

Hypographs of Upper Semi-continuous Maps and Continuous Maps on a Bounded Open Interval

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To cite this article:

Nada Wu. Hypographs of Upper Semi-continuous Maps and Continuous Maps on a Bounded Open Interval. *American Journal of Applied Mathematics*. Vol. 4, No. 2, 2016, pp. 75-79. doi: 10.11648/j.ajam.20160402.12

Received: February 3, 2016; **Accepted:** March 21, 2016; **Published:** March 25, 2016

Abstract: For any bounded open interval X in the Euclidean space E^1 , let $\downarrow USC(X)$ and $\downarrow C(X)$ be the families of all hypographs of upper semi-continuous maps and continuous maps from X to $I=[0,1]$, respectively. They are endowed with the topology induced by the Hausdorff metric of the metric space $Y \times I$, Y is the closure of X . It was proved in other two papers respectively that $\downarrow USC(X)$ and $\downarrow C(X)$ are homeomorphic to s and c_0 respectively, where $s=(-1,1)^\infty$ and $c_0=\{(x_n) \in (-1,1)^\infty : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n=0\}$. However the topological structure of the pair $(\downarrow USC(X), \downarrow C(X))$ was not clear. In the present paper, it is proved in the strongly universal method that the pair of spaces $(\downarrow USC(X), \downarrow C(X))$ is pair homeomorphic to (s^∞, c_0^∞) which is not homeomorphic to (s, c_0) . Hence this paper figures out the topological structure of the pair $(\downarrow USC(X), \downarrow C(X))$.

Keywords: Hypograph, Upper Semi-continuous Maps, Continuous Maps, Bounded Open Interval, Hausdorff Metric, The Property of Strongly Universal

1. Introduction

For a Tychonoff space X and a subspace L of the real line R with the usual topology, let $C(X, L)$ denote the set of all continuous maps from X to L . $C(X, L)$ can be endowed with different topologies which are interesting for topologists. There are many research results in this field. In 1966 and 1991, two classical results were proved respectively which are listed below.

Theorem 1 [Anderson-Kadec Theorem] [1]. $C_u(X, L)$ is homeomorphic to (\approx) the Hilbert space $l_2 \approx s=(-1,1)^\infty$ [2] if X is an infinite compactum (a compactum means a compact metric space) and $L=I=[0, 1]$ or $L=R$, where $C_u(X, L)$ is $C(X, L)$ endowed with the uniformly convergence topology.

Theorem 2 [3]. $C_p(X, L) \approx c_0$ if X is a countable non-discrete metric space and $L=R$ or $L=I$, where $C_p(X, L)$ denotes $C(X, L)$ endowed with the pointwise convergence topology, and $c_0=\{(x_n) \in (-1,1)^\infty : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n=0\}$.

In [4] to [7], $C(X, I)$ was endowed with another topology. To introduce this topology, it is necessary to recall the knowledge about hyperspace. For a metric space (M, d) , the hyperspace $Cld(M)$ is the set consisting of all non-empty closed subsets of M endowed with Vietoris topology. Hausdorff distance d_H

defined as follows:

$$d_H(A, B)=\text{Inf}\{\varepsilon: B_d(A, \varepsilon) \supset B \text{ and } B_d(B, \varepsilon) \supset A\} \quad (1)$$

for any $A, B \in Cld(M)$. It is well-known that if M is compact, then d_H is a metric and deduces Vietoris topology on $Cld(M)$.

Let X be a space. A (single-valued) function $f: X \rightarrow R$ is called upper semi-continuous if $f^{-1}(-\infty, t)$ is open in X for every $t \in R$. For a Tychonoff space X and $L \subset R$, let $USC(X, L)$ denote the family of all upper semi-continuous maps from X to L . For convenience, $USC(X, I)$ and $C(X, I)$ are abbreviated as $USC(X)$ and $C(X)$ respectively.

For every $f \in USC(X)$, let $\downarrow f$ be the region below of f , that is, $\downarrow f = \{(x, \lambda) \in X \times I: \lambda \leq f(x)\}$ then $\downarrow f \in Cld(X \times I)$.

