

\[\square\]

**Remark 2.4.** The converse of Lemma 2.3 does not hold. In the following example, we provide a tree, \( T \), that does not satisfy the conditions in Lemma 2.3; however, for a specific tree, \( S \), we see that the canonical function is continuous.

**Example 2.5.**

Let \( p \in [T] \) if

\[
\begin{align*}
p &\in \omega^{\omega+1}, \quad \text{if } \forall n \in \omega \, \exists m \in \omega \, (m \geq n \text{ and } p(m) \neq 0) \text{ and } p(\omega) = 0 \\
p &\in \omega^\omega, \quad \text{if } \exists n \in \omega \, \forall m \in \omega \, (m \geq n \implies p(m) = 0)
\end{align*}
\]

Let \( [S] = \{0\}^\omega \). Then, the canonical function is continuous.
**Remark 2.6.** Let \( f \) be a sequence with \( \text{ran}(f) \subseteq \omega \), then
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{lth}(f) &< \omega, \text{ or} \\
f \in T \iff & \text{lth}(f) = \omega \text{ and } \forall n \in \omega \ \exists m \in \omega \ (m \geq n \text{ and } f(m) \neq 0), \text{ or} \\
& \text{lth}(f) = \omega + 1 \text{ and } f(\omega) = 0 \text{ and } \forall n \in \omega \ \exists m \in \omega \ (m \geq n \text{ and } (f \upharpoonright \omega)(m) \neq 0)
\end{align*}
\]

**Proof.** Let \( T \) and \( S \) be defined as above. First, note that for any \( t \in [T] \) with \( \text{lth}(t) = \omega \), for all \( d^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(t) \), there exists \( t_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d^*}^{[T]} \) with \( \text{lth}(t_2) = \omega + 1 \). See Figure 2.2. We wish to show that for \( T \) and \( S \), \( f : [T] \times [S] \to [T \ast S] \) is continuous.

Let \( B_{d}^{[T \ast S]} = \{ \tau^* s \in [T \ast S] \mid \tau^* s \supseteq d \} \) be any basic open neighborhood of \( \mathcal{T}_\# \). Suppose \( x_1 \in f^{-1}(B_{d}^{[T \ast S]}) \). So, \( f(x_1) \in B_{d}^{[T \ast S]} \). Then, \( f(x_1) \supseteq d \). Let \( x_1 = p \times s \in [T] \times [S] \).

**Case 1:** Assume \( \text{lth}(p) = \omega + 1 \). By the definition of \([T]\), for all \( n \in \omega \) there exists \( m \in \omega \) such that \( m \geq n \) and \( p(m) \neq 0 \) and \( p(\omega) = 0 \). Now, since \( p \upharpoonright s \supseteq d \), define \( d_1 = d \upharpoonright \omega + 1 \) and \( d_2 = s_L(d \upharpoonright [\omega + 1, \omega + \omega), \omega + 1) \). So, \( p \supseteq d_1 \) and \( s \supseteq d_2 \). Note that \( s = \vec{0} \), so \( \text{ran}(d_2) \subseteq \{0\} \).

Since \( p(\omega) = 0 \), \( p \supseteq \{(\omega, 0)\} \). Let \( d^* = d_1 \cup \{(\omega, 0)\} \). Note that either \( \omega \in \text{dom}(d_1) \) and \( d_1(\omega) = 0 \), or \( \omega \notin \text{dom}(d_1) \) and \( d_1 \subseteq d^* \). So, \( \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} \) is an open neighborhood of \( x_1 \). Suppose \( x_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d^*}^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} \) where \( x_2 = q \times s \), for some \( q \in \mathcal{B}_{d^*}^{[T]} \) and \( s \in \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} \). Then, \( q \supseteq d^* \). Since \( q(\omega) = 0 \), \( \text{lth}(q) = \omega + 1 \). So, \( \text{lth}(q) = \text{lth}(p) \). Thus, \( f(x_2) = q \upharpoonright s \supseteq d^* \cup s_R(d_2, \omega + 1) \). Further, \( d_1 \subseteq d^* \), so \( d = d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \omega + 1) \subseteq d^* \cup s_R(d_2, \omega + 1) \).

Hence, \( f(x_2) \supseteq d \). Therefore, \( f(x_2) \in B_1^{[T \ast S]} \). Thus, \( \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} \subseteq f^{-1}(B_{d_1}^{[T \ast S]}) \).

**Case 2:** Assume \( \text{lth}(p) = \omega \). So, by the definition of \([T]\), there exists \( n \in \omega \) for all \( m \in \omega \) such that \( m \geq n \implies p(m) = 0 \). Now, since \( p \upharpoonright s \supseteq d \), define \( d_1 = d \upharpoonright \omega \) and \( d_2 = s_L(d \upharpoonright [\omega, \omega + \omega), \omega) \). So, \( p \supseteq d_1 \) and \( s \supseteq d_2 \). Note that \( s = \vec{0} \), so \( \text{ran}(d_2) \subseteq \{0\} \).

So, \( \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} \) is an open neighborhood of \( x_1 \). Suppose \( x_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} \) where \( x_2 = q \times s \). Since \( q \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[T]} \), \( q \supseteq d_1 \).
If \(lth(q) = \omega\), then \(f(x_2) = q^* s \supseteq d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \omega)\). Thus, \(f(x_2) \supseteq d\). So, \(f(x_2) \in B_d^{T* S}\).

Next, if \(lth(q) = \omega + 1\), then \(q(\omega) = 0\). Since \(q(\omega) = 0\),
\[f(x_2) \supseteq d_1 \cup \{(\omega, 0)\} \cup s_R(d_2, \omega) = \hat{d}\]. If \(\omega \in \text{dom}(s_R(d_2, \omega))\), then \(\{(\omega, 0)\} \subseteq s_R(d_2, \omega)\). So, \(d = \hat{d}\). Thus, \(d \subseteq \hat{d}\). Otherwise, \(\omega \notin \text{dom}(s_R(d_2, \omega))\). So, \(d \subseteq \hat{d}\). Either way, since \(d \subseteq \hat{d}\),
\[f(x_2) \supseteq d\]. So, \(f(x_2) \in B_d^{T* S}\). Therefore, \(B_d^{T} \times B_d^{S} \subseteq f^{-1}(B_d^{T* S})\).

