

# On properties of families of sets

**Lajos Soukup**

Alfréd Rényi Institute of Mathematics  
Hungarian Academy of Sciences

<http://www.renyi.hu/~soukup>

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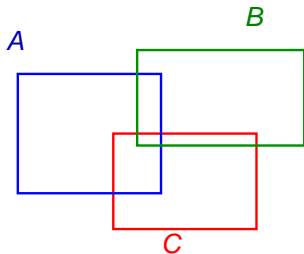
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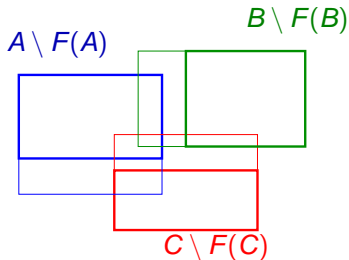
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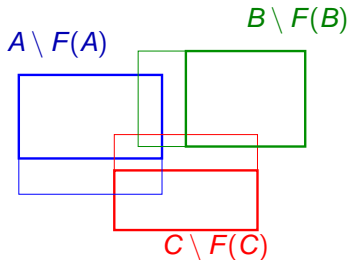
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If  $\mathcal{A} \subset [X]^\mu$  is  $\mu$ -ED then there is a map  $f : X \rightarrow \mu$  such that

$f \upharpoonright A$  is almost 1-to-1 for all  $A \in \mathcal{A}$ ,

and so  $\mathcal{A}$  has **property B**.

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  - If  $\mathcal{A}' \ll \mathcal{A}$ , then  $\chi(\mathcal{A}') \geq \chi(\mathcal{A})$ .

## Beyond Property $B$ .

A family  $\mathcal{A}$  has property  $B$  iff  $\chi(\mathcal{A}) = 2$ .

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Theorem (Komjáth)

*If every  $\omega$ -almost disjoint subfamily of  $[\lambda]^{\omega_1}$  has the transversal property*

*then every  $\omega$ -almost disjoint subfamily of  $[\lambda]^{\omega_1}$  is  $\omega$ -essentially disjoint.*

# Colorings

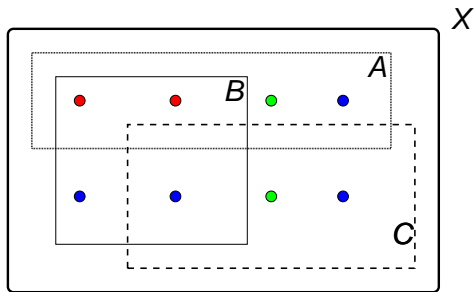


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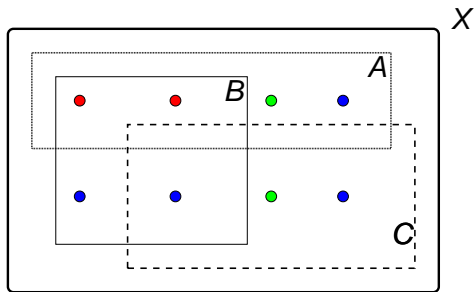
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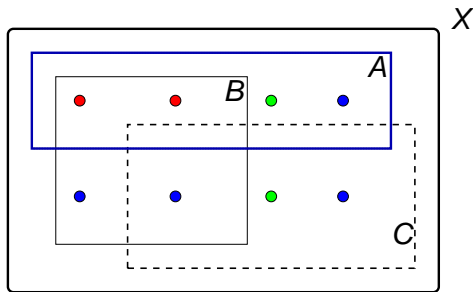
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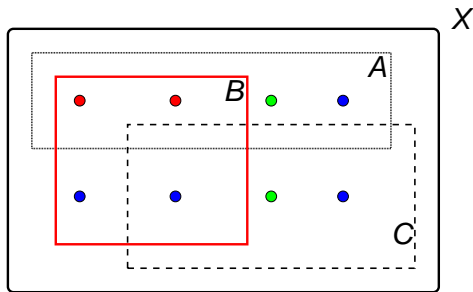
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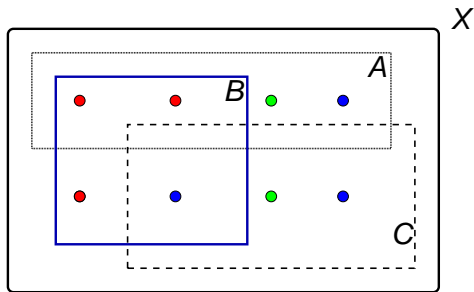
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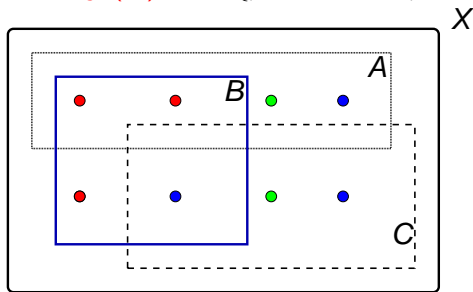
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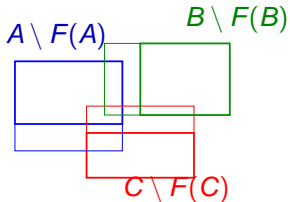
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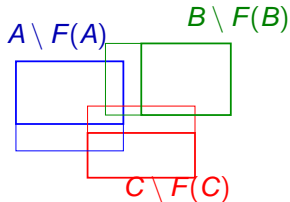
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We do not have separation any theorem between **ED** and  $\chi_{CF}$