Hence $\downarrow USC(X) = \{\downarrow f: f \in USC(X)\}$ and $\downarrow C(X) = \{\downarrow f: f \in C(X)\}$ can be topologized as subspaces of the hyperspace $Cld(X \times I)$. $\downarrow C(X)$ can be considered as $C(X)$ endowed with another topology which is different with the two former topologies ([4, Corollary 1]).

For two pairs of spaces (X_1, Y_1) and (X_2, Y_2) with $Y_1 \subset X_1$ and $Y_2 \subset X_2$, the symbol $(X_1, Y_1) \approx (X_2, Y_2)$ means that there exists a homeomorphism $h: X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ such that $h(Y_1)=Y_2$. For a metric space X , we use X_0 and $cl_X(\cdot)$ to denote the set of all

isolated points of X and the closure-operator in X , respectively.

In 2005, it was proved that $\downarrow USC(X) \approx Q$ ($Q = [-1, 1]^\infty$ is the Hilbert cube) when X is a compactum [8].

In 2006, there was the following result.

Theorem 3 [4]. For a Tychonoff space X , the following conditions are equivalent:

- (a) X is a compactum and $cl_X(X_0) \neq X$;
- (b) $\downarrow C(X) \approx c_0$;
- (c) $(\downarrow USC(X), \downarrow C(X)) \approx (Q, c_0)$.

In 2009, the following theorem was proved which indicated that the topological structure of $(\downarrow USC(X), \downarrow C(X))$ was figured out for every compactum X .

Theorem 4 [7]. Let X be a compact metric space, $|X|$ denotes the cardinal number of X , and $\Sigma = \{x_n \in Q : \sup \{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}^+\} < 1\}$ be a subspace of Q , then

$$(\downarrow USC(X), \downarrow C(X)) \approx \begin{cases} (I^{|X|}, I^{|X|}) & \text{if } X \text{ is finite} \\ (Q, c_0) & \text{if } cl_X(X_0) \neq X \\ (Q, c_0 \cup (Q \setminus \Sigma)) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If X is a non-compact space, $\downarrow USC(X)$ and $\downarrow C(X)$ can be endowed with Fell topology. From 2014 to 2016, Yang made a series of research in this area, see [9-11].

If X is a non-compact and topological complete metric space whose completion is compact, then $\downarrow USC(X)$ and $\downarrow C(X)$ can be embed in $\downarrow USC(Y)$ as subspaces [12, 13], where Y is the completion of X . In fact, define a map $\downarrow e: \downarrow USC(X) \rightarrow \downarrow USC(Y)$ as following: for any $f \in USC(X)$,

$$e(f)(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in X \\ \lim_{y \rightarrow x, y \in X} f(y) & x \in Y \setminus X. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

It had been proved in [12] that $\downarrow e$ is an isometric imbedding. In 2008, there was the following result about $\downarrow USC(X)$.

Theorem 5 [12]. $\downarrow USC(X) \approx l_2 \approx s$ if (X, ρ) is a non-compact and topological complete metric space whose completion is compact.

However, at that time, we didn't know the topological structure of $\downarrow C(X)$ for every X satisfying the condition in Theorem 5. In 2013, we considered the case of $cl_X(X_0) \neq X$, and got the following result.

Theorem 6 [13]. If X is a noncompact, locally compact, totally bounded, separable metric space, then $\downarrow C(X, I) \approx c_0$ if and only if $cl_X(X_0) \neq X$.

We failed to prove that $(\downarrow USC(X, I), \downarrow C(X, I)) \approx (s, c_0)$ for every noncompact, locally compact, totally bounded, separable metric space X with $cl_X(X_0) \neq X$. In this paper, we take a particular case, that is, consider X as a bounded open interval in the Euclidean space E^1 and we prove the following main result.

Theorem 7. For any bounded open interval X in the Euclidean space E^1 , $(\downarrow USC(X), \downarrow C(X)) \approx (s^\infty, c_0^\infty)$.

Remark 1. In fact $(Q^\infty, s^\infty) \approx (Q, s)$ and $(Q^\infty, c_0^\infty) \approx (Q, c_0)$, however, (s^∞, c_0^∞) is not pair homomomorphic to (s, c_0) [14]. Hence the above theorem indicates that $(\downarrow USC(X), \downarrow C(X))$ is not homeomorphic to (s, c_0) .

2. Preliminaries

All spaces under discussion are assumed to be separable metrizable spaces. All definitions on this section can be found in [15] or [16].