Using both cases, we have shown that for all \(x \in f^{-1}(B_d^{T* S})\) there exists \(B_d^{T} \times B_d^{S} \in \mathcal{T}_\Theta\) such that \(x \in B_d^{T} \times B_d^{S} \subseteq f^{-1}(B_d^{T* S})\). Hence, \(f^{-1}(B_d^{T* S})\) is open. Therefore, \(f\) is continuous. \(\Box\)

**Remark 2.7.** If we define \(T\), as in Example 2.5, and let \(S = \omega^\omega\), then the canonical function is not continuous.

**Conjecture 2.8.** Let \(T\) be any non-trivial tree. Assume for all non-trivial trees, \(S\), the canonical function is continuous. Then for all \(p \in [T]\) there exists \(d^* \in \mathcal{P}_{f\text{in}}(p)\) such that for all \(q \in B_{d^*}^{T}\), \(lth(q) = lth(p)\).

**Lemma 2.9.** Let \(T\) and \(S\) be any non-trivial trees. The canonical function is an open map if and only if given any \(h_1 \in B_d^{T}\) and \(h_2 \in B_d^{S}\) there exists \(d\) such that \(h_1^* h_2 \in B_d^{T* S}\) and for all \(g = g_1 g_2 \in B_d^{T* S}\) (where \(g_1 \in [T]\) and \(g_2 \in [S]\)), \(g_1 \in B_d^{T}\) and \(g_2 \in B_d^{S}\).

**Proof.** Let \(T\) and \(S\) be any non-trivial trees.

(\(\Rightarrow\)) Assume that \(f\) is an open map. Recall \(B_d^{T} = \{t \in [T]| t \supseteq d_1\}\) and \(B_d^{S} = \{s \in [S]| s \supseteq d_2\}\). Note that \(B_d^{T} \times B_d^{S}\) is a basic open set in \(\mathcal{T}_\Theta\). Let \(h_1 \in B_d^{T}\) and \(h_2 \in B_d^{S}\). So, \(x = h_1 \times h_2 \in [T] \times [S]\). Then, \(f(x) = h_1^* h_2 \in [T \star S]\). Note that \(f(x) \in f(B_d^{T} \times B_d^{S})\). Since \(f\) is open, there exists \(B_d^{T* S} \in \mathcal{T}_\Theta\) such that \(f(x) \in B_d^{T* S} \subseteq f(B_d^{T} \times B_d^{S})\), where \(B_d^{T* S} = \{t^* s \in [T \star S]| t^* s \supseteq d\}\). Thus, there exists
Therefore, \( x \in z \). Suppose \( g \in B_d^{[T \times S]} \). So, \( g \in f(B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]}) \). Then, there exists \( z \in B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]} \) such that \( f(z) = g \). Because \( z \in B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]} \), \( z = g_1 \times g_2 \), for some \( g_1 \in B_{d_1}^{[T]} \) and for some \( g_2 \in B_{d_2}^{[S]} \). Note that \( f(z) = g_1 \circ g_2 = g \). Last, \( g \) was arbitrary, so for all \( g = g_1 \circ g_2 \in B_d^{[T \times S]} \) (where \( g_1 \in [T] \) and \( g_2 \in [S] \)), \( g_1 \in B_{d_1}^{[T]} \) and \( g_2 \in B_{d_2}^{[S]} \).

\((\Leftarrow)\) Let \( B_{d_1}^{[T]} = \{ t \in [T] \mid t \supseteq d_1 \} \) and \( B_{d_2}^{[S]} = \{ s \in [S] \mid s \supseteq d_2 \} \). Assume for any \( h_1 \in B_{d_1}^{[T]} \) and \( h_2 \in B_{d_2}^{[S]} \), there exists \( d \) such that \( h_1 \circ h_2 \in B_d^{[T \times S]} \), where \( B_d^{[T \times S]} = \{ t \circ s \in [T \times S] \mid t \circ s \supseteq d \} \), and for all \( g = g_1 \circ g_2 \in B_d^{[T \times S]} \) (where \( g_1 \in [T] \) and \( g_2 \in [S] \)), \( g_1 \in B_{d_1}^{[T]} \) and \( g_2 \in B_{d_2}^{[S]} \). Now, \( B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]} \) is a basic open set in \( T_\circ \). Consider \( f(B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]}) \). Let \( y \in f(B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]}) \). Then, there exists \( q = \tilde{t} \times \tilde{s} \), for some \( \tilde{t} \in B_{d_1}^{[T]} \) and for some \( \tilde{s} \in B_{d_2}^{[S]} \), such that \( f(q) = y \). Then, \( f(q) = \tilde{t} \circ \tilde{s} = y \). Since \( \tilde{t} \in B_{d_1}^{[T]} \) and \( \tilde{s} \in B_{d_2}^{[S]} \), by assumption, there exists \( d \) such that \( y = \tilde{t} \circ \tilde{s} \in B_d^{[T \times S]} \). Further, \( B_d^{[T \times S]} \) is an open neighborhood of \( y \) in \( T_\circ \). Choose an arbitrary \( z \in B_d^{[T \times S]} \). By Lemma 1.38, there exist unique \( z_1 \) and \( z_2 \) such that \( z = z_1 \circ z_2 \) where \( z_1 \in [T] \) and \( z_2 \in [S] \). Next, by assumption since \( z \in B_d^{[T \times S]} \), \( z_1 \in B_{d_1}^{[T]} \) and \( z_2 \in B_{d_2}^{[S]} \). Let \( x = z_1 \times z_2 \). Note that \( x \in [T] \times [S] \). So, \( f(x) = z_1 \circ z_2 = z \). Then, \( f(x) = z \in f(B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]}) \).

Therefore, \( B_d^{[T \times S]} \subseteq f(B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]}) \). Since \( y \) was chosen arbitrarily we have shown for all \( y \in f(B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]}) \) there exists \( B_d^{[T \times S]} \in T_\circ \) such that \( y \in B_d^{[T \times S]} \subseteq f(B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]}) \). Hence, \( f(B_{d_1}^{[T]} \times B_{d_2}^{[S]}) \) is open. So, \( f \) is an open map.

Below is a simple example to show the usefulness of Theorem 2.2, Lemma 2.3, and Lemma 2.9. In this example, we use a well-founded tree, that we call “R” throughout the rest of this thesis. See Figure 2.3.
Example 2.10. Let $T = \omega^\omega$ and $R = \{ a \in \omega^\omega \mid \forall i < j < lth(a), a_i > a_j \}$. Then $[T] \times [R] \cong [T * R]$.