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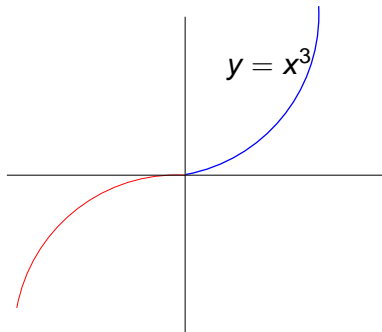
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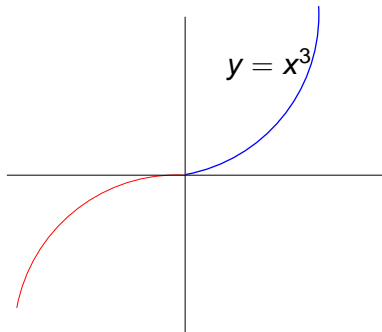
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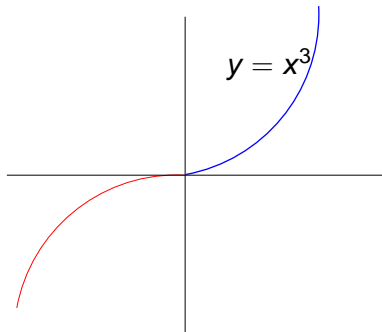
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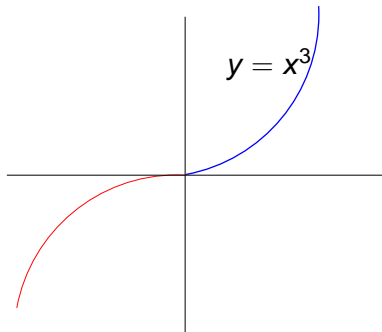
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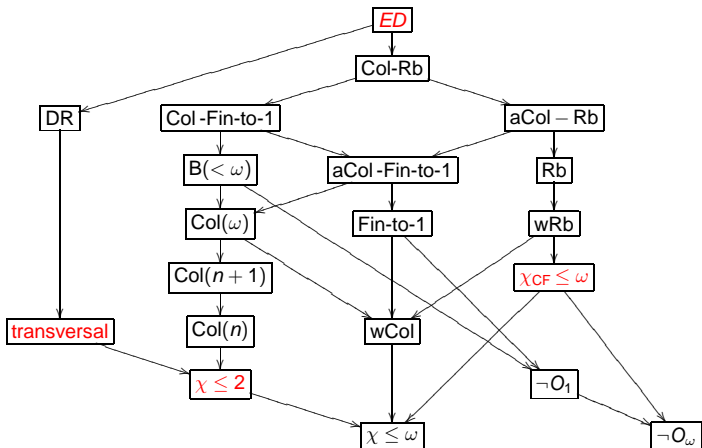
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### Theorem

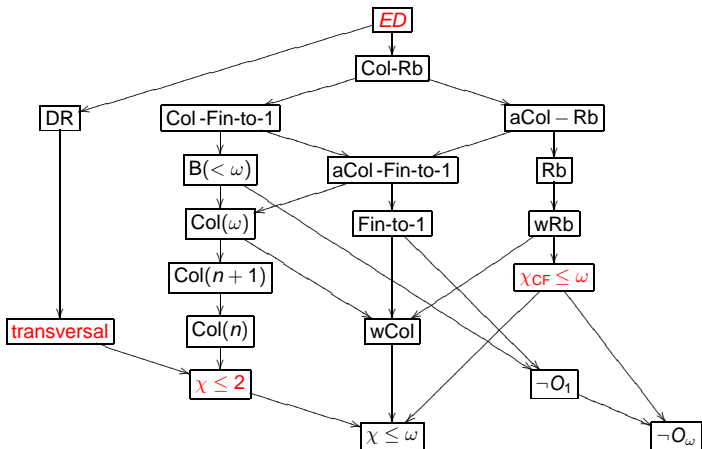
**Yes, we need:**  $\chi_{\text{CF}}([\beth_{\omega}]^{\omega}, 2\text{-a.d.}) = \omega.$

## The Zoo of the properties of families of sets

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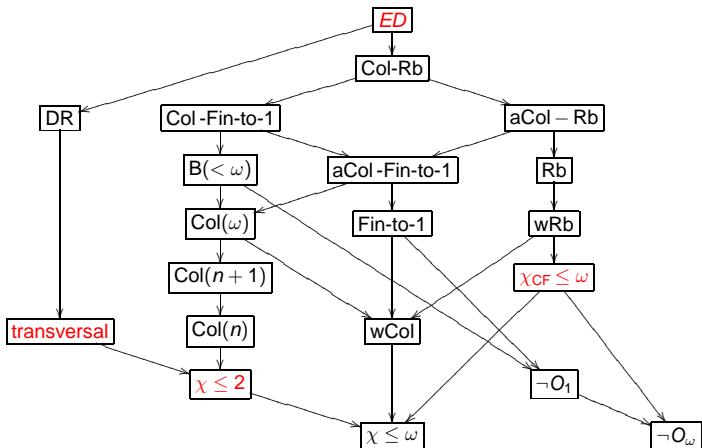


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The assumption that

**every  $\mu$ -a.d. family  $\mathcal{A} \subset [\lambda]^\kappa$  has property  $\phi$**

does not imply that

**every  $\mu$ -a.d. family  $\mathcal{A} \subset [\lambda]^\kappa$  has property  $\psi$ .**

Thank you!

<http://www.renyi.hu/~soukup>