Definition 1 A space X is called an absolute retract, abbreviated AR, provided that for every space Y containing X as a closed subspace, X is a retract of Y , that is, there exists a continuous map $r: Y \rightarrow X$ such that $r|_X = id_X$.

Definition 2 A closed subset A of a space X is said to be a Z -set of X if the identity id_X can be approximated by continuous maps from X to $X \setminus A$. A $Z\sigma$ -set in a space is a countable union of Z -sets in the space. A space is called a $Z\sigma$ -space if it is a $Z\sigma$ -set of itself. We use $Z(X)$ and $Z\sigma(X)$ to denote the family of all Z -sets and the family of all $Z\sigma$ -sets in X , respectively. A Z -embedding is an embedding with a Z -set image.

Definition 3 A subset A of a space Y is called homotopy dense in Y if there exists a homotopy $h: Y \times I \rightarrow Y$ such that $h_0 = id_Y$ and $h_t(Y) \subset A$ for every $t > 0$.

Definition 4 Let M_0 and M_1 denote the class of compacta and the class of topological complete spaces, respectively. A space is called an absolute $F\sigma$ -space if it is an $F\sigma$ -set in any space which contains it as a subspace. A space is called an absolute $F\sigma\delta$ -space if it is an $F\sigma\delta$ -set in any space which contains it as a subspace. Let M_2 denote the class of all absolute $F\sigma\delta$ -spaces. Let (M_0, M_1, M_2) denote the class of all triples of spaces (M, B, A) such that $M \supset B \supset A$, $M \in M_0$, $B \in M_1$ and $A \in M_2$.

Definition 5 Let $F\sigma$ denote the class of all absolute $F\sigma$ -spaces. Let (X, d) be a copy of Hilbert cube Q and the pair of spaces $(X, Y) \in (M_0, M_2)$ (or res. $(M_0, F\sigma)$). We say that (X, Y) is strongly (M_0, M_2) -universal (or res. strongly $(M_0, F\sigma)$ universal) provided for each $(M, B) \in (M_0, M_2)$ (or res. $(M_0, F\sigma)$), each continuous map $f: M \rightarrow X$, each closed subset K of M such that $f|_K: K \rightarrow X$ is a Z -embedding and each $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a Z -embedding $g: M \rightarrow X$ such that $g|_K = f|_K$, $g^{-1}(Y) \setminus K = B \setminus K$ and $d(g(m), f(m)) < \varepsilon$ for each $m \in M$.

Remark 2. (Q^∞, c_0^∞) is strongly (M_0, M_2) -universal [14] and (Q, Σ) is strongly $(M_0, F\sigma)$ universal [15].

Definition 6 Let (X, d) be a copy of Hilbert cube Q and the triple of spaces $(X, Y, Z) \in (M_0, M_1, M_2)$. We say that (X, Y, Z) is strongly (M_0, M_1, M_2) -universal provided for each

$(M, B, A) \in (M_0, M_1, M_2)$, each continuous map $f: M \rightarrow X$, each closed subset K of M such that $f|_K: K \rightarrow X$ is a Z -embedding and each $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a Z -embedding $g: M \rightarrow X$ such that $g|_K = f|_K$, $g^{-1}(Y) \setminus K = B \setminus K$, $g^{-1}(Z) \setminus K = A \setminus K$ and $d(g(m), f(m)) < \varepsilon$ for each $m \in M$.

Let Ω_2 be the absorbing set in R^∞ for the class M_2 , constructed in [17].

The following lemma is a statement in [18, page 274].

Lemma 1. Let $(R_c^\infty, R^\infty, D)$ be a triple of spaces with $D \approx \Omega_2$,

then $(R_C^\infty, R^\infty, D) \approx (R_C^\infty, R^\infty, \Omega_2)$ (triple homeomorphism whose definition is similar as pair homeomorphism) if and only if $(R_C^\infty, R^\infty, D)$ is strongly (M_0, M_1, M_2) -universal, $R_C = [-\infty, +\infty]$.

Corollary 1. Let (A, B, C) be a triple of spaces with $(A, B) \approx (Q, s)$ and $C \approx c_0$, then $(B, C) \approx (s^\infty, c_0^\infty)$ if (A, B, C) is strongly (M_0, M_1, M_2) -universal.