Proof. Let $T = \omega^\omega$ and $R = \{ a \in \omega^\omega \mid \forall i < j < lth(a), a_i > a_j \}$. Since $T$ and $R$ are non-trivial trees, by Theorem 2.2, the canonical function is a bijection.

Next, we use Lemma 2.3 to show that $f$ is continuous. Let $p \in [T]$. Then, $lth(p) = \omega$.

Suppose $p^* \in \mathcal{P}_{fin}(p)$. Let $\mathfrak{B}_{p^*}^{[T]} = \{ t \in [T] \mid t \supseteq p^* \}$. Now, suppose $q \in \mathfrak{B}_{p^*}^{[T]}$. Then, $q \in [T]$.

So, $lth(q) = \omega$. Hence, $lth(q) = lth(p)$. Thus, for all $t \in [T]$ there exists $d^* \in \mathcal{P}_{fin}(t)$ such that for all $q \in \mathfrak{B}_{d^*}^{[T]}, lth(q) = lth(t)$. By Lemma 2.3, $f$ is continuous.

Next, we use Lemma 2.9 to show that $f$ is an open map. Let $h_1 \in \mathfrak{B}_{d_1}^{[T]}$ and $h_2 \in \mathfrak{B}_{d_2}^{[R]}$. So, $h_1 \supseteq d_1$ and $h_2 \supseteq d_2$. Since $h_1 \in [T]$, $dom(h_1) = \omega$. Let $d = d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \omega)$. Let $x = h_1 \times h_2 \in [T] \times [R]$. So, $f(x) = h_1^* h_2$. Since $h_1 \supseteq d_1$ and $h_2 \supseteq d_2$, $h_1^* h_2 \supseteq d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \omega)$.

Therefore, $h_1^* h_2 \supseteq d$. Let $\mathfrak{B}_d^{[T * R]} = \{ y \in [T * R] \mid y \supseteq d \}$. So, $h_1^* h_2 \in \mathfrak{B}_d^{[T * R]}$.

Now, suppose that $g \in \mathfrak{B}_d^{[T * R]}$. So, $g \in [T * R]$ and $g \supseteq d$. Since $f$ is onto there exists an $s \in [T] \times [R]$ such that $f(s) = g$. Say $s = g_1 \times g_2$, where $g_1 \in [T]$ and $g_2 \in [R]$. Thus,
\( f(s) = g_1 g_2 = g \). Since \( g_1 \in [T], \ dom(g_1) = \omega \). Thus, \( g_1 = g \upharpoonright \omega \). Recall \( d = d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \omega) \).

So, \( d_1 = d \upharpoonright \omega \). Thus, \( g_1 \supseteq d_1 \). So, \( g_1 \in \mathcal{B}_d^{[T]} \). Also, \( g_2 = s_L\left( g \upharpoonright [\omega, dom(g)), \omega \right) \) and \( d_2 = s_L\left( d \upharpoonright [\omega, dom(g)), \omega \right) \). Thus, \( g_2 \supseteq d_2 \). So, \( g_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[R]} \). By Lemma 2.9, \( f \) is open.

We have shown that \( f \) is a bijection which is continuous and open. Therefore,

\[
[T] \times [R] \cong [T * R].
\]
CHAPTER 3

EXAMPLES OF HOMEOMORPHISMS

In this chapter, we use the results from Chapter 2 to show that a homeomorphism exists between \( T \) and \( T \) for trees that are defined in a more general manner. In fact, as shown in Theorem 3.1, we can show that the existence of a homeomorphism sometimes only depends on the first tree. The second tree can be any non-trivial tree.

3.1 \( T \) has uniform length

Theorem 3.1. Let \( T \) be any non-trivial tree such that there exists \( \gamma \in \text{ord} \), for all \( p \in [T] \), \( \text{dom}(p) = \gamma \), and let \( S \) be any non-trivial tree. Then \( [T] \times [S] \cong [T * S] \).

Proof. Let \( T \) be any non-trivial tree such that \( \exists \gamma \in \text{ord}, \forall p \in [T], \text{dom}(p) = \gamma \) and let \( S \) be any nontrivial tree. By Theorem 2.2, the canonical function is a bijection.

We wish to show that \( f \) is continuous, using Lemma 2.3. Consider \( p_1 \in [T] \). Then, \( \ellth(p_1) = \gamma \). Suppose \( p_1 \supseteq p^* \) for some \( p^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(p_1) \). Let \( \mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[T]} = \{ t \in [T] | t \supseteq p^* \} \). Now, suppose \( q_1 \in \mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[T]} \). Then, \( q_1 \in [T] \). So, \( \ellth(q_1) = \gamma \). Hence, \( \ellth(q_1) = \ellth(p_1) \). Thus, for all \( p \in [T] \) there exists \( d^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(p) \) such that for all \( q \in \mathcal{B}_{d^*}^{[T]} \), \( \ellth(q) = \ellth(p) \). So, by Lemma 2.3, \( f \) is continuous.

Next, we wish to show that \( f \) is an open map, using Lemma 2.9. Recall \( \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[T]} = \{ t \in [T] | t \supseteq d_1 \} \) and \( \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} = \{ s \in [S] | s \supseteq d_2 \} \). Let \( h_1 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[T]} \) and \( h_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} \). Since
$h_1 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^T, h_1 \in [T]$. So, $\text{dom}(h_1) = \gamma = \text{lth}(h_1)$. Consider $x = h_1 \times h_2 \in [T] \times [S]$. Then, 
\[ f(x) = h_1 h_2 \in [T \ast S]. \]
Since $h_1 \supseteq d_1, h_2 \supseteq d_2$, and $lth(h_1) = \gamma$, then $h_1 h_2 \supseteq d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \gamma)$.

Define $d = d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \gamma)$. Let $\mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \ast S]} = \{ t \neq s \in [T \ast S] \mid t \neq s \supseteq d \}$, so $f(x) = h_1 h_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \ast S]}$.

Suppose $g \in \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \ast S]}$. Then, $g \in [T \ast S]$ and $g \supseteq d$. By Lemma 1.38, there exist unique $g_1$ and $g_2$ such that $g = g_1 \cup g_2$, where $g_1 = g \uparrow \gamma \in [T]$ and $g_2 = s_L\left( g \uparrow [\gamma, \text{dom}(g)], \gamma \right) \in [S]$. Next, $d \uparrow \gamma = d_1$ and $d_2 = s_L\left( d \uparrow [\gamma, \text{dom}(g)], \gamma \right)$. So, $g_1 \supseteq d_1$ and $g_2 \supseteq d_2$. Thus, $g_1 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^T$ and $g_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^S$. Last, $g$ was arbitrary, so for all $g = g_1 \cup g_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \ast S]}$ (where $g_1 \in [T]$ and $g_2 \in [S]$), $g_1 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^T$ and $g_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^S$. So, by Lemma 2.9, $f$ is an open map.

We have shown that $f : [T] \times [S] \to [T \ast S]$ is a bijection which is continuous and open. Therefore, $[T] \times [S] \cong [T \ast S]$.

In Theorem 3.1 above, we were able to prove a homeomorphism exists between the two topological spaces if the paths through the first tree $T$ have the same length. As stated before, the second tree can be any non-trivial tree $S$. After proving this result, we wish to find examples of trees which have varying path lengths to use as our first tree. For our next example, we use the same well-founded tree $R$ that was used in Example 2.10.

### 3.2 Interesting Examples

**Example 3.2.** Let $R = \{ a \in \omega^{<\omega} \mid \forall i < j < \text{lth}(a), \ a_i > a_j \}$ and let $S$ be any non-trivial tree. Then $[R] \times [S] \cong [R \ast S]$.

**Proof.** Since $R$ and $S$ are non-trivial trees, by Theorem 2.2, the canonical function is a
Next, we use Lemma 2.3 to show that $f$ is continuous. Let $p \in [R]$. Then, there is a $k \in \omega$ such that $p(k) = 0$. By definition of $R$, $lth(p) = k + 1$. Consider $p^* = \{(k,0)\}$, where $p^* \in \mathcal{P}_{fin}(p)$. So, $\mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[R]} = \{ r \in [R] \mid r \supseteq p^* \}$. Suppose $q \in \mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[R]}$. So, $q \supseteq p^*$. Then, $q(k) = 0$. Again, by definition of $R$, $lth(q) = k + 1$. Therefore, $lth(p) = lth(q)$. Thus, for all $r \in [R]$ there exists $d^* \in \mathcal{P}_{fin}(r)$ such that for all $\tilde{r} \in \mathcal{B}_{d^*}^{[R]}$, $lth(\tilde{r}) = lth(r)$. So, by Lemma 2.3, $f$ is continuous.

Last, we use Lemma 2.9 to show that $f$ is open. Let $h_1 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[R]}$ and $h_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]}$. So, $h_1 \supseteq d_1$ and $h_2 \supseteq d_2$. Since $h_1 \in [R]$, $h_1(k) = 0$ for some $k \in \omega$. So, $dom(h_1) = k + 1$. Because $dom(h_1)$ is finite, $h_1 \in \mathcal{P}_{fin}(h_1)$. Define $d = h_1 \cup s_R(d_2,k+1)$. Since $h_1 \supseteq d_1$, $d \supseteq d_1$. Let $x = h_1 \times h_2 \in [R] \times [S]$, so $f(x) = h_1^\lor h_2$. Since $h_1 \supseteq h_1$ and $h_2 \supseteq d_2$, $h_1^\lor h_2 \supseteq h_1 \cup s_R(d_2,k+1)$. So, $h_1^\lor h_2 \supseteq d$. Let $\mathcal{B}_{d}^{[R \times S]} = \{ y \in [R \times S] \mid y \supseteq d \}$. So, $h_1^\lor h_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[R \times S]}$.

Now, suppose that $g \in \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[R \times S]}$. So, $g \in [R \times S]$ and $g \supseteq d$. Further, $g \supseteq h_1$. Thus, $g(k) = 0$. Recall $h_1 \in [R]$ with $dom(h_1) = k + 1$. So, $h_1(n) \neq 0$ for all $n < k$. Hence, $g(n) \neq 0$ for all $n < k$. By Lemma 1.38, there exist unique $g_1$ and $g_2$ such that $g = g_1^\lor g_2$, where $g \upharpoonright (k + 1) = g_1 \in [R]$ and $s_L\left(g \upharpoonright [k + 1, dom(g)),k + 1 \right) = g_2 \in [S]$. Recall $d = h_1 \cup s_R(d_2,k+1)$. So, $d \supseteq (k + 1) = h_1$. Thus, $g_1 \supseteq h_1$. So, $g_1 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[R]}$. Also, $s_L\left(d \upharpoonright [k + 1, dom(g)),k + 1 \right) = d_2$. Thus, $g_2 \supseteq d_2$. So, $g_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]}$. Therefore, by Lemma 2.9, $f$ is an open map.

We have shown that $f$ is a bijection which is continuous and open. Therefore, 
\[ [R] \times [S] \cong [R \times S]. \]

In the next example, we define a tree which has varying path lengths. In this case, we
want a tree that has paths that are of length $\omega$ or greater. To construct this tree, the domain of each path is based on the move in the first position, and defined by $\omega \cdot (t(0) + 1)$. This yields paths that have lengths which are multiples of $\omega$. See Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: $[T] = \{ t \mid \text{dom}(t) = \omega \cdot k, \, k = t(0) + 1, \, \text{ran}(t) \subseteq \omega \}$.

**Example 3.3.** Let $[T] = \{ t \mid \text{dom}(t) = \omega \cdot k, \, k = t(0) + 1, \, \text{ran}(t) \subseteq \omega \}$. Let $S$ be any non-trivial trivial tree. Then $[T] \times [S] \cong [T \ast S]$. 

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Proof. Since \( T \) and \( S \) are non-trivial trees, by Theorem 2.2, the canonical function is a bijection.

Next, we use Lemma 2.3 to show that \( f \) is continuous. Let \( p \in [T] \). Then \( p(0) = n \), for some \( n \in \omega \). Consider \( p^* = \{(0, n)\} \), where \( p^* \in \mathcal{P}_{fin}(p) \). So, \( \mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[T]} = \{ t \in [T] \mid t \supseteq p^* \} \).

Suppose \( q \in \mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[T]} \). So, \( q \supseteq p^* \). Then, \( q(0) = n \). So, \( q(0) + 1 = n + 1 = k \). Hence, \( \text{dom}(q) = \omega \cdot k = \text{lth}(p) = \text{lth}(q) \). Therefore, for all \( t \in [T] \) there exists \( d^* \in \mathcal{P}_{fin}(t) \) such that for all \( \tilde{t} \in \mathcal{B}_{d^*}^{[T]} \), \( \text{lth}(\tilde{t}) = \text{lth}(t) \). So, by Lemma 2.3 \( f \) is continuous.