Proof. Since $(A, B) \approx (Q, s) \approx (R_C^\infty, R^\infty)$, there exists a homeomorphism $h: A \rightarrow R_C^\infty$ such that $h[B] = R^\infty$. Put $D = h[C]$, then $(A, B, C) \approx (R_C^\infty, R^\infty, D)$ and $D \approx c_0$. If (A, B, C) is strongly (M_0, M_1, M_2) -universal then $(R_C^\infty, R^\infty, D)$ is also strongly (M_0, M_1, M_2) -universal. Note that $\Omega_2 \approx c_0^{[17]}$, $(R_C^\infty, R^\infty, D) \approx (R_C^\infty, R^\infty, \Omega_2)$ by lemma 1. Since $(R^\infty, \Omega_2) \approx (s^\infty, c_0^\infty)$ [14], $(B, C) \approx (R^\infty, D) \approx (R^\infty, \Omega_2) \approx (s^\infty, c_0^\infty)$.

3. Proof of the Main Result

In this section, X is always assumed for an bounded open interval in E^1 , and Y be the closure of X which is compact. We can define a metric d on the product space $Y \times I$ as following,

$$d((x_1, t_1), (x_2, t_2)) = \text{Max}\{|x_1 - x_2|, |t_1 - t_2|\}$$

for any $(x_1, t_1), (x_2, t_2) \in Y \times I$.

Let d_H be the Hausdorff metric on $\text{Cld}(Y \times I)$.

3.1. Some Lemmas for Proof of Theorem 3

Lemma 2 [13, Corollary 3]. There exists homotopy

$H: \downarrow \text{USC}(Y) \times I \rightarrow \downarrow \text{USC}(Y)$ such that

$H_0 = \text{id}_{\downarrow \text{USC}(Y)}$, and $H_t(\downarrow \text{USC}(Y)) \subset \downarrow C(Y)$ for each $t > 0$, and $d_H(H(\downarrow f, t), \downarrow f) \leq t$ for each $f \in \text{USC}(Y)$ and each $t \in I$.

Lemma 3 [5, Lemma 8]. Let A be a metric space and

$a, b: A \rightarrow I$ two continuous maps with $a(y) < b(y)$ for each $y \in A$. And let $M: A \times I \rightarrow I$ be a map satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) for each fixed $y_0 \in A$, $M(y_0, t): I \rightarrow I$ is increasing,
- (2) for every fixed $t_0 \in I$, $M(y, t_0): A \rightarrow I$ is continuous.

Then $s: A \rightarrow I$ defined by

$$s(y) = \frac{1}{b(y) - a(y)} \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} M(y, t) dt$$

is continuous and $M(y, a(y)) \leq s(y) \leq M(y, b(y))$ for every $y \in A$.

Lemma 4 [19, lemma 2.9]. $(Q_u, c_1) \approx (Q^\infty, c_0^\infty)$, where

$Q_u = [0, 1]^\infty$, $c_1 = \{(x_n) \in Q_u: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1\}$.

Lemma 5 [15, Proposition 5.4.6]. $(Q, Q \setminus s) \approx (Q, \Sigma)$.

Lemma 6 [4, Lemma 5]. Let $F = E \cup Z \subset \downarrow \text{USC}(Y)$ be closed.

If Z is a Z -set in $\downarrow \text{USC}(Y)$ and for every $\downarrow f \in E$ there exists a $\in Y$ such that $f(a) = 0$, then F is a Z -set in $\downarrow \text{USC}(Y)$.

3.2. Proof of Theorem 3

Since $(\downarrow \text{USC}(Y), \downarrow \text{USC}(X)) \approx (Q, s)$ [12], $\downarrow C(X) \approx c_0$ [13], by Corollary 1, it suffices to prove the following lemma.

Lemma 7. The triple of spaces $(\downarrow \text{USC}(Y), \downarrow \text{USC}(X), \downarrow C(X))$ is strongly (M_0, M_1, M_2) -universal.