Last, we use Lemma 2.9 to show that \( f \) is open. Let \( h_1 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[T]} \) and \( h_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} \). So, \( h_1 \supseteq d_1 \) and \( h_2 \supseteq d_2 \). Also, \( h_1(0) = n \) for some \( n \in \omega \). Next, \( h_1(0) + 1 = n + 1 = k \). Since \( h_1 \in [T] \), \( \text{dom}(h_1) = \omega \cdot k = \text{lth}(h_1) \). Let \( d = \{(0, n)\} \cup d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \omega \cdot k) \). Because \( h_1 \supseteq \{(0, n)\} \) and \( h_1 \supseteq d_1 \), either \( d_1(0) = n \) or \( 0 \notin \text{dom}(d_1) \). Let \( x = h_1 \times h_2 \in [T] \times [S] \). So, \( f(x) = h_1 h_2 \).

Since \( h_1 \supseteq \{(0, n)\} \cup d_1 \) and \( h_2 \supseteq d_2 \), \( h_1 h_2 \supseteq \{(0, n)\} \cup d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \omega \cdot k) \). So, \( h_1 h_2 \supseteq d \). Let \( \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \ast S]} = \{ y \in [T \ast S] \mid y \supseteq d \} \). So, \( h_1 h_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \ast S]} \).

Now, suppose that \( g \in \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \ast S]} \). So, \( g \in [T \ast S] \) and \( g \supseteq d \). Since \( f \) is onto there exists an \( r \in [T] \times [S] \) such that \( f(r) = g \). Say \( r = g_1 \times g_2 \), where \( g_1 \in [T] \) and \( g_2 \in [S] \). Thus, \( f(r) = g_1 g_2 = g \). Next, since \( g \supseteq d \), \( g(0) = n \). So, \( g_1(0) = n \). Thus, \( \text{dom}(g_1) = \omega \cdot k \).

Therefore, \( g \upharpoonright (\omega \cdot k) = g_1 \). Recall \( d = \{(0, n)\} \cup d_1 \cup s_R(d_2, \omega \cdot k) \), so \( d \upharpoonright (\omega \cdot k) = \{(0, n)\} \cup d_1 \).

Thus, \( g_1 \supseteq \{(0, n)\} \cup d_1 \). So, \( g_1 \supseteq d_1 \). Therefore, \( g_1 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[T]} \). Also, \( s_L(g \upharpoonright [\omega \cdot k, \text{dom}(g)]; \omega \cdot k) = g_2 \) and \( s_L(d \upharpoonright [\omega \cdot k, \text{dom}(g)]; \omega \cdot k) = d_2 \). Thus, \( g_2 \supseteq d_2 \), because \( g \supseteq d \). So, \( g_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} \). Therefore, by Lemma 2.9, \( f \) is open.

Therefore, \( [T] \times [S] \cong [T \ast S] \).

Prior to the example below, all of the trees we have used either have paths which are
limit length or finite length. In the following example, we define a tree $T$ where paths have
two possible lengths: limit length $\omega$ or successor length $\omega + 1$. In this tree, notice that each
path’s length is determined by the path restricted to $\omega$ being in a clopen set, or by being in
the clopen complement.

\[ T \]

\[ \emptyset \]

\[ \omega \]

\[ \omega \]

\[ \omega \]

\[ \omega \]

\[ \omega \]

\[ p \uparrow \omega \in A \]

\[ p \in A^c \]

Figure 3.2: $[T]$ defined in Example 3.4.

**Example 3.4.** Let $p \in [T]$ iff

\[ \begin{cases} 
p \in \omega^{\omega+1}, & \text{if } p \uparrow \omega \in A \\
p \in \omega^{\omega}, & \text{if } p \in A^c \end{cases} \]

where $A \subseteq \omega^{\omega}$ is any (fixed) clopen set. Let $S$ be any non-trivial trivial tree. Then

$[T] \times [S] \cong [T * S]$.

**Proof.** First, note that because $A$ is a clopen set, $A^c$ is a clopen set. Since $T$ and $S$ are
non-trivial trees, by Theorem 2.2, the canonical function is a bijection.

Next, we use Lemma 2.3 to show that $f$ is continuous. Let $p \in [T]$.

**Case 1:** Assume that $p \uparrow \omega \in A$. Then, $lth(p) = \omega + 1$. So, for some $k \in \omega$, $p(\omega) = k$. Let
$d^* = \{(\omega, k)\} \in P_{fin}(p)$. Suppose that $q \in \mathcal{B}^{[T]}_{d^*}$. Then, $q \supseteq d^*$. Thus, $lth(q) = \omega + 1$. Hence, $lth(q) = lth(p)$.

**Case 2:** Assume that $p \upharpoonright \omega \in A^C$. Then, $lth(p) = \omega$ and $p = p \upharpoonright \omega$. Since $A^C$ is open, $A^C$ can be written as a countable union of basic open sets. Say $A^C = \bigcup_{i \in \omega} \mathcal{B}^{[T]}_i$. Since $p \in A^C$, there exists $n \in \omega$ such that $p \in \mathcal{B}^{[T]}_n$. Recall, by definition of a basic open set in the tree topology, $\mathcal{B}^{[T]}_n = \{t \in [T] \mid t \supseteq d^*_n\}$ where $d^*_n \in fin(\omega^{\omega+1})$. So, $h_1 \supseteq d^*_n$. Let $h_2 \in \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{d_2}$. So, $h_2 \supseteq d_2$. Since $h_1 \upharpoonright \omega \in A$, $dom(h_1) = \omega + 1$.

Define $d = d^*_n \cup s_R(d_2, \omega + 1)$. Suppose $x = h_1 \times h_2 \in [T] \times [S]$. Then, $f(x) = h_1^* h_2 \in [T \ast S]$.

Since $h_1 \supseteq d^*_n$, $h_2 \supseteq d_2$, and $lth(h_1) = \omega + 1$, we have $h_1^* h_2 \supseteq d$. Recall $\mathcal{B}^{[T \ast S]}_d = \{\tau \in [T \ast S] \mid \tau \supseteq d\}$. So, $f(x) = h_1^* h_2 \in \mathcal{B}^{[T \ast S]}_d$. Next, suppose $g \in \mathcal{B}^{[T \ast S]}_d$.

Then, $g \in [T \ast S]$ and $g \supseteq d$. By Lemma 1.38, there exist unique $g_1$ and $g_2$ such that $g = g_1^* g_2$, where $g_1 = g \upharpoonright \omega + 1 \in [T]$ and $g_2 = s_L(g \upharpoonright [\omega + 1, dom(g)], \omega + 1) \in [S]$. Next, $d \upharpoonright \omega + 1 = d^*_n$ and $d_2 = s_L(d \upharpoonright [\omega + 1, dom(g)], \omega + 1)$. So, $g_1 \supseteq d^*_n$ and $g_2 \supseteq d_2$. Thus, $g_1 \in \mathcal{B}^{[T]}_n$ and $g_2 \in \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{d_2}$.

**Case 2:** Let $h_1 \in A^C$. Then, for some $n \in \omega$, $h_1 \in \mathcal{B}^{[T]}_n = \{t \in [T] \mid t \supseteq d^*_n\}$ where $d^*_n \in fin(\omega)$. So, $h_1 \supseteq d^*_n$. Let $h_2 \in \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{d_2}$. So, $h_2 \supseteq d_2$. Since $h_1 \in A^C$, $dom(h_1) = \omega$.

Define $d = d^*_n \cup s_R(d_2, \omega)$. Suppose $x = h_1 \times h_2 \in [T] \times [S]$. Then, $f(x) = h_1^* h_2 \in [T \ast S]$. Since $h_1 \supseteq d^*_n$, $h_2 \supseteq d_2$, and $lth(h_1) = \omega$, we have $h_1^* h_2 \supseteq d$. Let $\mathcal{B}^{[T \ast S]}_d = \{\tau \in [T \ast S] \mid \tau \supseteq d\}$. So, $f(x) = h_1^* h_2 \in \mathcal{B}^{[T \ast S]}_d$. Next, suppose $g \in \mathcal{B}^{[T \ast S]}_d$. Then, $g \in [T \ast S]$ and $g \supseteq d$. By
Lemma 1.38, there exist unique $g_1$ and $g_2$ such that $g = g_1g_2$, where $g_1 = g \upharpoonright \omega \in [T]$ and $g_2 = s_L(g \upharpoonright [\omega, \text{dom}(g)], \omega) \in [S]$. Next, $d_n^* = d \upharpoonright \omega$ and $d_2 = s_L(d \upharpoonright [\omega, \text{dom}(g)], \omega)$. So, $g_1 \supseteq d_n^*$ and $g_2 \supseteq d_2$. Thus, $g_1 \in \mathfrak{B}_n^T$ and $g_2 \in \mathfrak{B}_{d_2}^S$.

In both cases, we have met the conditions of Lemma 2.9. Hence, $f$ is an open map.

We have shown that $f : [T] \times [S] \to [T \ast S]$ is a bijection which is continuous and open. Therefore, $[T] \times [S] \cong [T \ast S]$. \hfill \qed
CHAPTER 4

COUNTEREXAMPLES

In this chapter, we show that the canonical function does not always produce a homeomorphism. In both of the counterexamples below, the canonical function is not continuous and not open. In both of these counterexamples, we use a construction for the first tree that is similar to the construction of the first tree used in Example 3.4. However, path lengths of the first tree in our counterexamples are defined by sets that are not clopen.

Theorem 4.1. There exist trees for which the canonical function is not a homeomorphism.

Proof. See counterexamples below. \qed

Figure 4.1: \([T]\) defined in Counterexample 4.2.
Counterexample 4.2. This is an example of a tree, $T$, that has lengths of paths defined by sets that are both not open and not closed. In this case, the canonical function is not continuous and not open.

First define the tree $T$.

Let $p \in [T]$ iff
\[
\begin{cases} 
  p \in \omega^{\omega+1}, & \text{if } \forall n \in \omega \exists m \in \omega \ (m \geq n \text{ and } p(m) \neq 0) \\
  p \in \omega^\omega, & \text{if } \exists n \in \omega \forall m \in \omega \ (m \geq n \implies p(m) = 0)
\end{cases}
\]

Let $[S] = \omega^\omega$.

Proof. Let $T$ and $S$ be defined as above. Suppose $B^{[T \times S]}_d = \{p \prec q \in [T \times S] \mid p \prec q \supseteq d\} \in T_\omega$, where $d = \{ (\omega, 0) \}$. We show $f^{-1}(B^{[T \times S]}_d)$ is not an open set. Let $p = \vec{0}$ and $q = \vec{0}$. Then, let $x = p \times q \in [T] \times [S]$. So, $lth(p) = \omega$. Thus, $f(x) = p \prec q = \vec{0}$. So, $f(x) \supseteq d$. Hence, $f(x) \in B^{[T \times S]}_d$. Thus, $x \in f^{-1}(B^{[T \times S]}_d)$. Let $p^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(p)$ and $q^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(q)$. Consider $B^{[T]}_{p^*} \times B^{[S]}_{q^*}$, where $B^{[T]}_{p^*} = \{ t \in [T] \mid t \supseteq p^* \}$ and $B^{[S]}_{q^*} = \{ s \in [S] \mid s \supseteq q^* \}$. $B^{[T]}_{p^*} \times B^{[S]}_{q^*}$ is an arbitrary basic open neighborhood in $T_\omega$ containing $x$. We show $B^{[T]}_{p^*} \times B^{[S]}_{q^*} \nsubseteq f^{-1}(B^{[T \times S]}_d)$.

Consider $z \in B^{[T]}_{p^*} \times B^{[S]}_{q^*}$. Let $z = \vec{p} \times \vec{q}$ such that $\vec{q} = q$ and $\vec{p} = p_1 \vec{p}_2 \{ 1 \}$. Define $p_1 = \vec{0}$, so that $p_1 \supseteq p^*$ and $p_2 = \vec{1}$. So, $\vec{p} \in [T]$ and $lth(\vec{p}) = \omega + 1$. Note $\tilde{\vec{p}}(\omega) = 1$. So, $f(z) = \tilde{\vec{p}} \prec \tilde{\vec{q}} \nsubseteq d$. Thus, $f(z) \notin B^{[T \times S]}_d$. So, $B^{[T]}_{p^*} \times B^{[S]}_{q^*} \nsubseteq f^{-1}(B^{[T \times S]}_d)$. Since $B^{[T]}_{p^*} \times B^{[S]}_{q^*}$ is arbitrary, $f^{-1}(B^{[T \times S]}_d)$ is not open. Therefore, $f$ is not continuous.