Proof. Without loss of generality, assume that $X = (-1, 1)$,

$Y = [-1, 1]$. Let $x_n = 1/2^n$, $x'_n = 1/2^n - 1$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $x_0 = 0$ and $x_\infty = -1$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x'_n = x_\infty$. Let (D, B, A) be a triple of spaces such that $(D, B, A) \in (M_0, M_1, M_2)$ and K be a closed subset of D . Let $\Phi: D \rightarrow \text{USC}(Y)$ be a map such that $\downarrow \Phi: D \rightarrow \downarrow \text{USC}(Y)$ is continuous and $\downarrow \Phi|_K: K \rightarrow \downarrow \text{USC}(Y)$ is a Z -embedding. By [7, Lemma 1.1], without loss of generality, we may assume that $\downarrow \Phi(K) \cap \downarrow \Phi(D \setminus K) = \emptyset$. For every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, let $\delta: Y \rightarrow [0, 1)$ be a map defined by

$$\delta(y) = (1/5) \min\{\varepsilon, d_H(\downarrow \Phi(y), \downarrow \Phi(K))\}.$$

Then δ is continuous and $\delta(y) = 0$ if and only if $y \in K$. For every $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$, let

$$D_k = \{y \in Y: 2^{-k} \leq \delta(y) \leq 2^{-k+1}\}.$$

Then $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}^+} D_k = D \setminus K$. In what follows, we shall define.

In what follows, we shall define $\Psi_k: D_k \rightarrow \text{USC}(Y)$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$, and then use these maps and $\Phi|_K$ to define a map $\Psi: D \rightarrow \text{USC}(X)$ such that $\downarrow \Psi: D \rightarrow \downarrow \text{USC}(Y)$ is a Z -embedding, $\Psi|_K = \Phi|_K$, $\Psi^{-1}(\text{USC}(X)) \setminus K = B \setminus K$, $\Psi^{-1}(C(X)) \setminus K = A \setminus K$ and $d_H(\downarrow \Psi(y), \downarrow \Phi(y)) < \varepsilon$ for each $y \in D$. This task will be finished in four steps.

It follows from Lemma 3, that there exists a homotopy $H: \downarrow \text{USC}(Y) \times I \rightarrow \downarrow \text{USC}(Y)$ such that

$H_0 = \text{id}_{\downarrow \text{USC}(Y)}$, $H_t(\downarrow \text{USC}(Y)) \subset \downarrow C(Y)$ and

$d_H(H_t(\downarrow f), \downarrow f) \leq t$ for each $f \in \text{USC}(Y)$ and each $t \in (0, 1]$.

For each $y \in D$, and $t \in I$, let

$\downarrow h(y) = H(\downarrow \Phi(y), \delta(y))$,

$M_0(y, t) = \sup\{h(y)(x): |x - x_0| < t\}$, and

$M_\infty(y, t) = \sup\{h(y)(x): |x - x_\infty| < t\}$.

Then $h(y) \in C(Y)$ for each $y \in D \setminus K$ and

$\downarrow h|_{D \setminus K}: D \setminus K \rightarrow \downarrow C(Y)$ is continuous.

Moreover, $d_H(\downarrow h(y), \downarrow \Phi(y)) \leq \delta(y)$ for every $y \in D$. It follows from the continuities of δ and H that

$M_0, M_\infty: (D \setminus K) \times I \rightarrow I$ satisfies the conditions (1) and (2) in Lemma 3.

Thus

$$s_i(y) = \frac{1}{\delta(y)} \int_{\delta(y)}^{2\delta(y)} M_i(y, t) dt \quad (i = 0 \text{ or } \infty)$$

is continuous on $D \setminus K$ and $M_i(y, \delta(y)) \leq s_i(y) \leq M_i(y, 2\delta(y))$ for every $y \in D \setminus K$.

By Definition 5 and Lemmas 4 and 5, there exist Z -embeddings $\alpha: D \rightarrow Q_u$ and $\beta: D \rightarrow Q$ such that

$\alpha^{-1}[c_1] = A$ and $\beta^{-1}[Q \setminus \Sigma] = B$. If $\alpha(y) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots) \in Q_u$ and $\beta(y) = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n, \dots) \in Q$, then the symbols $\alpha(y)(n)$ and $\beta(y)(n)$ denote x_n and z_n , respectively. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, define a map $V_n: D \rightarrow I$ by

$$V_n(y) = \max\{\beta(y)(i): i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}\}$$

for every $y \in D$. It is easy to check that V_n is continuous and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V_n(y) = 1$ if and only if $y \in B$.