Suppose $[T] \times B^{[S]}_{c_2} = [T] \times \{ q \in [S] \mid q \supseteq c_2 \} \in T_\omega$, where $c_2 = \{ (0, 0) \}$. We show $f([T] \times B^{[S]}_{c_2})$ is not an open set. Suppose $p = \vec{0}$ and $q = \{ 0 \} \vec{1}$. Let $x = p \times q \in [T] \times [S]$. Hence, $lth(p) = \omega$. Also, $q \supseteq c_2$, because $q(0) = 0$. So, $x \in [T] \times B^{[S]}_{c_2}$. Then, $f(x) = p \prec q \in f([T] \times B^{[S]}_{c_2})$. Let $p^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(p)$. Consider $B^{[T \times S]}_c = \{ t^\prec s \in [T \times S] \mid t^\prec s \supseteq c \}$, where $c \supseteq p^* \cup s_R(c_2, \omega)$. Since $p \supseteq p^*$, $q \supseteq c_2$, and $lth(p) = \omega$, then $f(x) \supseteq c$. Thus, $B^{[T \times S]}_c$ is an arbitrary basic open neighborhood in $T_\omega$ containing $f(x)$. 33
Now, consider $v \in \mathcal{B}^{[T \ast S]}_{c}$. Let $v = \tilde{p} \circ \tilde{q}$. Define $\tilde{q} = \vec{1}$. Further, let $\tilde{p} = p_1^{-} \hat{p}_2 \{0\}$, where $p_1 = \vec{0}$ so that $p_1 \supseteq p^*$ and $p_2 = \vec{0}, \vec{1}$. So, $\tilde{p} \in [T]$ and $lth(\tilde{p}) = \omega + 1$. Because $\tilde{p} \supseteq p^*$ and $\tilde{p}(\omega) = 0$, $v \supseteq c$. However, consider $f^{-1}(v) = \tilde{p} \times \tilde{q}$. Since $\tilde{q} = \vec{1}$, $\tilde{q} \not\in c_2$. So, $\tilde{q} \not\in \mathfrak{B}_{c_2}$. Thus, $v \not\in f([T] \times \mathfrak{B}^{[S]}_{c_2})$. So, $\mathcal{B}^{[T \ast S]}_{c} \not\subseteq f([T] \times \mathfrak{B}^{[S]}_{c_2})$. Since $\mathcal{B}^{[T \ast S]}_{c}$ is arbitrary, $f([T] \times \mathfrak{B}^{[S]}_{c_2})$ is not open. Therefore, $f$ is not an open map.

\[\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{T} \\
\emptyset \\
\quad \forall n \in \omega, \, p(n) \neq n \\
\omega \sigma \\
\omega \bullet \\
\omega \\
\omega \circ \\
\omega \\
\omega \\
\end{array}\]

Figure 4.2: $[T]$ defined in Counterexample 4.3.

**Counterexample 4.3.** This is an example of a tree, $T$, that has two possible path lengths. If the sequence has length $\omega + 1$, then the sequence restricted to $\omega$ is in the open set $A$ (defined below). If the sequence has length $\omega$, then the sequence is not in $A$. Instead, the sequence is in the complement of $A$ which is closed. In this case, the canonical function, $f : [T] \times [S] \rightarrow [T \ast S]$ is not continuous and not open.

Let $A \subseteq \omega^\omega$, where $A = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} \mathcal{O}_n$ such that $\mathcal{O}_n = \{ t \in \omega^\omega | t(n) = n \}$.

Let $p \in [T]$ iff

\[
\begin{cases}
 p \in \omega^{\omega+1}, & \text{if } p \upharpoonright \omega \in A \\
 p \in \omega^\omega, & \text{if } p \not\in A
\end{cases}
\]
Let $|S| = \omega^\omega$.

**Proof.** Let $T$ and $S$ be defined as above. Suppose $\mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \times S]} = \{p \cap q \in [T \times S]| p \cap q \supseteq d\} \in \mathcal{T}_\emptyset$, where $d = \{ (\omega, 0) \}$. We wish to find an element of $f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \times S]})$. Let $p = \{ 1 \} \cap \bar{0}$ and $q = \bar{0}$. So, $p(0) = 1$ and for all $m \in \omega$, $p(m+1) = 0$. Thus, $p \nsubseteq \omega \in A$. So, $lth(p) = \omega$. Let $x = p \times q$. Note that $f(x) = p \cap q = \{ 1 \} \cap \bar{0}$, so $f(x) \supseteq d$. Hence, $f(x) \in \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \times S]}$. Thus, $x \in f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \times S]})$.

Let $p^* \in \mathcal{P}_{fin}(p)$ and $q^* \in \mathcal{P}_{fin}(q)$. Consider $\mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_{q^*}^{[S]}$, where $\mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[T]} = \{ t \in [T]| t \supseteq p^* \}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{q^*}^{[S]} = \{ s \in [S]| s \supseteq q^* \}$. So, $\mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_{q^*}^{[S]}$ is an arbitrary basic open neighborhood in $\mathcal{T}_\emptyset$ containing $x$.

Since $p^*$ is a finite set, there exists $k \in \omega$, $k \neq 0$ such that $k \notin \text{dom}(p^*)$. Now, consider $z = \bar{p} \times q$, where $\bar{p} = \{ 1 \} \cap \bar{0} \cap \{ k \} \cap \bar{0} \cap \{ 1 \}$. So, $\bar{p}(k) = k$. Thus, $\bar{p} \in A$. So, $lth(\bar{p}) = \omega + 1$. Notice for all $j \in \text{dom}(p^*)$, $j > 0$, $\bar{p}(j) = 0$ and $\bar{p}(0) = 1 = p(0)$. So, $\bar{p} \supseteq p^*$. Hence, $z \in \mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_{q^*}^{[S]}$. However, since $lth(\bar{p}) = \omega + 1$ and $\bar{p} = \{ 1 \} \cap \bar{0} \cap \{ k \} \cap \bar{0} \cap \{ 1 \}$, $\bar{p}(\omega) = 1$. So, $f(z) = \bar{p} \cap q \nsubseteq d$. Thus, $f(z) \notin \mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \times S]}$. So, $\mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_{q^*}^{[S]} \notin f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \times S]})$. Since $\mathcal{B}_{p^*}^{[T]} \times \mathcal{B}_{q^*}^{[S]}$ is arbitrary, $f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_{d}^{[T \times S]})$ is not open. Therefore, $f$ is not continuous.

Suppose $[T] \times \mathcal{B}_{c_2}^{[S]} = [T] \times \{ q \in [S]| q \supseteq c_2 \} \in \mathcal{T}_\emptyset$, where $c_2 = \{ (0, 0) \}$. We wish to find an element of $f([T] \times \mathcal{B}_{c_2}^{[S]})$. Suppose $p = \{ 1 \} \cap \bar{0}$ and $q = \{ 0 \} \cap \bar{1}$. So, $p \in [T]$ and $q \in [S]$. Let $x = p \times q$. Since $p(0) = 1$ and for all $m \in \omega$, $p(m+1) = 0$, then $p \notin A$. So, $lth(p) = \omega$. Next, $q \supseteq c_2$, because $q(0) = 0$. So, $x \in [T] \times \mathcal{B}_{c_2}^{[S]}$. Hence, $f(x) = p^\cap q \in f([T] \times \mathcal{B}_{c_2}^{[S]})$. Next, we find an open neighborhood of $f(x)$. Let $p^* \in \mathcal{P}_{fin}(p)$. Consider $\mathcal{B}_{c}^{[T \times S]} = \{ t \cap s \in [T \times S]| t \cap s \supseteq c \}$, where $c \supseteq p^* \cup s_R(c_2, \omega)$. Since $p \supseteq p^*$, $q \supseteq c_2$, and $lth(p) = \omega$, then $f(x) \supseteq c$. Thus, $\mathcal{B}_c^{[T \times S]}$ is an arbitrary basic open neighborhood in $\mathcal{T}_\emptyset$ containing $f(x)$.

Since $p^*$ is a finite set, there exists $k \in \omega$, $k \neq 0$ such that $k \notin \text{dom}(p^*)$. Define
So, \( \tilde{p} \subseteq p^* \). Because \( \tilde{p} \subseteq p^* \) and \( \tilde{p}(\omega) = 0 \), \( v \supseteq c \). Therefore, \( v \in \mathcal{B}^{[T \times S]}_c \). However, \( f^{-1}(v) = \tilde{p} \times \tilde{q} \). Since \( \tilde{q} = 1 \), \( \tilde{q} \notin c_2 \). So, \( \tilde{q} \notin \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_c \). Thus, \( v \notin f([T] \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{c_2}) \). So, \( \mathcal{B}^{[T \times S]}_c \notin f([T] \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{c_2}) \). Since \( \mathcal{B}^{[T \times S]}_c \) is arbitrary, \( f([T] \times \mathcal{B}^{[S]}_{c_2}) \) is not open. Therefore, \( f \) is not an open map.
CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

In this thesis we provided some basic results as to how the product topology on two trees behaves in comparison to the tree topology for longer trees.

In Chapter 2, we were able to show that the canonical function is always a bijection between the product topology of two trees and the tree topology of the long concatenated tree. We were also able to state results that more easily allow us to prove a homeomorphism exists between the two topological spaces, the product topology for \([T] \times [S]\) and the tree topology for \([T \ast S]\), given trees \(T\) and \(S\). We explored conditions that we must require of the trees \(T\) and \(S\) to guarantee that the canonical function produces a homeomorphism. We gave sufficient conditions to show that the canonical function is a continuous map. Additionally, we gave a conjecture that states that if the canonical function is continuous for all non-trivial trees \(S\), then \(T\) satisfies the condition that every path in \([T]\) is contained in an open neighborhood such that all paths in that neighborhood have the same length. We were successful in finding necessary and sufficient conditions for \(T\) to prove that the canonical function is open.

In Chapter 3, we used our proven lemmas to present several examples of trees \(T\) and \(S\) for which the canonical function is a homeomorphism. Lastly, in Chapter 4 we gave counterexamples that show the canonical function does not always produce a homeomorphism. In our counterexamples, we show that the canonical function is both not continuous and not
The original purpose of this study was to show that for some trees $T$ and $S$, the two topological spaces are homeomorphic, and to find trees $T$ and $S$ for which the two topological spaces are not homeomorphic. We were able to complete our first goal. However, we were only able to prove that the canonical function is not a homeomorphism for certain trees $T$ and $S$. This does not prove that there is not a homeomorphism between the two topological spaces for those given trees. Future work may include finding other functions which produce a homeomorphism for these more complicated trees, or it may be possible to show that no such function exists.
RESULTS

Lemma 1.37: If \( f : \gamma \to X \) and \( \alpha \leq \gamma \), then there exist unique sequences \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) such that \( f = f_1 \overrightarrow{\cdot} f_2 \) where \( \text{dom}(f_1) = \alpha \).

Lemma 1.38: Assume \( T \) and \( S \) are non-trivial trees. Then \( f \in [T \ast S] \) if and only if there exists a unique \( \alpha < \text{dom}(f) \) such that \( f \upharpoonright \alpha \in [T] \) and so \( s_L(f \upharpoonright [\alpha, \text{dom}(f)), \alpha) \in [S] \).

Theorem 2.1: Let \( T = S = \omega^\omega \). Then \([T] \times [S] \cong [T \ast S]\).

Theorem 2.2: Let \( T \) and \( S \) be any non-trivial trees. Then there exists a bijection \( f : [T] \times [S] \to [T \ast S] \), defined by \( f(a) = a_1 \overrightarrow{\cdot} a_2 \), for \( a = a_1 \times a_2 \in [T] \times [S] \).

Lemma 2.3: Let \( T \) and \( S \) be any non-trivial trees. If for all \( p \in [T] \) there exists \( d^* \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(p) \) such that for all \( q \in \mathcal{B}_{d^*}^{[T]} \), \( lth(q) = lth(p) \), then the canonical function is continuous.

Lemma 2.9: Let \( T \) and \( S \) be any non-trivial trees. The canonical function is an open map if and only if given any \( h_1 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[T]} \) and \( h_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} \) there exists \( d \) such that \( h_1 \overrightarrow{\cdot} h_2 \in \mathcal{B}_d^{[T \ast S]} \) and for all \( g = g_1 \overrightarrow{\cdot} g_2 \in \mathcal{B}_d^{[T \ast S]} \) (where \( g_1 \in [T] \) and \( g_2 \in [S] \)), \( g_1 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_1}^{[T]} \) and \( g_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{d_2}^{[S]} \).

Theorem 3.1: Let \( T \) be any non-trivial tree such that there exists \( \gamma \in \text{ord} \), for all \( p \in [T], \text{dom}(p) = \gamma \), and let \( S \) be any non-trivial tree. Then \([T] \times [S] \cong [T \ast S]\).

Theorem 4.1: There exist trees for which the canonical function is not a homeomorphism.
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