Define continuous maps $\phi_k: D_k \rightarrow I$ by

$\phi_k(y) = 2^{-k} \delta(y)$. Since $y \in D_k$, $2^{-k} \leq \delta(y) \leq 2^{-k+1}$. Hence $0 \leq \phi_k(y) \leq 1$, $\phi_k(y) = 0$ if $\delta(y) = 2^{-k+1}$ and $\phi_k(y) = 1$ if $\delta(y) = 2^{-k}$.

Let $Y_i = \{x \in Y: 2^{-i-1} \leq |x - x_0| \leq 2^{-i}\}$, and $Y'_i = \{x \in Y: 2^{-i-1} \leq |x - x_\infty| \leq 2^{-i}\}$, then $Y = (1/2, 1] \cup \cup_{i \in \mathbb{N}_+} (Y_i \cup Y'_i)$.

Define $\phi_i: Y_i \rightarrow I$ by $\phi_i(x) = 2^{-i} (2^{-i} - |x - x_0|)$ for each $i \in \mathbb{N}_+$. Then $\phi_i(x_i) = 0$ and $\phi_i(x_{i+1}) = 1$ for every $i \geq 1$.

Define $\gamma_i: Y'_i \rightarrow I$ by $\gamma_i(x) = 2^{-i+1} (2^{-i} - |x - x_\infty|)$ for each $i \in \mathbb{N}_+$. Then $\gamma_i(x'_i) = 0$ and $\gamma_i(x'_{i+1}) = 1$ for every $i \geq 1$.

Step 2: For every $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$, define a map Ψ_k on D_k .

For every $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$, define a map $\Psi_k: D_k \rightarrow USC(Y)$ as follows:

for every $y \in D_k$,

if $x \in (1/2, 1] \cup \cup_{i \in \{1,2,\dots,2k\}} (Y_i \cup Y'_i)$,

$$\Psi_k(y)(x) = h(y)(x).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+1}) = h(y)(x_{2k+1});$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+2}) = (1 - \phi_k(y))s_0(y) + \phi_k(y)h(y)(x_{2k+2});$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+3}) = (1 - \phi_k(y))\delta(y) + h(y)(x_{2k+3})\phi_k(y);$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+4}) = s_0(y);$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+5}) = \delta(y);$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+6}) = (1 - \phi_k(y))\delta(y)\alpha(y)(1) + \phi_k(y)s_0(y);$$

$$\text{if } m \text{ is odd and } m \geq 7, \Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+m}) = \delta(y);$$

$$\text{if } m \text{ is even and } m \geq 8,$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+m}) = \delta(y)[(1 - \phi_k(y))\alpha(y)((m+2)/2 - 3) + \phi_k(y)\alpha(y)(m/2 - 3)];$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_0) = \delta(y);$$

if $x \in Y_{2k+i}, i \in \mathbb{N}_+$,

$$\Psi_k(y)(x) = (1 - \phi_i(x))\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+i}) + \phi_i(x)\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+i+1}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+1}) = h(y)(x'_{2k+1});$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+2}) = (1 - \phi_k(y))s_\infty(y) + \phi_k(y)h(y)(x'_{2k+2});$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+3}) = h(y)(x'_{2k+3})\phi_k(y);$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+4}) = s_\infty(y);$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+5}) = 0;$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+6}) = (1 - \phi_k(y))\delta(y)V_1(y) + \phi_k(y)s_\infty(y);$$

$$\text{if } m \text{ is odd and } m \geq 7, \Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+m}) = 0;$$

$$\text{if } m \text{ is even and } m \geq 8,$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+m}) = \delta(y)[(1 - \phi_k(y))V_{((m+2)/2-3)}(y) + \phi_k(y)V_{(m/2-3)}(y)];$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_\infty) = \delta(y);$$

if $x \in Y'_{2k+i}, i \in \mathbb{N}_+$,

$$\Psi_k(y)(x) = (1 - \gamma_i(x))\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+i})$$

$$+ \gamma_i(x)\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+i+1}).$$

Step 3: Checking corresponding properties of maps Ψ_k 's to prepare for defining the map Ψ .

Claim 1: For every $y \in D_k$, $\Psi_k(y)$ is well-defined on Y , continuous on $Y \setminus \{x_0, x_\infty\}$ and upper semi-continuous at x_0 and x_∞ . Moreover, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_\infty} \Psi_k(y)(x) = \delta(y) = \Psi_k(y)(x_\infty)$ if and only if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V_n(y) = 1$ if and only if $y \in B$. Therefore, if $y \in D_k$, then $\Psi_k(y) \in USC(X)$ if and only if $y \in B \cap D_k$. $\Psi_k(y)$ is continuous at x_0 if and only if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha(y)(n) = 1$ if and only if $y \in A \cap D_k$.

The proof of Claim 1 is trivial.

Claim 2: For each $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\downarrow \Psi_k: Y_k \rightarrow \downarrow USC(Y)$ is continuous.

It can be proved like the proof of [4, Proposition 1].

Claim 3: $\Psi_k(y) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)$ for every $y \in D_k \cap D_{k+1}$.

For every $y \in D_k \cap D_{k+1}$, we have $\delta(y) = 1/2^k$.

Thus, $\phi_k(y) = 1$ and $\phi_{k+1}(y) = 0$.

If $x \in (1/2, 1] \cup \cup_{i \in \{1,2,\dots,2k\}} (Y_i \cup Y'_i)$,

$$\Psi_k(y)(x) = h(y)(x) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+1}) = h(y)(x_{2k+1}) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_{2k+1}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+2}) = h(y)(x_{2k+2}) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_{2k+2}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+3}) = h(y)(x_{2k+3}) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_{2k+3}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+4}) = s_0(y) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_{2k+4}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+5}) = \delta(y) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_{2k+5}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+6}) = s_0(y) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_{2k+6}).$$

If m is odd and $m \geq 7$,

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+m}) = \delta(y) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_{2k+m}).$$

If m is even and $m \geq 8$,

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+m}) = \delta(y)\alpha(y)(m/2-3) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_{2k+m}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_0) = \delta(y) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_0).$$

If $x \in Y_{2k+i} = Y_{2(k+1)+(i-2)}, i \in \mathbb{N}_+$,

$$\Psi_k(y)(x) = (1 - \phi_i(x))\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+i}) + \phi_i(x)\Psi_k(y)(x_{2k+i+1})$$

$$= (1 - \phi_i(x))\Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_{2(k+1)+(i-2)})$$

$$+ \phi_i(x)\Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_{2(k+1)+(i-2)+1})$$

$$= \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+1}) = h(y)(x'_{2k+1}) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2k+1});$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+2}) = h(y)(x'_{2k+2}) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2k+2}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+3}) = h(y)(x'_{2k+3}) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2k+3}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+4}) = s_\infty(y) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2k+4}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+5}) = 0 = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2k+5}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+6}) = (1 - \phi_k(y))\delta(y)V_1(y) + \phi_k(y)s_\infty(y) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2k+6}).$$

$$\text{If } m \text{ is odd and } m \geq 7, \Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+m}) = 0 = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2k+m}).$$

If m is even and $m \geq 8$,

$$\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+m}) = \delta(y)V_{(m/2-3)}(y) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2k+m}).$$

$$\Psi_k(y)(x_\infty) = \delta(y) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x_\infty).$$

If $x \in Y'_{2k+i} = Y'_{2(k+1)+(i-2)}, i \in \mathbb{N}_+$,

$$\Psi_k(y)(x) = (1 - \gamma_i(x))\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+i}) + \gamma_i(x)\Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+i+1})$$

$$= (1 - \gamma_i(x))\Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2k+i}) + \gamma_i(x)\Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2k+i+1})$$

$$= (1 - \gamma_i(x))\Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2(k+1)+(i-2)})$$

$$+ \gamma_i(x)\Psi_{k+1}(y)(x'_{2(k+1)+(i-2)+1}) = \Psi_{k+1}(y)(x).$$

Step 4: Defining the map Ψ and checking its properties

Now we can define a map $\Psi: D \rightarrow USC(Y)$ as follows:

$$\Psi(y) = \begin{cases} \Phi(y) = h(y) & y \in K \\ \Psi_k(y) & y \in D_k \end{cases}$$

Then $\Psi|_K = \Phi|_K$. Therefore, the following claims show that $\downarrow \Psi$ is as required.

Claim 4: For every $y \in D$, $d_H(\downarrow \Psi(y), \downarrow \Phi(y)) \leq 4\delta(y) < \varepsilon$.

It can be proved similarly as the proof of [4, Proposition 1].

Claim 5: $\downarrow \Psi: D \rightarrow \downarrow USC(Y)$ is a Z-embedding.

Since D is compact, it suffices to prove the following three aspects.

(1). $\downarrow \Psi$ is continuous.

It follows from Claims 2, 3 and 4.

(2). Ψ is an injection.

For any $y_1, y_2 \in D$ with $y_1 \neq y_2$, we shall show $\Psi(y_1) \neq \Psi(y_2)$. By the symmetry, we only consider the following three cases.

Case 1. $y_1, y_2 \in K$. This fact is trivial.

Case 2. $y_1 \in K$ and $y_2 \in D \setminus K$. Then, by Claim 4,

$$d_H(\downarrow \Psi(y_2), \downarrow \Phi(y_2)) \leq 4\delta(y_2).$$

On the other hand, it follows from the definition of δ that

$$d_H(\downarrow \Phi(y_1), \downarrow \Phi(y_2)) \geq d_H(\downarrow \Phi(K), \downarrow \Phi(y_2)) \geq 5\delta(y_2) > 0.$$

We conclude that $\Psi(y_1) = \Phi(y_1) \neq \Psi(y_2)$.

Case 3. $y_1, y_2 \in D \setminus K$. If $\Psi(y_1) = \Psi(y_2)$, then

$\delta(y_1) = \Psi(y_1)(x_{2k}) = \Psi(y_2)(x_{2k}) = \delta(y_2) \neq 0$. Thus there exists k such that $y_1, y_2 \in D_k$ and $\phi_k(y_1) = \phi_k(y_2)$.

On the other hand, for every $i \in \mathbb{N}_+$,

$$\Psi_k(y_1)(x_{2k+i}) = \Psi(y_1)(x_{2k+i}) = \Psi(y_2)(x_{2k+i}) = \Psi_k(y_2)(x_{2k+i}).$$

Thus, if $\phi_k(y_1) = \phi_k(y_2) = 1$, then $\alpha(y_1)(m) = \alpha(y_2)(m)$ for every $m \in \mathbb{N}_+$ by $\delta(y_1) = \delta(y_2)$ and the definition of $\Psi_k(y_1)(x_{2k+i})$ and $\Psi_k(y_2)(x_{2k+i})$ for every even number i with $i \geq 8$. If $\phi(y_1) = \phi_k(y_2) \neq 1$, then $\alpha(y_1)(m) = \alpha(y_2)(m)$ for every $m \in \mathbb{N}_+$ by $\delta(y_1) = \delta(y_2)$ and the definition of $\Psi_k(y_1)(x_{2k+i})$ and $\Psi_k(y_2)(x_{2k+i})$ for every even number i with $i \geq 4$. Thus $\alpha(y_1) = \alpha(y_2)$ in both cases. Since $\alpha: D \rightarrow Q_u$ is injective, we have that $y_1 = y_2$ which contradicts with the assumption of $y_1 \neq y_2$.

(3). $\downarrow\Psi(D)$ is a Z-set of $\downarrow\text{USC}(Y)$.

$\downarrow\Psi(D)$ is compact by (1). Noticing that, for every $y \in D_k$, $\Psi(y)(x'_{2k+4}) = \Psi_k(y)(x'_{2k+4}) = 0$, it follows from Lemma 6 that $\downarrow\Psi(D)$ is a Z-set.

Claim 6: $\Psi^{-1}(\text{USC}(X)) \setminus K = B \setminus K$ and $\Psi^{-1}(C(X)) \setminus K = A \setminus K$.

In fact, for every $y \in D \setminus K$, there exists k such that $y \in D_k$. It follows from the definition of Ψ and Claim 1. We are done.

4. Conclusion

For any bounded open interval X in the Euclidean space E^1 , $\downarrow\text{USC}(X)$ is homeomorphic to s [12] and $\downarrow C(X)$ is homeomorphic to c_0 [13]. However in this paper, it is proved that $(\downarrow\text{USC}(X), \downarrow C(X))$ is pair homeomorphic to the pair (s^∞, c_0^∞) which is not pair homeomorphic to the pair (s, c_0) .

Acknowledgements

This work is supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China Youth Science Foundation Project (No. 11505042).

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